

[return to updates](#)

# COMET OBSERVATIONS

## *prove* MY CHARGE FIELD



*by Miles Mathis*

*First published March 21, 2019*

A reader sent me a link to a [published paper](#) by Jewitt et al from September of 2017 on the comet C/2017 K2 (Panstarrs), worried it might be the cause of trauma here on Earth. I discounted that notion immediately, but just as quickly noticed that it was providing strong proof of my charge field. Here is the abstract:

**We present observations showing in-bound long-period comet C/2017 K2 (PANSTARRS) to be active at record heliocentric distance. Nucleus temperatures are too low (60 K to 70 K) either for water ice to sublimate or for amorphous ice to crystallize, requiring another source for the observed activity. Using the Hubble Space Telescope we find a sharply-bounded, circularly symmetric dust coma  $10^5$  km in radius, with a total scattering cross section of  $10^5$  km<sup>2</sup>. The coma has a logarithmic surface brightness gradient -1 over much of its surface, indicating sustained, steady-state dust production. A lack of clear evidence for the action of solar radiation pressure suggests that the dust particles are large, with a mean size  $> 0.1$  mm. Using a coma convolution model, we find a limit to the apparent magnitude of the nucleus  $V > 25.2$  (absolute magnitude  $H > 12.9$ ). With assumed geometric albedo  $p_v = 0.04$ , the limit to the nucleus circular equivalent radius is  $< 9$  km. Pre-discovery observations from 2013 show that the comet was also active at 23.7 AU heliocentric distance. While neither water ice sublimation nor exothermic crystallization can account for the observed distant activity, the measured properties are consistent with activity driven by sublimating supervolatile ices such as CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, O<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>. Survival of supervolatiles at the nucleus surface is likely a result of the comet's recent arrival from the frigid Oort cloud.**

In other words, this comet is *active* at a record distance [23.7 AU], meaning it is creating a visible or measurable tail, but according to the current laws of physics it shouldn't be. Notice the authors say “another source is required to explain the tail production”, but they don't have one for you because the

mainstream doesn't have one for you. This shouldn't be happening. They admit the observation is consistent with sublimation of comet ices, but the temperatures at that distance shouldn't allow for this. No sublimation should be going on, and the comet should be dead as far as tail creation goes.

But I point out the same failure that keeps them from explaining the burning upper atmosphere of Uranus is keeping them from explaining this comet tail. Remember, Uranus is orbiting at about 19AU, almost as far out as this comet, and has a thermosphere at over 1000°F. The mainstream also has no good explanation of that, since Uranus is known to be the coldest planet in the Solar System, with a tropopause at -372°F.

The mainstream currently floats the idea that Uranus was hit by a supermassive impactor, which not only explains its odd tilt, but also explains its “depleted core temperature”. But even this doesn't explain the super-hot thermosphere, since according to mainstream theory, there is no possible mechanism for the generation of that much heat from a super-cold planet in frigid outerspace.

With my charge field, we don't need an impactor to explain anything about Uranus, since his tilt, interior coldness, and exterior heat can all be explained by the same thing: charge recycling. In my paper [on Axial Tilt](#), I showed Uranus was lying on his side because he is the only planet in the system with about equal charge coming from above and below. Or, to say it another way, he is the only planet with planets of about equal size flanking him. Neptune is smaller than Saturn, but Neptune's charge is compressed in density as it returns to the Sun, while Saturn's charge is dissipated as it moves out from the Sun. I even ran the numbers, showing exactly how this came near to equalizing the two charge fields.

In [my paper on Bode's Law](#) from 2009, I used similar Unified Field Equations to explain all the planet separations. In short, they are separated by charge. I was able to match known numbers to four decimals in a 5-body problem—something never done before.

This same thing explains Uranus' coldness. Being perpendicular to the main Solar field interferes with Uranus' ability to recycle that field. Planets normally align their equators parallel to the Solar field, so that both poles can pull in charge. But since Uranus is aligning to Saturn (and thereby Neptune), he is unaligned to the Solar field, shortcircuiting recycling of that field from the far pole.

[In previous papers](#), I have shown the cause of Uranus' atmospheric heat is charge friction. And in other [previous papers on comets](#), I have proposed the same mechanism for them. In short, these bodies are releasing charge into an opposing field. The charge they are releasing is photonic, while the ambient field is heavily antiphotonic. The photons thereby spin one another up, creating brightness and/or heat depending on the body and atmospheric make-up. A similar mechanism causes the excessive brightness of Enceladus, Venus, and our own Moon. Enceladus is shining at over 9 times unity, which is impossible without a huge production of energy. It can only come from my real spinning charge field, recycled through the planet as I have proposed—mainly pole to equator. And it can only come from a charge field that is bipolar, with large numbers of antiphotons present, photons going in the south pole and antiphotons going in the north pole. This charge engine is then able to easily explain all the anomalistic data of the past decades.

It explains this 2017 comet because the Solar charge field and vortex reaches all the way out to 50AU. So we have a bipolar charge field at all places within that sphere, capable of creating this charge engine and explaining the production of heat/brightness/sublimation. [The Kuiper Cliff is like the Sun's Bohr Radius, or limit of charge capture](#). Within that radius, the Sun acts as a strong charge entity, analogous

in many ways to the atomic nucleus.

[return to updates](#)