

New Ice Age Ahead

Yes, the Galaxy is Electric!

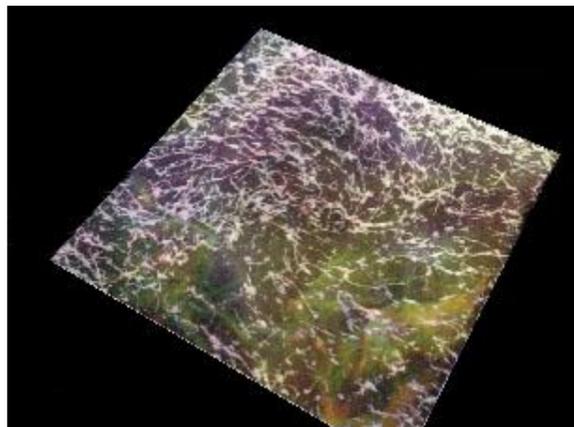


ARP 87 - Hubble Heritage Image

Types of recognition

Here is how the electric nature of a galaxy is understood at
LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY

See: [PLASMA UNIVERSE](#)



According to the renowned plasma physicist David Bohm, "the universe is an unending transformation in flux whose previous states we are not privileged to know." The universe is taken to be a transformation in flux, of infinite dimension and time, that, in the current plasma state necessarily leads to electrical currents and magnetic fields.

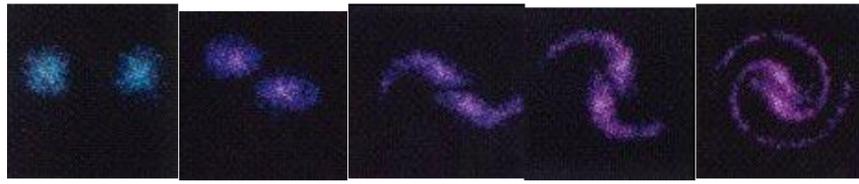
According to the Nobel laureate Hannes Alfvén, "Space is filled with a network of currents which transfer energy and momentum over large or very large distances. The structure above is a cut of the plasma universe showing the filamentary currents produced by plasma in flux... Like all electrical currents, the circuit paths are closed, sometimes over very great distances. Thus plasmas in relative motion in one part of the universe can produce prodigious amounts of electrical energy. This energy may be transferred over many billions of light years to burst suddenly from a very small and localized region representing the circuit load.

(see: [Anatomy of the plasma universe](#))

At the LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY a galaxy is deemed to be formed by two plasma-electric currents converging, twisting around each other as Birkeland currents do, becoming elongated in the process, while the electric currents in plasma are rotating around their common center to the point that the elongations form that gradually create

a spiral.

The illustration below is a sample of a long sequence produced by a mathematical simulation of a galaxy being created by means of twisting Birkeland currents. The operation of the principle has been replicated in the laboratory.



Double Radio Galaxies (examples)

The signature of electromagnetic forces at work is "doubleness". Wherever there are multiple strands of electric currents, they prefer to interact in pairs. The reason for this derives from Ampère's Law or the Biot-Savart force law which states that currents in the same direction attract while currents in the opposite direction repel. They do so inversely as the distance between them. This results in a far larger ranging force of interaction than, say, the gravitational forces between two masses. The latter give a force that is always attractive and which varies inversely as the square of the distance between them.

This doubleness phenomena is observed in the laboratory when very high currents are passed through parallel arrays of wires, that explode into plasma currents called "pinches". The pinches often interact in pairs.

The simplest geometry for galaxy formation has two adjacent Birkeland currents of width 35 kiloparsecs separated 80 kiloparsecs across. The interaction... is 10 kpc. By scaling the current flows in astronomical objects by size, it is determined that the average flow in a galactic Birkeland current is approximately 10^{19} amperes; IA, the Alfvén galactic current... the galactic currents may extend 400 megaparsecs (more than 1,250 million light years) or more.

Economy in simulation, gained from observing laboratory experiments, suggests that the active region, where large electric fields build up, is about 10 kiloparsecs in length. That is, the salient phenomena can be modeled with two stubby pinches. The pinches are driven, of course, by the energy carried in the long length currents...

See: anatomy of a galaxy

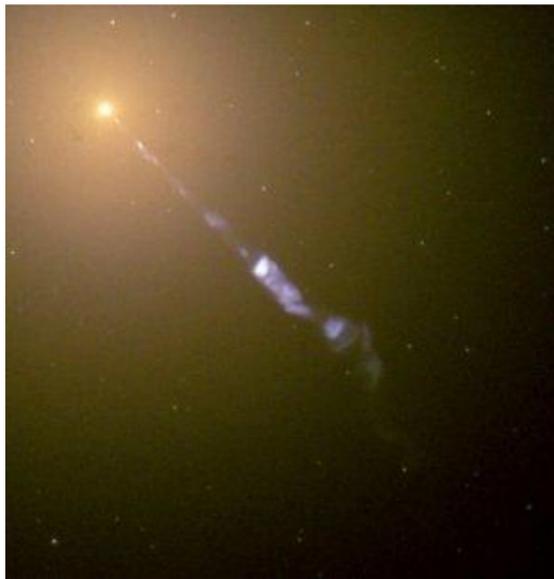
For more see: 'The Evidence for Electrical Currents in Cosmic Plasma', A. L. Peratt, IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci., Vol.18, pp.26-32, 1990.

Anthony L. Peratt, Ph.D. Life Fellow, IEEE - Acting Director, National Security, Nuclear Nonproliferation Directorate, USDOE, 1998. - Member, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Associate Directorate for Experiments and Simulations, 1999-2003. -- See: THE IEEE NUCLEAR AND PLASMA SCIENCES SOCIETY, w. SPECIAL ISSUES AND WORKSHOPS ON PLASMA COSMOLOGY. See: PLASMA UNIVERSE

"From the smallest particle to the largest galactic formation, a web of electrical circuitry connects and unifies all of nature, organizing galaxies, energizing stars, giving birth to planets, and on our own world, controlling weather and animating biological organisms. There are no isolated islands in an electric universe."

- from "Thunderbolts of the Gods", 2005, David Talbott and Wallace Thornhill - see: Plasma Cosmos

First Laboratory Experiment to Accurately Model Stellar Jets **Explains Mysterious "Knots"**



NASA - [Hubble Heritage - Galaxy M87](#)

At the University of Rochester, one of America's leading private university, experiments are conducted that are a part of an unusual international collaboration of plasma physicists, astronomers and computational scientists.

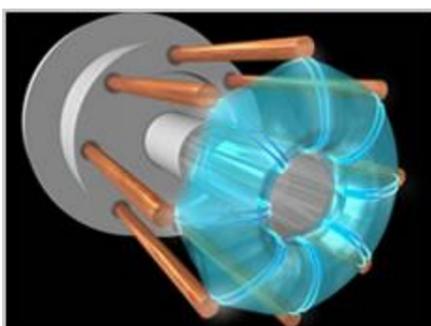
"It's a whole new way of doing astrophysics. The experiments strongly suggest that the jets are fired out more like bullets or buckshot. They don't break into pieces—they are formed in pieces. The field initially pushes aside the plasma, forming a bubble within it," says Frank, who carried out the astrophysical analysis of the experiment. "As the field penetrates further and the bubble grows, however, the magnetic fields begin to warp and twist, creating a knot in the jet. Almost immediately, a new magnetic bubble forms inside the base of the first as the first is propelled away, and the process repeats."

Frank likens the magnetic fields' affect on the jet to a rubber band tightly wrapped around a tube of toothpaste—the field holds the jet together, but it also pinches the jet into bulges as it does.

See: [University of Rochester](#)

At Lawrenceville Plasma Physics utilizing the plasma-knot principle

Here a unique plasma focus device has been developed for application in research for practical boron/hydrogen fusion. In the device a sheath of electric plasma travels to the end of the inner electrode where the magnetic fields produced by the currents, pinch and twist the plasma into a tiny dense ball only a few thousandths of an inch across, called a plasmoid. All of this happens without being guided by external magnets.



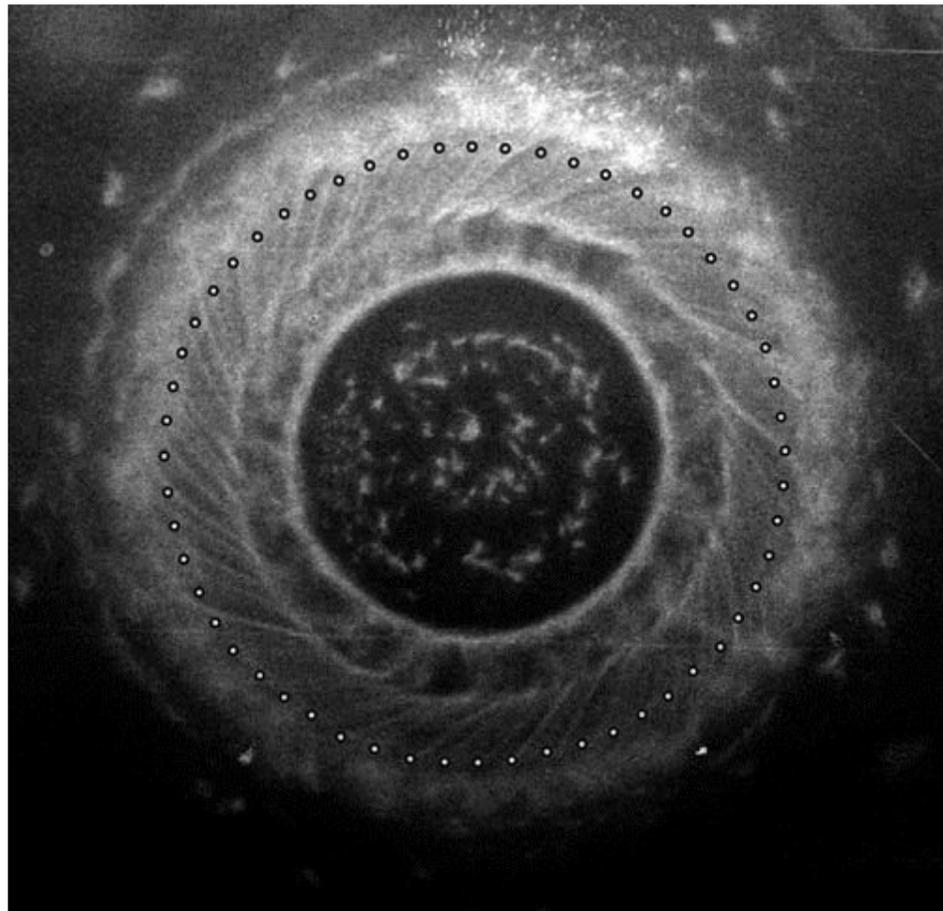
[plasma focus device](#)

The magnetic fields very quickly collapse, and these changing magnetic fields induce an electric field which causes a beam of electrons to flow in one direction and a beam of ions (atoms that have lost electrons) in the other. The electron beam heats the plasmoid to extremely high temperatures, the equivalent of billions of degrees C (particle energies of 100 keV or more).

The collisions of the electrons with the ions generate a short pulse of highly-intense X-rays.

See: [Dense Plasma Focus](#)

The Dense Plasma Focus Experiment

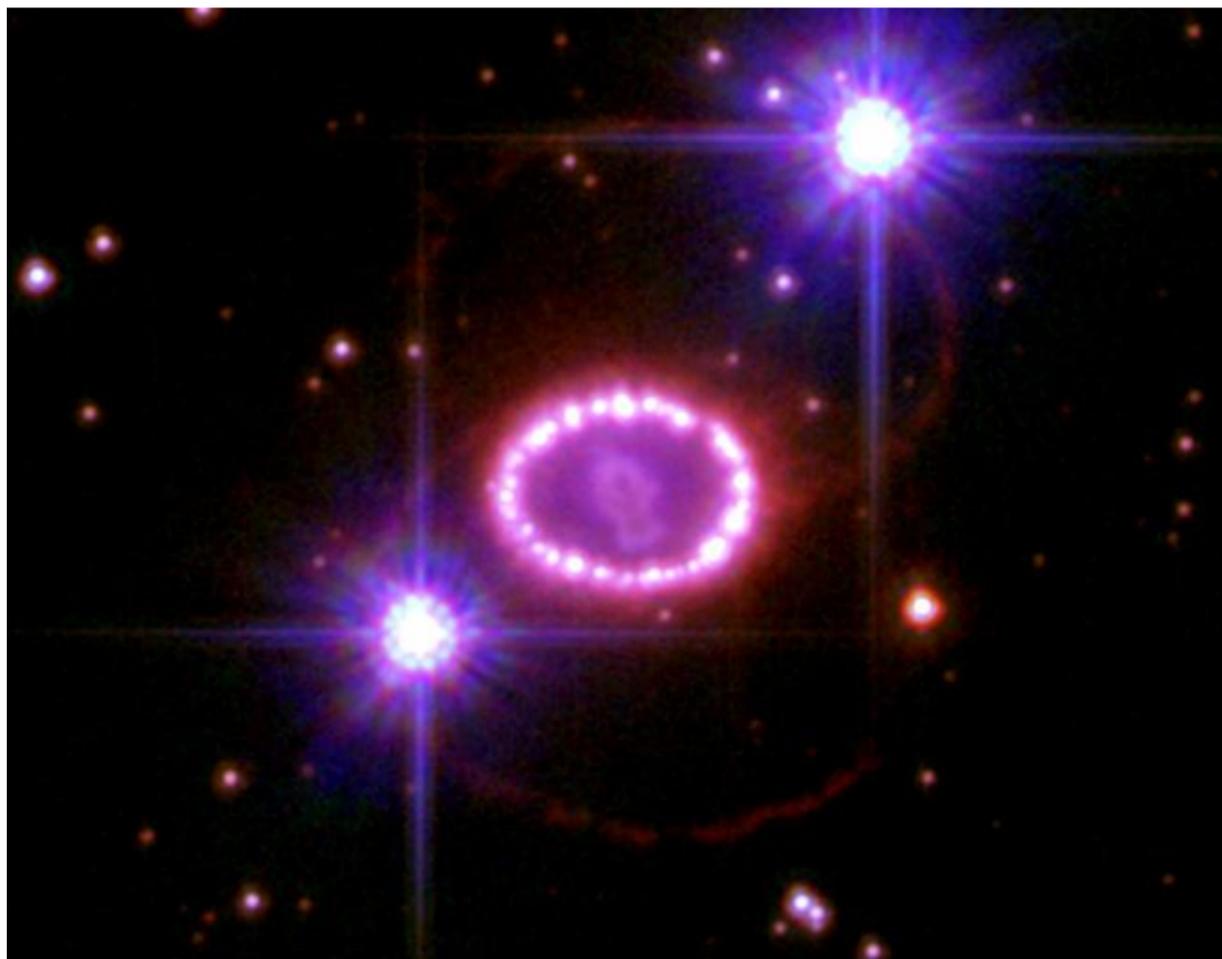


The penumbra of a dense plasma focus, from a discharge current of 174,000 amperes.
The rotational structure of the penumbra has a periodicity of 56, as shown by the 56-dot overlay pattern.
—Credit A. Peratt, Los Alamos National Laboratory,.

In free-flowing Birkeland currents, filaments are caused by the self-concentrating magnetic pinch effect, whereby and they space themselves evenly apart in a characteristic number of 56 filaments. With time, the 56 filaments coalesce in two's and sometimes threes. The result is a sequence of 56 (by far the most common), 49, 47, 41, 39, 33, 30, followed by a large number of 28 filaments. The convergence continues through 20, 16, 8, 7, 6, and 4, the latter being the minimum number of Birkeland filaments recorded.

See: [The Electric Galaxy](#)

The above laboratory plasma experiment resembles closely what we see in the sky in the form of the Carina Nebula and its companions.

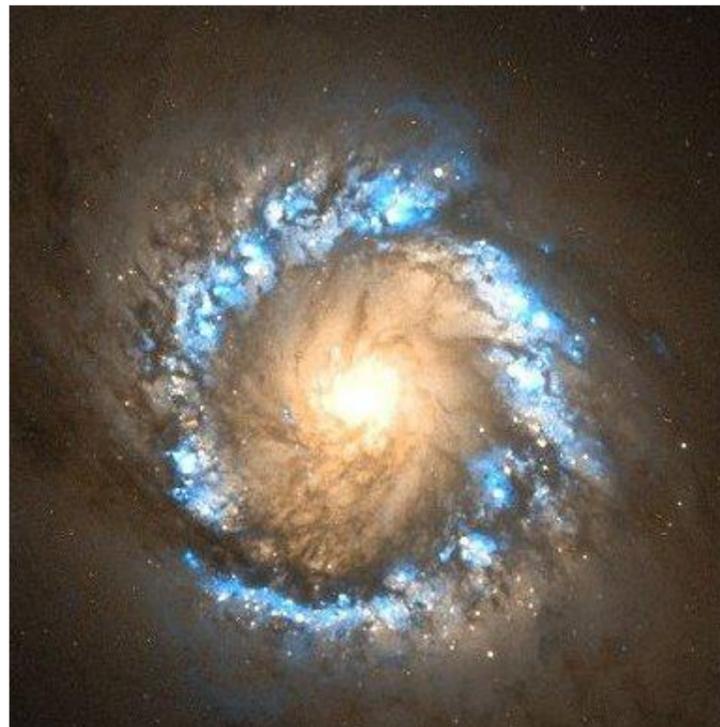


[Carina Nebula](#) (supernova 1987A)

While it is easy to assume that the principle for galaxy creation is indicated by the mathematically produced sequence illustrated above, or the dense plasma focus experiment produced at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, especially since in some cases such ring-structures are found in the center of large galaxies, but upon close examinations the galactic rings come to light as mere extensions of the dual spiral arm structure, functioning as dense networks of plasma filaments spiraling in towards the center.



ESA - NGC 1097



The bottom like is, that stars, galaxies, and the cosmos as a whole, are all electrically powered.

While we don't know for certain what specific processes cause the numerous types of galaxies to be created, it becomes rather clear that galaxies are externally powered by electric forces that also created them. While the work exploring the galaxies on this platform by some on the most respected research labs, such as the Los Alamos National Laboratory has brought amazing results, the process of discovery itself is far from complete. Many details remain yet to be discovered. For example the above theory for spiral galaxies formulated by the Los Alamos National Laboratory, regardless the plasma-electric currents to be in-flowing perpendicular to the galactic ecliptic (see: At home in the universe) no evidence appears to exist to prove the perpendicular inflowing plasma currents, while evidence exists for

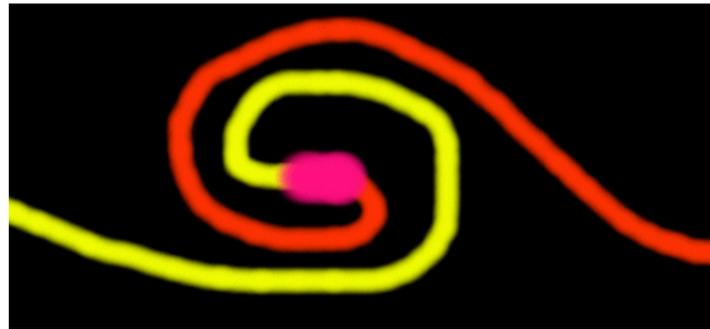
plasma currents flowing into and out of the spiral arms as is evident in the top-of-the-page image for ARP 87.

By the visual evidence that is present in nearly all galaxies, a galaxy is double spiral of two wound up current paths - one in-flowing and one out-flowing., by which the galaxies become a part of the cosmic plasma filaments network.

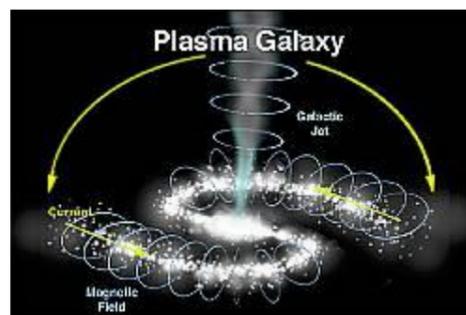


NASA - Galaxy M51

Imagine you had two garden hoses, a yellow one and an orange one, joined together, and you were to twist the center, a double spiral would result as shown below.



And imagine further that your joining leaks, and a structure like the one shown below would result

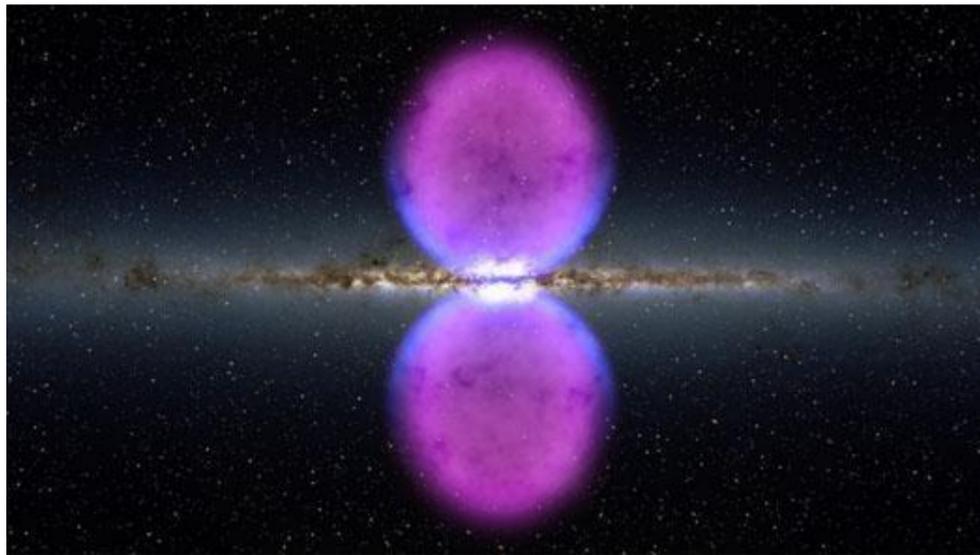


While the galaxies remain essentially stationary, in order to remain connected to the cosmic electric network, there is evidently internal rotary movement of stars, such as the solar system, happening within the spiral arms .

The Dense Plasma Focus Experiment (above), which produced the ring of 56 filaments, can be seen as a model for the cross-section current in the spiral arms. In this case, the stars in the spiral arms rotate around the current-flow axis. The resulting rotary motion is easily misinterpreted as an orbital motion.

At the highest pinch-density, at the center of a galaxy, the magnetic plasma containment breaks down. The magnetic 'twisting' becomes so tight at the extreme pinch point that the plasma filaments twist themselves into a knot, like a tightly wound rubber band. At this point, when the magnetic fields become tangled, the magnetic confinement collapses. Great fountains of plasma erupt in massive structures of tangled Birkeland currents that create a halo around the entire galaxy.

Our Milky way appears to function on this platform. For it the plasma fountain, seen in x-ray 'light,' extends 25,000 light years above and below the galactic plane.



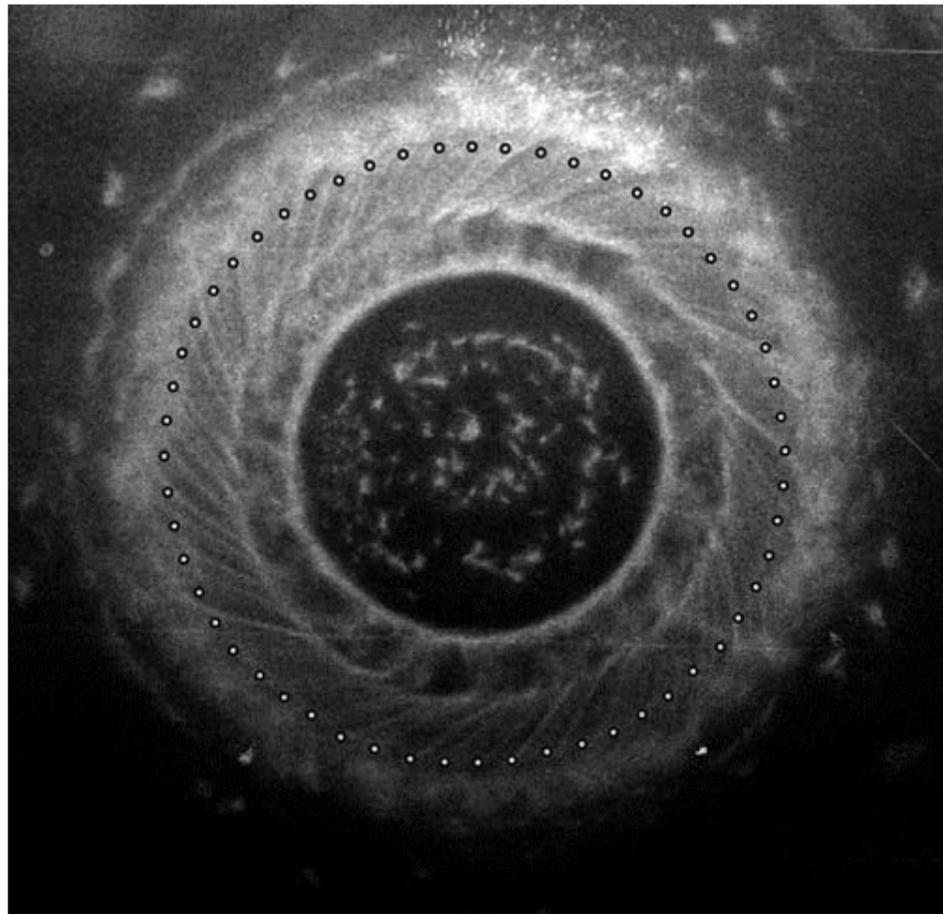
artistic rendering by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

In some cases the diffused currents that create the halo are strong enough for the halo to become visible in the normal light band as in the case below.



NASA Hubble - galaxy NGC 5866

Since every galaxy is dependent on the cosmic electric pathways for its power input, the galaxy must remain connected with them. This means that a galaxy doesn't spin, but is merely winding itself up at the center whereby the whole expands as the spiral arms remain electro-magnetically separated. Likewise the stars do not orbit the galactic center as planets orbit the sun. Nevertheless, there is a movement apparent that suggests an orbital pattern. The dense plasma experiment (repeated below) illustrates in principle what a cross-section of the spiral arms may look like, with the 56 plasma filaments being set into a rotational movement, together with the vast networks of stars that are located in the spiral arms. Their movements can thereby be mistaken as orbital patterns, and also as the mysterious movement of stars bobbing up and down above and below the galactic ecliptic.

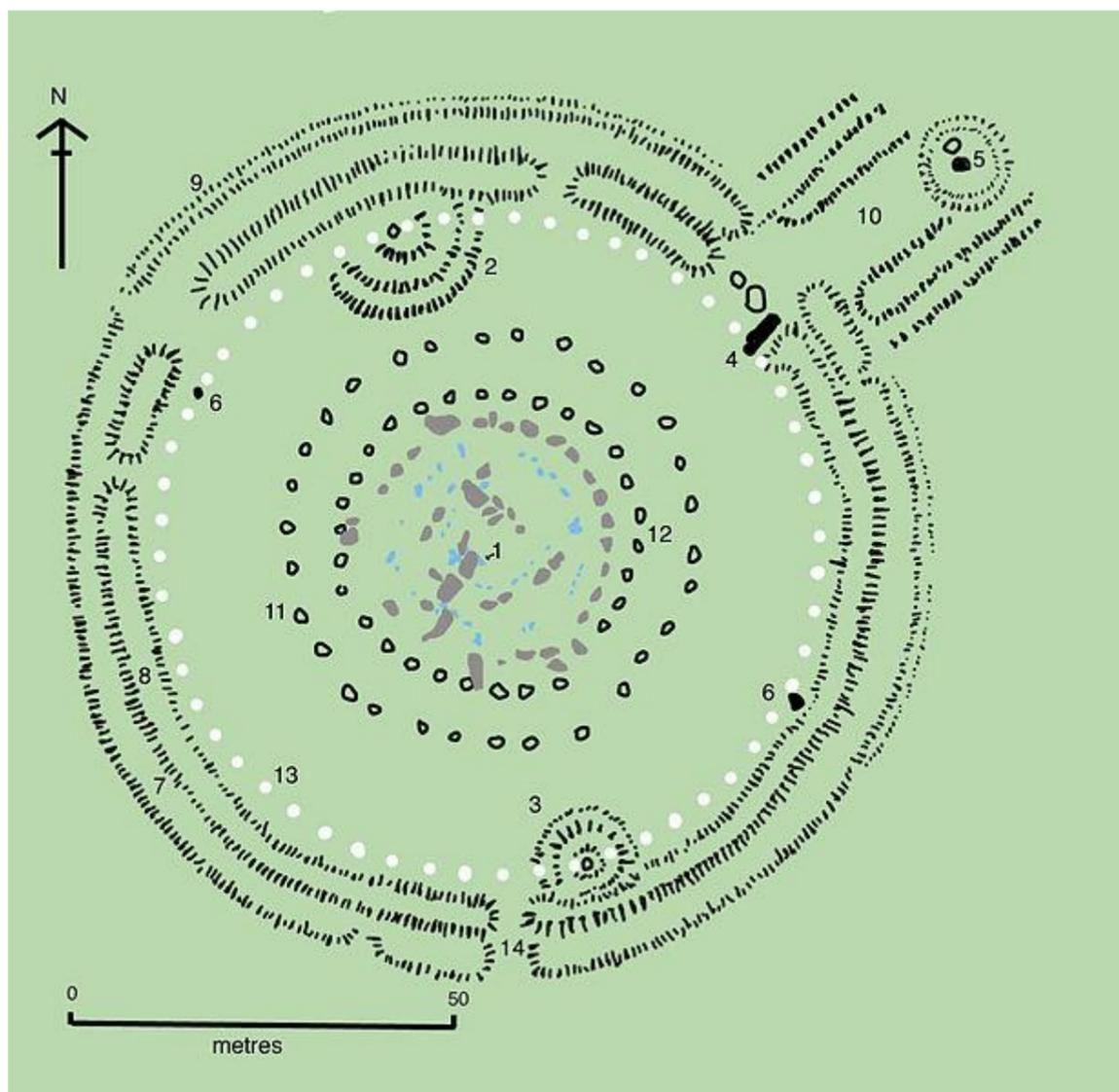


Dense Plasma Experiment

The researcher Wal Thornhill notes the 56 part division of plasma filaments bears a striking similarity with the 56 Aubrey holes at Stonehenge (constructed app. 3100 BC) arrayed in a great circle behind a mote and a mound. He suggests that the essential plan for Stonehenge had once been visible in the sky, produced by a large electric discharge phenomenon.

(See: Supernova 1987A Decoded)

Mysticism is often built on real celestial events, especially when the celestial events are coincidental with great terrestrial events, suggesting an intervention by the gods. Whatever the case may be, the similarity is amazing, of the Stonehenge plan (shown below) and the current pattern produced by a plasma experiment (above) in the laboratory.



Stonehenge plan

Plasma currents do become visible when the electric current density reaches very high levels. Thus, Stonehenge delivers another proof that we live in an electrically powered Cosmos, and in an electric Galaxy, and an electric powered solar system.

With this said, the great cyclical events that affect our Earth and its climate, need to be seen in the context of the electric dynamics that govern our galaxy and our solar system, such as the recurrent ice age cycles that we face once again with the corresponding momentous impact on our living on this planet as our food resources (agriculture) become endangered by the developing cold climate.

Related pages

Home page: [Free electric energy](#)

[Free Energy visible on Earth](#)

- [Galactic driven terrestrial evolution](#)
- [Was Max Planck Right? - the irony of consensus-science](#)

[Free Energy visible in the Sun](#)

- [Explore solar cycles](#)
- [HAARP abuse of the ionosphere?](#)
- [The Alfvén Waves](#)
- [Epoch of Tears - earthquakes](#)

[Free Energy visible in the solar system](#)

- [The Origin of the Solar System - solar capture](#)

[Free Energy visible in the galaxy - apocalypse NO! Ice age YES!](#)

- [The science of the Ice Age Precursor - mankind at the crossroads](#)
- [The Electric Galaxy at LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY](#)
- [The Crab Nebula - an enigma of boxed-in perception](#)
- [Cygnus x3 and Human Evolution - the missing link?](#)
- [The Density Wave vs Electric Cycles - science boxed in by a myth](#)
- [The Globular Clusters - Part 1](#)
- [The Globular Clusters - Part 2](#)
- [The Globular Clusters - Part 3](#)

[Free Energy visible in the cosmos](#)

[How to Know the Truth](#)

Also see:

[2011 - NAWAPA](#)

[2011 - Industrial Revolution](#)

[2011 - Free Electric Energy](#)

[2011 - Nuclear Fusion Power Delusion](#)

[2011 - Ice Age anew and Renaissance](#)

[2011 - Universal Love](#)

[2011 - Empire Religion](#)

[2011 - Empire Wars](#)

[2011 - Christian Science](#)

[2011 - New Science](#)

[more on empire, universe, energy, NASA, science, NAWAPA, music, world
with LPAC videos on the Nation, Science, Economics, and Empire](#)

[Home index](#)

E-Mail: cygnistar@shaw.ca

[Rolf Witzsche](#)

[My published books, researcher - his novels and books of science,
home of spirituality, civilization, poetry, photography, peace and humanity](#)

["Studio 2010" Index](#)

[Please consider a donation - Thank You](#)

Published by Cygni Communications Ltd. North Vancouver, BC, Canada - (C) - public domain - Rolf A. F. Witzsche

[Agape Research](#)

[About Cygni](#)

[Webmaster Resources](#)