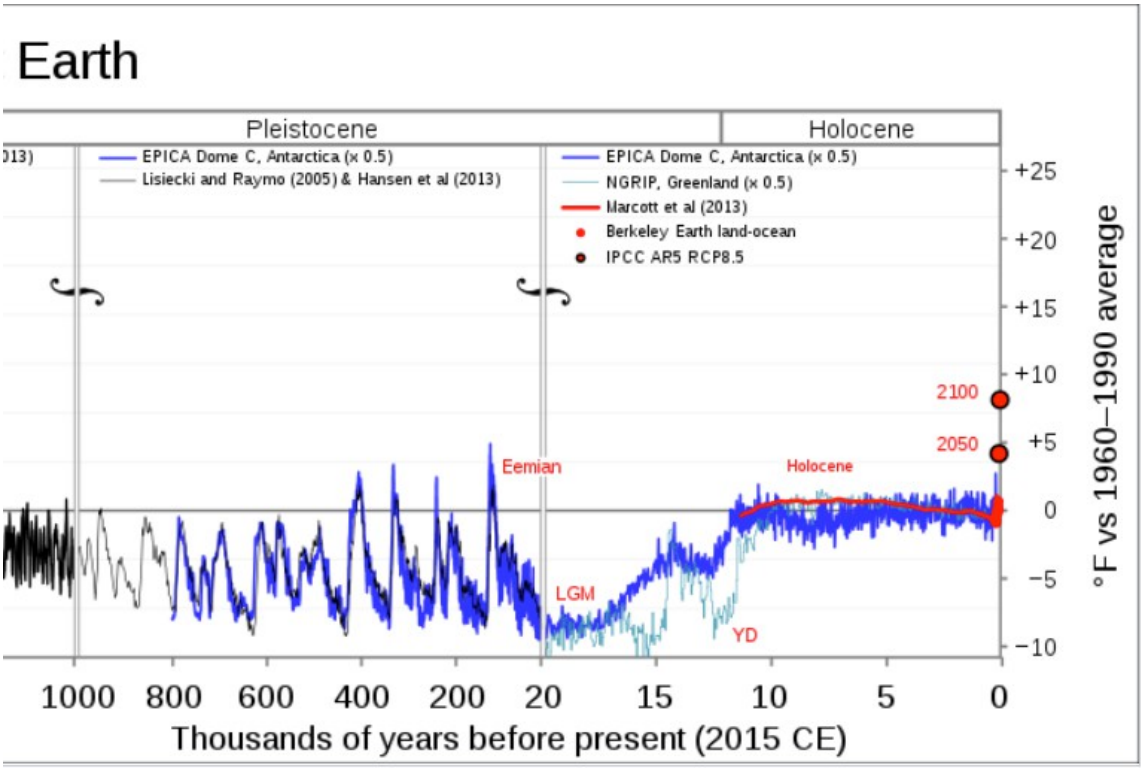
Earth's Temperature Cycle



by Miles Mathis

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In a 2011 paper on Ice Ages, I proposed that the wobble due to the Sun's tilt relative to the galactic plane caused the 11,000 year main cycle, with Jupiter's changing elevation above the Solar equator causing the longer 100,000 year cycle. I then proposed in passing in the last part that something was changing in these cycles during the last million years to cause the longer cycles we are now experiencing, as well as the greater fluctuations, and that it might be Jupiter taking on more moons.

You can see why I said that from the chart above, where we see ever increasing fluctuations over the past million years. In that time we have gone from 5-degree fluctuations to almost 15 degrees in the current swing. That is a pretty fast increase on these timescales. It is a big indication something is changing, and changing relatively quickly. From my previous analysis, the obvious cause of that would be more mass either in the Jupiter system itself, or in the Jovian system as a whole (outer planets). Extra mass out there would make it harder for the Sun to pull the system back into line each time, causing this greater wobble as Jupiter or the Jovians move from greatest elevation above the Solar equator and back. That would also explain the ever-widening fluctuations, which are also easy to see above. In other words, the time between peaks is increasing, and the mechanism I just proposed would explain that immediately. Extra mass out there would mean the Sun would take longer to turn it back to the equator.

Which just leaves us the temperature swings. You can see immediately why the fluctuations would be longer between peaks, but why would the temperatures swing so much more? Jupiter isn't fusing and we aren't getting heat from that direction, are we? So if Jupiter is at a greater angle to the Solar equator, how could that effect temperatures on Earth?

Actually, we *are* getting energy/heat from Jupiter and the Jovians, and I have proved that in the meantime. We didn't really know that in 2011 when I wrote this, or it hadn't become as clear. But my work in the past decade on Solar Cycles has proved it at last. Even now my Solar Cycle theory is being proved by the current cycle and my predictions about it. But I had already done the math on this charge recycling between the Jovians and the Sun in my 2009 papers on Bode's Law and Axial Tilt. There I showed that charge lines were moving between all celestial bodies, and very heavy ones were moving back and forth from the Jovians, explaining Bode's Law among many other things. In the same way, it is positions of the Jovians relative to the Sun and Core that are causing the Solar Cycles.

In running the unified-field multi-body equations that proved that, I showed that all planets are receiving charge from both inside and outside: from the Sun and interior planets, but also from outer planets. So the Earth *is* receiving "heat" from the Jovians, and especially Jupiter. The difference is, due to its radiation profile and distance from us, the energy we receive from the Sun comes to us in two ways: directly, as sunlight falling on the surface, and indirectly, as charge pulled in at the poles and cycled through the Earth, being re-emitted *up* through the mantle and crust. But with charge coming back to us from the Jovians, the bulk of it is pulled in at the poles. Very little reaches us directly as what we call light or heat. So, in order to measure it, we would have to measure it from one of the poles as incoming charge/EM—which of course we have never done.

As you see, by this pretty simple mechanism, we would *expect* a greater elevation of Jupiter off the Solar equator to cause a lower temperature here, and a greater temperature when Jupiter was crossing that equatorial plane. And a greater mass in the Jupiter or Jovian system would cause greater temperature swings. Since all mass recycles charge, the more mass that is out there the more charge it will send back to the Sun.

Our next problem is pinpointing the mass increase out there. Are any of the large Jovian moons admitted to be newish? Not that I know of, but that doesn't matter. We can look for a large Moon with a relatively large eccentricity. Using my new charge theory, I have shown that larger eccentricity indicates a more recent capture, since charge will cause an orbit to settle over time. So, as it turns out, our old friend Titan is actually a candidate, since he has a pretty large eccentricity for such a large moon around such a large planet. His eccentricity of .023 is about 18 times that of Ganymede and 1400 times that of Triton. So that is a fascinating possibility. Another possibility is that Jupiter has captured a large enough number of small moons and other debris in the past 1-2 million years that if we added them all together it would give us the desired effect. And yet another fascinating possibility is that Jupiter himself has grown in the past 2 million years. He may be a proto-star in a stage where he would naturally gain mass relatively quickly, on his own time scale. We know that he recycles a truly stupendous amount of charge per second, and feeds off that charge to maintain his heat, orbit, and spin. But it is possible that charge doesn't pass straight through, rather being spun up in the core into electrons or even baryons, adding to Jupiter's mass in that way. In fact, now that I think about it, I would guess that is the answer to our mystery. And if that is the case, we should expect ever wilder temperature swings over the next million years. To stabilize that wobble, I think the Sun will have to eventually pull Jupiter closer or lose him, which will also affect the other Jovians. Since I just thought of that, I haven't done any analysis on what that likely entails, but it is certainly a possible danger sign.

A widening wobble like that isn't necessarily fatal, but it could be. A smallish star keeping all those large planets corralled at such a distance is a tricky business, and we know it has caused big problems in the past: see the asteroid belt. Jupiter is currently 6 degrees off the Solar equator, but only .3 degrees off the invariable plane. The invariable plane takes into account the balance of all four Jovians. So the number .3 tells us the Sun is corralling the Jovians pretty well right now, but the widening wobble in the chart above tells us the Sun is not doing as good a job at that as he was in the past. There is an increasing instability, and it is likely coming from Jupiter accreting slowly from charge capture or magnetic reconnection.

Regardless, we have plenty of time to figure that out. A slightly more immediate problem would be when the next ice age will start, since some are claiming it is already imminent or overdue. I even said that appeared to be the case in those earlier papers, though I wasn't at all alarmist about it. But I no longer think that. That would only be true if we were on a strict 100,000 year schedule, and you can see from the chart above we aren't. We were on that schedule several peaks ago, but the peaks are widening, so the trend would be for something more on the order of 130,000 years. The other thing that suggests we are not on the edge of the next ice age is that we don't appear to have peaked yet. The most basic analysis of that chart would suggest a peak in the current cycle *higher* than the last one, the Eemian, which means we have a way to go yet. We have been holding near zero for most of the Holocene—for reasons that aren't really clear—but that's only 12,000 years. We have been on a steep climb of carbon dioxide for the past 20,000 years, long before the industrial revolution, and temperature has normally moved with that. So a betting person would bet we would continue to climb up to +5 and maybe even +7 or more before heading back down. And that should take another 5-10 thousand years.

On the way out, I have to say how odd that flat line for the past 12,000 years looks. As you see from the rest of the chart, change is the norm. Stasis is the strange data that requires a explanation. You don't normally see tabletops like that in data determined by celestial relationships, which are cyclical. So some odd natural occurrence appears to be resisting that rising line. The most likely cause would be something like a large heat sink, like melting glaciers [Laurentide Ice Sheet] cooling the oceans—which *has* been proposed by the mainstream, you will glad to know. Although mainstream theorists aren't too good on the biggest stuff, on the smaller stuff closer to home they sometimes find a nut.* Actually, they propose that as the cause only of the 6,200BC cold event, but we would require a pretty steady stream of cooling events over the past 10,000 years to explain the tabletop. This is not impossible, since we still have a lot of meltwater from ice cap melt. Even now we have huge ice caps which continue to melt, as you see from the size of Antarctica to this day. As long as the Earth remains relatively cold and full of ice we are going to see large amounts of meltwater to resist warming beyond a certain point.

*I have been able to fill conspicuous voids in 21st century theory due to the fact of specialization. There is a conspicuous gap in the fields of physics/astronomy between those who specialize in geophysics and those who specialize in the Solar System or Galaxy. And even those who specialize in the Solar System don't study the questions I have studied. They tend to specialize in planetary data or Solar data, ignoring problems of nearby celestial mechanics, which are thought to be solved or insoluble. Hence the recent censorship of all work on the Bode problem and other problems. As I have shown, the number of important problems being conspicuously ignored is far greater than the problems being addressed, which some will find surprising. We are led to believe all problems in physics and astronomy are already solved or are currently blanketed with research and specialists, but that isn't even close to being true. One of the emptiest fields has been for a long time this Solar

System mechanics, which goes some in explaining why it was in such a sorry state when I arrived. It was neglected by physicists and astronomers, being left mostly to geophysicists, who also felt they had better things to do. So it is somewhat difficult to understand why I was treated as an invader from the start, rather than being welcomed to the fold. Physics has for a long time needed all the help it can get, and it best admit that.