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Earth's Dark Matter Halo?

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In January of this year, it was reported worldwide that researchers at the University of Texas had discovered evidence of a halo of dark matter around the Earth. Using data from many satellites, Professor Ben Harris announced that—according to his calculations—he had found the Earth to be 1.00008 times heavier than previously thought. He then assigned this margin of error to. . . dark matter!

My regular readers will already see that this is just one more example of the current malaise in physics. But I will analyze the report closely to show this. To start with, we are told Harris calculated that to cause this effect, the halo of dark matter would have to be situated around the equator, and would have to be 120 miles thick and 43,000 miles across. We aren't told (aren't given any mechanics) why dark matter should situate itself at the equator, but that is the least of the problems here. A greater problem can be seen in the numbers themselves. I assume Harris used some estimate for dark matter density to get those numbers, but it is curious that his number of 43,000 miles just happens to match the altitude of the satellites he is using. Those satellites orbit at a maximum of about 15,000 miles above sea level, which is about 19,000 miles from center. Doubling that gives us 38,000 miles. So it appears Harris is being careful to keep the disk below his satellites, so that it can somehow seem to create what they now call gravitational mass.

But notice he hasn't quite done that anyway. Since some of his satellites are only at about 12,000 miles, they compose a disk of 32,000 miles in total diameter. That puts 11,000 miles of dark matter disk *above* them. If the dark matter is above them, it must pull *up*, by the first rules of gravity. The dark matter above them cannot sum with the dark matter below, because direction always matters with gravity. Gravity is a motion *towards*, by definition. Did Harris factor this into his calculations, we wonder. I doubt it. It would negate about 2/3rds [11/16, using the numbers above] of his added mass, so he would have to put 3 times more dark matter into the equations this way than if he put it all in below all the satellites.

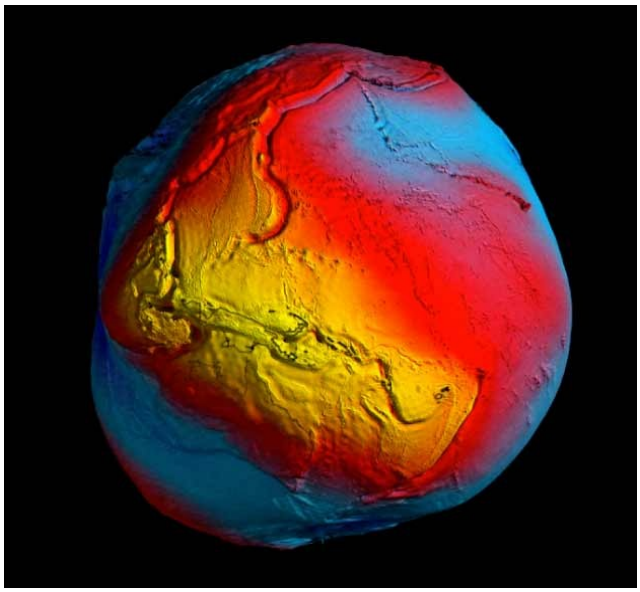
However, it is not clear Harris' solution is viable in any case, since if the halo is a disk, it has to act gravitationally like a disk. But to get it to act like he wants, Harris is treating the disk as a sphere. We can see he is just adding it to the sphere of the Earth, and totaling the mass. But since the GPS satellites he is using are orbiting at an angle of 55°, the dark matter disk would be beneath them only for two short periods as the satellites passed over the equator. Only at those times would the disk act like an equivalent sphere. At all other times, the disk would act as a gravitational object very different from the sphere.

Since we have satellites in polar orbit—and since these polar satellites are in fact ones used in mapping (including gravitational mapping)—it would be quite simple to test Harris' theory. These satellites would naturally show the most variation of the sort I just pointed out, provided there is a disk there. In one position they would be parallel to the disk, and at another position 90 degrees away from that they would be perpendicular. We should see a sizable variation between a measurement at the pole and a measurement at the equator. But even the GPS satellites Harris is using should show this variation, if it exists, since they travel far from the equator, well above and below his 60 miles. I suspect the disk does not exist in any form, and I am certain it does not exist as dark matter.

There is a third obvious problem, since even if Harris found this variation, that isn't confirmation of a dark matter halo-disk. The main problem with Harris' theory is that he hasn't made any attempt to list other possible causes, and cross them off. As is now usual with the mainstream, he has just assigned his number gap to a pre-existing solution. The dark matter hypothesis has been sitting there for years needing some proof, so Harris just marries his data to that hypothesis. He gives no reason for doing so, and anyone can see it is just a marriage of convenience. He is hoping to draw interest to his data from all these dark matter theorists who are desperate for data. But there are at least twenty other explanations for his data that are more probable than a dark matter halo. The first ones to check off are margins of error, calculation error, equation error, theory error, and so on. For example, lower down in the article, we find this:

Professor Harris is now planning to factor in changes to the satellites' orbits due to the gravitational pull of the sun and moon.

What? Why didn't he do that before he went public? Is he also ignoring the variations we saw recently from the GOCE satellite? That satellite showed gravity variations of .5% from pole to equator, and Harris found a variation of only .008% in his calculations. Of course GOCE also showed major variations that had nothing to do with pole/equator, which is even more important here. GOCE found a huge anomaly over Indonesia, for instance. Did Harris factor that in, or out? Doesn't sound like it.



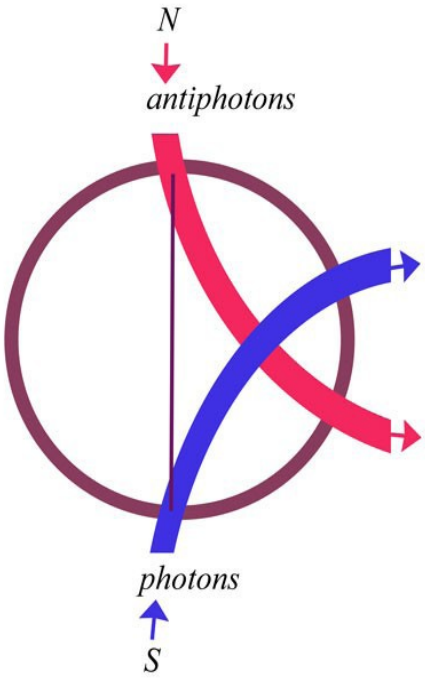
You will say he doesn't need to factor in variations like that, since by using a number of satellites he is summing across the whole Earth. But that is only true if he is taking into account the actual paths of his satellites, making sure they they don't accidentally cross more maxima than minima. That variation would be negligible in his data only if he used a very large number of satellites and if their orbits were completely random to the known maxima and minima. But he isn't using a large number, and the paths aren't random. They vary, yes, but they are all inclined at about the same amount, which may be causing the error here.

To be more specific, notice his satellites are not going over the poles. Again, GPS satellites are inclined at 55°, so they never go over the poles. Even together, they have weak coverage of the poles, but that is normally alright because there aren't a lot of customers who need data at the poles. It is crucial here, though, because we have big gravity variations at both poles. You will say that since gravity is strongest at the poles, and since the satellites are weak on that data, Harris should be finding too little mass for the Earth, not too much. But that isn't the way the equations work. You have to take distance from center of the Earth into account, and if you do, the numbers reverse. Yes, gravity is stronger at the poles, but that is due to polar flattening, which gives the poles less elevation (less R). If the poles were at an equal elevation to the equator, they would actually have *less* gravity. This is because there is more density and therefore mass at the equator. If we factor that in here, the polar hole in GPS data would be expected to skew the gravity number up, and therefore the mass number.

But even after Harris factors in all these things like the Moon and the GOCE numbers and so on, he is still ignoring charge variations. Once I had crossed off all these other things, that is what I would look at first, not dark matter. Has Harris looked at the South Atlantic Anomaly? Has he looked at variations in the Van Allen belts and lower ion belts? A lot of recent data has come to light, proving significant variations in these very significant fields. He is just assuming the satellites are responding to gravity only, but we know that isn't true. Although physicists are spending some effort trying to write equations for a unified field at the quantum level, when we get to the macrolevel they completely forget they are dealing with a unified field there as well. I have proved that in hundreds of papers over the past decade, where I have shown that charge affects all so-called gravitational measurements. This is because what we have called the gravity field is really a unified field, and already includes charge. I have not only proved that beyond any doubt, I have shown exactly how and why it happens, creating the unified field equations that explain it in pretty simple terms.

To be even more specific, I have run the numbers, showing that the Earth has a charge field that is -.009545m/s^2, or .097% of gravity. That is a variation about 12 times the variation Harris has calculated, and the mainstream doesn't even know it is there. In other words, if the satellites passed through an area of zero charge, they could find a variation of almost .1% in the gravity field, *due to local charge alone*. But since they will never do that, the variation measured must always be smaller than that. The charge field of the Earth never falls to zero or anywhere near it at the altitudes of satellites, so we will never see that much variation in the near field. We won't see .1%, but we may well see .008% in some positions, especially if we include the other factors I have listed above.

The other thing that is interesting in this regard is that the charge field of the Earth is indeed denser at the equator, for strictly mechanical reasons. It doesn't create a halo or disk, but charge densities *are* heavier from 30 degrees N to S, due to the way charge is recycled through the Earth.



Actually, you *could* propose a rough disk is formed that way, if you really wished to. So it appears Harris is also trying to match that data, which the mainstream knows of in various ways. For instance, they know of it from the equatorial anomaly, the ionospheric maps,

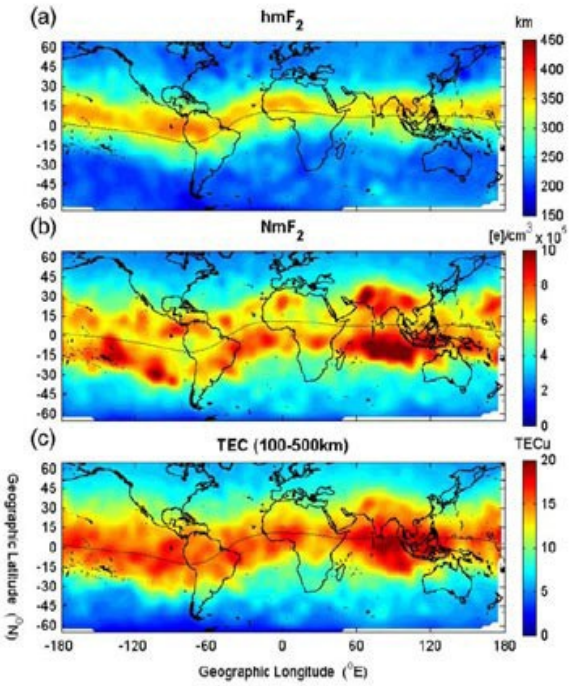


Figure 2. Ionospheric maps in (a) peak altitude (hmF_2), (b) peak density (NmF_2), and (c) total electron content (TEC) integrated between 100–500 km altitude range at global constant local time at 1200 LT.

the equatorial fountain, and many other phenomena. You may also wish to notice they now have evidence for it from my nuclear diagrams, where I show the proton creating an equatorial disk of charge. Since I told them several years ago that all bodies of all sizes did this, they may be importing that idea from me, once again without credit.

So it is somewhat uncanny to see the mainstream now trying to match its dark matter halo to my charge field. It is uncanny because while I can explain to you why my charge field peaks in that region, they have no *mechanical* answer as to why the dark matter field would be in an equatorial halo. Why not a polar halo or spherical halo? Why a disk and not a sphere, ring, torus, or any other possible shape? For that matter, why a halo at all? In the mainstream solution of the Galactic Rotation Problem, they use dark matter in a similar way, but they don't put the dark matter in a halo disk. This despite the fact that the galaxy is *already* a disk. Originally, they put the dark matter in an external halo of uncertain shape, perhaps sphere, perhaps disk. But after the publication of my paper on that subject in 2010, they changed their theory, putting the dark matter in the interior of the galaxy. See Wikipedia's page for proof they did this. This was in response to criticism I published in that paper, showing their mechanics didn't work. It not only didn't work, it betrayed their poor understanding of Newtonian (and all other) mechanics. Putting the dark matter inside the galaxy doesn't solve this problem, either, but it hides it somewhat. Since I don't specifically address their math for internal dark matter in that 2010 paper, they can claim they have dodged my bullet.

All this is just sad, really. Ask yourself this: If the mainstream really had their wheels on straight, do you think they would have to change their theory in response to little ol' me? They dismiss me as a mad artist, and yet they have adjusted many mainstream theories in response to my criticisms (without of course admitting it, or giving me the least credit). I have previously shown how Wikipedia and other mainstream sources have changed their presentations right after I have published critiques of them, sometimes deleting the entire page and starting over (see, for instance, the pages on tides).

The reason they have to do that is because of the placement of my pages on Google. Just search on Galactic Rotation Problem, for example. Out of over a million results, my paper places number two behind Wikipedia.* That despite the fact that I have no web specialist working for me, pulling strings to help my placement. I just put the papers up and let them fend for themselves. It is sort of like finding a paper by an Amishman ranking number two behind Wikipedia, on the subject of horse-drawn tillers.

Anyway, this is important because I have shown that dark matter is really charge. Because the mainstream has misdefined or failed to define the charge field, it gets lost in all problems like this. Charge got buried by Maxwell's displacement field 160 years ago, was reburied by Bohr in the 1920's, and has been buried deeper every decade since. This has not only prevented unification, it has prevented answers in every problem that requires understanding of field equations of any kind. Mainstream physicists have simply never understood how photons fit into the field equations. The Copenhagen Interpretation prevented them from even asking the question.

But back to the present problem. Only twelve lines into the mainstream announcement on the Earth's dark matter halo, they are misdirecting. They tell you that dark matter makes up 27% of the universe. That isn't even close. The current estimate for total dark matter/energy is 95.05%. In these mainstream announcements and articles, they always fudge you by splitting dark matter and dark energy, although they have no reason for that split. They don't know what either one is, so on what basis are they splitting them? According to Einstein, matter and energy are equivalent; but beyond that, they have no indication from their own data that some of this dark stuff is matter and some is energy. Since their machines cannot detect dark stuff directly, how could they possibly detect the difference between energy and matter? They admit they don't know what it is, so how could they know any characteristic of it? It only fills holes in equations, and depending on whether you are filling holes in matter equations or energy equations, it can do either one.

But this is part of their public relations kit. They don't like to admit that 95% of the universe is a complete mystery to them, outside their current field equations. It is very much like the way they treat the vacuum catastrophe, probably the only wholesale failure that is greater than this dark matter catastrophe. In that one, their equations miss by 120 orders of magnitude. But you won't see them leading their PR bonanza with either one. When they choose to discuss the vacuum catastrophe, they immediately shunt you off into some pseudo-philosophical discussion of the anthropic principle or something, to confuse the issue.

All these catastrophes are caused by ignorance of the charge field. For instance, in this current article, we are told,

As satellites orbit the Earth, their location in space is determined by the Earth's gravitational pull.

No, their locations are determined by the Earth's unified field, which includes charge. Since the mainstream has never factored in charge, none of their numbers for anything can be right, neither the old numbers or the new ones. Since Harris is using incomplete field equations, what he is finding is a margin of error between old bad numbers and new bad numbers.

In a sidebar of the article at the *DailyMail*, under a heading "what is dark matter?" we find this:

Similarly we know dark matter exists but have never observed it directly.

Scientists are fairly sure it exists and is crucial to the universe, but they do not know what it looks like or where to find it.

You have to laugh. In two neighboring sentences, we are told that they "know" it exists and that "they are fairly sure it exists." Just beneath that, the editor probably had this third sentence in his rough copy:

Dark matter may exist, say physicists.

And then this fourth sentence,

When pressed, one researcher looked at his shoes and said, I know fuck-all about dark matter, leave me alone.

Just before press-time, the editor ran a line through three and four. The truth is, you can't even calculate odds on whether dark matter exists in current theory, since it is just two words that fill a hole. This is supposed to be physics we are talking about, and the only thing they *know* is that there is a huge hole in the equations. They know *nothing* about what fills that hole, and they admit that. So how can they claim any surety beyond that? Any further, and it is no longer a question of physics, it is a question of linguistics. To estimate how certain you are that something exists, you have to first define that something. If you can't even define that something beyond "it fills a hole," you can't possibly estimate a level of certainty. Or you can, but the level of certainty is zero.

In other words, the statements from the mainstream are not valid statements, neither as physics nor as linguistics. If you don't know what something is, you can't know it exists.

To be honest, they should just say that if their data is correct, something has to be filling that hole. They *know* something has to be filling it. But to say they know dark matter is filling it is demonstrably false on the face of it, since they admit they don't know what dark matter is.

I have shown that some of their equations are pretty good, since it is by using these equations that they know they are missing 95%. They should take some pride in that, since to solve a problem you have to at least admit you have one. They not only know they have one, they know almost exactly how big it is. In this case, they have gotten that far, which is lot farther than they have gotten in many problems.

This is also funny:

The quest to find it is now gaining pace. Last year one of the biggest quests in physics, the search for the enigmatic substance known as dark matter, failed to provide answers.

The Large Underground Xenon (LUX) experiment, the world's most advanced test to find this elusive material, was unable to detect its presence after its first 90-day run.

A number of researchers are currently re-examining dark matter candidates once written off as unlikely, and considering unpopular ideas such as dark matter could be made out of something undetectable.

What exactly there is "gaining pace"? Can a series of utter failures be said to be "gaining pace"? This is an old army trick: when confidence is lowest, you just say "confidence is high" over and over. The problem is they keep looking in the wrong place. It isn't undetectable. In fact, it is easy to detect and

has been detected for centuries, which is precisely why they continue to miss it. Dark matter is charge, which is real photons. They keep missing that because they have missed how charge is part of the unified field equations. They think photons don't take part in gravitational effects or gravitational mass, and in a sense they don't. But because charge was already inside Newton's equation, it is already inside Einstein's field equations. Since charge is in the field in a huge way, and since it can interact with matter, it affects gravity through that interaction. So although photons don't directly affect the solo gravity part of the unified field equations, they do affect the combined or unified field. And since it is this unified field that we have always called gravity, photons *do* affect the field equations in a huge way.

The reason these gigantic and expensive machines like LUX can't find dark matter is not that they can't detect charge or photons. The reason is that, ironically, the first thing the researchers at LUX do is filter out and discard all charge and photons from their experiments, treating it as schist. They are absolutely sure light isn't the answer, so they never look at it. This is doubly ironic considering the name of the machine: LUX *means* light.

You see, the problem is that the mainstream has never pulled apart Newton's equation. They have been striving for unification so hard it never occurred to them that what they really needed was *un*-unification. They needed to separate the charge field from the solo gravity field, to see how each worked mechanically on its own. Only after that could they re-unify, understanding what role light really played in the total field.

For some reason, they either still aren't seeing that, or they prefer to sit on it a bit longer. I suspect many of them have read my papers and have understood what I am saying. How could my Google ranking be so high if no one is reading these papers? And since my writing is crystal clear (especially compared to mainstream writing), most who read my papers must comprehend what I am saying. They must know the problem is solved. So why not say so? *Because they are stalling.* They are trying to figure out how to inch slowly toward my theories, eventually surrounding them and co-opting them, without ever having to mention me by name. We already see them doing that in a thousand ways.

Some of them will say, "Well, you dug your own grave by not being nicer to us. If you had submitted these papers politely, it would all be different now." They can't actually believe that, but supposing a few of them do have that notion, I will disabuse them of it immediately. In short, that isn't the way it happened. In the beginning, I *did* submit my papers politely. Do you think it got me anywhere? No. All I got was browbeating, slander, *ad hominems*, and dismissal without fair consideration. Same thing I am getting now. So I quit submitting and I quit being polite. If any of these people got in my way, I just drove over them or around them, depending on my mood. You can't really blame me. And of course this method worked, or we wouldn't be where we are now. Do you think I would have ever gotten the traction I have gotten by being meek and submissive? No. I had to not only show I was capable of going through their biggest equations line by line, I had to show I was capable of straight-arming anyone sent in to tackle me. This is also why they will fail to co-opt my ideas. When a man is crouching in the corner or hugging the wall, it is quite easy to steal his pocket handkerchief; but when he is in the middle of the town square at noon, hopping and shouting, it is not so easy to steal his shirt.

Everyone knows these ideas are mine, since no one wanted them a decade ago. They gave them to me with a "good luck and get lost." They ridiculed me for them on a thousand forum posts. The Wayback Machine is littered with people defaming me for these ideas and equations, tying them around my neck and trying to drown me with them, so it is going to be very difficult to take them from me now.

But you know what? If you want me to be polite, just treat me fairly. I am a fighter only when cornered. I am perfectly willing to be friends. I am not interested in money or hogging attention or funds or positions. I gladly leave all that to others. I only want credit where credit is due. I solve problems, and I only want you to say, "Thanks for solving that problem." Once you do, the air will be clear and we can get on with the history of physics, which is all before us.

*On other computers and engines, I have seen that placement drop to eight or ten, but even that is astonishing.