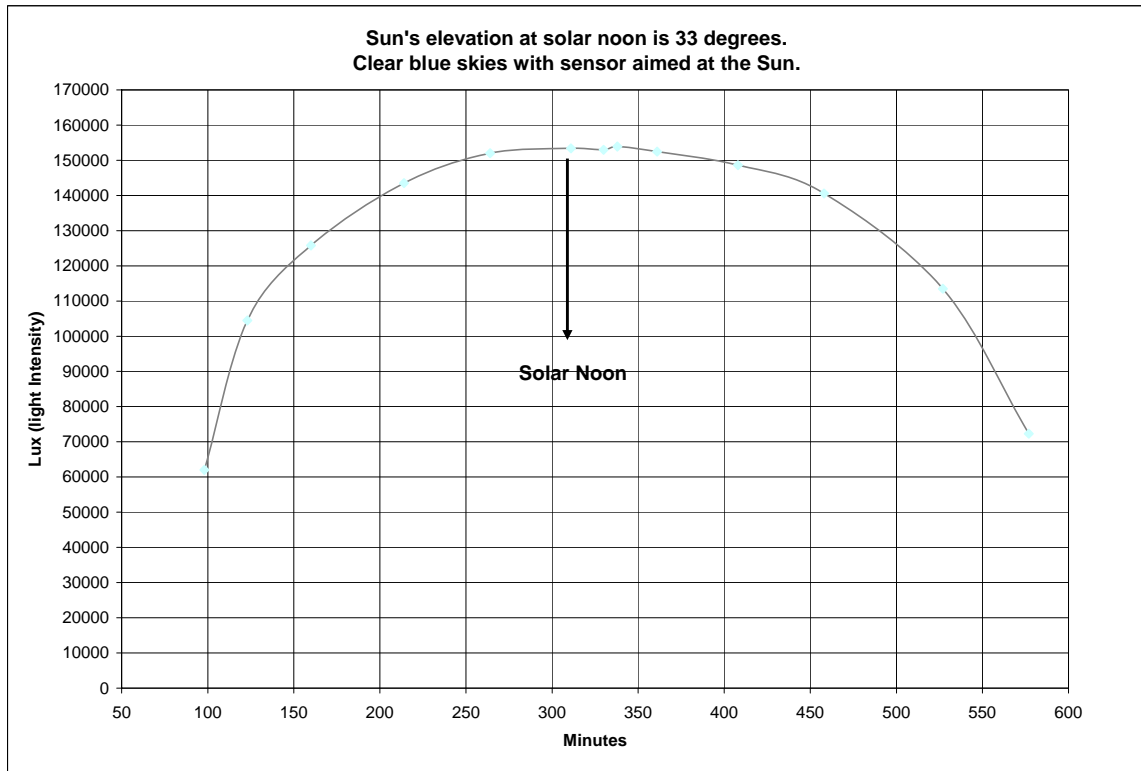


Typical Pre-Pole Shift Sun Intensity

(1/14/2017)

This is an attempt to document what might be useful after the pole shift, as to what the sun's intensity was before the pole shift. It is reported by the Zeta's that after the transition to the 4th density the sun's intensity will be much less.

Once the sun is visible after the pole shift the reference point in this document might be able to be used to tell whether we have transitioned to the 4th density and by how much. Or at least track the progress in this direction over time.

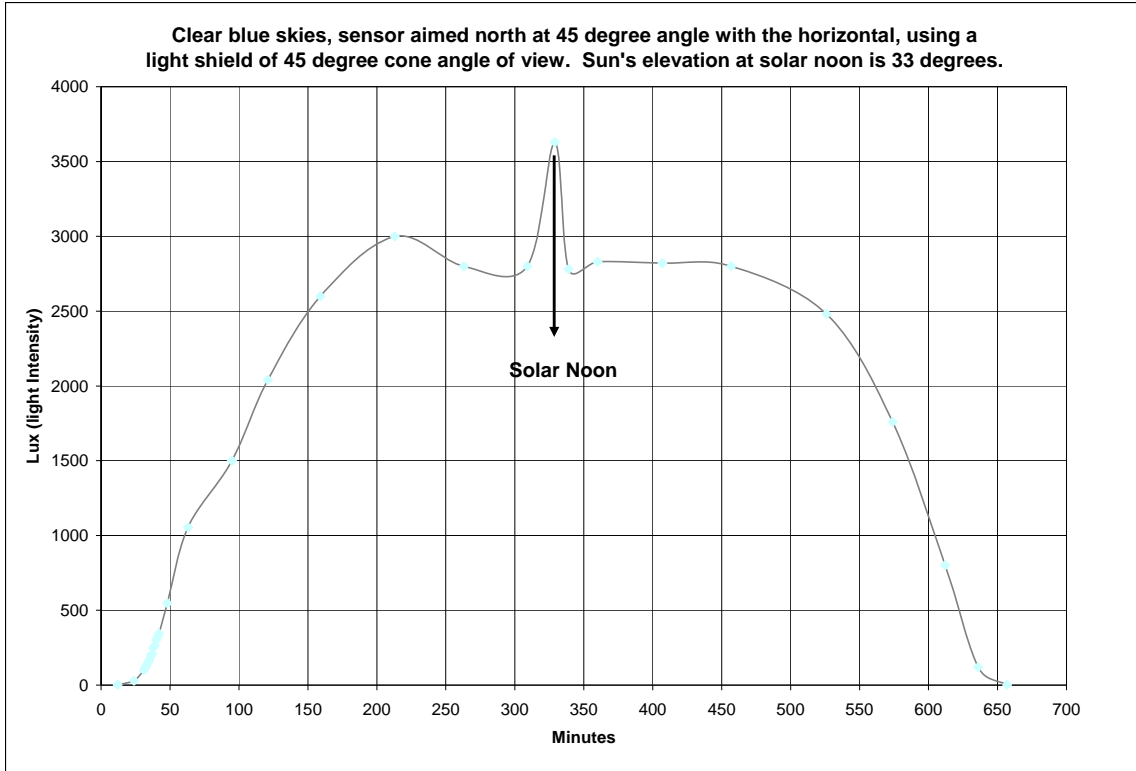


Maximum intensity at solar noon on a clear day after rain was measured to be about 126,000 Lux to 156,000 Lux depending on what meter was used. It is not known which one is closer to a standard calibration. Be aware your meter may also be off in calibration and that it would be wise to take some of your own readings before the pole shift.

Next measurements were taken with the light meter aimed toward the north sky at an angle of 45 degree with the horizontal and perpendicular to sunrise and sunset plane. These two curves are valuable even if only they show the shape of the curve before pole shift.

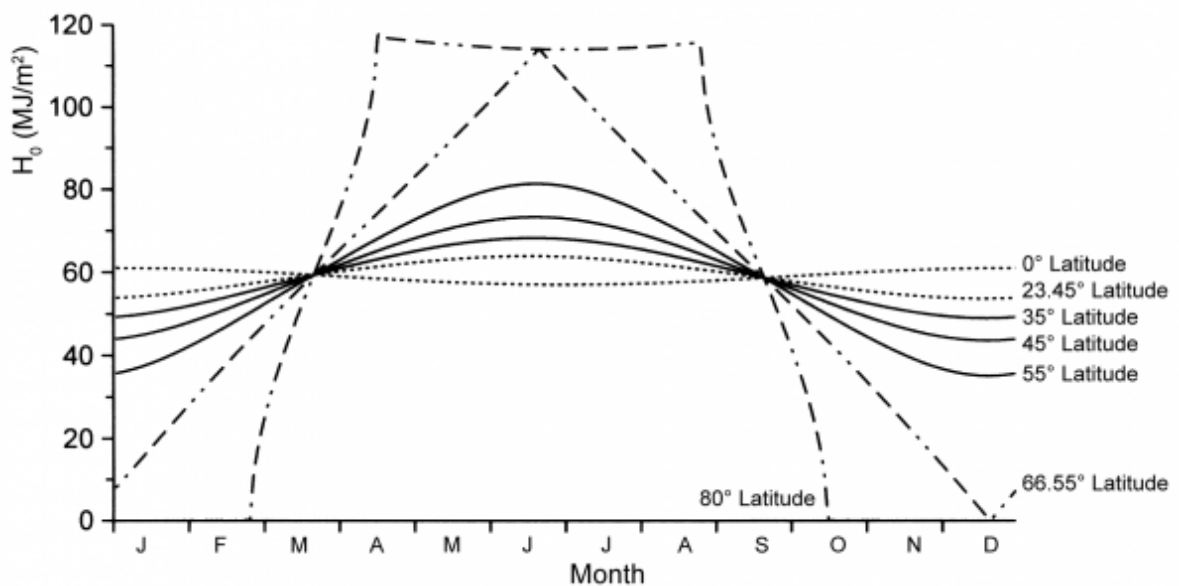
Typical Pre-Pole Shift Sun Intensity

(1/14/2017)



It is interesting to note there is a bounce effect that increases the light intensity at or near solar noon. This curve represents reflected light from a light blue sky. Note, it is still very much lower in intensity than the direct sun.

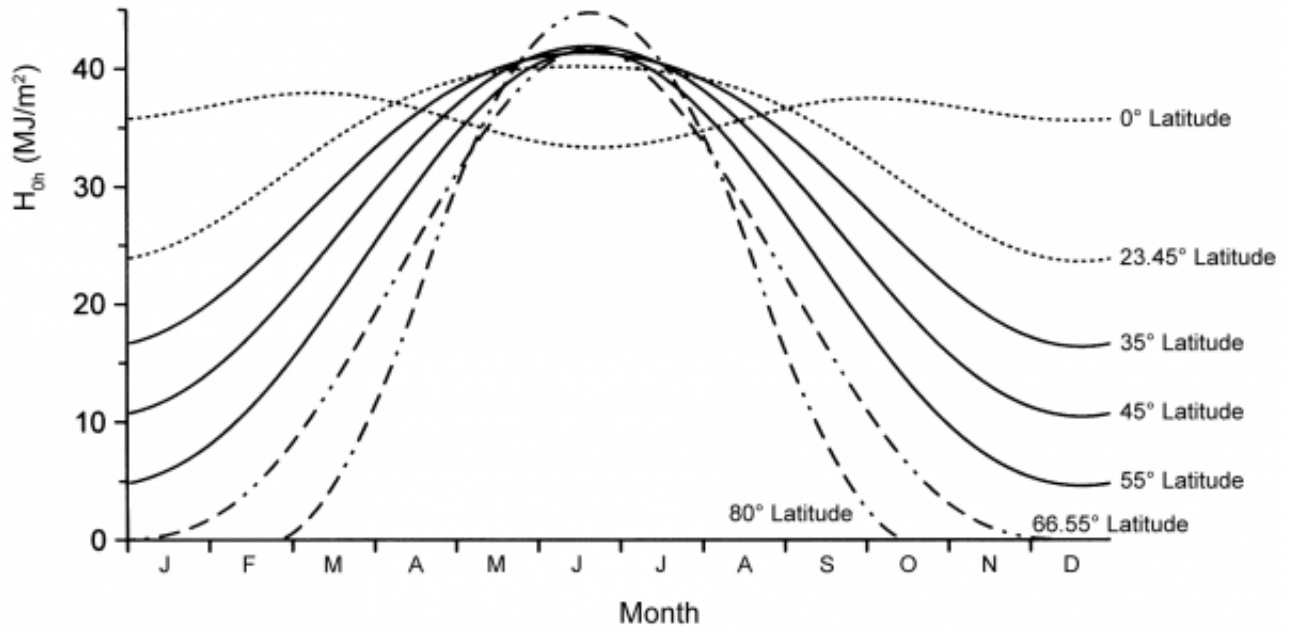
The light meter in all cases has a cone shaped light shield of about 45 degrees. A vitamin pill bottle cut off was used to make this. It helps shield from unwanted local light sources.



The above is measured with the sensor perpendicular to the sun's rays.

Typical Pre-Pole Shift Sun Intensity

(1/14/2017)



The above is measured with the sensor horizontal or parallel to earth's surface.