

BOOK 3

VIBES OF COSMOS

EARTH'S CRATERS MAP

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES

METEORS - COMETS - CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

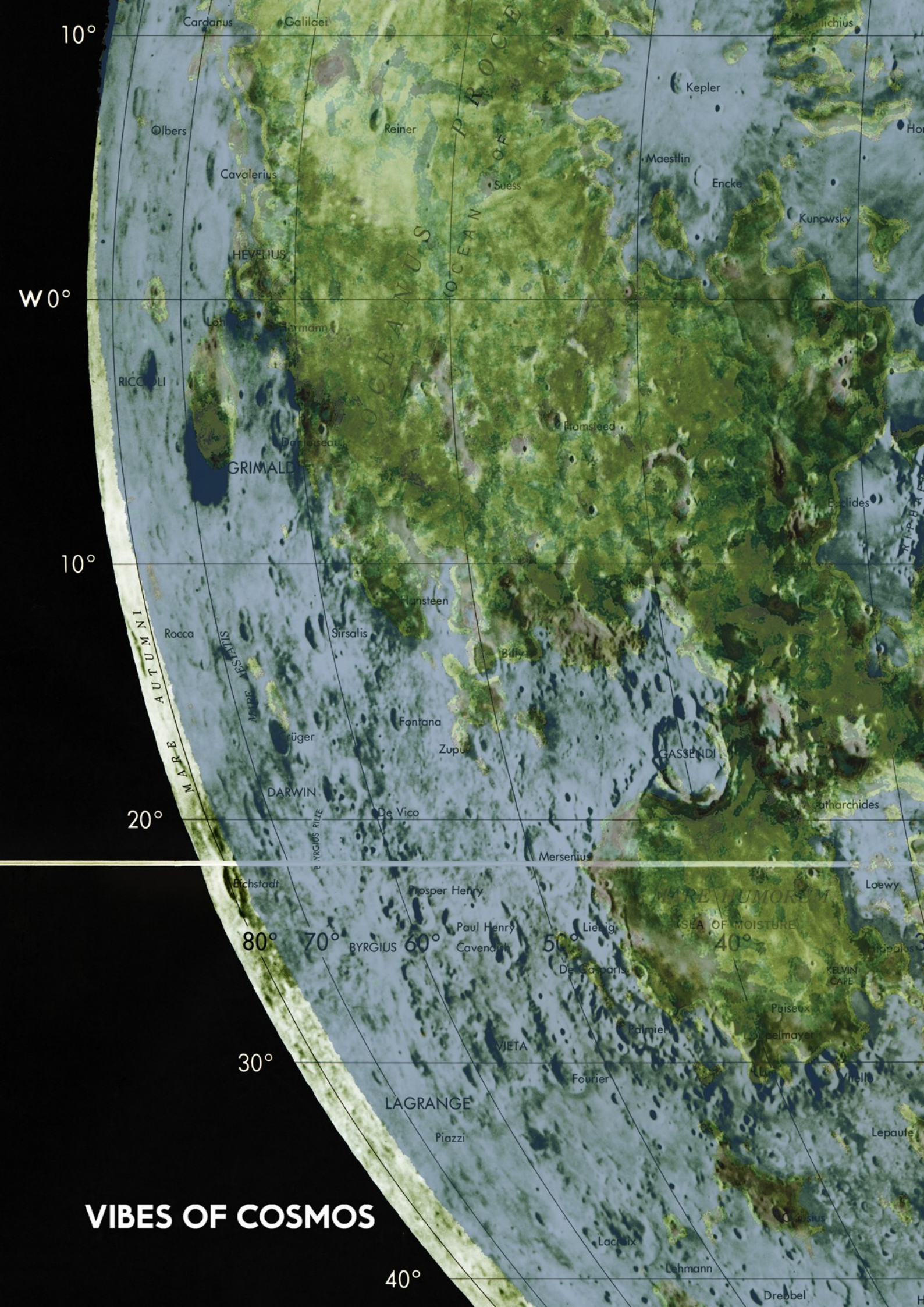
SUN AND MOON SPEED AND DIAMETER

ANTIKYTHIRA MECHANISM

PLANETS AS FIELDS

ELEMENTS AND BIOGEOCHEMICAL CIRCLES

SAME TIME MOON OBSERVATIONS



10°

W 0°

10°

20°

30°

40°

50°

60°

70°

80°

VIBES OF COSMOS

40°

VIBES OF COSMOS

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1ST AND 2ND BOOK REVIEW

The 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. 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 areas of the moon, blue in the day, black in the night).

A World Map, an Oceanographic Map and a World Atlas by Plasma Moon are created in this way.

The Black Sun below and its motion is responsible for the creation of the Sun and the Moon.

The Sun is a focused plasma phenomenon of Energy (+) and the Moon of Energy (-), their shapes are like lenses and they have the same size.

Their altitude is around 5500 Km - 6000 Km and their Diameter 50 -55 Km.

In the real constellation circle it's center is not 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.

In this way created a **Constellations** - Stars map, corresponding constellations with Great Depths and Energy Spots.

The center of the constellation circle and the North Pole makes a full circle too, every 26000 years.

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 due to the motion of the Magnetic North and while shifting, it takes along the climate zones.

Daylight happens in the ionosphere because of the fluorescence of the noble gases. The sun is the pilot light of the daylight, giving the direct light and the electromagnetic energy to the gases (He, Ne , Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn also to H) that create a daylight umbrella below the Sun's position.

Moon phases depend on the constellation difference between sun and moon.

The changing angle of the electromagnetic field below, that creates the sun and the moon, is the reason for the moon phases.

They happen because of the limit (Sun) of the cosmic energy that comes from below. When the two conical refractions are close, the refraction that creates the sun, hides a part from the refraction that creates the Moon.

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.

Stars are the reflections of the Great Depths and Energy Spots on Earth, above, on the Aetherial Ceiling of our Low Frequency - Material Toroidal Field.

Moon's Rotation serves us a live Compass looking at the moon in all of its phases using the Axes of Phases.

KEYS FOR MAPPING

MIRRORED MOON IMAGE

What we see like Craters
are Great Depths at the
bottom of the oceans

Land Masses are represented
from blacks (or blues in the day)

Water Surfaces are
represented from whites

USING THE
AXES OF PHASES
WE HAVE THE
MOON AS A LIVE
COMPASS

AXIS Y IS
ALLIGNED
WITH THE
MAGNETIC
NORTH

AXES OF PHASES (X,Y)

NORTH POLE

THE KEY IS
TO FIND THE
MAGNETIC NORTH

THE MAGNETIC NORTH
IS NOT IN THE CENTER
OF THE MOON
THAT HAPPENS BECAUSE
IT IS NOT A CENTERED
SYSTEM
IT IS A SYSTEM THAT
FOLLOWS THE
CONSTELLATIONS
CIRCLE SYSTEM

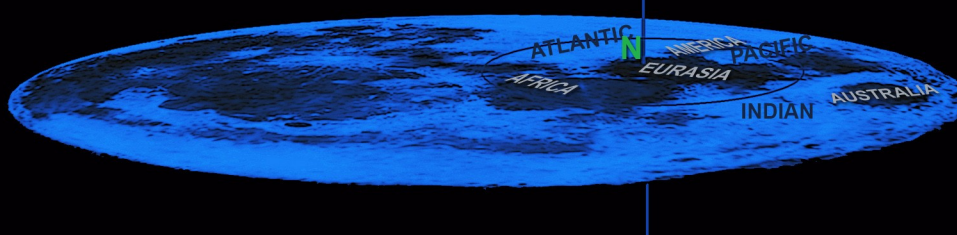


EQUATOR

FINDING THE
EQUATOR CIRCLE

FINDING THE OCEANS

FINDING CONTINENTS



COLD MOONLIGHT

The Moonlight is colder than the shadow.

Doing the experiment to measure the temperature at a point that receives the moonlight and a little next to it that has a shadow, we find that the thermometer in the moonlight shows a lower temperature.

Depending on the light of the moon, which depends on the phase it is in, but also on other factors such as the purity of the atmosphere and the temperature, we have the corresponding cooling, with the full moon giving the greatest.

This happens because moonlight is a different light than the sunlight.



The Moon does not reflect the sun's light, it is an independent one.

Total Cosmic energy comes from below and hits the top of our electromagnetic toroidal field.

Two Conical energy and light refractions happen there that create the Sun and the Moon below where they are focusing.

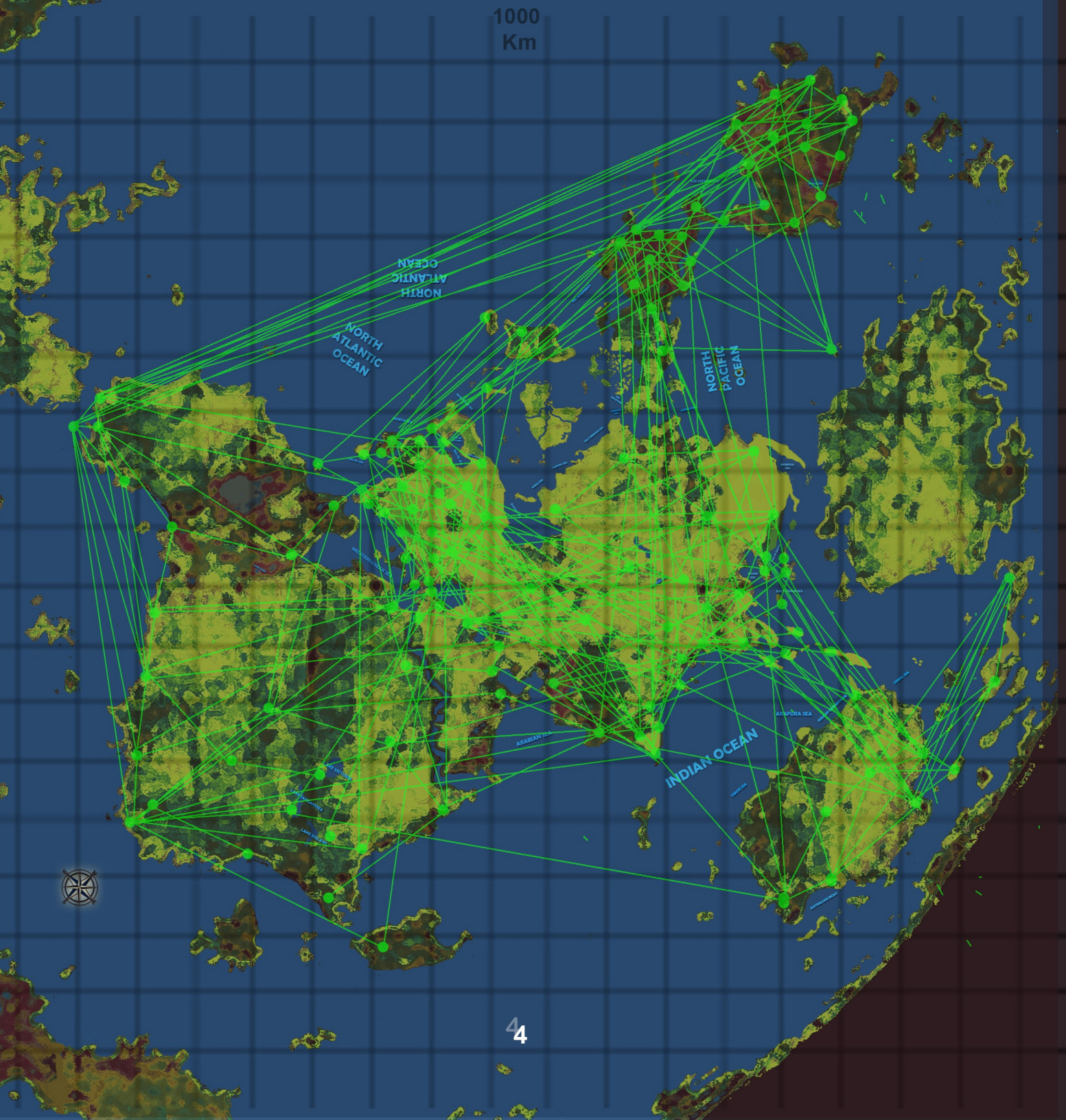
The Sun is the focused energy (+) and the Moon is the energy (-).

That is why if we measure the light temperature of the moonlight is colder than the shade!

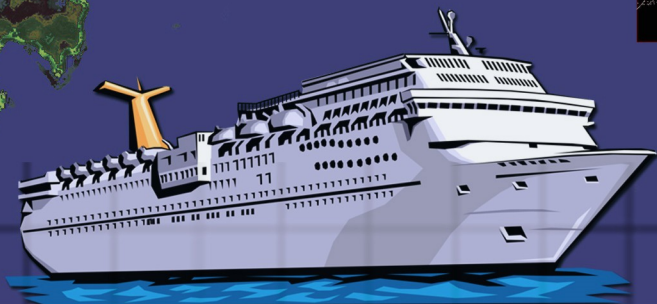
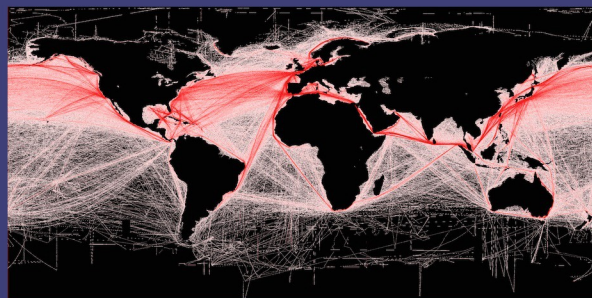
FLIGHTS TRAFFIC



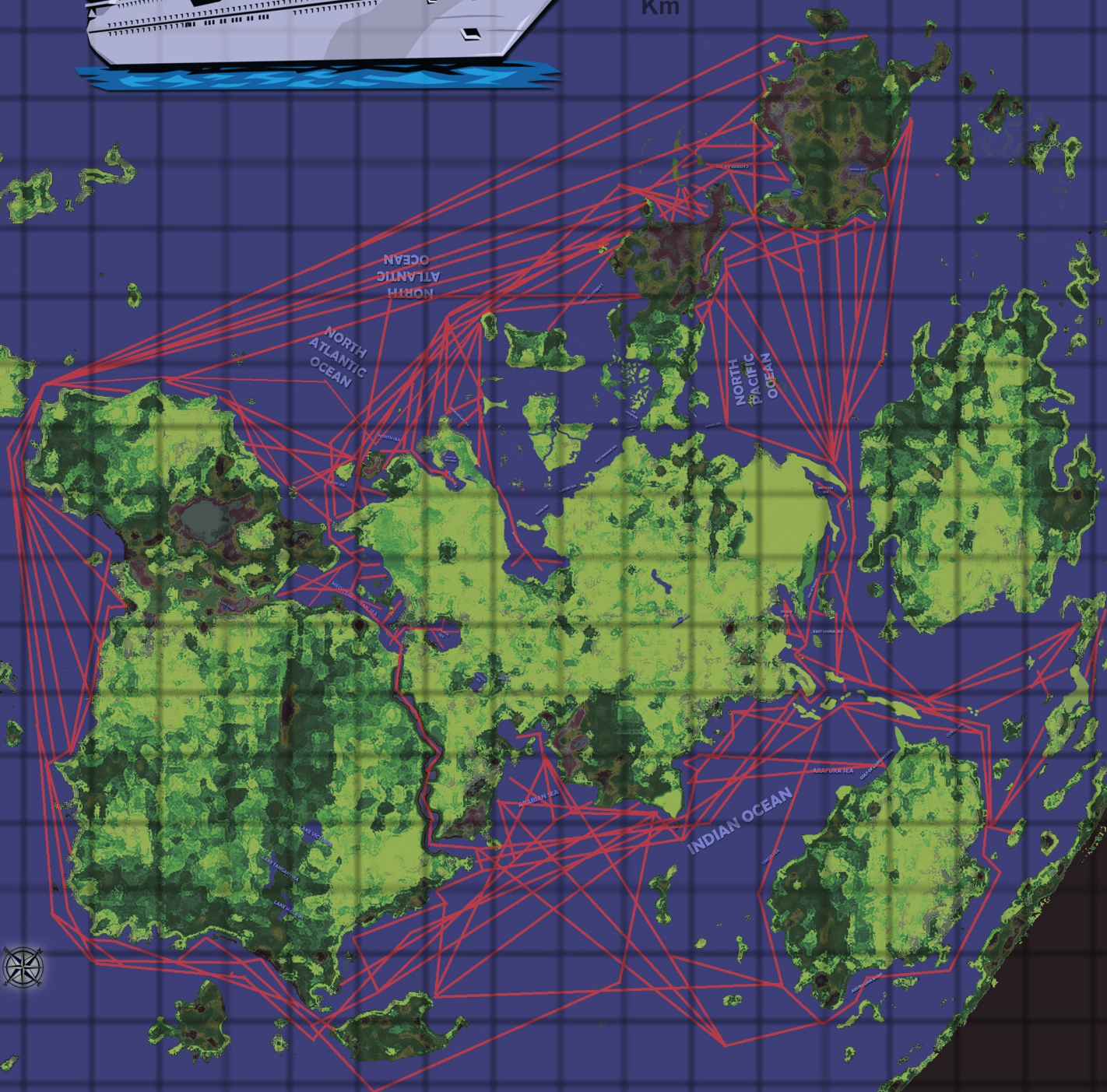
1000
Km



MARINE TRAFFIC

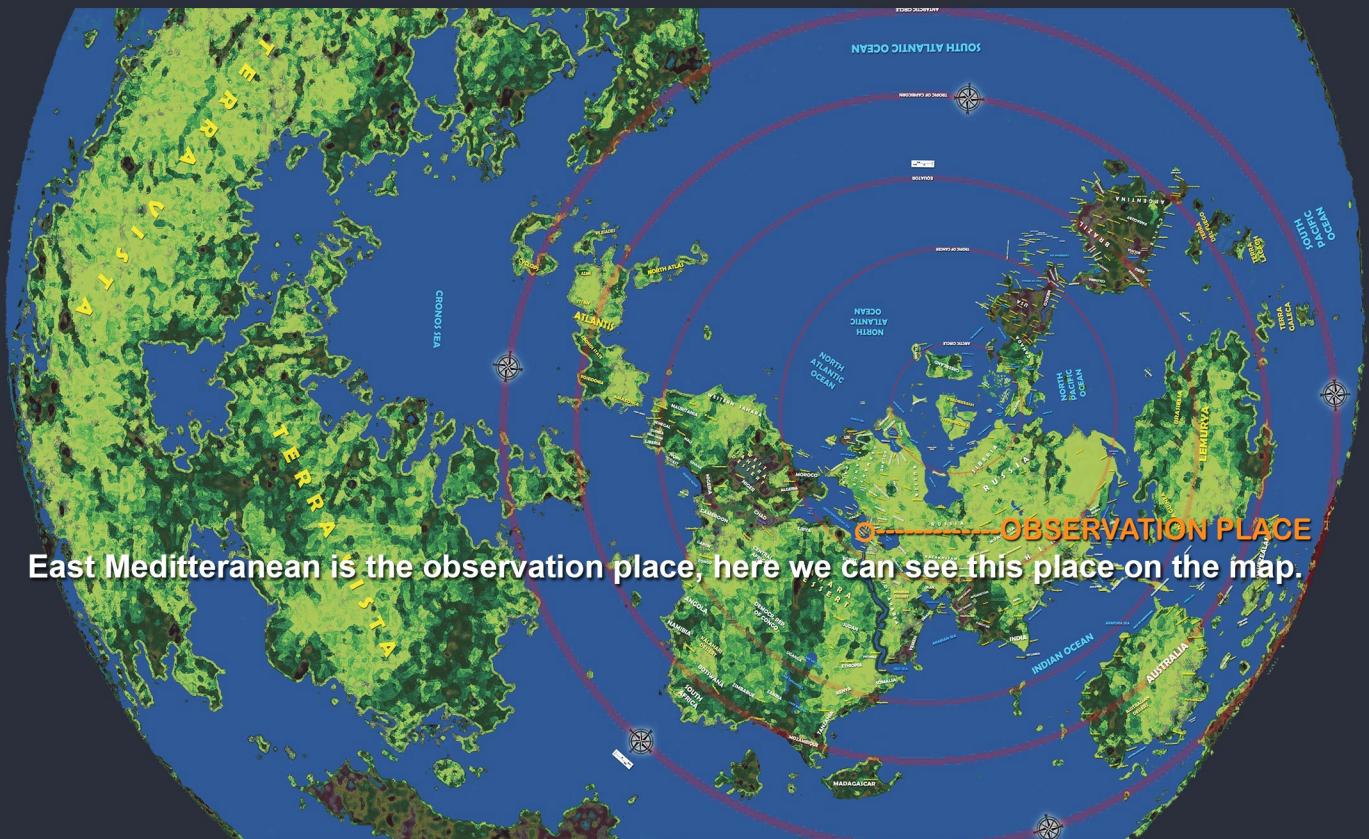


1000
Km



MOON MOTION ON THE CIRCLES OF LATITUDE

Trying to explain the motion of the Moon we can observe the moonrise and the moonset place on the horizon from the same place of observation for a full loop of the motion of the Moon.



The limit of our vision on the sky is a circle with radius $R = 10000$ Km, almost like the circle of Equator. For our observation place the sky horizon view is like this.

R = SKY HORIZON VIEW FROM THE OBSERVATION PLACE
SAME CIRCLE AS THE EQUATOR
CIRCLE WITH $R = 10.000$ Km



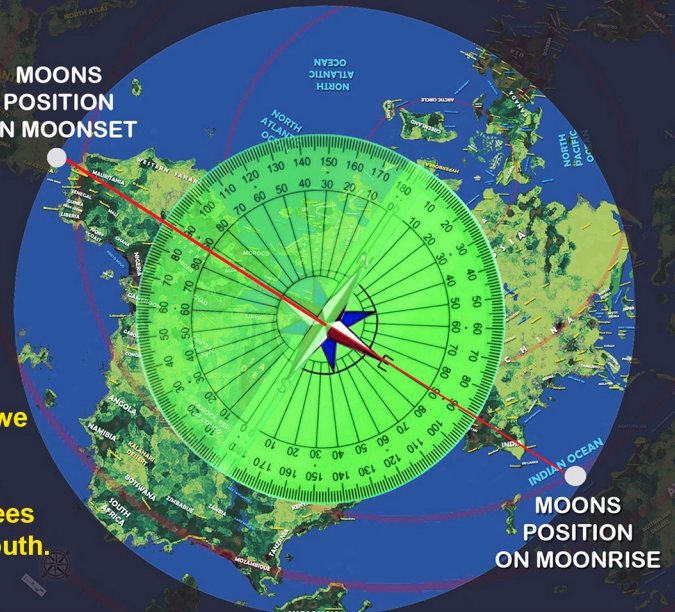
OCTOBER 2021 MOON MOTION



NEW MOON AT 6 /10
MOONRISE ON 90 DEGREES
MOONSET ON 266 DEGREES

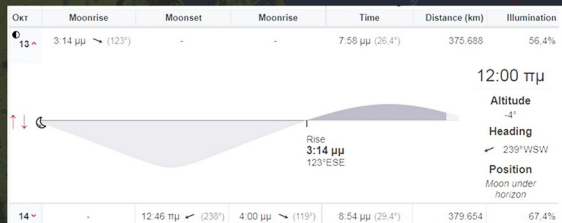
After observation we see that the point where we will see the moon rise, for the new moon on 6 October is at 90 degrees, ie exactly east. While the moon will be seen to set at 266 degrees West, ie with a deviation of 4 degrees to the South.

MOONS POSITION ON MOONSET



MOONS POSITION ON MOONRISE

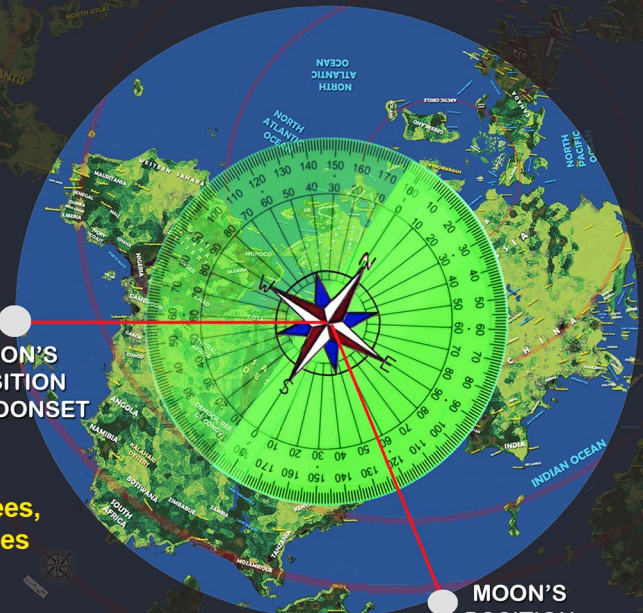
OCTOBER 2021 MOON MOTION



1ST QUARTER AT 13 /10
MOONRISE ON 123 DEGREES
MOONSET ON 238 DEGREES

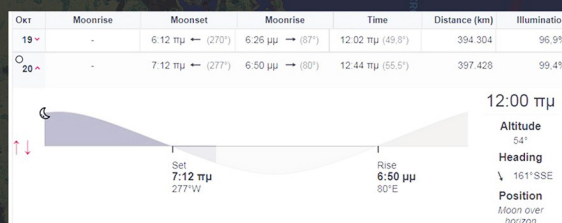
On 13 October the moonrise is at 119 degrees, ie East and $119 - 90 = 29$ Degrees South. While the moon will be seen to set at 238 degrees, ie West with a deviation of $270 - 238 = 32$ degrees to the South.

MOON'S POSITION ON MOONSET



MOON'S POSITION ON MOONRISE

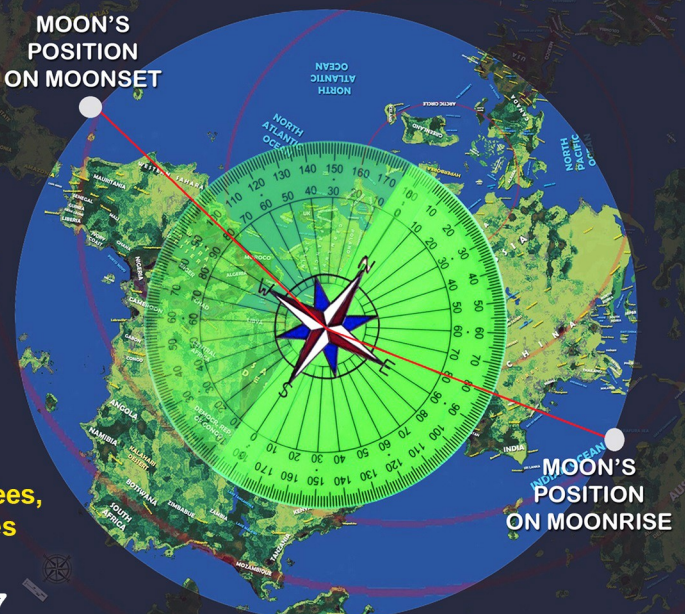
OCTOBER 2021 MOON MOTION



FULL MOON AT 20 /10
MOONRISE ON 80 DEGREES
MOONSET ON 277 DEGREES

On 20 October the moonrise is at 80 degrees, ie East and $90 - 80 = 10$ Degrees North. While the moon will be seen to set at 277 degrees, ie West with a deviation of $277 - 270 = 7$ degrees to the North.

MOON'S POSITION ON MOONSET



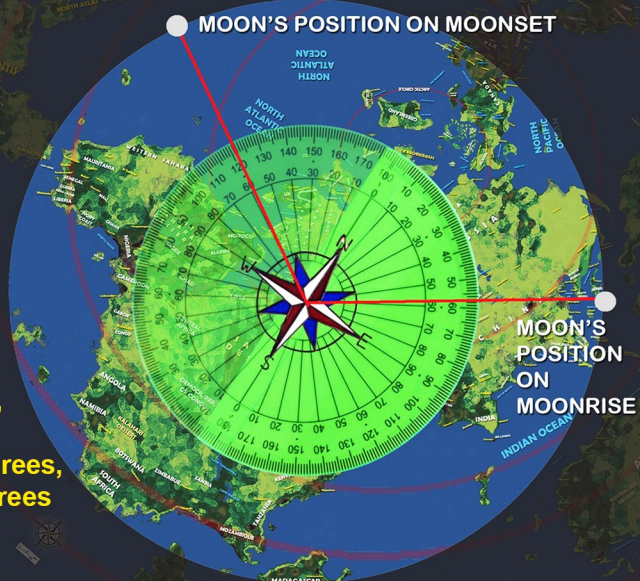
MOON'S POSITION ON MOONRISE

OCTOBER 2021 MOON MOTION

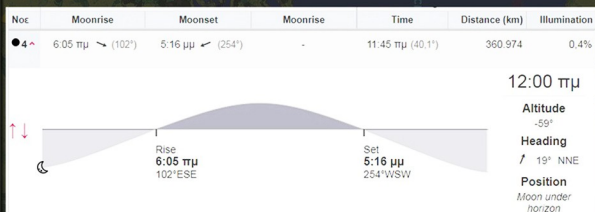


3RD QUARTER AT 28 /10
MOONRISE ON 57 DEGREES
MOONSET ON 301 DEGREES

On 28 October the moonrise is at 57 degrees, ie East and $90 - 57 = 33$ Degrees North. While the moon will be seen to set at 301 degrees, ie West with a deviation of $301 - 270 = 31$ degrees to the North.

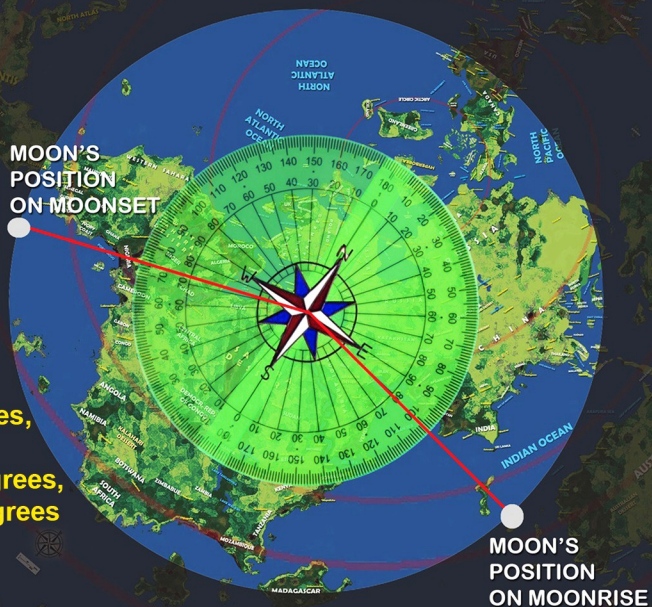


NOVEMBER 2021 MOON MOTION



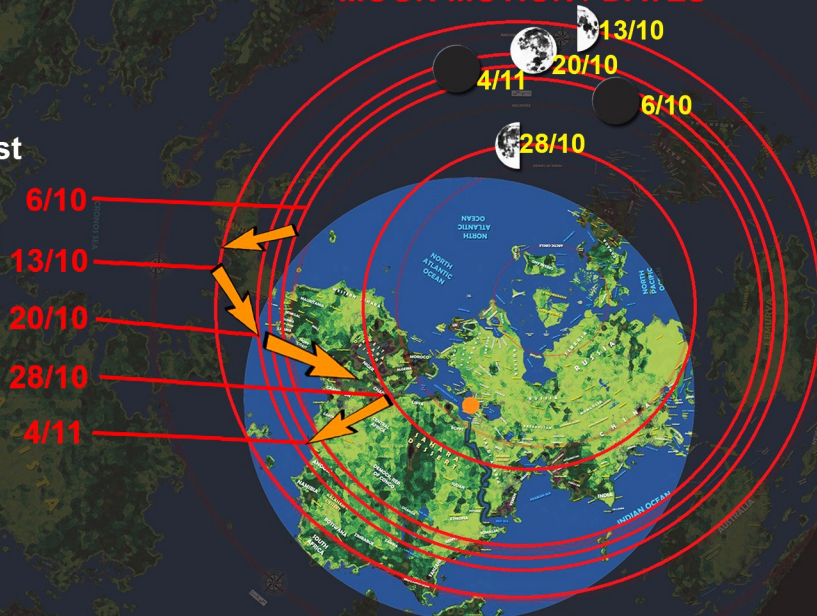
NEW MOON AT 4/11
MOONRISE ON 102 DEGREES
MOONSET ON 254 DEGREES

On 4 November the moonrise is at 102 degrees, ie East and $102 - 90 = 12$ Degrees South. While the moon will be seen to set at 254 degrees, ie West with a deviation of $270 - 254 = 14$ degrees to the South.



MOON MOTION / DATES

What we can see is that the moon makes a spiral motion much faster than the sun's. The Spiral motion of the Moon is repeated from the start every 28,5 days and does not depend on the moon's phases.



SUN AND MOON MOVEMENTS

The Sun makes a Spiral motion. This complex movement consists of two individual movements, a Circular motion and a Simple Harmonic Oscillation.

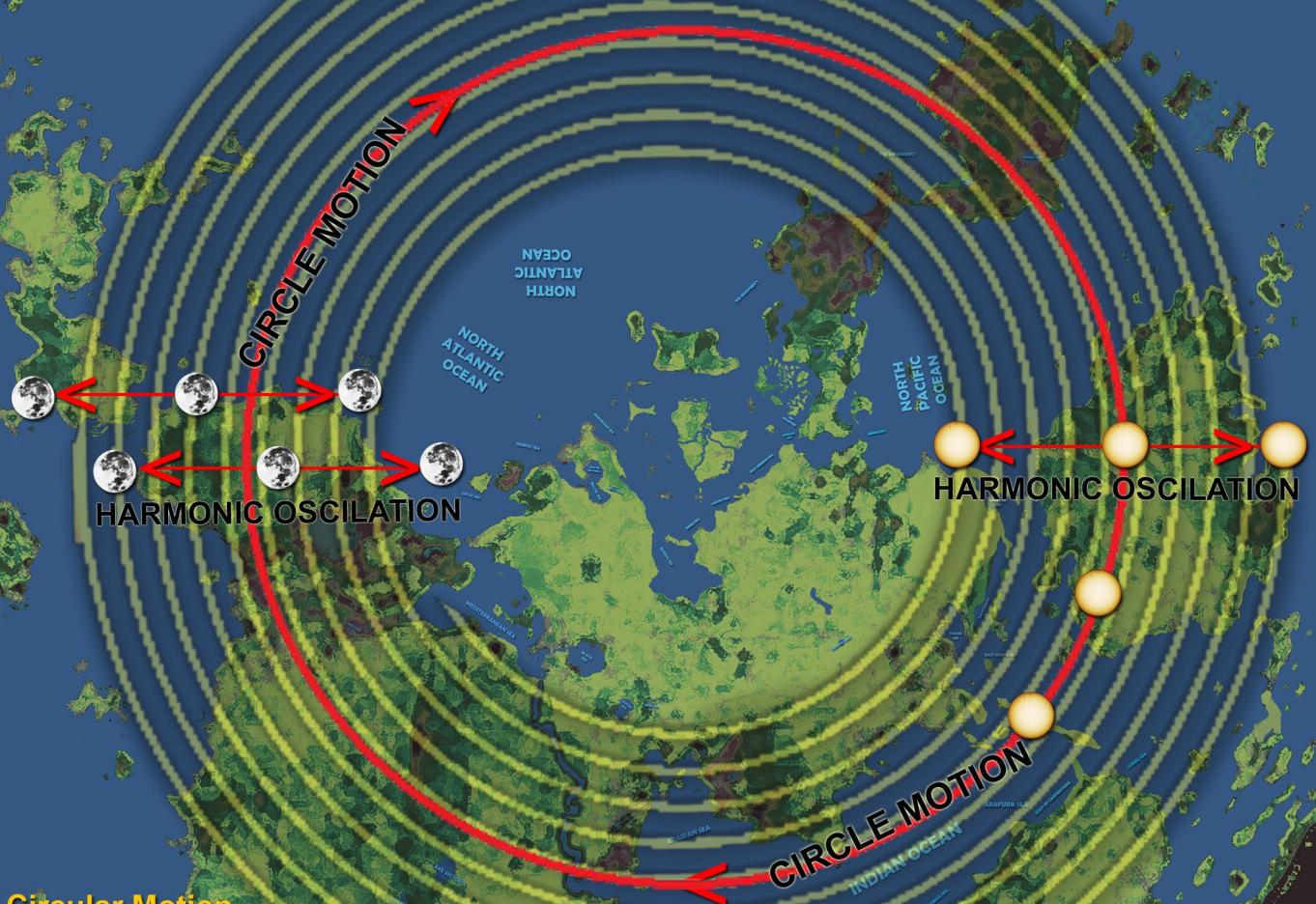
The Moon makes a spiral motion too but its center of the motion makes an oscillation too. Every new moon the center of its motion changes. So we conclude that this is an elliptical spiral orbit.

Simple Harmonic Oscillation

The Circular motion is changing its radius as it follows a Simple Harmonic Oscillation.

For the Sun, the period T is $T_{\text{Sun}} = 365,25$ Days

For the Moon, the period T is $T_{\text{Moon}} = 28,5$ Days



Circular Motion

The Sun makes 28,5 circles in 28,5 days.

The Moon makes 28 circles in 28,5 days.

So everyday the moon stays 12,8 Degrees behind the Sun from the center of Sun's motion.

Period for the Sun

$T_{\text{Sun}} = 1 \text{ Day} = 24 \text{ Hours}$

Period for the Moon:

In One Day or in 24 Hours the Moon makes $360 - 12,8 \text{ Degrees} = 347,2 \text{ Degrees}$.

In T_{Moon} hours makes 360 Degrees.

$T_{\text{Moon}} = 24 * 360 / 347,2 = 24,88 \text{ Hours} = 24 \text{ Hours and } 52 \text{ minutes}$.

That is why everyday the moon rises around 50 minutes later from the previous day.

SPIRAL MOTION

$$r(\theta) = a + b\theta$$

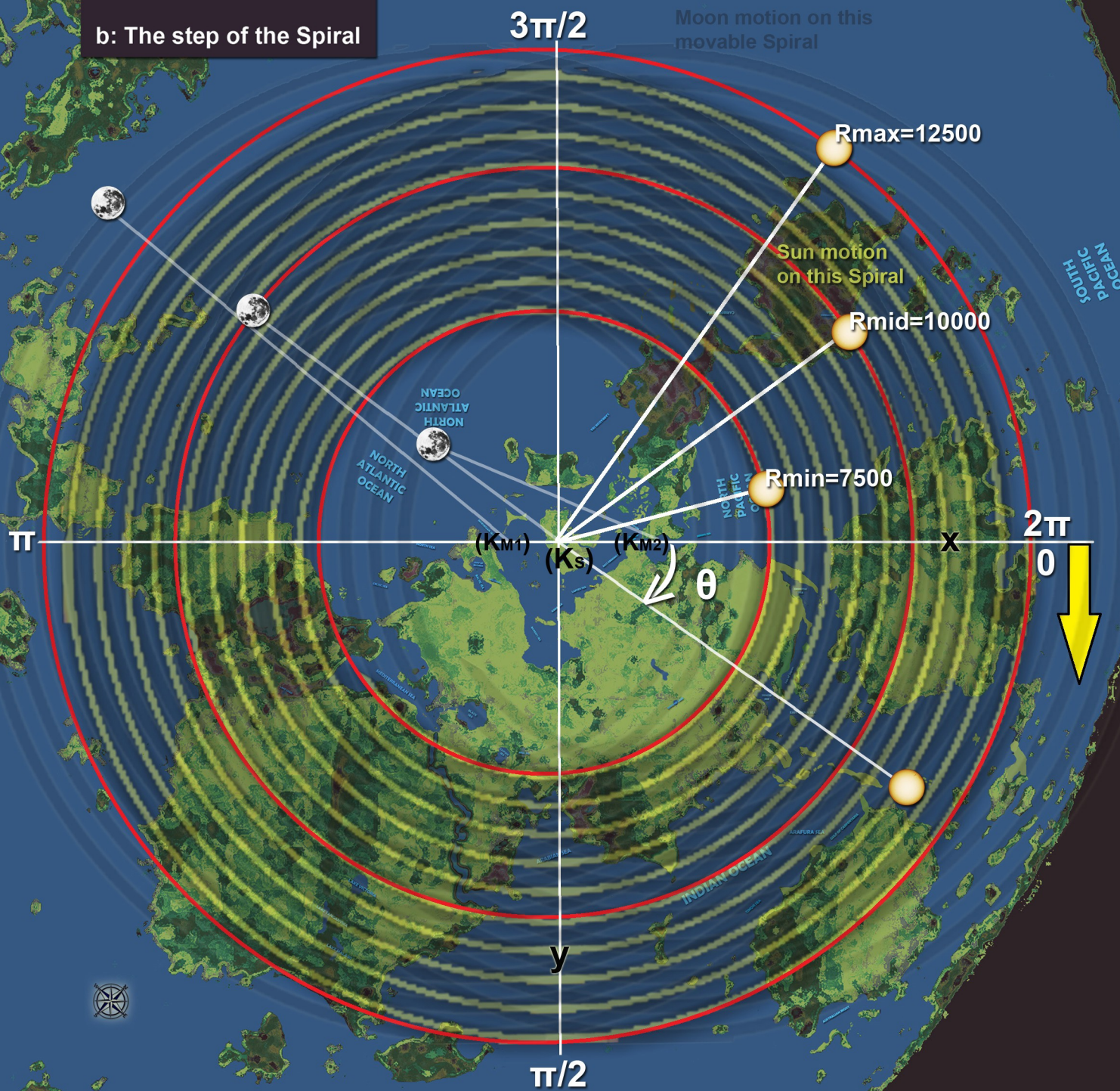
a: Unit vector with:
 $a > 0, (0, \pi)$
 $a < 0, (\pi, 2\pi)$

b: The step of the Spiral

Also :

$$x(\theta) = r(\theta) \cos\theta$$

$$y(\theta) = r(\theta) \sin\theta$$

$$7500 \text{ Km} < x, y < 12500 \text{ Km}$$


The angle θ and the angular velocity ω are constant for the sun and the moon as follows:

$$\theta = \omega t = 2\pi / T$$

COMPONENTS OF MOTIONS

A complex motion results from the sum of two or more individual motions. In our case we have a circular motion and a simple harmonic oscillation. The equations describing the individual motions as well as the resulting complex spiral motion are shown below.

The motion of the sun and the moon are complex motions and are created by the sum of the individual motions.

- **The component of the circular motion** of the sun creates day and night while due to the component of the circular motion of the moon, the moon lags behind about 50 minutes of the sun every day as the moon has a longer period on the component of this motion.

- **The component of simple harmonic oscillation** in the recommended spiral motion of the sun creates the seasons.

The component of simple harmonic oscillation in the recommended spiral elliptical orbit of the moon causes the moon to rise and set every day from about 2 to 8 degrees northern or southern than the previous day, depending on the point of amplitude of the oscillation and the individual velocities that occur during the phases of the oscillation, where when it reaches the extreme points, the speed is zero, while at equilibrium place the speed is maximum.

The Equation describing Circular Motion is as follows:

$$x^2 + y^2 + Ax + Bx + C = 0$$

And we can transform this like that:

$$(x + A/2)^2 + (y + B/2)^2 = (A^2 + B^2 - 4C) / 4$$

It is Circle when $A^2 + B^2 - 4C > 0$

With Center : $(-A/2, -B/2)$

And Radius: $r = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 - 4C} / 2$

Simple Harmonic Oscillation

Angular Frequency

$$\omega = 2\pi n = 2\pi / T$$

Equations:

$$x = A \sin \omega t$$

$$U = U_{\max} \cos \omega t, U_{\max} = \omega A$$

$$a = -a_{\max} \sin \omega t, a_{\max} = \omega^2 A$$

Spiral Motion Equations

$$r(\theta) = a + b\theta$$

a: Unit vector with:

$$a > 0, (0, \pi)$$

$$a < 0, (\pi, 2\pi)$$

b: The step of the Spiral

Also :

$$x(\theta) = r(\theta) \cos \theta$$

$$y(\theta) = r(\theta) \sin \theta$$

$$\theta = \omega t = 2\pi / T$$

MIDDLE SPIRAL STEP

Middle Step of the Spiral movements of the Sun bs, and the Moon bm.

Moon

The Moon makes a full oscilation in 28,5 Days

The Spiral Positions are : $28,5 / 2 = 14,25$

The Distance between the two extreme positions is 5000 Km and the elliptical orbit does not affect this range for each cycle.

So the Moon is moving $5000\text{Km} / 14.25 \text{ positions} = 350,88 \text{ Km Per Day}$ on the Harmonic Oscillation movement Axis.

$b_M = 350,88 \text{ Km}$

*Note here that we find the middle step of the spiral.
When the oscilation is at the extreme points the pitch of the coil is smaller while around the equilibrium position it is larger.

Sun



The Sun makes a full oscilation in 365,25 Days

The Spiral Positions are $365,25 / 2 = 182,625$

The Distance between the two extreme positions is 5000 Km

So the Sun is moving $5000 \text{ Km} / 182.625 \text{ positions} = 27.378 \text{ Km Per Day}$ on the Harmonic Oscillation movement Axis.

$b_s = 27,378 \text{ Km}$

ANALEMMA

The Spiral Motion of the Sun and the Moon is obvious if we take the same photo everyday, exactly at the same time. What we see here called “Analemma” and happens because of the complex motion of the Sun and the Moon.

The duration of sun's analemma is equal with the period T_{SUN} of sun's harmonic oscilation motion.

SUN'S ANALEMMA
DURATION : 365,25 Days

The duration of moon's analemma is equal with the period T_{MOON} of moon's harmonic oscilation motion.

MOON'S ANALEMMA
DURATION : 28,5 Days

SUN LINEAR SPEED

Based on the fact that the angular velocity of the sun remains constant since at whatever latitude it rotates, it completes a complete cycle in 24 hours, we find that the instantaneous linear velocity of the sun varies according to the radius of rotation of the sun.

The instantaneous linear velocity is:

When $r = 7500$, $S = 2\pi r = 47100$ Km
Sun makes this distance in 24 hours.
 $U_{\text{sun}} = U_1 = 47100 / 24 = 1962$ Km / h

When $r = 10000$, $S = 2\pi r = 62800$ Km
Sun makes this distance in 24 hours.
 $U_{\text{sun}} = U_2 = 62800 / 24 = 2616$ Km / h

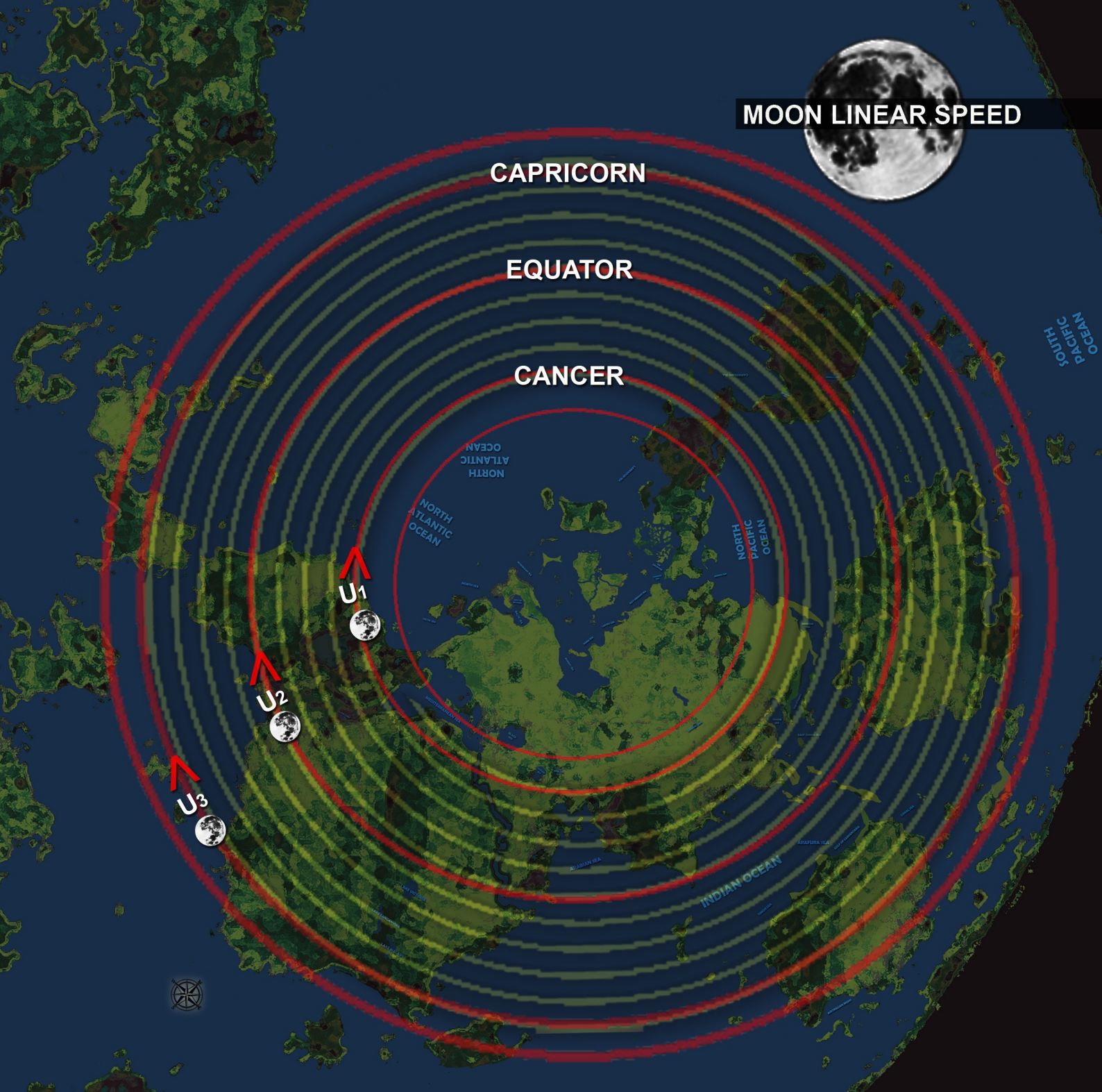
When $r = 12500$, $S = 2\pi r = 78500$ Km
Sun makes this distance in 24 hours.
 $U_{\text{sun}} = U_3 = 78500 / 24 = 3270$ Km / h

$R_{\text{CANCER}} = 7500$ Km

$R_{\text{EQUATOR}} = 10000$ Km

$R_{\text{CAPRICORN}} = 12500$ Km

MOON LINEAR SPEED



The instantaneous linear velocity of the Moon is:

In 28,5 Days , the Sun makes 28,5 Circles

In 28,5 Days, the Moon makes 28 Circles

So

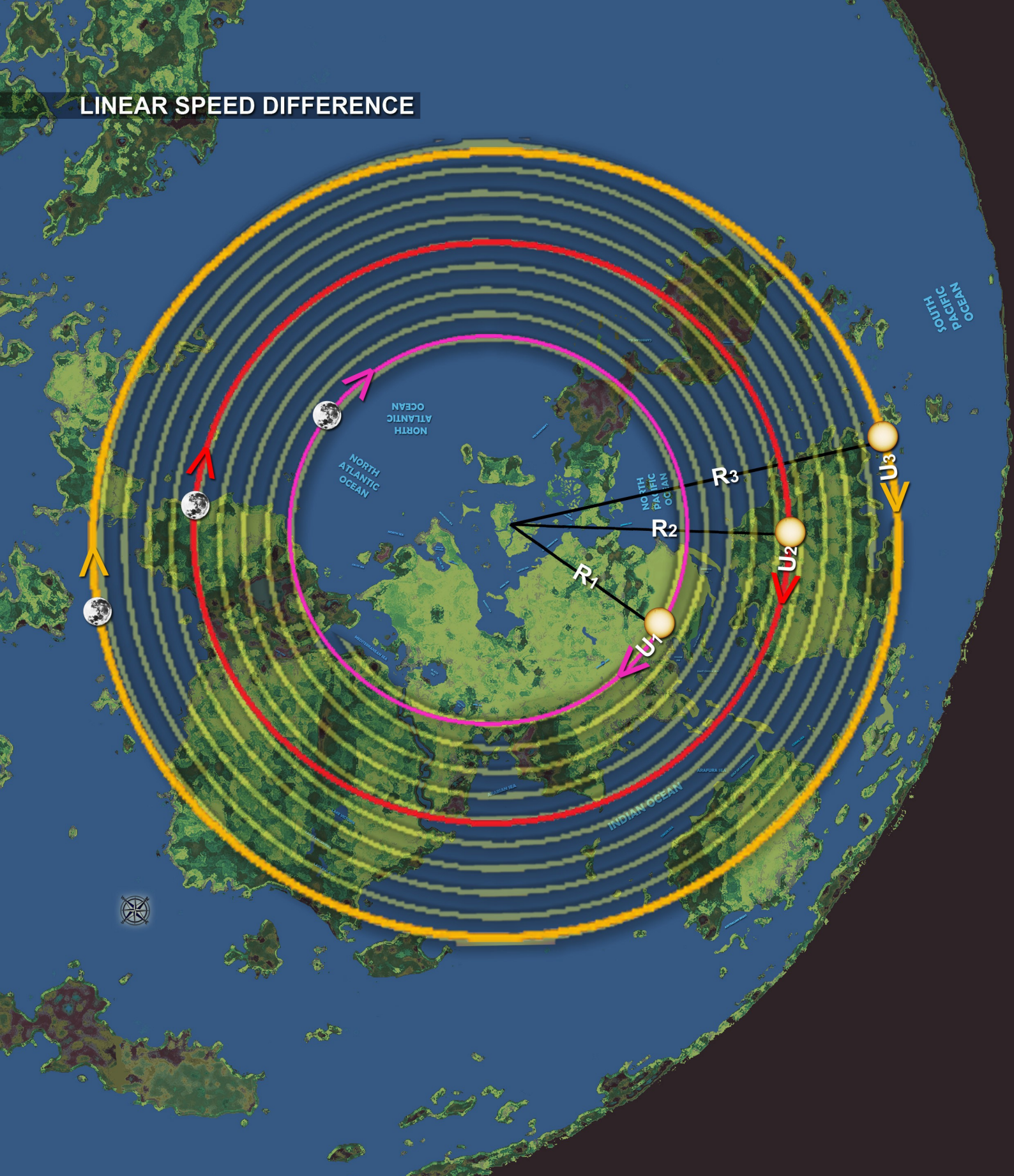
$$U_{\text{Moon}} = (28/28,5) U_{\text{Sun}} = 0.9825 U_{\text{Sun}}$$

$$\text{When } r = 7500, U_{\text{Moon}} = U_1 = 1962 * 0.9825 = 1927 \text{ Km /h}$$

$$\text{When } r = 10000, U_{\text{Moon}} = U_2 = 2616 * 0.9825 = 2570 \text{ Km /h}$$

$$\text{When } r = 12500, U_{\text{Moon}} = U_3 = 3270 * 0.9825 = 3212 \text{ Km /h}$$

LINEAR SPEED DIFFERENCE



The difference between the Sun's and the Moon's instantaneous linear velocity is:

When $R = R_1 = 7500$, $\Delta U = U_{\text{Sun}} - U_{\text{Moon}} = 35 \text{ Km /h}$

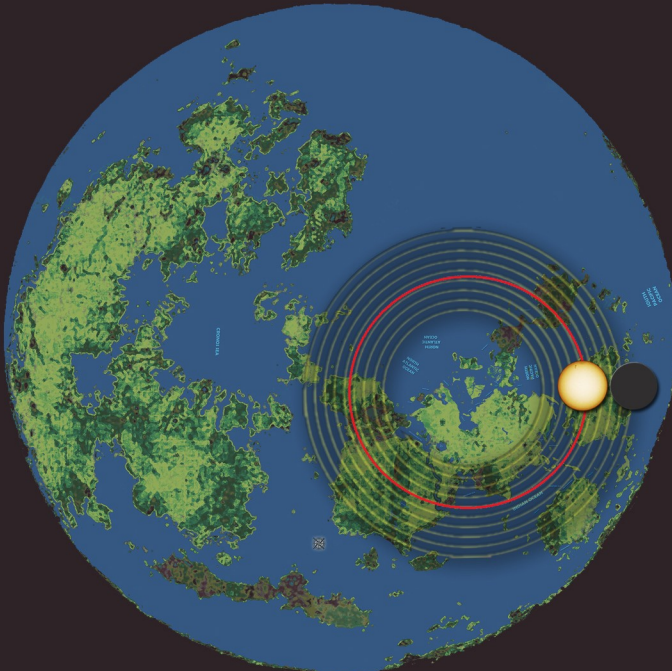
When $R = R_2 = 10000$, $\Delta U = U_{\text{Sun}} - U_{\text{Moon}} = 46 \text{ Km /h}$

When $R = R_3 = 12500$, $\Delta U = U_{\text{Sun}} - U_{\text{Moon}} = 58 \text{ Km /h}$

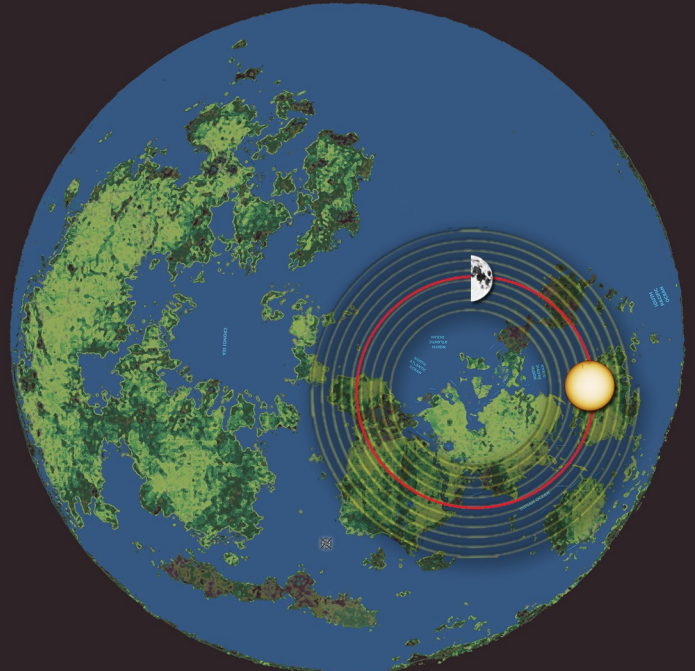
CONSTELLATION DIFFERENCE AND MOON PHASES

To understand the phenomenon of solar eclipse it is advisable at this point to look again at the following topic.

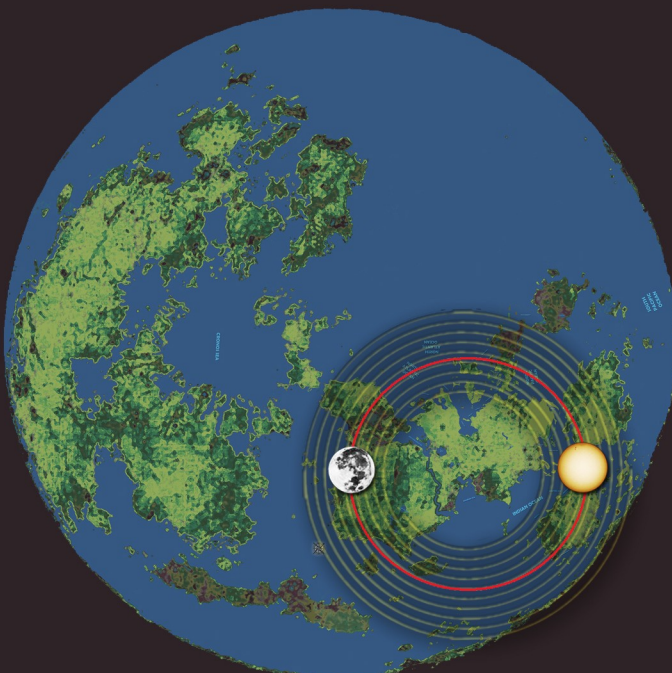
As we saw in the 1st book there is a relation between the Sun's and Moon's constellation difference and the phase of the Moon like this:



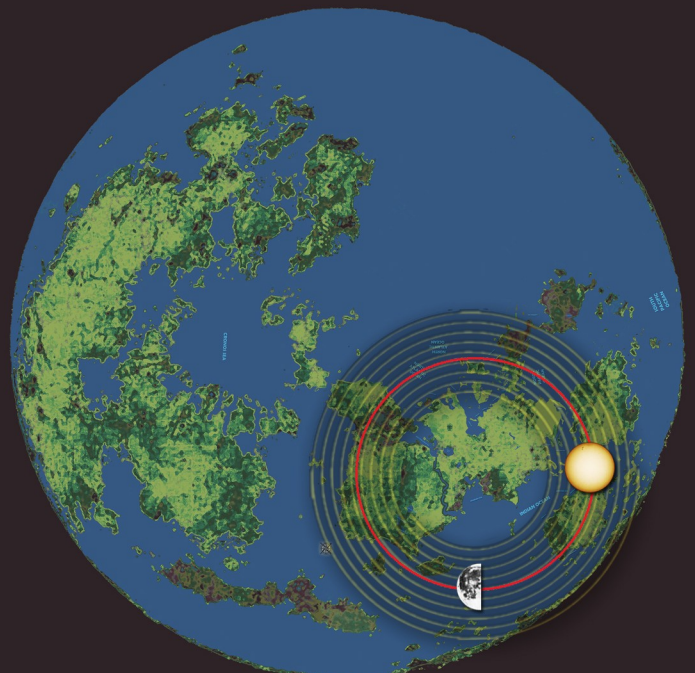
1. New Moon



2. First Quarter

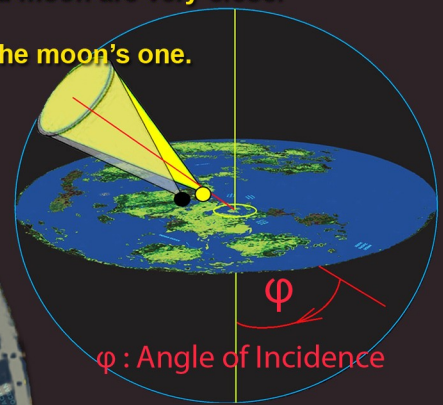


3. Full Moon



4. Last Quarter

When the angle of incidence of the black sun below is big, the sun and moon are very close. They are at the same constellation and we have the New Moon. In this case, the conical refraction of the sun, neutralises completely the moon's one. (These conical refractions create the Sun and the Moon, with shapes like lenses at almost same altitude, see Book 2).

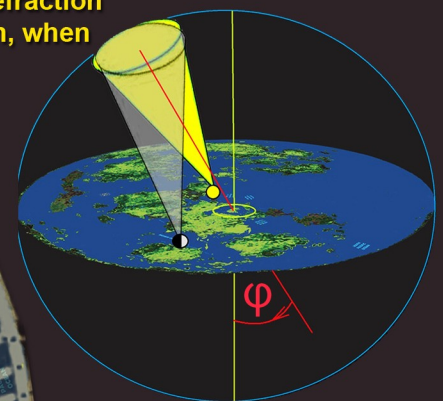


ϕ : Angle of Incidence

1. New Moon

When there is a New Moon the Sun and the Moon are in the same constellation.

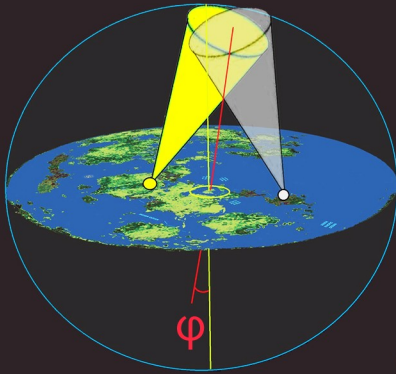
As the angle of incidence is getting smaller, we have the 1st quarter of the moon. In this case the sun's conical refraction hides the half of the moon's refraction from left, if we are northern the moon's path or right if we are southern, when the axis Y of the axes of phases is vertical to the horizon.



2. First Quarter

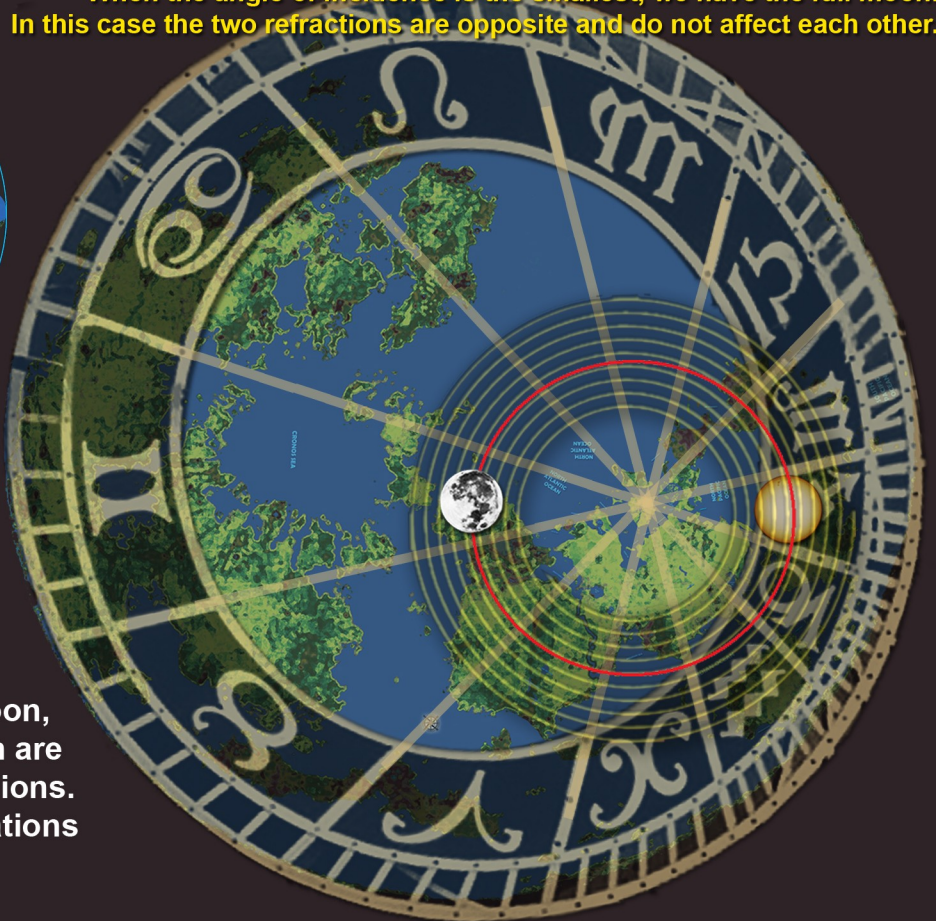
In the First Quarter of the Moon, the Sun and the moon have 3 constellations difference.

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.

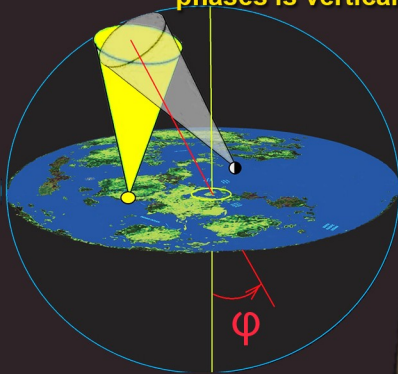


3. Full Moon

When there is Full Moon, the Sun and the Moon are in opposite constellations. They have 6 constellations Difference.



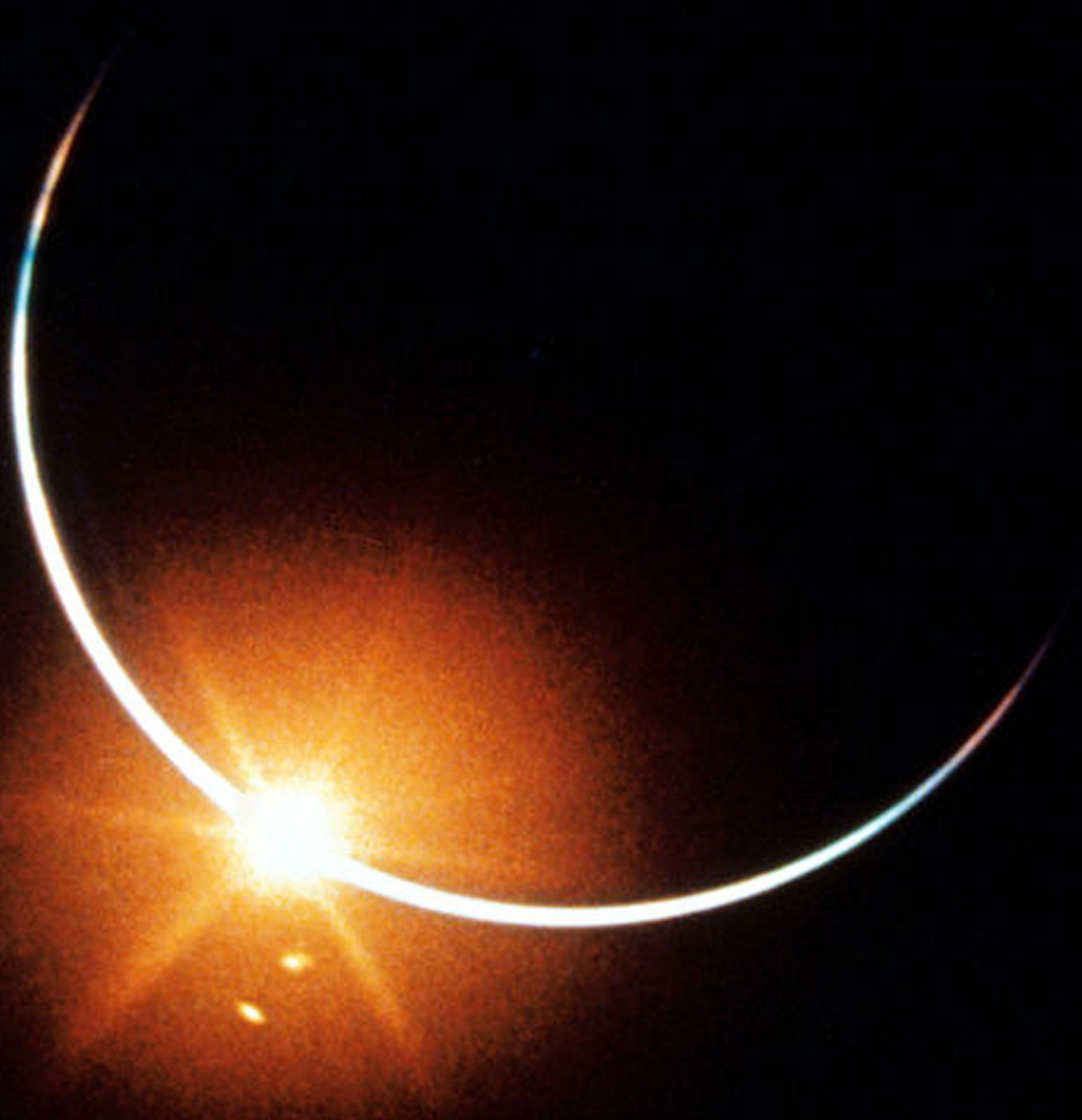
Finally when the angle of incidence is getting bigger, we have the Third quarter and in this case the sun's conical refraction hides the right half of moon's refraction when the axis of phases is vertical to the horizon, when we are northern the moon's path or the left if we are southern.



4. Last Quarter

In Last Quarter the Sun and the moon have 9 constellations difference.





Sun's Eclipse happens only when we have a New Moon.
 The Sun and the Moon are in the same constellation only every new moon.
 That means that they are in the same direction for the observer.



The only thing that has to happen more for the Sun and the Moon, is to be at the same Circle of Latitude during their own individual Spiral Motion.



What is happening in Sun's Eclipse Phenomenon, is essentially an overtaking of the Sun on the New Moon.



When we have a Sun Eclipse we can timing the duration of the phenomenon.



Knowin the Latitude that the phenomenon occurs (from the date), as well as the duration of the phenomenon, we can calculate the overtaking distance, which is the Diameter of the Sun and the Moon.

OVERTAKING DISTANCE CALCULATION

Here there is an Example of a Sun's Eclipse.
We know the Latitude of the phenomenon from the Month and the date.
Also we can timing the full phenomenon with a timer.

Sun's Eclipse

R Latitude : Equator $R = 10000 \text{ Km}$

The overtaking distance is the diameter of these two luminaries.
Calculating this distance we find the Diameter of the Sun and the Moon.

TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE

When the Sun and the Moon are on the Equator:
Sun's Instantaneous linear Velocity : $U_s = 2616 \text{ Km/h}$
Moon's Instantaneous linear Velocity : $U_m = 2570 \text{ Km/h}$
Their middle Difference of Instantaneous linear Velocity is:

$$\Delta U_{\text{overtaking}} = 46 \text{ Km/h}$$

Calculating with a timer the duration of the phenomenon

Duration : 1,2 hours

$\Delta t_{\text{ECLIPSE}}$

$$\Delta S = \Delta U_{\text{overtaking}} * \Delta t = 46 * 1,2 = 55,2 \text{ Km} = \text{Sun's Diameter} = \text{Moon's Diameter}$$

SEPERATION OF SPACE AND ELEMENTS

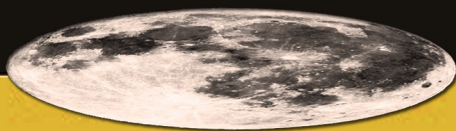
The space is divided into two areas, the supermoon and the sublunary.
In the space below the moon, the sublunary there are the 4 known elements of nature which create a situation called by nature.
The 4 elements of the natural state are:

Earth
Fire
Water
Air

These 4 elements interact with each other and are connected in pairs.
Here we have a change of substance through birth and decay.
In the submoon area there is a naughty situation in relation to the supermoon calm area.

In the space above the circle of the moon, the supermoon, there is the quintessence of matter : The Eather.
Eather is a primordial element and is a source of power and creation, while follows the upper orbit, ie the celestial motion of rotation, like the constellations, because of the outern electromagnetic cosmic field.

$h_{\text{MOON}} \sim h_{\text{SUN}} = 5500 \text{ Km}$



SUPERMOON AREA AETHER
SUBMOON AREA 4 ELEMENTS

FIRE ELEMENT ATMOSPHERIC PART

IONOSPHERE

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA
IONIZATION
EVAPORATION OF FUMES

MESOSPHERE

STRATOSPHERE

AIR ELEMENT ATMOSPHERIC PART

WEATHER PHENOMENA
EVAPORATION OF WATER

TROPOSPHERE



THE 4 ELEMENTS

The 4 elements as we saw are:

Air
Fire
Water
Earth

There is an interaction between all these elements, creating a constant change that contributes to the existence of an evolutionary environment.

Each element contains within, all the other elements, which are unexpressed.

They are also connected in pairs, so each element is attached with the one that is dependent upon.

Air and water are closely related and as we know water evaporates and becomes water vapor, while condensation of water vapor liquefies gaseous water vapor.

The element of air is associated more with the element of fire, while the element of water with the element of earth.

At this point we must emphasize that in the Fire category, we don't place only fire as an element or phenomenon, but every element that when burned cause volatile fumes.

In this category of fire belong and the gasses that react to an electromagnetic field, fluorescing.

(volatile gases, gasoline, oil, hydrogen, noble gases, etc.)

Because of constant changes, it's not significant to examine the data quantitatively.

Fire is the main element that activates everything else.

The earth as an element, is the first necessity because it provides the background, for all these to occur.

The age of the element of the earth is older than the element of the water and the air.

The earth as a body consists of the main elements land and water.

The condition can be hot and cold or wet and dry.

So the densest elements are found in the middle (Water – Earth) and they are surrounded by the thinner, Air and Fire.

There are 4 biogeochemical cycles.
All of them have two directions and they become two-way.
All functions and all life are created due to those 4 biogeochemical cycles.

FIRE : Biogeochemical Cycle of Oxygen

AIR : Biogeochemical cycle of Nitrogen

WATER : Biochemical cycle of Water

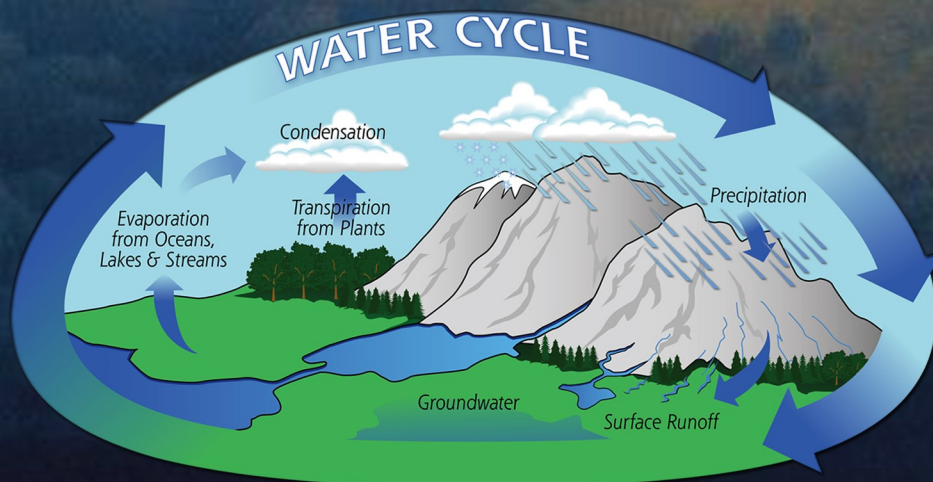
EARTH : Biogeochemical cycle of Coal

A. Water Cycle

This cycle is very well known to us, nevertheless, we are able to observe the surface water but not the deep groundwater currents.

The spiral motion of the sun creates the seasons, as well as the different temperatures which they cause the movement of gas masses, and also the evaporation and condensation of water respectively.

This cycle is in equilibrium because not all water can evaporate, nor can all vapors liquefy.



The other 3 elements and their biogeochemical cycles are contribute the same way to the continuous evolution of birth, wear and regeneration.

B. Carbon Cycle

The carbon cycle is the biogeochemical cycle in which carbon is exchanged between the atmospheric layers, also is changing the geological formations of the earth.

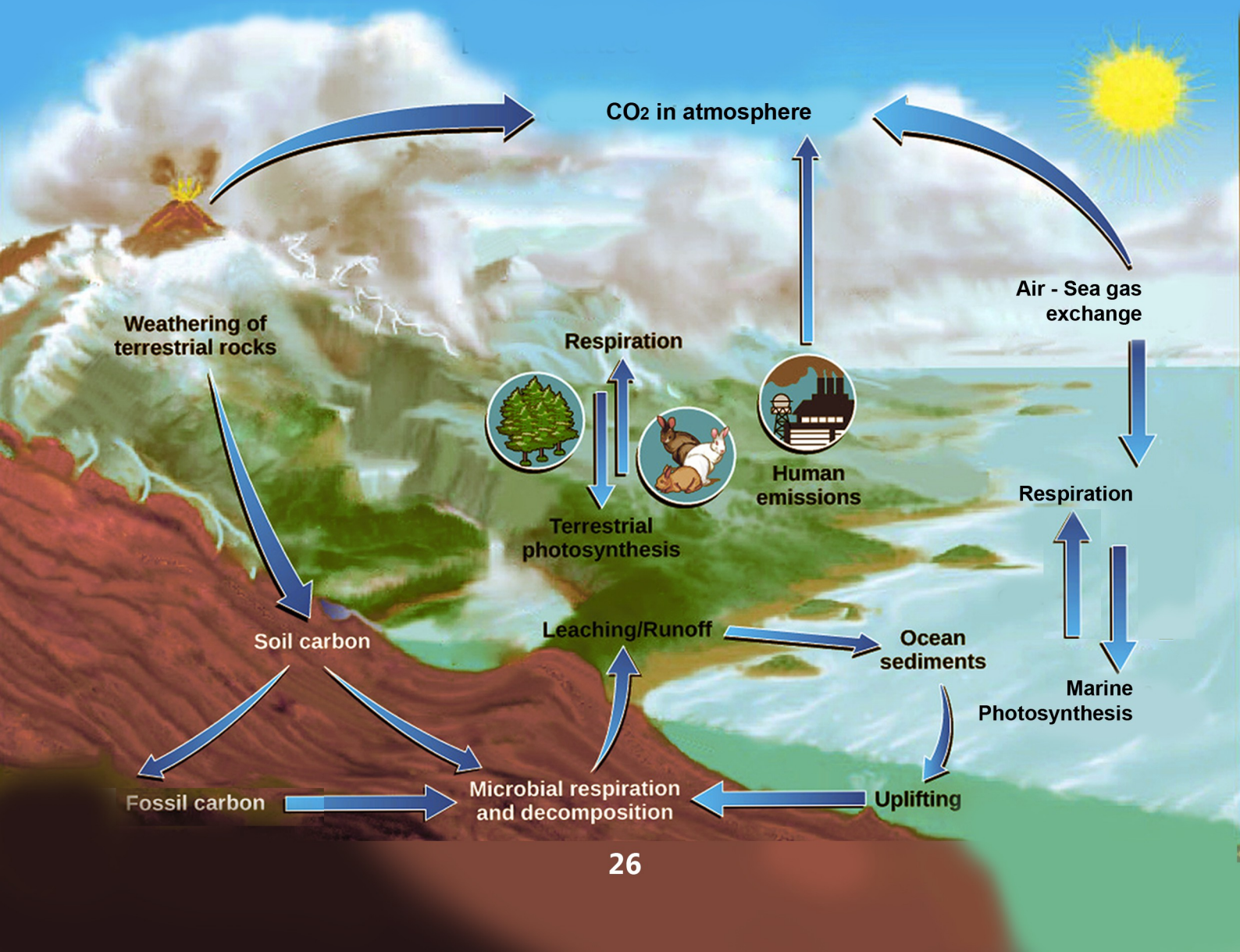
Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are in this cycle as they are combined with the release of carbon dioxide from the earth's interior into the atmosphere.

Carbon is the main component of biological compounds as well as an important component of many minerals.

Along with the Nitrogen cycle and the Water cycle, it includes a sequence of events that are key to making the Earth capable of sustaining life.

This cycle involves the movement of carbon as it is recycled and reused throughout the troposphere.

It also includes the long-term processes of its capture and release from carbon tanks.



C. Oxygen Cycle

The oxygen cycle refers to the circulation of oxygen on Earth. It is a gaseous biogeochemical cycle.

Oxygen is the second most abundant element in the atmosphere after Nitrogen and the second most abundant after hydrogen.

In this sense, the oxygen cycle is related to the water cycle.

The Oxygen circulation involves the production of two atoms of oxygen (O_2) or molecular oxygen O .

This is due to the hydrolysis during photosynthesis carried out by the various photosynthetic organisms.

O_2 is used by living organisms in cellular respiration, creating the production of carbon dioxide (CO_2), the latter being one of the raw materials for the process of photosynthesis.

On the other hand, the photolysis (hydrolysis activated by solar energy) of water vapor caused by the sun's electromagnetic energy occurs in the upper atmosphere.

Water decomposes releasing hydrogen which is lost in the stratosphere and oxygen is incorporated into the atmosphere.

When an O_2 molecule interacts with an oxygen atom, ozone (O_3) is produced.

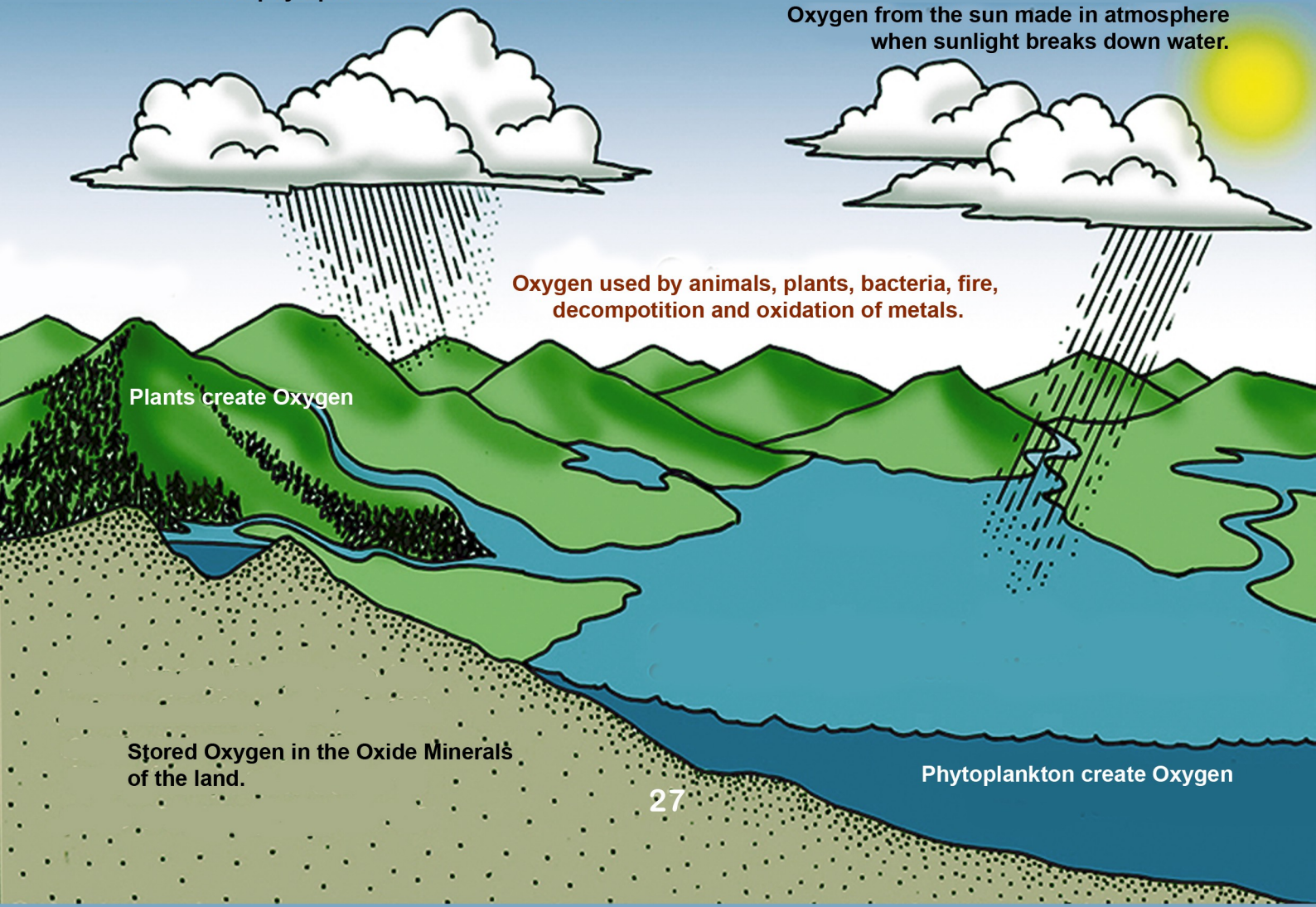
Ozone is the so-called ozone layer.

Oxygen is also an essential element for combustion and that is where the connection of this element with the cycle of the element of fire is.

A lot of oxygen is stored in the earth in the form of metal oxides and this cycle is also associated with the element of earth.

Oxygen made from photosynthesis by plants on land and phytoplankton on the Ocean surface

Oxygen from the sun made in atmosphere when sunlight breaks down water.



D. Nitrogen Cycle

The nitrogen cycle is the process of moving nitrogen between the atmosphere and the biosphere.

The nitrogen cycle illustrates the relationship between different forms of nitrogen in the soil, water, air and living organisms.

It is considered to be a cycle, because Nitrogen is always present, no matter if it changes different forms or goes from one place to another.

The Nitrogen cycle is one of the most basic and relevant biogeochemical cycles. It is an important element, since it is required by all organisms for their growth. It is part of the chemical synthesis of nucleic acids and proteins.

The largest amount of nitrogen in the world, is found in the atmosphere and it is called atmospheric nitrogen (N_2) which cannot be used directly by most living things.

There are bacteria capable of repairing it and incorporating it into soil or water in ways that can be used by other organisms.

Nitrogen is then assimilated by autotrophic organisms.

Most heterotrophic organisms acquire it through food.

They then release the excess in the form of urine (mammals) or feces (birds).

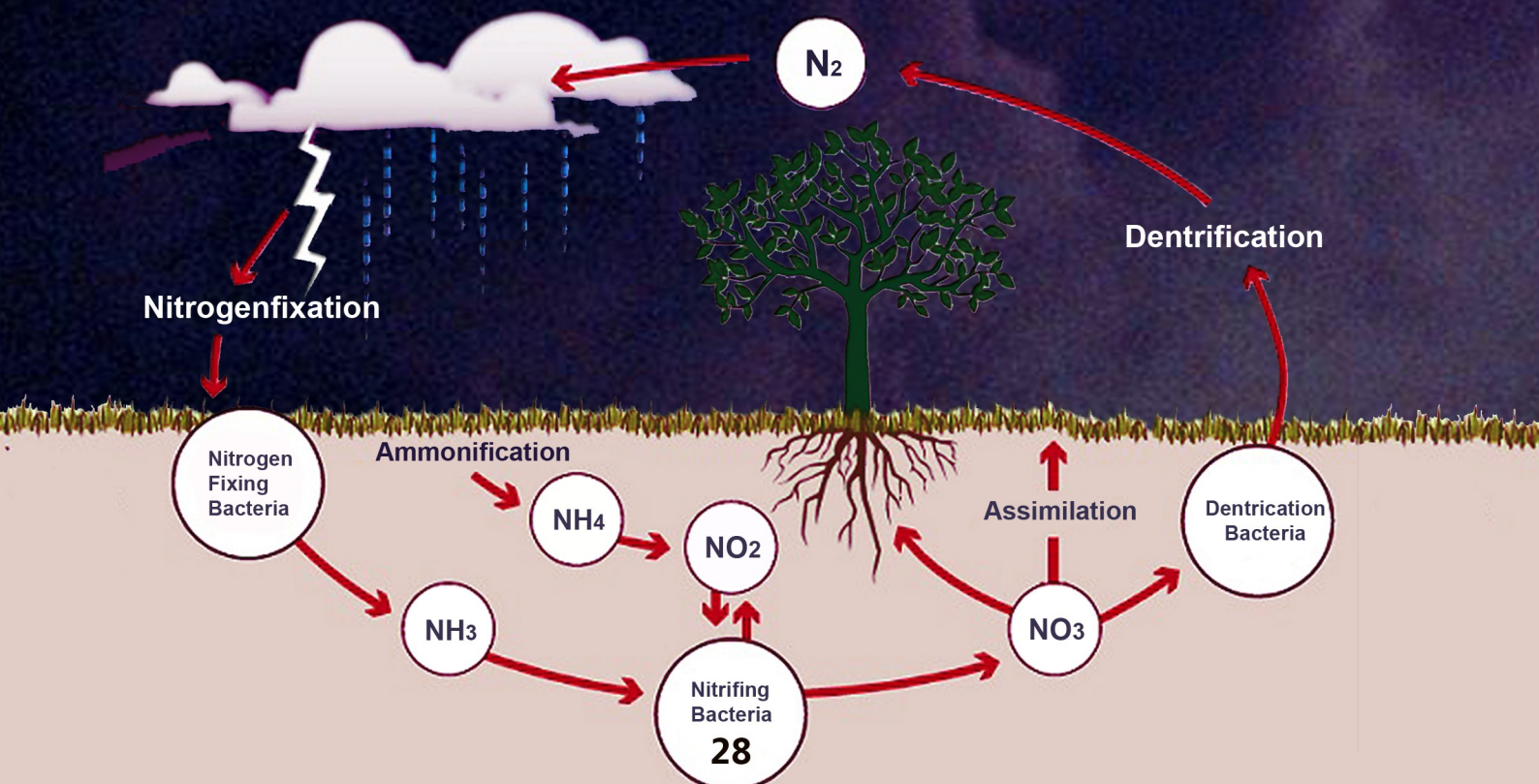
In another phase of the process there are bacteria involved in the conversion of ammonia into nitrites and nitrates that are incorporated into the soil.

And at the end of the cycle, another group of microorganisms uses the oxygen available to nitrogen compounds in the breath.

In this process they release nitrogen back into the atmosphere.

Currently, most of the nitrogen used in agriculture is produced by humans.

This resulted in the excess of this element in soils and water sources, causing an imbalance in this biogeochemical cycle.



CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

In this section we will explain various celestial phenomena such as comets, meteors showers - falling stars, persides, black holes, northern lights, star bursts and finally meteorites and galaxy.

For a better understanding of the subject, we will examine in detail the atmosphere, its layers and the layers of space in general.

What really happens as a result of these phenomena, is essentially the “weather” phenomena in the upper layers of the atmosphere (ionosphere), as well as on the edge of the sublunary with the supermoon space.

These phenomena are connected only with the elements related to fire.

We are talking about the upper layers of the atmosphere, where the noble gases (hyrdogen, molecular oxygen etc) are stacked in layers.

At the meantime, volatile gaseous fumes from Earth’s surface, are pushed upwards due to weather conditions of the troposphere and penetrate into these areas.

We have the creation of gas currents in the ionosphere, where they carry the fume clouds even higher.

Their saturation and combustion is depending on the size of the phenomenon, the shape of the vapor cloud, the saturation speed, the saturation height and other parameters which create all these celestial phenomena that must be considered as results of visible combustion.

ATMOSPHERIC RATINGS

The atmosphere covers the entire Submoon region. It is divided into atmosphere of the element of **Air** and atmosphere of the element of **Fire** or in the **Homosphere** and the **Heterosphere**.

In the atmosphere where the element of **Air** is mentioned, all the heavier gases such as Oxygen or Nitrogen are mixed, here the weather phenomena occur as well as the evaporation and liquefaction of water in water vapor.

In the Heterosphere where it refers to the element **Fire** we have all the volatile gases of fumes and combustion but also the noble gases as well as Hydrogen. There is high energy and concentration here and zero humidity.

All these gases are in layers and not mixed, with the densest being below while the thinner being above.

In this part of the ionosphere is essentially where ionized atoms are located and high pressures and temperatures develop.

Also here, there are the gases that cause daylight giving luminosity as a reaction to the pilot electromagnetic energy and radiation of the Sun.

This fluorescence of these gases creates an umbrella under the sun, creating the daylight.

Argo (Ar), gives the characteristic blue of the sky, while Neon (Ne), that reacts from far and with less energy, gives the colors of the sunrise or sunset, ie the yellow or red sky color shades.

Water vapor is converted into water while **fumes** are converted into **fire**.

Water vapor is in the **homosphere** while **fumes** are in the **heterosphere**.

To emphasize, we have to say that **ionization** is a kind of **fire**.

Thus in the **heterosphere** there is a constant movement of gases which affects the atmospheric pressure per place.

In the lower part of the **heterosphere**, we have contact with the atmosphere below. Lower gas streams from the **homosphere** help new exhaust and fumes to reach this area.

These gases from fumes that rise upwards, are very sparse and are called volatile with a high tendency to escape.

In the Submoon place we have high temperatures due to the atmosphere and friction in contrast to the Supermoon area, where high temperatures do not evolve.

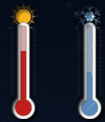
LAYERS - ALTITUDE



ELEMENTS - PHENOMENA



TEMPERATURES

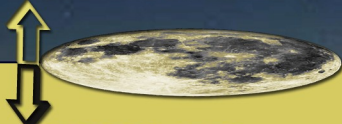


ELEMENT : AETHER



ELECTROMAGNETIC
COSMIC
TOROIDAL
FIELD

SUPERMOON AREA



**GALAXY AND COMETS
ZONE**



IGNITIONS ZONE

T = 1200 C

SUBMOON AREA

EXOSPHERE
800 Km - 5500 Km



**AURORA
METEORS
ZONE**

T = 1000 to 1200 C

IONOSPHERE

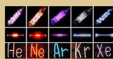
THERMOSPHERE
80 Km - 800 Km

**FUMES
EVAPORATION**

ELEMENT : FIRE

He / Ne / Ar / Kr / Xe / Rd
O / H₂

T = -86,5 to 1000 C



DAYLIGHT ZONE

ETEROSPHERE

MESOSPHERE
50 Km - 80 Km

T = -2,5 to -86,5 C

STRATOSPHERE
15 Km - 50 Km

FUMES CYCLE

O₃

ELEMENT : AIR

T = -56,5 to -2,5 C

HOMOSPHERE

TROPOSPHERE
0 Km - 15 Km

N₂ / O₂ / CO₂ / CH₄

T = 15 to -56,5 C

**AIR TRAFFIC
ZONE**



WATER CYCLE ZONE

**WEATHER PHENOMENA
ZONE**

**FUMES
EVAPORATION**



WATER EVAPORATION

T = -40 to 50 C

**LAND
WATER**

METEORS

Have you ever wondered where all the fumes from evaporating or combustion and volatile gases go?

What is certain is that they do not mix with water vapor since they have nothing to do with the element of water, they are elements of fire, and having a much lower density they escape to the upper parts of the atmosphere unlike water vapor, where is in the troposphere. But let's start from the beginning.

There are 2 types of evaporation.

a) The evaporation of water

b) Evaporation of Fumes

In other words, we have an evaporation that concerns the element Water but also one other that concerns the element of fire.

Water evaporation refers to the water cycle where it occurs in the atmosphere along with weather phenomena.

For a certain temperature, the atmosphere holds a certain amount of water vapor.

When vapor exceeds that temperature, starts to concentrate and liquidizes.

When we have a maximum amount of water vapor, then the atmosphere is saturated, while if we have less vapor, it is unsaturated.

All this is determined by the hygrometric parameters.

Fume evaporation is related to the element of Fire, is caused by the combustion of vulnerable materials, fossil fuels and fumes from the surface of the earth.

These exhausts are responsible for changes in atmospheric pressure.

The fumes and all the chemical compounds after combustion, are entrained by the gaseous currents and as they are volatile gases related to the fire element, they rise upwards, passing from the Air layer to the Fire layer, going to the heterosphere, then to ionosphere and finally on the edge with the supermoon area. This transfer of fumes takes place at a slow speed.

As the fumes reach the highest point of the atmosphere, then they are entrained by gaseous currents that exist due to different atmospheric pressure and go down again condensed and ignite by their friction with the atmosphere. Depending on the shape of the fumes and the saturation time of the mixture at the highest points of the atmosphere, different types of meteors are created. Depending on whether the fume cloud is long or wide, they appear with or without a tail.

As for the scattering stars, falling stars and meteor showers, the cause is essentially the burning of saturated fumes that return down from the upper atmosphere.

The formations of combustion and therefore the type of phenomenon depend on the quantity, quality and predisposition of the combustion material that created the fumes. They are essential results of a visible burn.

The element of fire is burned and what we see is the flame that produced.

All these reaction is occurring in a dry state.



The masses of fumes, after their ascending course, get saturated and start to descend. On the re-entering course in the atmosphere, they burst and we see these flashes into the night sky.

Where they enter, there are low temperatures and fire is created in a falling orbit.

Also there are cases where these fumes do not manage to burn completely:

This happens when we have a large mass of saturated fumes that did not manage to burn completely due to the ingredients that may have been incompletely burned.



If they do not burn due to the friction in the atmosphere that concerns the Air as an element, then they can reach the surface of the earth with the impact temperature being equal to the ignition temperature.

After the impact we have the conversion of the original material now into a solid body. The burning speed is big.

The phenomenon is similar to the phenomenon of lightning, where we have ionization of the part of the atmosphere where it occurs, creating a discharge.

Those saturated fumes that do not manage to reach the earth's surface, are burned completely.

They follow a parabolic orbit with a small slope to the ground level.

The cause of all these phenomena is the evaporation of fumes into the atmosphere.

As these fumes ascend from the layer of the atmosphere concerning the element of air, they take their place in the layer of the Atmosphere concerning the element of fire, after first passing and entering for a while into the aetherial field above in the supermoon area.

When they are at the level of the aetherial field, they follow the upper orbit like the constellations.

When they are in the sublunary region they move according to the density of the layers of the atmosphere.

TRANSIENT CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

Here we have the Northern Lights, as well as chromatic formations like explosions or formations that look like holes. Their existence is due to the same reason as the shooting stars.

Explosions with Colors (Not stars explosions)

During the penetration of saturated fumes, heat returns from the boundary of the sub-lunar and supermoon places, in the area of the atmosphere that concerns the fire, that is, the ionosphere, ignites and as a result of a visible combustion, we see those colors.

As the composition of the fumes during combustion changes very quickly these phenomena do not have a long duration.

Black Explosions (Not Black Holes)

As for formations that look like holes and gaps, they look like this because they emit cyan or black-colored combustion residues, which in black have zero lack of radiation.

Aurora Borealis

The northern lights also occur in this layer of the ionosphere.

As cosmic energy passes through the magnetic north from the bottom up, it ionizes these ionosphere layers.

In those layers there are streams of noble gases where they are ionized in waves, something we observe as we see the northern lights.

General

It takes a long time for a comet to appear from the moment that a previous one disappeared.

Its height is not very large and has a small orbital width, likewise Mercury Field. It has a circular orbit and follows the upper direction from the outer electromagnetic toroidal field.

A comet stays longer than the stars in the sky and lags behind them until it disappears.

It does not come close to the tropics and also never divides into pieces.

They are not observed during the summer solstice.

Having a tail or not, depends on the location of the observer.

The nearest points where the comet located, the easier to see comet's tail more clearly.

Comets move in orbits outside the zodiac.

Often, they were observed more than one while those seen without a tail, were due to the disadvantage of observation.

They do not depend on the motion of the planets, that are, aetherial fields contained in each other.

They disappear without ever melting, also it has been observed that they happen the same time period with earthquakes and tsunamis.

They are never divided, being completely indivisible and nothing comes in contact with them. Every encounter with another celestial body is purely apparent.



COMETS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

The appearance of comets is combined with winds and droughts that favor the production and the movement of the fumes.

Such weather conditions on the surface of the earth favor the production of large amounts of fumes from the element of fire, making the atmosphere even drier.

An amount of humidity in the atmosphere is broken down by these fumes and do not condense into water.

When there is a dry climate and winds for years, is when it favors the creation of comets.

On the contrary, they are not observed when the weather conditions are different. Intense circular gass currents help more for the moving of these fumes up into the atmosphere.

Comets appear outside the tropics circles because in the zone that the sun circulates, it breaks down these fumes before they reach the supermoon area.

COMETS CREATION



Let us now look at the region of the atmosphere that has to do with the element of fire, namely the ionosphere which is on the ceiling of the sublunary region.

At the top of this area, dry and hot fumes are collected.

The gaseous currents in the ionosphere, which cause various atmospheric pressures in places, carry upward new circular fumes currents to the point where the ionosphere touches the fumes layer.

A part of the cloud of the fire vapor (fumes cloud), will be found at the boundaries of the supermoon and sublunary place where an atmospheric thickening occurs and there is ignition.

The combustion is not done either very fast, nor too slowly.

Nevertheless, it is strong and to a large extent.

The shape of the comet depends on the shape of the fume cloud, if it was longitudinal or circular.

So we have comets with or without tails.

The material of the fire vapor that creates the comet is located on the borders of the supermoon and sublunary place, and sometimes it enters the supermoon aetherial place, entrained by the upper electromagnetic field direction and remains formed for a period of time.

MILKY WAY

Milky Way is in the boundaries of the supermoon and submoon space, or at the boundaries of the terrestrial and celestial worlds, borders the atmosphere that has to do with the element of **fire**, the **ionosphere** (high temperatures, ignition of fumes, electromagnetism and ignition of noble gases).

Above the supermoon there are the gradations with the toroidal fields which are inside each other, which have their own motion and are called planets, but also the sea of fixed stars, which follows the upper direction of the whole aetherial electromagnetic cosmic field.

The immovable stars in the sky that follow the above direction, are aethereal concentrated reactions from the great depths of the oceans and energy spots of the earth, where gushing cosmic energy by circular motion due to the geometry of the source (Black Sun below).

In the **ionosphere** there is a lot of energy.

Also there, the elements are separated by composition according to their density. The highest point is called the galactic zone and is on the edge of the supermoon. Galactic material is formed in the same way that the tail of a comet is formed. It is the burning of fumes that came from the surface of the earth which took place at the upper limits of the ionosphere and its remnants passed into the supermoon region.

These remnants all accumulate together in the galactic equator - the Milky way. That is why we see places in the sky only with stars and somewhere (galactic equator) all the fumes where they passed to the supermoon and follow the electromagnetic orbit of the outern toroidal electromagnetic field.

The electromagnetic field that causes the motion of the eather, does not affect the new fumes secretions, which separate and go to the same points on the galactic equator.

We can say that the galaxy - milky way is a big comet tail that gathered to the galactic circle on the galactic equator, that is electromagnetically connected with the electromagnetic direction of the outern aetherial field.

MOON ROTATION REVIEW

To better understand the following issues regarding the observations of the moon from different parts of the world at the exact same time, it is advisable to recall the rotation of the moon as it passes through our optical horizon and how this fact offers us a compass establishing the rule with the axes of the phases.

Example of Moon rotation observation (From the same place)

In this example we took 2 photos of the moon 7 hours apart.

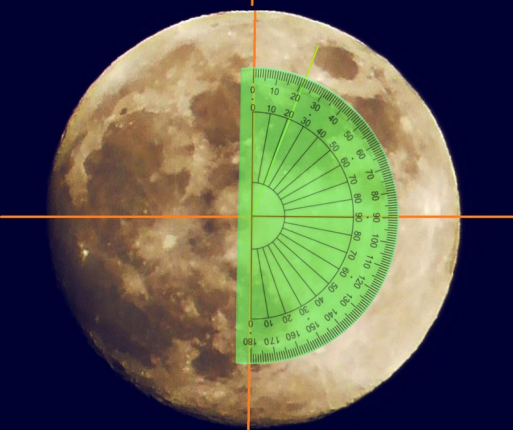
We observe that the moon in 7 hours rotated to its center 105 degrees.

Doing a simple method of three we see that in 24 hours that it will be found again (due to its spiral and not circular course) in the same place it will have rotated exactly 360 degrees.

20:30



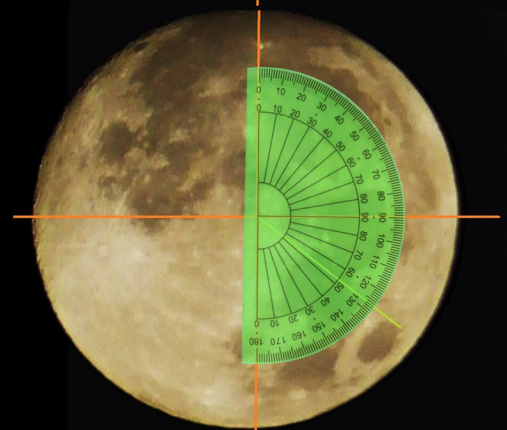
PHOTO OF THE MOON AT 20:30



03:30

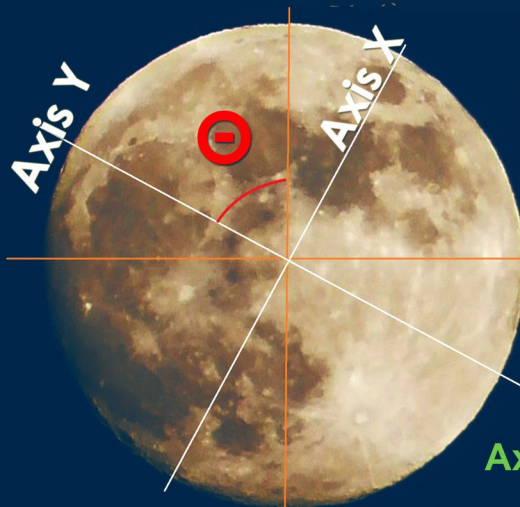


PHOTO OF THE MOON AT 03:30



TIME : 20:30

First of all we find the Axes of Phases on the moon. Here is with white , Axis X and Axis Y



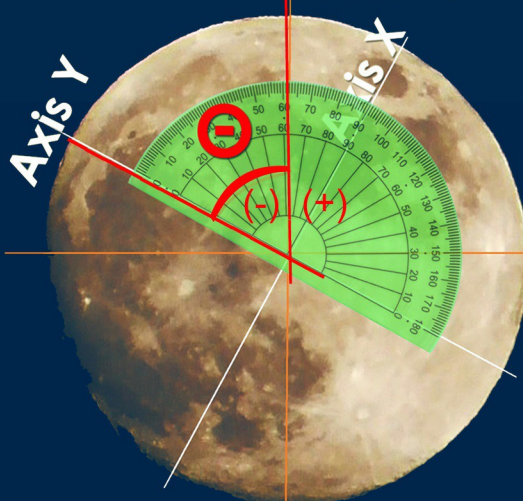
After that, we put the Horizon Line and the Vertical to the Horizon Line on the same image of the moon we can see these lines in orange.

Horizon Line

Axes of Moon's Phases

Axis Y is aligned with the Magnetic North

Vertical to Horizon Line



We measure the angle between the Vertical to the Horizon Line and the up side of Axis Y. Here with red, the angle θ .

Horizon Line

When the angle is on the left side is (-)
When the angle is on the right side is (+)

$\theta = - 63$ degrees \Rightarrow We look 63 Degrees East and 27 Degrees South

When we look at the Moon...



We look 63 Degrees East and 27 Degrees South

For Northern observers (than the moon's path) the (-) angle means East side and the (+) means West side, always in relation of difference with South.

For Southern observers this rule is opposite.

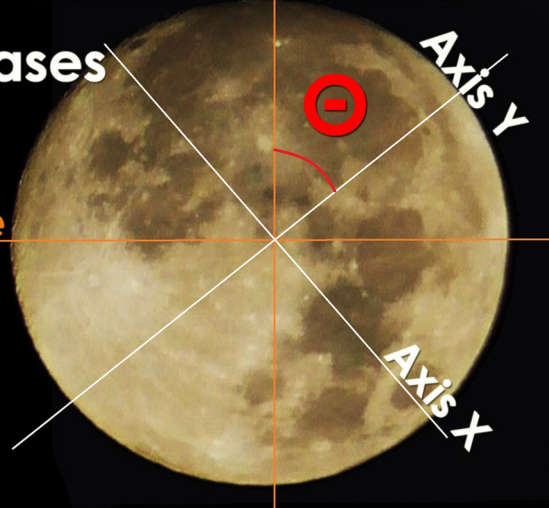
TIME: 20:30

TIME : 03:30

Axes of Moon's Phases

Horizon Line

Vertical to Horizon Line



First of all we find the Axes of Phases on the moon.
Here is with white , Axis X and Axis Y

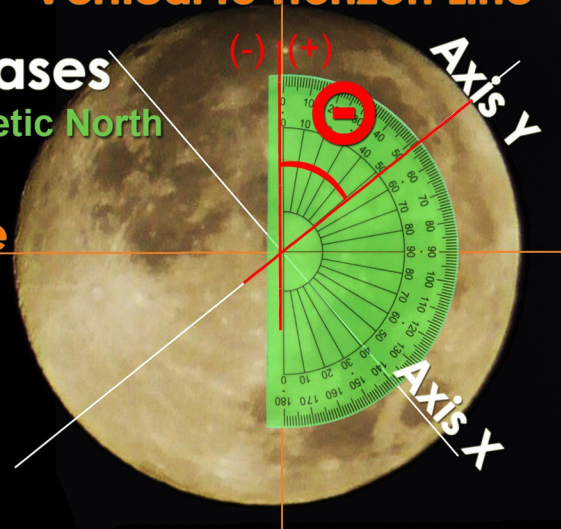
After that, we put the Horizon Line and the Vertical
to the Horizon Line on the same image of the moon
we can see these lines in orange.

Axes of Moon's Phases

Axis Y is aligned with the Magnetic North

Horizon Line

Vertical to Horizon Line



We measure the angle between the Vertical
to the Horizon Line and the up side of Axis Y.
Here with red, the angle θ .

$\ominus = +51$ Degrees \Rightarrow We look 51 Degrees West
and 39 Degrees South

When the angle is on the left side is (-)
When the angle is on the right side is (+)

For Northern than the moon's path observers
the (-) angle means East side and the (+)
means West side, always in relation of difference
with South.
For Southern observer this rule is opposite.

We look 51 Degrees West
and 39 Degrees South

TIME: 03:30

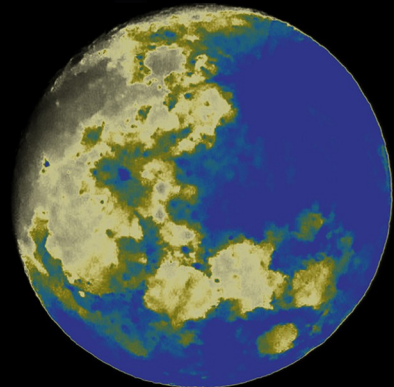
MOON ROTATION EXAMPLE CONCLUTION



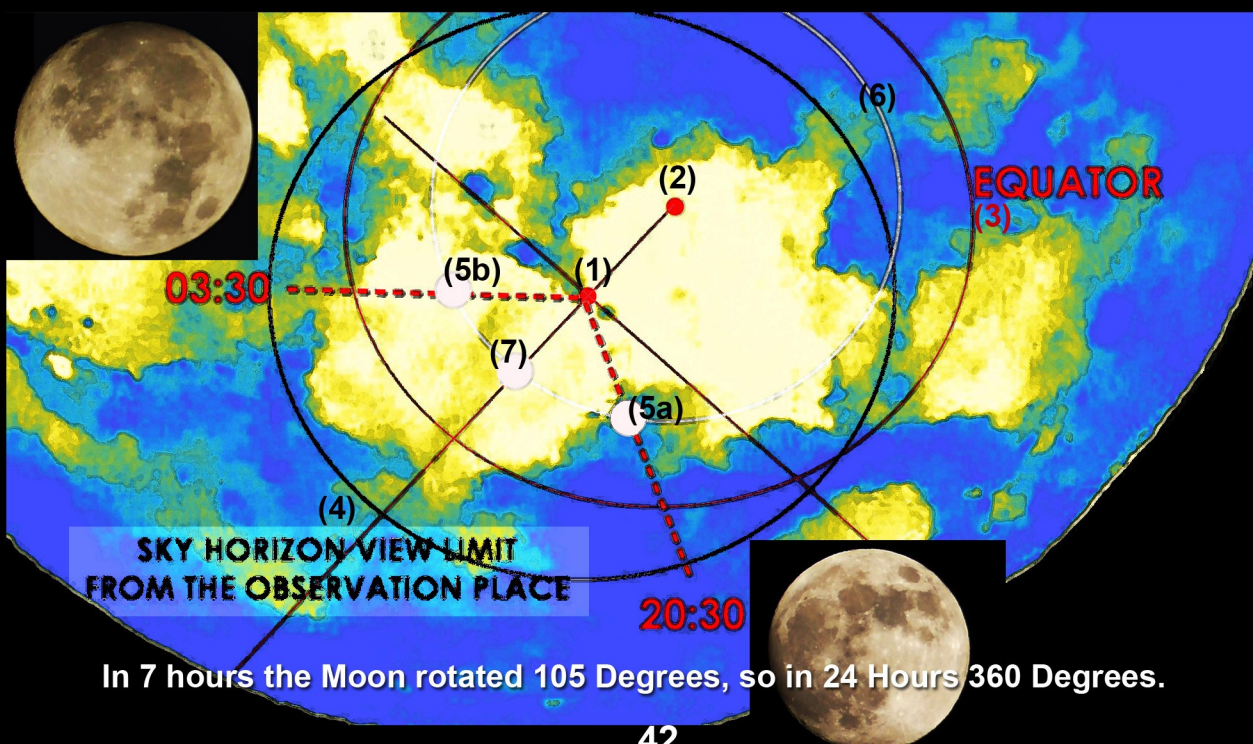
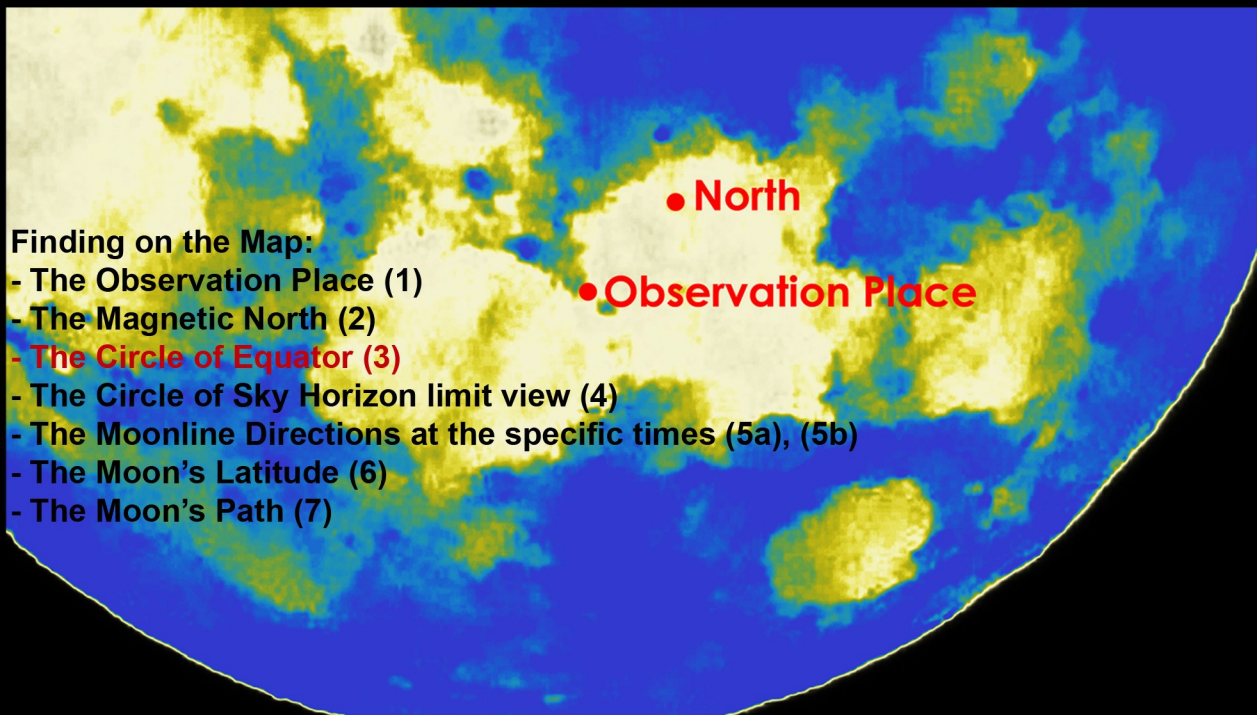
The Moon



The Moon - mirrored image



The Map of the Earth



SAME TIME MOON OBSERVATIONS

In this part of the book we will see examples of **same time moon observations** from **different places**.

We will use the rule of the axes of phases and using the moon like a compass, then using the moon like the earth's map we will find the places and the moonline directions for each place and observer.

Finally we will find the moon's and Sun's place on the map for every example.

Example 1

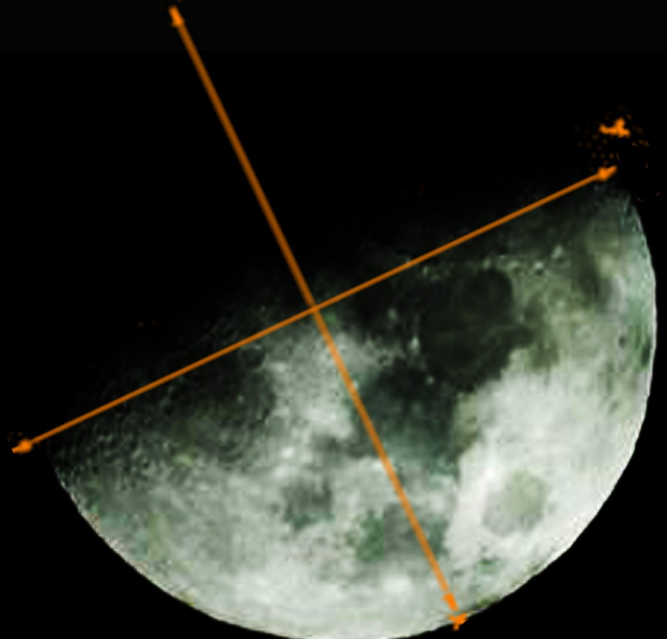
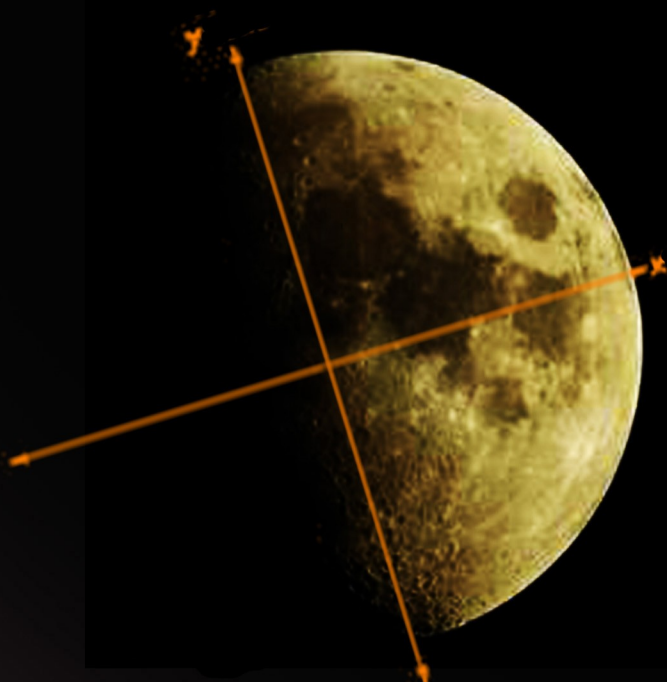
NEW JERSEY USA



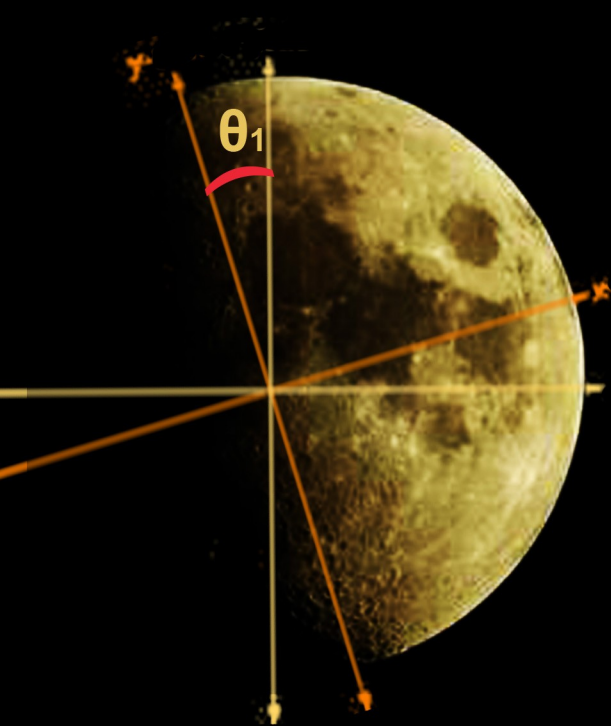
CROATIA



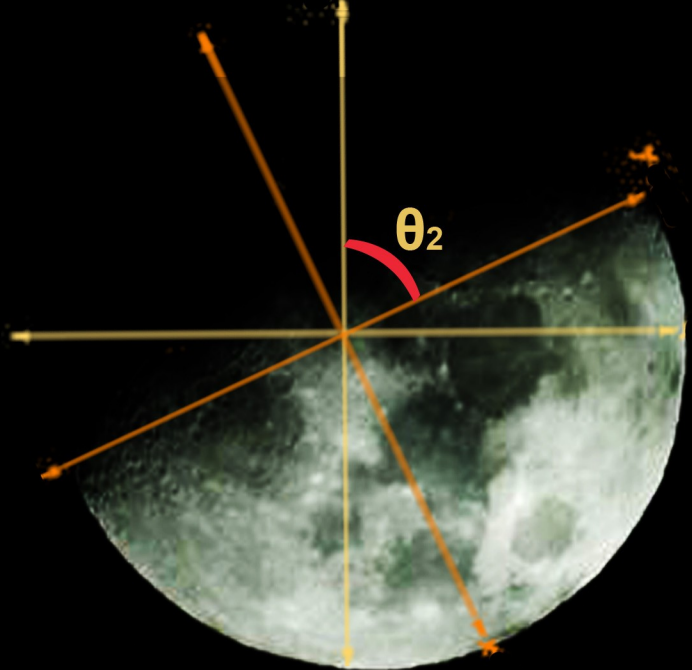
The axes of phases for every place is been shown below:



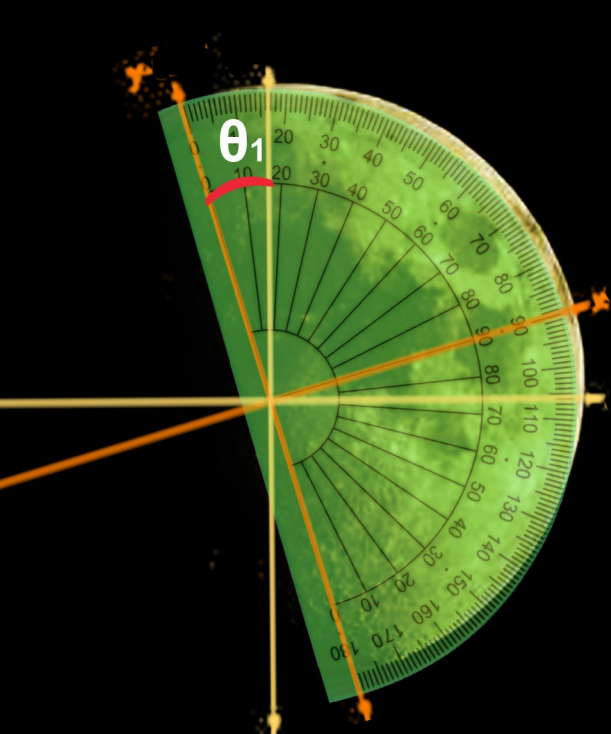
NEW JERSEY USA



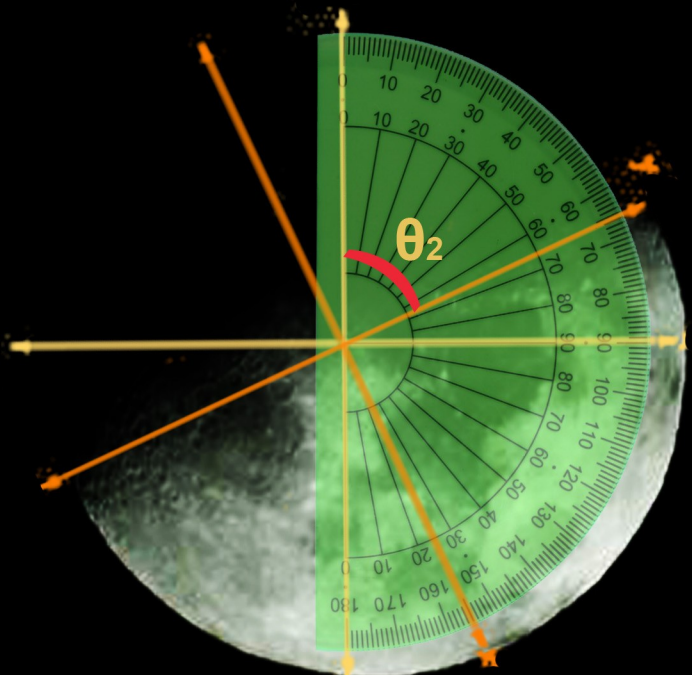
CROATIA



Measuring the angle θ .
It is the angle between the vertical to the horizon line and the axis Y, of the axes of phases. If it is left it is (-), if it is right it is (+).



$\theta_1 = -17$ Degrees



$\theta_2 = 66$ Degrees

NEW JERSEY USA

CROATIA



As we saw at the 2nd book this angle is equal with the angle of the difference from the South in Degrees if we are Northern than the moon's path or from the North if we are Southern. That happens because axis Y of the axis of phases is always aligned with the magnetic North.

PHOTO - MOON DIRECTION FOR EACH PLACE

South and 17 Degrees East

West and 24 Degrees South

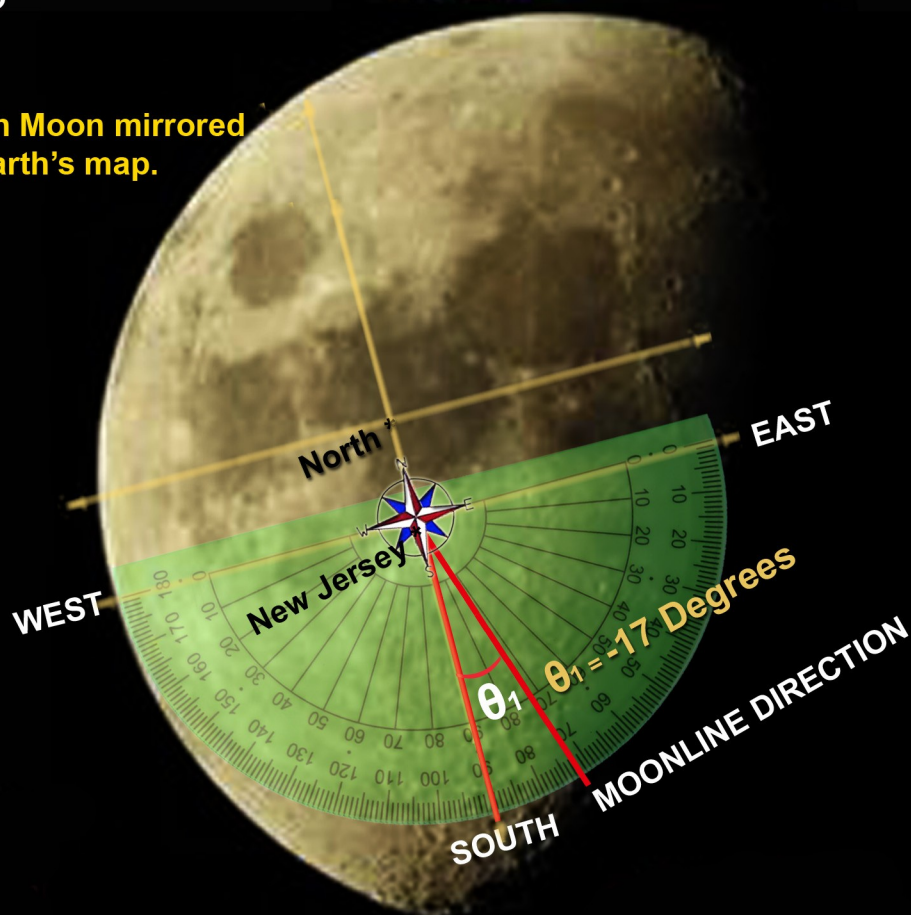
Now we have to find the photo places and the Magnetic North on the moon map and to find the directions that we found as moon directions for each place.

NEW JERSEY USA

We transfer all the data we have found so far and find the line that we see the moon on the image of the moon.



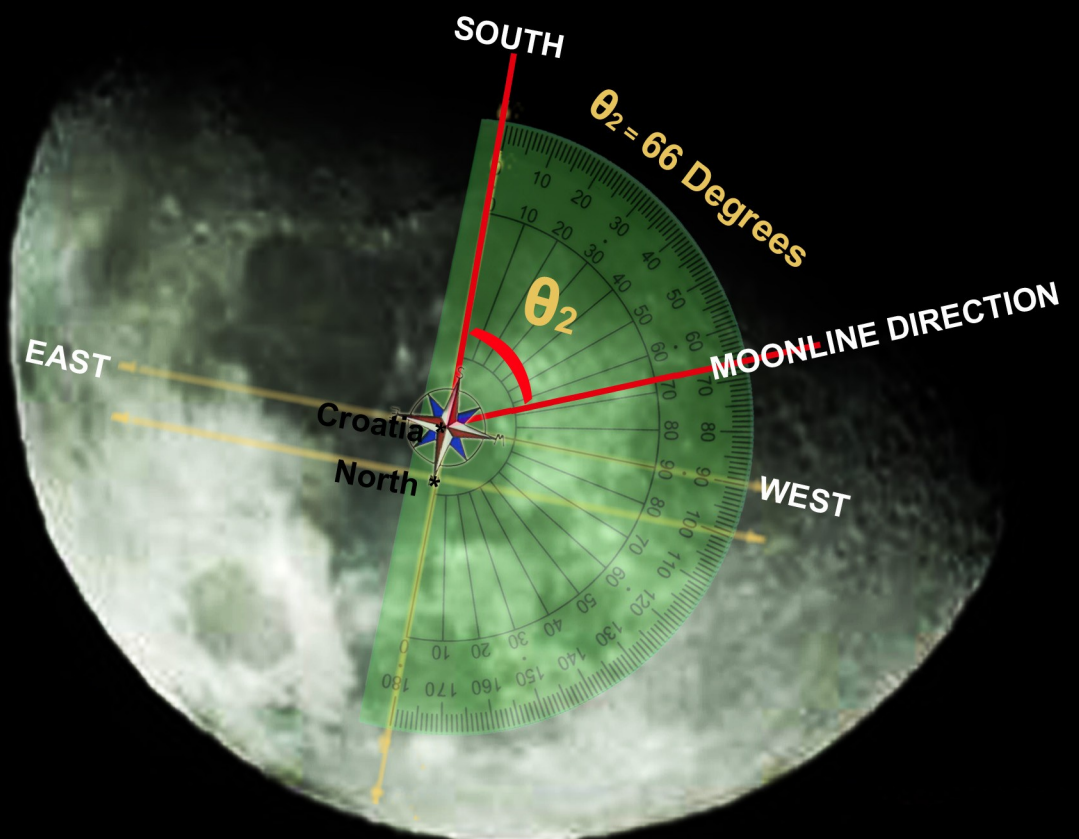
All data on Moon mirrored image - Earth's map.



MOONLINE DIRECTION



* Croatia

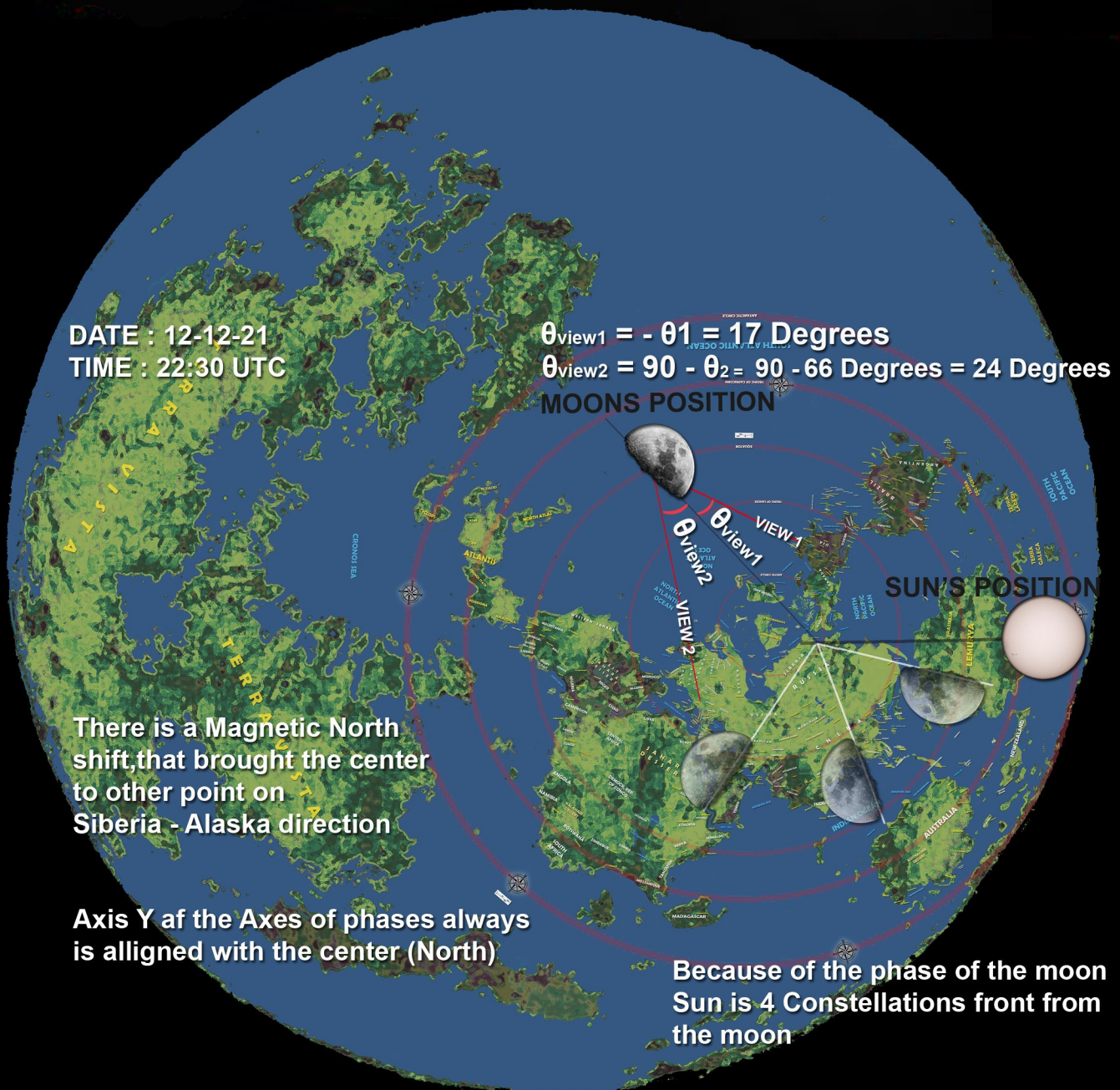


NEW JERSEY USA

$\theta_1 = -17$ Degrees

CROATIA

$\theta_2 = 66$ Degrees



Example 2

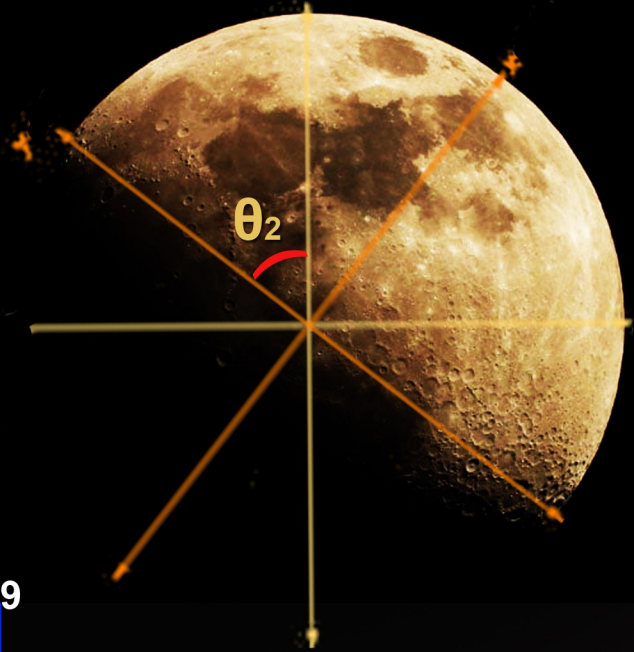
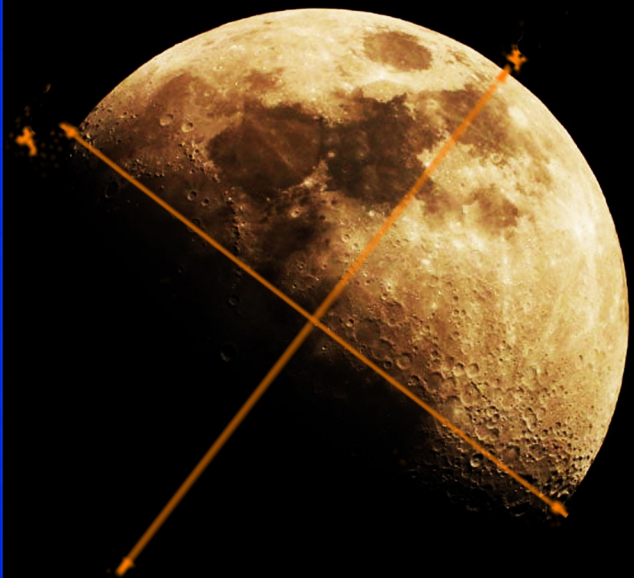
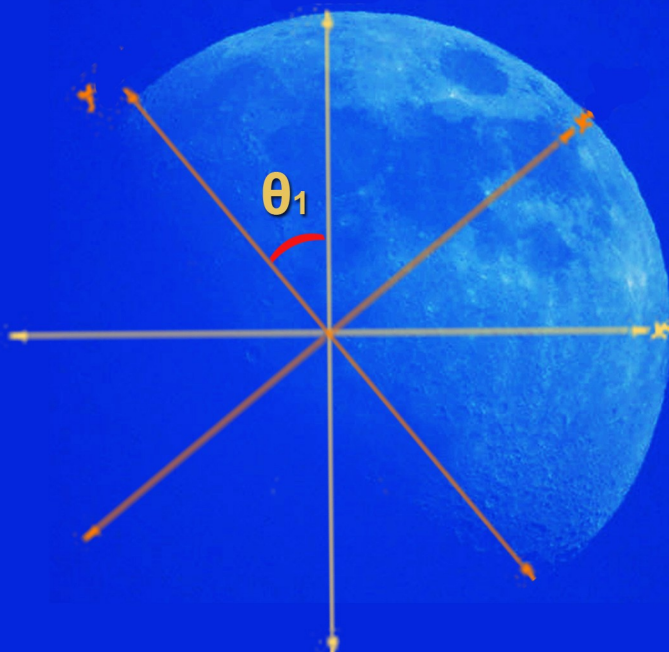
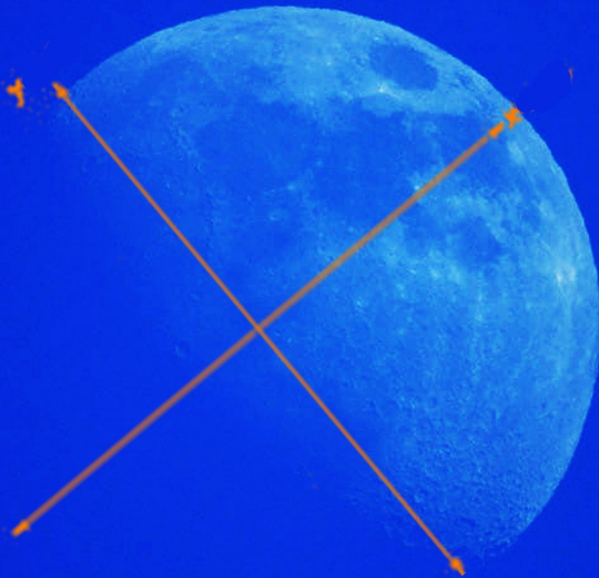
VENEZIA ITALY

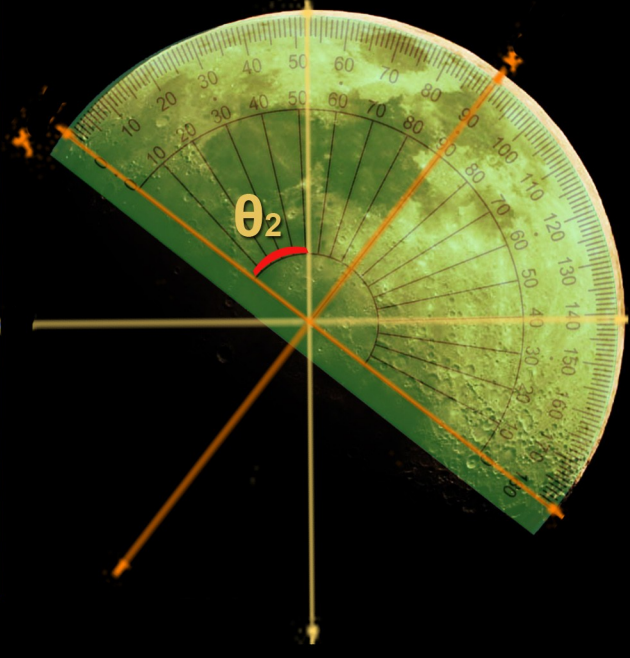
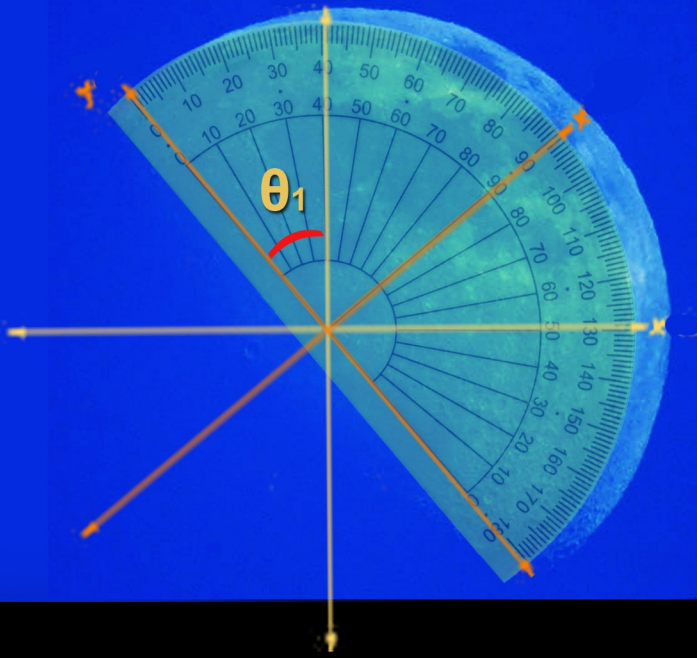


NEW DELHI INDIA



The axes of phases for every place is been shown below





Measuring the angle θ .
It is the angle between the vertical to the horizon line and the axis Y, of the axes of phases. If it is left it is (-), if it is right it is (+).

VENEZIA ITALY
 $\theta_1 = - 40$ Degrees

NEW DELHI INDIA
 $\theta_2 = - 52$ Degrees



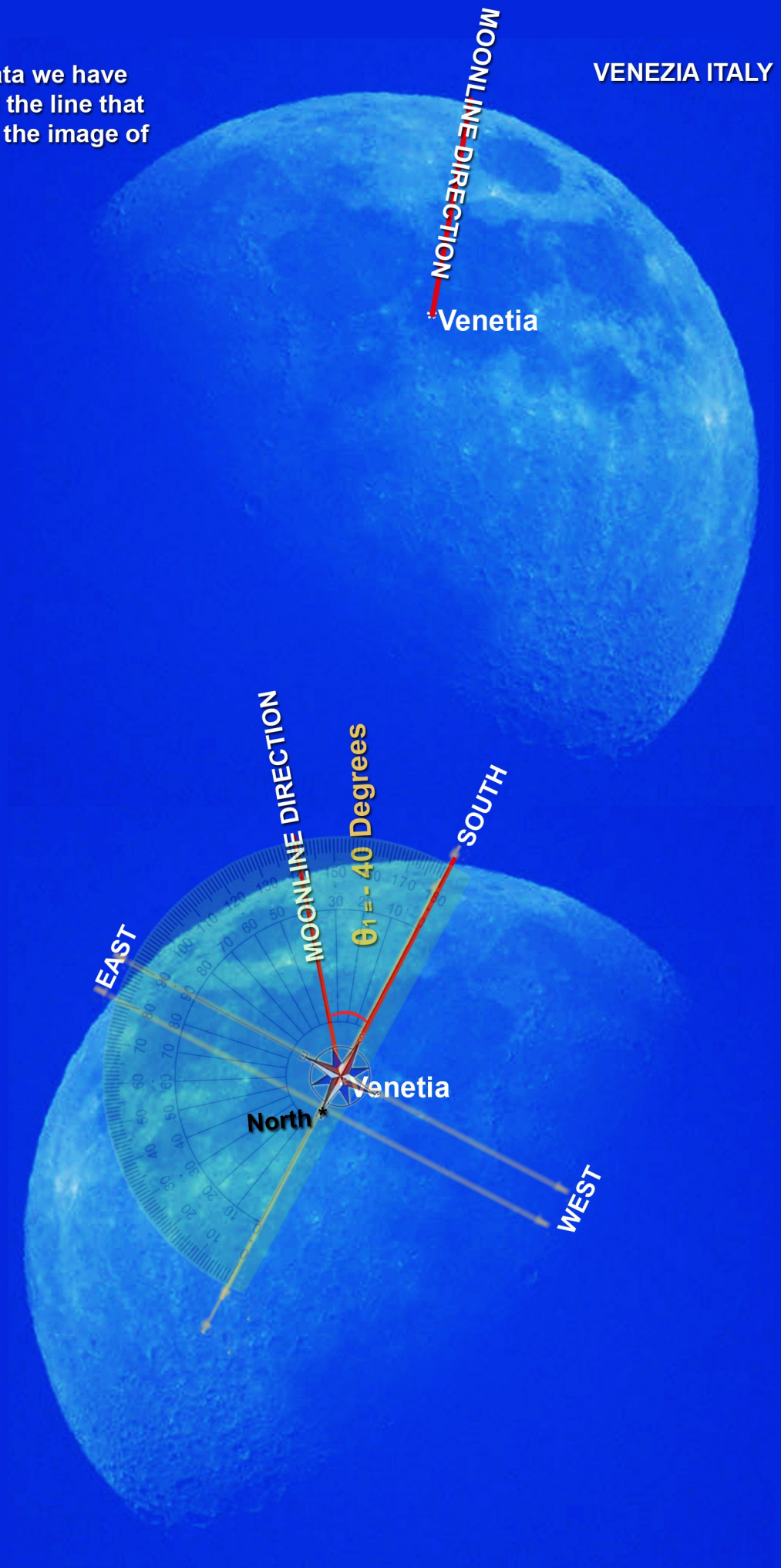
PHOTO - MOON DIRECTION FOR EACH PLACE

South and 40 Degrees East

South and 52 Degrees East

We transfer all the data we have found so far and find the line that we see the moon on the image of the moon.

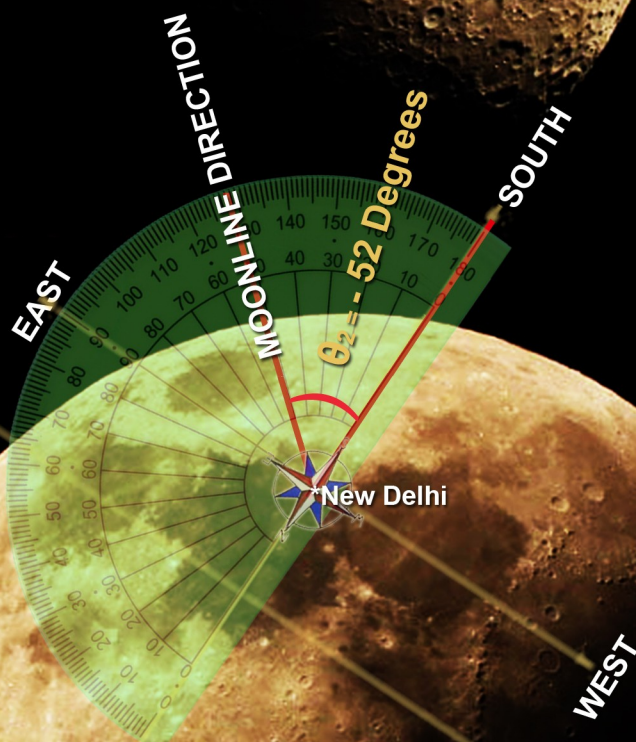
VENEZIA ITALY



NEW DELHI INDIA

MOONLINE DIRECTION

*New Delhi



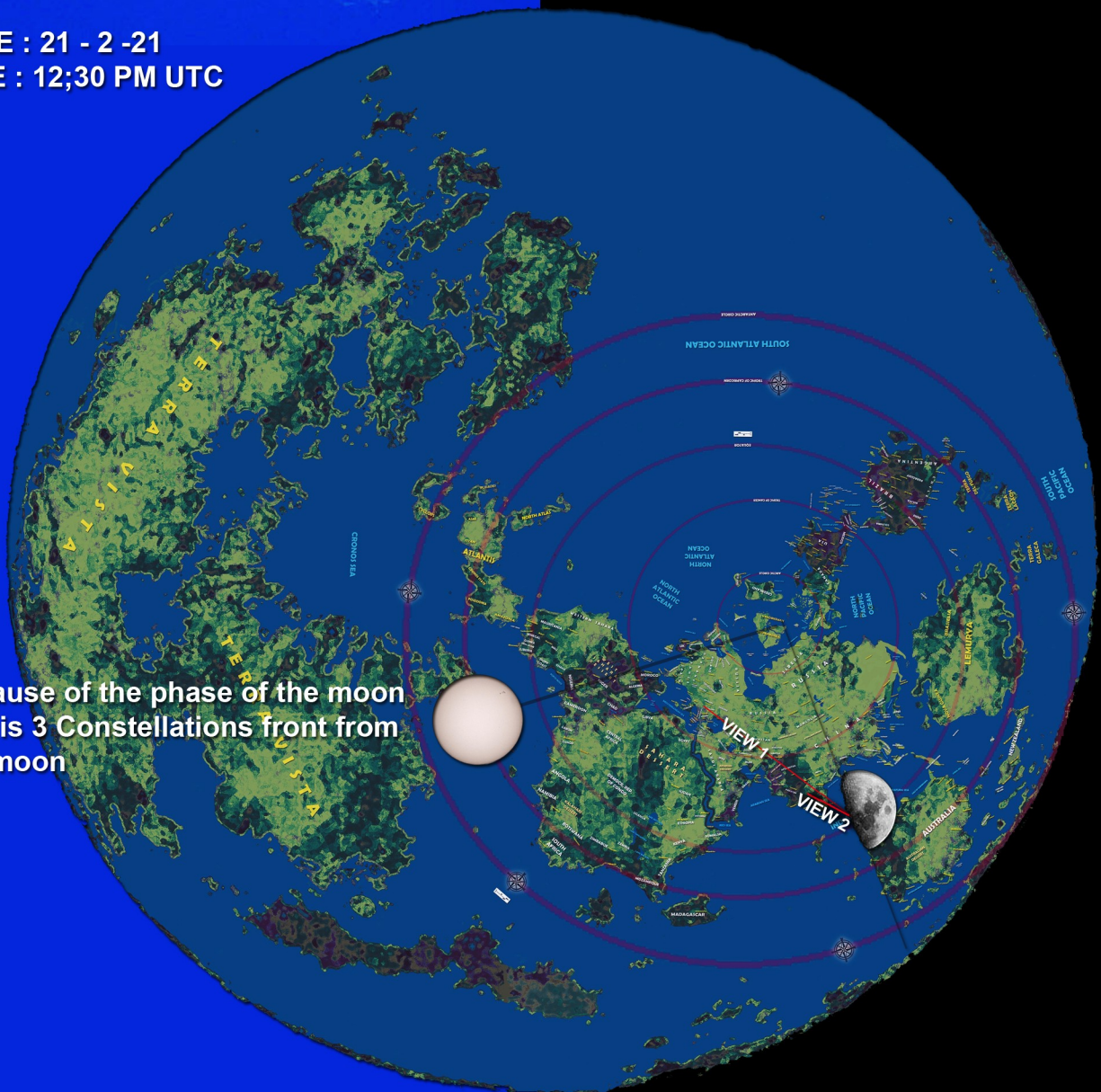
VENEZIA ITALY

NEW DELHI INDIA



DATE : 21 - 2 -21
TIME : 12;30 PM UTC

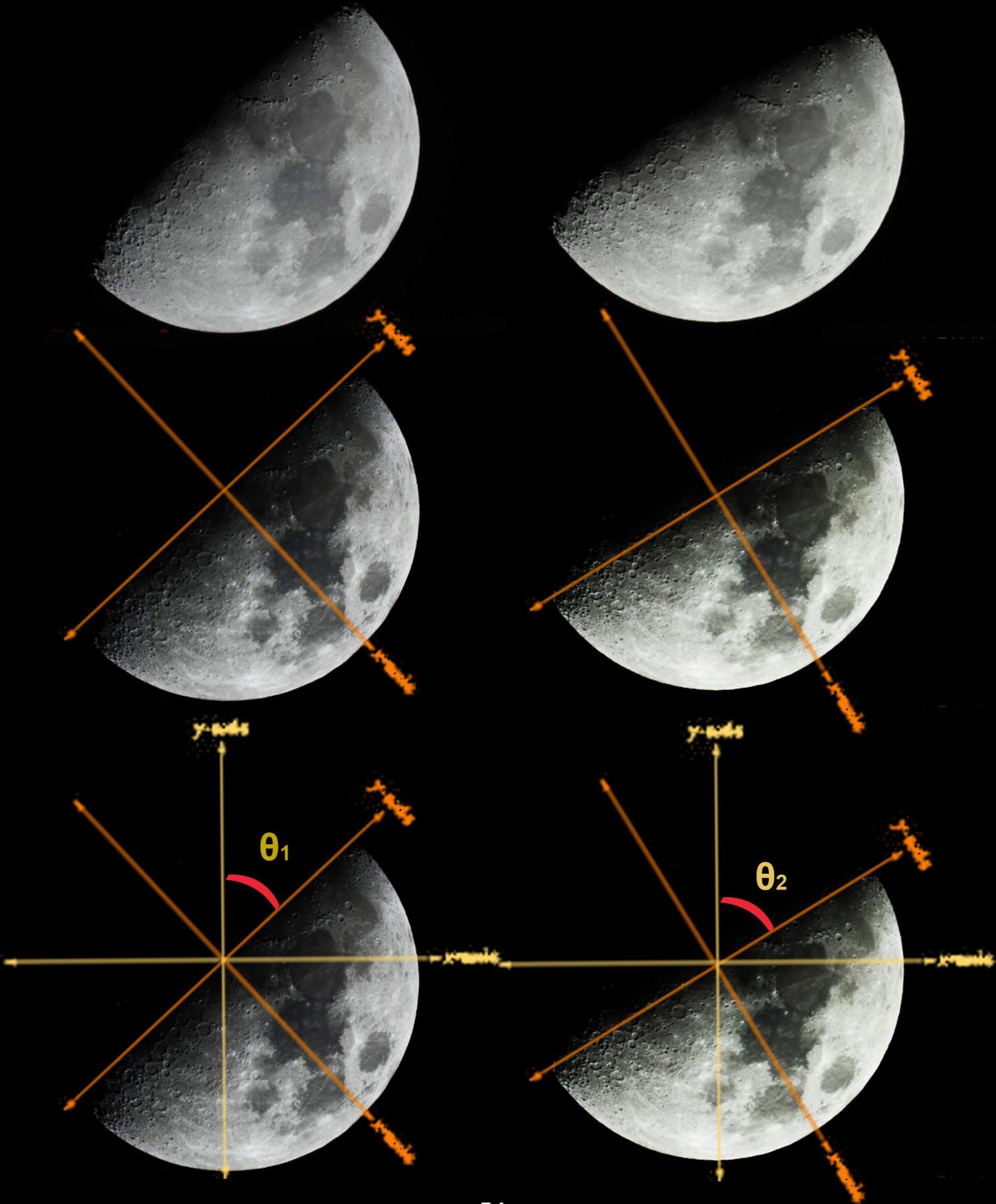
Because of the phase of the moon
Sun is 3 Constellations front from
the moon



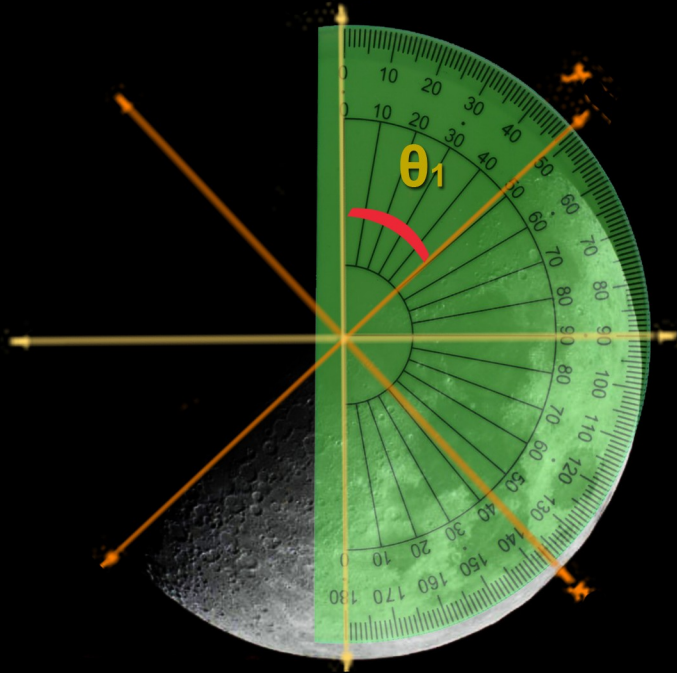
Example 3

LONDON ENGLAND

BELGRADE SERVIA



LONDON ENGLAND



$\theta_1 = 48$ Degrees

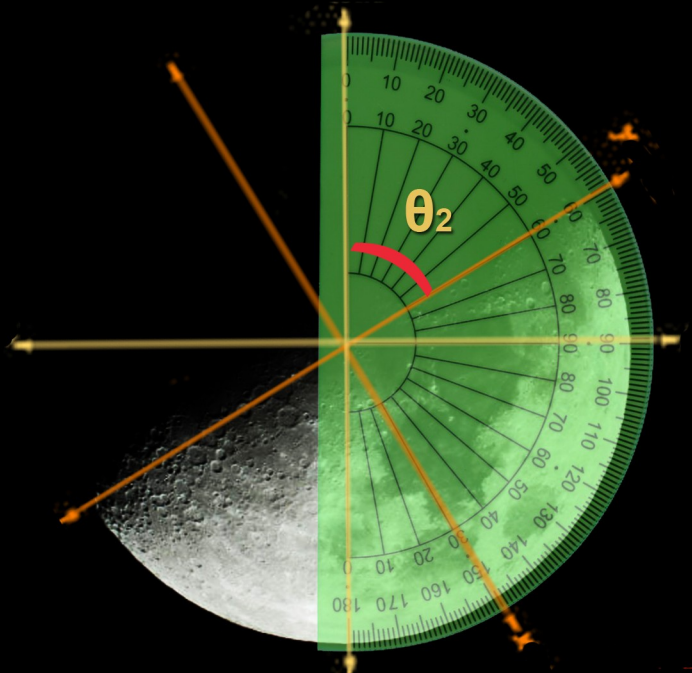


PHOTO - MOON DIRECTION FOR EACH PLACE



South and 48 Degrees West
LONDON ENGLAND

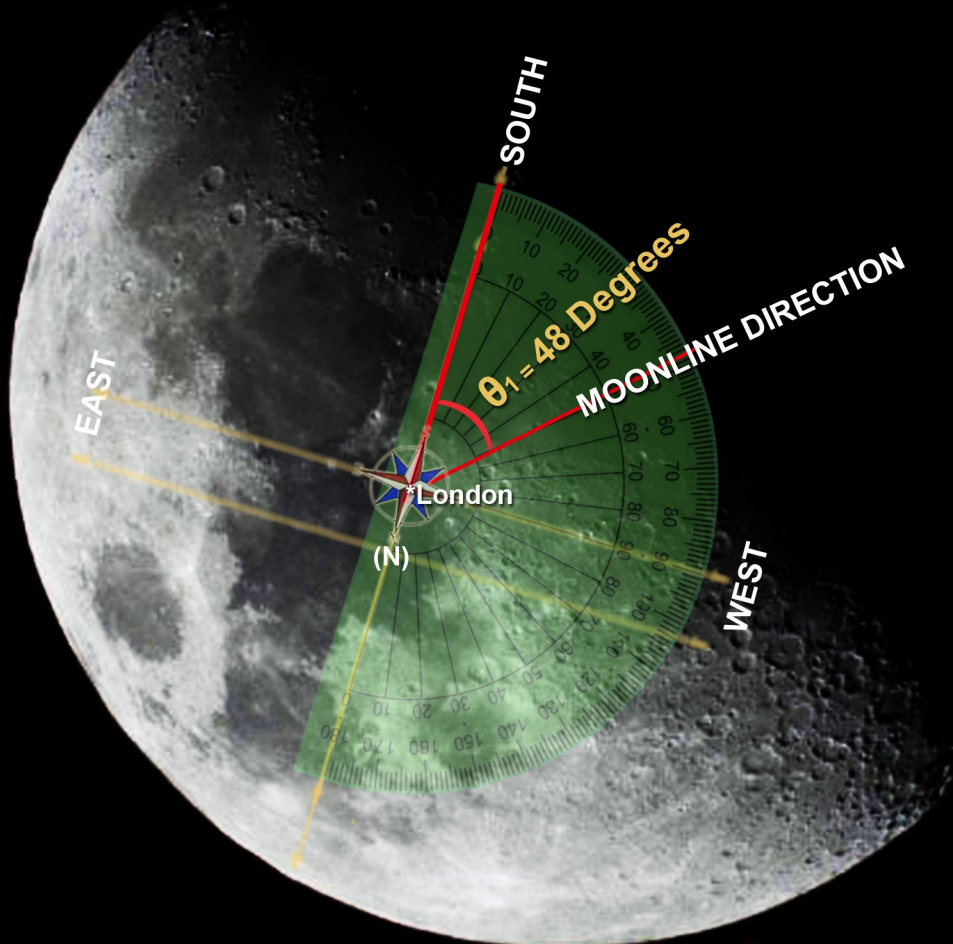
BELGRADE SERBIA

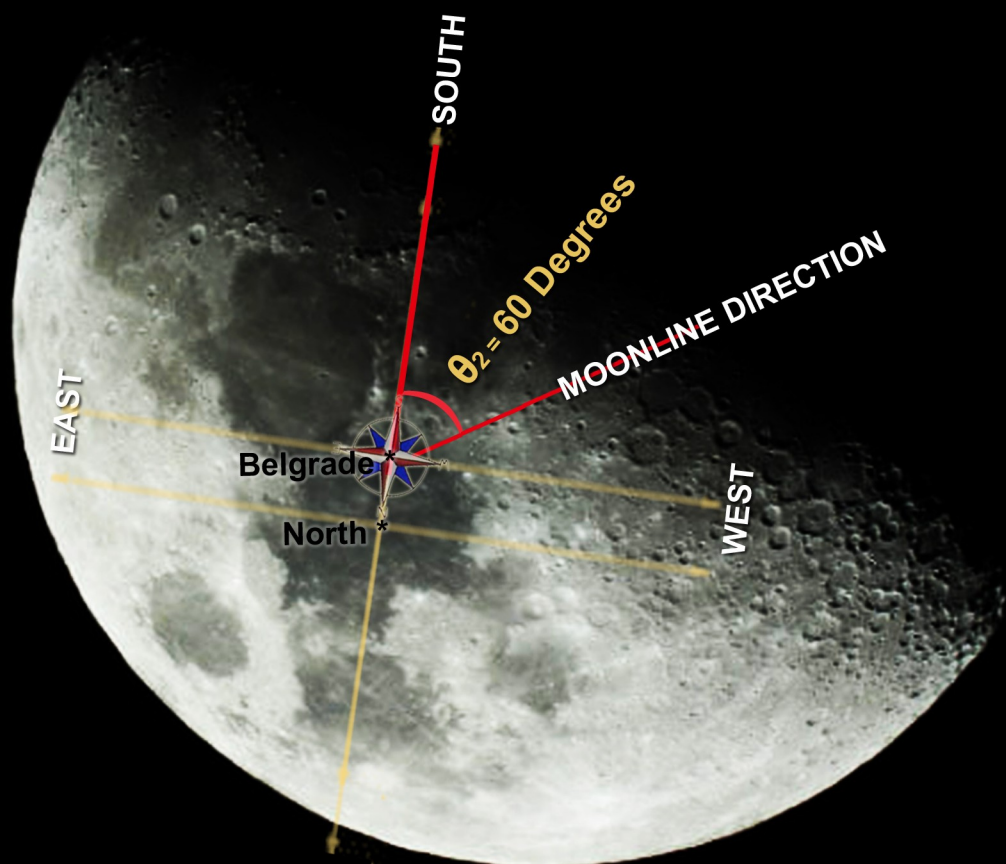


$\theta_2 = 60$ Degrees



South and 60 Degrees West
BELGRADE SERBIA



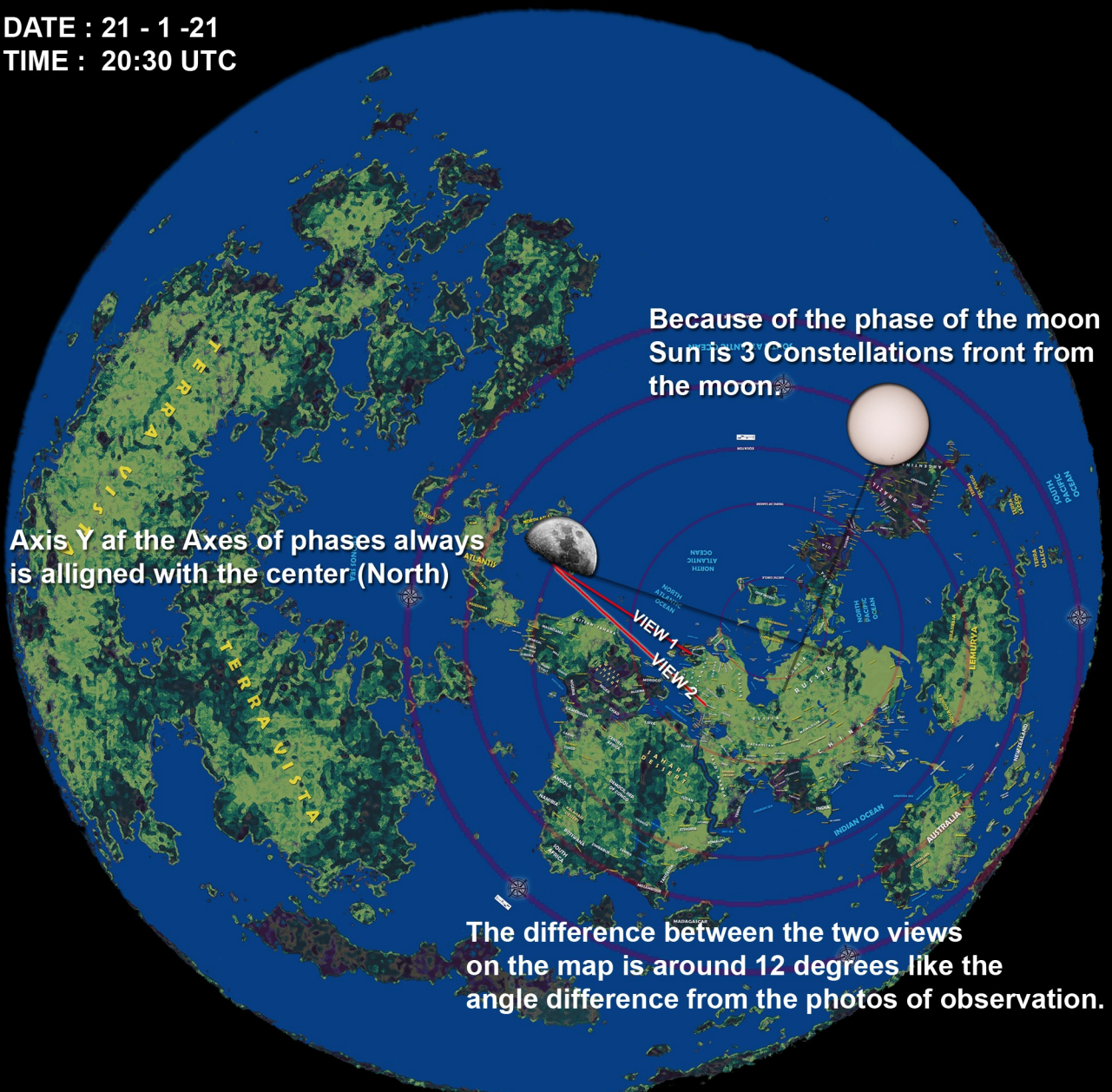


LONDON ENGLAND

BELGRADE SERVIA



DATE : 21 - 1 -21
TIME : 20:30 UTC

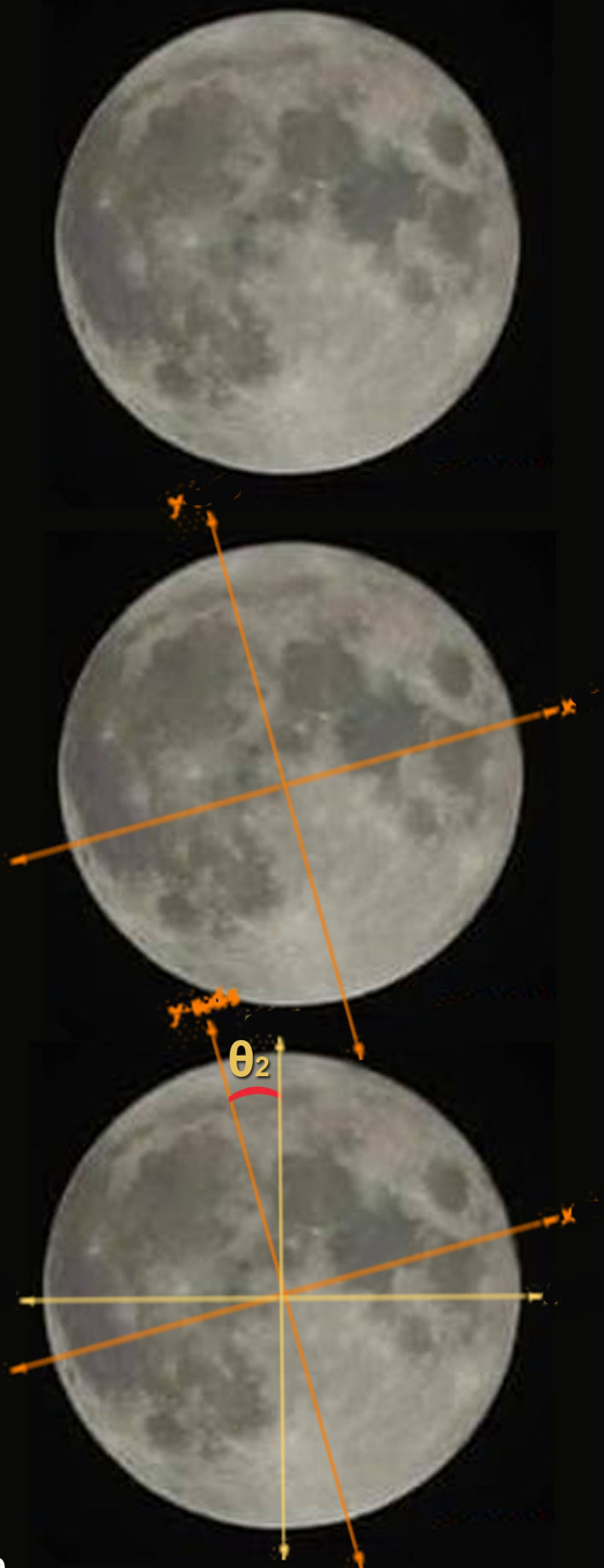


Example 4

BROOME AUSTRALIA

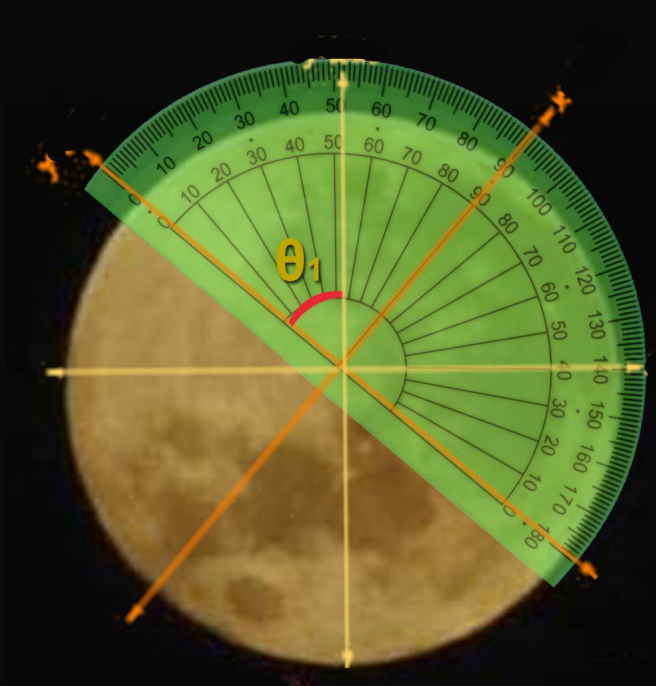


TYRANA ALBANIA

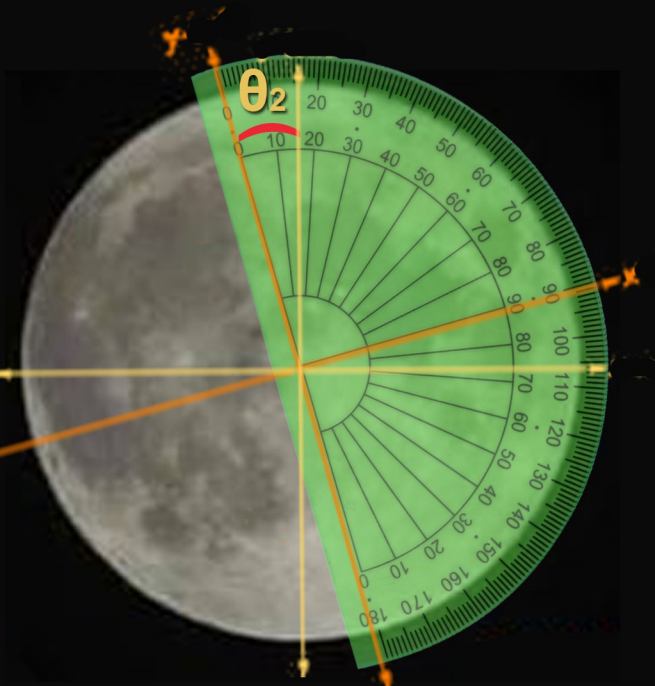


BROOME AUSTRALIA

TYRANA ALBANIA



$\theta_1 = - 51$ Degrees



$\theta_2 = -16$ Degrees

PHOTO - MOON DIRECTION FOR EACH PLACE

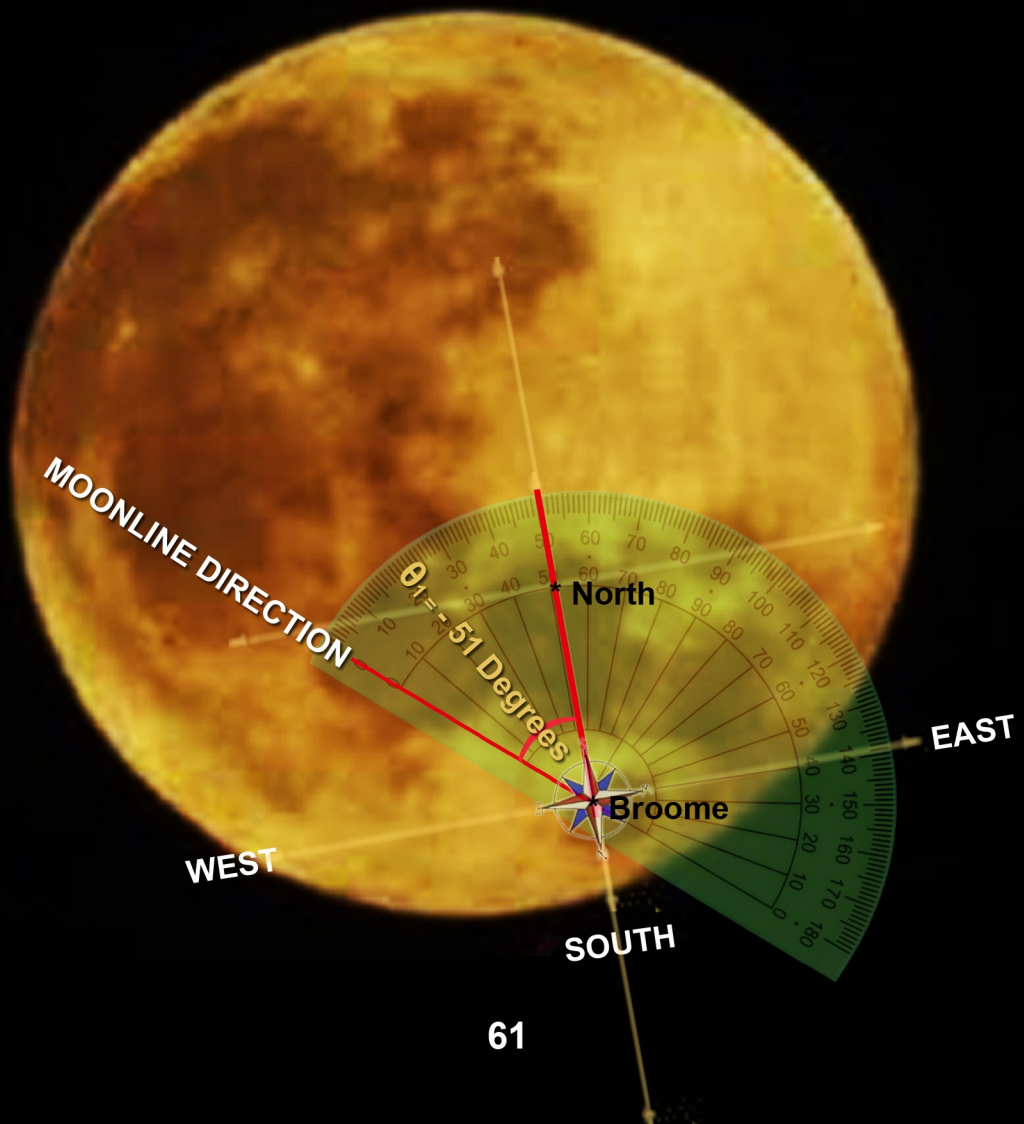


North and 51 Degrees West
BROOME AUSTRALIA

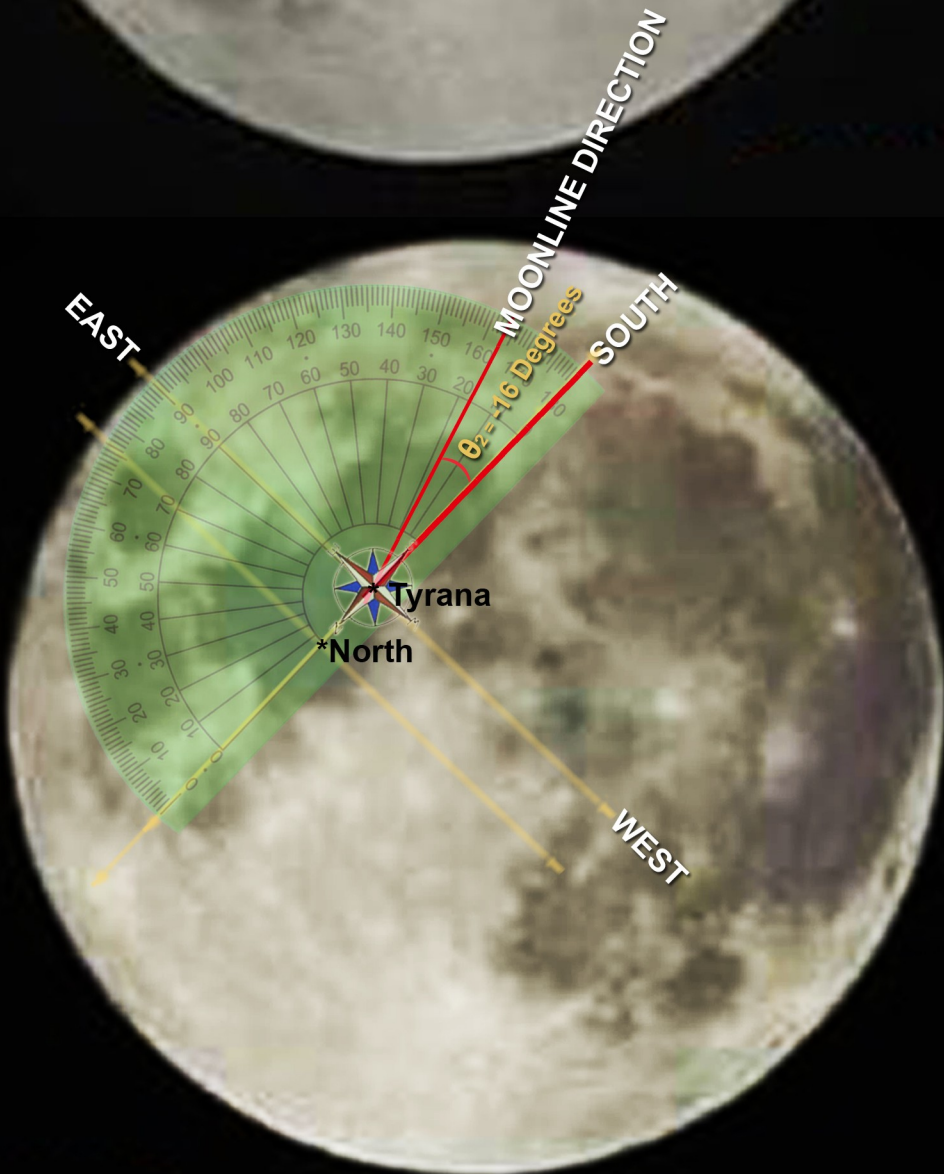


South and 60 Degrees East
TYRANA ALBANIA

BROOME AUSTRALIA

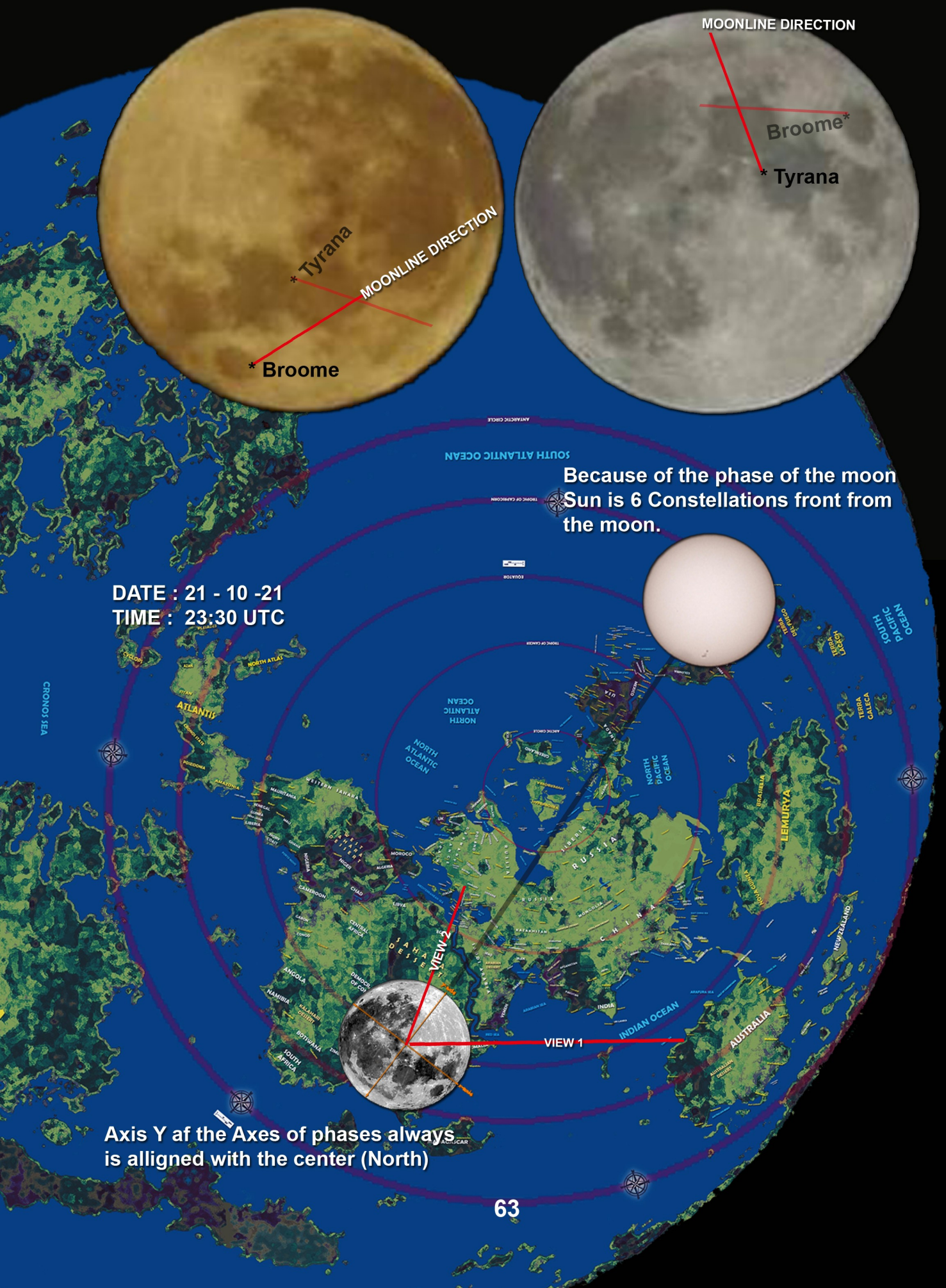


TYRANA ALBANIA



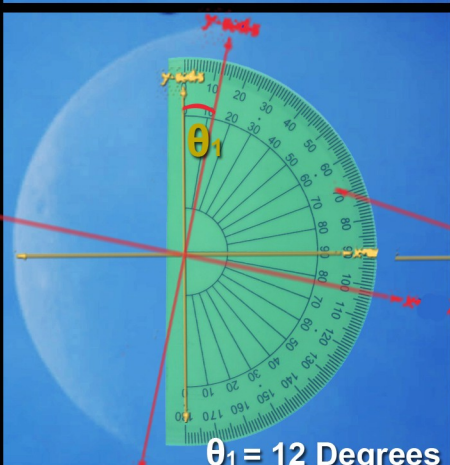
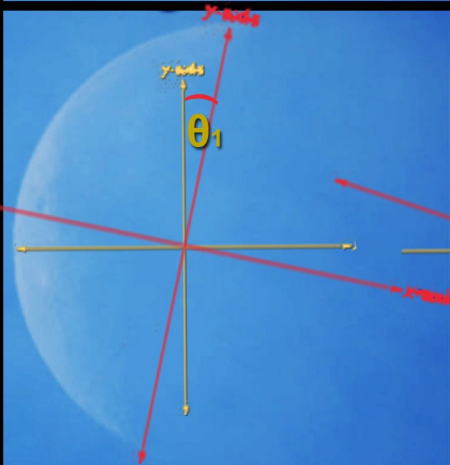
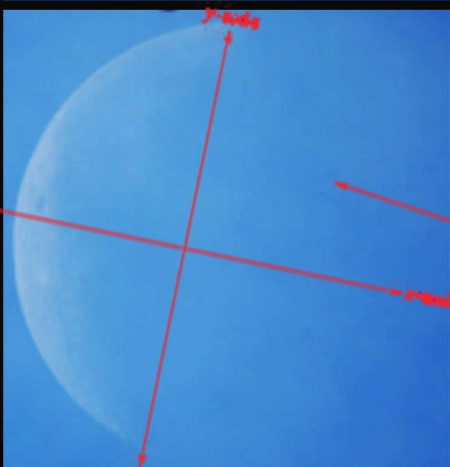
BROOME AUSTRALIA

TYRANA ALBANIA

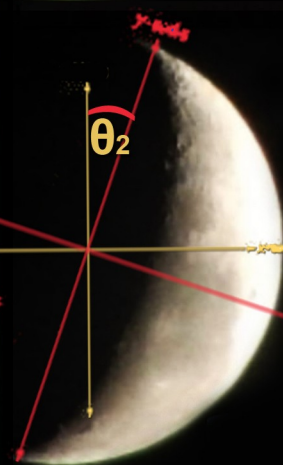


Example 5

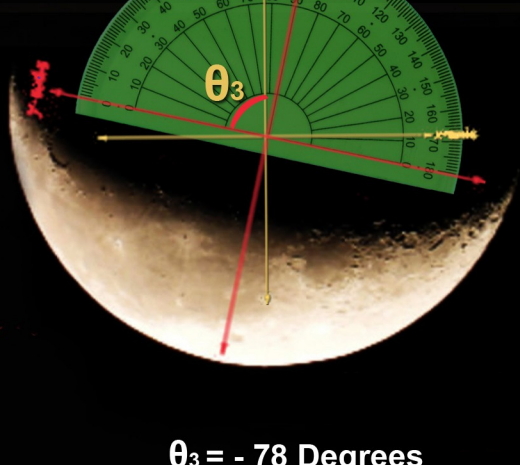
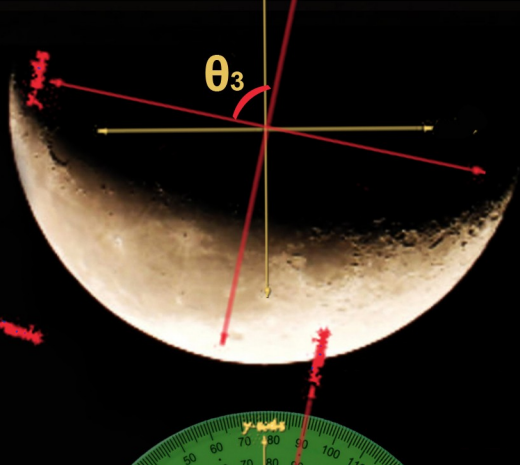
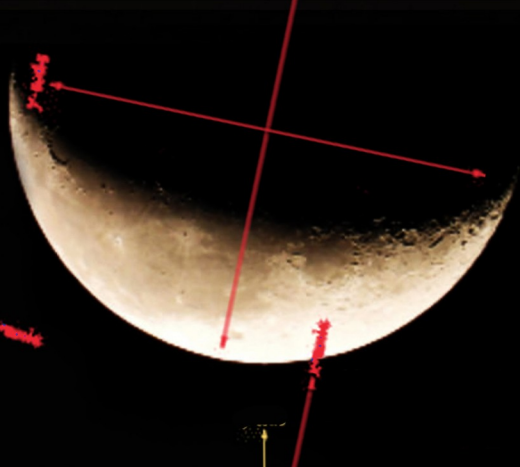
ZAGREP CROATIA



MENDOZA ARGENTINA



LEXINGTON USA



ZAGREP CROATIA



$\theta_1 = 12$ Degrees

MENDOZA ARGENTINA



$\theta_2 = 20$ Degrees

LEXINGTON USA



$\theta_3 = -78$ Degrees



ZAGREP CROATIA



MENDOZA ARGENTINA



LEXINGTON USA

Having left the most difficult example as the last one we have to make some remarks.

In our example the phase of the moon is in the 3rd quarter going to the new moon. As we have seen when the moon is in the phases that it is disappearing, the known world goes out.

After the 3rd quarter only Terra Vista is visible.

The moon in our example almost goes extinct while the Terra Vista is barely visible.

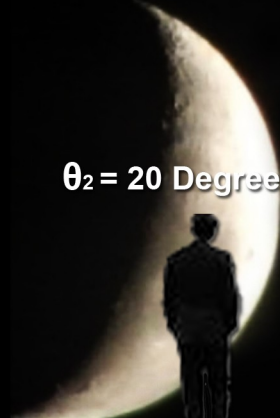
For places south of the moon, the phase axis rule is reversed.

Instead of south we have north and instead west we have east and the opposite..



$\theta_1 = 12$ Degrees

North and 12 Degrees West



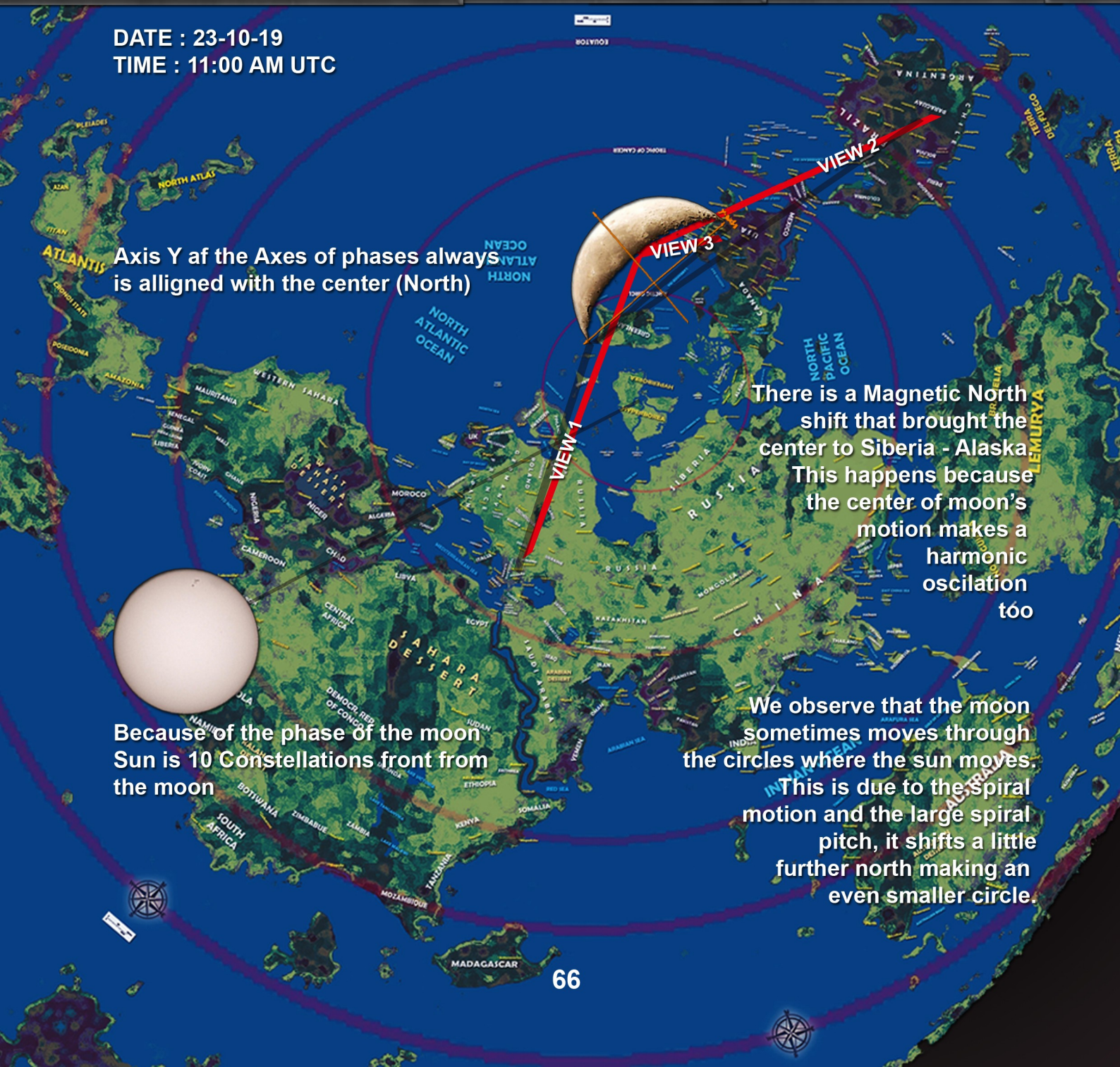
$\theta_2 = 20$ Degrees

North and 20 Degrees East



$\theta_3 = -78$ Degrees

South and 12 Degrees East





ZODIAC ON
CONSTELLATION
CIRCLE



We flip the constellation - zodiac circle and put it on the World Map by plasma moon. In this way we can find the place that Magnetic North is in the same place with the center of constellation circle.



[illegible]

PLANETS AS AERTHERIAL FIELDS



URANUS



SATURN



JUPITER



MARS



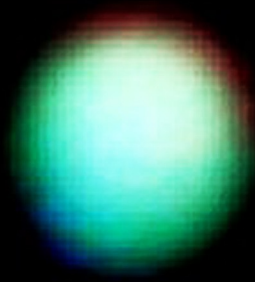
VENUS



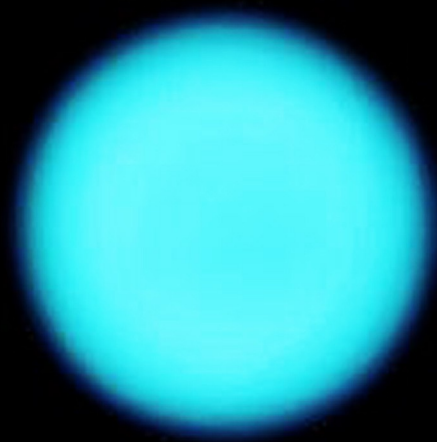
MERCURY

Each field reflects its cosmic energy on its ceiling where it is visible. Each outer field contains its other means under certain conditions.

OURANOS AETHERIAL FIELD



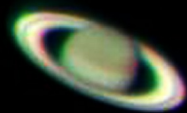
Uranus is the outermost and largest aetherial toroidal field in which there are all the other aetherial fields, what we call planets. What we see is the imprint of all the fields that make up the field of Ouranus, above, on the Uranus field's ceiling that is the last, known as the 7th ceiling.



SATURN AETHERIAL FIELD



Saturn (Cronos) is an Aetherial Field that includes more Aetherial Fields under specific circumstances. Saturn Aetherial Field gives an imprint it's toroidal field ceiling and that is what we see. Saturn Field includes Jupiter field with 4 energy satellites.



The rings of Saturn are the aetherial imprints of Jupiter satellites on Saturn's field ceiling. Inside the rings of Saturn is Jupiter imprint on Saturn field ceiling. This energy aetherial imprint happens on the 6th ceiling.



JUPITER AETHERIAL FIELD

Jupiter is an Aetherial Field that includes more Aetherial Fields under specific circumstances.

Jupiter and its energy satellites are included in Saturn Aetherial Field. Jupiter's satellites give their imprint on Jupiter Field ceiling.

We can see Jupiter's satellites like Saturn rings, one field ceiling above, on Saturn Field ceiling like the Rings of Saturn.

(Like a photo of Jupiter with its satellites with open aperture)

On the 6th ceiling we can see them like a ring and on the 5th ceiling like satellites.

Jupiter Aetherial Field gives an imprint to its toroidal field ceiling and that is what we see.

Jupiter Field also includes Mars Aethereal Field under specific circumstances and we can see it like a red dot making circles inside the Jupiter field on a level.

This imprint happens on the 5th ceiling.

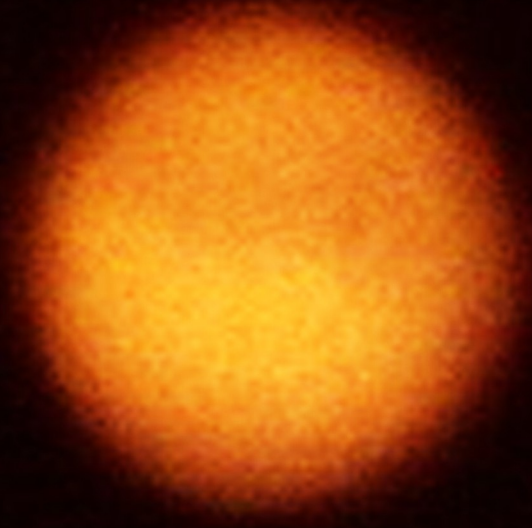


MARS AETHERIAL FIELD



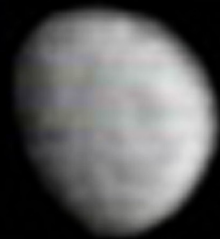
The aetherial toroidal field of Mars is contained within the much larger field of Jupiter under certain conditions.

It is the red spot contained in Jupiters and can be seen in the imprint of Jupiter on the 5th ceiling. The field of Mars that contains Venus and Mecury fields is reflected on its ceiling of this field on the 4th ceiling.



VENUS AETHERIAL FIELD

The aetherial field of Venus is included
with that of Mercury within the aetherial
field of Mars.
The imprint of this field is on the 3rd ceiling.



MERCURY AETHERIAL FIELD



The aetherial field of Mercury is included with that of Venus within the aetherial field of Mars.

The imprint of this field is made on the 2nd ceiling.



ANTIKYTHERA MECHANISM

back side

The Antikythera mechanism was held in a wooden box with approximate dimensions of 340 x 180 x 90 mm.

It was covered with bronze plates on the front and back containing inscriptions describing the geocentric cosmology that the device simulates.

The Parapegma (star calendar) inscriptions above and below the central dials listed the dates of arrival and departure of the stars.

The center display consisted of little spheres representing the Sun, the Moon, and the planets.

Their orbital distances were indicated by the spheres radial positions on pointer pins.

The revolving pointers traversed the outer graduated rings representing the zodiac and the months of the Egyptian calendar.

In this way, the positions of the toroid fields - one inside the other (planets) and the aetherial reflections of great depths and energy spots (sea of stars - constellations) could be determined at specific times of the year.

The entire mechanism was hand-operated by turning a crank located on the side of the box.

This input drove the complex gearing system located within.

Constructed with an impressive degree of engineering precision, the mechanism was comprised of some 40 gears ranging in thickness from just 1.0 mm to 2.7 mm. Gears were stacked in layers, with the gaps between them measuring only 1.4 mm per gear.

This arrangement of gears performed the computations that calculated each of the outputs displayed on the dials.

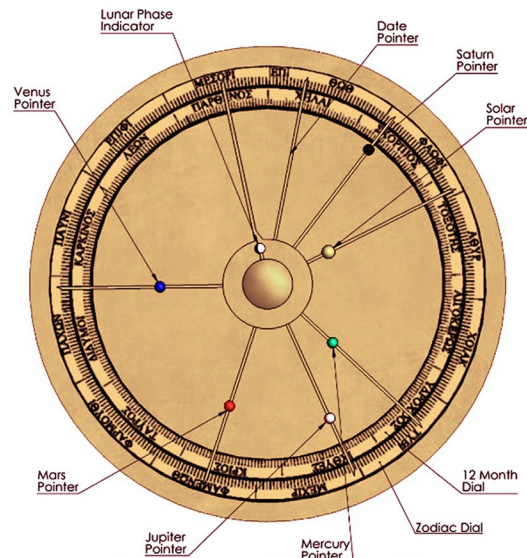


DISPLAYS

FRONT DISPLAY

The front display shows:

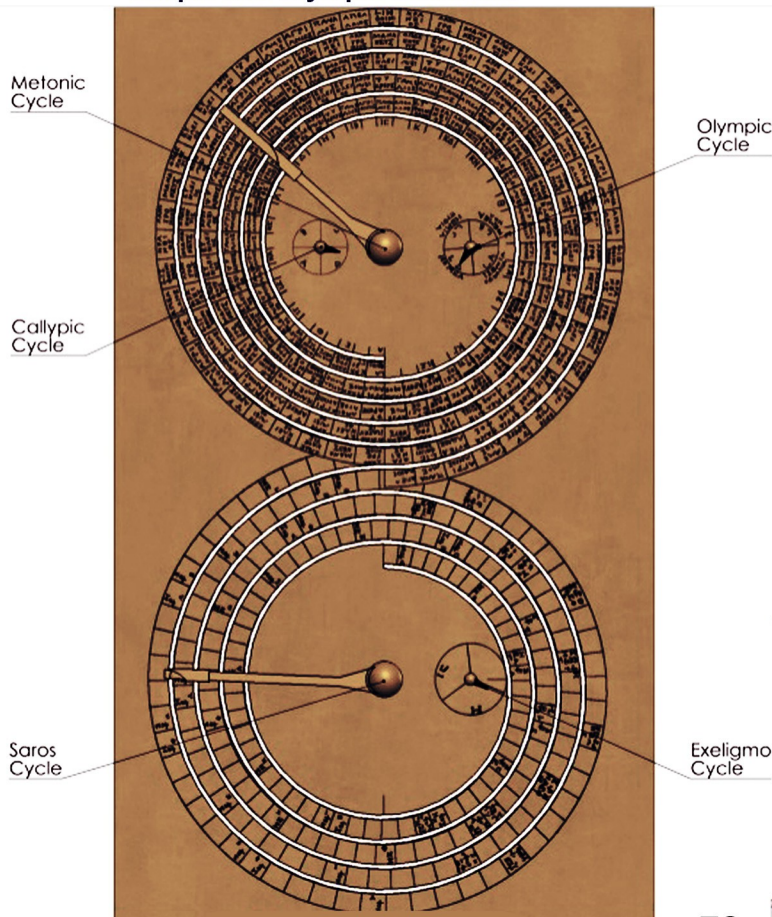
- The Sun's position
- The Moon's phase and position
- The Constellation Circle position
- Planets Position
- Month and Date
- Sun Calendar



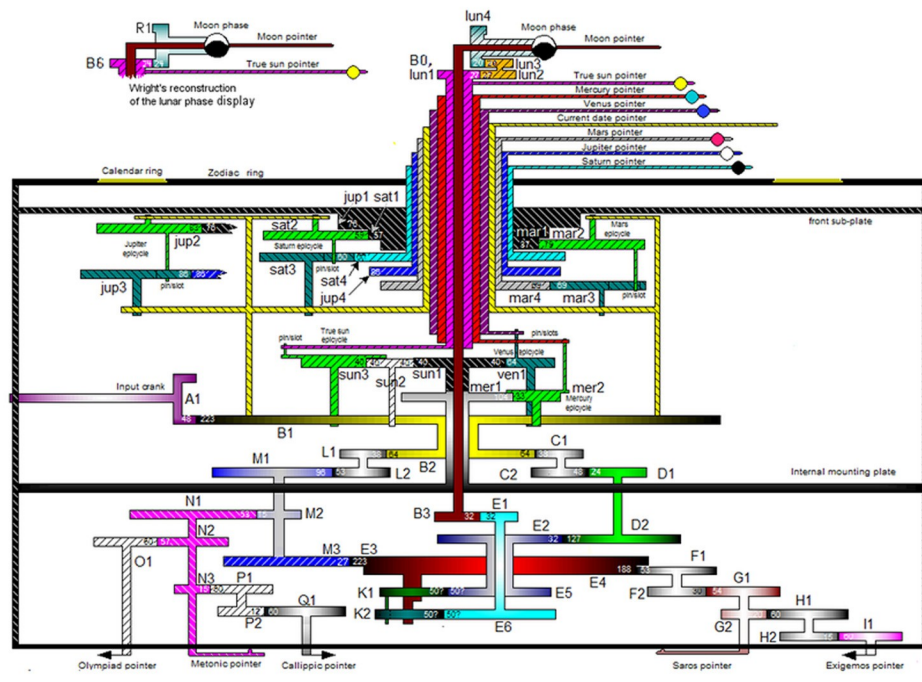
BACK DISPLAY

The back display shows:

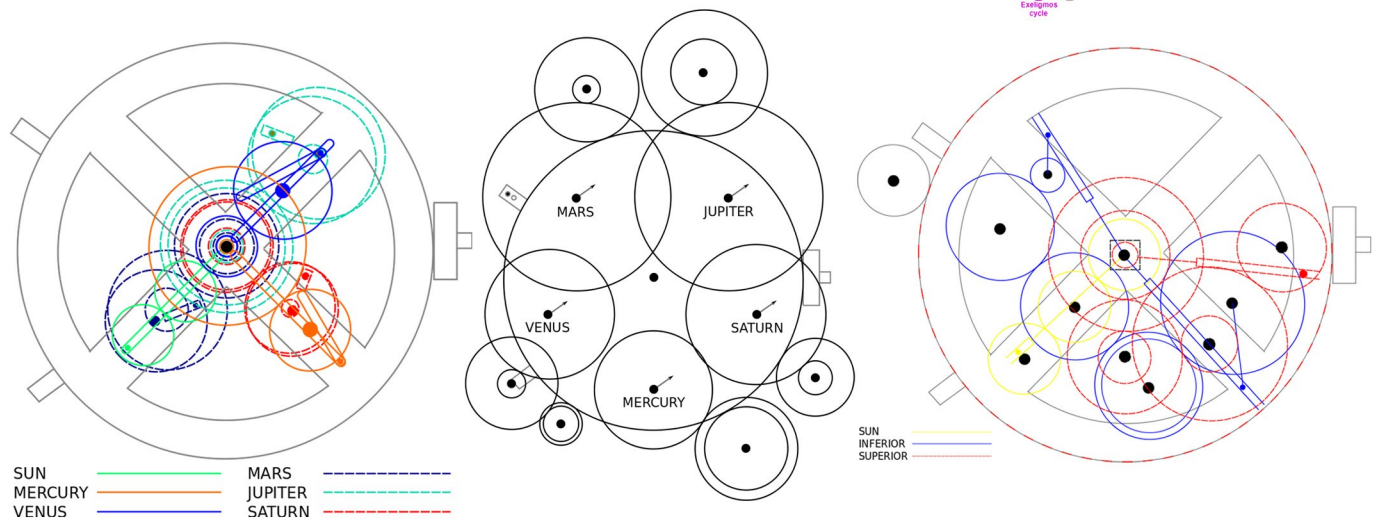
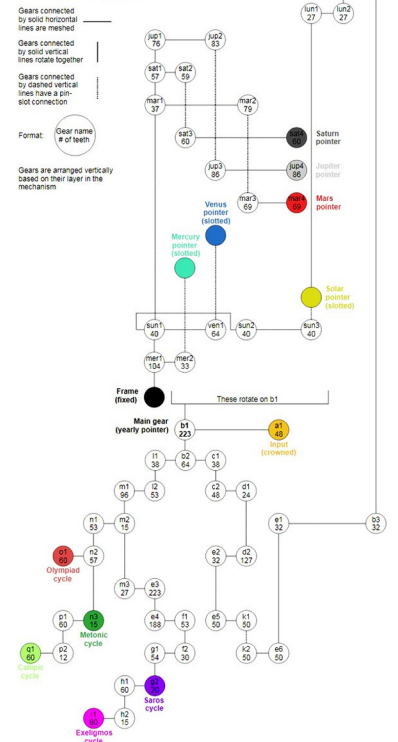
- The Lunar Calendar
- Sun and Moon Eclipses
- Calipic and Olympic Calendars



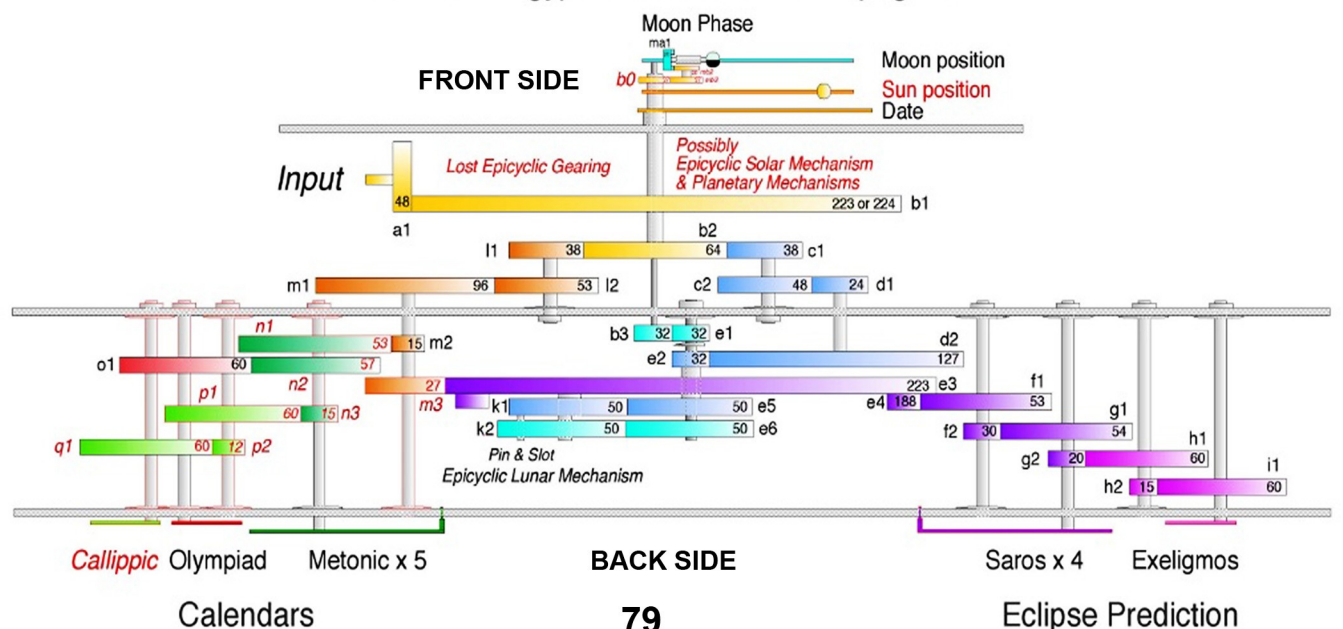
MECHANICAL ELEMENTS



Gearing relationships of the Antikythera Mechanism



Zodiac • Egyptian Calendar • Parapegma





FRONT FACE

The front dial has two concentric circular scales.

The inner scale marks the Greek signs of the Zodiac, with division in degrees.

The outer scale, which is a moveable ring that sits flush with the surface and runs in a channel, is marked off with what appear to be days and has a series of corresponding holes beneath the ring in the channel.

This outer ring has been presumed to represent the 365,25-day cycle.

The dials are not believed to reflect the proposed leap day, but the outer calendar dial may be moved against the inner dial to compensate for the effect of the extra quarter-day in the solar year by turning the scale backward one day every four years.

The lunar calendar's purpose was to serve as a day-to-day indicator of successive lunations, and would also have assisted with the interpretation of the Lunar phase pointer, and the Metonic and Saros dials.

Another gearing, synchronous with the rest of the Metonic gearing of the mechanism, is implied to drive a pointer around this scale.

Movement and registration of the ring relative to the underlying holes served to facilitate both a one-in-76-year Callippic cycle correction, as well as convenient lunisolar intercalation.

The dial also marks the position of the Sun on the ecliptic corresponding to the current date in the year.

The orbits of the Moon and the five planets are close enough to the ecliptic and the front face of the mechanism is defining their positions as well.

The Zodiac dial contains Greek inscriptions of the members of the zodiac.

Also on the zodiac dial are a number of single characters at specific points.

They are keyed to a Parapegma, a precursor of the modern day almanac inscribed on the front face above and beneath the dials.

They mark the locations of longitudes on the ecliptic for specific stars.

At least two pointers indicated positions of luminaries upon the ecliptic.

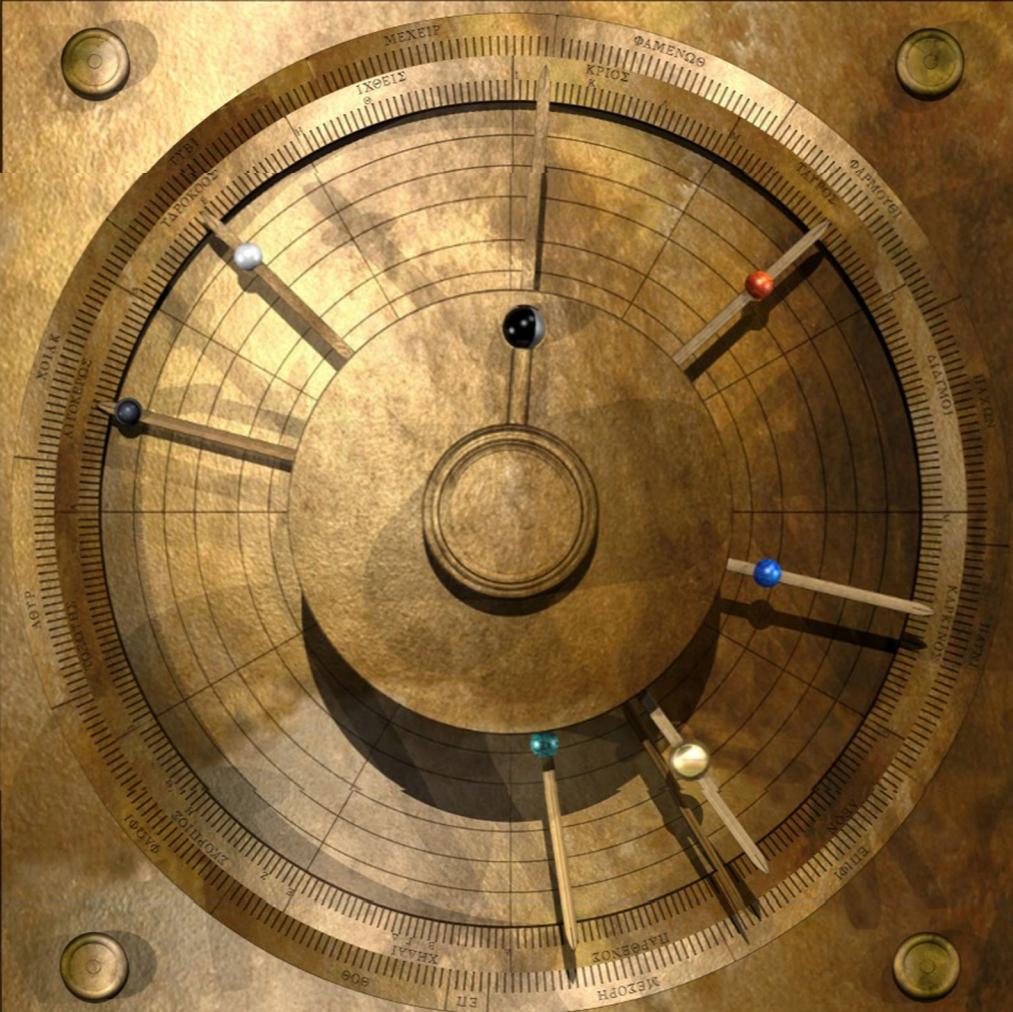
A lunar pointer indicated the position of the Moon, and a mean Sun pointer also was shown, doubling as the current date pointer.

The Moon position was not a simple mean Moon indicator that would indicate movement uniformly around a circular orbit; it approximated the acceleration and deceleration of the Moon's elliptical orbit, through the earliest extant use of epicyclic gearing.

It also tracked the precession of the elliptical orbit around the ecliptic in an 8.88-year cycle.

The mean Sun position is, by definition, the current date.

Α ΑΠΟΚΕΡΩΣ ΑΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΑΝΑΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ Α Ι ΚΡΙΟΣ ΑΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ Α
 ΤΡΟΠΑΙ ΧΕΙΜΕΡΙΝΑΙ Α ΙΣΗΜΕΡΙΑ ΕΑΡΙΝΗ Α
 Β ΕΙ ΕΣΤΕΡΙ Κ ΕΣΤΕΡΙΑ ΙΑ
 Γ ΙΕΣΤΕΡΙ ΛΥΑΔΕΣ ΔΥΝΟΥΣΙΝ ΕΣΤΕΡΙΑΙ ΚΑ
 Δ ΥΑΡΟΧΟΣ ΑΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ Α ΤΑΥΡΟΣ ΑΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ Α
 Ε ΕΣΤΕΡΙΟΧ ΙΣΗΜΕΡΙΑ ΕΣΤΕΡΙΑ ΕΙ ΠΕΡΙΛΑ Δ
 Ι ΡΙΑΙ ΧΕΙΜΕΡΙΑ ΕΣΤΕΡΙΑ ΕΣΤΕΡΙΑ Ι
 Η ΙΧΘΥΕΣ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ Α ΑΙΟ ΥΑΣΤΕΙ ΤΕΛΛΕΙ ΕΩΡΙΑ Δ
 Θ ΠΑΙΔΥΜΟΙ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ Α
 Ι ΑΙΟ ΤΟ ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟ ΕΣΤΕΡΙΟΧ
 Κ ΑΡΚΤΟΥΡΟΣ ΔΥΝΕΙ ΕΙΟΙΣ



Α ΧΙΛΛΙΑ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ Α Μ ΚΑΡΚΙΝΟΣ ΑΡΧΕΤΑΙ Α
 ΘΜΕΡΙΑ ΘΙΝΟΠΕΡΙΝΗ Α ΤΡΟΠΑΙΟ ΕΡΙΝΑΙ Α
 Β ΑΝΑΤΕΛΛΟΥΣΙΝ ΕΣΤΕΡΙΑΙ Δ ΑΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΤΕΛΛΕΙ ΕΙΣΙΟΣ Α
 Γ ΑΝΑΤΕΛΛΕΙ ΕΣΤΕΡΙΑΙ Δ ΑΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΤΕΛΛΕΙ ΕΙΣΙΟΣ Α
 Δ ΤΕΛΕΙΤΕΙ Δ ΑΙΟ ΤΟ ΣΑΥΝΕΙ ΕΙΣΙΟΣ Α
 Ε ΣΧΟΡΓΙΟΣ ΑΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΑΝΑΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ Α ΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ Α
 Ι Ρ
 Η Σ
 Θ Τ
 Ι ΤΟΣΟΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ Α Υ
 Κ Φ
 Λ Χ

BACK FACE

The mechanism not only tracked the Metonic calendar and predicted solar eclipses, but also calculated the timing of several panhellenic athletic games, including the Ancient Olympic Games like a moon calendar.

Inscriptions on the instrument closely match the names of the lunar months that used on calendars in northwestern Greece.

On the back of the mechanism, there are five dials: the two large displays, the Metonic and the Saros, and three smaller indicators, the so-called Olympiad Dial, known as the Games dial showing Olympiad years, the Callippic, and the Exeligmos.

The Metonic Dial is the main upper dial on the rear of the mechanism.

The Metonic cycle, defined in several physical units, is 235 synodic months, which is very close (to within less than 13 one-millionths) to 19 years.

It is therefore a convenient machine, over which to convert between lunar and solar calendars

The Metonic dial covers 235 months in five rotations of the dial, following a spiral track, with a follower on the pointer that keeps track of the layer of the spiral.

The pointer points to the synodic month, counted from new moon to new moon, and the cell contains the month names.

Thus, setting the correct solar time (in days) on the front panel indicates the current lunar month on the back panel, with resolution to within a week or so.


The Callippic dial is the left secondary upper dial, which follows a 76-year cycle.

The Callippic cycle is four Metonic cycles, and so this dial indicates the current Metonic cycle in the overall Callippic cycle.

The Games dial is the right secondary upper dial; it is the only pointer on the instrument that travels in a counter-clockwise direction as time advances.

The dial is divided into four sectors, each of which is inscribed with a year indicator and the name of two Panhellenic Games: the "crown" games of Isthmia, Olympia, Nemea, and Pythia; and two lesser games: Naa (held at Dodona) and the sixth and final set of Games recently deciphered as the Halieia of Rhodes.





The Saros dial is the main lower spiral dial on the rear of the mechanism that predicts sun's and moon's eclipses, total and partial ones.

The Saros cycle is 18 years and $11\frac{1}{3}$ days long (6585.333... days), which is very close to 223 synodic months (6585.3211 days).

It is defined as the cycle of repetition of the positions required to cause solar and lunar eclipses, and therefore, it could be used to predict them—not only the month, but the day and time of day.

Note that the cycle is approximately 8 hours longer than an integer number of days.

The glyphs show whether the designated eclipse is solar or lunar, and give the day of the month and hour.

Solar eclipses may not be visible at any given point, and lunar eclipses are visible only if the moon is above the horizon at the appointed hour.

In addition, the inner lines at the cardinal points of the Saros dial indicate the start of a new full moon cycle.

The Exeligmos Dial is the secondary lower dial on the rear of the mechanism.

The Exeligmos cycle is a 54-year triple Saros cycle that is 19756 days long.

Since the length of the Saros cycle is to a third of a day (eight hours), so a full Exeligmos cycle returns counting to integer days, hence the inscriptions.

The labels on its three divisions are:

Blank or 0 : representing the number zero, assumed, not yet observed

H: means add 8 hours to the time mentioned in the display

16: means add 16 hours to the time mentioned in the display

Thus the dial pointer indicates how many hours must be added to the glyph times of the Saros dial in order to calculate the exact eclipse times.

Doors

The mechanism has a wooden casing with a front and a back door, both containing inscriptions.

The back door appears to be the "instruction manual".

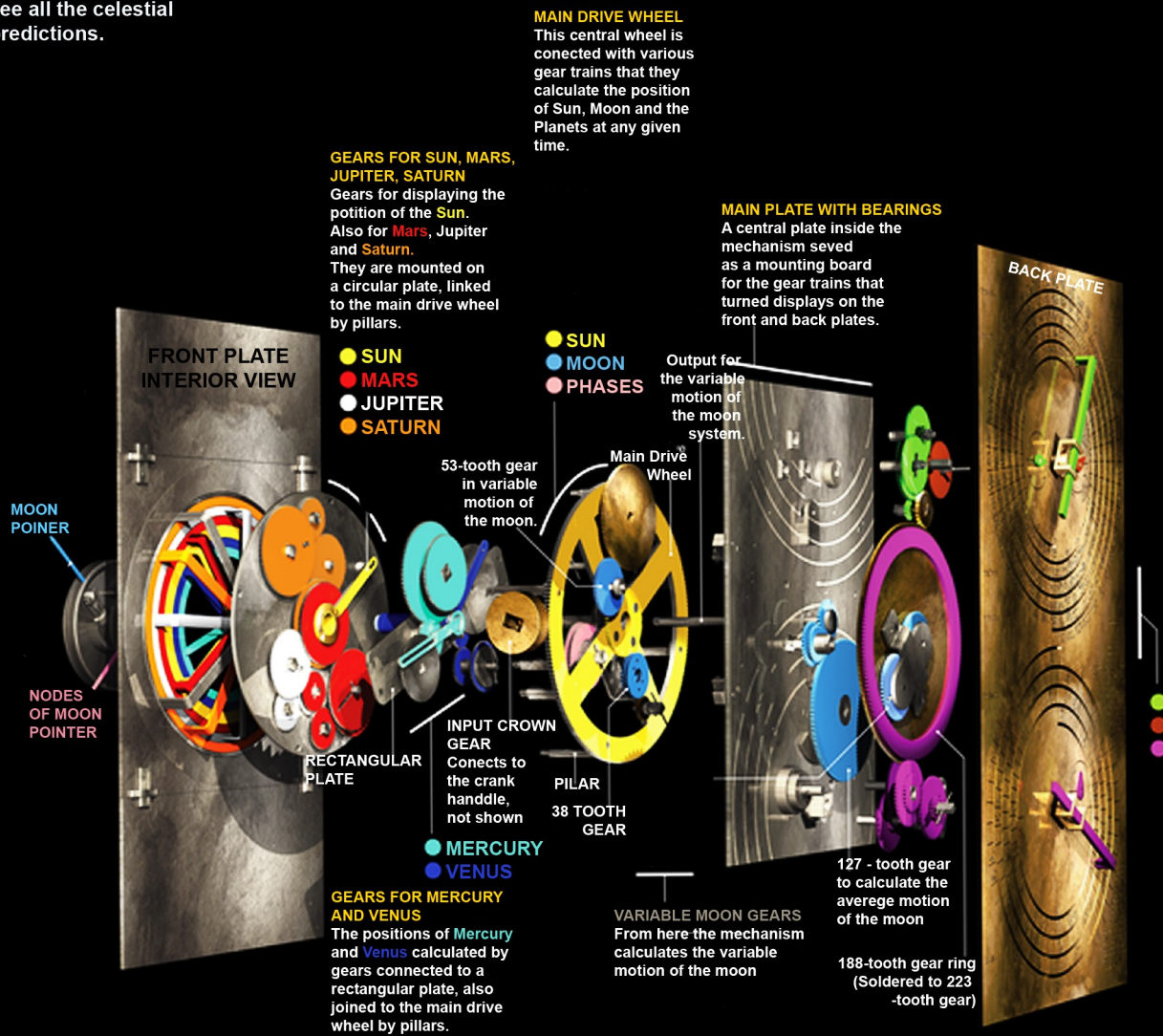
On one of its fragments is written "76 years, 19 years", representing the Callippic and Metonic cycles.

Also written is "223" for the Saros cycle.

On another of its fragments, it is written "on the spiral subdivisions 235" referring to the Metonic dial.

INSIDE THE MACHINE

There are 69 gears, forming a complex astronomical tool. Inside the device there are trains of gears that work together on different calculations and some gears double duty for multiple purposes. A user can turn it to the past or to the future and to see all the celestial predictions.



MOON ECLIPSE



A prerequisite for a total lunar eclipse is to have a full moon.

As we have seen in book 2, the sun and the moon are the result of the same cause, that is, the cosmic field of energy that comes below from the earth's surface in an upward direction.

Depending on the angle of incidence of cosmic energy, we also have the phases of the moon, as the conical refraction that creates the sun (+) acts as a limit to the conical refraction (-) that creates the existence of the moon phenomenon.

When the conical refraction of the sun is close to that of the moon, it enters in front and neutralizes a percentage of the moon, creating its phases.

When it is opposite they do not neutralize each other so we have a full moon.

For the appearance of the lunar eclipse, as we said, the whole moon is a necessary condition.

What happens is that when the two conical refractions are directly opposite and create the sun and the moon, but also when they occur at the same latitude, then the root of the conical refraction of the sun (and not the result - the sun, moon - as in the case of the solar eclipse) is involved with that of the moon frontally.

So as a result we have the ever-increasing shading of the moon.

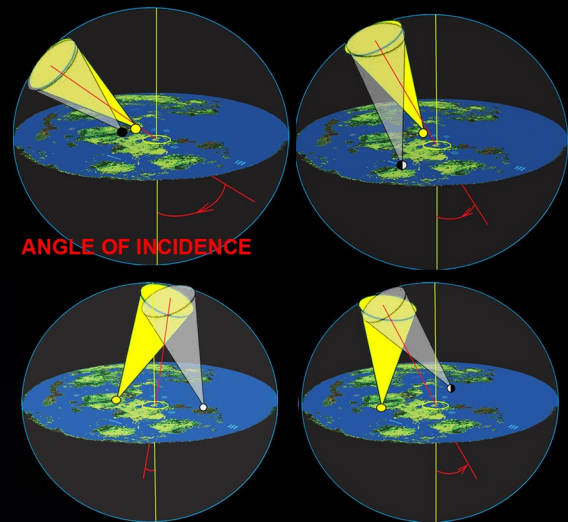
Essentially we have the shading - neutralization of the conical refraction of the moon from that of the sun.



ECLIPSES SUMMARIZE

MOON PHASES

The different positions of the moon depending on the angle of incidence create the phases of the moon.



MOON ECLIPSE

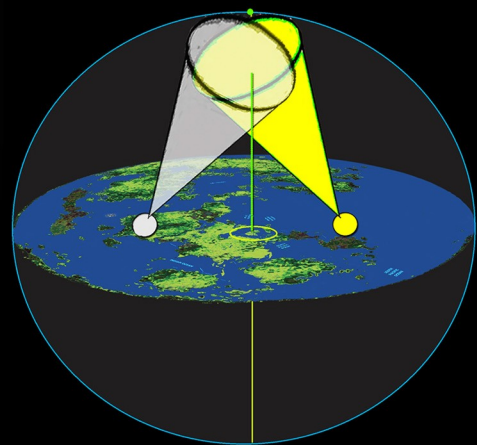
STANDARD CONDITION :

- FULL MOON (OPPOSITE CONSTELLATION)
- SAME LATITUDE

When the moon is just opposite, with the same latitude with the sun then we have a lunar eclipse.

The route of the conical refraction of the sun neutralises the moon's one.

When this phenomenon happens close to this, we have a partial moon eclipse.



SUN ECLIPSE

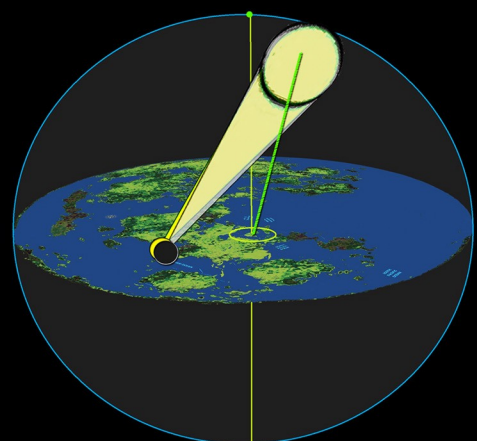
STANDARD CONDITION :

- NEW MOON (SAME CONSTELLATION)
- SAME LATITUDE

When the moon and the sun are going to happen as phenomena in the same constellation and in the same latitude, we have a Sun Eclipse.

The result of the conical refraction of the new moon is getting in front of that one of the sun.

When this phenomenon is close to this, we have a partial Sun eclipse.



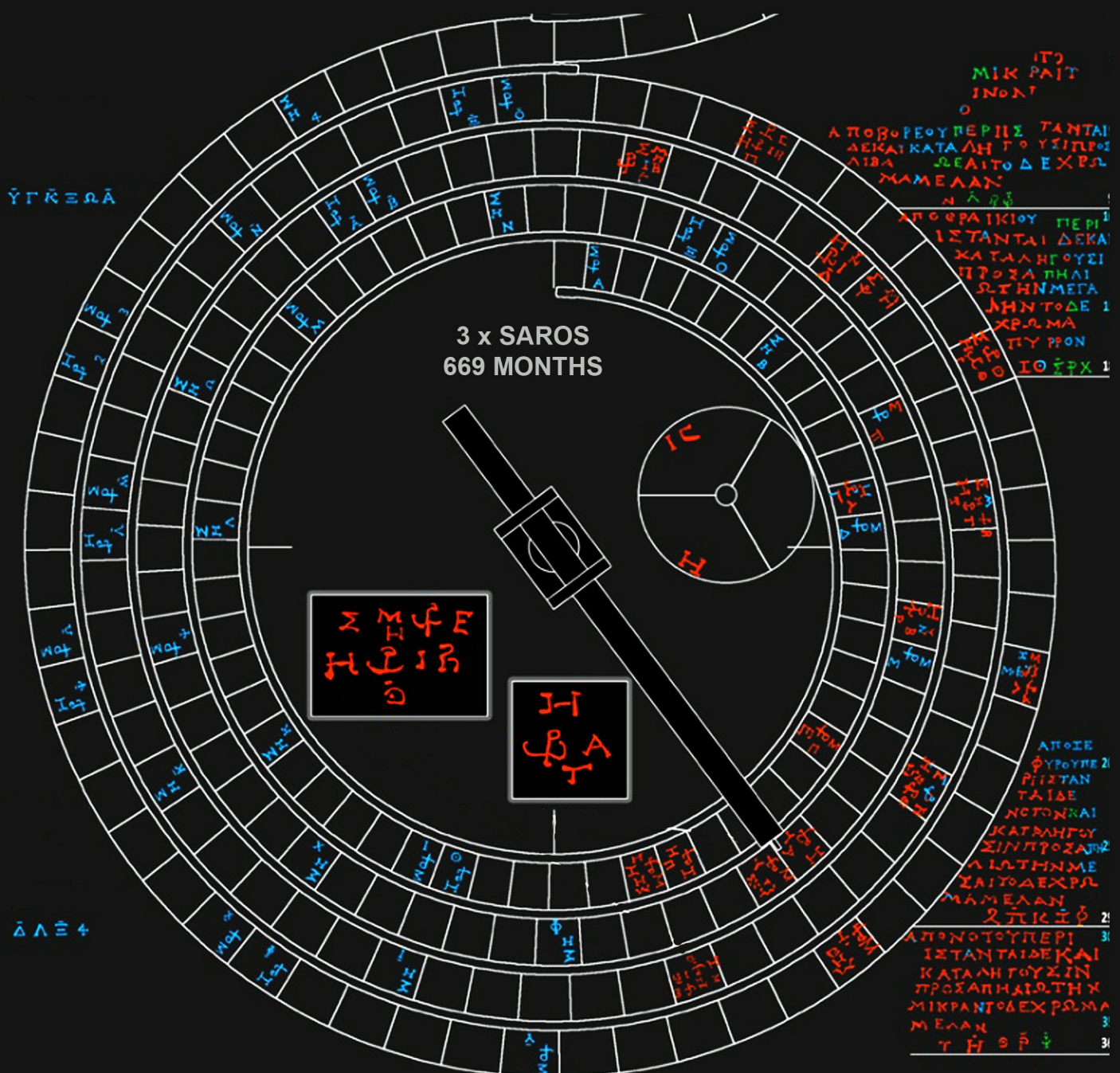
ECLIPSES FREQUENCY

The frequency with which Sun's and Moon's eclipses happen, makes a cycle of 669 months where they are described in the triple cycle of Saros in the mechanism of Antikythira.

The Saros Cycle predicts Sun and Moon Eclipses, total and partial ones.

The full loop is 669 Months.

**SAROS CYCLE
223 MONTHS**



UNDERGROUND WATER PRODUCTION

Water that has evaporated due to sunlight and high temperatures, descends with the phenomenon of rain or snow and accumulates in the soil.

Some of this water creates rivers.

But there are 2 types of rivers.

a. The ones that are seasonal and their flow fluctuates.

b. Those that are constantly flowing.

Some of this water enters into cavities.

The size of the cavity that accumulated water inside the earth, creates these two categories.

If it is large then it accumulates more water and does not manage to run out before the new rains.

If it is small then it creates a seasonal river, since when this tank empties, the river dries up.

For the case b:

Springs and rivers occur at a much higher rate for another reason.

All this water is stored inside the earth but not only in cavities or in places that act as reservoirs.

The whole earth would not have enough space to hold all this water.

What actually happens is this:

In the same way that we have the creation of water in the air of the atmosphere, we also have the creation of water in an underground water cycle inside the earth.

As we have condensation due to cooling in the atmosphere, the same process of condensation takes place inside the earth where cold prevails.

This underground condensation and the creation of underground water takes place continuously and takes place inside the earth, creating droplets, gushing water and finally springs.

The earth produces more gushing water and has more springs in the mountains, while we would say that altitude is a necessary condition for the creation and existence of a spring, since it is not common to find springs in lowland places. This is because of the mountains function.

It is like hanging sponges that collect water.

The highest points at altitude receive the most groundwater while the flow of gushing water is constant and comes from many different places, having a specific flow from each one.

UNDERGROUND RIVERS

The sources of the rivers are not due to specific pits of the soil.

The space of the whole earth would not be enough to hold the storage of this volume of water.

Also, it would not be possible to find so much water to supply all these rivers with a constant flow.

What mainly happens is the underground water cycle.

At the foot of the mountains we start to have springs because there slowly begins the cycle of creation of groundwater, creating cavities and gaps, with stored water. These cavities can be small or large, and when they receive more water inside the earth, they grow, pushing the subsoil down.

Rivers originate from springs that are at altitude and these are continuous flow, having water from the underground water condensation cycle.

Many rivers become underground at intervals and they are swallowed by the earth while then, flowing again outside the ground to another point.

There are also many underground rivers that flow inside a mountain, underground, to another place where there become rivers on the surface of the earth.

Examples of this type are some rivers in Asia such as Bactros, Jaspis and Araxis as well as the Indian river originate from groundwater where they come from mountains located in Greece.

The Caucasus feeds many rivers that are quite far away as the Phase and the mountains of the Black Forest in Germany feed the Danube and the Rhine.

So we see that just as there are rivers on the surface of the earth, in the same way there are underground rivers inside the earth that can go very far away.

A prerequisite is the altitude, since there the underground water cycle works, making the rocks of the mountains like a sponge, gushing the water that produced underground.

The rocks of the mountains have a very dense texture and also there is a cold climate so it favors the condensation of water in the underground water cycle, so this water is slowly stored and then rises and becomes a source.

The lower altitudes are composed of rocks which are, as we said, porous, limestone or clayey without being able to hold water.

A wooden bench with a backrest is positioned on a grassy hill. In the background, a calm lake reflects the sky, with a line of trees on the far shore. The scene is peaceful and scenic.

INFLOW LAKES

The appearance of such a lake is found on a small scale but also on a large scale. An example of such a lake is the Caspian Sea, where many rivers flow but at the same time the level does not rise and there is no outflow on the surface. Also the Caspian Sea is not connected to a single and continuous sea. In these cases, the water accumulates underground, creating streams of cold water that flow down while the warmer and salty water remains up. The water is stored below the surrounding area underground around the greater depth of the lake. The amount of water in the lake remains the same, its depth is very large while there are sources of fresh water inside the lake in shallower areas.

EARTH AS A LIVING ORGANISM

The wet or dry climate that exists in places changes depending on whether new rivers are created or whether the existing ones have dried up.

Apart from the rivers, the sea is also changing. Areas that are sea were dry and areas that are land were once sea.

This phenomenon follows a regular periodicity.

This is because there is a basic principle followed, with which the interior of the earth functions works in a similar way as the plants or animals. In other words, it has periods of young and periods of old age, only in contrast to plants or animals, these changes do not concern the whole body - earth, but local continents and regions.

Independent areas go through a period of young or old age, going through all the stages. The reason is that some areas heat up a lot, others a little and others not at all, fact that generally changes.

This is because we have the movement of the magnetic north, which as it moves takes with it the climatic zones created by the movement of the sun centered on the magnetic north.

So each part of the earth has a different dynamic in terms of how old or young it is.

For example, we have the aging of an area during its drying, since it entered a warmer climate zone due to the movement of the magnetic north.

Also as rivers are lost and new rivers are created, the shores of the seas are shifting.

Lakes and water areas are transformed into marshy areas which in turn are turned into fertile valleys and then into dry areas.

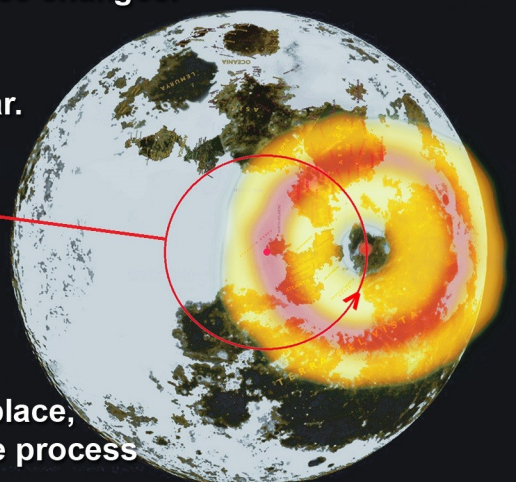
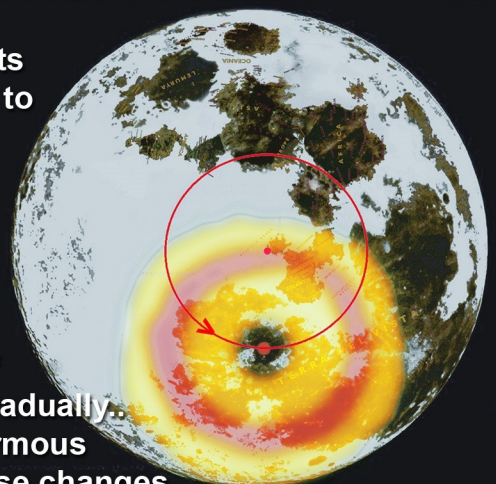
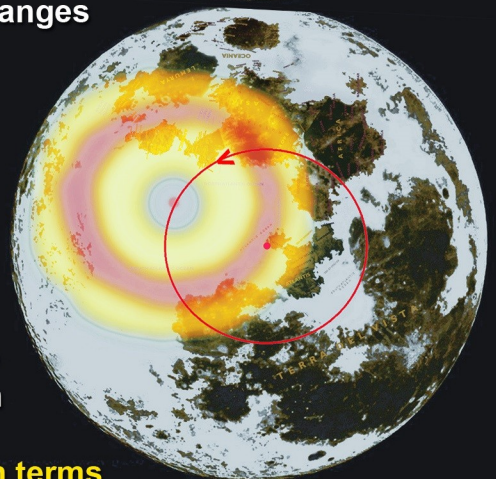
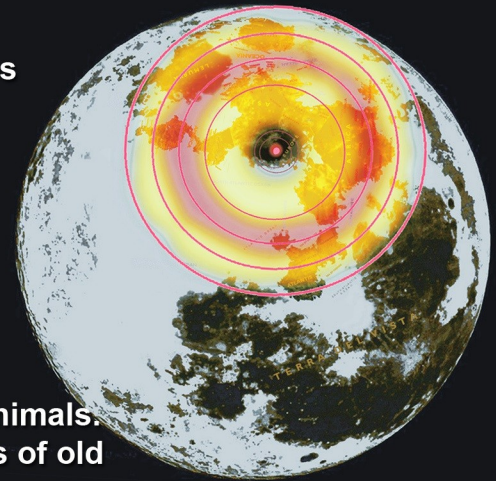
The geological changes that affect the evolution of these natural phenomena occur very slowly and gradually.

The time it takes to perceive these changes is enormous and so it is not perceived by humans to realize these changes.

A complete cycle of these changes throughout the earth has a period of 26000 years, a period of time also called the "Great One Circle", the celestial year.

During this time the magnetic north makes a complete rotation (the red circle), carrying with it the climatic zones, creating in different parts of the earth different soil dynamics in terms of youth or aging because the geology of individual soils is affected by those of climate change.

To think about how gradually these changes take place, is enough to think about the time it takes the whole process for a complete cycle.



GROUND EPOCHS

As the magnetic north moves and takes with it the climatic zones, it creates seasons for the soils all over the earth.

So there are areas where at the moment they have **soil season** in spring, summer, autumn and winter.

What season each ground will have has to do with whether the magnetic north passed through there, or whether it is going to pass in the future.

Also at what distance is it from the circle where the magnetic north turns.

Ground epochs are making every ground different and they are repeated every 26.000 years for the same place.

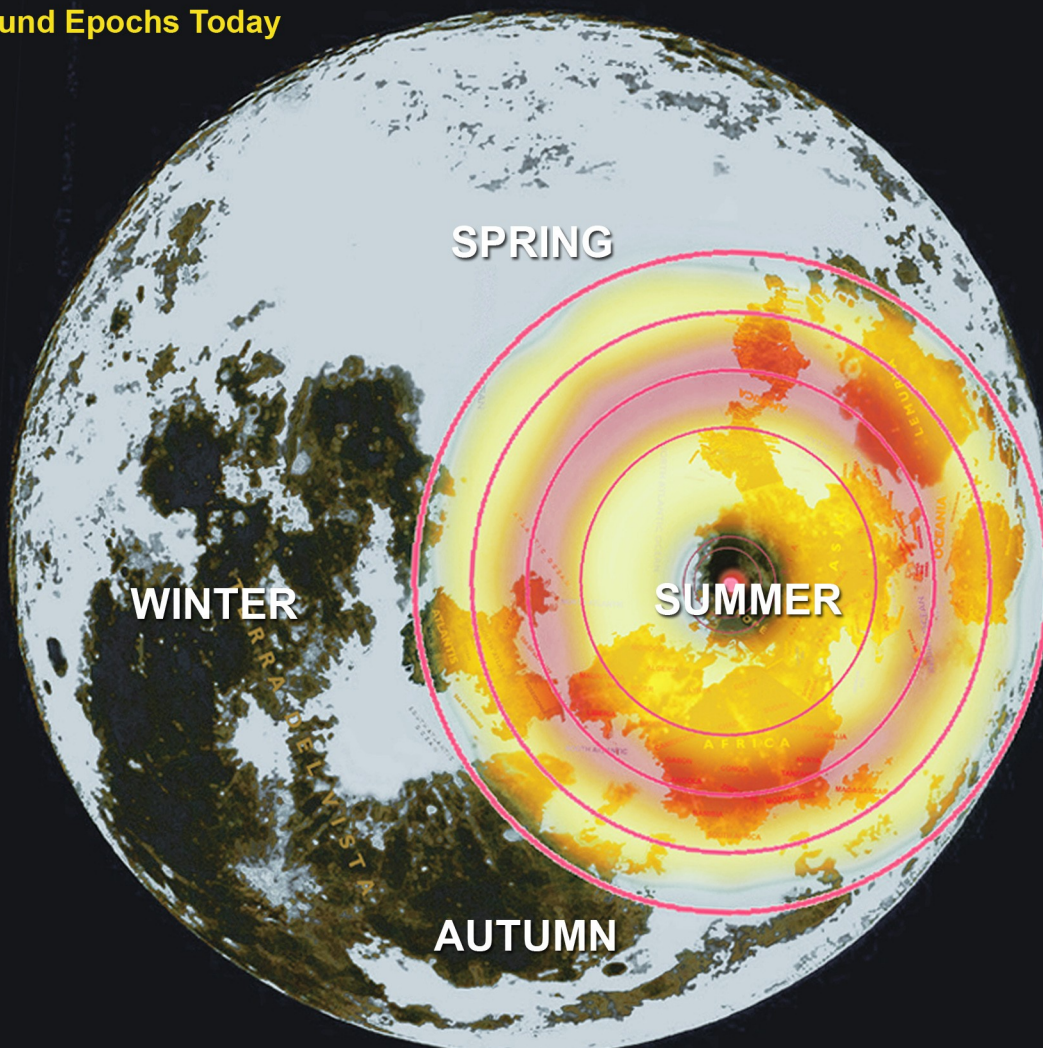
So each place has its own different soil season.

Glaciers and floods do not occur in the same places because the magnetic north is moving, making the big cycle taking with it the climate zones.

Floods and glaciers last a long time for one place, in the big winter of the ground epochs and feed the soils to become sources in the future, when this ground be in spring ground epoch and the weather conditions become good again.

Also, it is not possible for an area to have the same presence of the liquid element for a long time.

Ground Epochs Today



Negative Altitude Areas

Some areas have a negative altitude.

They are plains which are just below the sea surface.

This is due to soil alluvium from rivers that existed in the area and created a cavity. With the passage of time and the change of the season of the soil, the place dried up and became a plain.

In other words, we have sedimentary alluvium to act as a natural dam for the sea. With the drainage of the intermediate lake waters we have the formation of such an area.

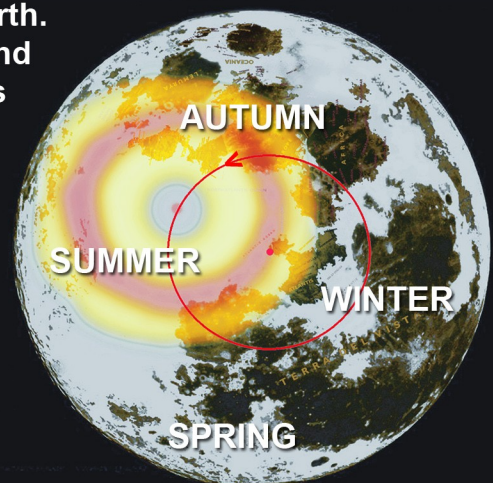
In conclusion

These geological changes, after a long time, change all the areas from land to sea and vice versa throughout the earth.

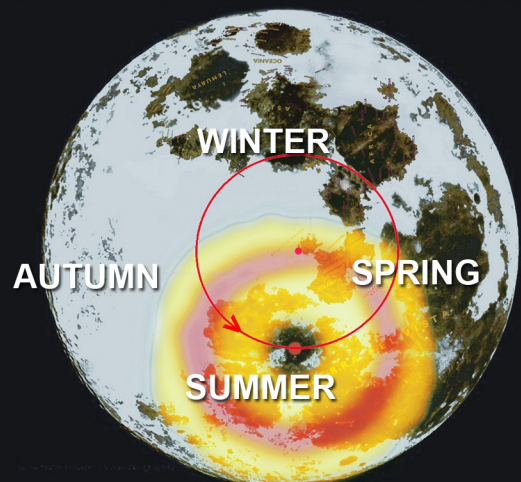
Thus, each ground goes through all its seasons and situations, making the terrain of the earth changes at a very slow speed.

Ground Epochs on time

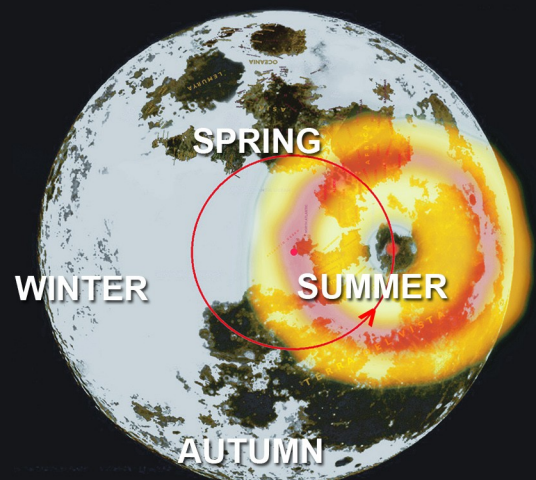
In 6500 Years From Now / Before 19500 Years



In 13000 Years From Now / Before 13000 Years



In 19500 Years From Now / Before 6500 Years



CRATERS SHADOW



The shading we see in the craters of the moon, changes, and this fact is depending on the moon's phase.

The moon is a concentrated semi aetherial phenomenon that shows the earth's surface, due to the cosmic energy that comes from below. This cosmic energy is refracting to the ceiling of the field.

This refraction creates two luminaries the sun and the moon, below where they are focusing.

The moon is like the x-ray of the earth imprinted on the aetherial field above.

The phases have to do with the conical refractions that are created (sun, moon).

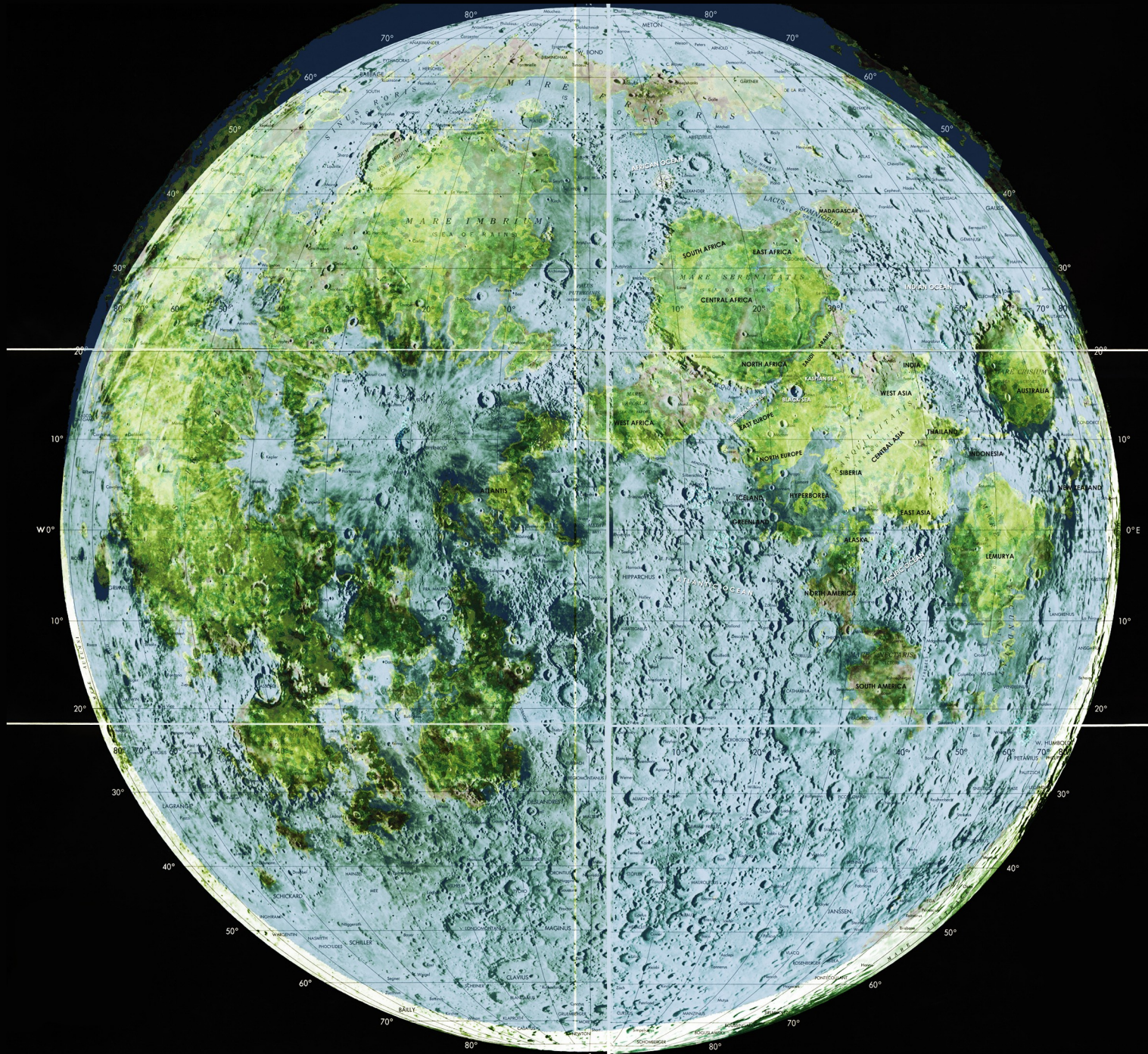
When the refractions are close (in constellations angle) then the refraction (+), neutralizes the refraction (-). Commonly the moon has a limit and this is the conical refraction of the sun.

What we see as a crater is the shape of the terrain of the earth on a deep ocean at that point.

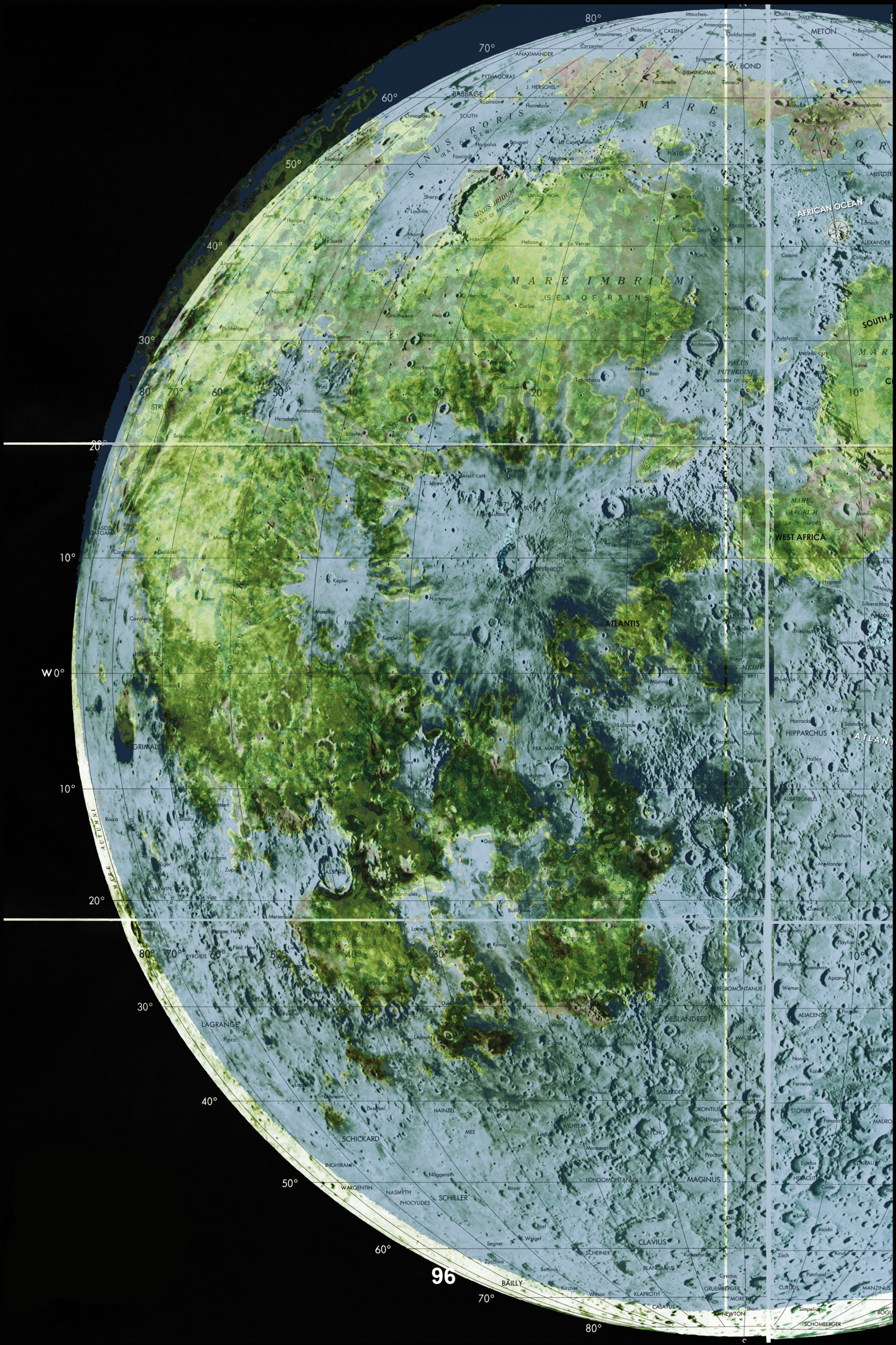
The change of the shading angle of the craters depending on the phase in which the moon is, shows us the angle of incidence (from bottom to top) of the cosmic energy from the Black Sun phenomenon.

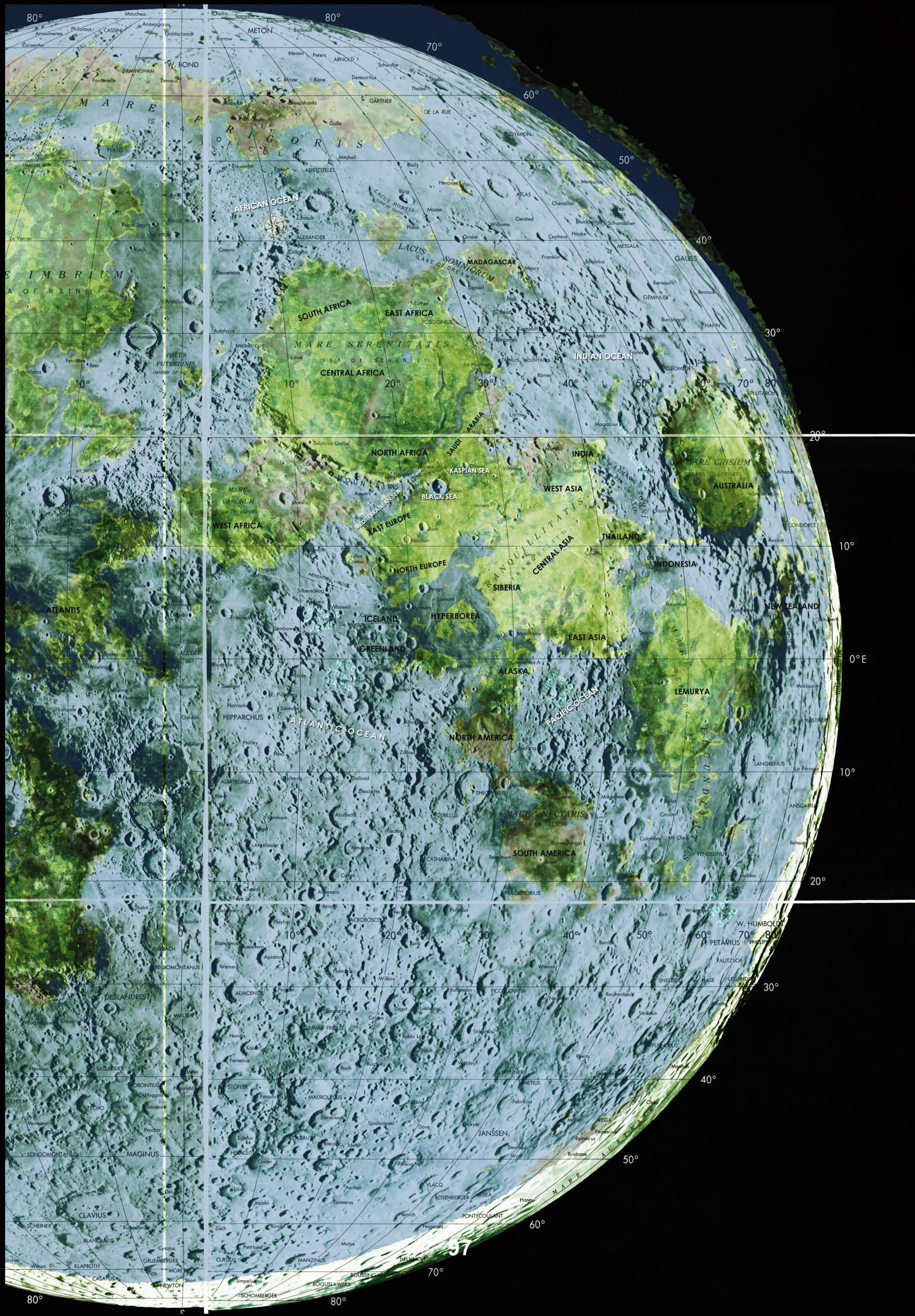


EARTH'S CRATERS MAP

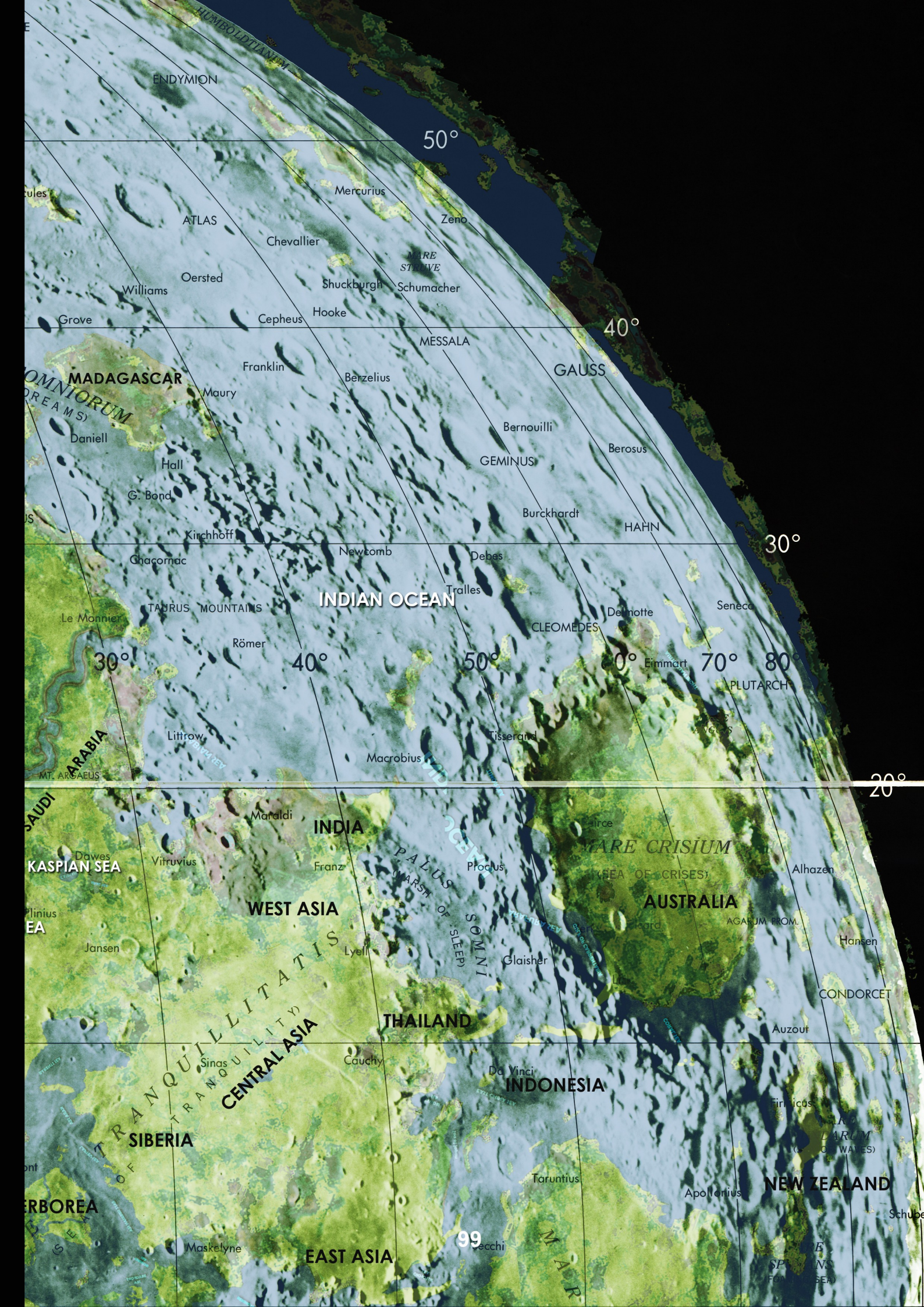


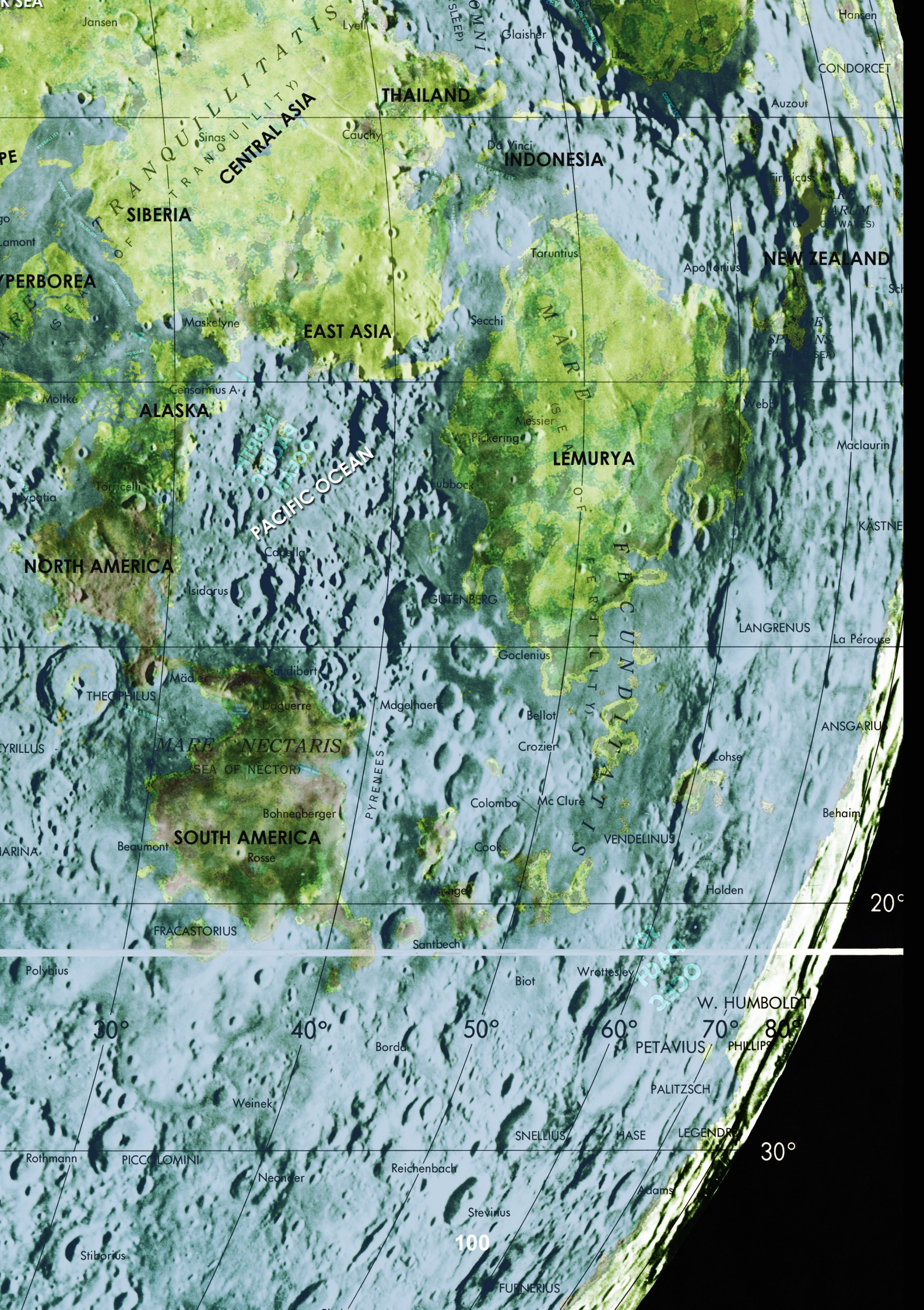
In this map we see the earth's surface relief and all the formations like craters with names, on the terrain of the earth in the great depths of the oceans, or on the land. These formations were created by mixing the earth element with the water element and after chemical oxidation reactions where they generated heat release.

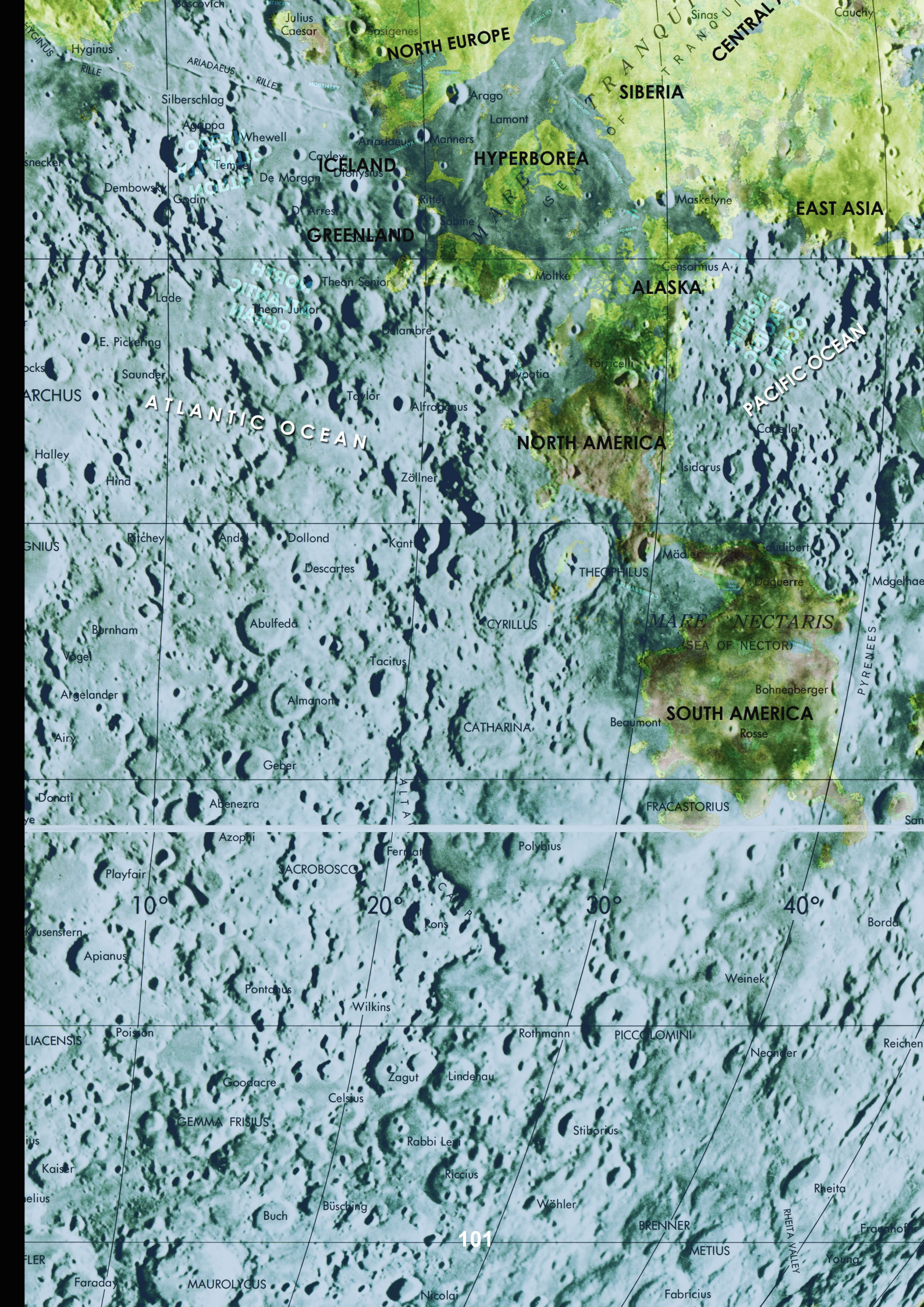


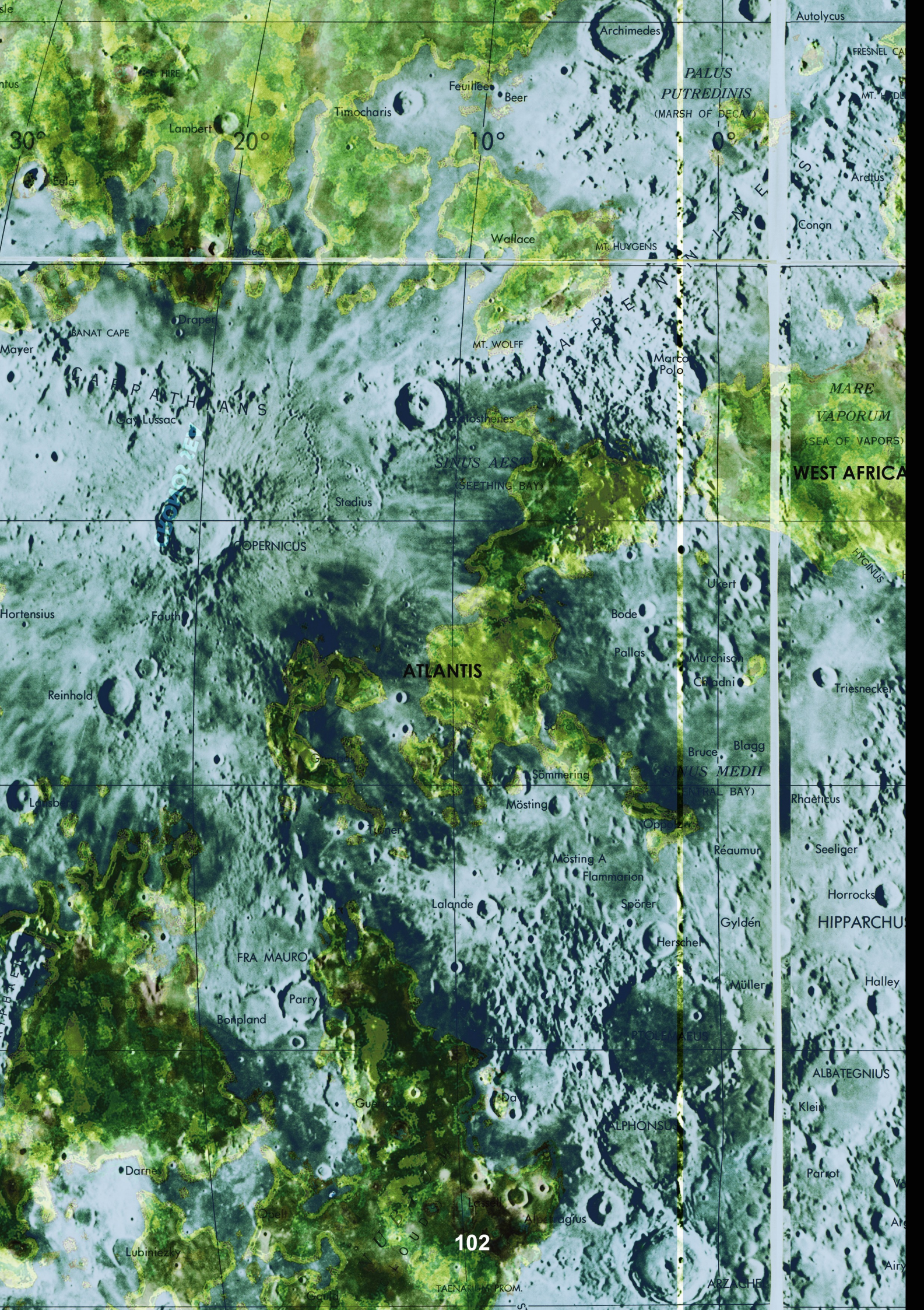


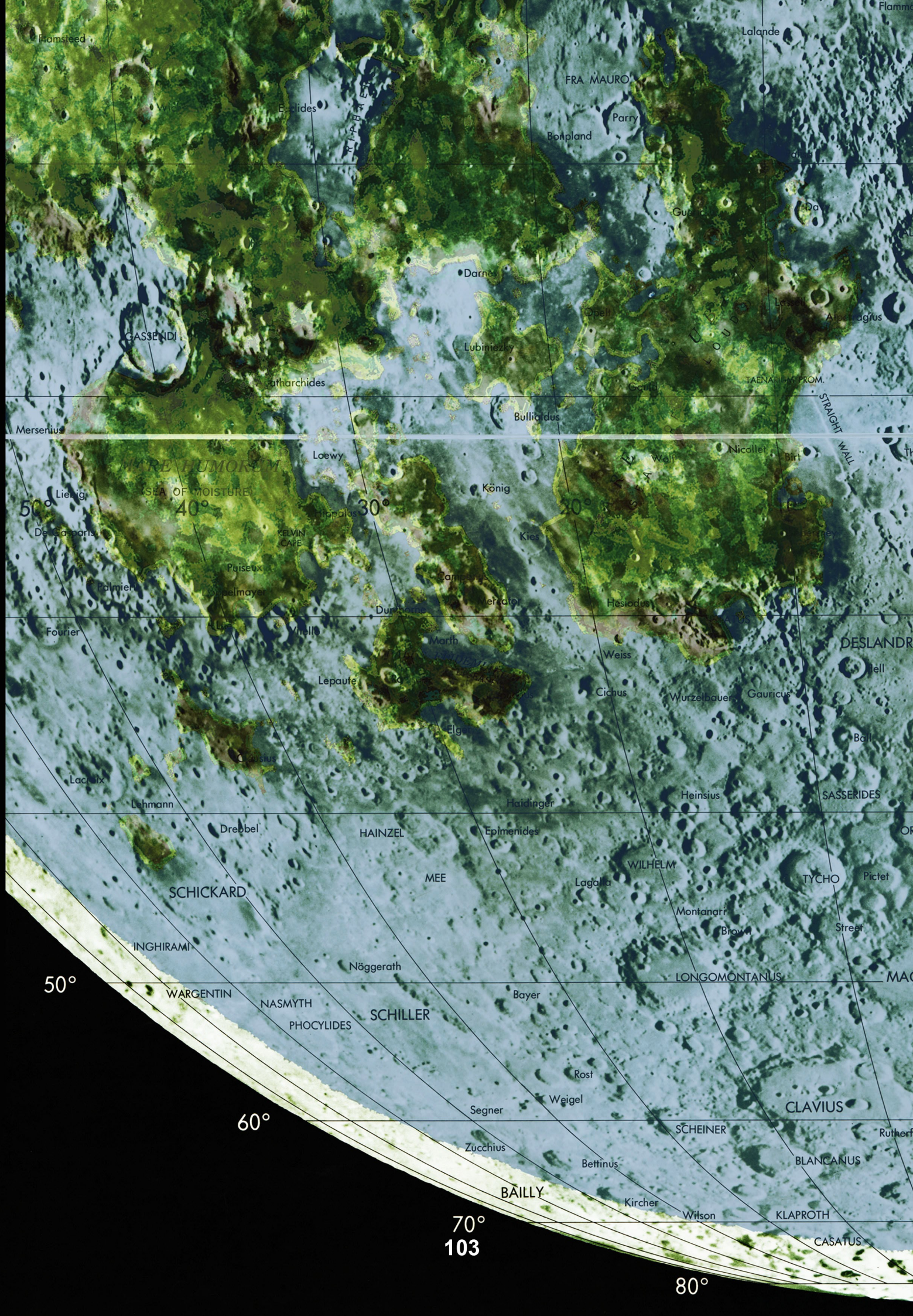


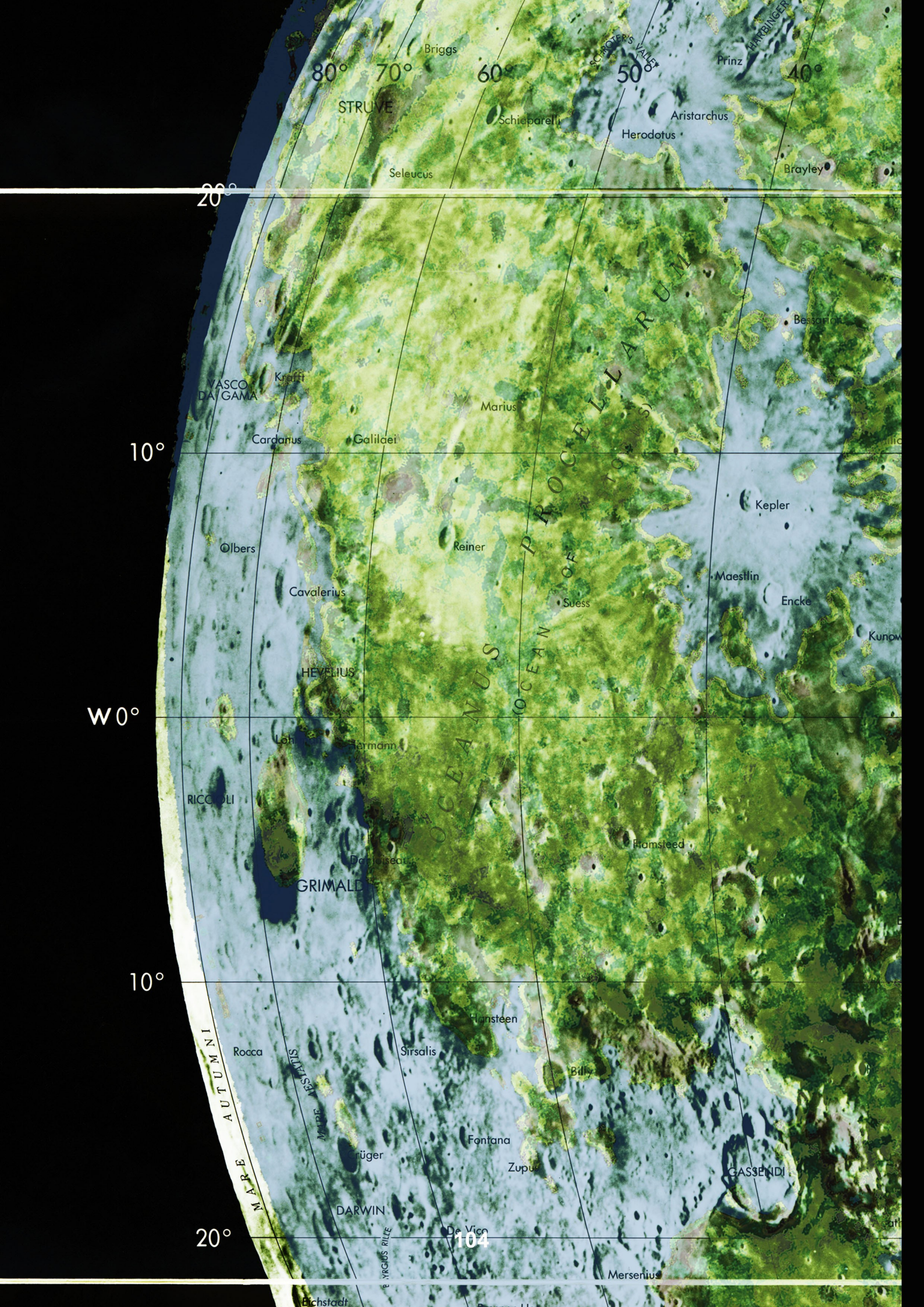


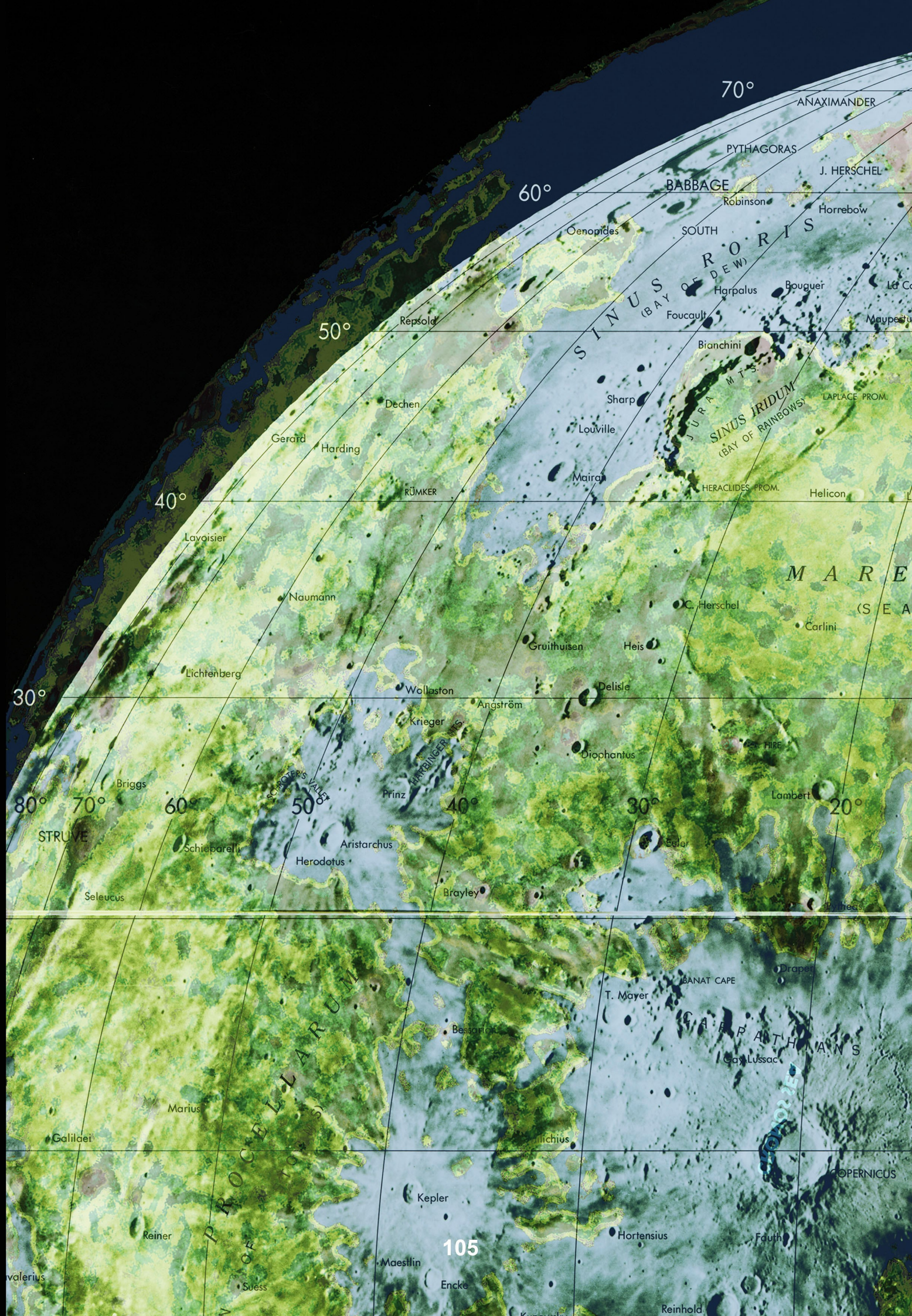


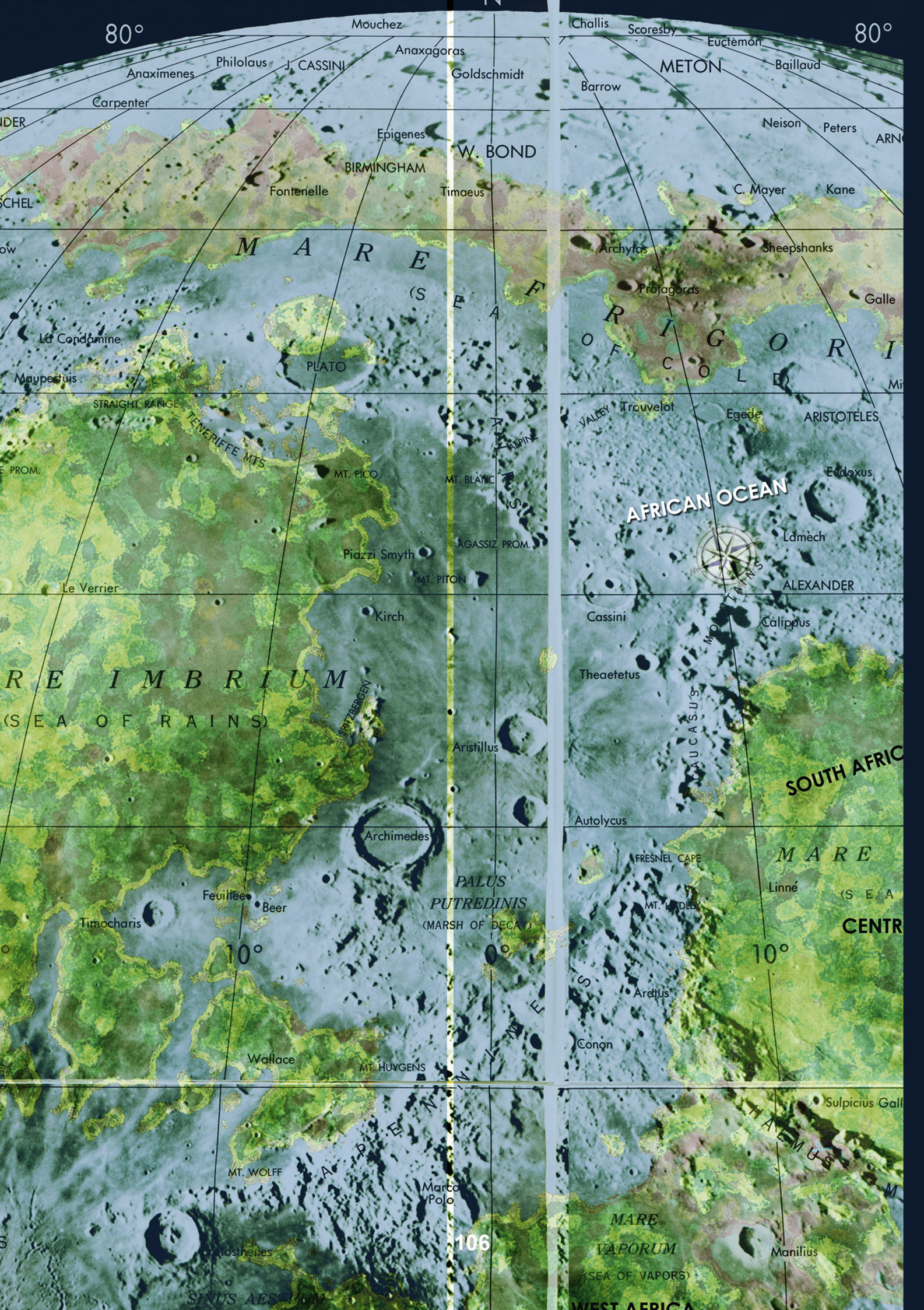












80°

Mouchez

Challis

Scoresby

Euctemon

80°

Anaximenes

Philolaus

J. CASSINI

Anaxagoras

Goldschmidt

METON

Bailaud

Carpenter

Barrow

Neison

Peters

ARN

IDER

SCHL

Epigenes

W. BOND

BIRMINGHAM

Timaeus

Fontenelle

C. Mayer

Kane

ow

La Condamine

PLATO

Maupertuis

STRAIGHT RANGE

TENERIFFE MTS

MT. PICO

MT. BLANC

LAPINE

E PROM.

AGASSIZ PROM.

Piazzi Smyth

MT. PITON

Le Verrier

Kirch

MARE IMBRIUM

(SEA OF RAINS)

SPITZBERGEN

Aristillus

Archimedes

PALUS

PUTREDINIS

(MARSH OF DECAY)

Feuillees

Beer

Timocharis

Wallace

MT. HUYGENS

MT. WOLFF

Marco Polo

Prothones

SINUS AESTIVUS

Challis

Scoresby

Euctemon

Bailaud

80°

METON

Bailaud

ARN

Barrow

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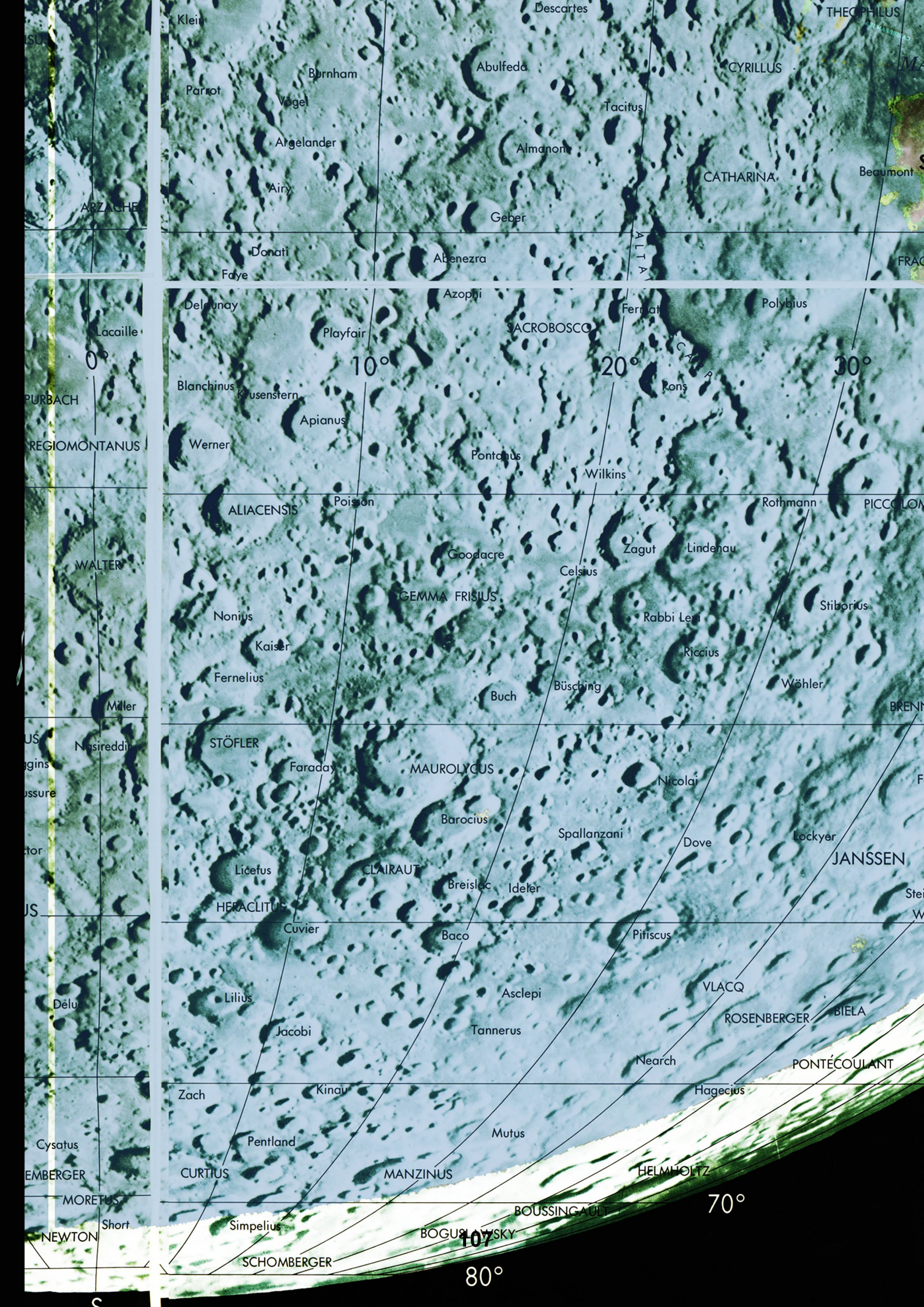
Maupertuis

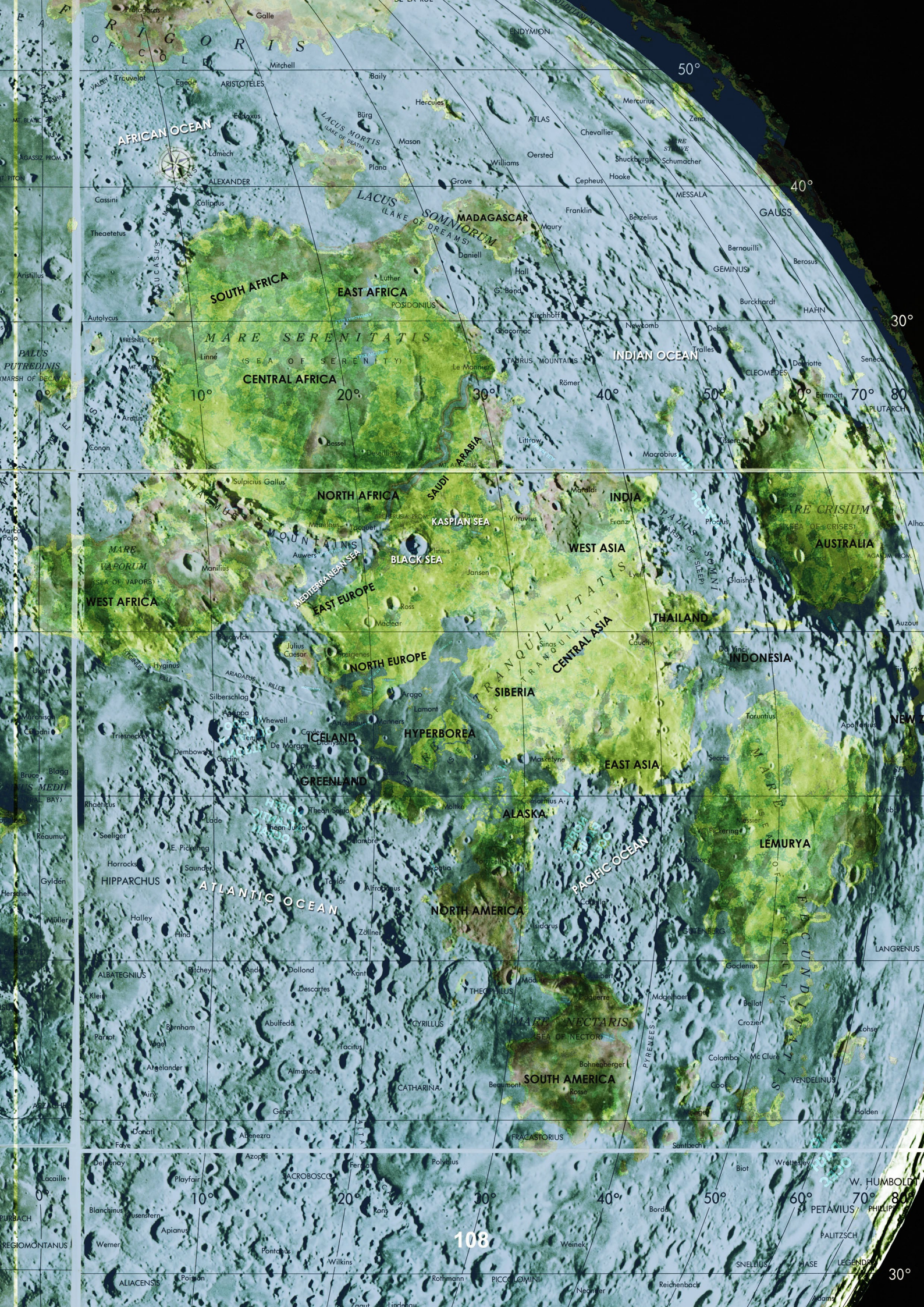
STRAIGHT RANGE

TENERIFFE MTS

MT. PICO

MT. BLANC





AFRICAN OCEAN

LACUS SOMNIORUM
(LAKE OF DREAMS)

SOUTH AFRICA

EAST AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICA

MARE SERENITATIS
(SEA OF SERENITY)

INDIAN OCEAN

NORTH AFRICA

SAUDI ARABIA

WEST ASIA

AUSTRALIA

EAST EUROPE

SIBERIA

EAST ASIA

INDONESIA

GREENLAND

HYPERBOREA

ALASKA

LEMURIA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

NORTH AMERICA

PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH AMERICA

MARE NECTARIS
(SEA OF NECTAR)



VIBES OF COSMOS