Why is it Hotter in the Summer?

by Miles Mathis

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You would assume this question is easy. You would assume it is known. But as it turns out, it isn't. You will tell me it is because the rays are more direct, but although that is obviously true, it isn't by itself an explanation. Why? For us to quit there, we would have to be shown some *reason* indirect rays wouldn't cause as much heating. Yes, the Sun is marginally farther away in that position due to tilt, but no one thinks that is the reason for the cooling. Uranus is a whole lot farther away, but the upper atmosphere there reaches 800C. So it isn't a function of distance, and the mainstream knows that.

So, just for fun, let's do a websearch on the question. The first thing that comes up at Bing is this site Arnabee.com: an answer to everything. I had never heard of it before today. It is an embarrassment. It gives two brief answers. The one above, plus heat trapping by the atmosphere. But it doesn't explain how more heat is trapped in summer. Due to the angles involved, the distances travelled by the sunrays would be greater in winter, staying in the atmosphere longer. So why isn't there more trapping in winter? Even worse, we are told two opposite things at the same time. We are told the Earth is closer to the Sun in summer, then later told it is closer to the Sun in winter, both explaining higher temperatures in summer. So how did this black lady Arnabee score a top listing on a basic science question by telling you A and not-A at the same time? I could find no information on who she is or what institution is behind this strange site.

Just so you know, the Earth is closer to the Sun in winter, which obviously doesn't help the mainstream answer this question in the simplest way. So I hope you are already seeing what a mess it is.

The number two answer is from loc.gov, which is the Library of Congress:

During the summer, the sun's rays hit the Earth at a steep angle. The light does not spread out as much, thus increasing the amount of energy hitting any given spot. Also, the long daylight hours allow the Earth plenty of time to reach warm temperatures.

Hmmm. "The light does not spread out as much"? So they are claiming that sunlight hitting the atmosphere at no angle causes maximum spread? By what possible mechanism? Actually, that is opposite to the truth: the greater angle would cause greater spreading. What they should say is that at a greater angle, more light is reflected away, allowing for greater penetration at lower angles. But would that explain the temperature difference? No, which I guess is why they don't say it would. The extra hours of daylight also can't explain it, since those extra hours are at dawn or dusk, when the angle is at a maximum. You would need to increase time near noon, which obviously you can't do. Besides, we all know temperatures dive quickly as the Sun sets, so that sort of heat trapping would be minimal.

Are there any answers that aren't for children who aren't bright enough to ask follow-up questions? The fourth answer is from IOP, the Institute of Physics, so that seems hopeful at first, but we get nothing useful there, either.

The number 6 answer is from Arnabee again, so she really know the right people at Microsoft, doesn't she? What is she, Bill Gates' tennis coach?

Finally, I ran across this Youtube video by Mr. Honeybun, which is a bit better. He explains it as having to do with local **density** of sunrays hitting the Earth. The light is more **concentrated** at lower angles, which would indeed lead to more heating, supposing it could be shown that visible light—which is not heat—could cause that amount of heating.

The upper atmosphere and ionosphere block a large part of the spectrum from reaching the surface anyway, which is why we are protected here. We get lots of lovely light in the visible spectrum to light our world, but more energetic rays are mostly blocked. Lower energy rays are also blocked, and that is known. Heat is infrared, and we don't get heat from the Sun directly. In other words, infrared photons don't travel directly from the Sun to us, penetrate the atmosphere, and get felt directly like that. They have too little energy to penetrate the powerful ionosphere, and that is MOST true at lower angles near the equator. So you see, it isn't really a matter of either penetration or density, though those factors definitely play a role. It is a matter of. . . magnetic reconnection.

Plus, if heating was predominately a function of radiation coming down, it would be hard to explain why it is colder and darker at higher altitudes. If heat is falling down from above, as in these simple mainstream diagrams, why is it so cold and dark up there? I will be told it is because there is more atmosphere the higher you go: more volume up there, so the heat and light is more diffuse. And while that seems mostly logical, it isn't the right answer. It isn't just that existing heat is compressed as it comes down, it is that more heat and light is *created* in lower altitudes, because there is more interaction there with radiation coming up. As the radiation coming out of the Earth rises, it becomes more diffuse, interacting with less radiation coming down and *creating* less heat and light. That is why it is colder and darker at higher altitudes. As usual, the mainstream has it upside down.

The reason I know the answer here where no one else does is that I know that most of the heat of the Earth doesn't come down from above, but up from below. See my paper on Core Theory, where I show how the Earth recycles charge. The only one before me who understood this to any extent was Tesla, since he used it to create his toys and machines, like his light bulbs plugged into the ground. More than half the total radiation that reaches us at any time of the year doesn't come from the Sun via direct sunlight, it comes from the part of the Solar Wind that avoids the blocking of the ionosphere, being pulled in at the poles in gigantic vortices. That radiation cycles through the Earth, mostly as raw charge, heating the Core and then percolating up to all points on the surface. This allowed me to ditch the ridiculous dynamo theory, replacing it with a far more sensible theory.

Well, once you have that mechanism to work with, it changes everything, and even changes this seemingly simple question of why it is warmer in summer. It has to do with angle, but angle only makes sense when you combine it with magnetic reconnection. In short, in summer, the radiation coming down is most in line with radiation moving up, allowing for the greatest possible magnetic reconnection. In magnetism, angles are everything, and that is already known. Magnets only work with the right alignments. So if you create alignment, you will increase a magnetic effect dramatically. Recent experiments by the mainstream have proved that, since in some of them results are only found near an exact perpendicular to the Earth's surface. That is to say, straight up.

And what is magnetic reconnection? It is when radiation moving in opposite directions gets spun up, increasing overall energy levels in the area. I proposed it most famously in my paper on Period 4 elements like Iron, whose magnetism is caused by what I call **through charge**. Charge moves pole to pole in both directions, and as it does so the charge and anticharge spin one another up, greater spin causing greater magnetism in the larger field. The same thing can happen at the macrolevel, and it does so in all spherical bodies, from electrons to galaxies. But it doesn't just happen inside the atomic nucleus or in the cores of planets or stars, it happens any place you have a meeting of opposite fields like this, as in the Solar corona. The corona is a meeting of two opposing fields, because you have the Sun's emitted field meeting charge coming back to the Sun from the planets, especially Jupiter. Which creates the incredible temperatures in the corona. That is also what causes the recently discovered very high temperatures in the upper atmospheres of the big outer planets.

So what does this tell us? It tells us that in the summer we should have more magnetism as well as more heat generated. A lot of the extra spin energy in the atmosphere will translate into added heat, but not all of it. Some will remain as excess summer magnetism.