

BOOK 2

VIBES OF COSMOS


CONSTELLATIONS MAP
OCEANOGRAPHIA
BERMUDA TRIANGLE

BLACK SUN

MOONS ROTATION
AXES OF PHASES
COMPASS MOON

ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK
ATLANTIS AND LEMURIA MAPS
LEVEL WATER

VIBES OF COSMOS

- 
1. 1ST BOOK REVIEW
 2. MOON - MAP OF THE EARTH TRANSITION
 3. COLORS OF THE SKY ON MOON
 4. MOON ROTATION
 5. ROTATION MEASUREMENT
 7. ROTATION WAY
 8. FACE AND PHASES
 10. AXES OF PHASES
 11. COMPASS MOON
 20. AXES OF PHASES CHARTOGRAFY
 22. PHENOMENON MOON
 24. PHENOMENON SUN
 26. THE ALTITUDE OF THE SUN
 28. THE SPOT OF THE SUN
 29. SUN'S SPOT ROTATION
 32. VOLCANIC ACTION MAP
 34. WORLD MAP FOR KIDS
 40. LEMURYA MAP WITH URBANO MONTE CREATURES
 42. ATLANTIS MAP WITH ANCIENT GREEK LOCATION NAMES
 44. CLOSEST LOCATIONS TO HIDDEN LANDS
 48. OCEANOGRAFIA
 49. CRATERS
 50. GREAT DEPTHS
 51. DEPTHS MAP WITH METRES SCALE
 52. GREAT DEPTHS NAMES
 53. OCEAN CURRENTS
 54. OCEANOGRAFIC MAP
 58. BERMUDAS TRIANGLE
 60. STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS
 61. GREAT DEPTHS REFLECTION
 62. TOTAL SKY STARS
 64. CONSTELLATION CIRCLE ON MOON
 65. CONSTELLATION CIRCLE ON EARTH
 67. CORRESPONDING CONSTELLATIONS WITH GREAT DEPTHS
 68. CONSTELLATIONS MAP
 69. POLAR LIGHTS
 70. BLACK SUN MOTION
 71. FIXED POLARIS
 73. COSMIC ENERGY REFRACTION
 74. REFRACTION LIMITS
 76. CONICAL REFRACTIONS ANGLES AND MOON'S PHASES
 77. AXES OF PHASES REVIEW
 80. PHENOMENON DAYLIGHT
 82. DIAMETERS
 82. ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK
 89. LEVER WATER EXAMPLES

MOON - THE MAP OF THE EARTH

Moon is a focused plasma phenomenon and happens in the aetherial field above. It is semi-aetherial, showing us the material field and the world we live in. The reason that happens is an electromagnetic coil moving source below. With a few words is like earth's selfie! It is the mirror of the earth! That is why we always see the same face of the moon. It is the face of the earth in real time. We have to flip the moon - mirror - and to see the map of the earth in this transition. Water masses and energy spots give fluorescence on the aetherial field above (White areas of the moon) , but land masses do not (Transparent aereas of the moon, blue in the day, black in the night.) So in this way we have the 1st world map by Plasma Moon.

SUN AND DAYLIGHT

The sun is the pilot light of the daylight, and is also semi-aetherial, on the same height, with the same size as the moon. It happens because of an electromagnetic coil moving source below.

CONSTELLATION CIRCLE

The real constellation circle has not it's center in the middle. If we put the constellation circle on the moon (the map of the earth) in exactly the same diameter, we can see that the North Pole is at the same place of the constellation circle. The center of the constellation circle and the North Pole makes a full circle too , every 26000 years.

MOON'S PHASES

Moon phases depend on the constellation difference between sun and moon. There are 13 moons every year. The changing angle of the electromagnetic field below, that creates the sun and the moon, is the reason for the moon phases.

PLANETS AS TOROIDAL FIELDS

Planets are aetherial toroidal fields one inside the other. Every field gives an imprint above, just like the earth on the moon, showing us the aetherial fields that include the material field we live in. In this way we can see the seven ceilings of the aetherial fields that we are included in.

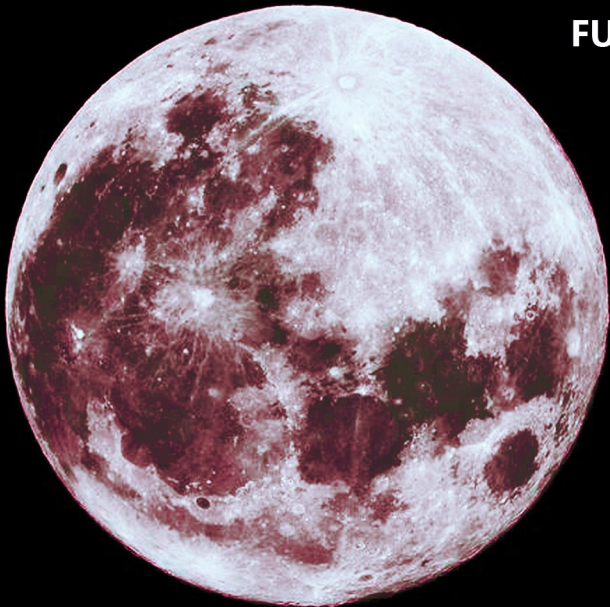
CLIMATE ZONES

We live in a bigger world with hidden continents. Some of them have a good climate for living and some others do not. Climate conditions are changing because of the motion of the Magnetic North that takes with it all the climate zones.

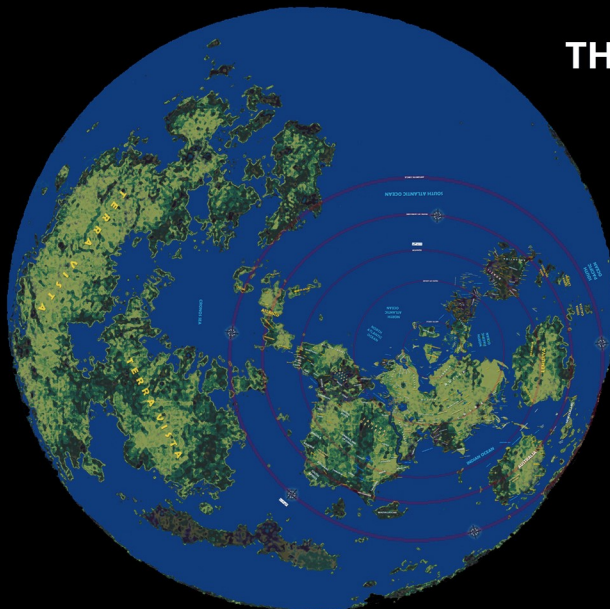
TRANSITION FROM MOON TO EARTH'S MAP



FULL MOON



FULL MOON MIRRORED IMAGE



THE MAP OF THE EARTH

COLORS OF THE SKY ON THE MOON

Water masses give fluorescence in the aetherial field above and create the Moon.

They are represented from the white part of the Moon.

Land masses do not give fluorescence so they are represented transparently.

They always take the background color of the sky.



MOON ROTATION

As we observe there is a moon rotation, from its center, clockwards, as the moon passes above us.



MOON AT 01:30



MOON AT 04:00

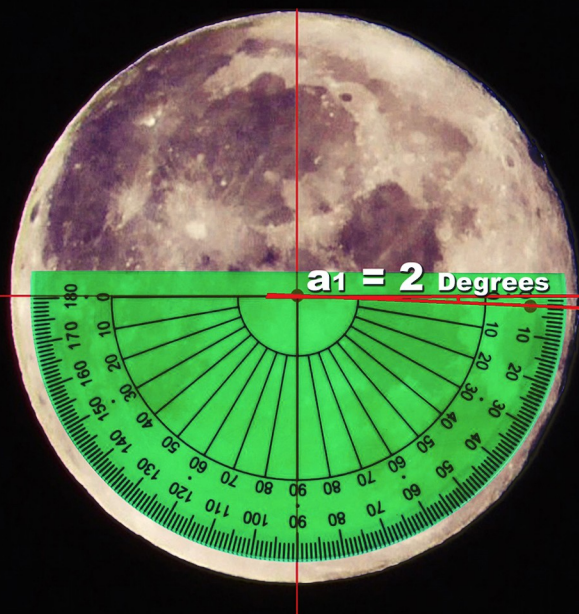
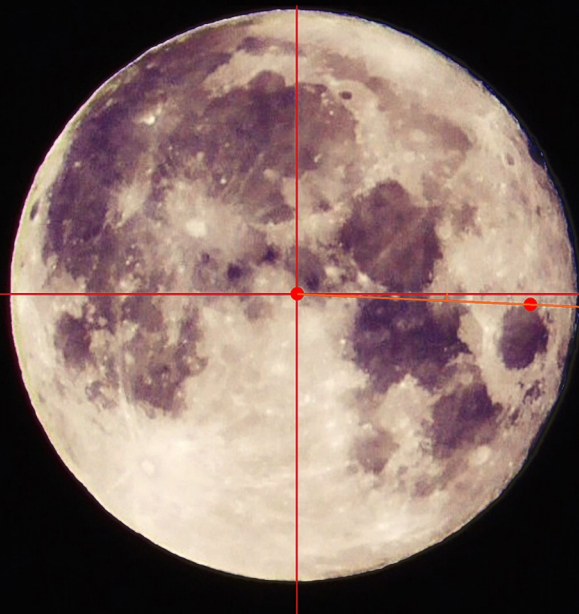
ROTATION MEASUREMENT



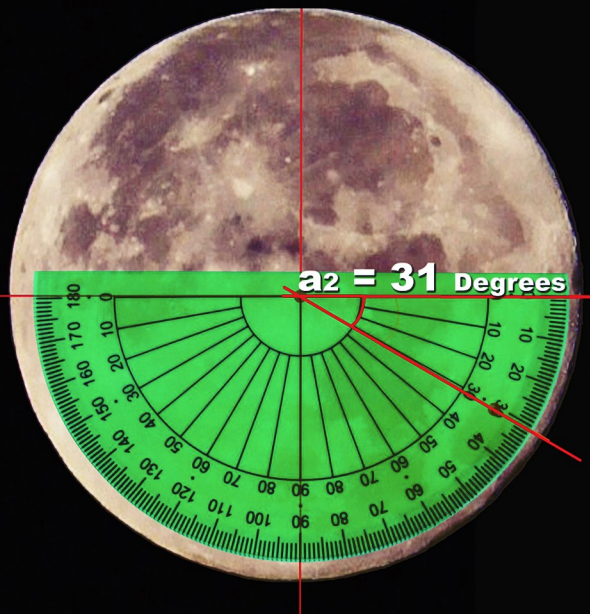
MOON AT 01:30



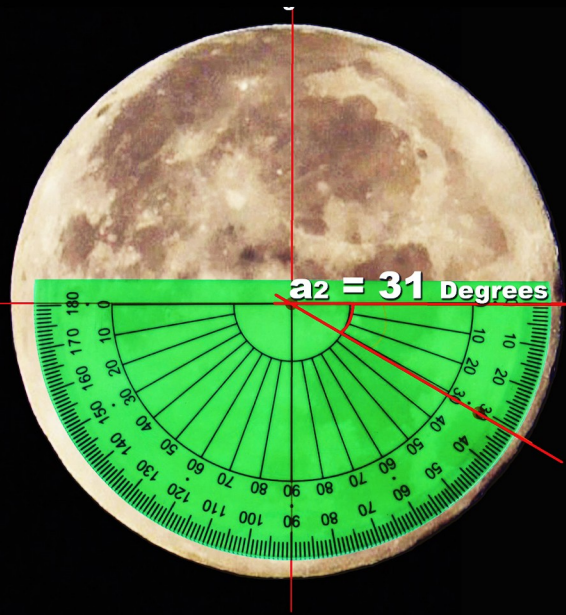
MOON AT 04:00



a1 = 2 Degrees



a2 = 31 Degrees



MOON AT 01:30

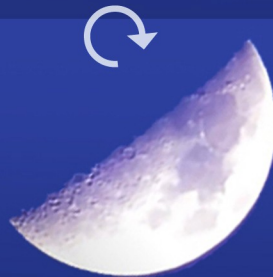


MOON AT 04:00



In 2,5 Hours the Moon rotated 29 Degrees

On this example we are northern than the moon's path and we have phase half moon as it is getting full (1st Quarter)
The full rotation to our view from east to west is like this:



It's rotation motion around its center happens on constant axes, that we call, the Axes of Moon's Phases.

In fact we see the moon rotating because of it's circle motion on constant axes above level earth.

In reality, this thing that changes is the angle that we are watching it, as it is moving, from rising till falling in the beginning and in the end of our visible horizon on the sky.

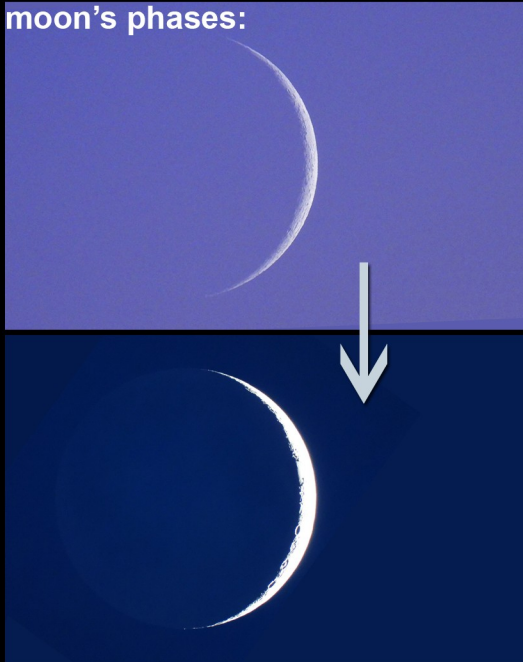
FACE AND PHASES

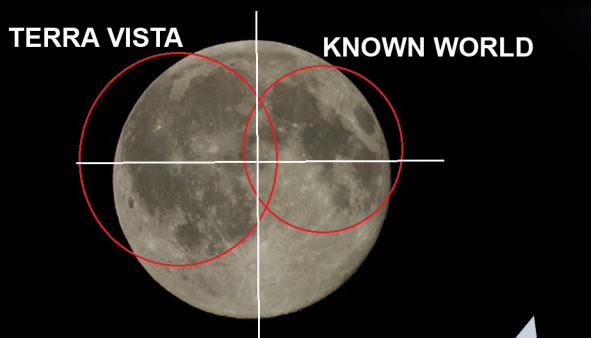
The phases of the moon are changing the visible part of the face of the moon that we see with a rule.

As it is getting bigger we start to see from the side that there is our known world.

As it is getting bigger and when it is half, we see the half face of the moon, that is our known world.

Here we can see the face of the moon in all of the moon's phases:





AXES OF PHASES

As the moon follows its path, it is rotating around its center clockwards keeping it's daily phase.

These Axes, the Axes of phases are always constant and stuck on the image of the moon that we see - the part of the face of the moon - and does not depend on the moon's rotation.

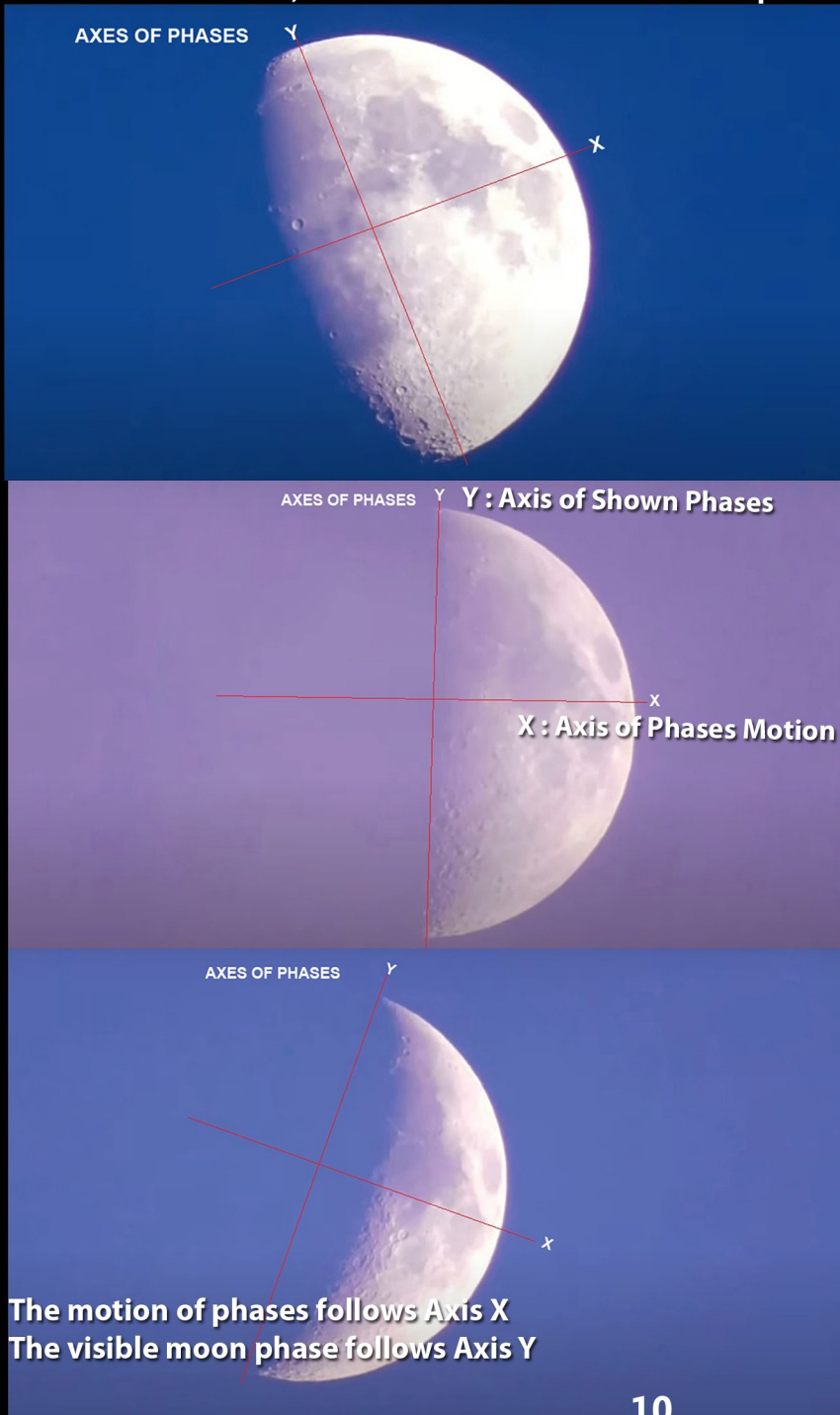
- Axis X:

The moon follows this axis as it is moving on it's path.
Also is the axis of the moon's phase motion.

- Axis Y:

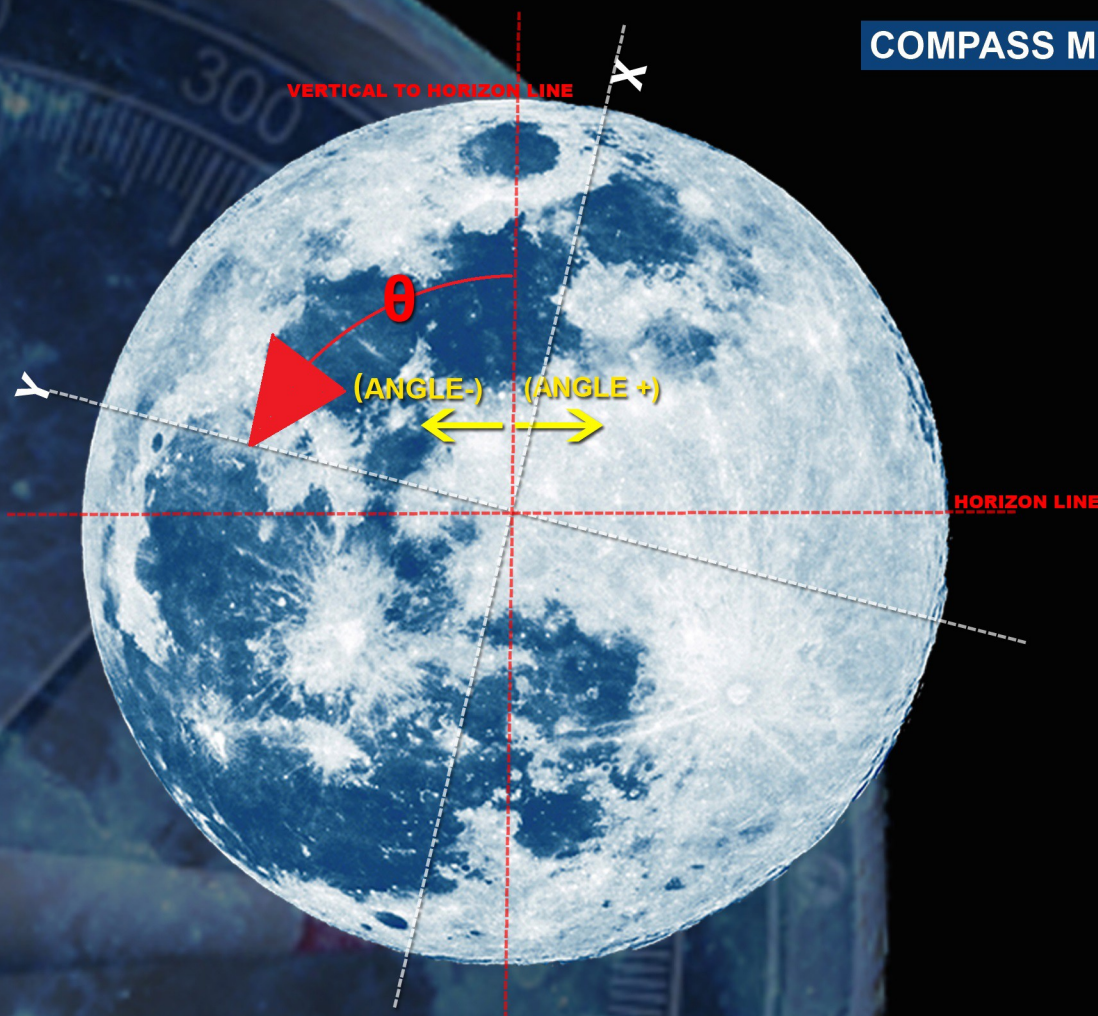
This is the axis of visible phases.

Also as we will see, we can use this axis as a compass.

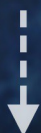


The motion of phases follows Axis X
The visible moon phase follows Axis Y





DIRECTION



ANGLE θ

We measure the angle between the Vertical to the Horizon line and the axis Y.

This angle is:

For Northern Observer:

The difference in degrees from South to East, when the angle is (-)

The difference in degrees from South to west, when the angle is (+)

For Southern Observer is the same rule with opposite behaviour.

Finding the Axes of Phases (X, Y) on the face of the moon, instantly, we can use the moon like a compass, in every phase of it, knowing in what direction we look at, when we look at the moon.

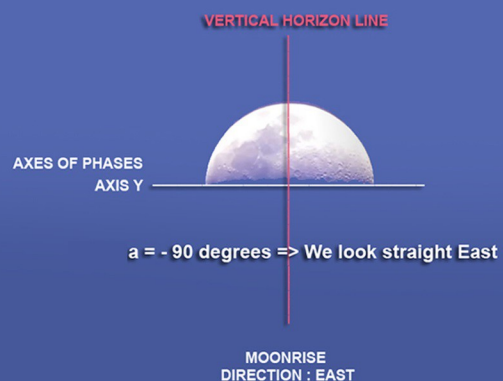
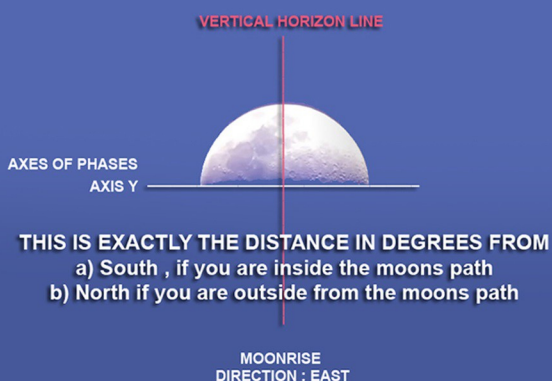
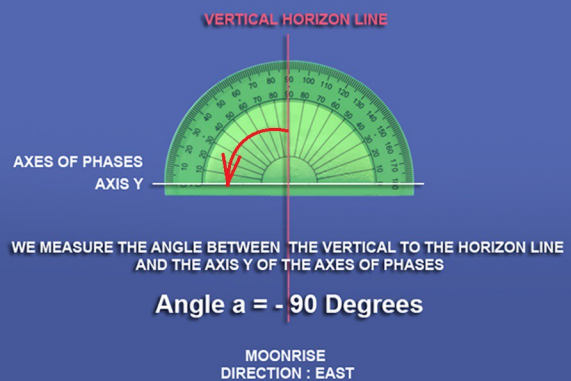
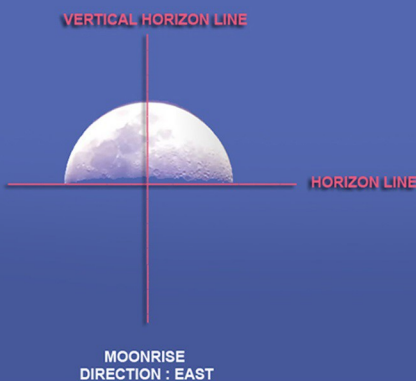
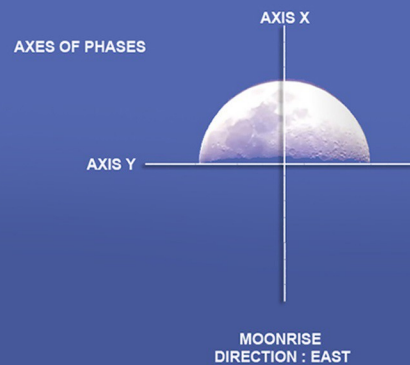
COMPASS MOON EXPLANATION WITH EXAMPLE

With this example we can understand how the moon works like a compass in every of its phases. Here there is half moon and as we see we can see our known world reflected on the moon's face. So as we realise from this, the moon phase is half moon as it is getting bigger. (1st quarter). Also we are farther North than the moon's path. For examples that we are Southern the route is the same but all are opposite.

DATE : 18/6
TIME : 13:30
MOONRISE

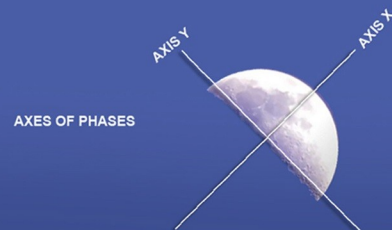


MOONRISE
DIRECTION : EAST

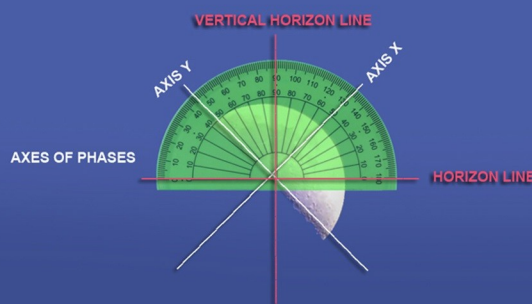
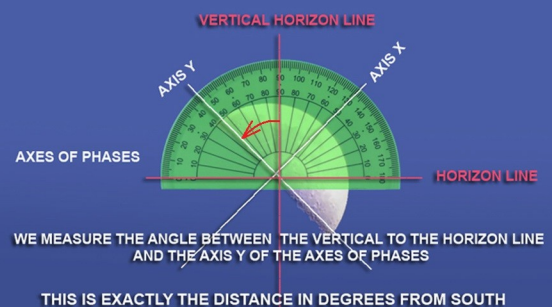
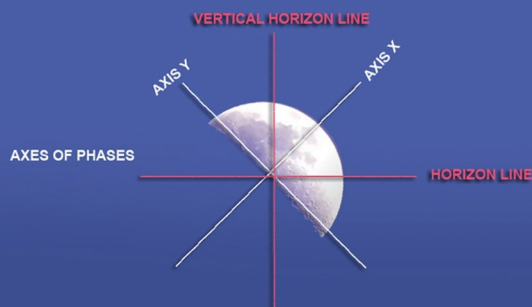




DATE : 18/6
TIME : 16:30

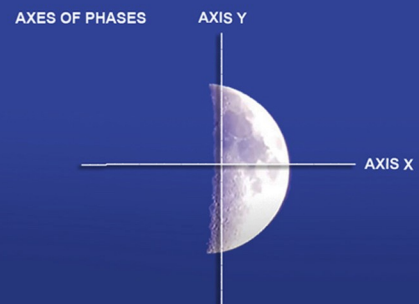


In some hours the moon rotated 45 degrees, passing its path.
We are inside the moons path.

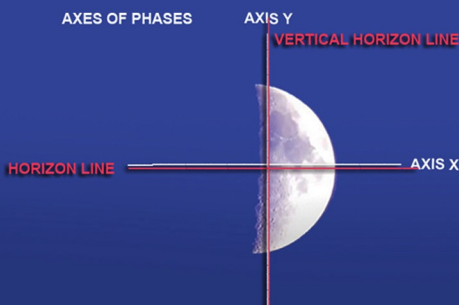


Anle a = - 45 degrees => We look 45 Degrees EAST - 45 Degree SOUTH Anle a = - 45 degrees => We look 45 Degrees EAST - 45 Degree SOUTH

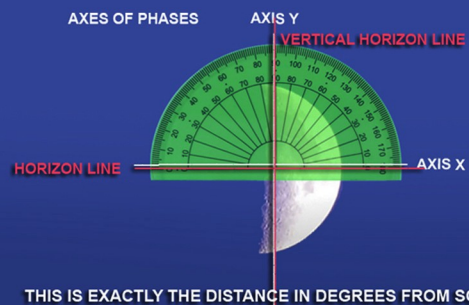
DATE 18/6
TIME 19:30



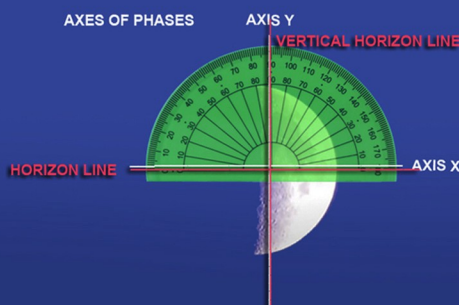
In some hours the moon rotated 45 degrees more, passing its path.



WE MEASURE THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE VERTICAL TO THE HORIZON LINE AND THE AXIS Y OF THE AXES OF PHASES



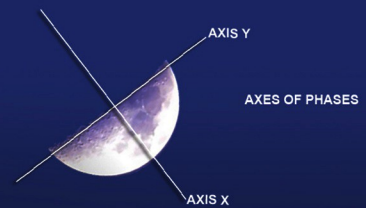
THIS IS EXACTLY THE DISTANCE IN DEGREES FROM SOUTH



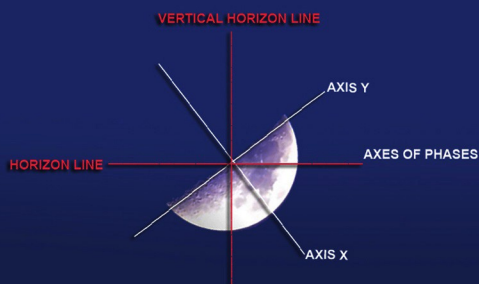
Anle $a = 0$ degrees \Rightarrow We look straight SOUTH

Anle $a = 0$ degrees \Rightarrow We look straight SOUTH

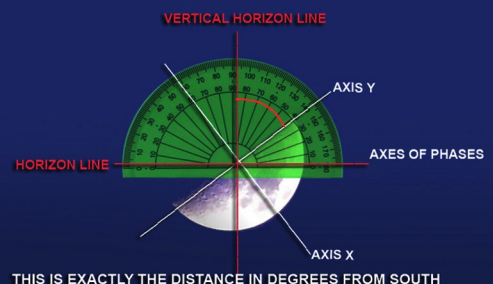
DATE 18/6
TIME : 22:30



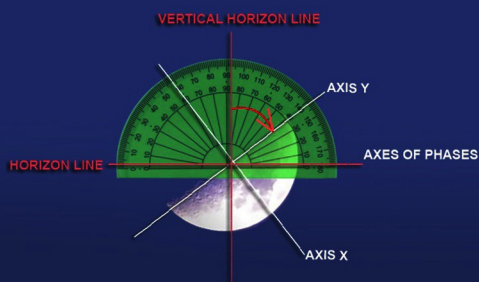
In some hours the moon rotated 45 degrees more, passing its path.
We are inside the moons path.



WE MEASURE THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE VERTICAL TO THE HORIZON LINE
AND THE AXIS Y OF THE AXES OF PHASES



THIS IS EXACTLY THE DISTANCE IN DEGREES FROM SOUTH

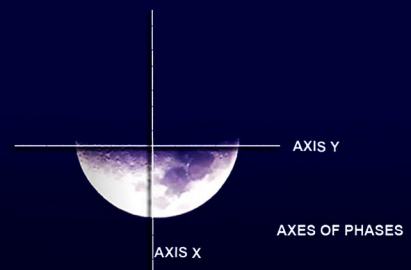


Anle a = 45 degrees => We look 45 Degrees SOUTH and 45 Degrees WEST

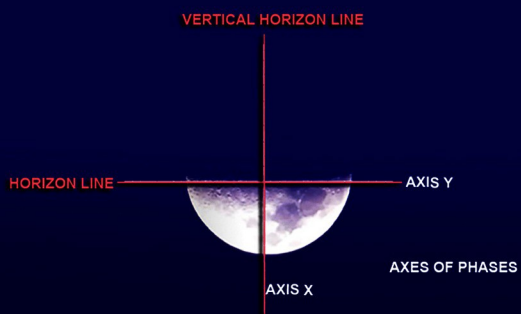


Anle a = 45 degrees => We look 45 Degrees SOUTH and 45 Degrees WEST

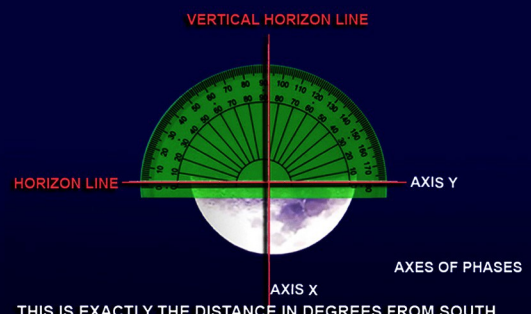
DATE : 19/6
TIME : 01:30
MOONSET



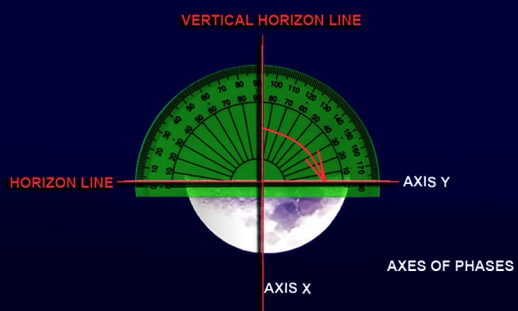
In some hours the moon rotated 45 degrees more, and we have the moonset.



WE MEASURE THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE VERTICAL TO THE HORIZON LINE AND THE AXIS Y OF THE AXES OF PHASES



THIS IS EXACTLY THE DISTANCE IN DEGREES FROM SOUTH



Anle a = 90 degrees => We look straight WEST



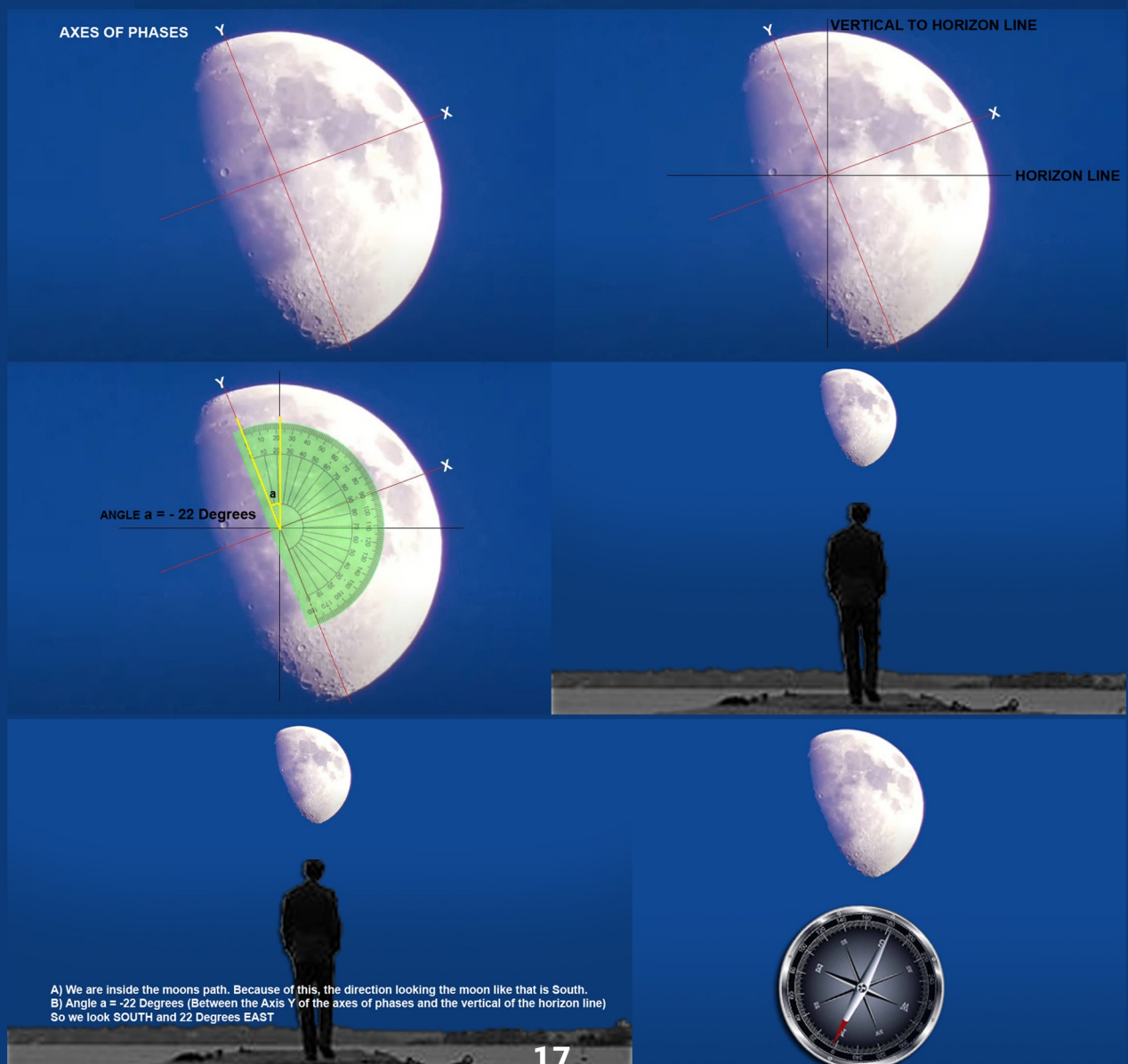
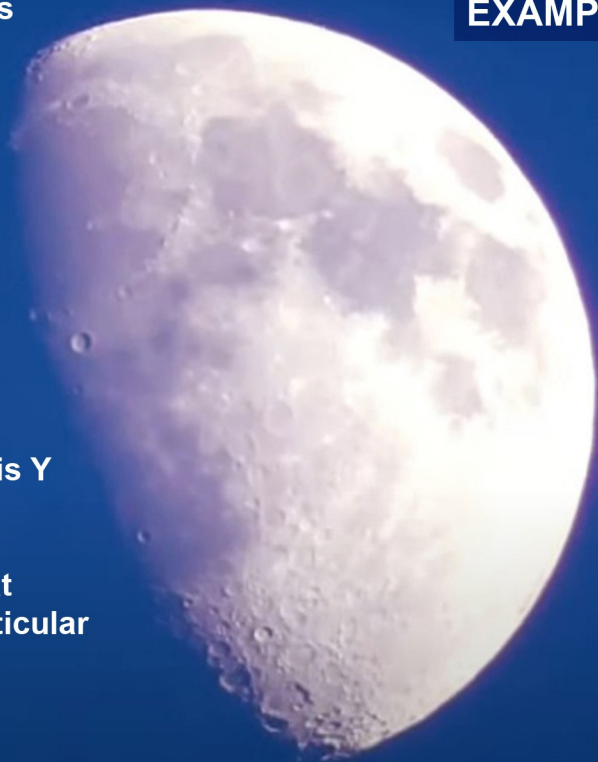
Anle a = 90 degrees => We look straight WEST

Now we can examine 3 more examples of moon observations.

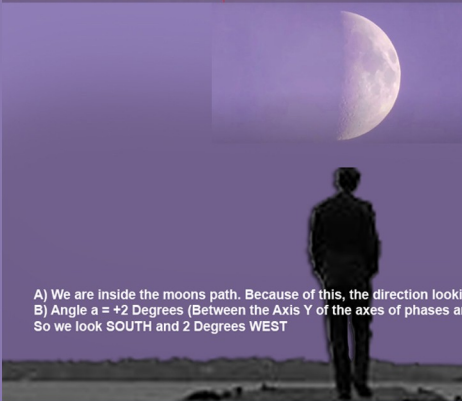
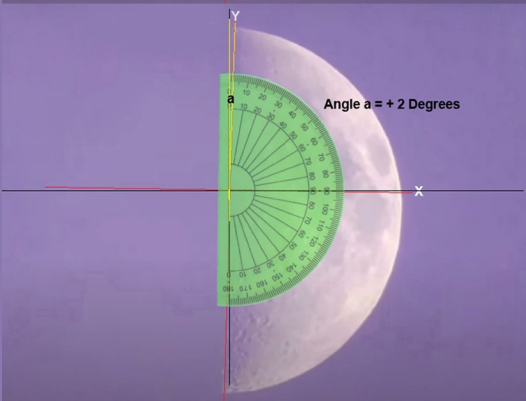
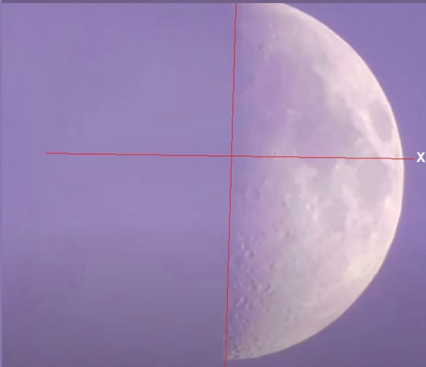
EXAMPLE A

STEPS:

- Finding the Vertical to the horizon line that passes from the center of the moon
- Finding the Axes of Phases X-Y
- Measuring the angle between the Vertical to the Horizon Line with Axis Y of the axes of phases.
- Finding the direction that we look at when we look at the moon, this particular time.

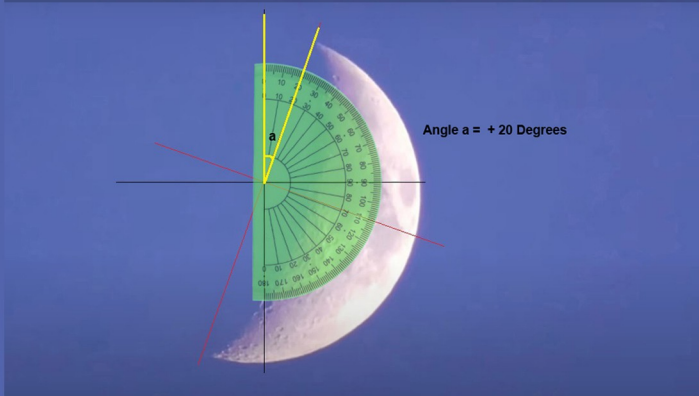
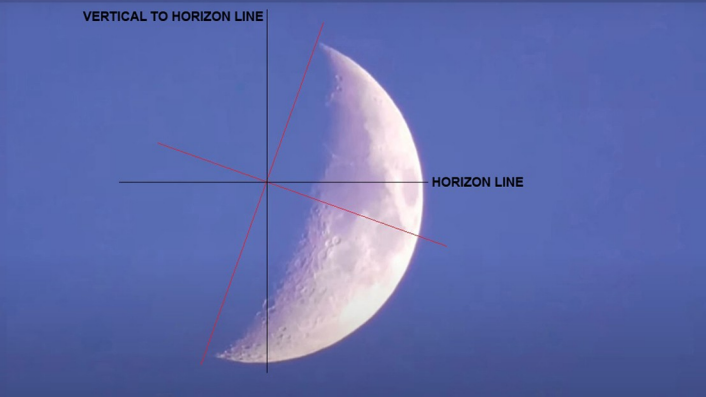
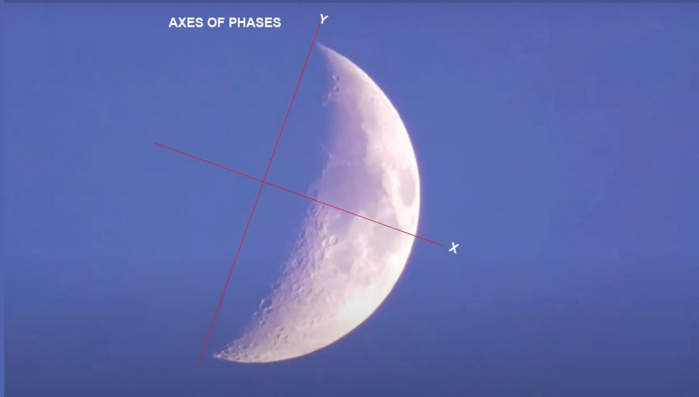


EXAMPLE B



A) We are inside the moons path. Because of this, the direction looking at the moon like that is South.
B) Angle $a = +2$ Degrees (Between the Axis Y of the axes of phases and the vertical of the horizon line)
So we look SOUTH and 2 Degrees WEST

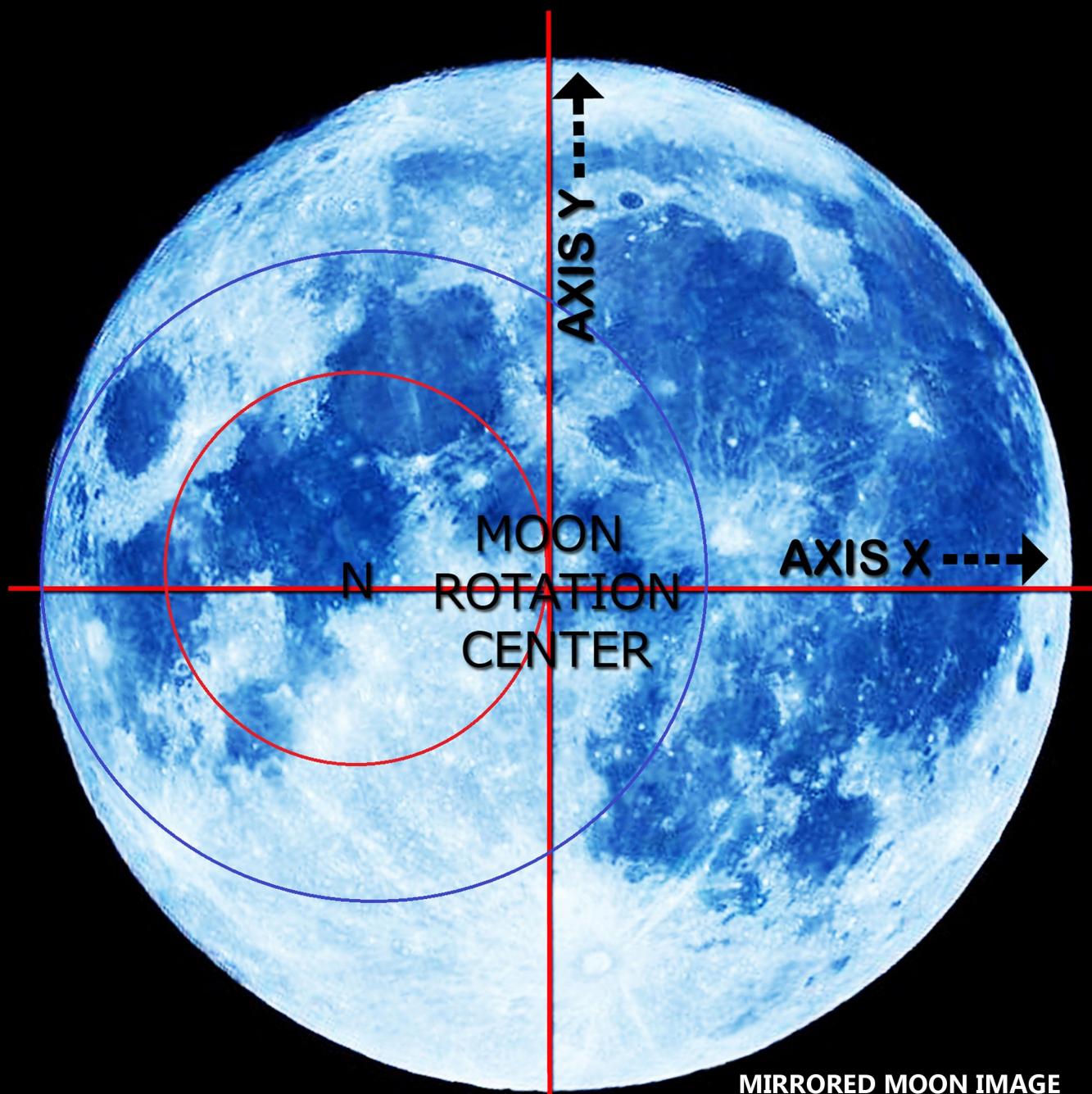
EXAMPLE C



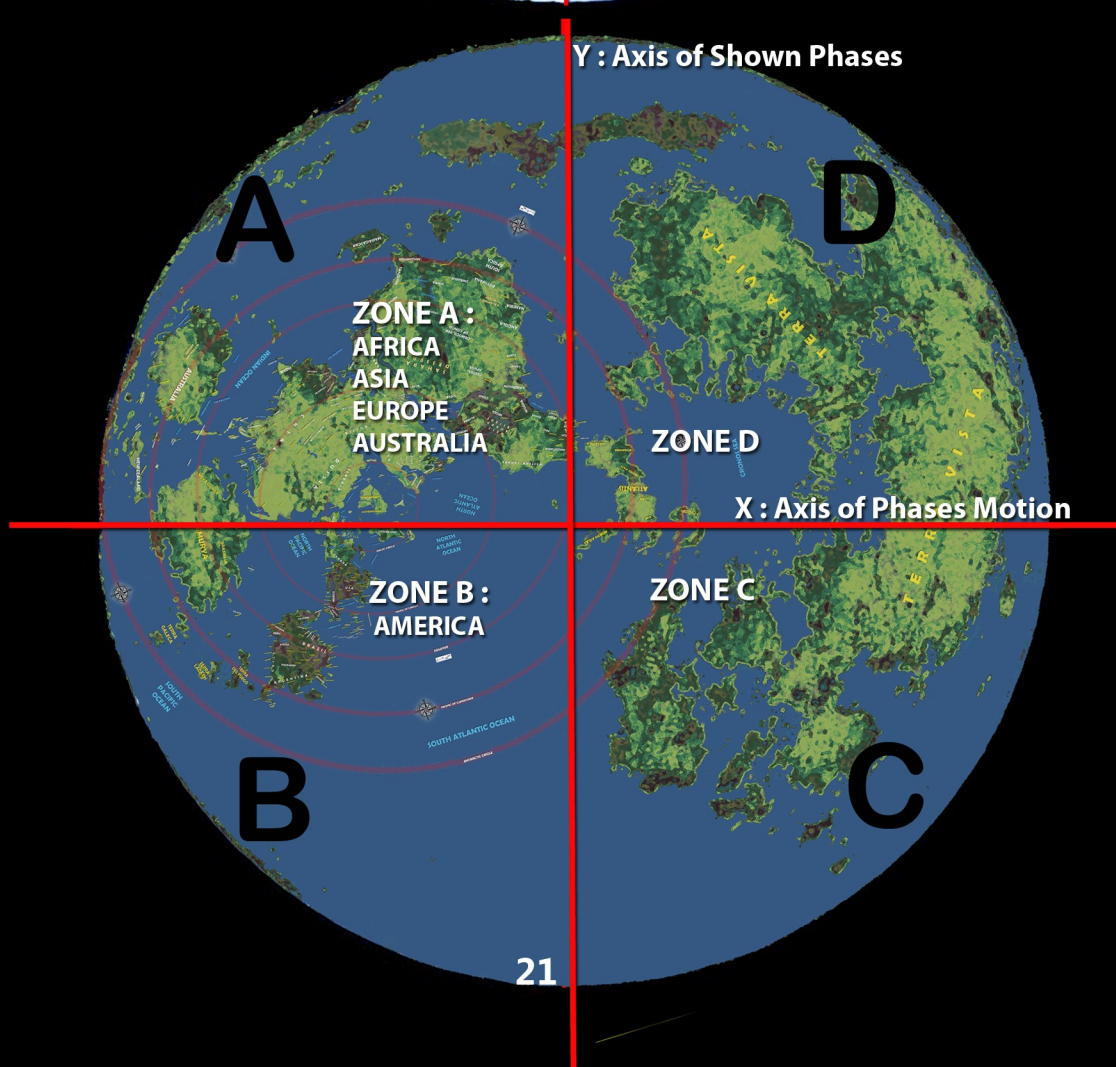
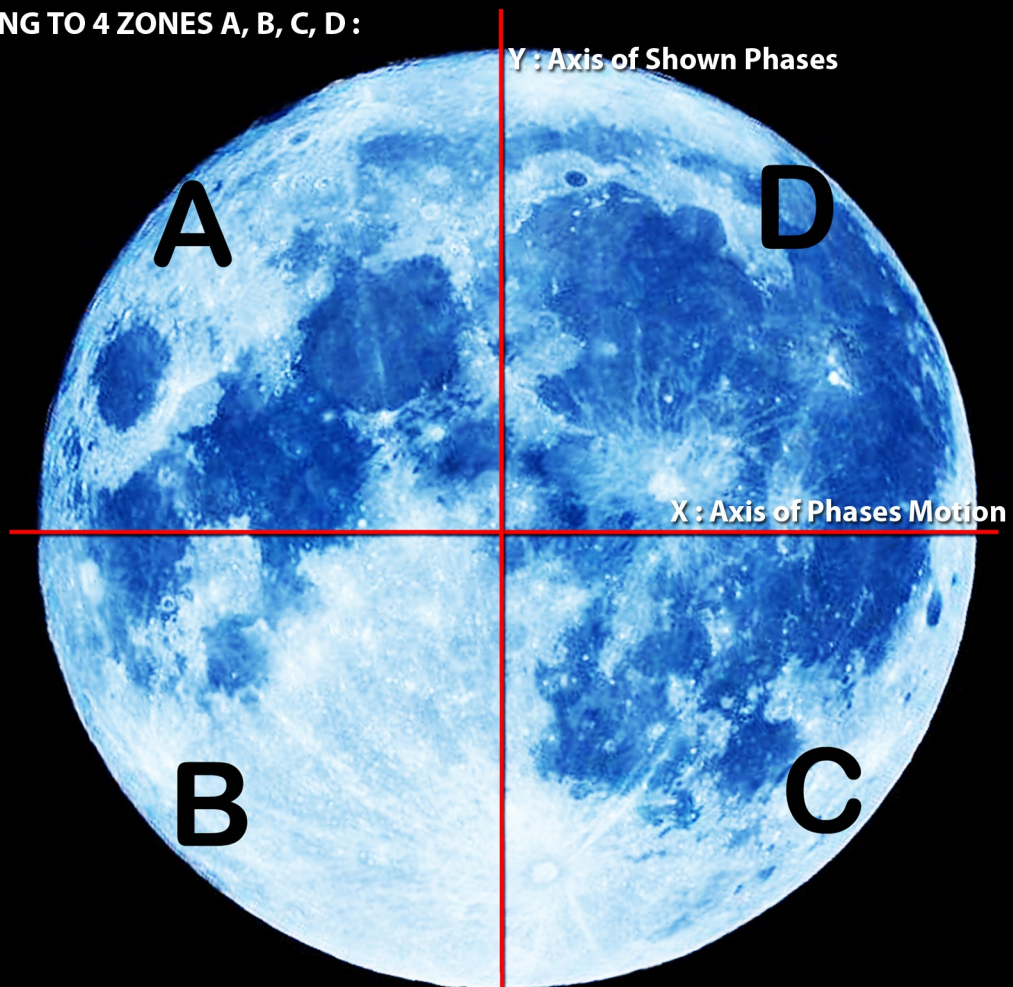
A) We are inside the moons path. Because of this, the direction looking at the moon like that is South.
 B) Angle $a = +20$ Degrees (Between the Axis Y of the axes of phases and the vertical of the horizon line)
 So we look SOUTH and 20 Degrees WEST

AXES OF PHASES CHARTOGRAPHY

To recognise the Axes of Phases, we have to see that Axis Y is separating the known part of our world with the unknown Terra Vista passing from the Atlantic Ocean and axis X passes from Magnetic North and from the total center, vertical to Axis Y



SEPERATING TO 4 ZONES A, B, C, D :





Moon is an electromagnetic phenomenon and happens in a semi-aetherial field above, at around 5500 Km altitude. It's diameter is 51 Km.

It is made from fluorescence and phosphorised Aether or Krypton (Kr). Cosmic electromagnetic energy comes from below (Black Sun) and hits the inner side of our toroidal field.

There is a prismatic refraction of this cosmic energy there, that separates it to (+) and (-), creating the Sun and the Moon at two moving spots with shape like lenses below where they are focusing.



**The Moon is a live reflection of the earth like a mirrored x-ray.
In this way it reveals to us all part of the terrestrial and oceanographic
surface of the earth.
These characteristics serve us the full map of earth.**



PHENOMENON SUN

Sun is an electromagnetic phenomenon and happens in a semi-aetherial field above , at around 5500 Km altitude.

It's diameter is 51 Km.

It is made from fluorescence and phosphorised Helium (He).

It is the pilot source of electromagnetic energy , giving it to the other inert gases below (Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rd) , charging them.

These charged gasses are responsible for the colors of the daylight.

Cosmic electromagnetic energy comes from below (Black Sun) and hits the inner side of our toroidal field.

There is a prismatic refraction of this cosmic energy there, that separates it to (+) and (-), creating the Sun and the Moon at two moving spots with shape like lenses below where they are focusing.

**The Ionosphere is the upper portion of the atmosphere.
There, there are the inert or noble gasses, that are separated on layers, according to their molecular mass.
Sun happens above these layers, in the ionosphere and It is the pilot light – electromagnetic field and due to this light, there are shadows.
It gives direct light.
The Sun creates, and also moves a curved electromagnetic field around it, that makes all the inert gases below in the ionosphere, around the topical sun, to react by being ionized, giving fluorescence.**



THE ALTITUDE OF THE SUN

WE TAKE 2 POINTS ON THE SAME LONGITUDE THE DAY OF EQUINOX

- POINT A ON EQUATOR: 0 DEGREES (EQUINOX DAY)
- POINT B ON CAPRICORN: 23,26 DEGREES AT (EQUINOX DAY)

S_A : THE SUN AT EQUINOX DAY

S_B : THE SUN AT SOLSTICE



$$\varphi = 23,26 \text{ DEGREES}$$

$$\theta = 90 - \varphi = 66,74 \text{ DEGREES}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{h_{\text{SUN}}}{X}$$

FOR 1 DEGREE OF LATITUDE THE DISTANCE IS 111 Km

FOR $\varphi = 23,26$ DEGREES OF LATITUDE IS X? Km

1 DEGREE.....111Km

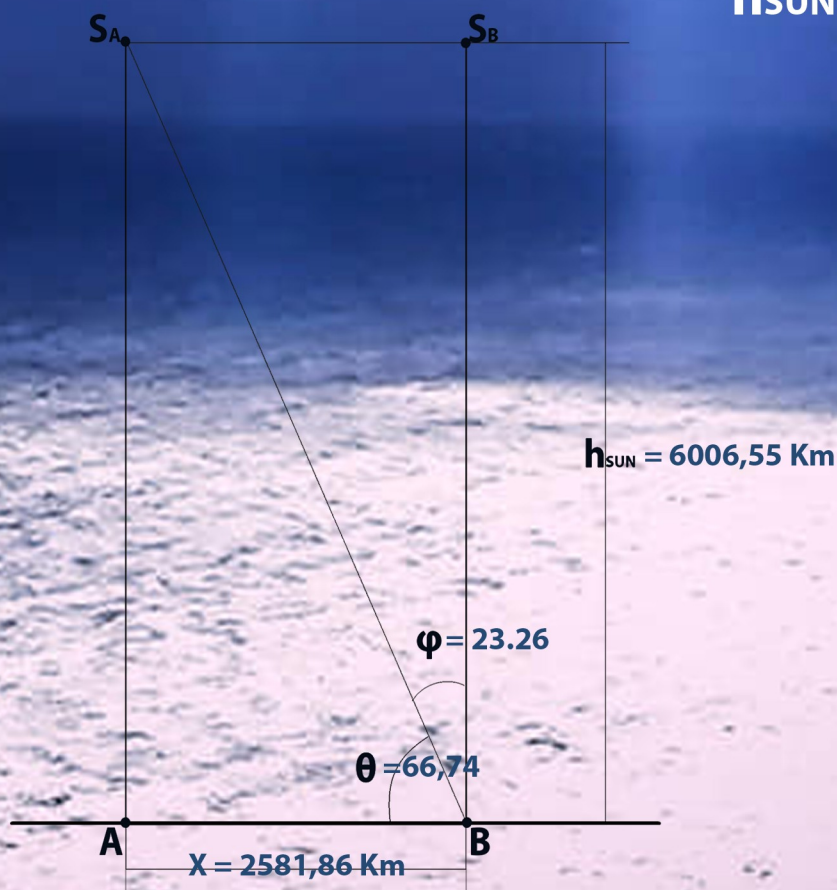
23,26 DEGREES.....X Km

$$X = 111 \frac{23,26}{1} = 2581,86 \text{ Km}$$

$$\tan\theta = \tan 66,74 \text{ DEGREES} = 2,32644342$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{h_{\text{SUN}}}{X} \Rightarrow h_{\text{SUN}} = X \cdot \tan\theta = 2581,86 \cdot 2,32644342$$

$$h_{\text{SUN}} = 6006,5512 \text{ Km}$$



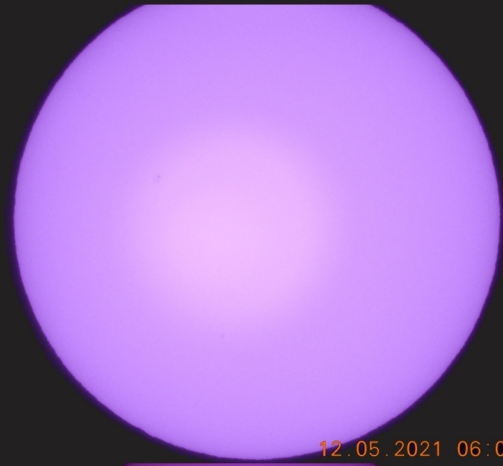
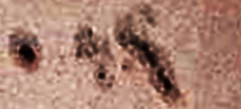
THE SPOT OF THE SUN



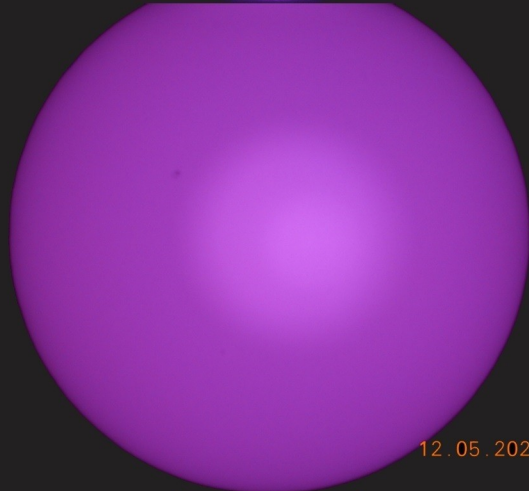
As we can observe there is a spot on Sun's face. This spot is moving making a circle motion. Sun's spot is rotating clockwards with center, the center of the Sun.



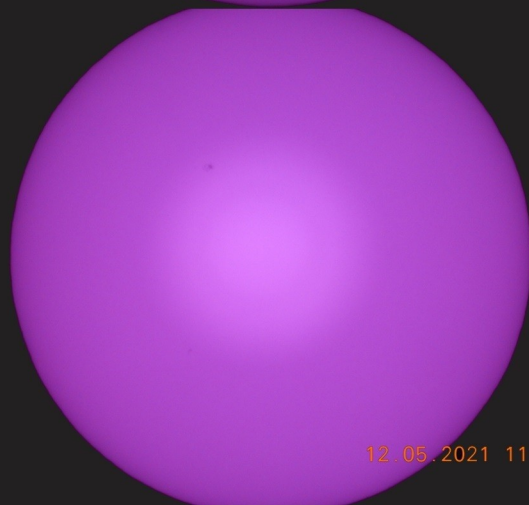
Observing the sun in different times
we can see the Sun's spot rotating.



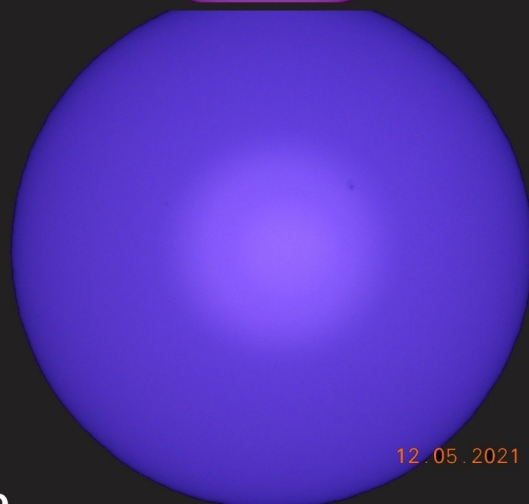
12.05.2021 06:09



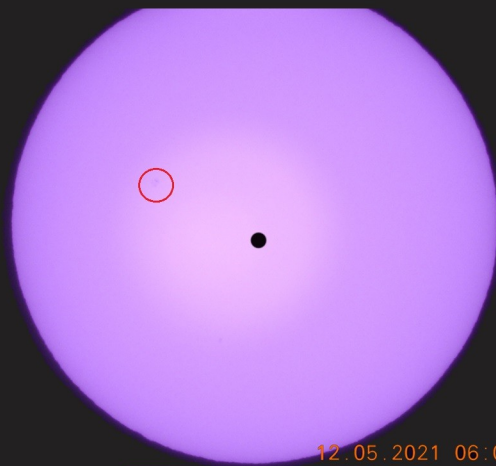
12.05.2021 09:34



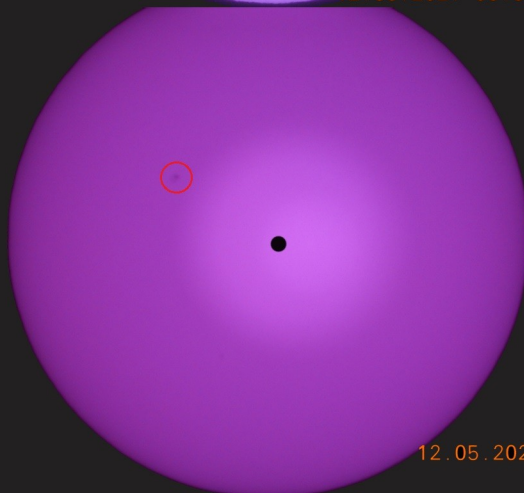
12.05.2021 11:32



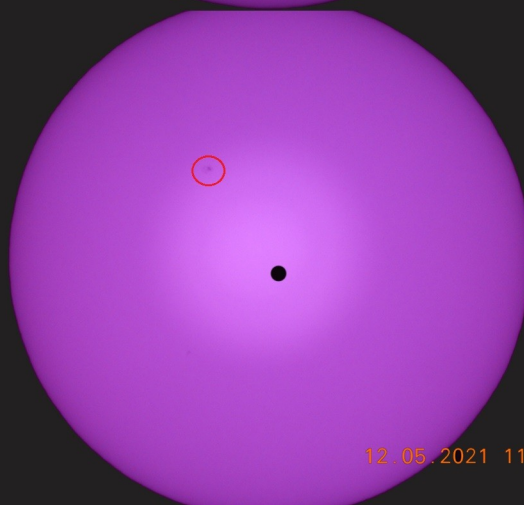
12.05.2021 18:02



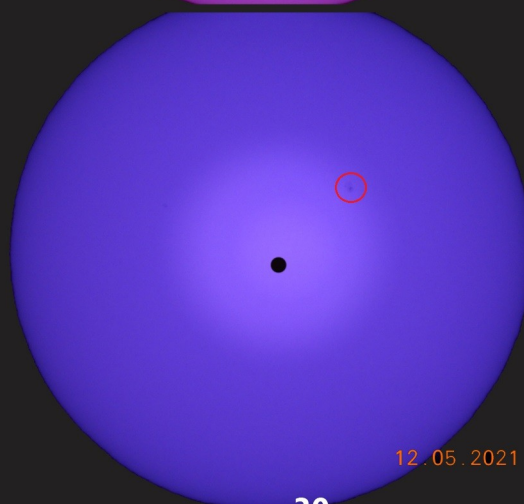
12.05.2021 06:09



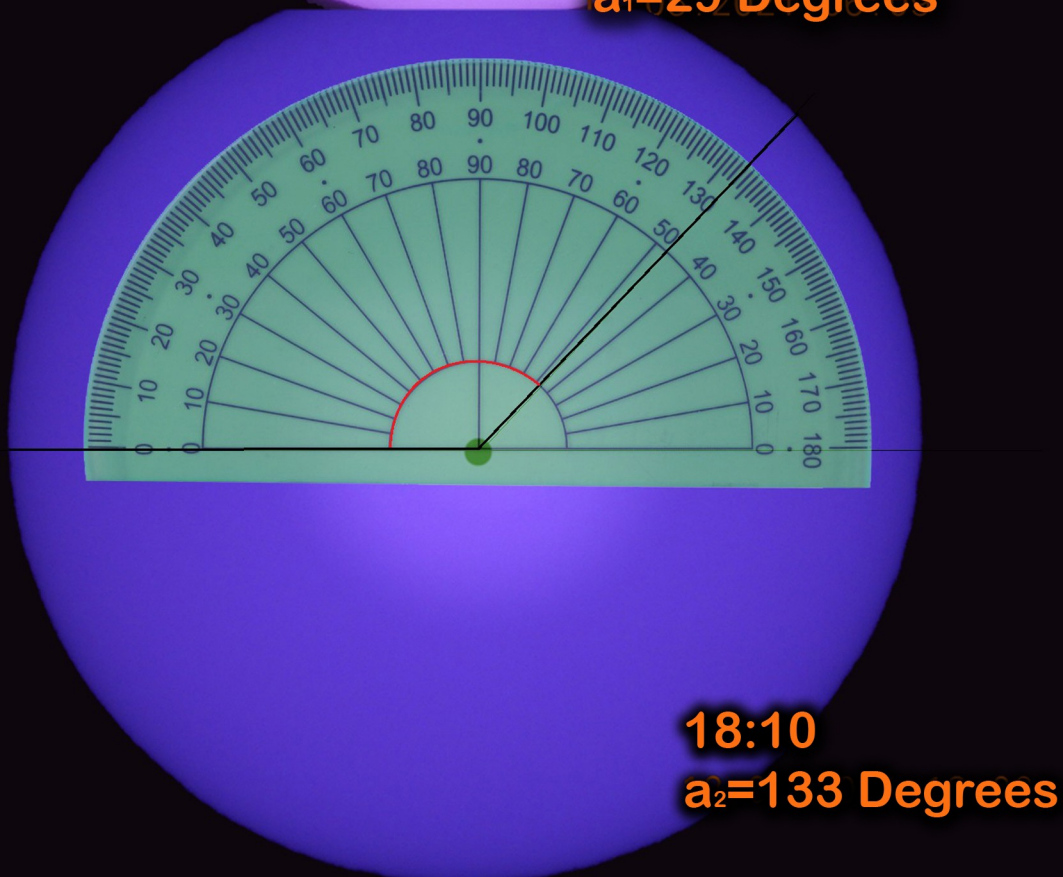
12.05.2021 09:34



12.05.2021 11:32

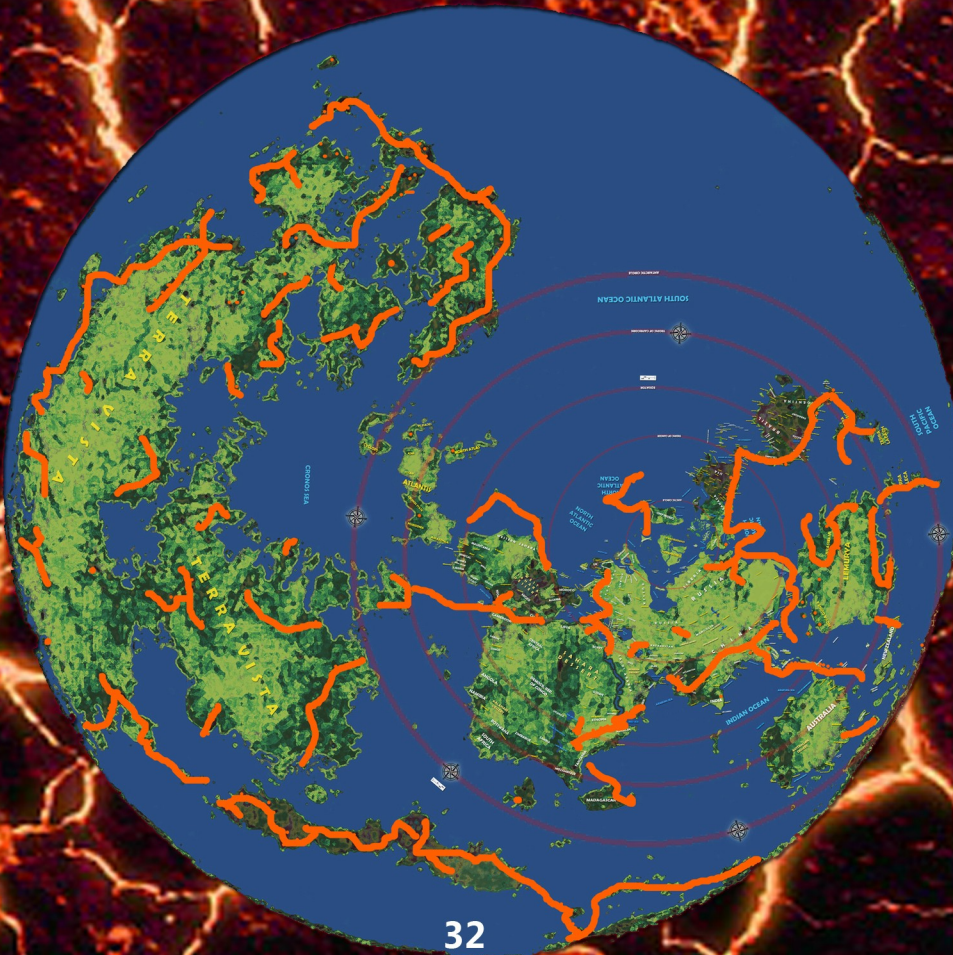
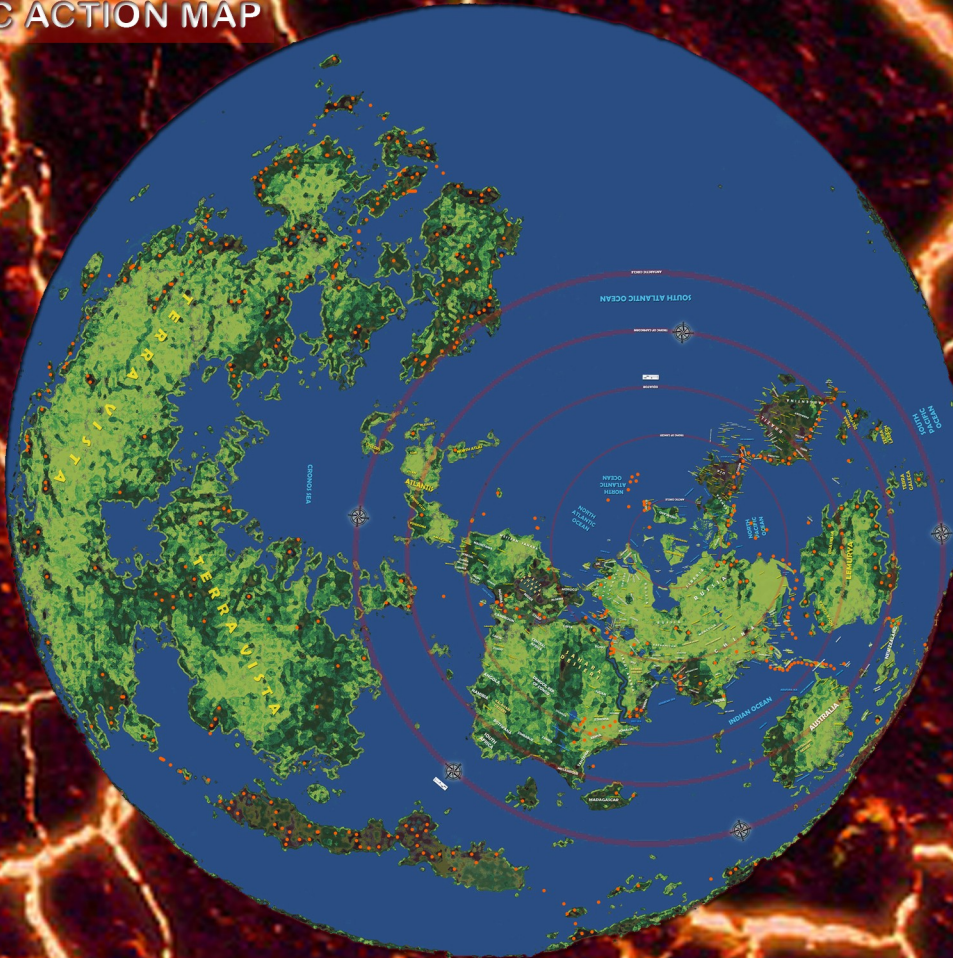


12.05.2021 18:02



In 12 Hours sun spot is rotating around the center of the Sun:
 $D_a = a_2 - a_1 = 133 - 29 = 104$ Degrees, as we can observe from the same place.
 This rotation is the same rotation with moon's around it's center, passing above us.
 This fact reveals that we also see always, the same face of the sun,
 just like the moon.

VOLCANIC ACTION MAP





WORLD MAP FOR KIDS



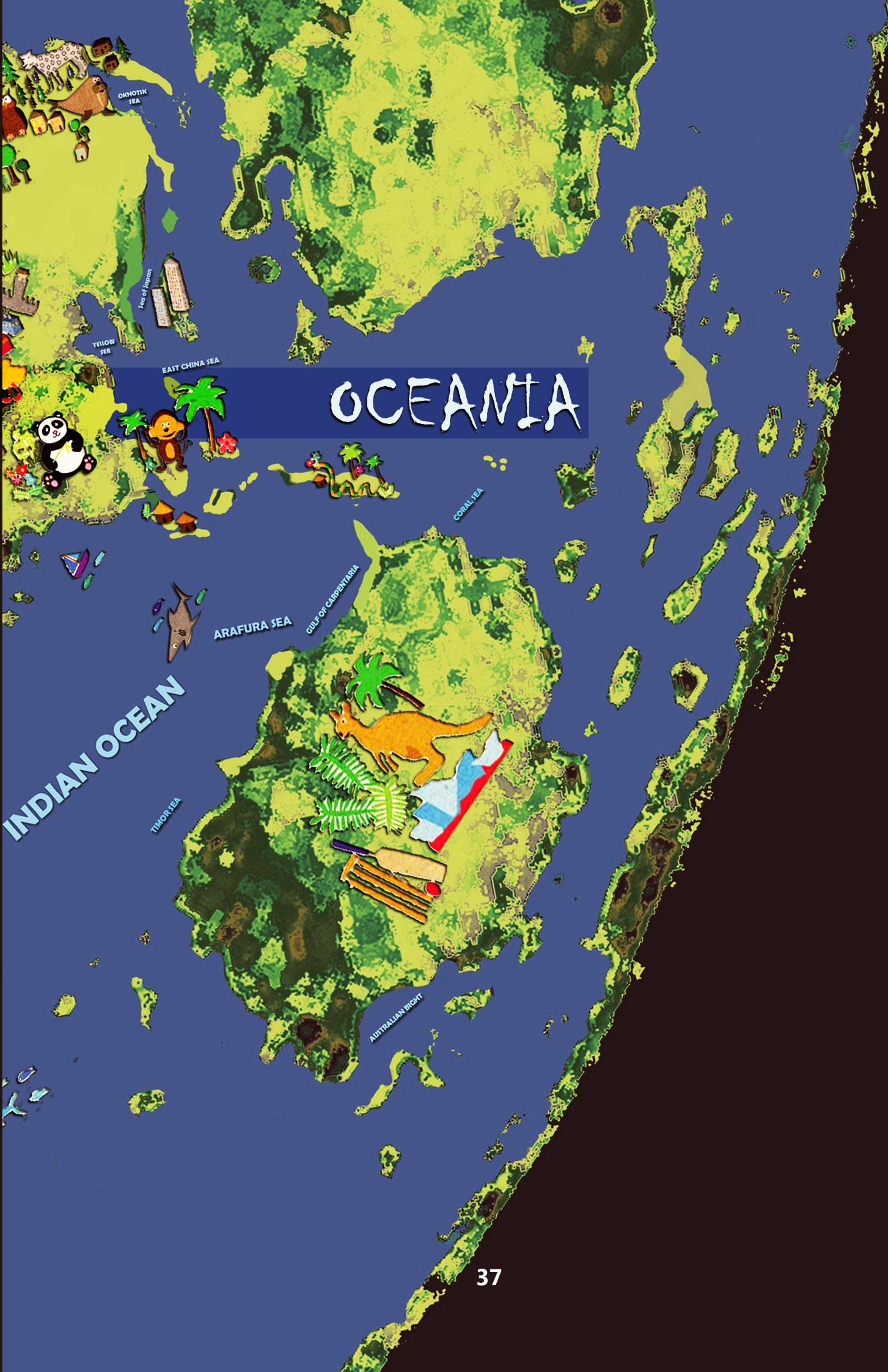
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

AFRICA

**NORTH
ATLANTIC
OCEAN**





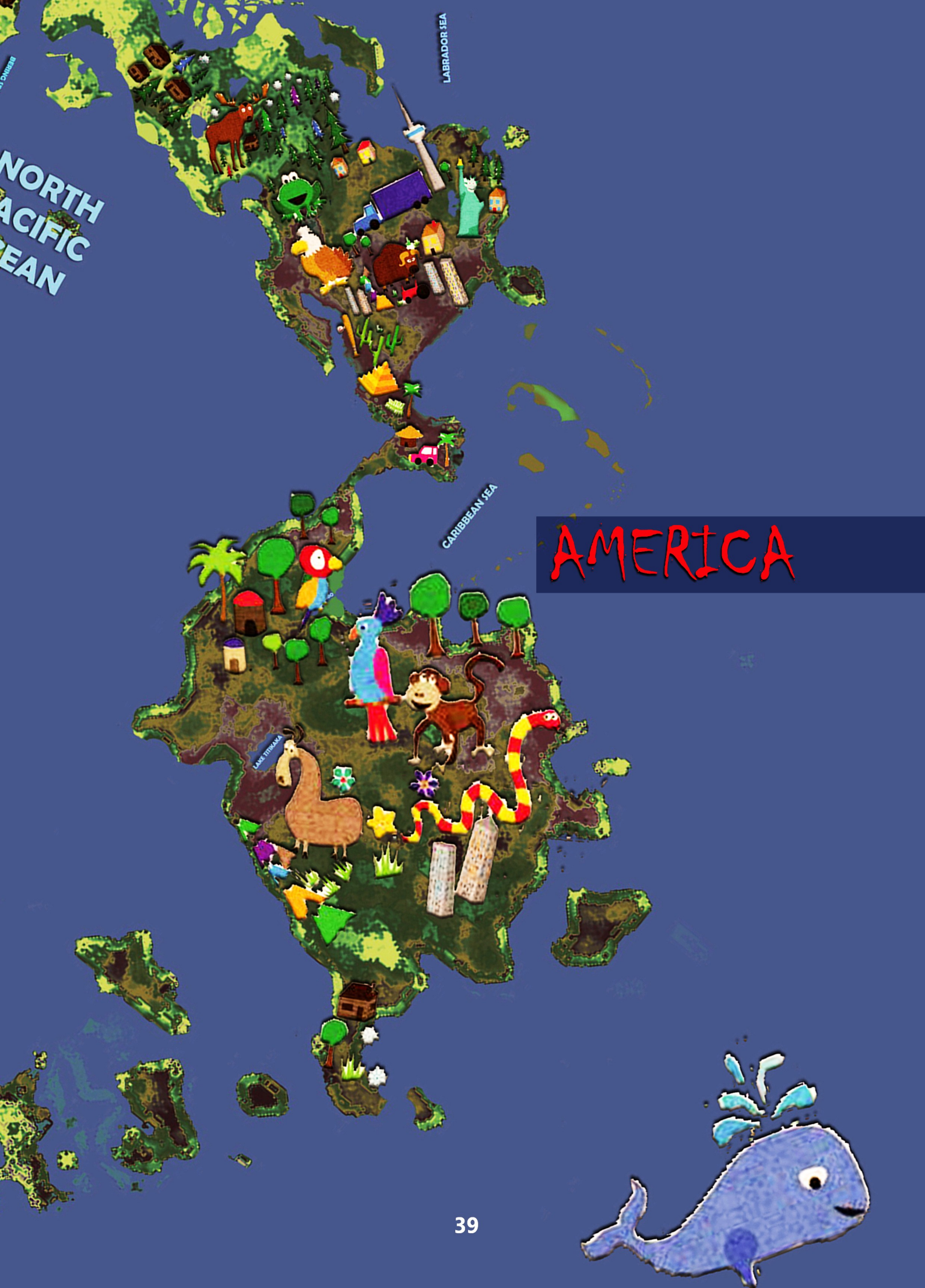


OCEANIA

INDIAN OCEAN

EUROPE





LEMURYA

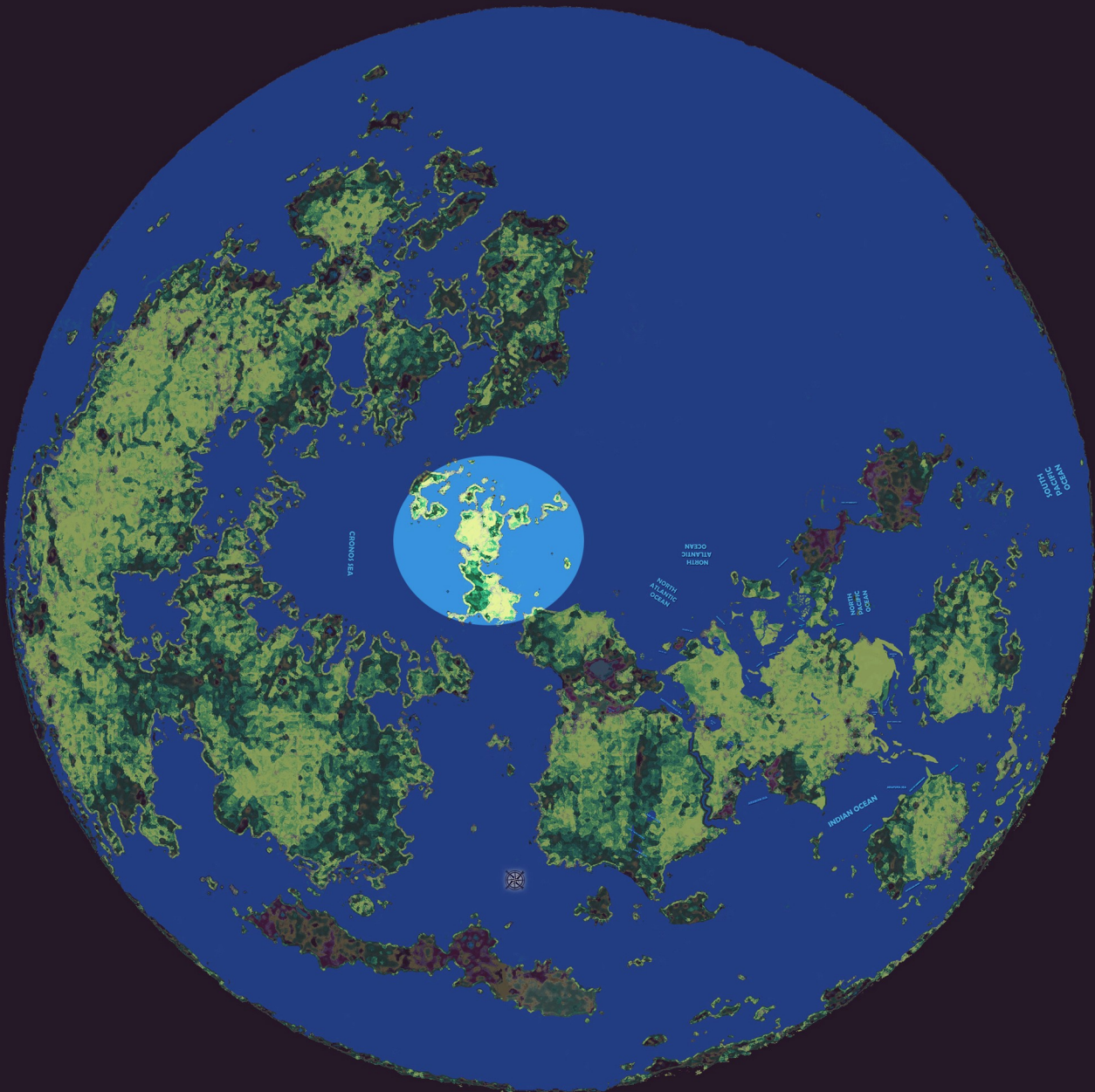
WITH URBANO MONTE MAP CREATURES





ATLANTIS

LOCATIONS WITH ANCIENT GREEK NAMES



ATLANTIC OCEAN

SEA OF SARGASE

WEST
AFRICA

NORTH
ATLAS

AMAZONIA

STATE OF CRONOS

AZAN

CENTRAL ATLAS

POSEIDONIA

TITAN

WEST
TERRA
VISTA

SOUTH ATLAS

CYCLOPS

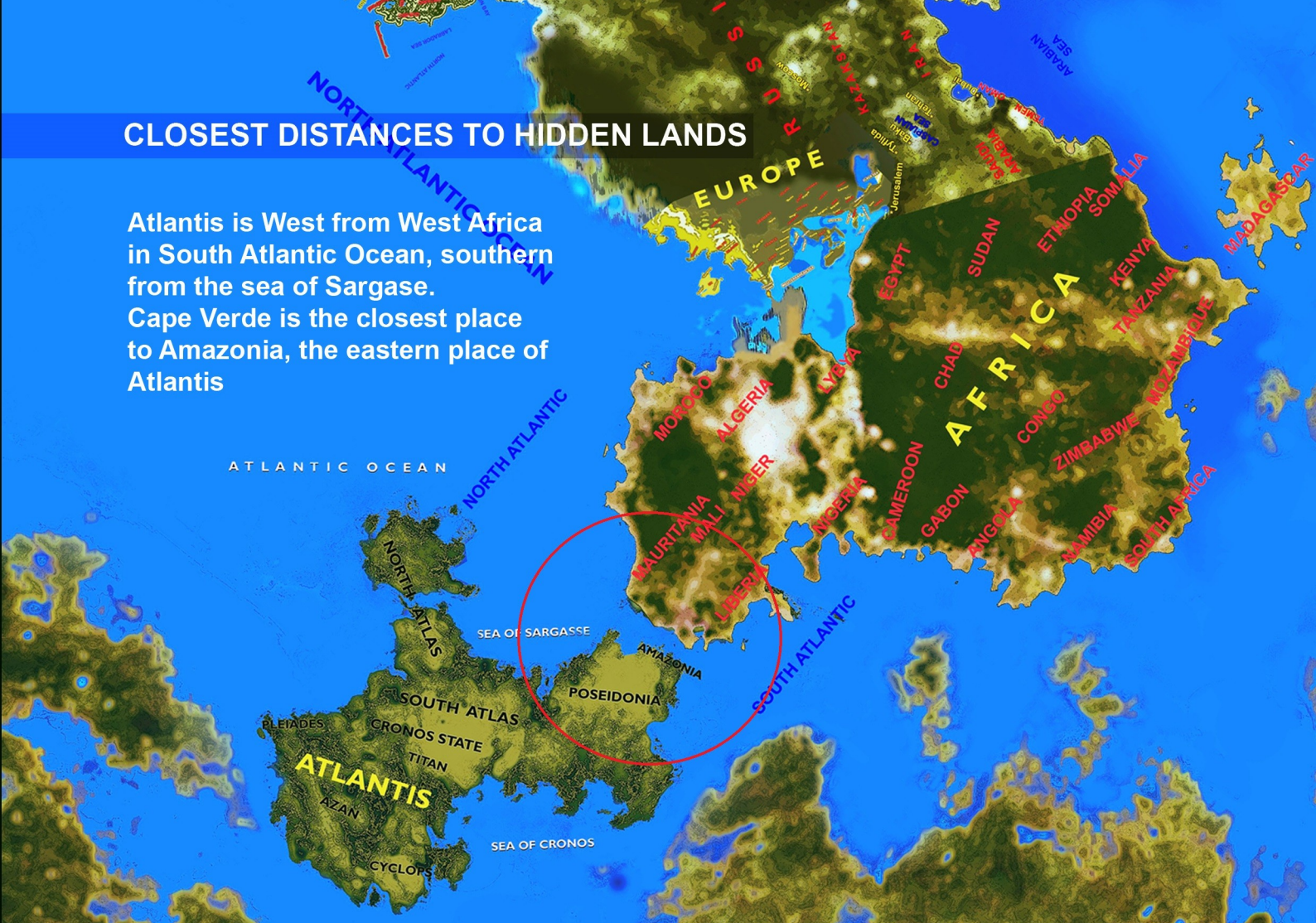
SEA OF CRONOS



SOUTH
TERRA
VISTA

CLOSEST DISTANCES TO HIDDEN LANDS

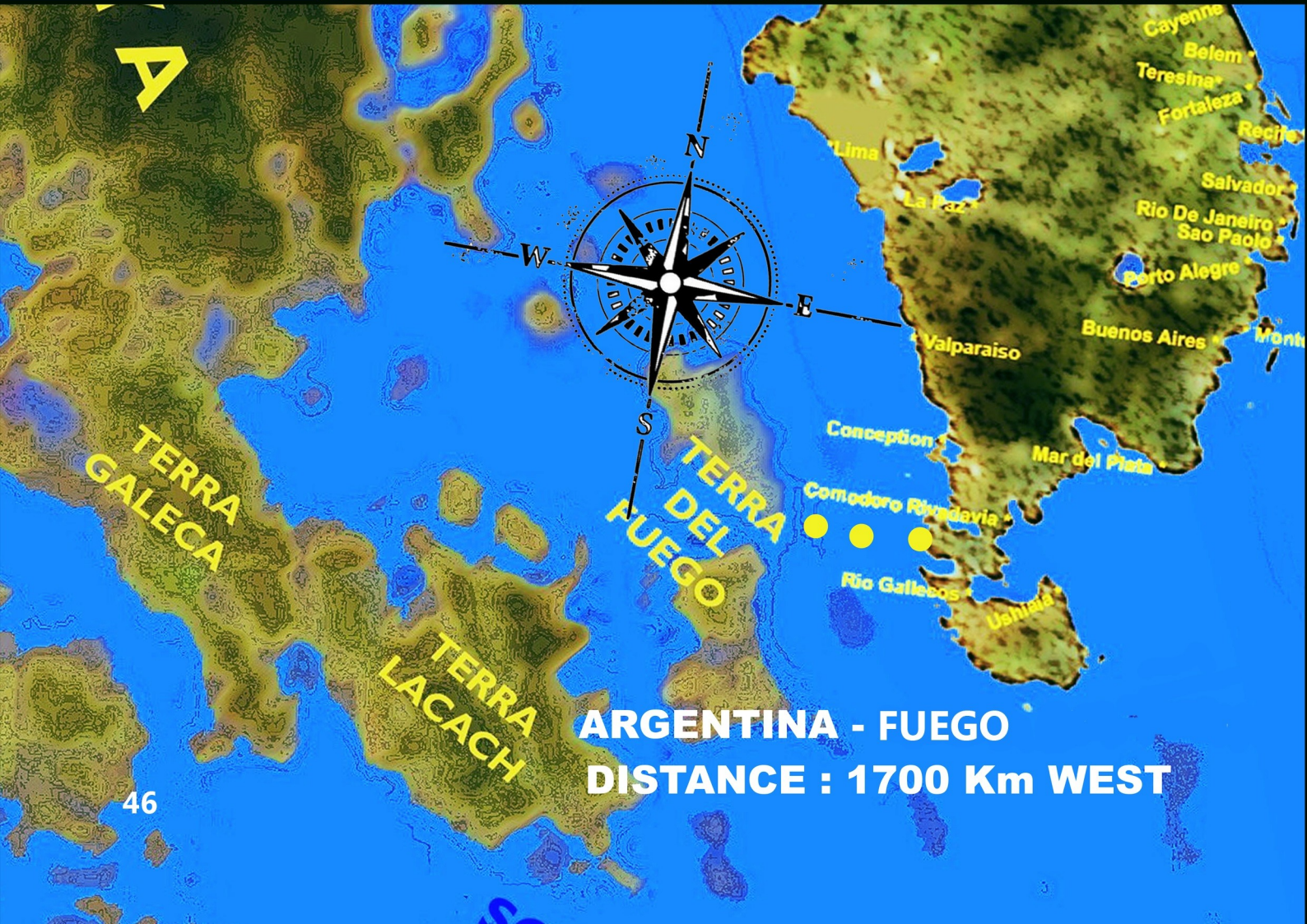
Atlantis is West from West Africa
in South Atlantic Ocean, southern
from the sea of Sargase.
Cape Verde is the closest place
to Amazonia, the eastern place of
Atlantis



CAPE VERDE - AMAZONIA (ATLANTIS)
DISTANCE : 700 Km / WEST - WEST - SOUTH

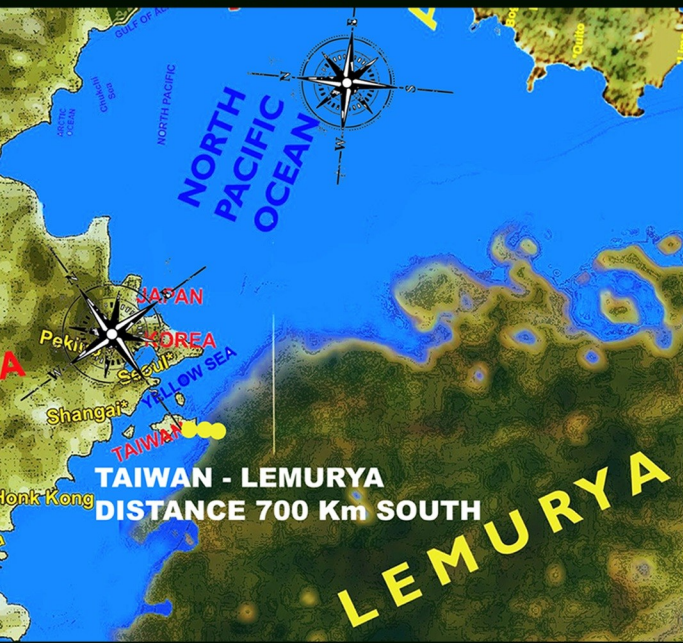


South America is the closest place to Terra Del Fuego, Terra Lacach, and Terra Galeca. These lands are in South Pacific, South and West from South West Argentina.





Lemuria is in South Pacific Ocean.
South from eastern Asia and
North East from North East
New Zealand.

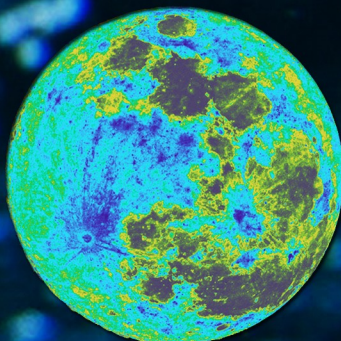
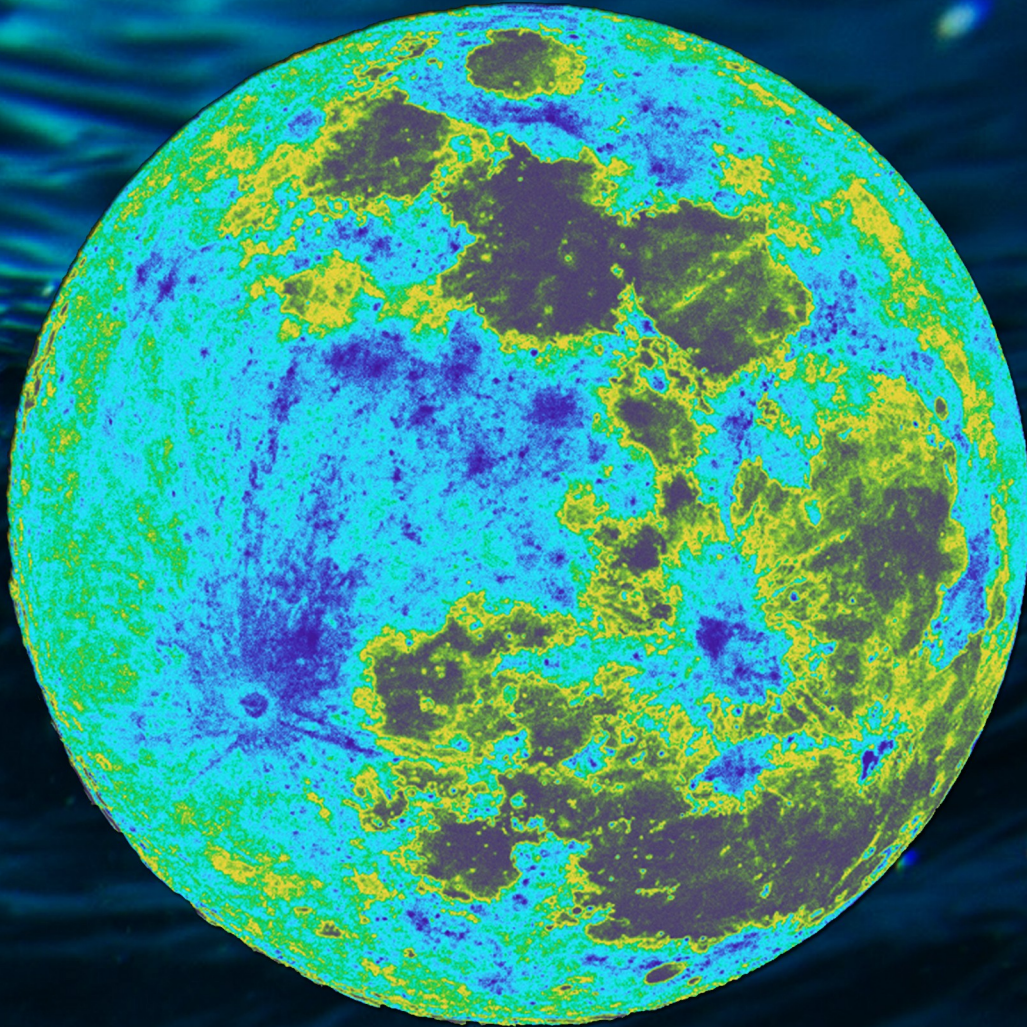


TAIWAN - LEMURIA
DISTANCE 700 Km SOUTH



NEW ZEALAND - LEMURIA
DISTANCE : 500 Km NORTH
EAST

OCEANOGRAFIA

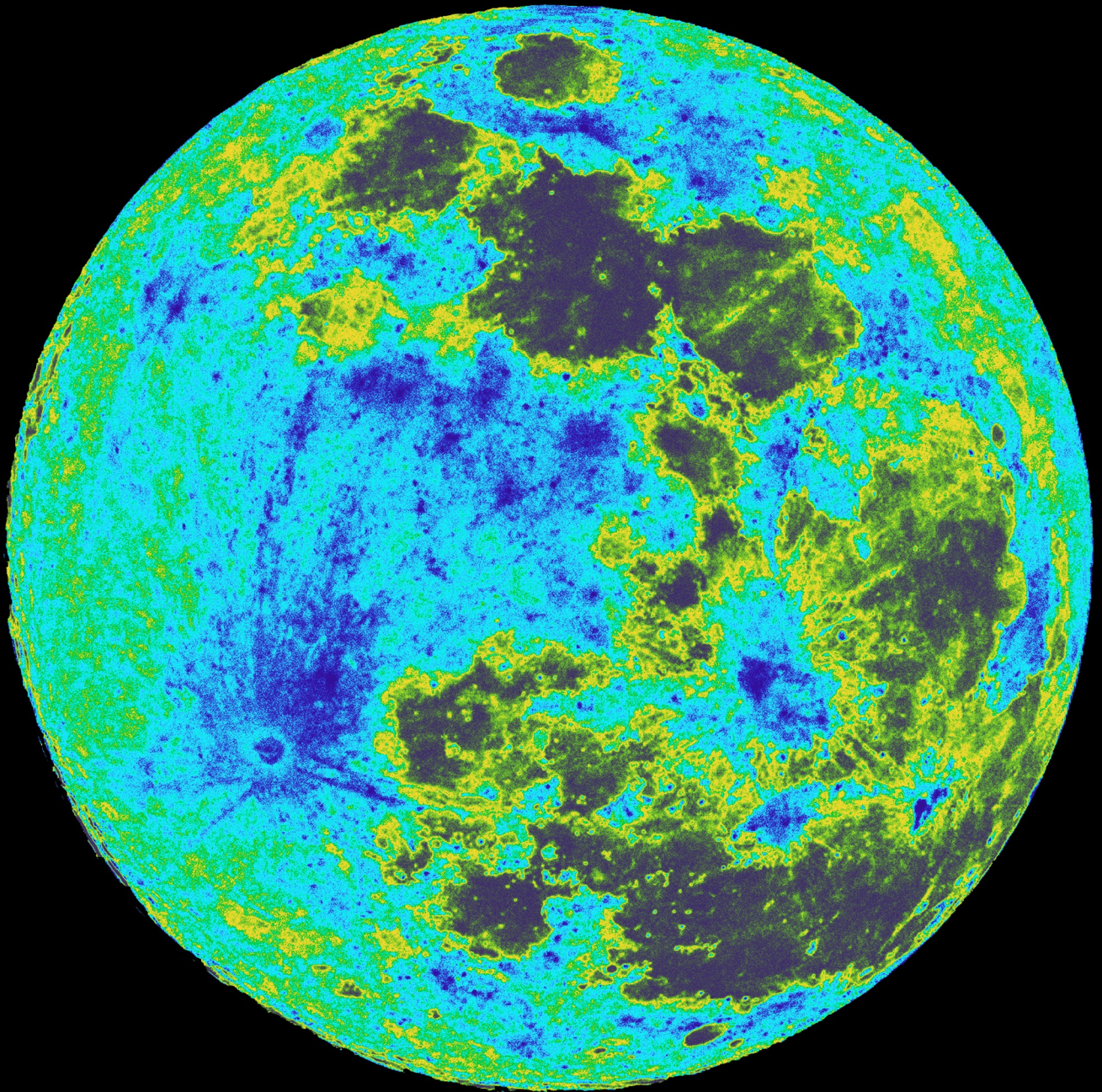


CRATERS

We can study Oceanografia looking at the surfaces of the bottoms of the seas and the great depths.

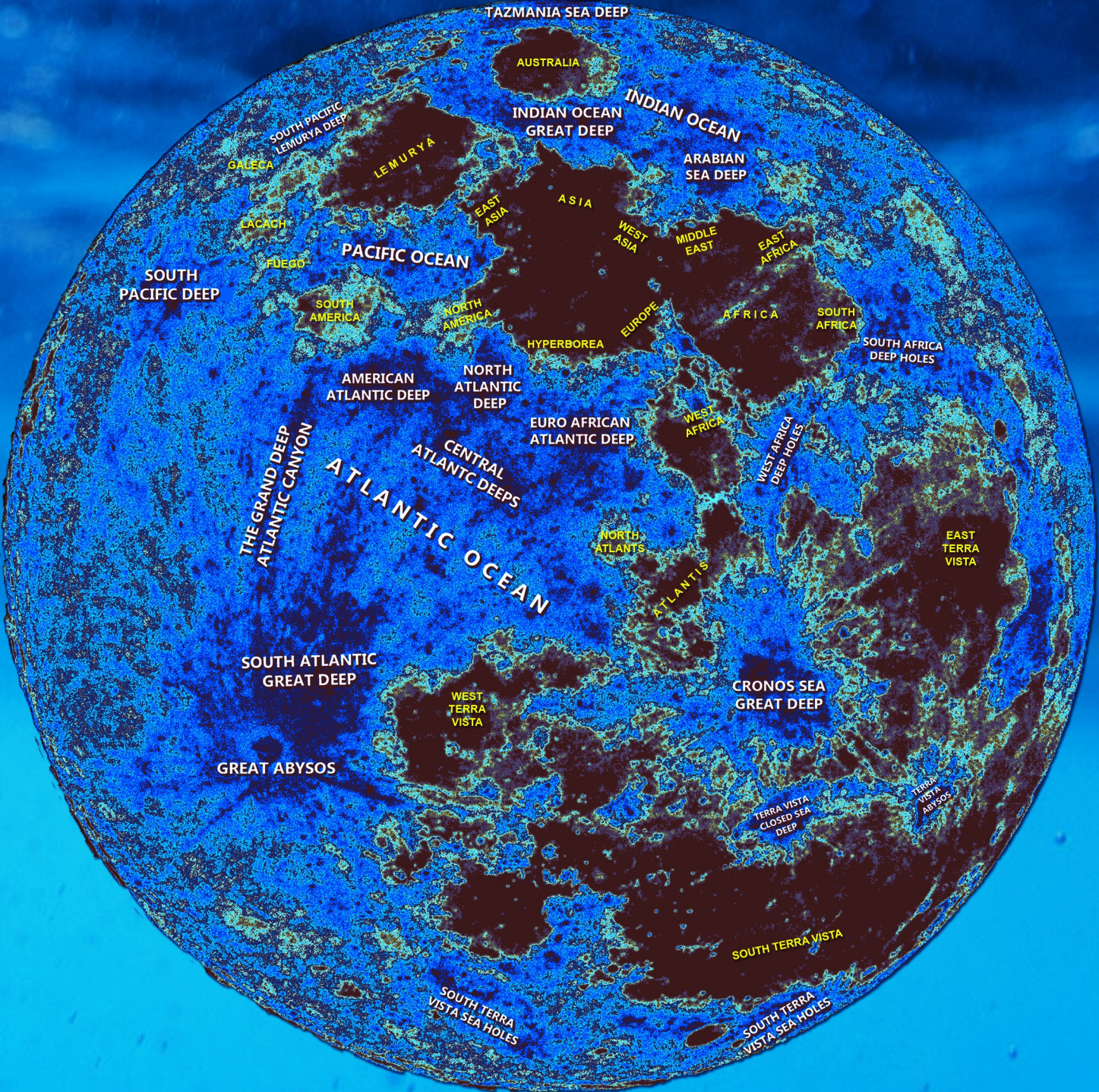
Craters of the moon are great depths, big holes, and deep canyons at the bottom of the seas of the earth.

Their shape gives us information about heat treatment that the base of the earth created.

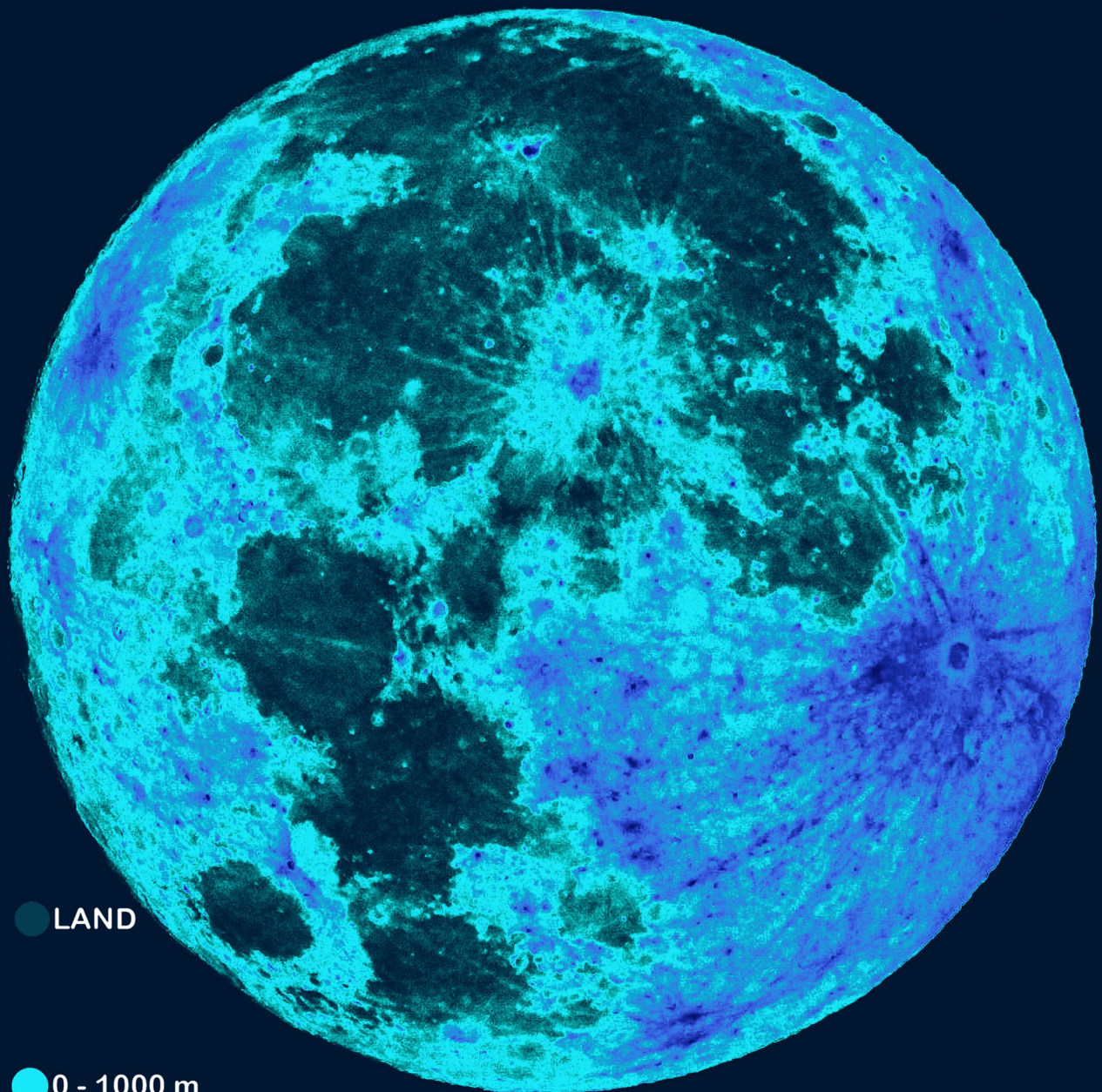


- LAND (HARD GROUND)
- LAND (SOFT GROUND)
- SHALLOW WATER
- DEEP WATER
- EXTRA DEEP WATER

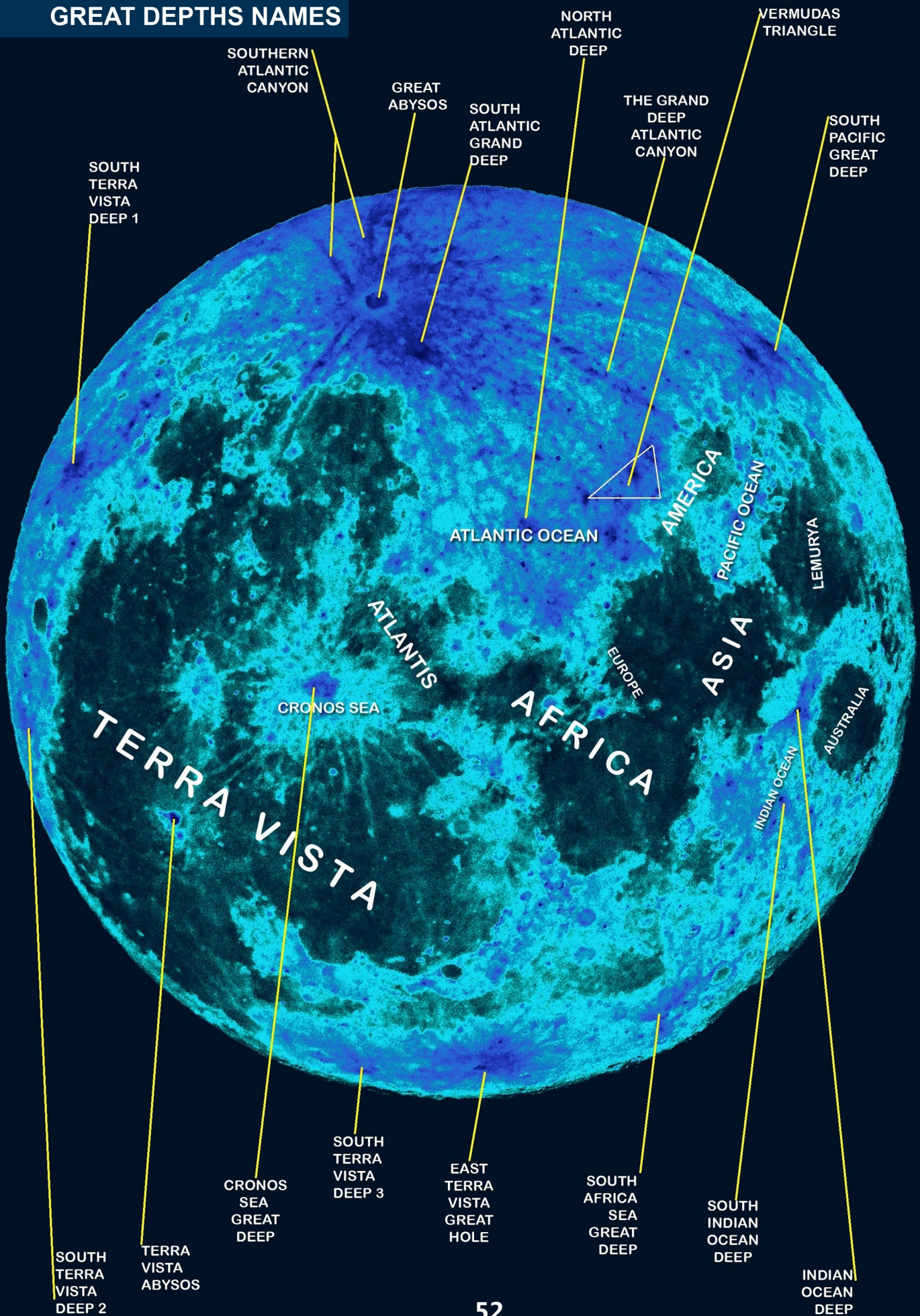
GREAT DEPTHS

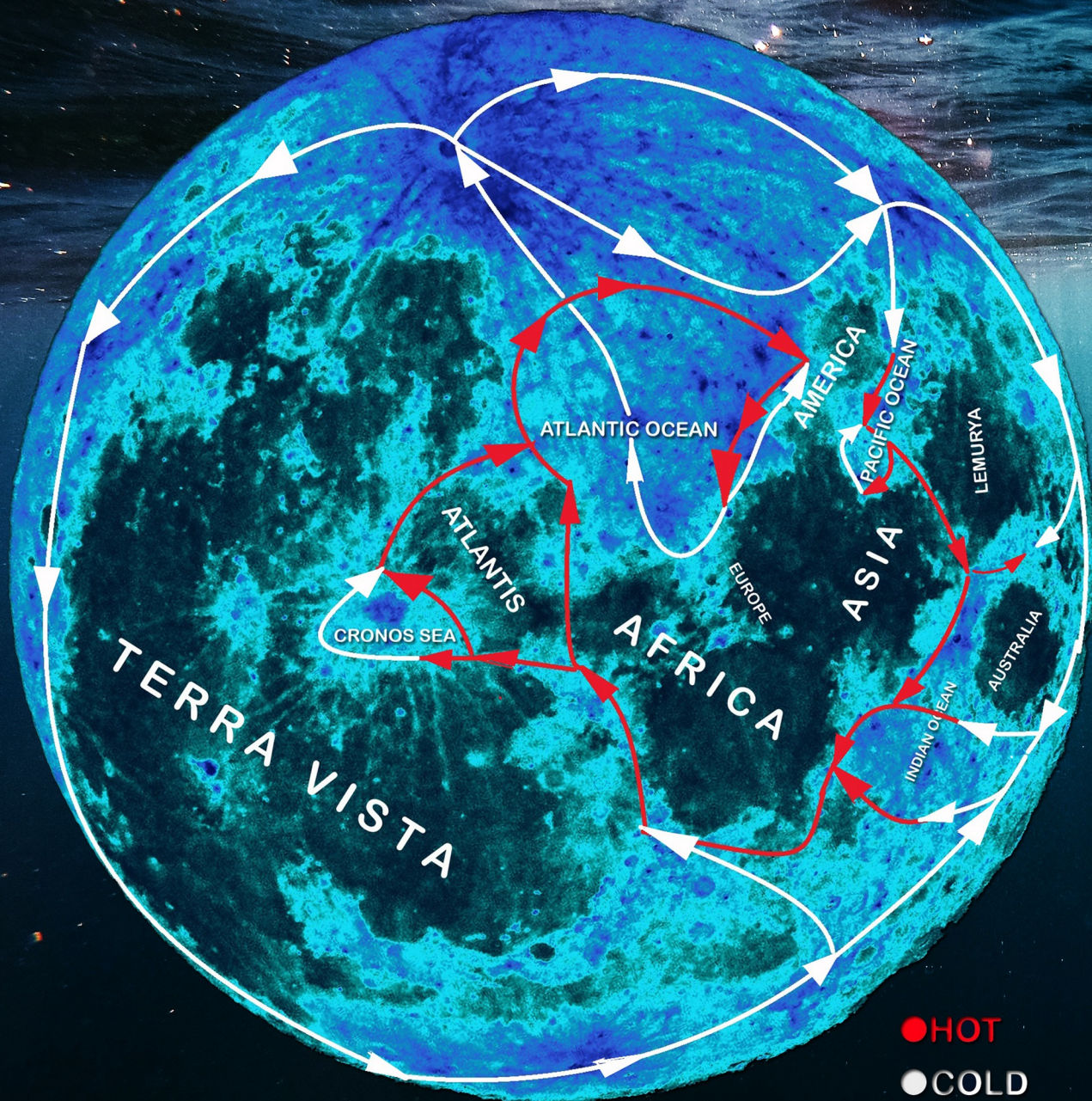


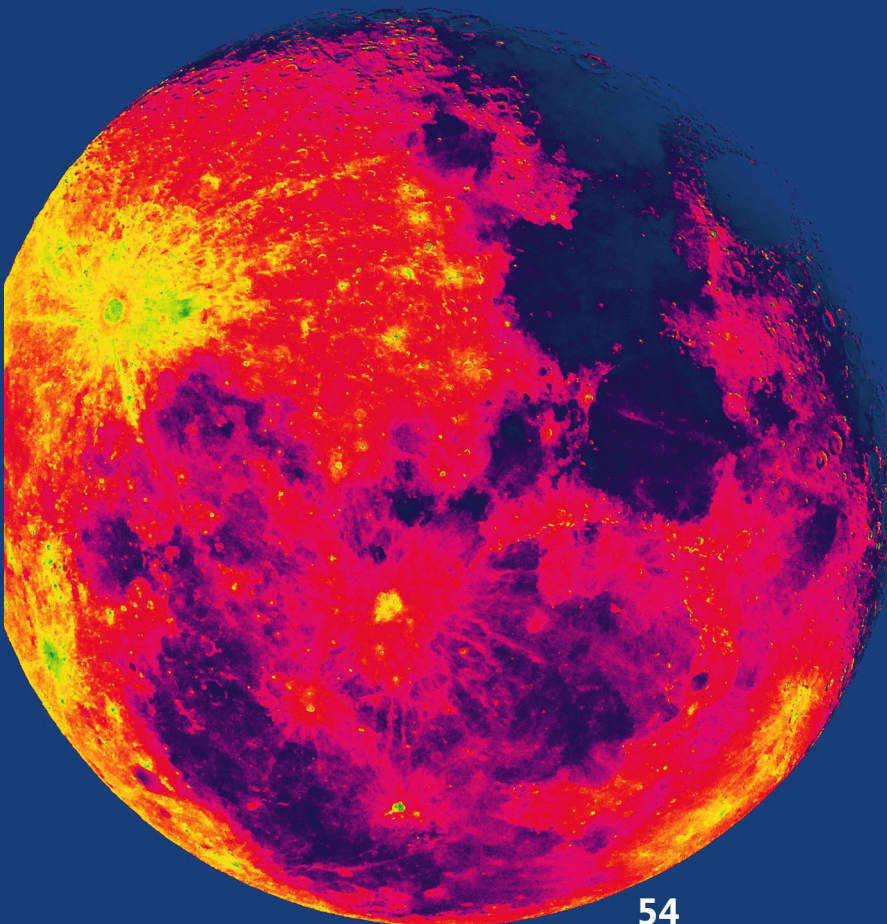
DEPTHS MAP WITH SCALE ON METRES

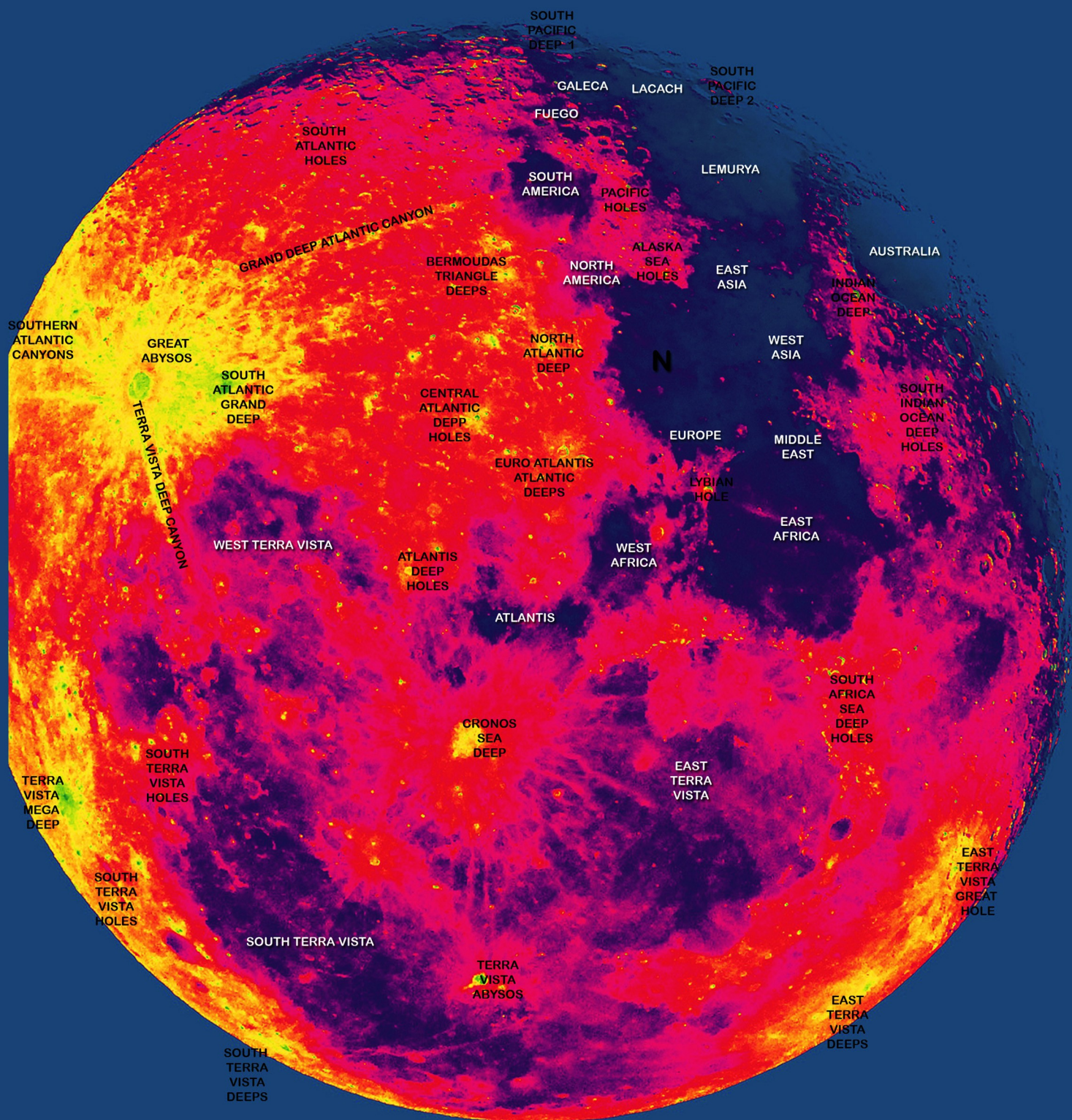


GREAT DEPTHS NAMES

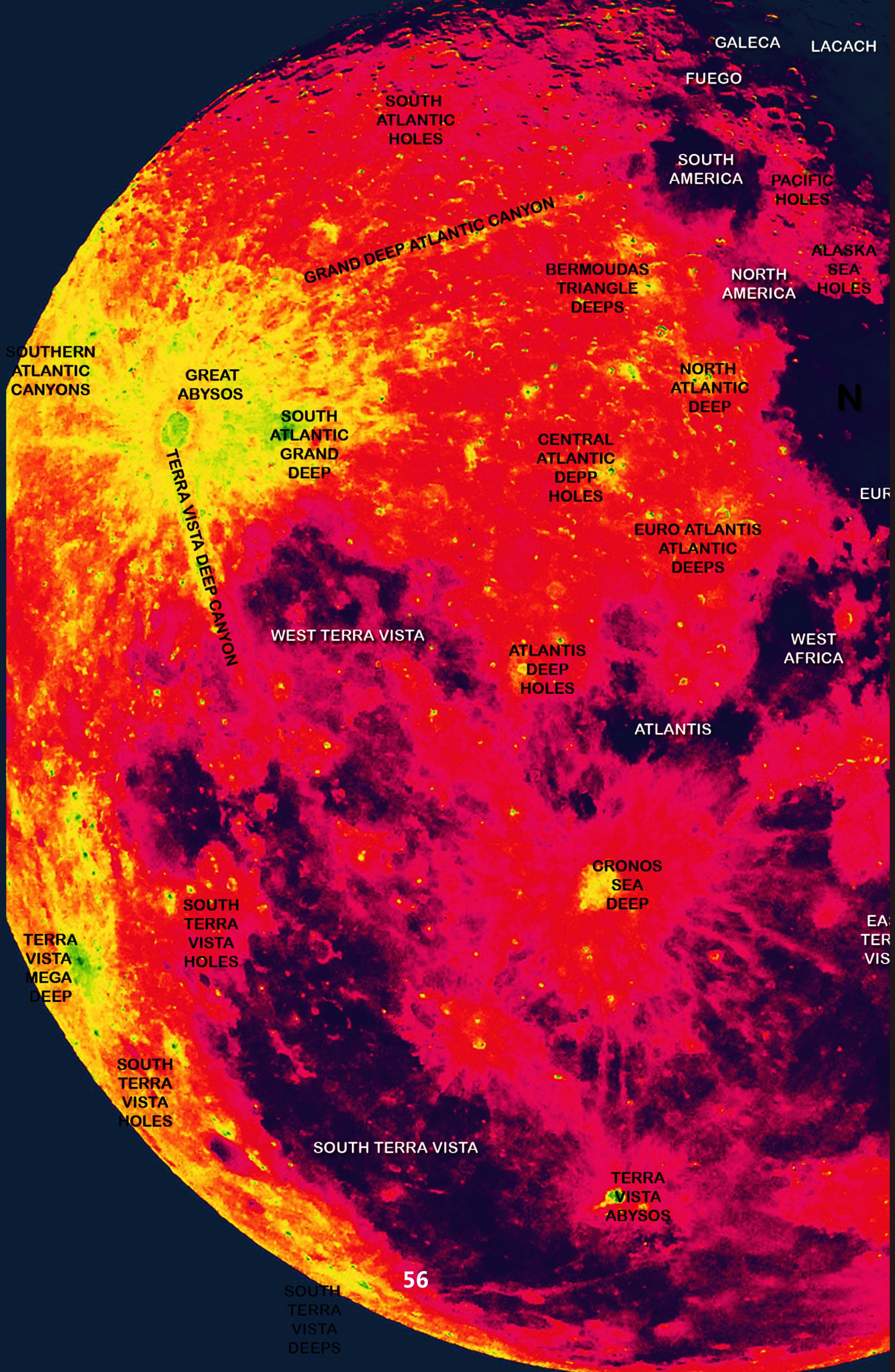


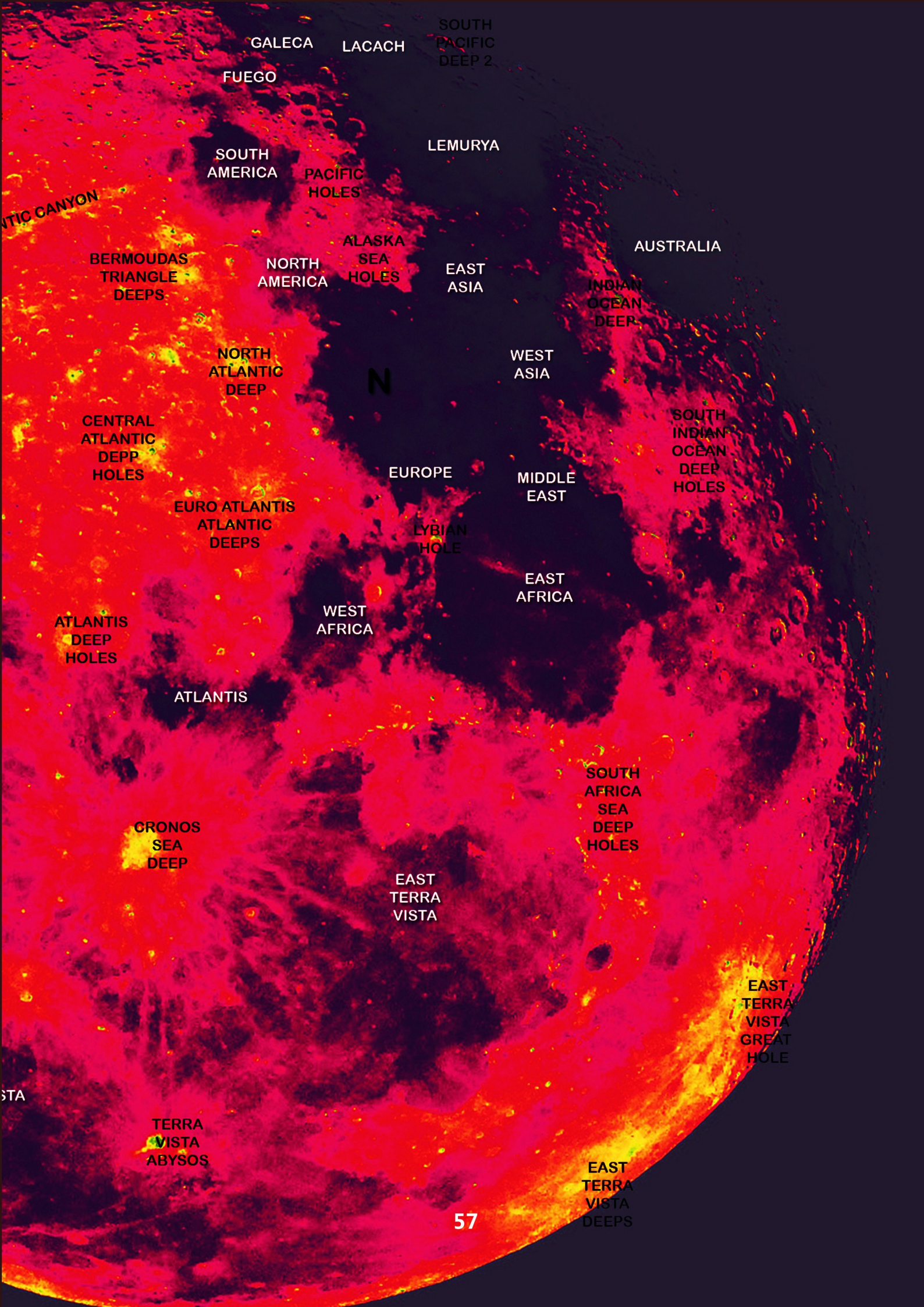




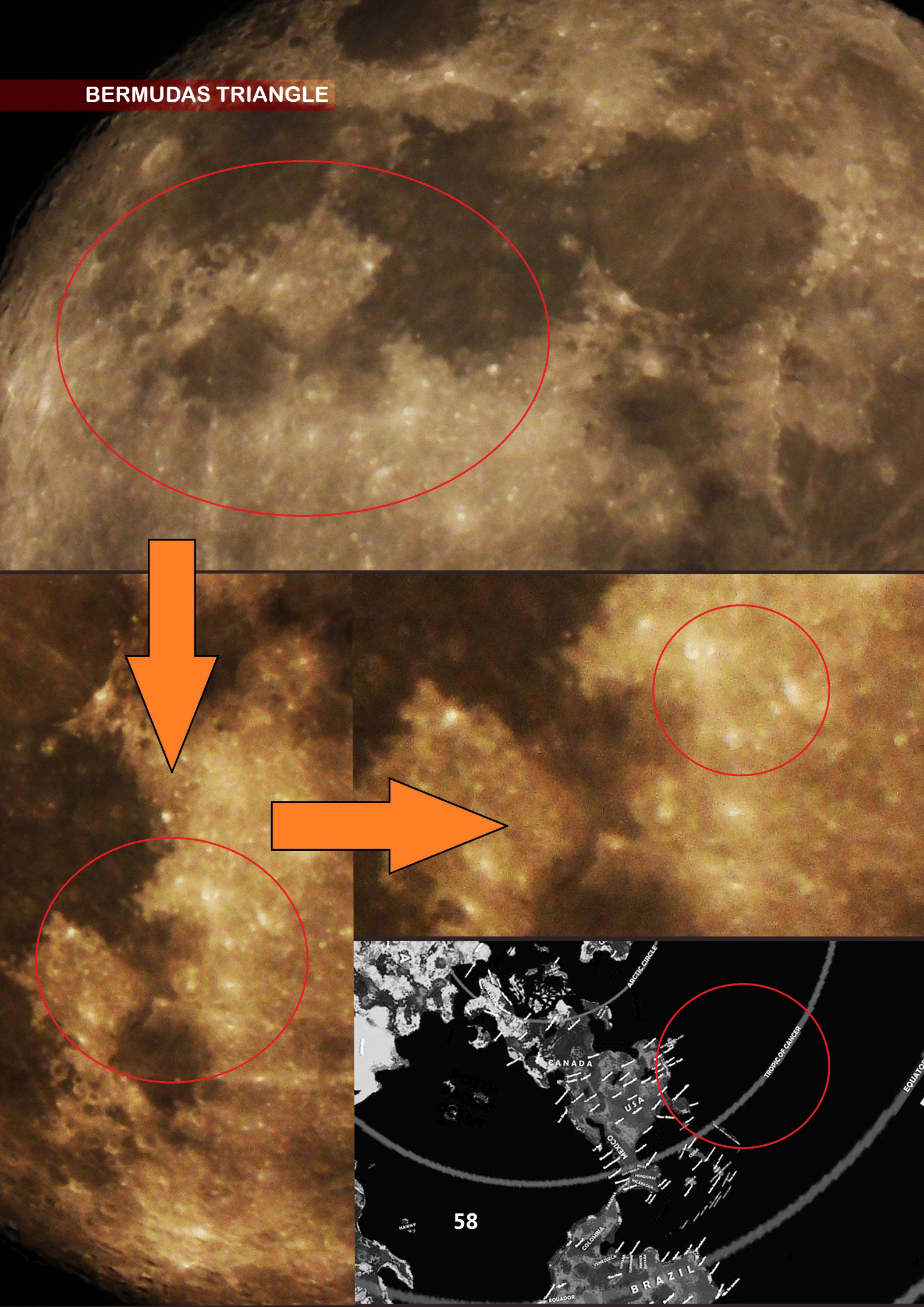


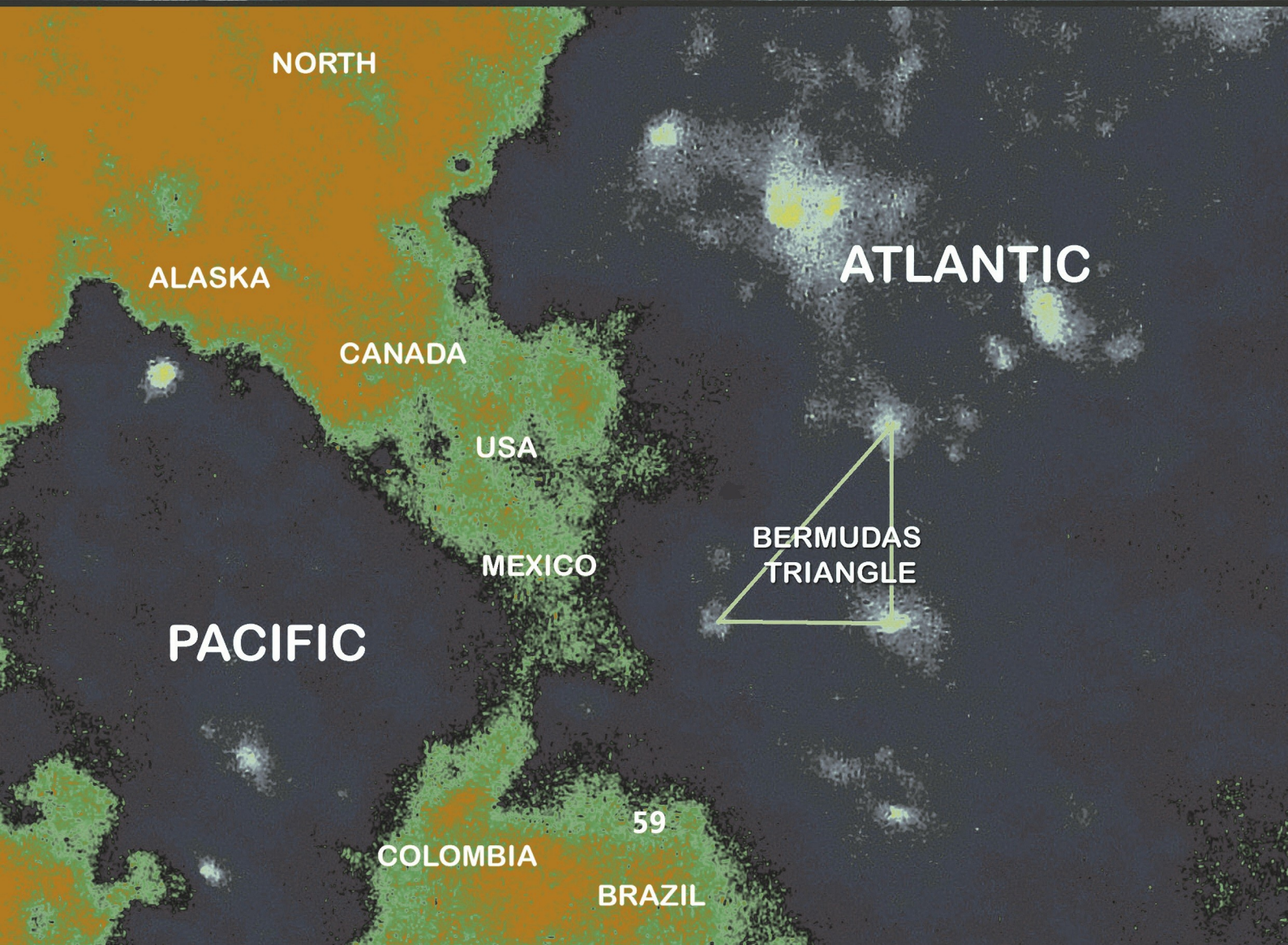
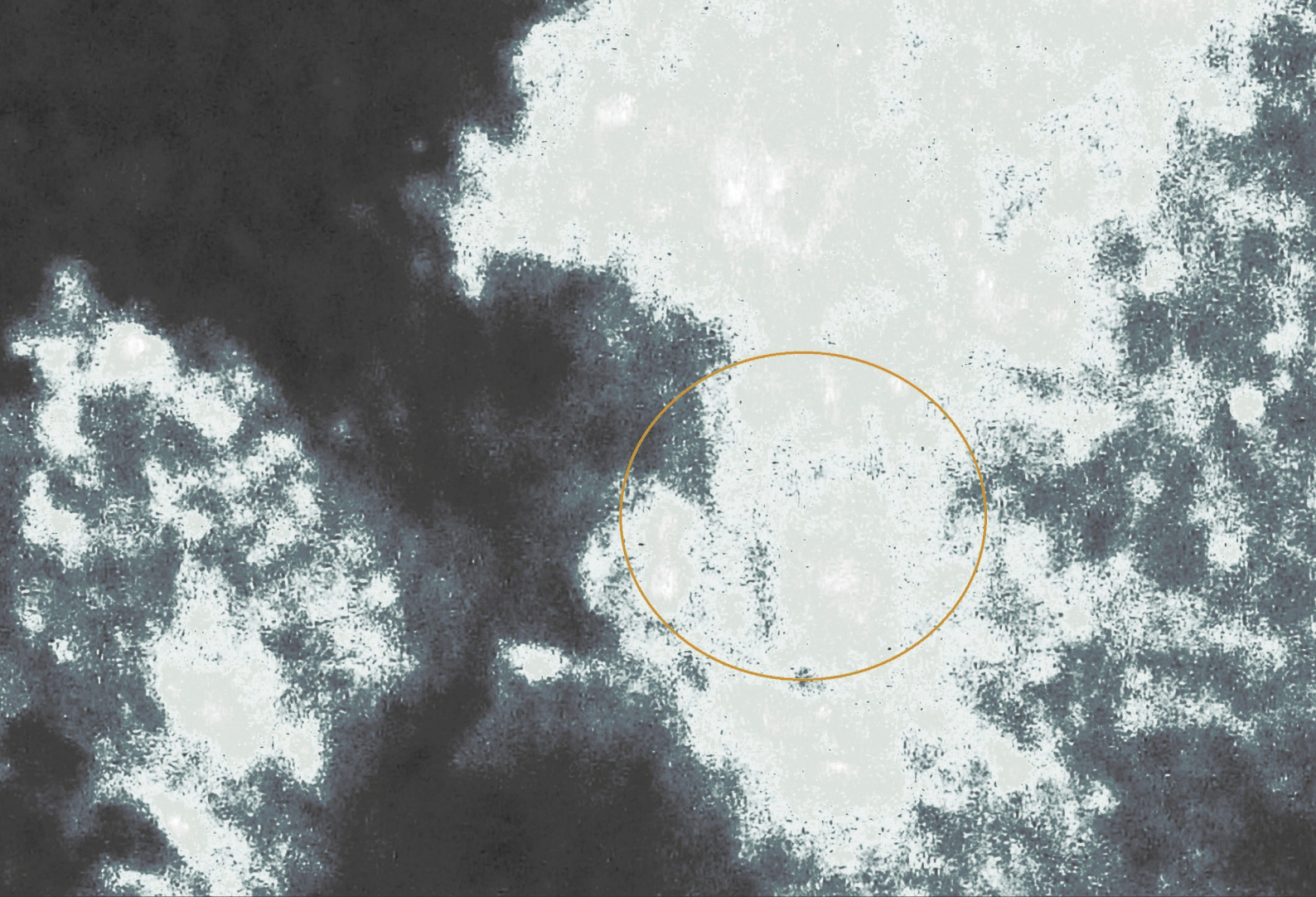
- LAND
- LAND OR VERY SHALLOW WATER
- SHALLOW WATER
- MEDIUM WATER DEPTH
- DEEP WATER
- FULL DEPTHS CANYONS OR HOLES
- MEGA DEPTHS AND GREAT HOLES



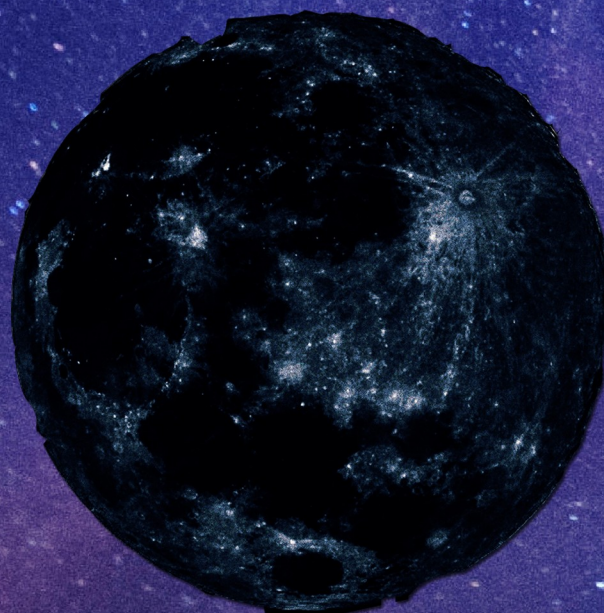


BERMUDAS TRIANGLE





STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS

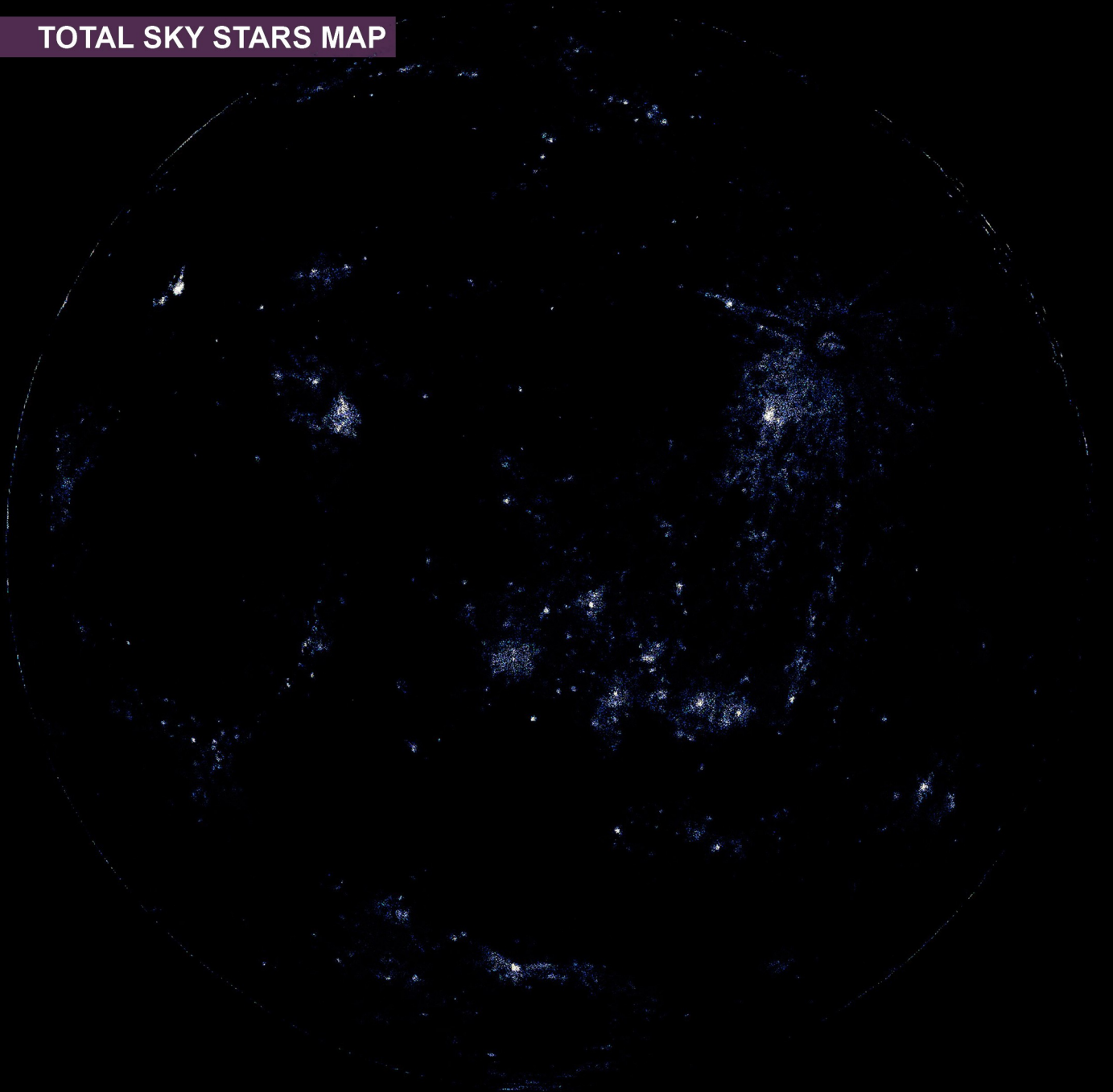


On the moon we can see the entire sky with all stars, galaxies and constellations. They are reflection of the great depths of the seas and energy spots of the entire earth on the aetherial field above.



Great depths and energy spots are reflected on the aetherial field above.
These are the stars and the constellations.
Every place on earth is a place in the sky.
This reflection is not focused so we can see only one part of the whole sky - earth.

TOTAL SKY STARS MAP




CONSTELLATION SIGNS



CONSTELLATION CIRCLE

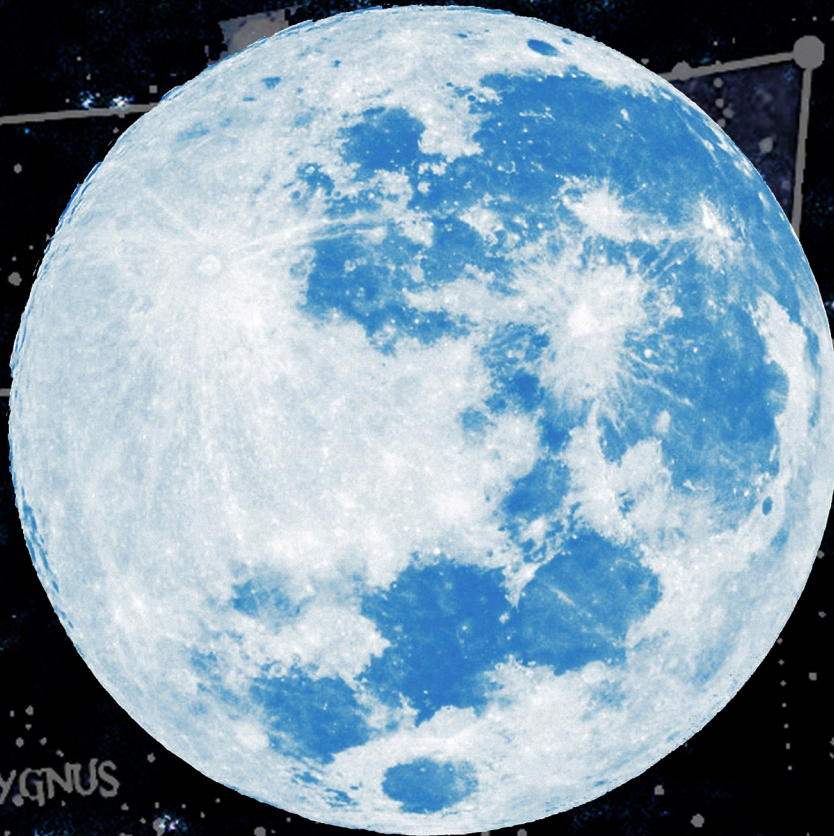




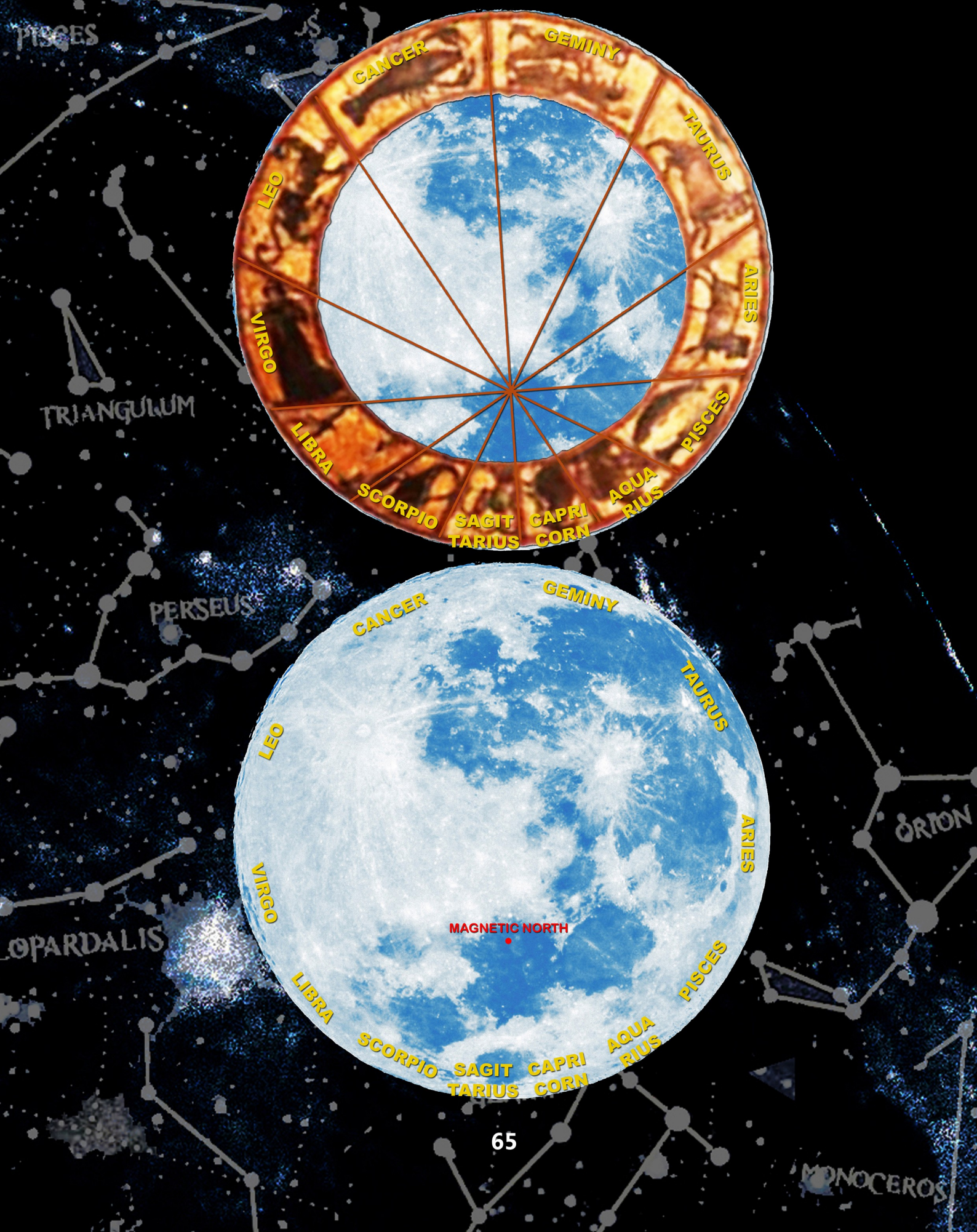
The Stars are the reflections of the great depths and energy spots of the earth,
on the aetherial field above.
Every Great Deep, or energy place, is reflected above.
Every reflection is a star, being a part of a constellation.
Places like Abysses or Canyons (continually great deep places) are the Galaxies.
Looking at the night sky we can see a part of the map of the great
depths and energy spots.
Every Energy Spot or Great Deep place corresponds with a STAR.

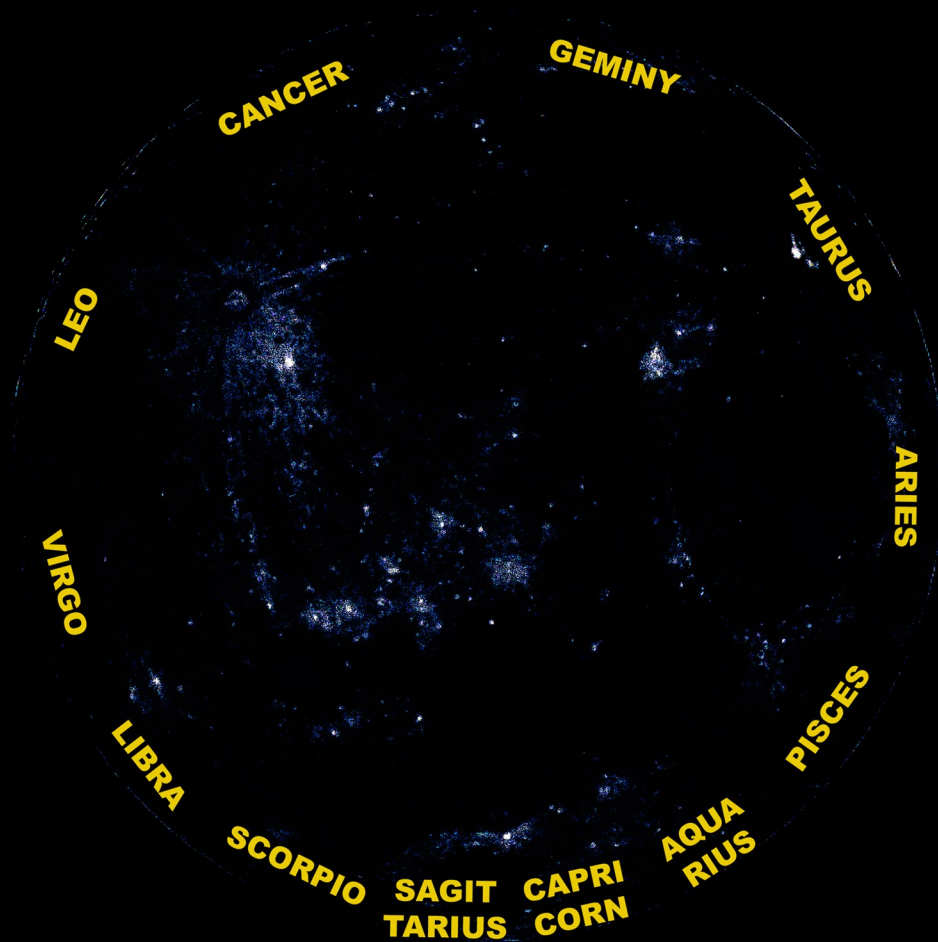
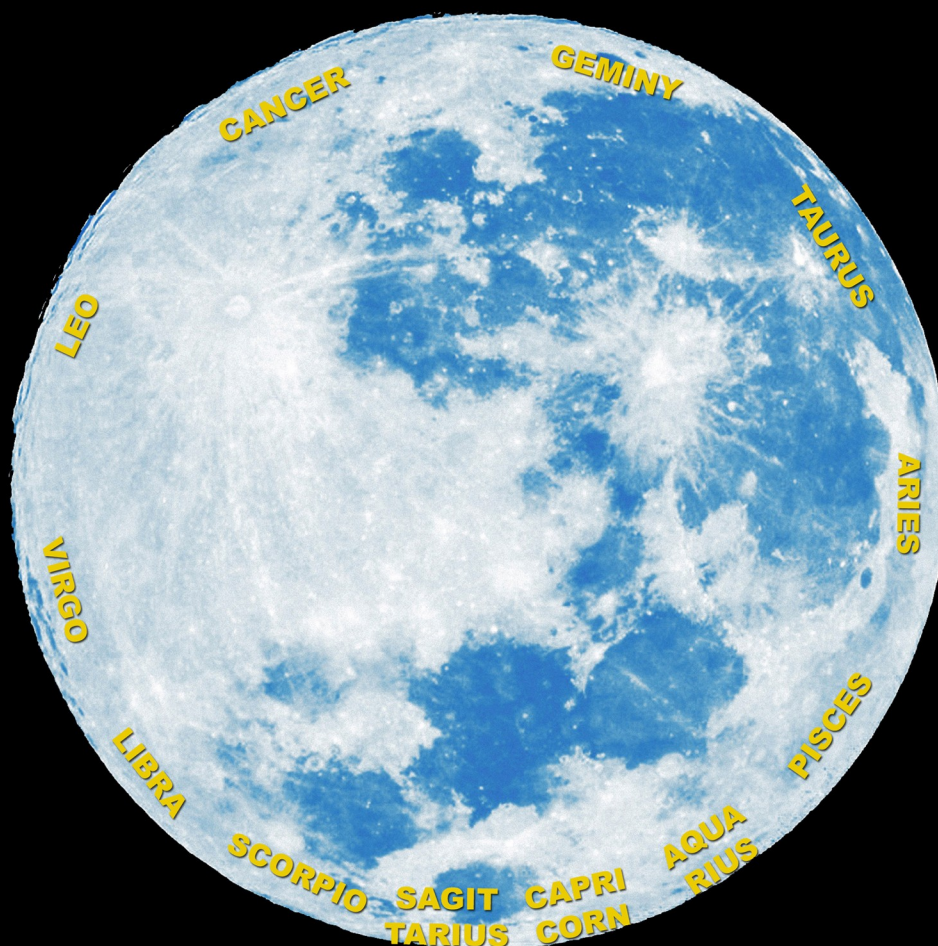
CONSTELLATION CIRCLE ON MOON

The real constellation circle does not have its center in the middle. If we put the constellation circle on the moon (the map of the earth) in exactly the same diameter, we can see that the North Pole is at the same place of the center of the constellation circle.

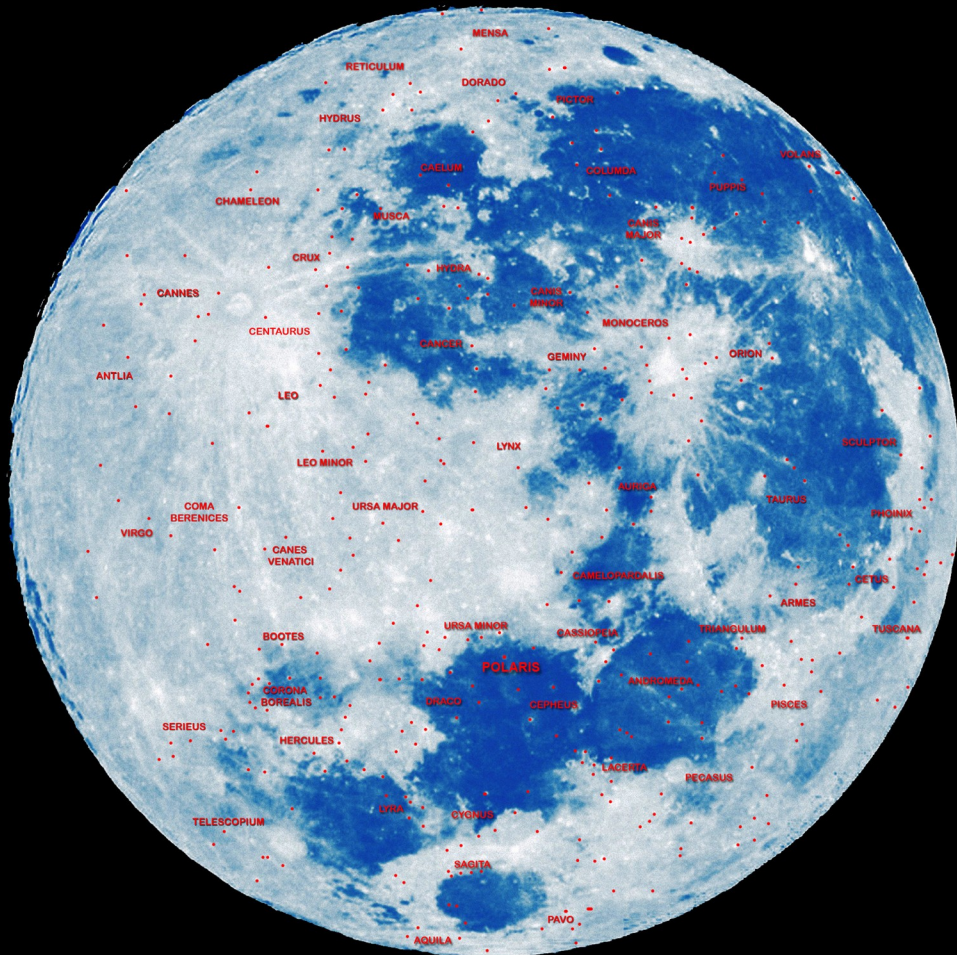


CONSTELLATION CIRCLE ON EARTH

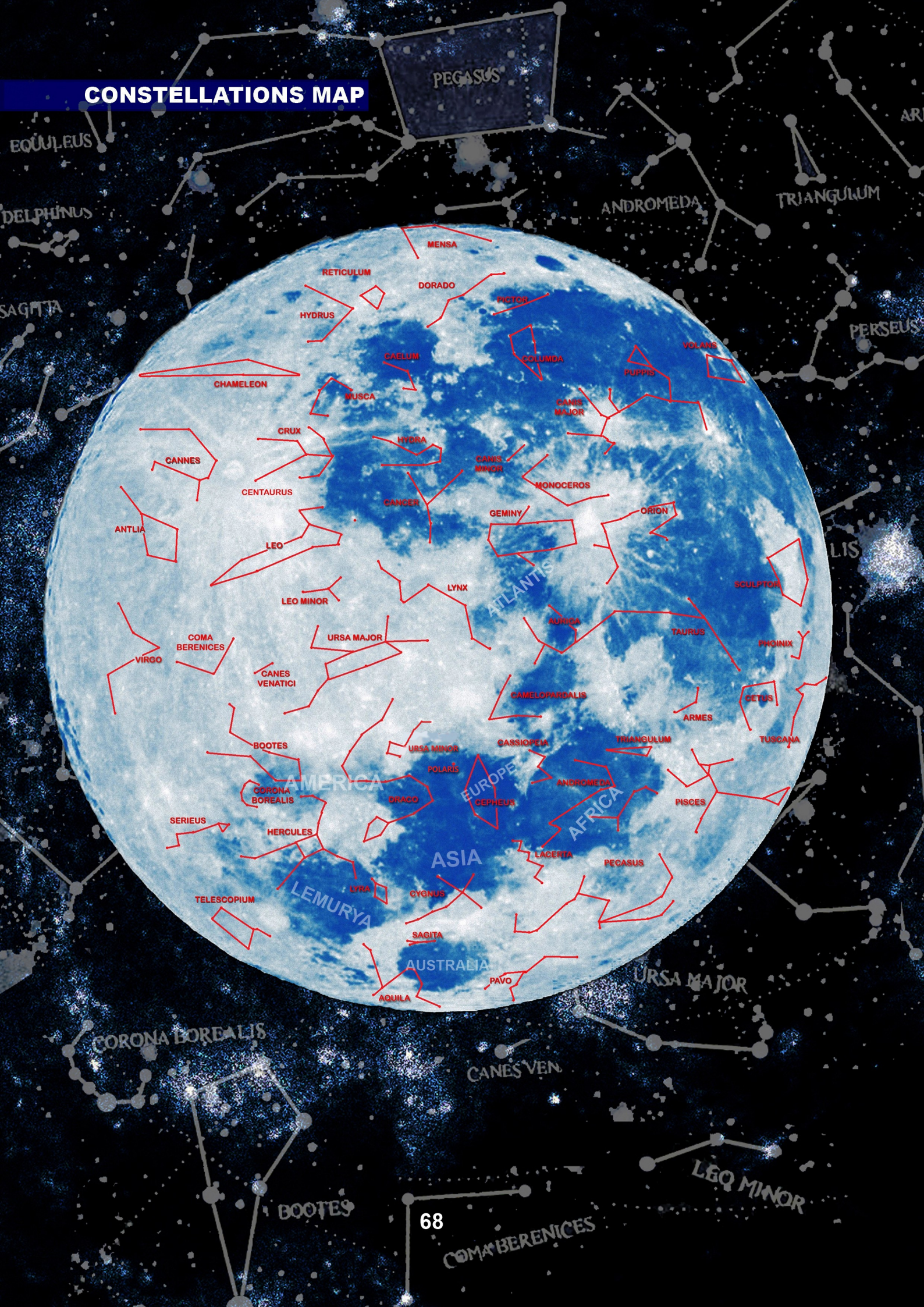




CORRESPONDING CONSTELLATIONS



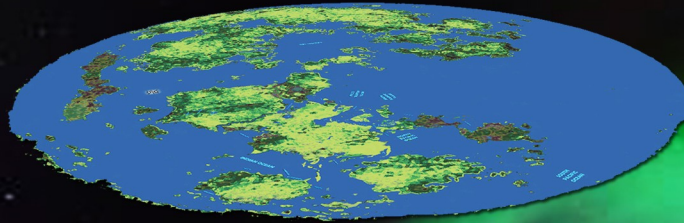
CONSTELLATIONS MAP



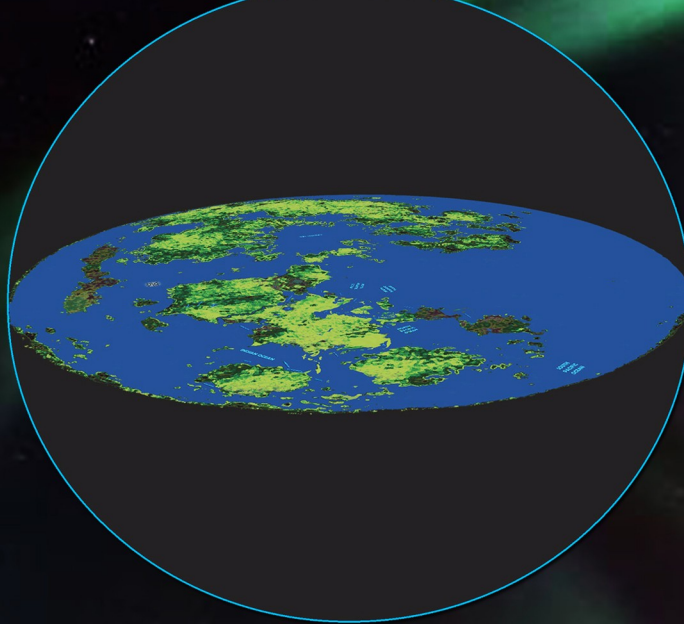
Below the surface of the earth there is the Black Sun that is responsible for the creation of Sun and Moon.

Polar lights are from the Black Sun below and come from a big hole that there is on the Magnetic North in Hyperborea.

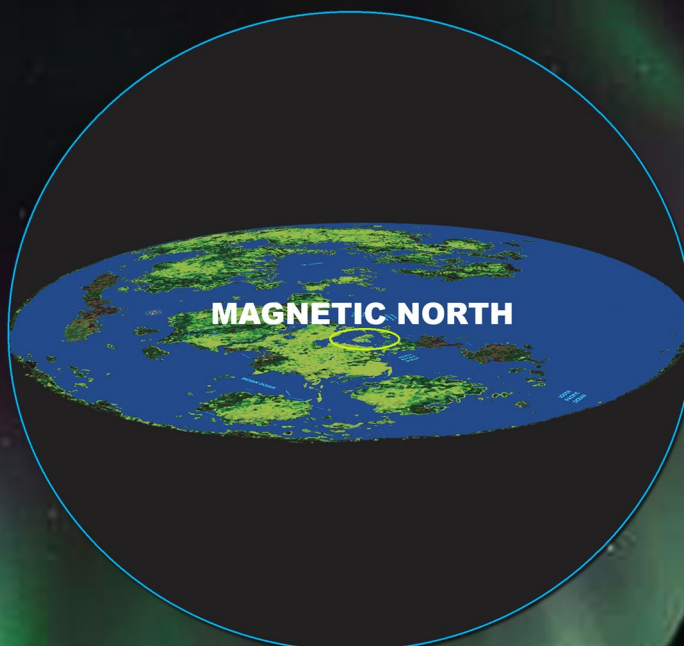
EARTH



TOROIDAL FIELD

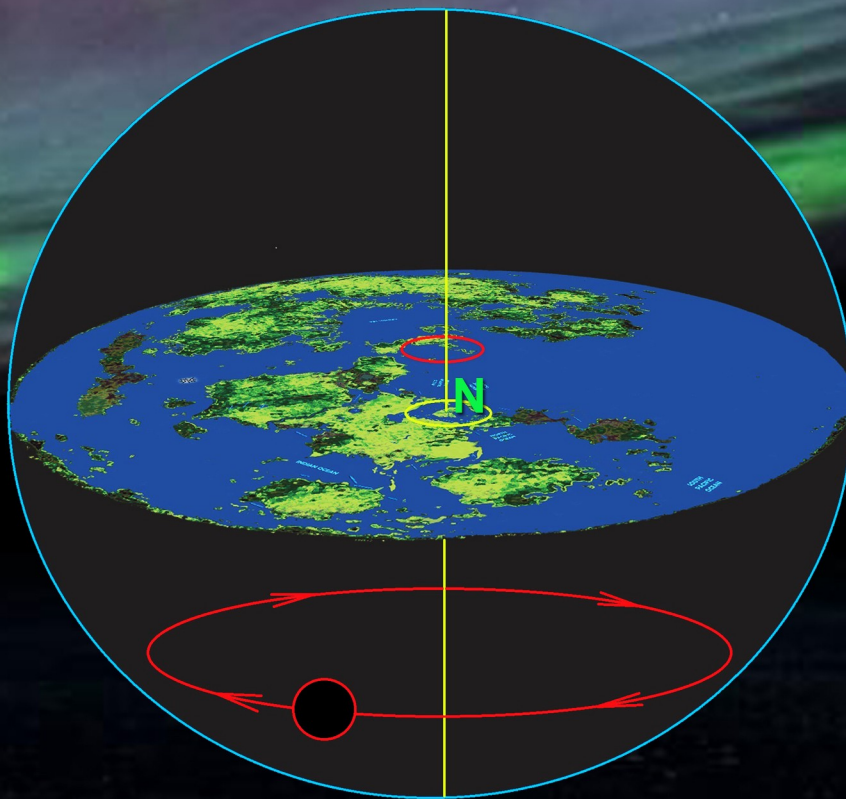
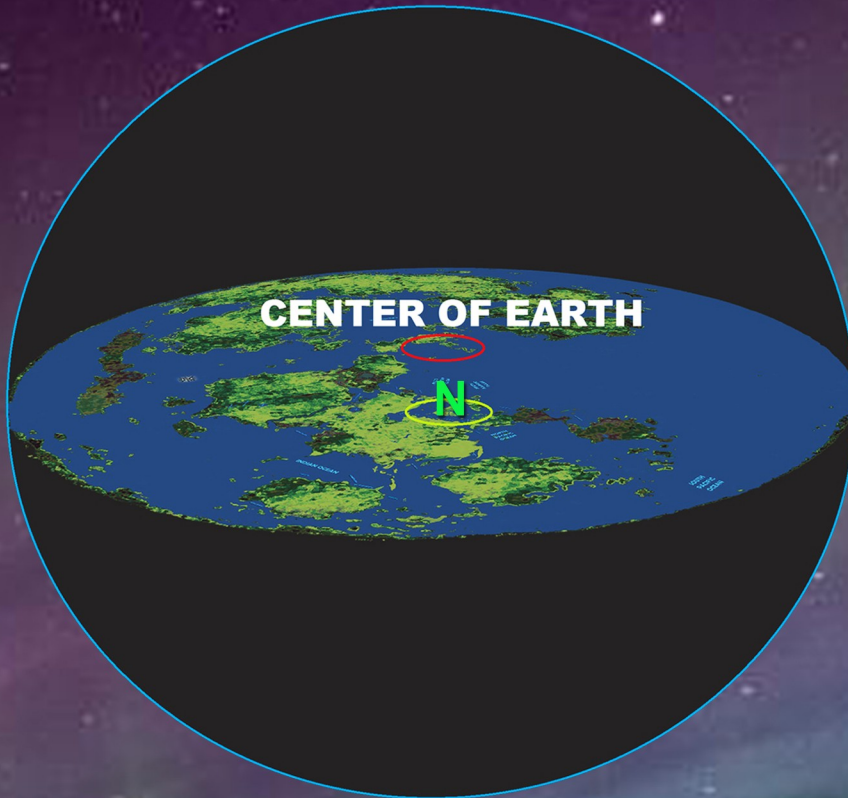


MAGNETIC NORTH



BLACK SUN MOTION

Black sun is moving below in a coil motion creating an electromagnetic field with direction from below to above. It's motion center is Magnetic North.

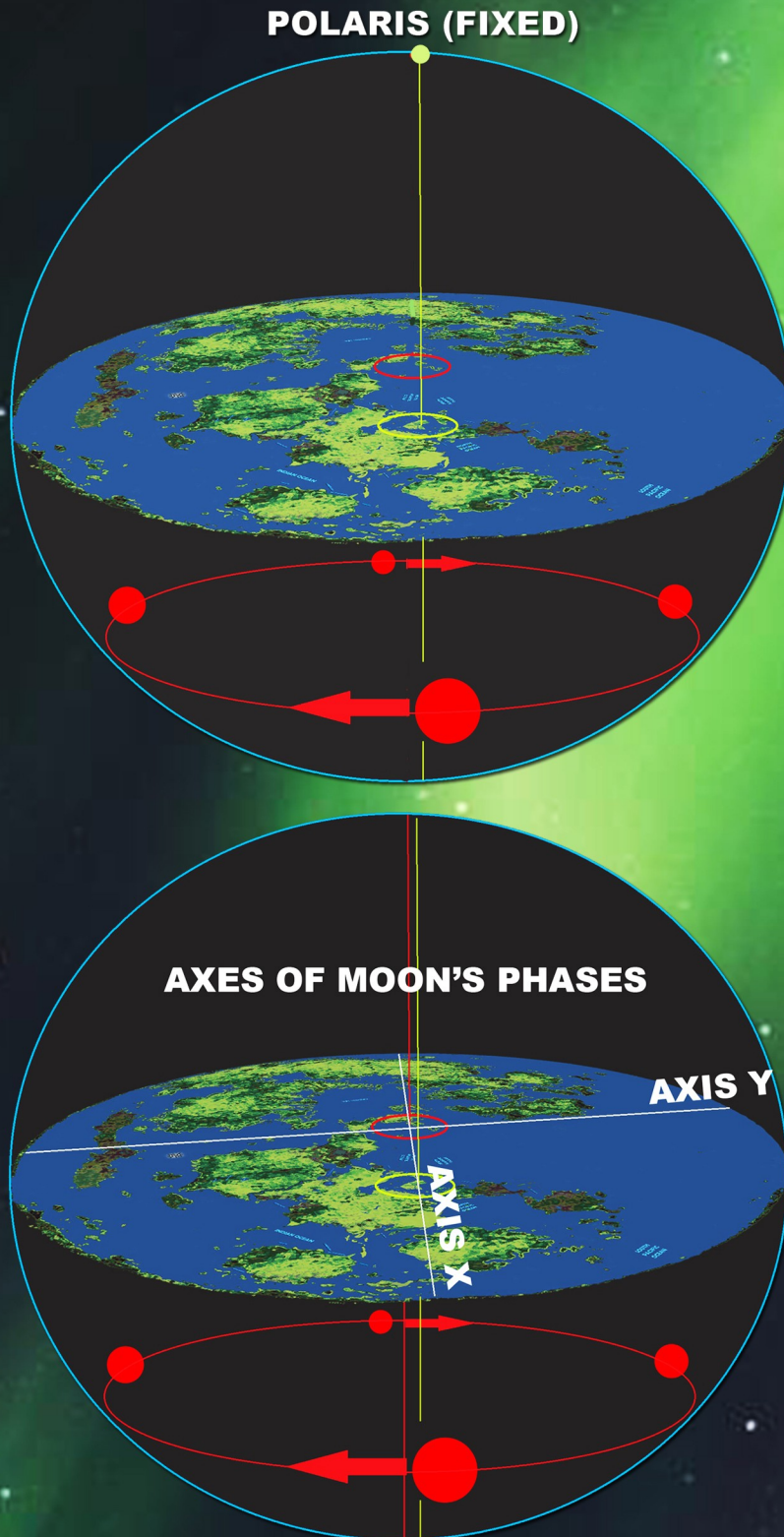


FIXED POLARIS AND STARS

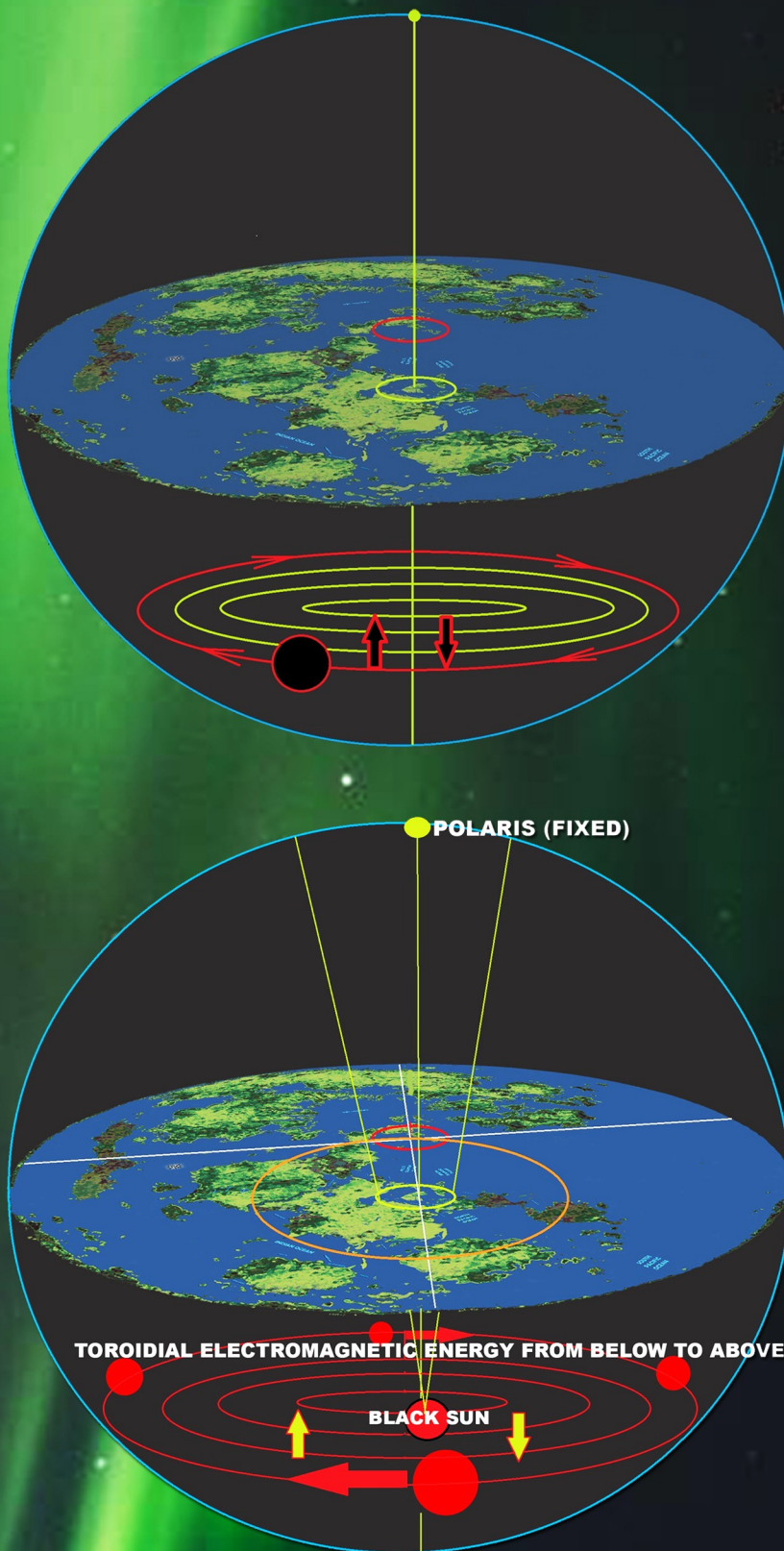
Polaris is Fixed and is up from the Magnetic North.

On the top of the ceiling of our toroidal field, Black Sun's electromagnetic Field creates the stars as reflections of the great depths and energy spots of earth.

The center of the earth is not the center of the magnetic field center, just like the real constellation circle.

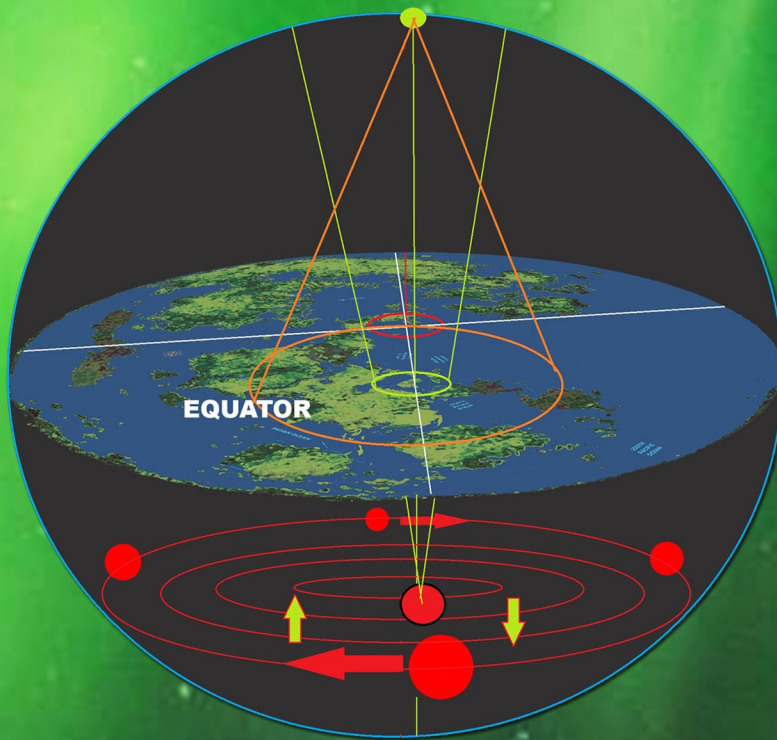


The diameter of Black Sun's motion is changing, a fact that makes all the electromagnetic field dynamic.

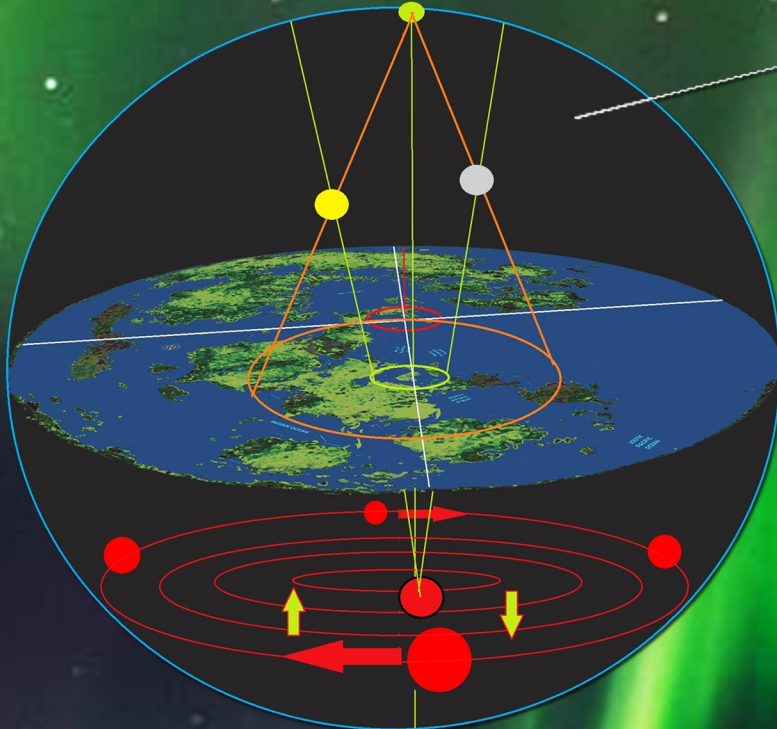


COSMIC ENERGY REFRACTION

On our toroidal ceiling at the place where Polaris happens, there is a reverse direction refraction of the Cosmic Energy that comes from the Black Sun. This refraction separates the cosmic energy to energy (+), that creates the Sun, and to (-) that creates the Moon, below where the refracted energies are focusing.



REFRACTION OF LIGHT AND ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY

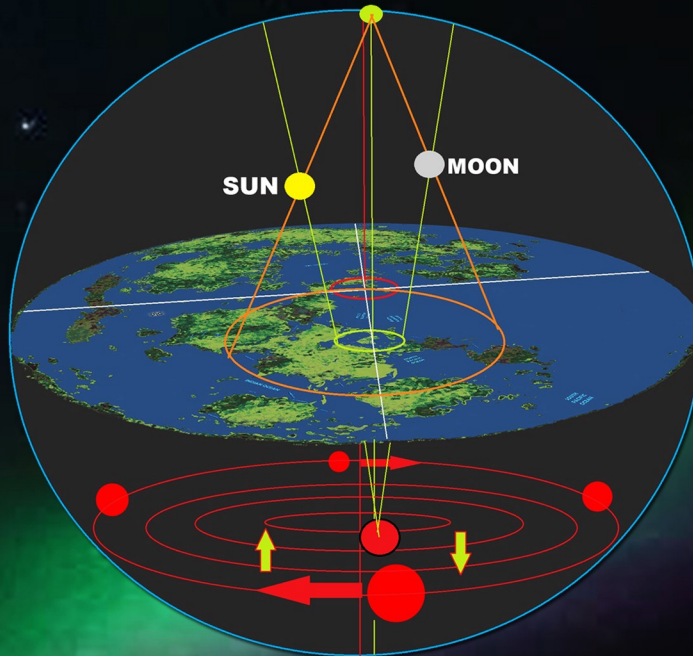


REFRACTION LIMITS

The (+) refraction of the Cosmic Energy works like a limit to the (-) refraction, when these refractions are close.

Because of this we have the phases of the moon.

That's why there is a relation between the constellation difference between the sun and moon and the moon's phases.

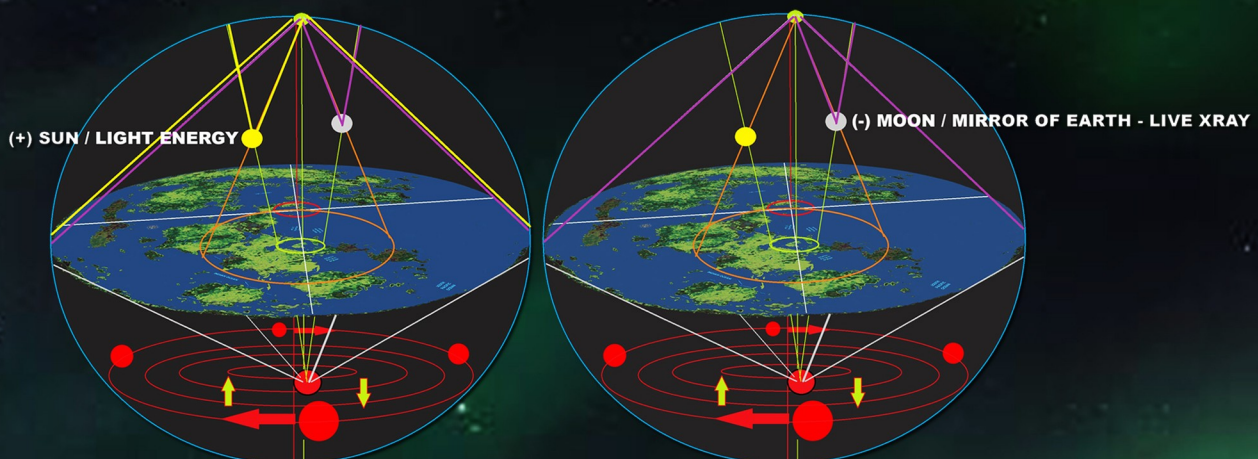


When the conical shape refraction that creates the sun (+) is on the same constellation as the refraction that creates the moon (-), the first one neutralizes the second. In this way we have the new moon.

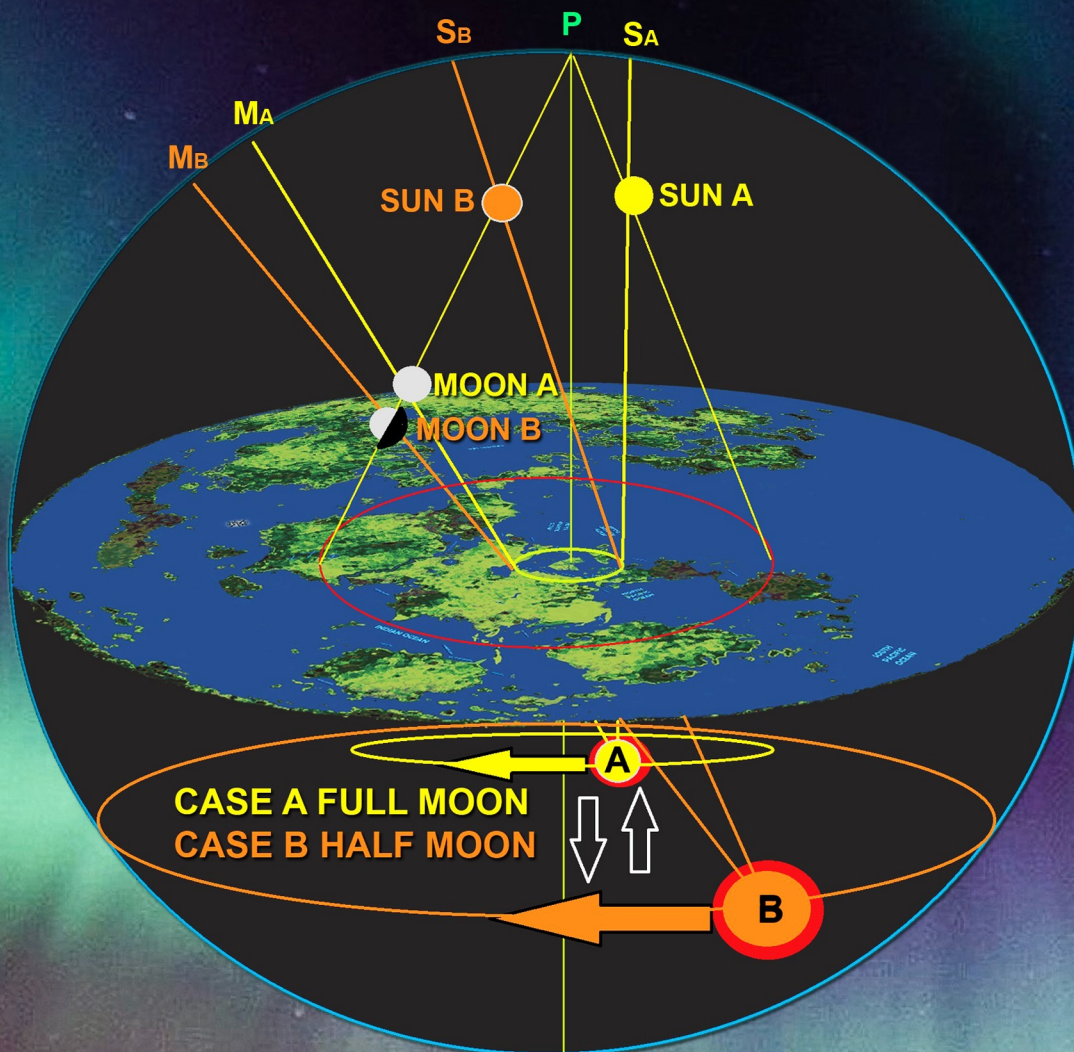
Because of the dynamic of the refraction, everyday there is a different position between these two conical shape refractions and in this way we have the moon's phases.

When these refractions are opposite there is no neutralisation of the moon's conical refraction from the sun's one, so only in this case we have the full moon.

As the Sun's refraction is getting closer again we have the rest of the moon's phases till the new moon.



Let's take an example with 2 different places of the black sun.
In case A its motion diameter is small and in case B bigger.



Conical refractions are created:

- P - S_A refraction creates SUN A
- P - M_A refraction creates MOON A
- P - S_B refraction creates SUN B
- P - M_B refraction creates MOON B

In case A we have the two refractions opposite so in this case there is a full moon.

In case B the refraction that creates the sun is getting in front of this that creates the moon and hides the half of it.

In this case we have a half moon.

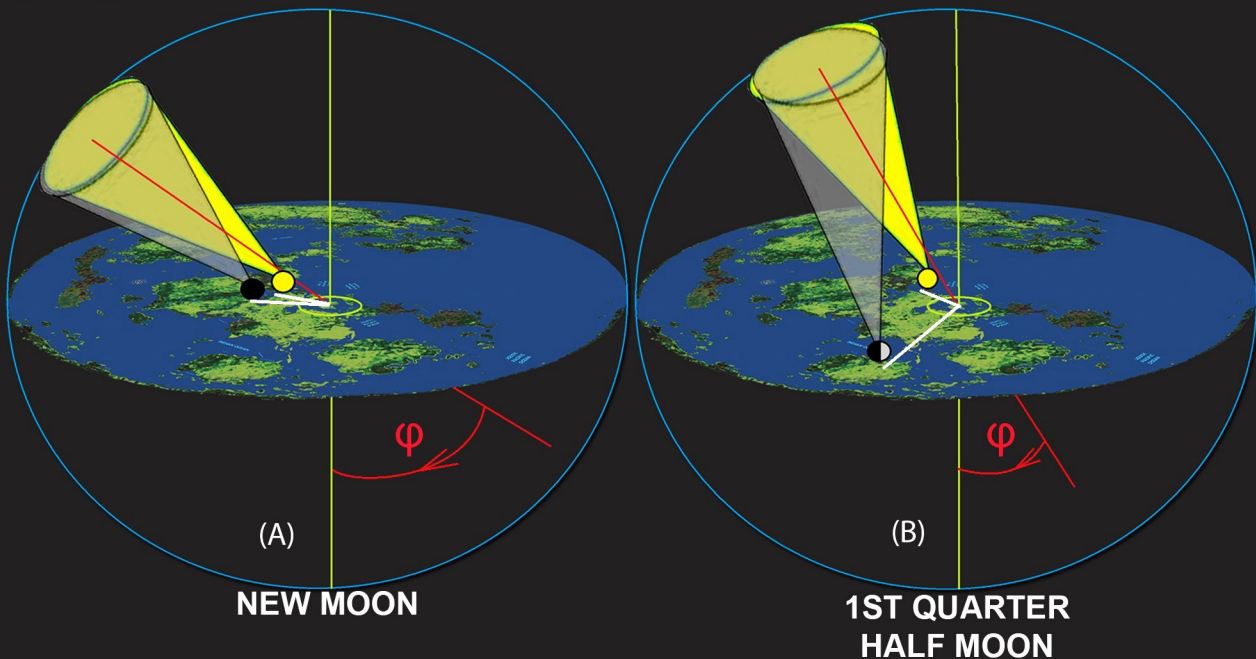


REFRACTION ANGLE AND PHASES

When the angle of incidence of the black sun below is big, the sun and moon are very close. When they are at the same constellation we have the New Moon.

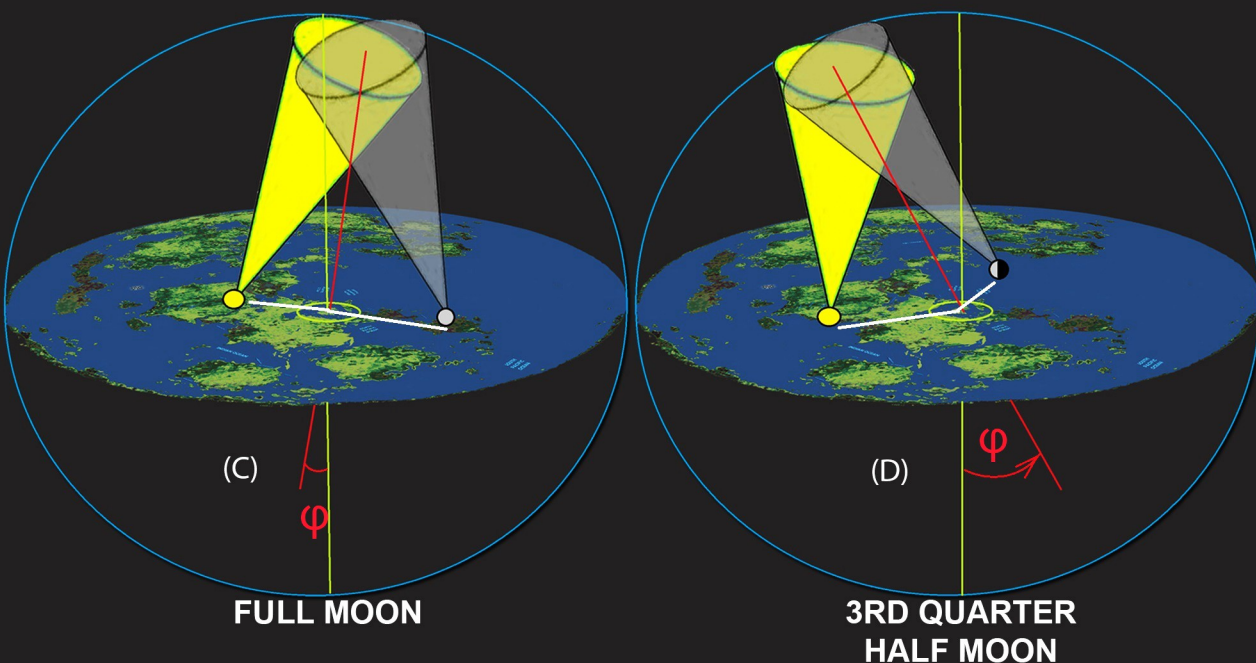
In this case, the conical refraction of the sun completely neutralises the moon's one, (A).

ϕ : Angle of Incidence



As the angle of incidence is getting smaller we have the 1st quarter of the moon.

In this case the sun's conical refraction hides the half of the moon's refraction from left, if we are northern the moon's path or right if we are southern, when the axis of moon's phases Y is vertical to the horizon, (B).



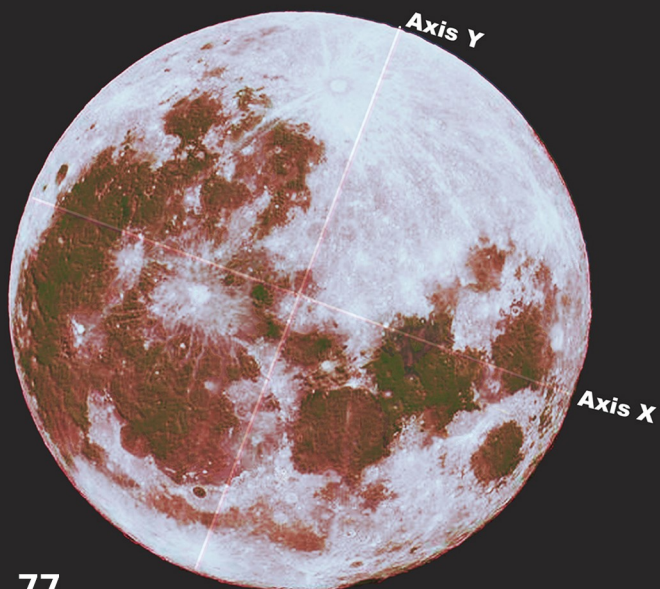
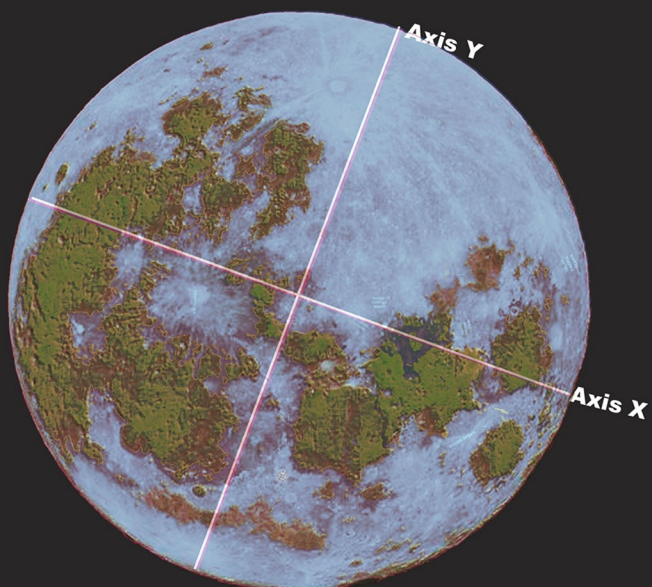
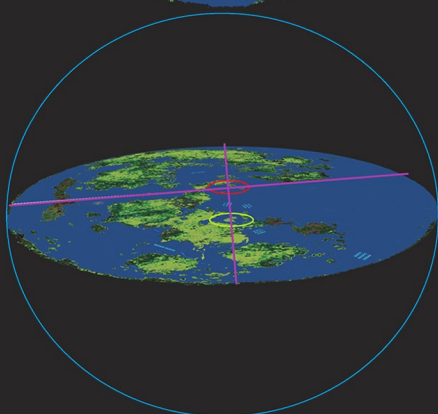
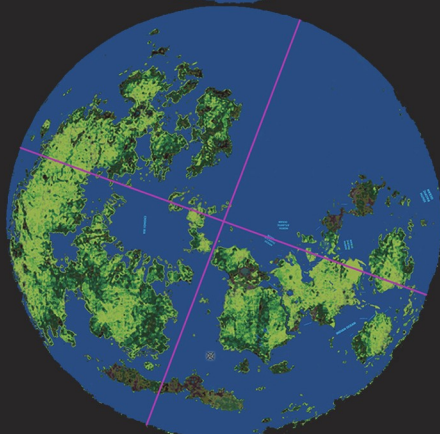
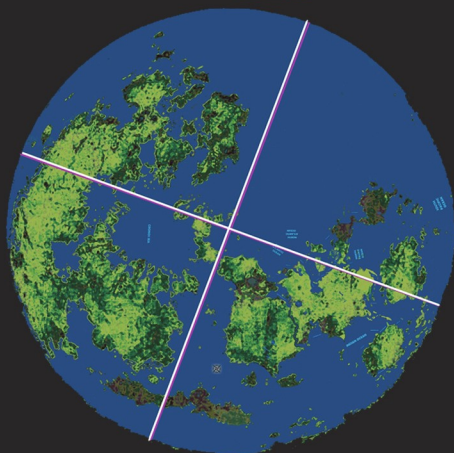
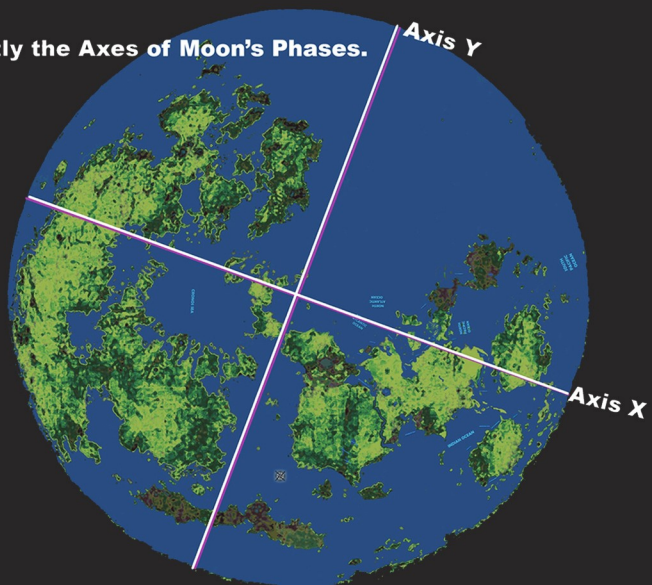
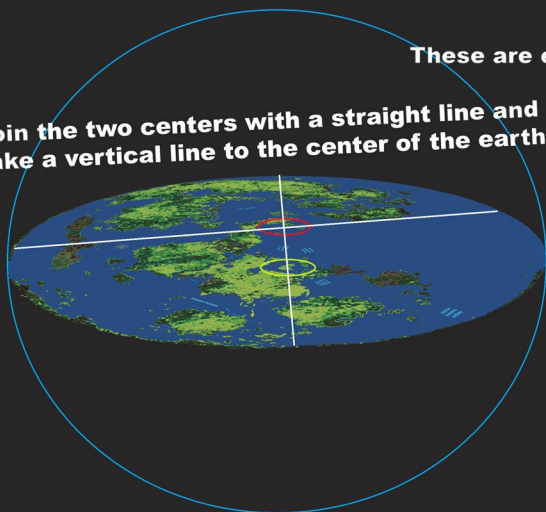
When the angle of incidence is the smallest, we have the full moon.

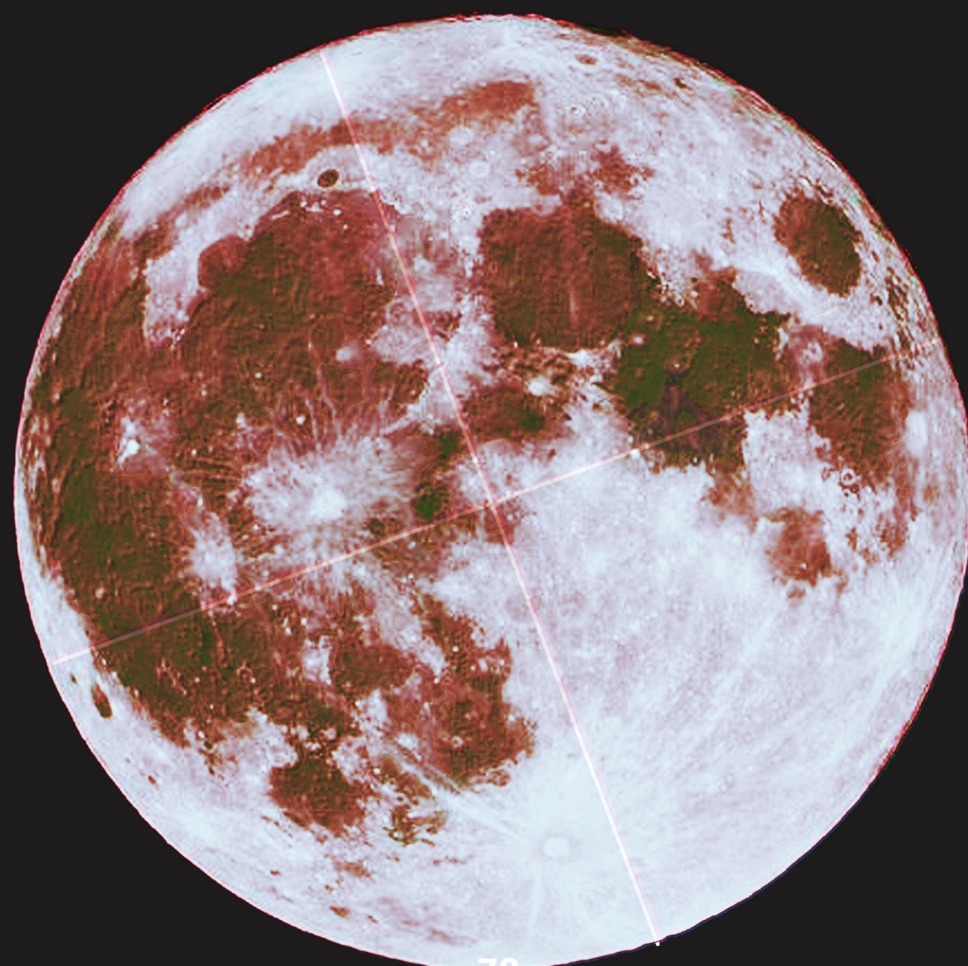
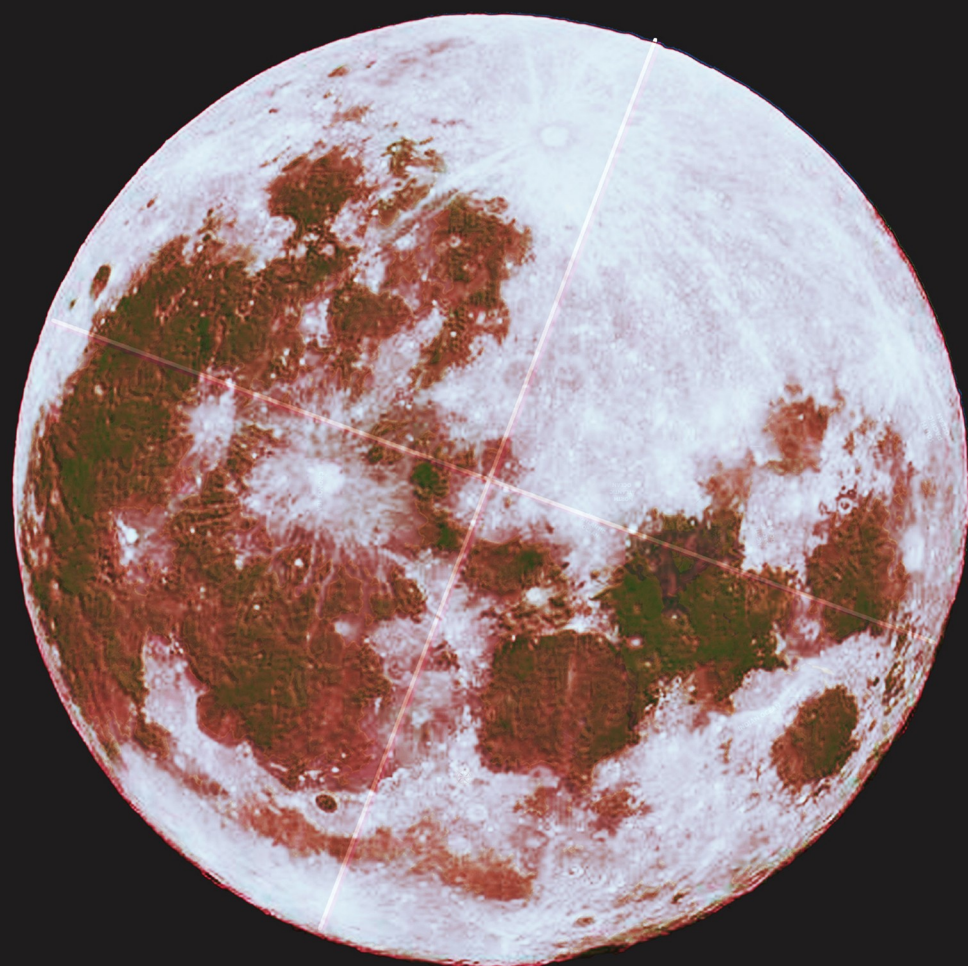
In this case the two refractions are opposite and do not affect each other, (C).

Finally when the angle of incidence is getting bigger, we have the Third quarter and in this case the sun's conical refraction hides the right half of moon's refraction when the axis of phases is vertical to the horizon, when we are northern the moon's path or the left if we are southern, (D).

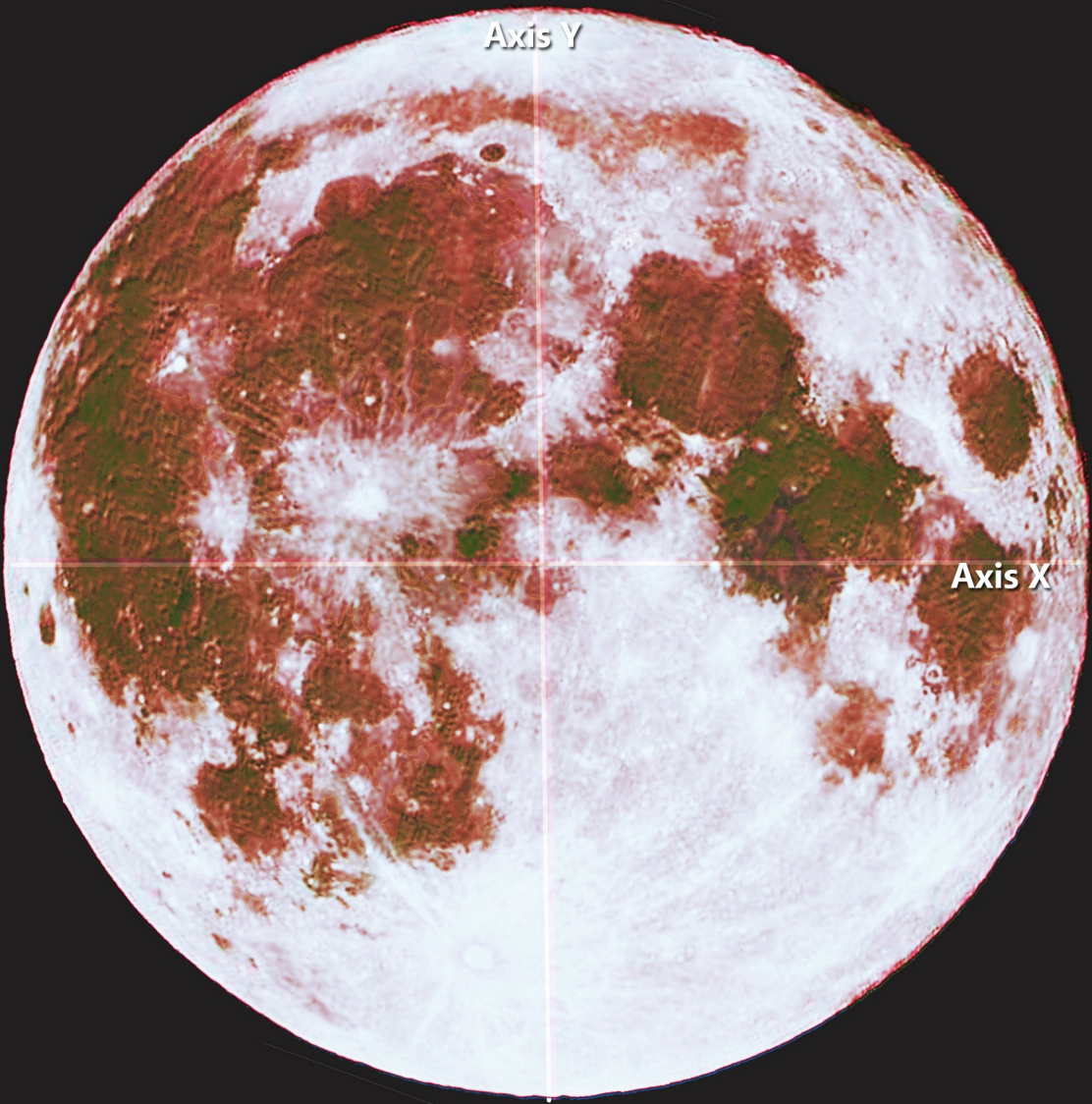
Join the two centers with a straight line and take a vertical line to the center of the earth

These are exactly the Axes of Moon's Phases.

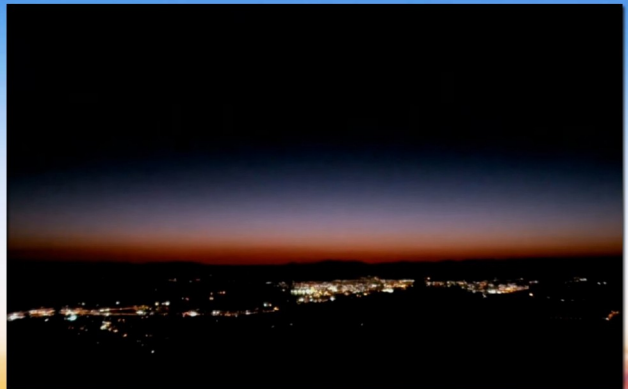
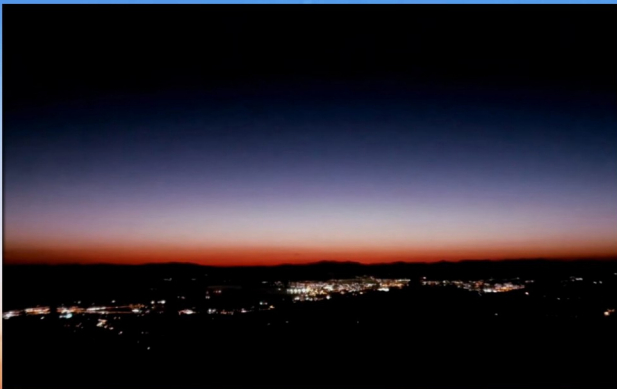
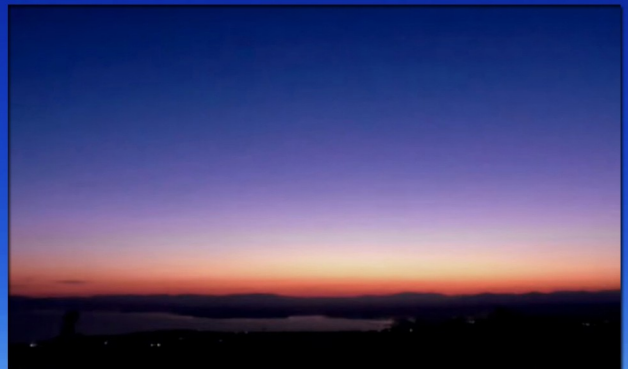




THE AXES OF PHASES REVIEW



PHENOMENON DAYLIGHT



Phenomenon Daylight.

The Ionosphere is the upper portion of the atmosphere.

There, there are the inert or noble gasses, that are separated on layers, according to their molecular mass.

Sun happens above these layers, in the ionosphere and it is the pilot light – electromagnetic field and due to this light, there are shadows. It gives direct light.

The Sun creates, and also moves a curved electromagnetic field around it, that makes all the inert gases below in the ionosphere, around the topical sun, to react by being ionized, giving fluorescence.

That is exactly the daylight.

Happens in the ionosphere and is called plasma light.

It is a circle moving fluorescent molecules light umbrellas over level earth, made by ionized inert gasses.

Daylight is gas discharged light in a huge scale.

When the sun goes away the temperature and the pressure are getting very low and the gasses there are discharged.

When the sun comes, the electromagnetic field ionizes the inert gasses and we have daylight.

If something curves it is not the earth, but the daylight, because it happens due to the pilot moving electromagnetic field that the sun creates.

We also see noble gasses He, Ne Ar, Kr, Xe also H.

These gasses are the gasses of the ionosphere and they are on layers, every one in a different layer, the heavier gasses down and the lighter up.

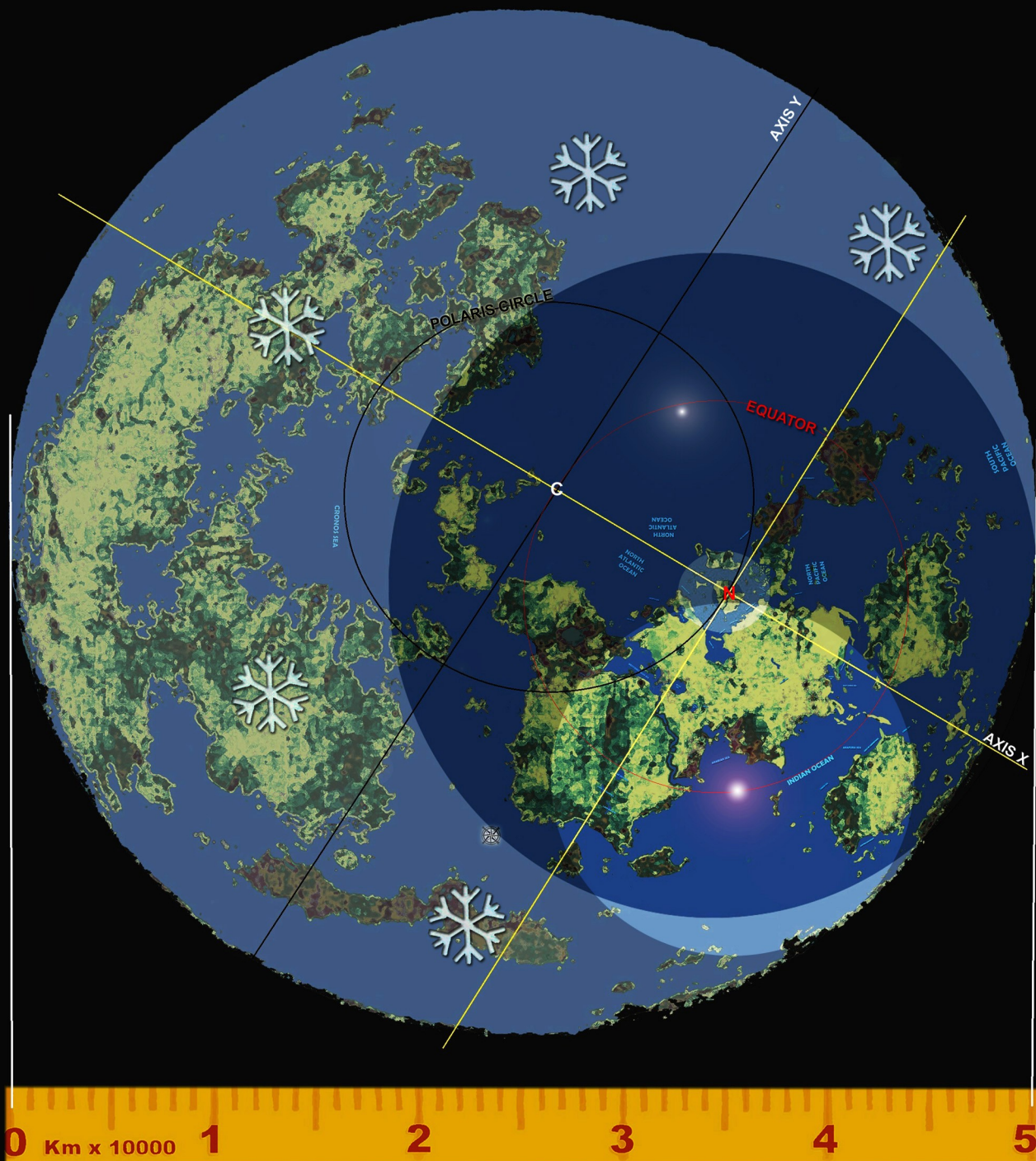
A moving light umbrella is the daylight, called plasma!

We can see every color from the ionized gasses in the sky.

Every blue from ionized Ar, Kr, H is the blue color of the sky.

Every yellow - orange from ionized Ne is the color before sunrise or after sunset.. (Neon reacts from long distance with the less electromagnetic energy)

DIAMETERS



EARTH'S FULL DIAMETER : 50000 Km

EARTH'S NO ICE ZONE DIAMETER : 30000 - 35000 Km

SUN'S ALTITUDE : 5500 - 6000 Km

MOON'S ALTITUDE : 5500 - 6000 Km

SUN'S DIAMETER : 51 Km

MOON'S DIAMETER : 51 Km

ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK



The astronomical clock shows:

- The date and the time
- The moon's phase
- The Sun's and Moon's place
- Sunrise and sunset time
- Moonrise and moonset time
- Aurora - blue hour - edge of daylight duration.

There are 2 disks

The small one disk above

The big one disk below

On the disk below we can see :
Time, Day and Night , Latitude,
Aurora, Dusk and Dawn aereas
and the horizon

This pointer shows the time
on the big disk below

Babylonian
System
Time

Civil
System
Time

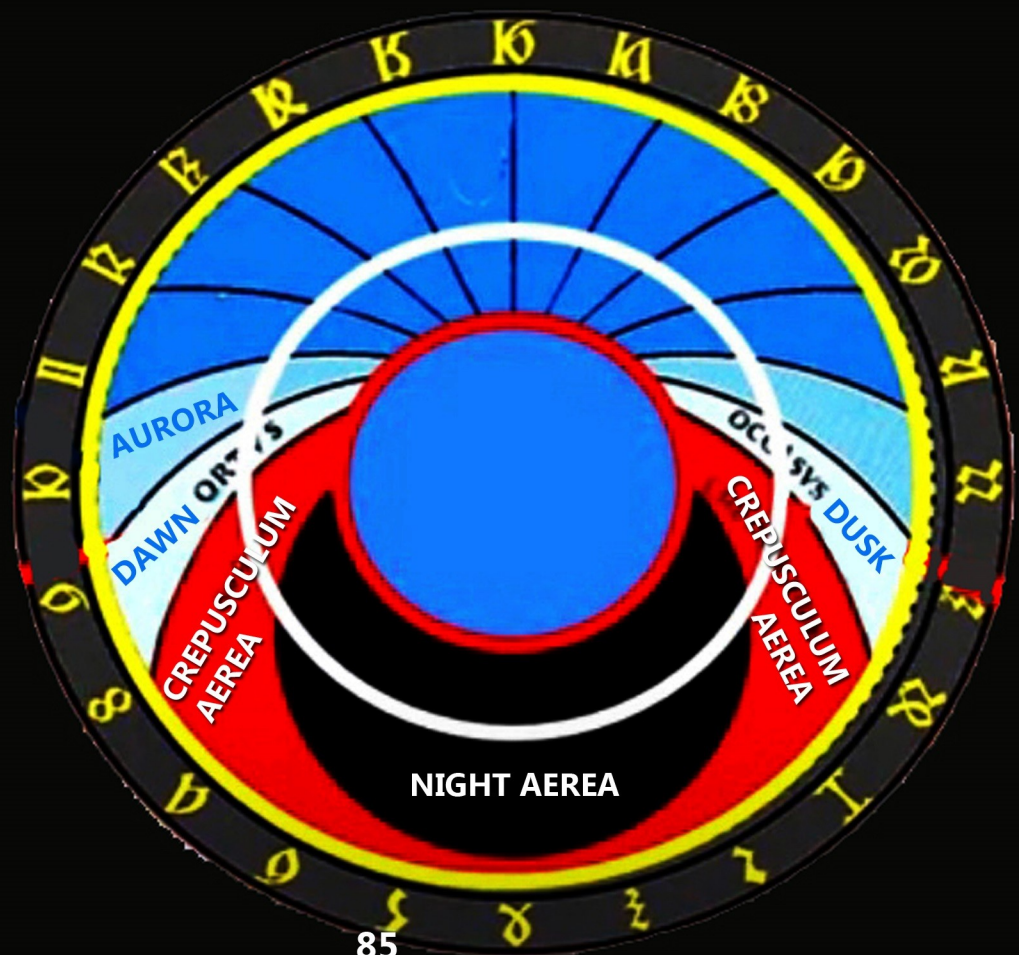
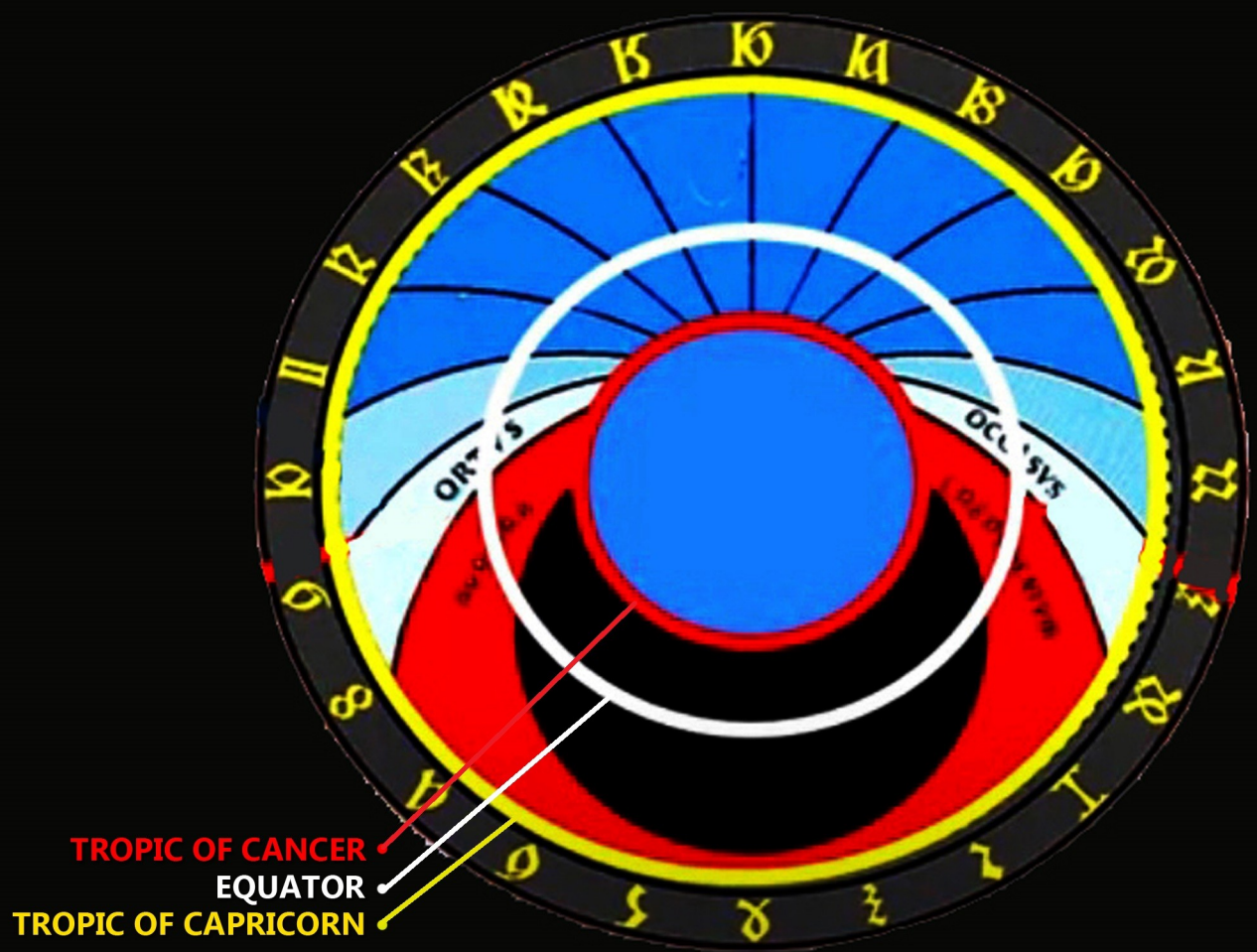
Bohemian
System
Time

We use the Civil System of Times
It is with Latin Numbers Characters

Civil
System
Time

Lets see only the disk below

The disk below





The disk above is the constellation disk.

On the constellation disk we can see in what constellation is the Sun. In this way we can see the date.

SUN

Every Zodiac section represents a Month

SUN

Every little section represents 5 days



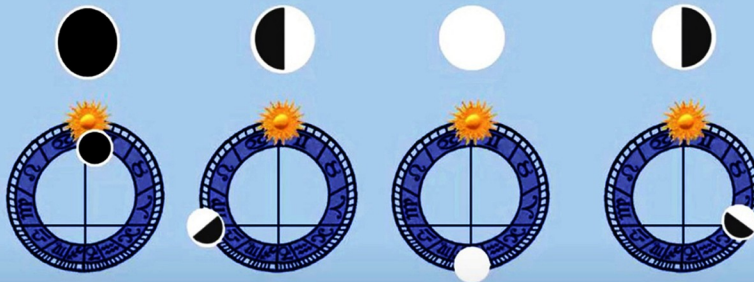
Zodiac on Months

On the constellation disk we also can see in what constellation the Moon is and what is it's constellation difference with Sun's constellation.

MOON

In this way we know the place and the phase of the moon.

MOON'S PHASE - SUN'S AND MOON'S CONSTELLATION DIFFERENCE



New Moon

First Quarter

Full Moon

Last Quarter



EXAMPLE

DATE

Sun is in Taurus

Taurus starts 20 April

Sun moved 3 little sections in Taurus section

3 little sections are 15 days

Estimated Date :
20 April + 15 days = 5 May

TIME

The Pointer is between IX and X

We have to see the Civil System Time scale with the latinic numbers characters

IX is 9 / X is 10

Time : 09:30

EXTRA INFO

The Pointer is at 14

Lets see the Bohemian Time System Scale

*Bohemian time starts at Sunset

So from 14, that shows the Pointer now, till 24, that is the sunset :
 $24 - 14 = 10$ Hours

Conclusion:
We see that the sunset will be in 10 Hours from now this day

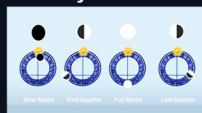
EXTRA INFO

Lets see the moon's place on the Astronomical Disk of constellations

Moon's place is opposite with sun's

EXTRA INFO

Because of the difference of 6 constellations between moon's and sun's constellation place the astronomical circle disk, the Moon's phase is Full and is getting smaller till the new moon in 14 days.



CONCLUSION FOR THE EXAMPLE

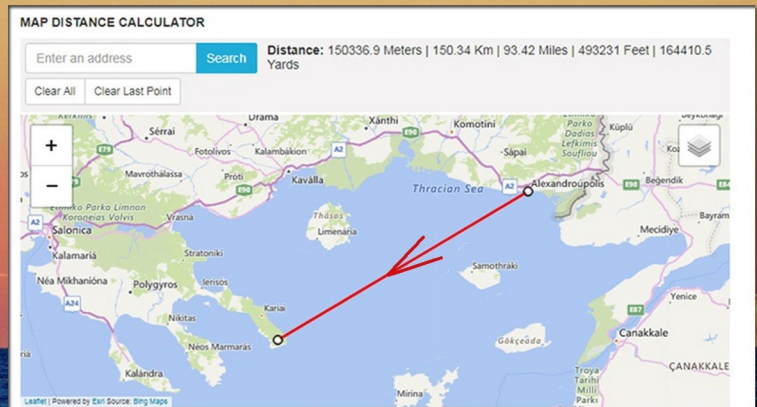
TIME : 9:30
DATE : 5 MAY
SUNSET : 19:30
PHASE OF MOON : FULL

MOUNTAIN ATHOS FROM ALEXANDROUPOLIS

LEVEL WATER EXAPMPLES



DISTANCE: 150 Km
PHOTO HEIGHT: 4m
TARGET HEIGHT: 2000m
HIDDEN TARGET HEIGHT: 1600m



Units ☒ Metric ☐ Imperial

h_0 = Eye height metres

d_0 = Target distance km

Calculate

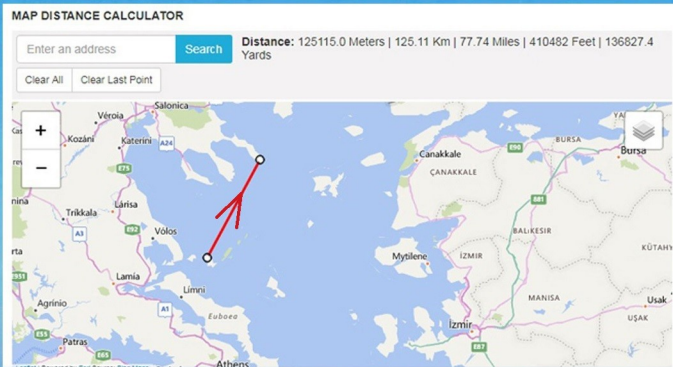
d_1 = Horizon distance	7.139189	km
h_1 = Target hidden height	1601.5262	metres

We had to see this...

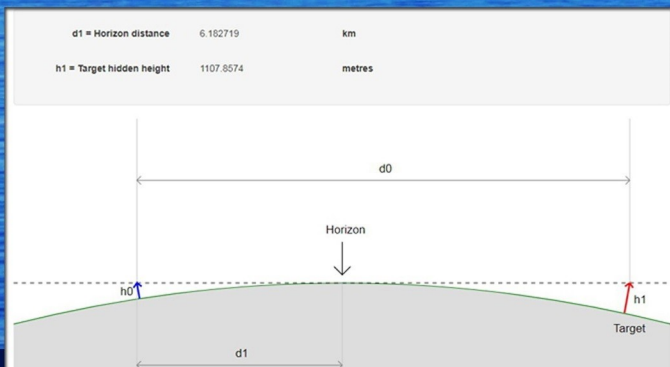


But we see this...

MOUNTAIN ATHOS FROM SKOPELOS



LEVEL WATER EXAPMPLES



Earth Curve Calculator

This app calculates how much a distant object is obscured by the earth's curvature, and makes the following assumptions:

- the earth is a convex sphere of radius 6371 kilometres
- light travels in straight lines

The source code and calculation method are available on [GitHub.com](https://github.com)

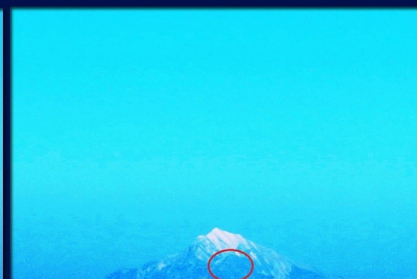
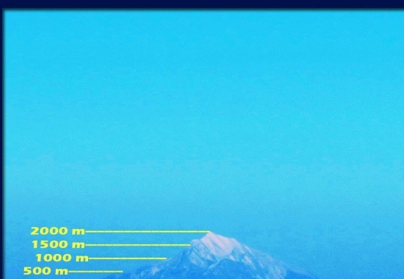
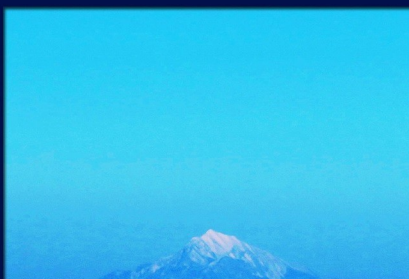
Units ☒ Metric ☐ Imperial

h_0 = Eye height metres

d_0 = Target distance km

d_1 = Horizon distance 6.182719 km

h_1 = Target hidden height 1107.8574 metres

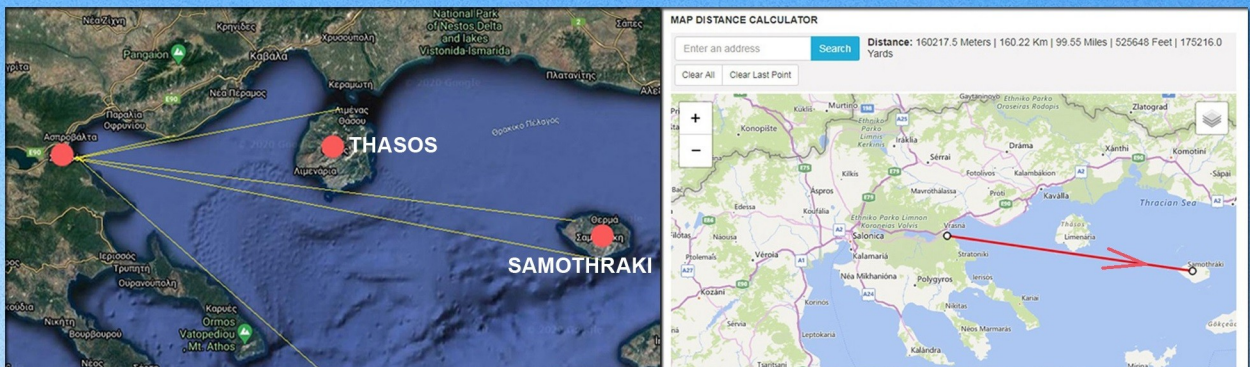


DISTANCE : 125 Km
PHOTO HEIGHT : 3m
TARGET HEIGHT : 2000 m
HIDDEN TARGET HEIGHT : 1107 m

We had to see this

But we see this

SAMOTHRAKI FROM STAYROS CHALKIDIKIS



Earth Curve Calculator

This app calculates how much a distant object is obscured by the earth's curvature, and makes the following assumptions:

- the earth is a convex sphere of radius 6371 kilometres
- light travels in straight lines

The source code and calculation method are available on [GitHub.com](https://github.com)

Units ☒ Metric ☐ Imperial

h0 = Eye height metres

d0 = Target distance km

Calculate

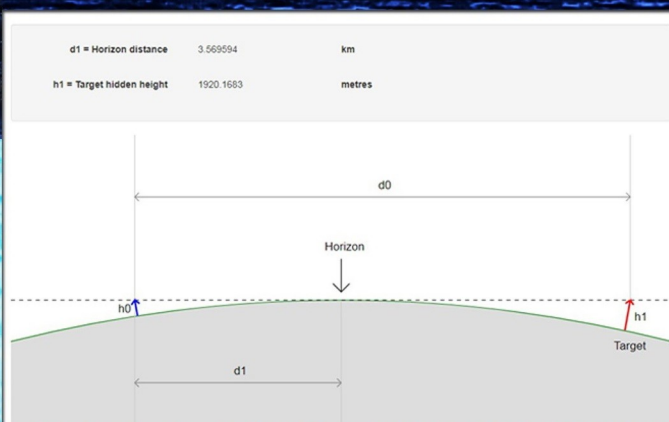
d1 = Horizon distance 3.569594 km

h1 = Target hidden height 1920.1683 metres

**LEVEL WATER
EXAPMPLES**

THASOS

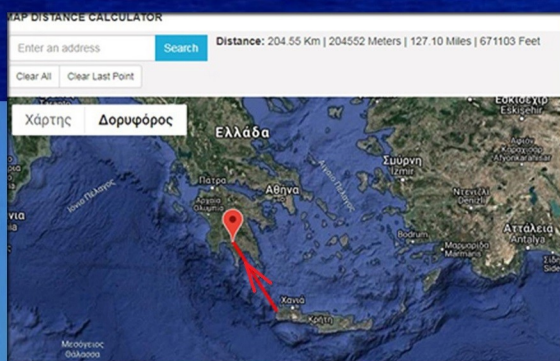
SAMOTHRAKI




DISTANCE : 160 Km
PHOTO HEIGHT : 1 m
TARGET HEIGHT : 1600 m
HIDDEN TARGET HEIGHT : 1920 m

MOUNTAIN TAYGETOS FROM FALASARNA CRETE

LEVEL WATER
EXAPMPLES




Mount Taygetus
Ταΰγετος
Profitis Ilias (HP)



Highest point

Elevation	2,404 m (7,887 ft) ^[1]
Prominence	2,344 m (7,690 ft) ^[1]
Listing	Ultra
Coordinates	36°57′14″N 22°21′08″E﻿•﻿36.95389°N 22.35222°E﻿•﻿36.95389; 22.35222

Geography



Earth Curve Calculator

This app calculates how much a distant object is obscured by the earth's curvature, and makes the following assumptions:

- the earth is a convex sphere of radius 6371 kilometres
- light travels in straight lines

The source code and calculation method are available on [GitHub.com](#)

Units ☒ Metric ☐ Imperial

h_0 = Eye height metres

d_0 = Target distance km

d_1 = Horizon distance	22.576129	km
h_1 = Target hidden height	2470.0305	metres



TAYGETOS

KITHIRA

ANTI KITHIRA

DISTANCE : 200 Km
PHOTO HEIGHT : 40 m
TARGET HEIGHT : 2407 m
HIDDEN TARGET HEIGHT : 2470 m

THE BLACK SUN BELOW CREATES THE SUN AND THE MOON

SUN IS A FOCUSED PLASMA OF COSMIC ENERGY (+)

MOON IS A FOCUSED PLASMA OF COSMIC ENERGY (-)

DAYLIGHT HAPPENS IN IONOSPHERE FROM FLUORESCENCE NOBLE GASSES AND IS CREATING BY THE PILOT ELECTROMAGNETIC SOURCE, THE SUN.

MOON'S PHASES HAPPENS BECAUSE OF THE LIMIT (SUN) OF THE COSMIC ENERGY INNER REFRACTION TO (+) AND (-) WHEN THE TWO REFRACTED ENERGIES ARE CLOSE, REFRACTION (+) HIDES (-).

PLANETS ARE THE AETHERIAL TOROIDAL FIELDS, ONE INSIDE THE OTHER, THAT INCLUDES IN THE LOWER FREQUENCIES THE MATERIAL FIELD THAT WE LIVE IN.

STARS ARE THE REFLECTION OF THE GREAT DEPTHS AND ENERGY SPOTS OF THE EARTH ON THE AETHERIAL FIELD ABOVE

MOON'S ROTATION SURVES TO US A LIVE COMPASS LOOKING AT THE MOON USING THE AXES OF PHASES

SUN'S SPOT ROTATION SHOWS US THAT THE SHAPE OF THE SUN IS LIKE A LENS, JUST LIKE THE MOON

SUN'S AND MOON'S DIAMETER IS AROUND 51 KM AND THEIR ALTITUDE AROUND 5500 KM - 6000 KM.

VIBES OF COSMOS



PEGASUS

ANDROMEDA

TRIANGULUM

LACERTA

CYGNUS

CEPHEUS

CASSIOPEIA

PERSEUS

CAMELOPARDALIS

DRACO

URSA MINOR

HERCULES

CORONA BOREALIS

CANES VEN

URSA MAJOR

VIBES OF COSMOS

BOOTES

LEO MINOR