

URANUS IS EMITTING X-RAYS

by Miles Mathis

First published April 2, 2021

[Mainstream agencies](#) are now reporting that Uranus is emitting in X-ray, though they are unclear on the mechanism. In fact, they admit that all Solar System bodies are emitting in X-ray, except Neptune which hasn't been studied yet. We know he is emitting, we just don't have the data yet to fully confirm it. They suggest the X-rays are caused mainly by scattering Solar emission, but claim that ions colliding with Uranus' rings may also be causing emission. "Another possibility is aurorae". These X-rays would be caused as on Earth, "by electrons being slowed as they fell down magnetic field lines near the poles".

Three really lousy theories, given that I have already gifted them the right answer many times. To start with, X-rays caused by rings would be limited to those areas on the equator, but they aren't. X-rays caused by aurorae would be limited to the poles, but they aren't. So they stack the two explanations to cover both poles and equators. . . except that still wouldn't explain the large areas between pole and equator. Plus, the scattering answer is also bad, since normal scattering can't create X-rays. The word "scattering" by itself isn't a theory of X-ray production. You still need a clear mechanism and they have never had it. All the mainstream theories of scattering are threadbare, not to mention inverted, as I show you in my papers on [Rayleigh](#) and [anti-Stokes scattering](#).

As I have shown in many papers, what we have here is a variation of [magnetic reconnection](#), where photon fields are meeting and spinning one another up. The same thing that is causing the extremely high temperature (600C) and brightness [in the upper atmosphere of Uranus](#) is causing the X-ray emission, and that is a sort of photon or ion friction, using real spin mechanics. We looked at this in [my papers on Enceladus](#), where I showed the same mechanism was responsible for its brightness of nine times above unity. In short, photons are being spun up by the competing fields, going from infrared (or visible) to X-ray. For this to happen, the photon actually has to stack on another spin, and it does this by real collisions on the nuclear boundary.

The upper atmosphere is a meeting of two fields, as we know from the magnetosphere. This is where incoming Solar Wind meets charge rising out of the planet. As I have shown, a planet—like all spherical bodies at all scales—acts like a charge engine, pulling in charge at the poles, recycling that charge through its body, and emitting most heavily near the equator. It is this emitted charge that drives ions up from the crust, seeding the very atmosphere itself. But not all incoming charge or wind is channeled to the pole vortices. Some misses those vortices and impacts the upper atmosphere. This mainstream knows this, in part, but has never realized the rising charge field. So it doesn't realize we have meeting of fields here, coming from opposite directions. Because one field is coming down and the other is going up, they will have a reverse spin. The photons are flipped as they are channeled through the Earth. So when these two fields meet, they will interact violently.

I have covered this in [my paper on Period Four](#) of the Periodic Table, since the same thing happens to create the magnetic field along the pole of Iron and other elements. We have a meeting of opposing spins. Some have told me that opposing spins should cancel, which wouldn't help us create heat, brightness, or X-rays here. But the opposite is true. It is simple spin mechanics. If opposing spins are moving the same direction, and we get a side to side collision, then they cancel. But if we have

opposing spins moving in the opposite direction and meeting head-to-head, we are opposite twice, and get an addition or spin-up. That is what is happening on Uranus and on every other planet, explaining not only the big increase in temperature and brightness but the production of X-rays. As you now see, the X-rays aren't actually "produced". Nor are they "emitted". The photons are already there, and are simply spun up from lower energies into X-ray.

That just about sums it up, except for my mention of the "nuclear boundary". What did I mean by that? Well, photons fields are normally interpenetrable, unless they are very compressed, and we don't have that here. We just have levels of the atmosphere meeting one another, so the fields are fairly sparse. This isn't some sort of powerful plasma field, like inside the Sun, where we do have compression. So these spin-ups can't be photons just accidentally hitting one another. In other words, if no ions or molecules were present, this couldn't happen. But every nucleus present will be recycling charge just like the Earth. That is what it means to be charged, and we know all nuclei are charged. Same thing goes for free protons, electrons, and even neutrons, which are also recycling charge. Well, as photons are recycled through the baryon, lepton, or nucleus, they are *compressed*. They are funneled into tight vortices that pass right through the larger particle. As they re-emerge, they are now focused, with a density that can and does interact physically with the external charge field. It is at the particle boundary that we find the actual hit that causes the spin-up.

This is exactly how the Sun creates most of his brightness, since this is the mechanism of the corona. That is where charge is spun up into the visible and beyond. You will say the Sun can't interact with his own Solar Wind, and that is true. But all areas of the galaxy are already full of charge, with or without a star nearby. The Sun is releasing his charge into the Galactic Wind, you see. The ambient charge from the Galactic Core. So the only reason the Solar corona isn't far brighter is that we are a long way from the core, in an outer arm. The ambient Galactic field here is considerable, but it could be far stronger.

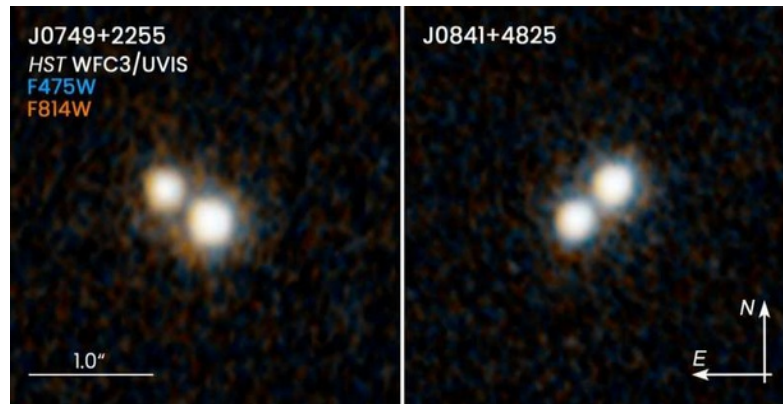
You can see what kind of brightness you could get if you had two stars come near one another. We already have that, in a way, since Jupiter is almost a star. But if you had two real stars come near, the photon friction would be incredible. My guess is this is what we are seeing with quasars. Two stars meeting would cause incredible brightness, but now replace the stars with colliding galaxies. Two galaxies meeting would create an incredible photon friction of this sort. But only if they were opposite. Galaxies can be left or right, you know. So sometimes when galaxies collide, you would expect a cancellation, and a big dud. Other times you would expect a huge spin-up, ie a quasar.

Addendum April 6: In a case of either incredible prediction or serendipity, it only took four days for the mainstream to confirm my last suggestion here. They are reporting today that Hubble telescope has spotted [two instances of double quasars](#). And these double quasars just happen to be merging galaxies. Are the galaxies spinning opposite? We aren't told. But we can be sure they are, and that the mechanism is as I have described in this and many previous papers. In other words, a spin up of the charge field from infrared to visible. They have now discovered over 100 of these double quasars, by using recent increases in resolution. They estimate that one of every thousand quasars is a double. But of course you can see that *all* quasars of this type must be double. Even greater resolution would be able to resolve meeting objects in *every* case, since we require two objects for a spin up. It is possible not all "quasars" are objects of this sort, since some superbright objects may be caused by other mechanisms. In which case we should have separate names for the various classes of bright objects.

To show you that my theory is not mainstream theory, we find that Shen and Zakamska, along with the rest of the mainstream, is explaining quasars of this type as the interaction of supermassive black holes:

As two close galaxies begin to distort each other gravitationally, their interaction funnels material into their respective black holes, igniting their quasars.

But I have shown that isn't the mechanism. It has nothing to do with their fake black hole math and theory. To start with, these galaxies still have large separation. You can see the gap even with our poor telescopes. Since even if they exist, the black holes are at the centers of the galactic cores, being rather small and discrete compared to the galaxies, there is no way to explain core interactions at that distance. Besides, they post the pictures, and we don't see these funnels.



Do you see any funnels? I don't. If the brightness were being created in the way they say, the funnels should be very obvious. The cores would be pulling in huge amounts of radiation in polar vortices, and those vortices would light up like the rest. We should see exactly two major funnels here. But we don't.

That is because the mechanism is charge friction, not black hole interaction. We are seeing an analogue of magnetic reconnection here, which is really charge reconnection. This is caused by the charge field, not gravity.