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THE SOLUTION TO TIDES

part 3

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It has been many years since I worked on tides. My best readers will understand this is because when I was working on the problem back in 2007, I didn't have the tools to solve it. I was able to show very clearly why the mainstream theory and math failed, and how the charge field must replace the gravity field in the correct solution, but I was not able to do the full math on the secondary influences.

In the past eleven years, I have developed a working unified field, using that field to solve many problems, including the Metonic Cycle, Axial Tilts, Bode's Law, Eccentricity, the Solar Cycles, Galactic Rotation, and many others. However, I never thought to take that theory back to the question of tides. I got sidetracked on nuclear diagramming, photon theory, and many other things. But for some reason I woke up thinking of tides today. I guess the Muses of physics decided today was the day, for whatever greater reasons they may have.

In many papers, including most of the ones linked above, we found the big four outer planets were the cause of major charge variations, ones that allowed us to explain tilt, eccentricity, and Solar cycles pretty easily, with simple math. As you will remember, I showed those planets are in a charge feedback loop with the Sun, with the main line of charge being emitted out from the Sun, but with an important loop returning from each planet. The charge streams going out created field lines which the returning charge stream followed back in, so all we had to do is calculate the strengths (field densities) of those returning charge streams as a fraction of the Sun's charge stream. Since those strengths are a function of mass and density, that was fairly simple to do. We didn't even have to develop a math for calculating absolute charge numbers, since the solution only required relative numbers. Planets in between the Sun and the big four were being pushed back and forth by these charge densities, so we only needed to calculate relative numbers. If the Sun was pushing twice as hard as the big four, say, that alone would (in most cases) allow us to calculate a motion in the field, or a tilt or eccentricity.

Well, of course what occurred to me this morning as I lay in bed staring at the ceiling is that these charge variations from the big four planets would also influence the tides. The same thing that is causing the tilt and eccentricity of the Earth must be causing secondary tidal effects. This immediately explains the complexity of tidal calculations, since I can't—as I previously thought—simply calculate the effect from the Sun as a fraction of the effect from the Moon. I have to track the big four planets at the same time, since the tides will vary depending on their relative positions in the sky. Yes, we can calculate the overall effect of the big four as a fraction of the Sun, simply by borrowing the math we did on tilt and eccentricity. The tilt by itself tells us the big four are returning about 26% (23.4/90) of the charge density, if we sum over longer periods. But with tides, that doesn't tell the whole story, since the oceans can respond immediately to variations. The Earth as a whole can't respond to charge variations of this sort immediately, since it is a very large solid. It has to respond as a single large body. But water, being a liquid, doesn't have to respond as one body. It can respond locally. Therefore there is very little lag time in the cause and the effect.

This means that to calculate an effect at a given time, we have to know where the big four planets are in the sky. The math has to track them. In short, the tides aren't just following the Moon and Sun, they are following the planets as well.

This also applies to Mercury, Venus and Mars, of course, but in a much smaller way. Because they are between the Sun and big four like we are, their effects gets swamped. A perfect tidal math will have to include them, but for the moment we can ignore them.

Obviously, the math is very complex, and I have no intention of doing any of it here. I am just on this page to tell the engineers which sets of numbers to feed into the computers. The mechanics and basic math is all enumerated in those previous papers. The important things to remember—which weren't known before I can along—are:

1) The relative charge density of each body is found by multiplying its mass by its density.
2) Charge coming back toward the Sun from the outer planets follows charge lanes set by charge going out. In this way, its density is compressed as it returns. The field lines merge, you know, as the field comes back to the center, so charge densities *increase* as a function of distance. This is the most important addition I have made to celestial charge field theory. It shows why the equations for returning charge aren't the same as equations for charge going out.
3) Charge is made of photons, which are always spinning. In my solutions to Bode's Law and Axial Tilt, this was not important, since these were shown to be electrical effects, not magnetic effects. But with the Solar cycles, we had to track spins, since that was a magnetic effect. It already looks to me like Tides are a magnetic effect, so we will have to track spins. This is somewhat easier than it sounds, since we only have to give photons a plus/minus spin. We don't have to track spins in between. Basically, if Jupiter is on one side of the Sun and Saturn is on the other, one will be plus and the other will be minus. Direction matters. Photons moving left become antiphotons when they move right. You can then use the mechanics I spell out in my paper on Solar Cycles.
4) Since the Moon causes the primary tide, all other tides will have to be tracked relative to her. Her position sets the main line at each moment, or the line at 0 degrees.
5) The Solar tide—as carried by the Solar wind and its ions—is the secondary tide, and it will hit maxima at both 0 and 180, relative to the Moon. It will hit minima at 90 on both sides.
6) The big four planets also have to be tracked relative to the Moon, and they will hit maxima and minima in the same way. Planets on the far side of the Sun will continue to be part of the calculations, since they will add to the Solar charge, but their positions must be tracked from the position of the Sun at the time, since their charge must recycle through it.