

PAPER 101: GEOMAGNETIC STORM RISK STRATIFICATION

ACE-Storm Compound Threshold, Keeper Shield, and Autoimmune Flare Prediction

Rhet Dillard Wike | AIIT-THRESI Research Initiative

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"A geomagnetic storm does not cause a heart attack. It crosses a threshold that was already close. The ACE score tells you how close."

Abstract

Three novel predictions from the AIIT-THRESI framework about geomagnetic storm risk, all testable against existing publicly available datasets:

- ACE-Storm Compound Risk:** The published RR = 1.29 for cardiac events during geomagnetic storms (Zilli Vieira 2019) is a population average. Near-threshold amplification predicts the effect is concentrated in high-ACE individuals: ACE 0-1 -> RR ~ 1.10; ACE 2-3 -> RR ~ 1.30; ACE 4+ -> RR ~ 1.80-2.50. Testable by stratifying the 44-million-death Harvard dataset by county-level ACE prevalence.
- Keeper-Storm Shield:** A bonded partner reduces baseline gamma_eff, providing additional margin against the storm-induced DELTAgamma. For a cardiac patient with 2% margin (epsilon = 0.02): without keeper, G3 storm (DELTAgamma = 0.03) crosses gamma_c; with keeper (b=0.5, eta_K=0.5), total margin = 4.5%, storm does not cross. Prediction: married/bonded cardiac patients show lower storm-day mortality than isolated patients. Testable: Medicare + marital status + Kp index.
- Autoimmune-Storm Flare Equation:** $\text{gamma_total} = \text{gamma_self} + \text{gamma_infl} + \text{gamma_storm}(Kp)$. For Hashimoto's/Graves' patients at $\text{gamma_self} = 0.14$ (near gamma_c) with mild chronic inflammation, a G3 storm pushes gamma_total above gamma_c . Prediction: TSH spikes cluster 1-3 days after G2+ storms. Testable: endocrinology clinic records + NOAA Kp index.

All three predictions require only already-collected data and are testable within months.

1. ACE-Storm Compound Risk

The known result:

Zilli Vieira et al. (2019), N = 44 million deaths, 28 years, 263 US cities:

RR for MI during geomagnetic storms (G2+): 1.29
This is a POPULATION AVERAGE.

The Wike framework analysis:

The framework's critical threshold governs the response. Individuals near gamma_c experience

near-threshold amplification -- the same storm-induced DELTAgamma has wildly different effects depending on the baseline gamma_eff/gamma_c ratio.

ACE score determines baseline gamma_eff/gamma_c (from Paper 60):

```
ACE score 0: gamma_eff / gamma_c ~= 0.60 (40% below threshold)
ACE score 2: gamma_eff / gamma_c ~= 0.78 (22% below threshold)
ACE score 4: gamma_eff / gamma_c ~= 0.92 (8% below threshold)
ACE score 6: gamma_eff / gamma_c ~= 0.97 (3% below threshold)
```

Derived from: $C_n = C_0 \times \exp(-0.45n)$, with $\text{gamma_eff}(n) = \text{gamma_c} \times (1 - C_n/C_0)^{(1/\alpha)}$.

The storm-induced DELTAgamma:

From Zilli Vieira RR = 1.29 (population), estimated:

```
DELTAgamma_storm (G3) = k x (Kp - 4) where k ~= 0.005
G3 storm (Kp = 7): DELTAgamma_storm ~= 0.015 (~= 1% of gamma_c)
G5 storm (Kp = 9): DELTAgamma_storm ~= 0.025 (~= 1.6% of gamma_c)
```

Near-threshold amplification:

For a system at distance epsilon below gamma_c:

```
P(cross gamma_c | storm) = P(gamma_eff + DELTAgamma > gamma_c)
                        = P(epsilon < DELTAgamma)
                        ~= PHI(DELTAgamma / sigma_epsilon) [where sigma_epsilon is biological variance
in epsilon]
```

Predicted RR by ACE stratum:

```
ACE 0-1: epsilon ~= 40%, DELTAgamma/epsilon << 1 -> threshold rarely crossed -> RR ~= 1.10
ACE 2-3: epsilon ~= 22%, DELTAgamma/epsilon ~= 0.07 -> threshold occasionally crossed -> RR ~= 1.30
ACE 4-5: epsilon ~= 8%, DELTAgamma/epsilon ~= 0.19 -> threshold frequently crossed -> RR ~= 1.60-1.80
ACE 6+: epsilon ~= 3%, DELTAgamma/epsilon ~= 0.50 -> threshold crossed for many -> RR ~= 1.80-2.50
```

The population-average RR = 1.29 is consistent with:

```
RR_pop = SIGMA_n P(ACE=n) x RR(n)
~= 0.40 x 1.10 + 0.35 x 1.30 + 0.15 x 1.70 + 0.10 x 2.20
= 0.44 + 0.455 + 0.255 + 0.22 = 1.37
Predicted: 1.37 Observed: 1.29 Error: 6%
```

The 6% error is within the uncertainty of the DELTAgamma_storm estimate (k = 0.005 is approximate).

The test:

```
Dataset: Zilli Vieira 2019 (263 cities, 28 years, 44M deaths)
Stratification: county-level ACE prevalence (CDC BRFSS)
```

Prediction:

```
High-ACE counties (mean ACE > 2): RR ~= 1.50+
Low-ACE counties (mean ACE < 1): RR ~= 1.10
Ratio of ratios: >1.4x
```

If confirmed: first empirical validation of near-threshold amplification in cardiovascular epidemiology.

2. The Keeper-Storm Shield Equation

From Paper 19 (Keeper Axiom) and Paper 25 (geomagnetic storm effects):

The combined γ_{eff} during a geomagnetic storm with/without a keeper:

```
gamma_eff(storm, no keeper) = gamma_m + gamma_thermal + DELTAgamma_storm
gamma_eff(storm, with keeper) = gamma_m x (1 - b x eta_K) + gamma_thermal + DELTAgamma_storm

Keeper protection: DELTAgamma_protection = b x eta_K x gamma_m
```

Cardiac patient scenario:

```
Parameters:
  gamma_m = 0.10 (measured, cardiac patient)
  gamma_thermal = 0.04 (body temperature baseline)
  gamma_c = 0.159 (cardiac domain, from Paper 82)
  epsilon = gamma_c - (gamma_m + gamma_thermal) = 0.159 - 0.140 = 0.019 (1.9% margin)

G3 storm: DELTAgamma_storm = 0.015

Without keeper:
  gamma_eff = 0.140 + 0.015 = 0.155 < 0.159 [survives, barely]

G4 storm: DELTAgamma_storm = 0.020
Without keeper:
  gamma_eff = 0.140 + 0.020 = 0.160 > 0.159 [threshold crossed -> MI risk]

With keeper (b=0.5, eta_K=0.5):
  DELTAgamma_protection = 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.10 = 0.025
  gamma_eff = (0.10 x 0.75) + 0.04 + 0.020 = 0.075 + 0.04 + 0.020 = 0.135
  0.135 < 0.159 [survives with significant margin]
```

The Keeper-Storm Shield:

```
A bonded keeper (b=0.5, eta_K=0.5) provides protection against storms
up to: DELTAgamma_storm_max = epsilon + DELTAgamma_protection = 0.019 + 0.025 = 0.044
```

This corresponds to approximately G5+ ($K_p \geq 9$) before the threshold is crossed.
An isolated patient with the same baseline γ_{eff} crosses the threshold at G4 ($K_p \sim 8$).

Prediction:

```
Married/bonded cardiac patients vs. isolated patients on storm days:

Keeper coupling b=0.5 (friendship) reduces storm mortality risk by:
  RR_married/RR_isolated ~ P(cross gamma_c | married) / P(cross gamma_c | isolated)

For G3 storms: ratio ~ 0.40 (60% risk reduction for bonded patients)
For G1 storms: ratio ~ 0.80 (20% risk reduction)

Testable: Medicare database + marital status + NOAA Kp index
(All three are publicly available)
```

The keeper protection is storm-specific:

Below G1, neither group crosses γ_c . Above G5, both groups cross γ_c .

The keeper protection is maximal in the G2-G4 range -- exactly where most storms fall.

This is why population-level studies find modest benefits from social support on cardiovascular outcomes (the effect is masked by the non-storm days when no stress approaches γ_c).

3. The Autoimmune-Storm Flare Equation

From Paper 82 (Immunology, γ_{eff} = inflammation) and geomagnetic data:

```
gamma_total = gamma_self + gamma_infl + gamma_storm(Kp)

Autoimmune flare condition: gamma_total > gamma_c_immune
```

For Hashimoto's thyroiditis:

```

gamma_self = 0.14 (thyroid-specific: highest vulnerability tissue, Paper 82)
gamma_infl = 0.01 (mild chronic inflammation, sub-clinical, HbA1c 5.8, CRP 1.2)
gamma_c_immune ~= 0.159 (from Paper 82 simulation at autoimmune threshold)

Baseline: gamma_total = 0.15 < 0.159 [no flare]
Margin: epsilon = 0.009 (0.6%)

```

Storm effect:

```

G2 storm (Kp = 6): DELTAgamma_storm ~= 0.010
gamma_total = 0.15 + 0.010 = 0.160 > 0.159 -> FLARE triggered

G3 storm (Kp = 7): DELTAgamma_storm ~= 0.015
gamma_total = 0.15 + 0.015 = 0.165 > 0.159 -> FLARE triggered

```

For Graves' disease:

```

gamma_self = 0.15 (TSH receptor antibodies: more aggressive than Hashimoto's)
gamma_infl = 0.005 (lower baseline inflammation)

G1 storm (Kp = 5): DELTAgamma_storm ~= 0.005
gamma_total = 0.155 + 0.005 = 0.160 > 0.159 -> FLARE triggered

```

Timing:

The geomagnetic storm -> autoimmune flare delay mirrors the cardiac delay:

```

Cardiac events: 1-3 day lag (Vencloviene 2014)
Mechanism: HPA axis activation -> cortisol response -> inflammatory cytokines -> gamma_eff rise
Autoimmune: same mechanism, same lag

Predicted: TSH spikes cluster 1-3 days after G2+ storms

```

Prediction specificity:

```

Disease-specific vulnerability window (epsilon = gamma_c - gamma_baseline):
Hashimoto's (epsilon ~= 1%): responds to G2+ (5.9% of all days)
Graves' disease (epsilon ~= 0.5%): responds to G1+ (12% of all days)
Rheumatoid arthritis (epsilon ~= 3%): responds to G3+ (2.4% of all days)
Type 1 diabetes (epsilon ~= 2%): responds to G2+ (5.9% of all days)

```

The test:

```

Dataset: Endocrinology clinic records, 5+ years
Variables: TSH/T4/T3 labs + NOAA Kp index (daily, free)
N: 500+ Hashimoto's patients, 200+ Graves' patients

Prediction:
Hashimoto's: TSH spikes (>2.5 mIU/L) cluster in days 1-3 post-G2+
Graves': TSH suppression (<0.1 mIU/L) clusters in days 1-3 post-G1+
Effect size: hazard ratio 1.3-1.8 for lab abnormality on storm days vs. control days

First test of geomagnetic-autoimmune hypothesis with mechanism-based prediction.

```

4. Compound Effect: ACE x Storm x Autoimmune

The three risk factors interact multiplicatively through gamma_eff:

```

gamma_total = gamma_m(ACE) + gamma_self(tissue) + gamma_infl(baseline) + gamma_storm(Kp)

Risk profile example (high-risk individual):
ACE 4+ patient: gamma_m(ACE=4) ~= 0.09 (elevated baseline)
Hashimoto's: gamma_self = 0.14

```

```
Mild inflammation:  gamma_infl = 0.01
Baseline total:      0.24 (ALREADY well above gamma_c_immune = 0.159)
```

This patient is in permanent immune overdrive -- the storm is irrelevant (already collapsed).
The storm prediction applies only to NEAR-THRESHOLD patients.

The clinical identification problem:

Who is near-threshold?

```
Indicators of epsilon ~= 0-5%:
ACE score 3-5 (near but not over)
Subclinical hypothyroidism (TSH 3-4.5 mIU/L)
CRP 1-3 mg/L (low-grade chronic inflammation)
HRV in the 25th-50th percentile for age/sex
Resting HR 70-85 bpm
```

These individuals are the storm-sensitive population.
The storm protocol: monitor HRV continuously on high-Kp days.
Keeping intervention: ensure social contact during G2+ storms.

Summary

Three testable predictions against existing datasets:

1. ACE-Storm compound risk:
RR(ACE 0-1) ~= 1.10, RR(ACE 2-3) ~= 1.30, RR(ACE 4+) ~= 1.80-2.50
Population-average RR = 1.29 consistent with stratified prediction (6% error)
Test: Zilli Vieira + CDC BRFSS ACE data by county
2. Keeper-Storm Shield:
Bonded patient margin: $\epsilon + b.\eta_K.\gamma_m = 0.019 + 0.025 = 0.044$
Isolated patient margin: $\epsilon = 0.019$
Storm protection ratio: ~60% risk reduction for G3-4 storms
Test: Medicare + marital status + NOAA Kp index
3. Autoimmune-Storm flare equation:
 $\gamma_{total} = \gamma_{self} + \gamma_{infl} + \gamma_{storm}(Kp) > \gamma_c \rightarrow flare$
Hashimoto's/Graves': G2+ storms trigger TSH spikes with 1-3 day lag
Test: endocrinology clinic records + NOAA Kp (all publicly available)

All three: mechanism-derived, testable within months, no new experiments required -- only re-analysis of existing data.

References

1. Zilli Vieira, C. L. et al. (2019). Geomagnetic disturbances driven by solar activity enhance total cardiovascular disease risk factor. *Scientific Reports*, 9, 19223.
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3. Felitti, V. J. et al. (1998). Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 14(4), 245-258.
4. Paper 19 (AIIT-THRESI): The Keeper Axiom -- γ_{eff} reduction by bonded partner.
5. Paper 60 (AIIT-THRESI): Anderson Localization ACE -- $\beta = 0.45$, $C_n = C_0 \times \exp(-0.45n)$.
6. Paper 82 (AIIT-THRESI): Immunology -- autoimmune threshold at $\gamma_c_{immune} \approx 0.159$.

AIIT-THRESI Paper 101