The Photomolecular Effect? NO

by Miles Mathis

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This is another "exciting new discovery" that confirms my charge field. It was first discovered by postdocs at MIT in 2022, confirmed and tweaked in 2023 with a new paper, and further confirmed this year. It is now hitting the mainstream presses, which is how I heard about it. Basically, it is finally being admitted that water evaporates much faster than can be accounted for by classical or quantum mechanical equations of evaporation based on heat. To explain this, the researchers (who are not theorists, of course) are coining new terms like "photomolecular effect" and claiming this is caused by light directly, not heat.

Except for one little problem: light IS heat, and the reverse. At the quantum level there is no theoretical difference between light and heat, and they often admit that. Heat is just a *result* of light, and both are made of photons. Heat is not some quality or quantity of its own, it is simply a measurement of total photon energy. For example, it is impossible to introduce light into an experiment without heating it. Light carries energy and so any interaction will transfer energy and thereby heat.

The only way to introduce light without heat is with antiphotons—light spinning the opposite way to normal—but that is not what they are doing here. They are hitting the experiment with normal photons and showing that more evaporation occurs than it should, given mainstream equations and theories. Four times more.

[We know they aren't introducing antiphotons on purpose because they don't even know about them. That is my theory, not theirs. They don't think laser cooling is caused by antiphotons. They think it is caused by a "compression of velocity distribution". You have to laugh. For more, see here. The truth is, antiphotons cool a substance by canceling spins, leading to a drop in total energy.]

So although the report of findings here is interesting, the explanation is, as usual, threadbare. And provably wrong at a glance. They are claiming the photons knock water molecules loose by direct contact, as with the photoelectric effect. Absurd, since the photoelectric effect is high-energy photons knocking loose little leptons. Not only are water molecules vastly larger than leptons, but they are using visible light, which is fairly low energy. The biggest effect is with green light at an angle of 45 degrees, which isn't even at the high end of the visible spectrum. It is near the middle. Plus, at an angle of 45, the photons should be pressing the molecules in, not popping them out, right? The light is coming down, so why are the water molecules being driven up?

I will tell you what is causing this in a moment, but first I want to point out the usual: these mainstream

guys are downplaying that this is again fatal to all standard models, and trying instead to sell you exciting new theory. But their exciting new theory is garbage, and so was the standard model. They have been beating us on the head with quantum mechanics for almost a century, selling it as the greatest thing ever and telling us modern physics can now explain everything. See for example Sean Carroll at Preposterous Universe, who is always crowing that physicists know everything about how things work. He says that pretty much in those words. The stuffiest of stuffed shirts. But as it turns out, they don't know anything. Their theories only worked on paper, since for a century they forgot to do any basic experiments like this. Ask yourself why we are just getting around to monitoring how much evaporation actually takes place? It reminds me of the recent experiments that put salt under high pressure, to see if it acted like quantum mechanics guaranteed it would. Why hadn't they ever put basic substances under high pressure before? Seems like physics 101, right? Well, it turns out, they weren't doing any of these basic experiments because—as with this one—the experiments proved they didn't know diddly squat about anything. It was just a lot of hot air.

We are beginning to see that now, since—for whatever reason—some young physicists are actually testing the old equations. We saw it with the subject of lift on a wing, where new experiments have disproved all the old equations and theories. We saw it recently with the Cosmological Principle, which just bit the dust this year. We saw it with the breakdown of Fourier's Law, which I wrote about in March. We saw Kerr admit singularities don't exist. Last year it was a big miss on gamma rays generated by the Sun. In 2022 it was the admission by the mainstream that photosynthesis breaks all their laws. We have seen cosmic rays coming out of the Earth's poles, which shouldn't be happening. We saw the comet Panstarrs creating a visible tail way too far out. And they have also admitted they don't know anything about heat production on planets, since the gas giants have atmospheres far hotter than they had predicted, and Mercury has ice on its poles.

On the whole, mainstream physics is in a freefall, and they mostly admit they can't explain any of the new experimental findings in all subfields. This is almost all due to one thing: ignorance of the charge field. I have shown that the charge field explains all these other mysteries and it solves this one in exactly the same way. But although I have solved all these other problems with straightforward mechanics, simple equations, and clear diagrams, you may be surprised to hear MIT didn't call me up for help on this one. I suppose they knew that I would solve it for them for free, saving them from having to fly me in and pay me. They are also hoping they can pretend they never read this, so that when they eventually steal it from me they can claim they never heard of me. As is happening in Solar Cycles theory.

OK, let's look at what they found. To start with, they found that when water evaporated like this, the air temperature above the water's surface *dropped* and then leveled off. Mystery number one. Mystery number two we have already seen: the effect maximizes with green light at a 45 degree angle. That is mysterious because water doesn't absorb much light, and it absorbs *the least* in green. Mystery number three is that the effect maximizes when the light has magnetic transverse polarization. Under optimal conditions, the light causes *four times* the expected rate of evaporation. So this is not a marginal gain. The old theory was off by 300%.

Obviously, green photons at an angle of 45 cannot explain a gain of 300%, so it is sort of embarrassing we have to read this. And it is not really a gain of 300%, since according to the standard model, green photons should not be hitting water molecules much at all, *especially* at the surface. Taking that into account, this is a miss of many thousands of percent. It is a complete miss.

What they are missing here is the Earth's charge field, which is rising straight up everywhere. It is

composed of real photons, averaging in the infrared. Heat is also infrared, of course, so these guys always miss it. If they think about it all, they think it is just residual heat from daylight. The surface heats up and then it dissipates. But that isn't what I am talking about. I am talking about charge coming from the Sun, which is pulled in on huge vortices at the Earth's poles, recycling through the Earth and being re-emitted at its surface. This is what cause the Earth's heat, not iron dynamos in the core. And it impacts all experiments on the Earth, though they always forget that. They forget this rising charge. . . or, they don't forget it because they never knew about it. Only my readers know about it. We know a lot of these mainstream people read my papers, otherwise my numbers couldn't be so high, but they aren't ready to admit I am right.

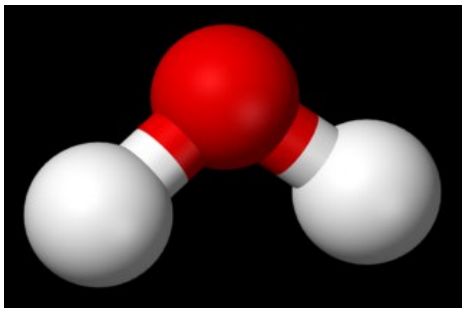
Anyway, that explains this effect because it is once again a sort of magnetic reconnection, or simply magnetic connection. It is sunlight coming down meeting lines of charge coming up, and creating spin-ups or spin-downs in the cross traffic, as the case may be. As you have seen, they already kind of admit that, conceding the effect is dependent on angle and transverse magnetic polarization. Polarization helps because it puts all the photons in the same line. They don't see why that matters, but I just told you why: magnetic reconnection depends on alignment, and they already know that in other cases, like the Solar corona. Rising charge is polarized, in way, since it is moving straight up, at 90 degrees to the surface. So in the first instance, we would expect an effect that was using rising charge to maximize at 90 to horizontal, or 0 to vertical. In fact, we have seen that in recent experiments that maximize at vertical. See the levitation by heat experiments, which I explained in 2017. They were also using the Earth's rising charge field there without knowing it

Which means. . . do you see it yet? . . . it isn't the photons coming down at 45 that are knocking the water molecules loose at the boundary. It is charge coming up that is doing that. The light coming down is just boosting the existing charge field which is already moving up through everything. How? By spinning it up. I have already hit this phenomenon many times, most famously in my paper on Period Four, where I show how it works in the nucleus itself. There I call it through charge, since we have a sort of magnetic connection along the pole of every nucleus, a connection and spin up that creates both electricity and magnetism at the ground level. The nucleus is a charge engine, recycling charge in defined paths that are different for each element. Think of the photons as gears or cogs that can transfer spin energy in an edge hit. This is also what explains the very high temperatures in the upper atmospheres of the gas giants, since we get huge spin-ups there as well, that being the first meeting of charge coming up and sunlight coming down. It explains the incredible brightness of the Moon and of comets, as well as the 9x over-unity albedo of moons like Enceladus.

I also used this to explain the Rayleigh equation, which has always existed with a big hole in it. As with this, that phenomenon has always been upside-down to sense, being anti-Stokes for no known reason. Without the rising charge field, everything is topsy-turvy there, just as with this evaporation explanation.

This also explains why the effect maximizes when the water is most transparent to the light coming down, which is just the opposite of mainstream expectation. But it is exactly what my theory expects, since we need the light coming down to penetrate the surface. We actually don't want the light to hit a molecule on the surface, we want it to penetrate, so that it connects to the charge field inside the water. It boosts the charge field, which *then* interacts with the water. This of course explains why the water evaporates **up**. The charge field is moving up so it pushes the water up. The water vapor is rising on the charge field.

And the 45 degree angle? That has to do with the structure of the water itself.



You will say water has no structure, but that is false. See my series on Gerald Pollack, where I show why liquid water has structure, especially at boundaries like this. Tellingly, these MIT researchers first discovered this phenomenon in a hydrogel, which is known to have this structured water property. But as it turns out, their magnetically polarized green light ended up creating Pollack's exclusionary zones as well as a hydrogel. How? By creating this alignment and connection to the charge field inside the water. The charge field rising out of the Earth had already partially aligned the water molecules, but in the presence of the right photon field coming down, this alignment was vastly augmented.

Let us say the water molecule happens to be aligned just like in the diagram above, with light coming straight down from above. You can already see how a 45 degree angle would help the light pass the molecule, can't you? Same thing if we flip the molecule over, with the lighter hydrogens on top. In either case, there are pathways into the water, and due to the angle of the water molecule, that pathway happens to be near 45. If water has an angle of 104.5, the angle would actually be nearer 38 (or 52), but it gets us started. Who knows, these researchers may get an even better result at 38 or 52, which would certainly tend to confirm my analysis.

But the central thing I have explained with the charge field is why the water evaporates **up**. You wouldn't expect light coming down to drive water up, would you? Of course this is the same basic explanation for why any ions tend to get driven up, instead of falling. And for why hot air rises. And for why the atmosphere doesn't collapse at the poles or in very cold weather. And for why airplanes fly. And for why sap rises. All depend on a powerful rising charge field emitted by the Earth. You see what I mean when I said all these things fall to the same answer.

Oh, I forgot one thing. Why is there cooling above the surface at first? Well, according to what I have shown you, we must have some photons acting like antiphotons here, causing cooling. How could that be happening? There are several possible mechanisms, but the most likely is from photons being reflected before the guys fully tune the apparatus. Any photons that escape the right channels may miss them and reflect off the surface, at which point they become anti to the original photons. When they then interact with the air, they will cool it where the others were warming it. But once the magnetic connection has snapped in fully, the number of rogue photons will diminish and the cooling will cease.