Planet X Physicist Articles Part 1

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Chapter 1 Introduction

I started researching what was going on in the Solar System in the middle of 2016. I was living in South Africa, and lecturing at the University of the Witwatersrand. At the time, I was very happy with my lecturing position, and with the research, I was doing and was not planning on changing anything, in my life. But in my daily walks, usually close to sunset, I started noticing that the sky did not look normal. Clouds looked magenta (pink) and since the first course I had ever lectured was geometric optics, I knew that it was impossible for the sun to be producing that kind of illumination and that another star had to be illuminating those clouds. The realization that something just was not right propelled me into searching for what was going on. I started by going on the internet to see if anyone else had noticed anything going on. I soon found Steve Olson's channel and started watching it. It was not long before I started communicating with him and trying to help.

I had taught a basic course on astronomy and had read a lot on astrophysics, as a student and through the years, but trying to understand what was going on took me along a path that forced me to stray off almost all current accepted physics theory. According to accepted theory objects hovering close to the Sun is impossible but I observed objects doing just that over and over again. Was gravity suspended for these objects? According to the accepted theory, they should have collided with the Sun, causing a massive explosion that should have destroyed the solar system. But that had not happened. In my effort to understand I prayed a lot and God guided me.

The first article I ever wrote was on lens flares, and I felt that God had told me to write it, so I did and I sent it to both Chris Potter and Steve Olson, who seemed to really appreciate my effort. But yet I had no plans to continue. I remember asking the Lord: 'Ok, Lord, I have done what you wanted, can I stop now? I just want to concentrate on my work now'. But yet more discoveries came along and I kept writing articles. I did so anonymously, as I knew I could get into trouble if anyone found out what I was doing. And indeed towards the end of 2016, things started changing at work, and I and my course started being targeted. It has become obvious to me that someone was trying to push me out of the university. Then, in early 2017, trolls corresponded with my Head of School and he listened to them and refused to listen to me. It was odd. Why would he not even try to listen to what I had to say? Had he always been fair before? It was as if his mind had been made up for him, way ahead of time. I was placed under investigation and eventually, I was forced to leave. I could say that I am retired, but in South Africa, I am not old enough for that. So basically, I am an unemployed physicist, doing Planet X research full time.

My research, which is based on whatever observations, and data, I have been able to obtain has basically forced me to rewrite physics. Bv studying the system of dead stars that have invaded the Solar System, and that seems to be destroying the Sun, and most likely the other planets, in the Solar System, I have discovered that the universe is very different from what I had been taught, through my years of training as a physicist. I have discovered that gravity is a lot like electrostatics, as it has a repulsive as well as an attractive part, and that the universe is in fact made out of photons and light. In the third book, I have written with Scott, entitled 'Planet X Revealed Gravity and Light', I detailed how my new understanding of gravity and light came about. In this book, I have placed many the additional articles that I have written on this subject. I have however started with Article 182, which explains my new theory of Gravity, which also featured in my third book, in order to provide an understanding of the theory for anyone who has not read that book. The other articles appearing in this fourth book probe deeper, into what is happening to our Sun, and to our planet, as a result of the presence of the

Stellar Cores. In the process of understanding these effects, many details about the universe came to light, including what the Stellar Cores really are. The Stellar Cores seem to be dead stars on their way back to the galactic nucleus. They must have encountered the Sun and took a detour. A few of the articles will also look at the deception that is going on through sun simulators and other artificial devices as well the effects that the Stellar Cores are having on the earth, the Sun and the Solar System.

The effect the Stellar Cores are having on our planet, and the Sun is basically a slowly developing cataclysmic event. The truth may be tough to accept and the solutions are very few. All I can do is urge people to turn to their creator, Jesus, the one who died so that He can save us. Turn to him, talk to him, give Him what is left of your life, He has proven His love for us. You will not be disappointed. It says in John 10:10:

¹⁰ The thief does not come except to steal, and to kill, and to destroy. I have come that they may have life and that they may have it more abundantly.

He gave His life, so He can give us life and life more abundantly.

Dr. Claudia Albers Planet X physicist July 4 ^{th,} 2018

Chapter 2 Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electro gravitation

Einstein spent the last years of his life trying to unify his theory of gravity, the General Theory of Relativity, with electromagnetism, and it seems that he was not ever able to do so. Well, it is now possible to do just that, as the two interactions play off each other, and one cannot exist without the other. However, Einstein was right about one thing, gravity is related to space itself. This has to be the case, because the position of objects, in the universe, has to be known instantaneously, and that is only possible if it is space itself that is interacting, otherwise it would take time for a planet to get the signal of where the star, it orbits, is, and this would mean that all planetary systems would fall apart. Well, gravity is directly related to space because particles are related to space, particles seem to be fluctuations, or resonances, of space itself, and so their position is known by every other particle in space, instantaneously. In this article, I would like to explain as clearly as possible how the gravitational interaction works. Since the gravitational interaction is closely associated with the electrostatic interaction, I will start by describing the electrostatic interaction. The particles which seem to be responsible for most of the structure we see around us, and in the universe, seem to be the proton, the electron, and the photon. The photon seems to be a carrier of both interactions and also to be a carrier of gravitational energy.



Figure 2.1. The electrostatic interaction between protons and electrons.

Now, protons and electrons have been assigned a property called charge, which can be used to determine the strength and direction (attractive or repulsive) of the electrostatic interaction between protons and electrons, and charged matter made out of these particles. The amount of charge on both particles is the same, as the interaction is of equal strength, between the particles but it has opposite sign. So the proton has been assigned a charge of +e, and the electron has been assigned a charge of –e. The interaction is also described through a field, called an electric field, which charged particles generate in space surrounding them. The field is represented by arrows, and the arrows point in the direction that a proton, moving through the field, would tend to move in. Thus, the proton field

points outwards and the electron field points inwards. The strength of the interaction decreases, as the distance from the particles increases, and this is represented by the distance between field lines, the further the distance the weaker the field, and thus the weaker the interaction. This is illustrated in figure 2 below.



Figure 2.2. The strength of the electrostatic interaction can be determined from the charge assigned to each particle. The proton and the electron have the same quantity of charge but of opposite sign. The electric field represents the effect the particle has on space around it, it is represented by an arrow that point in the direction that a proton would move in when placed in the field. When electric field lines are close together, the field (interaction) is strong, when the field lines are further apart, the field (interaction) is weaker.

It is possible to generate a constant field by placing two lines of opposite charge opposite each other, the field between the two lines of charge will be constant and we can see that because the field lines remain parallel to each other. The line of protons forms a line along which the potential is the same and the same with the line of electrons except that the potential will be of the opposite sign as shown below. The potential difference between the two lines is, therefore: $+V_o - (-V_o) = 2V_o$.



Figure 2.3. The region between a line of protons and a line of electrons will have a constant electric field, in other words, the electrostatic interaction is constant in this region. The field is constant but stronger when the concentration of protons and electrons along the two opposite lines increases. The electric field on the right is twice as strong as the electric field on the left. Each line of charged particles forms an equipotential surface, or a line, along which electric potential is the same.

Now, the photon is a particle that moves at the speed of light and has no mass and no charge. But when it moves through a region of high enough electric field, it splits into two particles. Because particles are resonances, the photon can split into different particles of opposite charge and different masses but if the two particles have the same mass the resulting interaction is of equal strength which causes them to quickly recombine back into a photon. But when the photon splits into a proton and an electron, the interaction has different strengths and the particles do not recombine into photons. The two particles emerging from the photon have two properties: charge and mass. The charge will be opposite but of the same magnitude, on both particles: +e and -e. Both particles have positive mass but the proton has a lot more mass than the electron, the proton is approximately 1840 times more massive than the electron. The energy of the photon is then transferred to the particles equally. The strength of the gravitational interaction between the two particles is dependent on the mass of the particles and on the energy each acquired from the photon.



Figure 2.4. A photon moving through a region of electric field splits into its constituent particles

Photons are quantized, that is, they have multiple possible energies which are integer multiples of a certain minimum energy. Thus, the energy of a photon increases in steps. Thus, if the minimum energy of a photon is E_o , there can be photons with energy: $E_{ph} = E_o$, $2E_o$, $3E_o$, ...,. The photon transfers this energy to its two constituent particles equally. This energy has to be equally distributed, otherwise, if the photon split into a particle and an antiparticle pair, the interaction strengths would between attracting and repulsing particles be the same, and the particles would recombine into a photon again. The larger the energy transferred to each particle the stronger the interaction between particles. The strength of the interaction can be understood in terms of a force, which will be proportional to the energy acquired by each of the particles multiplied by each other:

 $F_{G} \mu E_{ph1} E_{ph2}$ (2.1)

Even though both particles have acquired the same energy, once separated, one of the interacting particles may acquire more energy by absorbing a photon, as will be seen later.



Figure 2.5. The Gravitational Interaction between protons and electrons: The interaction is the strongest between protons, weaker between protons and electrons and much weaker between electrons. Both the gravitational interactions between protons and protons and protons and electrons is much stronger at short ranges such at atomic and nuclear distances. However, the interaction between protons and protons always remains the strongest interaction.

The gravitational interaction causes protons to be strongly attractive, protons and electrons to be repulsive and electrons to be weakly attractive. This variation on the strength of the interaction goes along with the mass of the objects, when the two objects interacting are protons, they both have a very high mass and so the interaction is strong, the interaction between protons and electrons is not as strong because one of the particles is much less massive, but the interaction between two electrons is even weaker as they both have very little mass. This factor can appear in an equation for the force between the two particles by multiplying the mass of the particles involved. Thus, if the interaction is between protons (strong force) the force would be proportional to the mass of the proton squared, i.e. m_{ρ}^{2} . If the interaction was between a proton and electron, then it would be proportional to the mass of proton times the mass of an electron, or: ${}^{m_{\rho}m_{e}}$, and if it is between two electrons, then it would be proportional to: m_e^2 . This means that the interaction is dependent on both the potential acquired from the photon and the masses of the interacting particles. Thus,

 $F_{G} \mu m_{1} m_{2} E_{ph1} E_{ph2}$ (2.2)

where m_1 and m_2 can both be either m_p or m_e . In addition, each particle will have a gravitational potential which is proportional to the mass of

the particle times the energy it acquired from the photon it came from. Thus,

 $V_{G} \mu m E_{ph}$ (2.3)

where m can be either mass of the proton or the electron. Then, the strength of the interaction is given by the gravitational potential of the two interacting particles multiplied by each other:

 $F_{G} \mu V_{G1} V_{G2}$ (2.4)

If the electric field was not strong enough to split the photon, it may just cause the two particles inside it, to move apart slightly, which then causes the photon's energy to drop, and thus become redshifted. If the electric field was strong enough to split the particles, but the photon did not have enough energy to make the gravitational repulsion between the proton and the electron strong enough to overcome the electrostatic attraction between the proton and the electron, the two particles will combine and form a neutron. But, if the photon had enough energy to give the particles one or more steps more of energy, resulting in a stronger gravitational interaction, then the gravitational attraction will dominate and the proton and electron will be repulsed, and separate from the proton, whilst protons, will attract and combine to form heavier nuclei.



Figure 2.6. Photons lose energy or become red shifted when moving through an electric field that does not provide enough electric potential difference to split the particles. If there is a strong enough electric field, but the photon did not have enough energy to transfer to the proton and electron, to overcome the electrostatic attraction between the two particles, then the proton and the electron will combine to form a neutron.



Figure 2.7. The gravitational interaction leads to fusion, the formation of heavy nuclei, the formation of atoms, with electrons trapped in a region around the nucleus. The photon can transfer its energy to a particle and is thus a carrier of gravitational energy. If a photon transfers its energy to an electron, in an atom, causing its gravitational potential to increase, this increases the strength of the interaction between the electrons and protons, which is repulsive, the electron may then leave the atom or move to an orbit further away from the nucleus.

The electrons are captured by nuclei, but remain on the outside of the nucleus, and thus separated from the protons, because of the two opposing interactions; they are attracted to the protons, as a result of the electrostatic interaction, but they are repelled by the protons, as a result of the gravitational interaction. In other words, the electrons are trapped in a region outside the nucleus.

Objects made out of protons and electrons will have an overall gravitational potential which is obtained by adding up the potential of each particle inside the object. Gravitational potential is different from the electrostatic potential in that it is always positive because mass is always positive.

Due to the very strong attraction between protons, the gravitational interaction causes less heavy nuclei to gather around the heaviest (denser in protons) nuclei so that any astronomical object will have the highest density of protons in the atoms found at its center. This means that the matter at the center has the maximum positive gravitational potential. Matter, less dense in protons, will gather around the inner core of the very dense matter. Electrons which are a part of the atoms, in the matter in the interior are repelled and especially outer electrons are stripped from these atoms and forced to move outside of the body, and thus form an outer layer of electrons. The object, therefore, becomes a superatom

or a macroscopic atom. Because the inner core is made of matter, which has the highest density of protons, the core has the highest gravitational potential density and the gravitational potential density decreases as we move through the different layers towards the surface.



Figure 2.8. The gravitational potential density of an object decreases as we move away from the center of the object. So the outermost ring in the solar capacitor is the region with the least gravitational potential density. This is why the lightest nuclei are found in it.

Because electrons have a negative electrostatic potential and the atoms at the center of the body have been stripped of electrons, and are now positive ions, there is now an electrostatic potential difference between the inside and the outside of the body. This electrostatic potential difference gives rise to electric discharges, and when they are frequent enough, will allow a star to give off light.



Figure 2.9. Heavier nuclei which are denser in protons form a dense interior of a celestial body, less dense nuclei form increasingly less dense layers around the central core. Hydrogen is the least dense nucleus, as it has the least number of protons of any nucleus, and will be in the outermost positive layers. Electrons are in the last layer and come from the atoms in the interior of the object. The densest nuclei will lose the most electrons and so the core will be more positively charged and thus have the highest positive electric potential. In this way all celestial bodies are superatoms.

The proton-proton gravitational attraction is not as strong at medium, or long distances, as at short distances (atomic distances), but it is still strong enough to attract celestial bodies. Two celestial bodies, a star and a planet, or two planets, attract each other because their cores are very dense in protons and these protons attract each other due to the gravitational interaction. The cores are also positively charged, as the atoms, in the cores, have lost electrons which formed the outer negative layer of electrons, and so the electrostatic interaction causes the ions, in the interiors, and the electrons, in the outer layers, of both objects, to repel. This repulsion is not as strong as the gravitational attraction Nevertheless, the repulsion between protons and between protons. protons, and electrons and electrons cancel some of the gravitational attraction between protons, so that the overall attraction seems to be quite weak. When two objects come very close to each other the gravitational repulsion between protons and electrons becomes a more dominant force, and thus, it, combined with the electrostatic repulsion, between protons and protons, and also between electrons and electrons causes the two bodies to tend to move away from each other.



Figure 2.10 . Two celestial bodies attract each other. Electrostatic repulsion between the two interiors and between the two outer layers cancels some of the gravitational attraction between protons in the two interiors. The resultant interaction is thus attractive but much weaker than the strong force or the gravitational interaction inside nuclei. The electrons in the outer layers repel the protons but this is repulsion is weaker than the very strong attraction between protons so the green arrow represents the resultant gravitational interaction with the proton electron repulsion subtracted.



Figure 2.11 . When two celestial bodies closely approach each other, the gravitational repulsive force, between protons and electrons, increases in strength. The gravitational repulsion between the interiors to the outer layers of the other object, together with the electrostatic repulsion between interiors and outer layers, overwhelms the gravitational attraction of the two interiors, and the two celestial objects tend to move away from each other.



Figure 2.12 . The green arrows represent the gravitational field around each particle. The gravitational field is defined according to the direction that a proton would tend to move in, when in the field of the proton and the electron.

The gravitational interaction can be understood in terms of a field, just like the electric interaction can be understood in terms of a field. The gravitational field is represented by green lines in the above figure. The proton's gravitational field is much stronger than that of the electron as it is related to the mass of the particle and the proton is much more massive than the electron and this is represented by a larger number of lines gravitational field lines.

In conclusion, the gravitational interaction is a charge separation interaction, which causes positively and negatively charged particles to exist in separate layers. The interaction becomes the strong force in the nucleus and causes all objects to have proton dense interiors, which attract each other. The photon is the carrier of both the particles that make up the matter, namely the proton and the electron, and also the interactions, which result in the observed structure and energy transformation mechanisms, we observe in the universe, including a star's ability to produce light. In addition, the photon is a carrier of gravitational potential energy.

Chapter 3

Article 189: Stellar Cores near earth: photographic evidence

A photograph featured in a live stream with Scott and me shows 3 light sources in the sky. The photograph appears below. The large light source is on the right hand side. This light source is either the real sun or the sun simulator. In either case, it indicates the Sun and its position in the sky and therefore the fact that it is daylight.



Figure 3.1 . Photograph with 3 light sources in the sky.

The two other right sources appear on the left side of the image. All three objects produce reflections in the water and must, therefore, be real objects in the sky. A lens flare cannot produce a reflection in the water because a lens flare is produced in the lens of the camera. None of the objects can be the moon, as the moon is very faint in the sky, during the day. These objects are clearly giving off the light, not reflecting light and are thus light sources. The two light sources on the left do not exhibit the characteristic straight lines usually seen in devices used to simulate the Sun or the moon and are thus likely to be real light sources. In addition, the two objects do not appear to be at the same distance to the detector. The one on the far left is clearly some distance in front of the other light source. This is the only way that the reflection of the object on the far left can appear to be closer to the camera in the water. This is illustrated in figures 2 and 3 below.



Figure 3.2. Left: What we would expect to see if both light sources were at the same distance from the observer. Right: What we would expect to see if the smaller light source was closer to the observer.



Figure 3.3 . The smaller object has to be some distance in front of larger objects and both objects have to be close to Earth.

The fact that it can be clearly deduced, from the reflection in the water, that one of the light sources is in front of the other, suggests that at least one of the light sources is very close to the Earth and therefore most likely right outside the atmosphere. Since both light sources are far from the large light source's position, which is likely to be where the Sun would appear to be had we been able to see it, it is likely that both small light sources are close to the Earth. The two light sources are therefore likely to be two of the Stellar Cores that have invaded the Solar System and have been captured by the Earth. These Stellar Cores are clearly emitting light; this may be due to ionization of gaseous material they have captured from the earth. I have discussed the evidence for the fact that Earth seems to have captured at least one Stellar Core in several previous articles [1, 2, 3], the most recent of which is Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world? [4]

In conclusion, a photograph with 3 light sources suggests that at least 2, of the light sources, are close to earth and are therefore likely to be 2 Stellar Cores that have been captured by the Earth.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 178: Stellar Core near Earth

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 179: Stellar Core near earth: orbit and magnetic effects

[3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 180: Gravitational anomaly causing rocks to float.

[4] Albers, C. (2018). Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world?

Chapter 4

Article 190: The God particle: Turning light into matter

A science alert article appeared on March 21 ^{st,} 2018, entitled 'Physicists are about to attempt the impossible – turning light into the matter' [1]. This article was based on an article, which appeared in the Imperial College, in London, website, written by Hayley Dunning entitled 'Experiments under way to turn light into matter' in which she describes that a group of physicists at the College, led by Professor Steven Rose, were about to run an experiment, in which they would use photons, or particles of light, with the help of high powered lasers, to smash against each other, in order to create matter [2]. The process is based on a theory proposed by Breit and Wheeler, in 1934, suggesting that the smashing of two photons together, should lead to the creation of an electron and positron [3]. A positron is a particle with the same mass as the electron but the opposite charge.

The fact that light can be turned into particles, agrees with the theory I have proposed in which the photon carries within it two particles of opposite charge. But in my theory, the photon can also turn into two particles, of not only opposite charge, but different mass. Also, there is

no such thing as anti- particles or anti-mass, only mass. In addition, the two particles interact not only via the electrostatic interaction but also via the gravitational interaction. However the gravitational interaction, I have proposed is similar to the electrostatic, in that both attractive and repulsive interactions are possible. So, whereas in the electrostatic interaction, particles of opposite charge attract, in the gravitational they repel and particles of the same charge attract [4].



Figure 4.1. A photon moving through a region of electric field splits into its constituent particles

The gravitational theory, I have proposed, stems from the understanding that redshift is intrinsic as discovered by Halton Arp [5] and that this intrinsic redshift can be explained by the particles, within the photon, moving apart slightly, when the photon moves through a region of electric field, which is not strong enough to cause the photon to split apart completely, as proposed by James McCanney [6]. It is also based on the fact that all isolated objects, in the universe, have a negative outer layer, where electrons predominate. This structure, in which a negative layer exists, on the outside of all objects, is seen everywhere in the universe, from atoms to the Earth's van Allen Belts, and this requires that there be an interaction in the universe, which separates charges of opposite sign. This interaction turns out to be the gravitational interaction, and it is the attractive part of it, between positive charges which hold planetary systems together as well as all matter together. It is basically the same force, which holds nuclei together, via the attraction between protons in the nucleus (strong force), and that holds atoms together, and thus all matter together, via the same attraction.

It thus becomes clear that photons split into protons and electrons and that these are the basis of all matter. In other words, the photon is the source of all matter. Since these particles then interact via the electrostatic and the gravitational interactions, it also becomes clear that the photon is the carrier of these two interactions. Then since all other interactions such as the magnetic and the strong as well as the weak interactions can be explained in terms of these two, we see that the photon is the carrier of all known matter interactions. In addition, the photon carries gravitational energy, which it imparts to the particles that it splits into, but which it can also impart to any particle when it is absorbed by it. In other words, the gravitational interaction is not only dependent on the mass of the particles but also on the gravitational energy they possess.



Figure 4.2. The electrostatic and gravitational interactions between protons and electrons: The electrostatic interaction is of equal strength in all 3 cases but the gravitational does not. The strength of the interaction

is dependent on the energy of the photon and on the mass of the particles. It is this asymmetry which allows the universe to have the observed structure where all objects from atoms to galactic nuclei have a dense proton rich and positively charged interior and a negative electron outer layer (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [6] and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electro gravitation [7] for more details).

The fact that the strength of the gravitational interaction is dependent on the gravitational energy, carried by photons, allows us to understand why an electron exits an atom when it absorbs a photon. The photon imparts gravitational energy to the electron, which thus becomes more gravitationally repulsed by the protons, in the nucleus. This strengthens the gravitational repulsion, exerted by the electron, on the protons, in the nucleus, and causes it to move away from the nucleus, to a higher energy level, or it may leave the atom entirely, depending on how energetic the photon was. However, this also means that a photon can exist inside an electron.

Since the photon is the carrier of gravitational energy and some of this energy is imparted to the proton and the electron once they appear from within the photon, it follows that a photon, of lesser energy, must be inside of each of these particles. This shows that particles, protons, and electrons, are not only within the light, or within a photon, which is a light particle, but also that light can be within matter. The fact that electrons absorb photons, suggests that the photon does not cease to exist, but continues to exist as a photon within the electron. This would also mean that the photon does not just disappear, when two particles appear, from within it, but some of the energy from the original photon is carried by the particles in the form of photons of lesser energy.



Figure 4.3. Photons carry particles and thus mass within them but also exist within particles as carriers of gravitational energy.



Figure 4.4. The gravitational interaction leads to fusion, the formation of heavy nuclei, the formation of atoms, with electrons trapped in a region around the nucleus. The photon can transfer its energy to a particle and is thus a carrier of gravitational energy. If a photon transfers its energy to an electron, in an atom, causing its gravitational potential to increase, this increases the strength of the interaction between the electrons and protons, which is repulsive, the electron may then leave the atom or move to an orbit further away from the nucleus. In the same way, if an electron moves to a lower energy level, it has to lose gravitational potential energy which it gives off in the form of a photon.

Now, the fact that a photon splits into particles with mass and also the fact that a photon can just lose some energy or be redshifted when it moves through an electric field that may only be strong enough to cause the particles within the photon to move slightly apart, without a complete split occurring, shows that the photon energy goes into producing mass and thus that particles with mass are made out of photon energy or gravitational energy. In other words, mass is light energy. This agrees with Einstein's idea, which he communicated via the equation: $E = mc^2$, which suggests that mass is equivalent to energy, and the photon, when moving through a high enough electric field, will have its energy turned into the mass of two particles, of opposite charge, whilst the remaining energy becomes two photons, of equal energy, which will be absorbed and remain inside the proton and electron. Thus,

 $E_{ph} = E_p + E_e = (E_{mp} + E_{Gp}) + (E_{me} + E_{Ge})$ (3.1)

where $E_{\rho\hbar}$ is the mass of the photons which splits into its constituent particles, E_{ρ} is the total energy of contained in the proton, E_{e} is the total energy contained in the electron, $E_{m\rho}$ is the energy of the proton associated with its mass, E_{me} is the energy of the electron associated with its mass, $E_{d\rho}$ is the gravitational energy associated with the proton, E_{de} is the gravitational energy associated with the proton, E_{de} is the gravitational energy associated with the electron. Initially, both the proton and the electron will have the same gravitational energy, which will be in the form of a photon inside each of the particles. The energy of both these photons will, therefore, be given by

$$E_{Gp} = E_{Ge} = \frac{1}{2} (E_{ph} - E_{mp} - E_{me})$$
(3.2)

Thus, photons are both the source of all matter and all interactions, which allow the matter to interact, namely the electrostatic and gravitational interactions, and are also the particles, which carry gravitational energy, and can also be absorbed by particles, with mass, as gravitational energy. In other words, photons do not just split into particles they also split into other photons.



Figure 4.5. LASCO C2 image from September 10 th 2017 at 16:12 (UTC). Showing that several very large stellar cores are close to the sunspot group responsible for the CME eruption.

As stars age, they give off the light and therefore gravitational energy. Whatever solar wind and CMEs they produce, come from this gravitational energy and therefore light energy. Thus, **a star gives off light because of the energy they have in the form of photons, within the matter, it is made of**. Thus, dead stars are stars that have run out of gravitational energy and therefore light energy. In this low energy state, they will not be able to separate charge, and thus produce an outer neutron layer as suggested in Article 184: Stellar Core Evolution [8], instead of an outer electron layer. They will also only weakly attract other matter, and thus seem to have low effective mass. This explains why huge objects (some larger than the Sun) may have gotten, within the Solar System, without causing major disruption, and why some may have the effective mass of a dwarf planet.



Figure 4.6. SDO image in the 171 angstrom wavelength from October 13 ^{th,} 2017 showing a Stellar Core, in the Sun's corona, making a matter current connection, or vortex, which I used to call a magnetic connection, with the Sun. The magnetic interaction will be occurring because the particles are charged, but is not of prime importance.

However, these objects will still have within them matter, which has some remaining gravitational energy and are thus still able to strongly attract other matter. Thus, this matter will be able to strongly draw through gravitational attraction, matter from within the Sun, and from within the earth, if they come close enough to the earth, and thus produce the twisted matter current connections, or gravitational vortexes, which these objects are observed to produce in the Sun's corona.



Figure 4.7. Gravitational attraction draws water particles downward through a small hole causing it to form a vortex. The connections made by Stellar Cores, with the Sun, are also in the form of a vortex because the gravitational attraction they exert is through holes in their outer inert layers (see Article 188: what is causing the ocean to recede all over the world?) [9].

In conclusion, although it may be possible to create matter out of smashing photons together, this is actually the brute force method of finding out what is within photons. The easier and more enlightening method would be simply to allow photons to move through a region of the high electric field. Photons are the source of all matter, energy, and all interactions, and as such, the photon is truly the God particle.

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Chapter 5

Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light

Heat or thermal energy is energy associated with motion, also called kinetic energy. The greater the heat in a material the more the particles, the material is made of, will move. The heat will be in the form of translational motion if the material is in the gaseous, or liquid, phases. If the atoms, in the material, are in the form of a molecule, then heat will be in the form of rotational motion, as well as translational motion. If the particles in the material are in the solid phase, then heat will be in the form of vibrational motion.



Figure 5.1. Heat in the form of speed of a particles transfers to other particles through collisions, when the matter is in the liquid and gaseous phases.

Materials transfer heat between themselves through 3 different methods. If two materials, containing different amounts of heat, are placed in contact with each other, then heat will flow from the more energetic one to the least energetic. In a gas or liquid, this transfer occurs as a result of particles colliding with each other and transferring momentum. In other words, the particles moving at higher speed end up, after a collision, moving slower, than before, whilst the particles that were initially moving faster, end up moving slower. If the material is in the solid phase,

than the vibrational motion of the particles is transferred from the one with faster vibrating particles, to the one with slower vibrating particles, when the two make contact.



Figure 5.2. Matter, in the solid phase, with high heat will vibrate more than matter with lower heat or thermal energy. Heat transfer occurs from the matter with higher heat to matter with lower heat.

The second way heat can be transferred is through convection, which is the bulk movement of large amounts of particles, through the material. This type of transfer can be described as large currents of particles with high heat moving towards a region, where particles have lower heat. This is illustrated below in the case of a pot of water, placed over a flame, so that the bottom of the pot heats up, and the water over the bottom, flows upwards, whilst water, at the top, moves down to replace it, thus creating a circulation currently, within the water.



Figure 5.3. Heat is transferred in a pot of water over a flame, through a heat transfer mechanism called convection.

The third mechanism through which an object may lose heat is through what is called thermal radiation. Thermal radiation is photons, or light energy, which are emitted by an object. The type of photon given off, by a material, is usually associated with the amount of thermal energy that material seems to contain. A way to quantify the amount of thermal energy an object contains is through the concept of temperature. An object with a higher amount of heat, or thermal energy, is said to be at a higher temperature. Thus, photons are given off by all materials, at a temperature above absolute zero temperature; and the hotter the temperature of these materials, the higher will be the energy profile of the photons it emits. Also, a material is able to absorb photons emitted by another object, which results in an increase of its temperature. If this object makes contact with another object, then this increase in temperature will flow to the other object. But the fact that the energy absorbed by the material, which led to an increase in the vibrational motion of the object, was in the form of photons, suggests that photons were transferred from one object to another, through conduction. In other words, the thermal energy of a particle is in the form of a photon. Thus, the more photons, or photon energy in a particle, the more will these particles vibrate, if the object is in the solid phase. This also means that thermal energy is a particle. In other words, photons are thermal energy.

Now, in Article 190: The God particle: turning light into the matter [1], I wrote about the fact that photons are carriers of gravitational energy, and this photon energy determines the strength of the gravitational attraction between particles. In addition, I also explained that particles come from within photons, as protons and electrons are constituent particles of photons, and when photons move through a region of high enough electric field, the two particles, within the photon, split apart and the remaining energy of the photon, after being converted to mass, continues to exist within the particles, as photons of lesser energy.



Figure 5.4. Photons seem to carry particles and thus mass, within them, but also exist within particles as carriers of gravitational energy.

As detailed in Article 190, stars use their gravitational energy and therefore their photon to give off the light and create a solar wind and CMEs, which are forms of matter creation, which occurs as a result of photons emitted by the star moving through a region of the high electric field. The electric field is produced within the object as a result of the gravitational interaction which causes particles of opposite charge to repel and thus to form different layers within the object, thus the interior is mainly positively charged and the outer layer is a region where electrons predominate and are thus negatively charged. The gravitational interaction are the electrostatic interaction. The electrostatic interaction causes electrons and protons to attract, whilst the gravitational

causes them to repel (see Article 188: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation, for more details) [2]



Figure 5.5. When positive and negative charges are separated then an electric field is generated in the space separating the two. Thus an electric

field is generated between the Sun's core and outer negative layer. Photons moving through this region of the electric field will undergo a particle creation event and will turn into two particles of opposite charge and with mass.

But now, it has become clear that photons are also carriers of heat energy, and thus gravitational energy is also heat energy, and this energy imparts vibrational energy to objects. Thus, the more photon energy, in an object, the more it will vibrate. Conversely, as objects become cooler their gravitational energy decreases, and this means that objects should develop some interesting characteristics, close to absolute zero kelvin. And indeed, it is known that helium becomes a superfluid, at very low temperatures, and actually flows upwards along the walls of a container. The fact that it remains a fluid is most likely due to electrostatic forces, which do not change with the loss of gravitational energy.

The fact that photons, within matter, manifests as vibrational, and therefore kinetic energy, shows that photons are energy and that energy transfers are actually transfers of photons. Now, since particles come from within photons, and the energy of a particle, associated with its mass, comes from the energy of the photon, from within which it came, this suggests that particles are actually made of photons. In other words, whenever a photon moves through a region of the electric field, it transforms into particles, and other photons, which continue to exist as photons within the particles. The particles then interact according to the two opposing interactions: the gravitational and the electrostatic interaction. In other words, it is not just that everything comes from within photons, it is more than that; everything in the universe is made out of photons. Particles are made out of photons; particles are photons in a different form. Photons turn into 2 particles with mass and of

opposite charge when it moves through a region of strong enough electric field. These particles will also contain energy, which will be in the photon form, within them. Thus, everything, in the universe, is made out of photons and therefore light. All matter and energy, in the universe, is light manifesting in different forms.

Now, there are different forms of energy such as electrical, and mechanical, but all forms of energy can be converted to heat, which we have seen is photon energy, and therefore all energy is photon energy. Energy is thus not an abstract concept at all, energy is a particle, energy is a photon and since a photon is a light, energy is light.

In conclusion, heat is transferred between objects, in the form of photons, or light, and thus all energy is light. In addition, particles which appear from within photons, when these move through regions of high enough electric field, must also be made out of photons and are, in fact, photons, in a different form. Thus, all matter and energy is made out of photons and is thus light. We are therefore living in a photon universe; a universe made entirely out of light.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 190: The God particle: turning light into matter.

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Chapter 6

Article 192: Neutron stars and fission as a star's internal energy source

As I have explained, in previous articles, everything in the universe, in other words, all matter, and energy, seems to be made out of light, or photons. Photons are energy, which, when moving through a region of high enough electric field, turn into particles with energy, or photons, within those particles. The particles that photons turn into, under those conditions, are oppositely charged and have mass, and interact via the electrostatic and gravitational interactions (see Article 190: The God particle: turning light into matter [1] and Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light [2] for more details).







Figure 6.2. The electrostatic and gravitational interactions between protons and electrons: The electrostatic interaction is of equal strength in all 3 cases but the gravitational does not. The strength of the interaction is dependent on the energy of the photon and on the mass of the particles. It is this asymmetry which allows the universe to have the observed structure where all objects from atoms to galactic nuclei have a dense proton rich and positively charged interior and a negative electron outer layer (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [3] and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation [4] for more details).

The electrostatic and the gravitational interactions oppose each other. The electrostatic interaction causes electrons and protons to attract each other, and the gravitational interaction causes them to repel each other. The electrostatic interaction causes protons to repel each other and the gravitational causes them to strongly attract each other. This gravitational attraction between the protons is what causes all objects, in the universe, to attract each other, and leads to the formation of planetary systems. The same attraction causes nuclei to form. The gravitational repulsion causes protons and electrons to move away, from each other, and thus causes charges to separate. The separation of charge is evident in all structure, in the universe, from the atom to galaxies. It is also evident in the earth's van Allen Belts. All isolated objects, in the universe, have a tendency to have a positive interior and a negative exterior, which is why the interior van Allen belt is made out of protons, and the exterior has electrons in it. The separation of charge leads to the generation of an electric field. Then, as photons move through the electric field, they undergo a matter creation event and turn into particles.



Figure 6.3. Photons seem to carry particles and thus mass, within them, but also exist within particles as carriers of gravitational energy.

Now, stars are born from the same type of creation event, in the electric field, produced by a galactic nucleus, from photons emitted by the same galactic nucleus. The star condenses out of the particles created in this event, and it will have a certain amount of gravitational energy, in the form of photons, within the particles from which it formed. In addition, right after photons turn into protons and electrons, the protons start combining into nuclei, and all the elements in the periodic table, will form, and more besides, as there is no limit to how heavy a nucleus can be. A lot of unstable nuclei will form with most of the heaviest being unstable. These will then become a part of the star's core. The decay of these elements, will supply heat, and thus photons, throughout the star's life [2]. Thus, fission is the star's internal energy generation mechanism,

which will supply gravitational energy to the star, for millions, and even, billions of years.



Figure 6.4. The Earth's van Allen Belts exhibit the same structure observed everywhere in the universe, namely a positively charge interior belt, made of protons, and an outer negatively charged one, made of electrons.

A star's internal energy source, allows it to separate charge, generate an electric field, and thus, throughout its lifetime, to emit light, produce a solar wind and CMEs, which use up this energy. After some millions or billions of years, this energy gets low. This results in the star, no longer, being able to separate charge, and thus, not being able to, emit visible light, produce a solar wind, or CMEs. It will, however, continue to emit infrared light, for a long time. In an old star, the low gravitational energy state of the particles, inside the star, will weaken the gravitational repulsion, between electrons and protons, so that these will begin collapsing into neutrons. This will start happening on the outer layer, first, since electrons, in this outer layer, will start moving in toward the core, as the gravitational repulsion, between them and the core, weakens. Thus, an ageing star will tend to form an outer layer of neutrons, and will no longer have an outer layer of electrons, as it did during the star's younger days.

Since neutrons occupy less space than whole atoms, it is likely that the old star's outer neutron layer will cause it to shrink in size, as more protons and electrons turn into neutrons. But probably not enough to return to its size as a main sequence star, as the star will, most likely, increase in size as its internal energy generation ability drops off. This is because as the star's gravitational energy decreases, the attraction between protons will also decrease, which has the effect of causing these to move apart, thus causing the star to increase in size. In addition, the star's ability to attract other objects, outside itself, will also decrease. This will have the effect of it seeming to have less mass, than is apparent, from the amount of matter it is made of, as well as from its size. Thus, the star will end up, with a small effective mass. The star will, however,

be very different from what accepted theory, based on gravitational collapse, says a neutron star is like. According to the accepted theory, it will be a very compact, very hot and will emit a lot of radiation. The accepted theory also states that a star's source of power is thermonuclear reactions, whilst it, in fact, seems to be the opposite, fission, seems to be the internal power source of both stars and planets. Also, the only real difference between a star and a planet seems to be size. The size of the object determines the size of the core, and thus the amount of energy, it is able to generate. A larger core is more likely to have more, and heavier, unstable nuclei, in it, and thus be able to generate more heat, or gravitational energy, per hour. The larger objects will be able to use this energy to generate an electric field, which, in turn, powers all the light, and matter creation processes, on the surface layers of the objects.



Figure 6.5. Stellar Core in a Stereo COR2 image from November 30 ^{th,} 2017. The object is approximately half the size of the Sun. Debris (black and white specks) can also be seen.



Figure 6.6. Images of the Sun, as detected by the SDO satellite, on March 11 ^{th,} 2012, at 6:34 (UTC), in the 17.1, 30.4 and 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelengths. A dark spherical object is seen drawing material from the Sun. The object is about half the radius of Jupiter.

If we carry the ageing process to its end, we can expect a star to turn completely into neutrons, and all internal heat, due to fission, to stop. The star will then cool down, to the point that it emits no radiation, at all. At this point, the star will be a completely dead star. The Stellar Cores that have invaded the solar system are dead stars, from the perspective that they do not emit visible light, and are not able to produce a solar wind or CMEs, and thus their internal energy generation mechanism, i.e. fission, has run down. They are not likely to be completely made out of neutrons and thus be completely dead, though, as they are still able to pull matter from the Sun, and will most likely still emit infrared light. Thus, they will likely be producing some energy, but not nearly enough to operate as stars. They will, most likely, have an outer layer of neutrons, instead of an outer layer of electrons, but will not be entirely made out of neutrons. Their outer layer of neutrons will start breaking up, as they absorb photons from the Sun, which would explain the huge amount of debris, seen in most space observatory images of the sun. These accumulations of matter seem to be buffeted by wind, as CMEs move away from the Sun.

As this layer breaks up, the star's inner core becomes exposed. This core will most likely be made of matter, which still has enough gravitational energy, to exert a strong attraction, through the hole, this will cause it to pull matter, from the Sun, which will be in the form of a vortex. The photons and the matter, it pulls from the Sun, which will contain photons as well, will allow it to increase its internal gravitational energy, so that it, eventually, may be able to emit light, once again. The Stellar Cores captured by the Earth will most likely go through the same transformation, as they absorb matter from the Earth (see Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world) [5].

In conclusion, a star's internal energy source is the radioactive decay of heavier nuclei into lighter nuclei, or fission. And, a neutron star is a completely dead star. It is entirely made out of neutrons, emits no radiation, has very low effective mass and is at a temperature close to absolute zero. The Stellar Cores which have invaded the Solar System are likely to have an outer neutron layer, but will most likely not be entirely made of neutrons. They will be able to absorb energy, or photons, from the Sun and thus increase their gravitational energy, and their ability to draw matter, from the Sun, as well as regain the ability to emit light.

References:

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Chapter 7

Article 193: Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona: why do they not collide with the Sun?

As I have detailed in Article 192: Neutron Stars and fission as a star's internal power source [1], a star's power source seems to be radioactive decay, or fission from the very heavy elements in its core, which formed at the time that the galactic nucleus went through a matter creation event. This event resulted from photons emitted by the galaxy, moving through a region of the high electric field, which caused the photons to turn into protons and electrons. The particles then combined in various different combinations giving rise to a large number of unstable nuclei, which would then be able to power a star for billions of years.



Figure 7.1. Top: SDO composite images from March 28th, 2018 Below: SDO in 195 angstroms from March 28^{th,} 2018. Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona are clearly visible. Object caught be Scott C'one from the Planet X News Youtube channel.

There is now overwhelming evidence that the Solar System has been invaded by a system of old stars, which I have named Stellar Cores. These old stars are often observed, in the Sun's corona, and there is now also evidence that one, or more, of these objects, have also been captured by the Earth, and that they are affecting our planet in various negative ways (see Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world? for more details) [2].



Figure 7.2. A very large Stellar Core appears within a CME, from the Sun on March 27 ^{th,} 2018. The image comes from CACTus and the object was captured by Scott C'one from the Planet X News Youtube channel.

A Stellar Core, as an old star, has lost most of its ability to generate gravitational energy, which causes its ability to separate charge to decrease, so that instead of positive interior and a negative outer layer, where electrons predominate, it instead develops a neutral or neutron layer. The low gravitational energy status, also causes the Stellar Core's gravitational attraction, for other objects to decrease, so that it will seem to have a much lower mass, than the amount of mass it is made of, would suggest. Hence, Stellar Cores have low effective mass, and an outer neutral layer, instead of a negative electron layer, which in the case of the Sun, we call the corona. The lack of outer negative layer causes Stellar Cores, to operate like super ions instead of like superatoms, and this results in the attractive force, they exert on the Sun, and which brings them to the Sun, being mainly the electrostatic attraction, between its positive interior and the Sun's outer negative layer, as detailed in Article 184: Stellar Core evolution [3].



Figure 7.3. A Stellar Core is electrostatically attracted to the Sun. The gravitational attraction between the two is very weak.

In the case of the electrostatic interaction, the negative outer layer of electrons shields the positive interior, so it exerts no force on an approaching object. However, the same does not seem to be the case with the gravitational interaction, as objects outside an object, with a positive interior and a negative exterior, are gravitationally attracted, by the positive, dense in protons, interior. However, since the 'at a distance' gravitational attraction, between astronomical objects, is so much weaker than the attraction between protons in the nucleus, it is possible that some shielding does occur. The fact that the shielding is not perfect is, most likely, because the gravitational attraction is much stronger, between protons, than the repulsion between protons and electrons.


Figure 7.4. The electrostatic and gravitational interactions between protons and electrons: The electrostatic interaction is of equal strength in all 3 cases but the gravitational does not. The strength of the interaction

is dependent on the energy of the photon and on the mass of the particles. It is this asymmetry which allows the universe to have the observed structure where all objects from atoms to galactic nuclei have a dense proton rich and positively charged interior and a negative electron outer layer (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [4] and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation [5] for more details).



Figure 7.5. When two celestial bodies closely approach each other, the gravitational repulsive force, between protons and electrons, increases in strength. The gravitational repulsion between the interiors to the outer layers of the other object, together with the electrostatic repulsion between interiors and outer layers, overwhelms the gravitational

attraction of the two interiors, and the two celestial objects tend to move away from each other.

It is only when the outer negative layers, of two objects, which still have enough gravitational energy to maintain such layers, as a result of gravitational repulsion between protons and electrons, make contact that the electrostatic repulsion, between the two interiors, comes into play. In that case, the combination of the repulsive forces will likely cause the two objects to move apart.

However, in the case of Stellar Cores, they do not have a negative layer, so the repulsion between the two positive interiors, once they enter the Sun's outer layer, may just be enough to keep it from colliding with the Sun, whilst the gravitational attraction between its protons, and the Sun's protons, will get stronger, as they will now be very close to each other, and this is likely to keep them in place, and trapped, in the Sun's corona, for a time.



Figure 7.6. When the Stellar Core first arrives at the Sun's corona, the sun's outer layer will envelop it, at which time, electrostatic repulsion between the Sun's positive interior and the core's will be a factor. At the same time closeness of the two cores increases the gravitational attraction between the two. This has the effect of the Stellar Core appearing to remain stationary in the Sun's corona.

However, the Stellar Core will start gravitationally attracting matter from the Sun, most likely weakly, to begin with, and probably only from the corona, at first. But, absorption of solar photons will increase the gravitational energy of the particles, in its outer layer, which will start breaking up and possibly turning back to protons and electrons. This is most likely what is giving rise to the clumps of matter seen in satellite images of the Sun. The shedding of its outer layers will cause holes to appear and the interior core to be exposed so that it can more rapidly absorb photons from the Sun and thus absorb gravitational energy. The result will be that its attraction for the solar matter will increase, and thus the root like connections, which are often observed, between the Stellar Cores and the Sun, would be likely to appear. These root like connections seem to actually be gravitational vortices, of particles, being pulled from the Sun.

As the object gains matter from the Sun, this matter will start being gravitationally repelled by the Sun's electron layer, and eventually, the Stellar Core is repelled. The gravitational energy, of the newly acquired matter, will then circulate through the object's core, so that the object will once again be attracted to the Sun, and go back in, for another recharge.



Figure 7.7. As Stellar Cores absorb matter from the Sun, their gravitational energy increases to the point that they are ejected due to the new protons it is gaining being repelled by the Sun's outer negative layer, in the same way, that newly created positive ions would be ejected as a CME. The connection the object's make seems to actually provoke the Sun into having CMEs.

This means that once a Stellar Core's gravitational energy equalizes with the Sun so that it has a core with the same gravitational energy as the Sun, it will no longer be able to go into the Sun's corona, and will most likely, go into a regular orbit, within the Solar System. However, since the Sun seems to be getting increasingly weaker, and the number of Stellar Cores observed in the Sun's corona, at one time, seems to be increasing, it is likely that these objects continue to arrive, and start their draining process on the Sun. It is therefore not likely that the Sun will survive this onslaught for very much longer. In conclusion, Stellar Cores are old stars with outer neutron layers. They are electrostatically attracted to the Sun. They are often observed in the Sun's corona and are draining it of energy. The number of arriving Stellar Cores seems to be increasing, and the Sun is not likely to survive their draining effect.

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Chapter 8

Article 195: Stellar Cores and the dying Sun

A system of Stellar Cores has been invading the Solar System for many years now. There is some evidence that they may have started coming into the Solar System some 150 years ago (see Article 146: Planet X System: time of arrival) [1]. These objects have been draining the Sun of energy, for a long time, but the number of objects arriving at the Sun, instead of slowing down, or stopping, seems to be increasing, as more of these objects are now observed, in the Sun's corona, at a time. This can be seen from the fact that on March 28 ^{th,} 2018, 3 such objects were observed, in close proximity to each other, within the Sun's corona, as shown by SDO images below.



Figure 8.1. SDO composite image, from March 28th, 2018, showing 3 objects in the Sun's corona: The top two are indicated by yellow arrows, in the right image.



Figure 8.2 . A Planet X Object or Stellar Core appears in the Sun's corona. The object is striped, and a size comparison with the Sun, reveals that it is about 4 times larger than the earth.



Figure 8.3. The Sun's corona in 2018 is much darker and smaller than all other years shown, including in 2011, the year closest to last solar minimum. It looks like the whole solar surface is now a coronal hole indicating that the particle density in the sun's atmosphere is extremely low

Figure 3 shows SDO images of the Sun, in the 211 angstrom wavelength. Notice the difference in the Sun over several years, especially between the current image, and the 2011 image. The year 2011 was as far from a solar minimum, as 2017. Also, a large coronal hole, at the Sun's the South Pole, appears in the 2015 image, which was not apparent in the 2011 image. A coronal hole at the Sun's South Pole is now a permanent feature. The 2015 image was closer to solar maximum than the 2011 image since the last solar minimum was at the end of 2009, and the last solar maximum was in 2014. So, the coronal hole should have been present in the 2011 image, rather than in the 2015 image. These are all signs that the Sun is dying, and not heading toward a minimum, from which it is expected to recover. The Sun is losing its corona, because particle density, in the corona, is decreasing, as a result of the Stellar Cores draining matter, and thus energy, from the Sun.

In addition, the drain on the Sun's gravitational energy, which is driven by fission, within its interior, is causing its ability to separate charge to drop, and thus the electric field, or electric potential, it is able to generate, is decreasing, This causes the number of discharges, in the Sun's atmosphere, to drop and therefore light emission to decrease. As light emission drops, the Sun's ability to generate a solar wind and to produce CMEs will also drop, as these are matter creation events, which occur when photons move through regions of high enough electric field (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [2] and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation [3] for more details).

The Stellar Cores are very old stars, which are no longer able to generate a significant amount of gravitational energy, in their cores, through radioactive decay, or fission, of unstable nuclei, in the core. By draining matter, from the Sun, which contains high gravitational energy, in the form of photons, as photons are carriers of gravitational energy, Stellar Cores weaken the Sun. However, Stellar Cores do not regain the ability to generate their own gravitational energy, so they will continue to drain the Sun until their own gravitational energy equalizes with the Sun, and possibly then go into a stable orbit around the Sun. However, once the energy, they have gained from the Sun becomes depleted, they are likely to be attracted towards the Sun again, and come back in, and draw more energy from it. This is possibly why these objects seem to disappear, for a while, and then come back to the Sun after a period of days, months, or years. Since the number of Stellar Cores continues to increase, it is likely that they continue to arrive in ever larger numbers.

The Sun's decline seems to have accelerated, towards the end of 2016, as can be seen from the SDO images shown below. This is a possible indication that Stellar Cores started arriving, in larger numbers, sometime during 2016.



Figure 8.4. SDO images from 2017 and 2016 showing that the Sun's corona became much darker during the latter part of 2016, which is a possible indication that Stellar Cores started arriving at the Sun in larger numbers sometime in 2016. The first image is from March 2017, the middle (second) is from November 2016 and the last is from March 2016.

Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona cause a dark circular area to appear in SDO images. The term 'coronal cavity' has been used to describe this darker region, whilst defining the effect as naturally produced by the Sun. Although it is possible for plasma loops to form, so that coronal particle density, on the inside, of the loop is lower, than elsewhere in the corona, what we are seeing here is the corona parting because of the presence of a solid object within it. There is now much video footage showing that the term 'coronal cavity' is used to describe an actual solid spherical object connecting, via a thin root like connection, and eventually disconnecting, from the Sun. The root like the connection is the typical gravitational vortex connection between a Stellar Core and the Sun and through which the Stellar Core draws matter from the Sun. This connection can be clearly seen in the SDO image below.



Figure 8.5. Stellar Cores were already present in SDO images in 2011 as can be seen here in images from March 30 ^{th,} 2011 at 18:45 (UTC). The term 'coronal cavity' has been used to cover up the presence of these objects.



Figure 8.6. SDO 171 angstrom image showing the same connection made with a Stellar Core, as shown in figure 4 above: solar plasma is clearly seen to be diverted to the sides due to the presence of the Stellar Core.

The fact that the presence of a solid object, namely a Stellar Core, in the Sun's corona, making a matter connection, with the Sun, leads to the appearance of a dark circular region, in the corona is again illustrated below.



Figure 8.7. Images of the Sun, as detected by the SDO satellite, on March 11 ^{th,} 2012, at 6:34 (UTC), in the 17.1, 30.4 and 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelengths. A dark spherical object is seen drawing material from the Sun. The object is about half the radius of Jupiter. The dark root like the connection is not as dark in the 304 angstrom image suggesting the matter in it comes to form deep within the chromosphere.

In the above images, we see a dark root like connection. This connection is darker than other plasma surrounding it, because it does not emit as much light, in the different wavelengths, and is therefore likely to be matter being drawn from deeper within the Sun, which is then surrounded by plasma from higher up in the Sun's atmosphere, or corona. This dark connection is not seen in the 304 angstrom image (red) because the thin root that looks dark in the other wavelengths (17.1 and 19.3 nm) emits light of the same intensity, as the plasma surrounding the central root, in 304 angstroms. The chromosphere is the layer in the Sun, which emits more 304 angstrom wavelength light, than any other layer. Thus, the fact that the root, which looks very dark in other wavelengths, does not look nearly as dark in 304 angstroms, suggests that the matter in this dark root like the connection is most likely from deep within the chromosphere.



Figure 8.8. SDO images of the Sun in the 304 angstrom wavelength from 2011 to 2018. The Sun's has darkened dramatically showing that it has been drastically weakened.

The Sun's decline is more apparent in the 304 angstrom wavelength than in any other wavelength. This is most likely because most of the matter that the Stellar Cores are drawing from the Sun seems to come from the layer that emits mainly light in this wavelength, i.e. the chromosphere. This layer seems to be in the liquid phase (see Article 99: Planet X and Stellar Structure, for more details) [4]. Notice that in the 2015 image, two layers are evident, with a darker layer, seemingly the lower underlying layer appearing over large regions of the Sun, specifically in the Sun's southern hemisphere. The effect gives the impression that the brighter top layer is being peeled away. In images from subsequent years, the brighter top layer seems to have disappeared entirely and an even darker underlying layer becomes visible in places. The effect is more dramatic in a region close to the Sun's the South Pole. The peeling away of the chromosphere's top layer can only be due to the matter drawing effect of the Stellar Cores and is another indication that the Stellar Cores have greatly affected the Sun. They have withdrawn so much material from the Sun's chromosphere that the brightest and upper levels in this layer have entirely disappeared.



Figure 8.9. The fact that the Sun is weakening, resulting in a decrease in the intensity of the light, it is able to emit, can also be seen in the 1600 angstrom wavelength images. The Sun's outer edge seems to have gotten increasingly dark. The trend is more apparent on the Sun's northern hemisphere, or on its upper, outer edge.



Figure 8.10. SDO images of the Sun in the 193 angstrom wavelength showing that the Sun appears to have gone through nearly a 200 degree rotation so that its south pole appears almost where the north pole used to

be. This is most likely due to the SDO satellite rotating.

Figure 10 shows that the Sun seems to have gone through a 200 degree rotation. This is most likely due to the satellite having rotated by 200 degrees. This shows that the SDO satellite was most likely influenced by a passing object. Since the Earth seems to have captured at least one Stellar Core, as detailed in Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world? [5], this appears to be the most likely culprit. The Stellar Core in orbit around the Earth must have passed close enough to the SDO satellite to have affected its orientation.

In conclusion, the System of Stellar Cores, which has invaded the Solar System and have been coming into the Sun's corona, for many years now, possibly, for the last 150 years, is continuing to come in. The increasing number of Stellar Cores, draining the Sun of matter, and thus gravitational energy, is causing the Sun to become weaker, and the intensity of its light emission to be affected. The Sun appears to be dying rather than heading toward a minimum of activity. If this was simply a more dramatic solar minimum than usual, with no other objects influencing the Sun, then the Sun would be likely to recover. But this is a solar activity decreasing trend caused by a huge number of Stellar Core withdrawing gravitational energy from the Sun. The fact that these objects are draining the Sun's energy, far faster than it is able to generate it, is clearly apparent, in the fact that it has become excessively dark, and the corona is turning into one large coronal hole. The Sun would recover if the Stellar Cores left, but once in the Solar System, they are locked into the Sun and not likely to ever leave. The Sun is therefore not likely to recover. It will eventually become dark. It will die, and the Stellar Cores, which are dependent on its energy, will also become dark even as they continue to withdraw every bit of energy the Sun is able to continue to generate, within its core.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 146: Planet X System: time of arrival[2] Albers, C. (2017). Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity

- 3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation.
- [4] Albers, C. (2017). Article 99: Planet X and Stellar Structure.

[5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world?

Chapter 9

Article 196: Stellar Cores, particle mass, and replicator technology

Stellar Cores are very old stars. They can also be described as dead stars, as they are no longer able to generate enough gravitational energy, in their core, to allow the emission of light, or the production of a solar wind, or CMEs. As I have detailed in Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light [1], the photon turns into particles, with mass, when the photon moves through a region of high enough electric field. Photons are also carriers of energy, and thus everything in the universe is made out of photons. Stars generate gravitational energy, in the form of photons, through radioactive decay of unstable nuclei, in their core, as detailed in Article 192: Neutron stars and fission as a star's internal energy source [2].





These heavy nuclei formed right after the matter, from which the star formed, was created in one large matter creation event. This creation event was like a solar flare but at a much larger scale. This solar flare was in the form of a large number of photons emitted by the galactic nucleus. The galactic nucleus also generates a strong electric field, and when these photons went through the galactic nucleus' electric field, they turned into particles. The galactic nucleus, like every other object, in the universe, has a positive interior and a negative outer layer, which is produced by the repulsive part of the gravitational interaction, which causes protons and electrons to repel. But when protons and electrons are separated, this generates an electric field, and therefore all isolated objects have an inner positive core, and an outer negative layer, and generate an electric field, as a result.



Figure 9.2. When positive and negative charges are separated then an electric field is generated in the space separating the two. Thus, an electric field is generated between the Sun's core and outer negative layer. Photons moving through this region of the electric field will undergo a particle creation event and will turn into two particles with mass and opposite charge



Figure 9.3. The electrostatic and gravitational interactions between protons and electrons: The electrostatic interaction is of equal strength in all 3 cases but the gravitational is not. The strength of the gravitational interaction is dependent on the energy of the photon, which is turned into the mass of the particle and gravitational energy. It is the asymmetry in the gravitational interaction, which allows the universe to have the observed structure, where all objects from atoms to galactic nuclei have a dense proton rich, and positively charged interior, and a negative outer electron layer (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [3] and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation [4] for more details).



Figure 9.4. CACTus image from March 27 ^{th,} 2018 showing a large Stellar Core, within a CME, leaving the Sun, and large amounts of white and black spots. These are large clumps of matter and debris shed by the Stellar Cores. These clumps of matter move as if they have no mass.

Now, clumps of matter are always observed close to the Sun, in images such as the one shown above.

The Blue Stellar Core was observed to shed its outer layer. This material was in the form of clumps of matter, floating around the object, as if not influenced by any force, and yet it should have been pulled in toward the Blue Stellar Core, or the Sun, as these are large massive objects and should have thus exerted a strong gravitational attraction, on the clumps of matter. The fact that this did not happen indicates that these clumps of matter, although large, do not have any mass.



Figure 9.5. The Blue Stellar Core photographed in the Sun's corona in May and in July. The object was obviously shedding its outer layer of material which was initially in the form of stripes. The shed material floated around the object as if not influenced by any force.

The clumps of matter, close to the Sun, are observed to move as if buffeted by a wind, whenever the Sun releases a CME. The fact that they respond to the Sun releasing a CME indicates that they must be close to the Sun, and must, therefore, be extremely large. The Blue Stellar Core was about 3 times larger than Jupiter, or 30 times larger than the Earth, so the small clumps of matter have to be about the same size as the moon, and some may be as large as the Earth.

Now as I wrote in previous articles, Stellar Cores have very low effective mass, because they are low on gravitational energy, and their outer layers are likely to be made out of neutrons, which are neutrally charged. This layer of neutrons forms as the star loses the ability to separate charge, so the outer layer of electrons moves inwards, toward the core, and since they have low gravitational energy, atoms collapse as a result of the electrostatic attraction, between protons and electrons.





Now, it seems that not only have the protons and electrons combined into neutrons, they have also lost all mass. Thus, the debris shed by the Stellar Cores is not only electrically neutral, it also has zero mass. This means that all the mass of a particle comes from photon energy or from gravitational energy, and it is thus possible to have protons and electrons with zero mass. Thus, when a photon splits into a proton and electron, all the mass of the particles, which appears is purely photon energy. Now, the energy of the photon required in order for a proton, and an electron, to form is high. The minimum energy required is 940 Mev; so the photon would have to be a high energy gamma ray. The energy comes from Einstein's mass equivalence equation, namely:

 $U = m_{p}c^{2} + m_{e}c^{2} = 1.5$ '10⁻¹⁰ J= 940 M eV

where $m_{\rho} = 1.672 \ 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$, $m_{e} = 9.11 \ 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ and $c = 3.0 \ 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. To convert from Joules to eV we use $1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \ 10^{-19} \text{ J}$.

So a photon that can turn into a proton and an electron is a high energy gamma ray. However, as detailed in the article entitled: 'Terrestrial Gamma-ray Flashes, More Common Than Previously Thought?' posted by NASA on December 31 ^{st,} 2014, gamma ray emission during lightning discharges on earth are quite common, so it should not be very hard for such high energy gamma rays to be produced in the Sun, as a result of electrical discharges, in its outer layers, and atmosphere [5].

Now, since it is not impossible to produce gamma ray sources of this high energy, on Earth; combining these gamma ray sources with strong electric fields should make Star Trek type matter replicators feasible. Any device could simply be created on the spot, from gamma rays, and the appropriate application of electric fields. Food replicators would most likely be more difficult, as food is made out of very complex molecules, but also not impossible.



Figure 9.7. Star Trek replicator technology where food or any other device is produced from high energy photons and the application of electric fields is possible.

However, we need to get an idea of what kind of electric potential difference would be required to get photons to turn into particles. All celestial objects produce a positively charged interior layer and a negative outer layer, which therefore operate as capacitor plates. If we assume the charges, at the surface of each layer, are either protons or electrons and are separated by a distance equal to the radius of an atom (r=1.0 '10⁻¹⁰ m), then we can assume for simplicity that we are dealing with a parallel capacitor plate, and we can then calculate the corresponding electric field. The electric field associated with a parallel plate capacitor can be calculated from the equation:

$$E = \frac{s}{e_o} = \frac{e}{p r^2} 4p k = \frac{4ke}{r^2} = 5.76 \text{ (10}^{11} \text{ N.C}^{-1})$$

Now the potential difference required in a capacitor where the plates are 1 mm apart, would be:

V = Ed = 5.76 '10¹¹ N .C⁻¹ (10⁻³ m) = 576 M V

or about 600 million volts. This is a very high potential difference but not impossible to produce.

In conclusion, Stellar Cores have an outer layer of material, which has zero mass. They shed this material, and it has become debris filling up the inner solar system, and possibly the whole solar system. The understanding that all matter and energy, in the universe, is made out of photons makes Star Trek type replicator technology possible.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light.

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 192: Neutron stars and fission as a star's internal energy source.

[3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity.

- 4] Albers, C. (2018). Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation.
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Chapter 10

Article 197: Neutrinos: non-zero mass photons

As I detailed in Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light [1], all matter and energy, in the universe, is made out of photons, or light. In this articles and previous articles, I have explained that photons turn into protons and electrons when they move through a region of high enough electric field. In these articles, I hinted that the photon can also turn into other known particles, but I did not specifically mention how this is likely to occur, or why. In this article, I, therefore, deal with the question of where other particles, such as muons, positrons, neutrinos, etc., come from, and in particular, I deal with the neutrino, which appears to be the next most abundant particle, in the universe, after the photon.



Figure 10.1. Photons carry particles and thus mass, within them, but also exist within particles, as carriers of gravitational energy.

The answer to the question as to where these other particles come from is quite simple. As I have explained before, all particles come from the photon, so all the different particles must come from photons. The photon turns into 2 particles of opposite charge and with different masses. The particles that emerge are then named according to their mass and charge. The most important reaction is when the photon turns into a proton and an electron because these are the particles that most of the matter in the universe is made of. The fact that the matter part of the universe is mainly made out of protons and electrons, tells us that this must be the most prevalent photon split. But a photon can also split into an electron and a positron. The positron is a particle with the same mass as the electron, and the opposite charge. In other words, a positron is a positively charged electron. A photon can also turn into a muon and an antimuon. The muon has the same negative charge as the electron but is more massive than the electron. Thus, the muon is actually an electron with some extra mass, and an antimuon is a more massive positron. The photon can also turn into a proton and an antiproton, which is a negatively charged proton, or a particle with the same mass as a proton but with the opposite charge, i.e. a negative charge.



Figure 10.2. Photons turn into two particles of opposite charge. The particles have different masses depending on the energy on the photon. Photons of higher energy are illustrated as yellow circles of larger size. The photon that turns into a proton and an electron must have the energy of at least 940 MeV (see Article 196. Stellar Cores, particle mass, and replicator technology, for more details,) [2]. Photons of this energy are likely to be emitted as a result of electrical discharges in the Sun and to immediately split into protons and electrons and thus create the solar wind and CMEs in the Sun.

A neutron is a neutral particle, with a slightly larger mass than a proton. The neutron is a combination of a proton and an electron. The proton and the electron combine when both particles' gravitational energy is too low, for the gravitational repulsion between the proton and the electron, to overcome the electrostatic attraction, between the proton and the electron.



Figure 10.3. The electrostatic and gravitational interactions between protons and electrons: The electrostatic interaction is of equal strength in all 3 cases but the gravitational does not. The strength of the interaction

is dependent on the energy of the photon and on the mass of the particles. It is this asymmetry which allows the universe to have the observed structure where all objects from atoms to galactic nuclei have a dense proton rich and positively charged interior and a negative electron outer layer (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [3] and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation [4] for more details).



Figure 10.4. When the gravitational energy is not strong enough, to make the gravitational interaction, which separates protons and electrons, stronger than the electrostatic interaction, which causes protons and electrons to attract, then they combine into a neutron.

Ĥ							
3 Li	4 Be						
11 Na	12 Mg						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
ĸ	Ca	Sc	п	v	Cr	Mn	Fe
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Мо	Tc	Ru
55	56	57-71	72	73	74	75	76
Cs	Ba		Hf	Та	w	Re	Os
87	88	89-103	104	105	106	107	108
Fr	Ra		Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs

Figure 10.5 . The left side of a periodic table of the elements

A neutrino is a particle with no charge, like the photon and it is not clear yet whether it has mass, although it is believed that some neutrinos may have mass. Since mass comes from the gravitational energy of a photon, the fact that they sometimes appear to have mass and at other times not may be because gravitational energy can appear in a mass form and a non-mass form. The fact that neutrinos appear not to have mass at times makes it likely to simply be a photon, in a slightly different form, or a photon with some of its energy appearing in the form of mass. Now, to explore what a neutrino is, we can look at some of the nuclear reactions, in which the neutrino appears: ${}^{7}Be^{+}e^{-} \otimes {}^{7}Li^{+}n_{e}$

The above nuclear reaction turns a beryllium nucleus, into a lithium nucleus. Atomic number (Z) is the number of protons, in a nucleus, and all elements are named according to their atomic number. Beryllium has an atomic number, Z = 4, and lithium has atomic, Z = 3. The number in front of the symbols: Be and Li, is the atomic weight of the nucleus. The atomic weight, A, is the total number of protons and electrons, in the nucleus. Both beryllium and lithium have atomic weight, A = 7. This means that beryllium has 4 protons and 3 neutrons, and lithium has 3 protons and 4 neutrons.

$$4p^{+} + 3n + e^{-R} \quad 3p^{+} + 4n + n_{e} \quad P \qquad p^{+} + e^{-R} \quad n + n_{e}$$

This means that a proton and an electron combine, and a neutrino is given off. Since a proton and an electron are supposed to combine, as long as the electrostatic attraction between the two is stronger, than the gravitational repulsion, the fact that a neutrino is given off suggests that it is carrying gravitational energy away and that it is, therefore, a carrier of gravitational energy, like the photon. This immediately suggests that the neutrino is, in fact, a photon. The only difference may be that the gravitational energy it carries may be in the form of mass, whilst the photon carries gravitational energy in a mass-less form. Another reaction in which the neutrino appears is:

$$p^{+} + p^{+} \stackrel{\text{\tiny (B)}}{=} {}^{2}H + e^{+} + n_{e} \qquad \flat \qquad p^{+} + p^{+} \stackrel{\text{\tiny (B)}}{=} (p^{+} + n) + e^{+} + n_{e}$$

$$p^{+} + p^{+} = p^{+} + p^{+} + g^{\text{\tiny (B)}} \quad p^{+} + p^{+} + (e^{-} + e^{+})^{\text{\tiny (B)}} \quad p^{+} + n + e^{+} + n_{e}$$

This means that gravitational energy, or a photon, has to be added to the left side, of the equation. The photon then turns into an electron and a positron, the electron combines with one of the protons, to form a

neutron, and gravitational energy is given off, in the form of a neutrino. Thus, the main reaction is the same as for the first reaction, namely:

 $p^+ + e^- \otimes n + n_e$

Thus, neutrinos seem to be carriers of gravitational energy and can be described as photons, which carry some of the gravitational energy, in the form of mass. Since photons turn into particles, as illustrated in figure 1, when they move through regions of high enough electric field, and yet they also exist, within matter, as gravitational energy, it is possible that the photons that exist within matter, may be in the form of neutrinos, and that since some of their gravitational energy may be in the form of mass that they may make a contribution to the overall mass of a particle.

In conclusion, neutrinos seem to be carriers of gravitational energy, just like photons, but since some may have mass, it is likely that they may carry some of this gravitational energy, in the form of mass.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light.

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 196. Stellar Cores, particle mass, and replicator technology.

[3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity.

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Chapter 11

Article 199: What about the 3600 year orbit Planet X?

There seem to be some historical records, which seem to point to there being a planet, or Brown Dwarf, which comes through the Solar System every 3600 years, and based on these records, several people have been publicizing the fact that this object is likely to be coming in now, and causing much of the disasters that seem to be on the increase, on our planet. Now, I have not based my research on Planet X, on this historical record. I have based my research on observation of the actual objects that are and have now been, for many years, observed in the Sun's corona, and which seem to be causing the Sun to die. There is also now evidence that some of these objects have been captured by our planet, and are the real cause behind many of the disasters, such as earthquake and volcanic activity, receding oceans, chaotic and severe weather, and sink holes.

I often use the term: Planet X, to refer to these objects because I believe that the object, or objects, that Dr. Robert Harrington was looking for, and had named Planet X, was, in fact, a member of this System of dead stars, or Stellar Cores, as I like to refer to them. The fact that Dr. Harrington appears to have been killed indicates that he found something that the 'powers that be' did not want the public to know about, and were prepared to kill, to keep it a secret. Evidence that Stellar Cores were in the Sun's corona in 2001 is shown below. This particular image was not deleted because the 'powers that be' thought that they would be able to explain it away, as a lunar eclipse, but the object is emitting x-rays and cannot, therefore, be the moon. The moon scatters a few solar x-rays but does not emit x-rays.



Figure 11.1. Yohkoh Satellite x-ray images from December 14 ^{th,} 2001 showing an object, which emits x-rays and cannot, therefore, be the moon eclipsing the Sun. X-rays are emitted from the surface, on the object's left hemisphere close to the equator, so that curved contours can be seen. These contours indicate the curvature of the object. These contours also seem to be slightly raised above the rest of the surface and indicate the presence of a layer of material, covering this region of the object's surface.





Now, I believe that the Solar System has most likely been invaded by objects, which wreaked havoc, on it, before. The last such event seems to have happened about 4000 years ago, and the culprit seems to have been a large comet, which went on to become Venus. It is likely that this comet first went past Mars, and removed all its surface oceans, lakes and

rivers, and most of its atmosphere, and thus leaving Mars as a dead planet. It is also likely that this same comet, then, went past earth, and deposited a lot of water here, thus causing the flood. The fact that Mars seems to have lost its water, quite recently, is evident from the fact that ocean ridges, and river beds, are still very well defined on its surface. If Mars had lost its water millennia ago, these features would have eroded away, as a result of Mars' many dust storms, a long time ago.

James McCanney was the first to propose in his book 'Planet X, Comets and Earth Changes' that Venus is a recently captured comet, and that it may be the comet responsible for both Mars' and earth's recent cataclysmic events, with Mars losing its oceans, and Earth undergoing a cataclysmic flood [1]. These events are illustrated in figures 3 and 4. Comets turn into planets, as suggested by McCanney, because all stars form rings, and nebular clouds of ions, around themselves. These rings are a form of capacitor plates.



Figure 11.3. A comet, which is likely to have been Venus, passes very close to Mars and lifts its oceans, and most of its atmosphere, off it (see Article 170: Comets, planets and crustal displacements, for more details) [2].



Figure 11.4. During the passage of a large comet past earth, the earth may get inundated with water, experience a crustal displacement, and a huge and sudden increase in an earthquake, and volcanic activity [2].

Thus, the Sun forms a solar capacitor around itself. The furthest nebular cloud contains the lightest elements, between hydrogen and sulfur, whilst

the inner ring, which is, also, called the Sun's zodiacal ring, has heavy elements, and thus, ions of iron, and nickel, can be found in it. Comets, which are essentially asteroids, with elliptical orbits, discharge the solar capacitor, and absorb material, from it. As comets move inwards towards the Sun, the comet tail becomes richer, in heavier elements, thus indicating that the solar capacitor rings, closer to the Sun, have heavier elements in them.



Figure 11.5. The comet has a different potential to the environment causing a current to flow towards it, in order to equalize its potential to the environment's potential. The current is always perpendicular to the equipotential surfaces (surface along which the potential is the same).

The Sun's capacitor plates are formed and fed by the solar wind, which is mainly positive ions, and thus mainly positively charged. The Solar Wind is formed in the Sun's corona, as a result of mass creation events, which occur when electrical discharges lead to the emission of photons, which then split into particles (see Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light) [3].



Figure 11.6. Photons split into particles that seem to have been within it, when it goes through a region of the high electric field, but also exist within particles as carriers of gravitational energy.

Photons split into particles of opposite charge, when moving through a region of high enough electric field, and since all isolated objects, in the universe, have a positive interior, and negative exterior, due to the charge separation part of the gravitational interaction (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [4] and Article 182: Einstein's dream

realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation [5] for more details), all objects generate an electric field, in their outer layers.

Thus, comets absorb material and grow in size, whenever they pass through the inner solar system and at the same time the gathering of material, which causes a tail to form, also causes a drag, which decreases the orbital period, of the comet, and thus makes its orbit more circular. Thus, a comet will eventually settle, in a close to circular orbit, around the Sun, and will thus become a captured planet. The same is likely to occur with an object, which is a star. The only real difference between a planet and a star, as I suggested in Article 192: Neutron stars and fission as a star's internal energy source [6], is size, and density, of its core. Although planets can grow from a small asteroid sized object, the initial asteroid sized object was formed by a galactic nucleus creation event, during which much larger objects also formed, such as stars and planets. These objects started as photons, which split into particles. Protons then quickly combined to form heavier and heavier nuclei, which then condensed into cores of large objects: stars and planets. These cores contained large amounts of heavy unstable nuclei, which would decay into lighter nuclei, for the next billion years, thus releasing energy from the core of the object. The largest objects would have denser and larger cores, would be able to produce more energy, and maintain a hot surface, capable of emitting light, and producing matter creation events, which would support the ejection of positive ions (solar wind), from its outer layer. These objects would, therefore, become bright sources of light, or stars. The smaller objects would quickly cool, on the outside, and form a cool and solid outer surface, whilst maintaining a hot interior, close to the core, which will continue to give off energy, as a result of the decaying of unstable nuclei, i.e. fission, in its core. These smaller objects would then turn into objects, like our planet.

Thus, whether the object entering the Solar System is an asteroid, a planet or a star, it will behave in the same way. If its orbit is elongated, it will discharge the solar capacitor, it will develop a tail and gather material from the Sun's nebular clouds or rings, and its orbit will become more circular, as it moves inwards towards the Sun. So, if there is an object with a 3600 year orbit, which passes through the inner solar system every 3600 years, then its orbital period would decrease, each time it passes through the inner solar system, and it would eventually settle into a circular orbit. It is therefore likely that whatever object was

known, to the ancients, to have come into the Solar System perhaps twice, with a time interval of 3600 years between the two incursions, it's orbital period would have decreased, so that the next time, it would come in much sooner. It is therefore likely that what the historical record is referring to was most likely the cause of earth's last cataclysmic event, i.e. the flood. This object as I stated above is likely to have been a comet, which turned into the planet Venus.



Figure 11.7: Venus, with its extremely hot atmosphere, and volcanically hot interior, is the most likely newest addition to our Solar System. Left:

Venus including its dense atmosphere. Right: Venus' surface without clouds. Venus is a very hot planet: The temperature on the surface is 864 ° F (462 ° C) and it has many active volcanoes indicating a very hot crust in the process of cooling down.

Now, there is some historical evidence that Saturn is also a captured object. Saturn, like Jupiter, is, in fact, a star. Both objects emit more heat and radiation than planets, so far from the Sun, are supposed to be able to emit, and both have their own capacitor rings. Both objects have intense electrical discharges, in their atmospheres, which the Sun, like all stars, also has. Planets have these but not with the same intensity and frequency. These electrical discharges lead to matter creation events, and to the fusion of lighter elements, into heavier elements (see Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets, for more details) [7].



Figure 11.8. Jupiter is a small star and thus also forms a capacitor around it. When comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 passed into the region of Jupiter's capacitor it started drawing in, through its tail, sulfur, and oxygen, instead of hydrogen and oxygen, and thus the tail went from containing water (H ₂ O) to containing sulfur dioxide (SO ₂). It is, therefore, possible that Jupiter is fusing sulfur instead of hydrogen, and may, therefore, have run out of hydrogen to fuse. Since fusion is enabled by electric discharges, a fusion of any element is possible, although less initial energy would be required to fuse lighter elements. So the fact that the star is fusing heavier nuclei may mean that it has run out of the lighter nuclei to fuse.

So, it is possible that sometime before the comet Venus became a captured planet that Saturn was also captured by the Sun. However, Saturn is still a living star and would not act, in the same way, as the Stellar Cores, which do not seem to have a negatively charged layer, as their outer layer, but to have a neutral outer layer, instead (see Article 184: Stellar Core evolution) [8]. However, it is likely that the capture of a star, even a star as small as Saturn, would have caused significant upheaval, in the Solar System.

Thus, the Solar System seems to, in fact, be a dynamic system, which is continuously changing, and with objects, from outside it, being periodically captured, and causing upheaval, within it. The latest such capture seems to be that of a System of dead stars, or Stellar Cores, which are causing huge changes to every planet, in the Solar System, and seem to be destroying its central star, by congregating in the Sun's corona, and drawing more gravitational energy from the Sun, than it is able to generate, in its core. As a result, the Sun is dying (see Article 195: Stellar Cores and the dying Sun, for more details) [9]. These objects are also causing great changes to occur on earth, such as crustal displacements, sink holes, receding ocean events. They seem, in addition, to be causing the earth's surface to break up.

So, in conclusion, any Planet X object, passing through the inner solar system, every 3600 years, would have an elongated orbit, would generate a tail, as it moves through the inner solar system, and it would have its orbit reduced, so that it comes in sooner, each time, until it settles into a circular orbit. The most likely object, to have undergone this transformation, in the last 4000 years, is Venus, and it is therefore likely that Venus is the object, referred to as Planet X, in the historical record. At the moment, the Solar System has been invaded by a System of Planet X objects, which are dead stars, or Stellar Cores. These objects seem to be the current cause of upheaval, in the Solar System.

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Chapter 12

Article 200: Large coronal hole facing earth: reasons and effects

The figure below shows an SDO image of the Sun from today April 8 ^{th,} 2018. The most prominent feature is a very large coronal hole that has opened up above the Sun's equator. This coronal hole is earth facing, and the fast solar wind is likely to be leaving this coronal hole, which will impact the earth's magnetosphere.



Figure 12.1. SDO image in 211 angstroms of the Sun showing a large coronal hole just above the Sun's equator, and thus earth facing. Fast solar wind leaving the Sun through this coronal hole is likely to impact earth's magnetosphere.

The solar wind leaving the Sun from coronal hole regions, is more energetic than normal solar wind, as the solar particles making it up (mainly protons) move at much higher velocities. Solar particles impacting the earth's magnetosphere, at higher velocities, are more likely to penetrate the earth's magnetosphere, and thus affect the earth's ionosphere. The energetic particles, which manage to reach the earth's atmosphere, will ionize particles in the earth's ionosphere. An atom, in the earth's atmosphere, is ionized, when it loses electrons. Flows of ionized particles, and free electrons are a form of electrical currents. These currents induce other currents, in the earth's lower atmosphere, surface, and below the earth's surface Currents inside the earth lead to the increased earthquake and volcanic activity (see Article 38: The electrical nature of earthquakes) [1]. They may also impact earth's power grids through inducing currents in electrical wiring. In this way, a large earth facing coronal hole, on the Sun, is likely to lead to the increased earthquake and volcanic activity, on earth.

But why does the Sun have so many coronal holes? The reason is that a System of Stellar Cores or dead stars have invaded the Solar System (see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [2]. The Stellar Cores congregate in the Sun's corona and absorb energy, from it, in the form of both photons and matter, with the Sun's high gravitational energy. The matter is just another form of energy and the Sun's matter, contains much more gravitational energy than the matter the Stellar Cores are made of (see Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light) [3]. As these objects absorb matter, from the Sun, through their gravitational effect upon the Sun, the corona, which is the Sun's atmosphere decreases in density, becomes darker and holes open up. The darkest regions are called coronal holes. These are areas of even lower density, and therefore regions of low pressure, in the Sun's corona.



Figure 12.2: SDO image in the 171 angstrom wavelength from October 13 th, 2017 showing a dark Stellar Core, which appears to be about half of the size of Jupiter.

The fact that the Sun is weakening, independent of the Solar Cycle, is evident in how dark it has become, over the years (see Article 195: Stellar Cores and the dying Sun and Article 118: Solar activity declining independent of the solar cycle: is the Sun dying?) [4, 5]. The Stellar Cores are likely to have started entering the Solar System some 150 years ago, as this is the time when noctilucent clouds were observed on earth, for the first time (see Article 146: Planet X System: time of arrival) [6].



Figure 12.3. The Sun's corona in 2018 is much darker and smaller than all other years shown, including in 2011, the year closest to last solar minimum. It looks like the whole solar surface is now a coronal hole indicating that the particle density in the sun's atmosphere is extremely low.

But, the invasion, and thus, the drain on the Sun's energy, seems to have increased after March of 2016. This is evident from the fact that the Sun's corona darkened considerably between March and November of 2016 [4].



Figure 12.4. SDO images from 2017 and 2016 showing that the Sun's corona became much darker during the latter part of 2016, which is a

possible indication that Stellar Cores started arriving at the Sun in larger numbers sometime in 2016. The first image is from March 2017, the middle (second) is from November 2016, and the last is from March 2016.

In conclusion, the Sun continues to weaken and to develop large coronal holes. These coronal holes lead to the earth's magnetosphere being impacted, by fast solar wind, which in turn is likely to lead to the increased earthquake and volcanic activity.

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Chapter 13

Article 201: Africa breaking up: a preview of what is to come

On March 19^{th,} 2018, a large fissure opened up in Kenya, Africa. It just opened up overnight and as usual, rains were blamed for the sudden appearance of the large hole, in the ground. The fissure ran across a road and forced the local inhabitants to diligently fill some of the fissures, in order to repair the road [1].


Figure 13.1. Large fissures opened up in Africa in a region called the Rift Valley [2].

Now, the fissure opened in a region in Africa called the Rift Valley. A rift region is a region where two land masses are slowly moving apart. I learnt in School that there will come a time when Africa will split into two continents, in this region, but it should take some 100 million years, for this to occur. However, the fact that a fissure can open overnight, and then continue to widen for days afterwards, makes it unlikely that the split will take millions of years to occur. The splitting of the two land masses seems to now be occurring at a much faster pace.

This is also not the first time that a large fast forming fissure opened up in Africa's Rift Valley Region. An article, from June 25 ^{th,} 2010, by Matt McGrath, a BBC News Science reporter, entitled 'Africa witnessing the birth of a new ocean' reported on a 60 km crack, which opened up in Ethiopia, in 2005. The crack opened up to a width of 8 m over a period of 10 days and had not stopped expanding since. Since some of the regions is below sea level, it is expected that eventually, the ocean will be able to fill the widening crack and separate the two land masses [2].

According to geologists the formation of deep chasms, deep canyons and mountain ranges is supposed to occur very slowly, and so, over periods of millions of years. However, if a large comet was to come very close to earth, its gravitational attraction, and tidal forces, due to its proximity, would be likely to not only cause a large crustal displacement, but also cause the earth's surface, to break up, and fissure, very quickly, leading to severe earthquakes, and volcanoes to quickly appear, as magma from inside the earth rises through the newly formed cracks, in the earth's crust and mantle, as I have detailed in Article 170: Comets, planets and crustal displacements [3]. Because a comet would not stay close to the earth for very long, this activity will take place in a matter of hours or minutes.



Figure 13.2. Africa, according to geologists, is supposed to split into two continents over a period of a few million years, but the process seems to be happening much faster than that.

The fact that the earth is now experiencing this sort of activity, where large changes to earth's surface are occurring, overnight, indicates that the earth is being gravitational, influenced by one or two objects. Previously, I have written about the fact that the earth seems to have captured one or more of the Stellar Cores that have invaded the Solar System (see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [4] and that the earth's capture of one or more of these objects is what is causing the earth's magnetic poles to shift. In Article 167: Magnetic pole shift and crustal displacement [5], I explained that it takes repeated and incremental crustal displacements to explain the shift in the magnetic poles since the earth's magnetic field orientation is determined by the orientation of the earth's permanent magnetic field. Both the earth's core and the solid part of the crust have a permanent magnetic Charged particles, captured by the earth, and moving along field. magnetic field lines, will magnify this magnetic field, but the orientation will always be aligned to that of the permanent magnetic field.



Figure 13.3. A perfectly round sinkhole forming overnight is likely to be a sign of Stellar Core activity.

The appearance of perfectly round sinkholes, ocean recession events, and the appearance of rocks, which had obviously been at the bottom of the ocean for thousands of years, on land, also indicates that the earth is being gravitationally influenced by the Stellar Cores, which it has captured (see Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world? for more details) [6]. The formation of severe low pressures, and associated severe weather events is also likely to be associated with the earth's capture of these objects. Just like the presence of these objects in the Sun's corona leads to the corona developing lower, and lower density, and in addition extreme low pressure regions, which we call, coronal holes, Stellar Cores' influence, on the earth's atmosphere, is also likely to lead to the formation of especially low pressure areas. These low pressure regions simply form because the Stellar Cores absorb matter, and thus draw parts of the earth's atmosphere towards themselves. They will draw parts of the ground too, thus creating perfectly round sink holes. Their gravitational pull seems to be strong but localized to a small region of the earth surface, just like it is localized to a small area of the Sun, i.e. the area attached to the root like vortex connection that is often observed, between the Stellar Cores and the Sun.



Figure 13.4. Images of the Sun, as detected by the SDO satellite, on March 11 ^{th,} 2012, at 6:34 (UTC), in the 17.1, 30.4 and 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelengths. A dark spherical object is seen drawing material from the Sun. The object is about half the radius of Jupiter. The dark root like the connection is not as dark in the 304 angstrom image suggesting the matter in it comes to form deep within the chromosphere.

The fact that the ocean recession events seem to be increasing, and that the shift in the earth's magnetic poles is increasing, is a likely indication that either the earth has captured more of these objects, or that they are getting stronger, and having a stronger influence on the earth, or it may be that both are occurring. The Stellar Cores' gravitational attraction and thus drawing power, on the matter, is likely to increase over time as their gravitational energy increases (see Article 184: Stellar Core evolution) [7]. Since they gain gravitational energy from the matter, which they absorb from the earth, or the Sun; over time, their gravitational influence is likely to increase, which will lead to all the strange effects we are seeing, occurring on earth, increasing in magnitude. Thus, the earth developing fissures, in a matter of hours, is likely to keep on increasing in incidence, and magnitude. In this way, the Stellar Cores have the potential to create a slowly developing cataclysmic event, on earth.

In conclusion, the fact that fissures are opening up in a matter of hours, such as the fissure that has recently opened up recently in Kenya, is an indication of the gravitational influence of Stellar Cores, on the Earth,

and it is an indication that more of these events are likely to happen in the future.

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Chapter 14

Article 202: What will become of the earth as the Sun goes dark?

As I have written many times, before, the Sun has been going dark, for short periods of time, for many years, now. The Sun goes dark for up to, about, an hour a day, for 24 consecutive days, during the so called 'SDO eclipse' season. The Sun does not go dark, due to an eclipse, though, the Sun actually stops emitting light, during these times. The SDO eclipse season is simply a cover story, invented by NASA, to cover up what is going on, with the Sun, and in our Solar System, due to the invasion of a system of dead stars, which I like to refer to, as Stellar Cores. Figure 1 shows the Sun getting progressively darker on the first day of the August 2017 season.



Figure 14.1. Images of the Sun as provided by the SDO satellite from August 16 ^{th,} 2017, in the 21.1 nm wavelength, between 7:03 and 7:14 (UTC). Completed solar structures, and a shrinking corona show that the Sun is not being eclipsed, but is actually going dark.

If the earth was covering the satellite's view of the Sun, we would expect for structures, at the edge of the darkness, not to look complete, and we would expect the Sun's corona to also be covered, but instead, it shrinks, as the darkness advances. In addition, the corona shrinks back, as the darkness advances, across the face of the Sun.



Figure 14.2. SDO images of the Sun from August 16 ^{th,} 2017 at 7:04 and 7:08 (UTC), in the 21.1 nm wavelength, showing that the Sun's corona shrinks back, instead of being covered by the earth, as we would expect from an eclipse.

Figure 2 compares the 2 nd image, in row 1, with the 3 rd image, in row 2, and figure 3 below compares the 2 nd image in the 1 st row with the 2 nd image in the 3rd row. The corona clearly shrinks back.



Figure 14.3. SDO images of the Sun from August 16 th 2017 at 7:08 and 7:12 (UTC), in the 21.1 nm wavelength, showing that the Sun's corona shrinks further, the shape of the coronal hole close to the blue line changes shape, and the angle, at which the darkness advances, changes (slope of the blue line becomes steeper). None of these are what is to be expected if the advancing darkness is as a result of the earth eclipsing the Sun.

Discovering the fact that the Sun actually goes dark, was what started my journey of discovery regarding the mechanisms that power the Sun. I knew immediately that this meant that the Sun could not be powered by thermonuclear reactions, from its core, but that it had to be electrical in nature. This is what led me to the discovery that there are only two interactions playing off, against each other: the electrical and the gravitational interactions, and that the gravitational is similar to the electrical, in that it has an attractive, and a repulsive, part (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [1] and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation [2] for more details). I also discovered that all matter, and energy, came from the photon, and thus, that we are living in a photon universe (see Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light) [3].

So, we know that the Sun goes completely dark, at least during the SDO eclipse season. However, it does go partially dark, quite often, and it is therefore likely, that it goes completely dark, at times other than during the SDO eclipse season (see Article 26: The Sun goes partially dark on July 5 th, 2017) [4]. We also know that the Sun is weakening, and seems,

in fact, to be dying, as a result of the Stellar Cores that have invaded the Solar System, continuing to draw more energy, from the Sun, than it is able to generate (see Article 195: Stellar Cores and the dying Sun) [5].



Figure 14.4. SDO image of the Sun, in various wavelengths, showing that an object was in the Sun's corona and that it was connecting with the Sun, and drawing plasma from it.

So, what can we expect to happen to our planet, as the Sun weakens, and goes dark? First of all, we do not notice, the fact that the Sun is going completely dark, periodically, because a global sun simulation system is in operation, on Earth. This system simulates the Sun, moon and the planets. The moon, we observe in the sky, from Earth, nowadays, seems to have very sharply defined features, on it. On the real moon, it would be impossible to so clearly see features, on its surface, with the naked eye. A telescope would be necessary to allow us to see such details. This is an indication that the moon we observe, from the surface of the earth, is most likely a hologram, and the same is most likely the case, for the planets, we are supposed to also be able to observe. This is because the

planets, in the solar system, reflect sunlight, so if the Sun goes dark, they would not be visible. The Sun simulation system, also, uses a system of lenses, within the earth's atmosphere. Article 166: Sun Simulator and

lens system [6] explains how the whole system works.

Since this system is able to keep observers, on the surface of the earth, from noticing the fact that the Sun is periodically going dark, it is likely, that even if the Sun goes permanently dark, that as long as the system continues to operate, we will continue to have a blue sky, and a light, which simulates the sun, in the sky.



Figure 14.5. The ISS Sun simulator: If magnified by the lens system, in the earth's atmosphere, this particular Sun simulator may be the likely cause behind the Sun halos that are often observed, from the surface.

As for the heat that the Sun generates, which heats the earth, it is unlikely that the Sun simulation system is able to adequately replace it. However, the earth has its own internal energy source, as the earth's core, generates gravitational energy, through the decay of unstable nuclei, i.e. fission, like all celestial objects, formed from the splitting of photons, during an electrical discharge of the nucleus, of a galaxy. The temperature of the earth's core is thus the same, as the surface of the Sun. In addition, whenever the Sun stops emitting light, heat (in the form of infrared radiation) radiates from the earth's surface, through the earth's atmosphere, and out into space. What we therefore need, at these times, is to have some greenhouse gases, in the atmosphere, in order to keep that heat inside the atmosphere. It is likely that this may be one of the functions of chemtrail spraying. In other words, chemtrails are not just designed to hide the presence of the Stellar Cores, in the Sun's corona, or the Stellar Cores orbiting the earth, or as substances that act as lenses, in the atmosphere, they may also, provide a layer, in the atmosphere, which decreases heat loss, from the atmosphere.

Without the Sun simulation system, in operation, we would have been seeing day suddenly turn into night, periodically, for quite a few years, now. Whenever night would suddenly fall, we would also feel a sudden chill, in the air. And, if the Sun were to stay dark, for any extended period of time, the land masses, on earth, would most likely become frozen wastelands, and people would have to build underground cities, to survive. However, since the Stellar Cores are causing increased volcanic activity, the earth's oceans are likely to continue to warm up, as most volcanoes are on the ocean floor, and lava, issuing from these volcanoes, would continuously add heat to the earth's oceans. Since, the North Pole region, is an ocean region, it is likely that it will continue to warm up, whilst the land masses, on either side, namely Canada and Siberia, are likely to continue to cool down, as a result of the decreasing amount of heat, coming from the Sun, because it is weakening and going dark. The fact that the North Pole is warming up, and North Canada, cooling down, is likely to push North Pole weather patterns, south, over North America, and south, over Eastern Europe. This then explains why the jet stream, over North America, is dipping much further south, than normal, and causing alternatively hot and cold weather, in the United States. It is also possible that the Earth is wobbling but the fact that the Sun is weakening, and going dark periodically, whilst earth's oceans are warming up, due to increased volcanic activity, is, alone, able to explain these changed weather patterns.



Figure 14.6 . Straight line patterns, in the sky as a result of toxic aerosol spraying, by advanced craft with cloaking and holographic capabilities

(see Article 164: Secret advanced technology is being used in our skies) [7].

The fact that chemtrails are, most likely, being used to keep the earth's atmosphere, from losing too much heat, at such times, as when the Sun goes dark, does not mean that they are a good thing. The use of toxic substances such as aluminum, fluoride, bacteria, and viruses, clearly indicates that chemtrail spraying is meant to cause a decline, in the earth's population. The fact that chemtrails are used, shows that these leaders have nefarious goals, in mind (see Article 148: The purpose and effects of chemtrails) [8]. If the only aim of the 'powers that be' was to keep heat, in the earth's atmosphere, then there are plenty of non-toxic options. But instead, nations have their production of natural greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, taxed, so that it is avoided, whilst the toxic chemtrail cocktail is used, in its place.

In conclusion, the Sun is not only dying, it is going completely dark, periodically, for quite a few years, now. The global sun simulation system and the use of chemtrails keep most of the earth's population from noticing, what is really going on with our Sun.

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Chapter 15

203. Stellar Cores drawing energy from the Sun

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The evidence that a system of Stellar Cores has invaded the Solar System is now overwhelming. A large number of these objects have congregated around the Sun, and are also often observed in the Sun's corona. These objects make plasma connections and thus draw matter from the Sun, which weakens the Sun. In this article, I detail the mechanisms through which stars generate energy and how Stellar Cores weaken the Sun.



Figure 15.1 . A Planet X Object or Stellar Core appears in the Sun's corona. The object is striped and a size comparison with the Sun reveals that it is about 4 times larger than the earth (see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [1].



Figure 15.2. All objects in outer space develop a negatively charged outer layer, made of mainly electrons, as a result of the separation of charge part of the gravitational interaction, which causes positively and negatively charged particles to repel each other (see Article 181: Stellar

Cores and deciphering gravity [2] and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation [3] for more details).

Galactic nuclei, like all other objects in the universe, have internal positively charged cores and a negative outer layer. This causes an

electric field to be set up between the core and the outer layer and causes electrical discharges to continuously occur. The discharges cause photons to be emitted. A photon with an energy of 940 MeV (see Article 196: Stellar Cores, particle mass, and replicator technology) [4], or more, will split into a proton and an electron when it moves through a region of high enough electric field. Thus, electric discharges by the galactic nucleus lead to matter creation events, in which protons and electrons are created from the high energy photons. Photons are carriers of gravitational energy, part of this energy gets converted into the mass of the particles and another part is equally shared between the particles and will continue existing as gravitational energy, in the form of photons within the particles.



Figure 15.3. Photons split into particles when moving through a region of high enough electric field.

Some of the protons and electrons combine to form neutrons. Protons and neutrons then start fusing into many different nuclei. The nuclei then combine into solid matter and thus condense into objects. The heaviest nuclei will attract each other more strongly, than the lighter nuclei, and thus the densest part of the condensing objects will have the heaviest available nuclei, at their center. This also means that the largest objects will have the densest cores. Among the heaviest nuclei in the cores, of these objects, there will be many unstable nuclei, which will decay into lighter nuclei, for the next million years and generate energy, in the form of photons. Thus, the larger objects turn into stars, small objects turn into planets, and the left over crumbs of matter condense into asteroids. Both stars and planets have large enough cores to generate photons, or gravitational energy, from fission, but stars, because they are much larger, will generate much more energy.



Figure 15.4. Stars and planets are like superatoms: Heavier nuclei, which are denser in protons, form the dense interior of a celestial body, less dense nuclei, form increasingly less dense layers, around the central core. Hydrogen is the least dense of all nuclei. (see Article 185: Stellar formation: Stars are formed from light) [5].

These objects will condense into the material, which decreases in density, with distance from the surface. The Sun's upper layer, or the corona, is the Sun's upper atmosphere and is in the gaseous phase. The corona is also the Sun outer negatively charged layer. The Sun's chromosphere is the layer below the corona and seems to vary in density, from liquid to semi-solid, and the surface layer, which is the photosphere, is in solid phase, and is the densest of the surface layers (see Article 134: Planet X creates a gash in the Sun) [6]. The Sun produces continuous discharges, as a result of the electrical potential difference, between its core and its outer layer, and thus continuously has matter creation events, in a similar manner to the galactic nucleus, but at a much smaller scale (see Article 175: How is the Solar Wind produced? for details) [7]. The particles generated are protons and electrons. Fusion will then occur so that heavier nuclei form. Most of the electrons are retained by the Sun's corona, ionized atoms, such as protons, helium, and other elements, up to iron, will either be pulled in toward the Sun's surface, or will be ejected outwards, through the corona, and will end up in one of the Sun's nebular rings, the heaviest positive ions, such as iron, will end up in the nearest nebular ring, which is also called the Sun's zodiacal ring, and the lightest, such as hydrogen (protons), in the furthest nebular cloud, which goes out to beyond Pluto's orbit (see Article 185: Stellar formation: Stars are formed from light) [5].



Figure 15.5. The mechanism in the Sun leading to either the production of the solar wind or a CME.

Whenever heavy nuclei fission into lighter nuclei, in a star's core, a photon is emitted, and the two resulting nuclei have lower mass than the original heavier nucleus. The fusion of light nuclei into heavier nuclei

also results in the emission of photons, and a heavier nucleus of lesser mass, than the original two light nuclei. So for example, if two protons fuse so that the end product is a helium nucleus, then the helium nucleus will have less mass, than the mass contained in the two protons. Thus, a star is formed from photons, or from light, which gets converted to mass. Then, throughout its lifetime, a star converts this mass back to light. This conversion occurs both in the core, through fission, and in its outer layers through nuclear fusion.

After billions of years of undergoing this conversion, a star ends up with the matter, which has low effective mass, as most of its mass and gravitational energy, which remained in a non-massless photon form, within the particles, is used up. This then explains why the Stellar Cores seem to have low effective mass. In other words, the gravitational attraction exerted by the Stellar Cores is much weaker than we would expect from their size, or the matter, they seem to be made of. In fact, their outer layer has such a low effective mass that the debris, resulting from the Stellar Cores shedding their outer layers, floats in space around the Sun as if the Sun exerts no attractive force on it, whatsoever [4].



Figure 15.6. CACTus image from March 27 ^{th,} 2018 showing a large Stellar Core, within a CME, leaving the Sun, and large amounts of white and black spots. These are large clumps of matter and debris shed by the Stellar Cores. These clumps of matter move as if they have no mass [4].

Now, the Stellar Cores absorb matter from the Sun. They will most likely first absorb electrons, from the Sun, as they enter the Sun's corona, as they are like a superion and thus depleted of electrons. As they absorb a large number of electrons, the Sun's electric potential difference will quickly decrease and it will, therefore, stop having electrical discharges, which generate light. Matter creation events will also stop and thus the Sun will also stop generating a solar wind at those times. By drawing matter from the Sun, the Stellar Cores are removing the Sun's gravitational energy. Gravitational energy is the massless, or photon, a form of energy, in the universe. This massless form of energy is shared throughout the whole object containing this energy. Heat, or vibration, of particles, is a manifestation of this massless energy (see Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light) [8] within a solid object. Thus, heat is photon energy or gravitational energy, and since heat flows across a whole object, until the whole object is at the same temperature, gravitational energy, or photons, within matter, will be shared across a whole object. Thus, the Stellar Cores, by drawing matter from the Sun, are drawing heat, from the Sun. Hence, even though the Sun continues to generate gravitational energy (photons), in its core, through fission, this energy is being absorbed by the Stellar Cores, and if they continue to absorb more energy, than the Sun is able to generate, the Sun's overall gravitational energy will keep decreasing. Since the Sun uses its overall gravitational energy, to produce the gravitational repulsion, between protons and electrons, to generate its electric field, and electric potential difference, the electrical potential difference will decrease, which will cause electrical discharging to decrease, and thus, light emission to decrease. The Sun will, therefore, become progressively darker.



Figure 15.7. When positive and negative charges are separated then an electric field is generated in the space separating the two. Thus, an electric field is generated between the Sun's core and outer negative layer. Photons moving through this region of the electric field will undergo a particle creation event and will turn into two particles with mass and opposite charge. These particle creation events give rise to the Sun's solar wind.

At the same time, the Sun's ability to create matter will decrease which will decrease its ability to create the solar wind and CMEs and it will make it difficult for the Sun to replace the matter that is being withdrawn by the Stellar Cores and that is leaving the Sun as solar wind. This means that the Sun's outer layers will continuously decrease in thickness, at the same time that the Sun is able to emit less and less light. This will continue until the Sun has no outer layers left and will then become a Stellar Core itself. As its gravitational energy decreases, it will eventually become impossible for the gravitational repulsion between electrons in the outer layer and the protons in the core to repel each other sufficiently in order to overcome the electrostatic attraction between protons and electrons and the Sun will then develop an outer neutral layer and eventually a neutron layer and it will thus become a dead star, as well.



Figure 15.8. The electrostatic and gravitational interactions between protons and electrons: The electrostatic interaction is of equal strength in all 3 cases but the gravitational does not. The strength of the interaction

is dependent on the energy of the photon and on the mass of the particles. It is this asymmetry which allows the universe to have the observed structure where all objects from atoms to galactic nuclei have a dense proton rich and positively charged interior and a negative electron outer layer [2, 3].

In conclusion, as Stellar Cores draw matter from the Sun, they decrease the Sun's overall gravitational energy, which in turn decreases the Sun's electric potential difference, the degree of electric discharges in its atmosphere, and therefore the light emitted by the Sun. Particle creation events, and therefore the Solar Wind will also be reduced, as a result, and the Sun will eventually turn into a Stellar Core, or a dead star, as well.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2017). Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size.

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity.

- 3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation.
- 1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 196: Stellar Cores, particle mass, and replicator technology
- 5] Albers, C. (2017). Article 185: Stellar formation: Stars are formed from light
- 5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 134: Planet X creates a gash in the Sun.
- ⁷] Albers, C. (2018). Article 175: How is the Solar Wind produced?
- 3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light.

Chapter 16

Article 205: NASA indicates that Planet X system is affecting the Sun

In Article 88: Challenging NASA to prove that Planet X does not exist [1], after NASA spokesman Dr. David Morrison stated that Planet X does not exist, I challenged NASA to prove that Planet X does not exist and I wrote in that article: Now, NASA if is really serious about proving that Planet X does not exist, I suggest that they do the following:

- Stop using cut-off lines in SDO images.
- Stop removing data. All the images from November 14 ^{th,} 2017 have been removed from the public access websites, as well as several hours of images, after the object shown in figure 1 appears.
- Provide the public with access to their SDO livefeed in real time.

In response, NASA has continued to cover up parts of SDO images at times when the Sun clearly goes partially dark thus indicating that the Planet X system of Stellar Cores is here and is affecting the Sun.



Figure 16.1. SDO image in 211 angstroms from April 11 th, 2018 at 20:45 (UTC): part of the image has been hidden (vertical and horizontal cut-off lines) and the Sun's has gone dark in the right hand corner.

NASA has responded by continuing to cut-off part of the SDO images. There is no reason to go to the trouble unless there is of course something behind those lines they would not like anyone to see. In addition, the Sun goes partially dark.



Figure 16.2. SDO images in 211 angstroms from April 11 ^{th,} 2018. Comparison of the two images clearly indicates that the dark region on Sun, in top right hand corner, is not due to the presence of a coronal hole, but rather, due to the fact that the Sun has gone dark in that region. The line is not smooth but jagged as appears along the edge of a coronal hole, but since there is no coronal hole in that region, can only be produced by the region, above the interface, going dark. The horizontal cut-off line covers up more of the top of the image, on the right, than on the left, showing that these had to add, to each individual image.



Figure 16.3. SDO images in 304 and 335 angstroms showing that the Sun also went dark in other wavelengths.









Figure 16.5. SDO image of the Sun in 4500 angstroms (visible light): image shows that the Sun's ability to emit visible light was also affected during the time that it was being influenced by the Stellar Cores. In fact, the Sun's ability to emit visible light was more affected than its ability to emit 193 angstroms ultraviolet light as a larger percentage of the Sun seems to have gone dark in the visible light image. Two visible light images seem to be superimposed on each other possibly indicating the Sun moved suddenly at the time the image was taken and there is also evidence of an interaction in the top left corner as several thin yellow lines are visible.



Figure 16.6. SDO image in the 211 angstrom wavelength, from April 12th, 2018: showing that the Sun's corona close to the equator is opening up with coronal holes. The Sun's corona seems to be turning into one single coronal. A permanent coronal hole seems to be opening up at the Sun's corona just like it did at the Sun's North and South Pole as a few years back.





Figure 16.7. The Sun appears to be in motion in these SDO images. The Sun is clearly interacting with Planet X System Stellar Cores which are causing it to go partially dark and thus the Sun's motion is more likely to be due to this interaction rather than motion which would otherwise be attributed to the satellite. A different portion of the Sun, in darkness, in the 211 and 304 images, again show, that the Sun goes dark at different rates, in the different wavelengths. The positioning of the cut-off line also indicates these are added to each image, individually, and clearly cannot be a part of the initial imaging system: there is no sign of the horizontal cur-off line in the 304 image which appears in the 211 image.

Images showing some of the members of the system of dead stars, so profoundly affecting the Sun, appear below.



Figure 16.8 . A Planet X Object or Stellar Core appears in the Sun's corona. The object is striped and a size comparison with the Sun reveals that it is about 4 times larger than the earth (see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [2].



Figure 16.9. The Blue Stellar Core in the Sun's corona shows us that these objects are solid and shed their old ionizing material when they get to the Sun. They absorb plasma and energy from the Sun and in the process start emitting light from the solid core.

These are the type of objects that NASA keeps saying do not exist, but yet, keep proving by their actions that they indeed exist. It must take a lot of work to add cut-off lines to each individual image, which explains why they may only allow the public to see a few of these. These give us a small snapshot of what is happening with the Sun but yet these small snapshots clearly show what is occurring with the Sun.

On the other hand, it is hard to believe that NASA could be so bad at hiding the truth. Is it possible that they are in fact showing us the truth on purpose? Is this, in fact, an effort, to hide something much worse? Such as the fact that some of these objects have been captured by the earth and are in the beginning stages of tearing this planet apart? (For more details, see Article 201: Africa breaking up: a preview of what is to come) [3]

In conclusion, whilst continuing to say that the Planet X System does not exist, NASA keeps proving that it does exist. Their actions include covering up SDO images; taking the effort to do so with each individual image they make available to the public. However, even after being doctored, the images still reveal that the Sun is being affected by external bodies. These images clearly show that the Sun is going partially dark, at different rates, for different wavelengths, and that the Sun actually moves or jolts, in response, to the presence of these objects.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2017). Article 88: Challenging NASA to prove that Planet X does not exist.

[2] Albers, C. (2017). Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size.

[3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 201: Africa breaking up: a preview of what is to come.

Chapter 17

Article 207: Stellar Cores reveal that gravitational vortices are due to the magnetic force

The evidence that a system of dead stars has been invading the Solar System, and coming to the Sun, for many years now, has been presented in many of my previous articles (see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size, and Article 54: The Planet X system is here and it is huge) [1, 2]. In the beginning, I called these objects, Brown Dwarfs, but more recently, I have been referring to them as Stellar Cores. Observation of these objects in the Sun's corona and the root like connections, which they make, with the Sun, has led me to realize how the gravitational interaction works, and how it is similar to the electric interaction, as it has a repulsive and an attractive part (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity, and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation) [3, 4]. I have also understood that the drawing of the matter by an object, from another, is due to a gravitational attraction between the two, although when I first

saw this connection, I explained it, in terms of a magnetic connection, which causes particles to spiral along magnetic field lines. This is because only the magnetic force can cause particles to move in a circle, or to spiral, and this, therefore, suggested to me that the connection being made was a magnetic connection. Now, I have realized that what is occurring, when these connections are observed, is that both interactions, the gravitational and the magnetic, are involved.



Figure 17.1. The rope like connections Stellar Cores make with the Sun is in the form of a vortex, and only a magnetic force can cause particles to move in a circle or spiral. Thus, a vortex is an indication that a magnetic force is involved in the connection

The matter connection, which the Stellar Cores make, with the Sun, is in the shape of a vortex. The matter being drawn is in the form of plasma and is thus charged, and spiraling charged particles generate a magnetic field, at the center of the spiral. This is why a current, flowing through a solenoid, generates a magnetic field, inside the solenoid.



Figure 17.2. Charged particles (electrons), forced to move in a spiral along the windings of a solenoid, generate a magnetic field, which is just like that of a bar magnet, with a North and the South Pole.

Now, the fact that the Stellar Cores draw matter from the Sun is due to the fact that they exert a gravitational attraction on the Sun's matter. However, once the particles start moving toward the Stellar Core, they begin to spiral, and this indicates that they are being influenced by a magnetic force. This is because only the magnetic force is able to cause particles to move in circles. Both the electric and the gravitational interactions can only cause particles to experience a force in the direction of the field. So particles will always move in the same plane as the field lines. But the magnetic force is different. The magnetic force exerted on a charged particle moving in a magnetic field has to be perpendicular to both the direction of motion of the particle and the magnetic field. This causes a particle moving in a plane perpendicular to a magnetic field to move in circles.



Figure 17.3. When a charged particle moves through a region of magnetic field its trajectory curves in response; in a constant magnetic field, this path becomes a circle. If an additional force acts on the object in a downward direction then the particle will spiral in a downward direction **.**





Thus, the root like connections made by the Stellar Cores start as a result of a gravitational attraction, they exert on the Sun's matter, but the particle current spirals, in response to a magnetic force, which is generated once the particles start moving. The Stellar Cores come to the Sun, as a result of an electrical attraction, to the Sun's outer negative layer, but once inside that layer, they are repelled by the Sun's inner positive core, and thus, will not be pulled into the Sun, by the gravitational attraction between the two.



Figure 17.5. Stellar Cores are like superions and are thus electrostatically attracted to the Sun's outer negative layer, but once there, they are electrostatically repelled by the Sun's positive inner core (for more details, see: Article 193: Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona: why do they not collide with the Sun?) [5].

The reason why the Sun does not draw matter, from the Stellar Cores, is that their outer layers, of material, seem to have such low gravitational energy, that the Sun exerts no gravitational attraction on it whatsoever. The Stellar Cores shed this outer layer, thus creating clumps of matter, which float around the Sun, and only move, as if buffeted by a wind, when the Sun releases a CME.



Figure 17.6. CACTus image from March 27 ^{th,} 2018 showing a large Stellar Core, within a CME, leaving the Sun, and large amounts of white and black spots. These are large clumps of matter and debris shed by the Stellar Cores. These clumps of matter move as if they have no mass (see Article 196: Stellar Cores, particle mass, and replicator technology) [6].

The magnetic interaction occurs as a result of the same property of matter, which gives rise to the electrostatic interaction and is thus unified with it. In fact, we could say that they are simply two manifestations, of the same interaction. However, since it causes charged particles to spiral and spirals are so prevalent, in the universe, it is important to consider it as a separate interaction. The electrostatic interaction manifests whether charged particles are in motion, or not, but the magnetic interaction manifests only when charged particles, move. Now, since the gravitational attraction between objects in the universe is due to the attraction between protons, which are positively charged, motion of protons will lead to the manifestation of a magnetic field, and therefore it is not possible to have motion of matter due to a gravitational field, without also getting a magnetic field. This is, therefore, the real reason why vortices are always associated to the motion of particles, under the influence of a gravitational attraction, including the water vortices observed on earth. The motion of particles due to a gravitational field

gives rise to a magnetic field, which will, in turn, cause the particles to spiral along the gravitational and magnetic field lines as both fields will be aligned.



Figure 17.7. Water vortex due to water being drawn downwards in response to a gravitational field: Particles moving downwards, under the influence of gravity, produce a magnetic field, which is aligned to the gravitational field (points up or down). This magnetic field then causes the water molecules to spiral downwards.

The water can spiral either in a clockwise or an anticlockwise direction, because the direction of the magnetic field, set up by the motion of the particles aligns to a magnetic field that is already present in that region of space. Thus, as magnetic field lines at a point, on the earth's surface, are oriented in different directions, depending on whether they are closer to the earth's North or South magnetic Poles, the spiral will be in a different direction: clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, and anticlockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.



Figure 17.8. The direction of the earth's magnetic field at a point on the Earth's surface is dependent on how close that point is to either pole. The direction of the magnetic field determines the direction in which gravitational vortices (water going down a drain) as well as electrical vortices (tornadoes, hurricanes, wind patterns around high and low pressures) will move.

But it is not just the motion of particles arising due to the existence of a gravitational field, which will cause a magnetic field, to be generated, and thus cause particles to start spiraling; particles moving as a result of

an electrostatic field, or, in other words, an electric force, such as what occurs in the earth's atmosphere, and which gives rise to circulation around high and low pressure systems, and thus, which, encompasses the type of air circulation found in hurricanes and tornadoes, is also caused by the magnetic field that is set up, as a result of the motion of charged matter. The fact that weather is electrical in nature is explained in Article 122. Electric weather: why is it getting more severe? [7].

This also explains why large movements of particles, through space, gives rise to what is referred to as a Birkeland current, in which a rope like twisting of the matter, associated with that current, occurs. Hence, any motion of charged particles leads to the generation of a magnetic field, which in turn causes particles to spiral.



Figure 17.9. A Birkeland current across space: the motion of matter as a result of electric fields generates a magnetic field, which introduces the tendency for matter to move in a spiral.

But fundamental particles also generate a magnetic field (detected as magnetic moments) and thus behave like tiny bar magnets. The electron's magnetic moment is close to 700 times stronger, than the proton's, indicating that the electron is able to spin much faster, than the proton, and thus produce a larger magnetic field. This is not surprising, as the proton is much larger, and more massive, than the electron. Because protons and electrons generate magnetic fields, when celestial objects are in the process of forming, after the particles have emerged from photons (for more details see Article 186: Matter condensation: as it is with the atom so it is with a star) [8], as particles come together, they will start spiraling, around each other, in response to each other's magnetic fields. This will lead to particles aligning with each other's magnetic fields, as fusion and condensation of matter, into solid objects, occurs, which will result in the large celestial object having an overall magnetic field. This means that all solid objects are likely to have magnetic fields, and affect other objects nearby, so that any two larger objects will also spiral, around each other. Thus, the gravitational interaction causes particles to

be attracted to each other, but it is the magnetic interaction, which causes all objects to spiral, with respect to each other.



Figure 17.10. Particles' intrinsic magnetic field, cause them to spiral around each other. If the particles are in the same plane the spiraling motion contributes to the rotational motion of the condensing object.

Thus, since the particles giving rise to the gravitational attraction are charged, the moment these particles move as a result of being attracted to each other, or because they are being influenced by the gravitational field, set up by another object, a magnetic field will emerge, and the particles will begin to spiral. It thus seems that both the electric and gravitational interactions, when resulting in motion of particles, which generate both interactions (particles which are charged), give rise to a magnetic field, which causes the particles to spiral.

Now, whenever there is a changing magnetic field, an electric field is generated. Because this is an electric field generated by a changing magnetic field, it is called an induced electric field, in order to differentiate it, from a static electric field, generated by electric charges. Now a changing magnetic field can always be generated by forcing particles to move in a spiraling path. Since, there is a clear symmetry between the electric and the gravitational interactions, it is likely that an induced gravitational field can also be generated, by forcing particles to follow spiraling paths. In other words, it is likely that not only an electric field is generated by a changing magnetic field but also a gravitational field.



Figure 17.11. Gravitational attraction gives rise to a magnetic field connection between the Brown Dwarf (BD) star (Stellar Core) and the Sun, and leads to a particle flux transfer or plasma being drawn from the Sun. The magnetic field causes the flux to be in the form of spiraling

matter.

In conclusion, Stellar Cores make gravitational connections with the Sun, which are at the same time magnetic in nature. This indicates that the symmetry between the electric and the gravitational interactions extends to their connection to the magnetic interaction, and suggests that the connection is likely to exist in the opposite direction. In other words, it may be possible to generate induced gravitational fields through changing magnetic fields, or by simply forcing charged particles to follow spiraling paths.

References:

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[2] Albers, C. (2017). Article 54: The Planet X system is here and it is huge.

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- 3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 186: Matter condensation: as it is with the atom so it is with a star.

Chapter 18

Article 208: Incoming Dark Star

I recently took part in a live stream, in which Terral Croft presented his evidence regarding the incoming star, which he calls Black Star, and its effect on our planet. The fact that he is able to correctly predict earthquakes, and use earthquake data to track the movement of this object, suggests that the object is indeed coming in toward the Sun. Also the fact that the object seems to be following a normal trajectory, and gravitationally, and magnetically influencing the earth, suggests that this is not a dead star or a Stellar Core (see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [1].



Figure 18.1. Terral Croft's earthquake prediction chart based on his estimated position of the Black Star.

Stellar Cores are dead stars, which seem to have exhausted their ability to generate gravitational energy. This gravitational energy is photon energy, which is within an object's particles, which manifests as heat, or kinetic energy, and therefore motion of the particles (see Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light) [2]. This causes the Stellar Cores to interact very weakly, through the gravitational interaction, with other objects, in the Solar System. They seem to also no longer have a negative outer layer, and thus do not draw a current, from the solar capacitor, and therefore do not develop comet tails, as they come in toward the Sun (see Article 203: Stellar Cores drawing energy from the Sun, and Article 184: Stellar Core evolution) [3,4].



Figure 18.2: SDO image in the 171 angstrom wavelength from October 13 th 2017 showing a dark Stellar Core, which appears to be about half of the size of Jupiter.

Stellar Cores seem to operate like superions, whereas celestial objects, with still active gravitational energy generation ability, in their cores, will have a positive inner core, and an external outer layer, of mainly electrons. So what brings Stellar Cores, to the Sun, is mainly the electrostatic interaction, as they are electrostatically attracted to the Sun's outer layer of electrons [4].



Figure 18.3. Stellar Cores are like superions and are thus electrostatically attracted to the Sun's outer negative layer

The fact that the incoming star can be tracked, through its effect on the Earth, whereas many Stellar Cores have come in over the years, and no such effects have been noticed, suggests this object is not a Stellar Core, but rather a star that is still young enough to be able to continue generating gravitational energy, in its core, and still maintain a layer rich in electrons, as its outer layer. If that is the case, it will draw a current of ions, from the Sun's outer nebular cloud, once it enters the solar capacitor, which seems to go out to beyond the orbit of Pluto (see Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets, and Article 170: Comets, planets and crustal displacements) [5, 6].


Figure 18.4 . The brightest comets will be the largest and also the ones with the most elliptical orbits. The more energetic the comets will most likely emit blue light from the coma region.

Once this incoming dark star starts drawing protons, and other light ions, up to sulfur, from this nebular cloud, there is likely to be a drag effect, and the Black Star will slow down. This is indeed what Terral said the Black Star has done. However, if it starts drawing material from this nebular cloud, it should also develop a comet like tail, and should then become visible. The fact that there has not been any forthcoming evidence about that, may mean that either this is being hidden, by the 'powers that be', through the global sun simulation system, or that the light producing mechanism, usually occurring in a comet's tail, is being blocked by the star, and its surrounding environment.

Details and evidence regarding the global sun simulation system are available in Article 160: Sun Simulator: Speeds and Orbits, Article 165: Sun Simulator: irrefutable evidence, and Article 166: Sun Simulator and lens system [7, 8 and 9]. Further evidence that a sun simulator is being used in the earth's atmosphere lies in the fact that more UVC radiation, reaches the surface, then arrives at the top of the atmosphere, from the Sun, which shows that there has to be a source of ultraviolet radiation, in the earth's atmosphere (see Article 204: Harmful UVC radiation reaching earth's surface indicates source within atmosphere) [10].



Figure 18.5. Hendon et al. [11] spectral irradiation results superimposed on NASA's LISIRD results, obtained above the earth's atmosphere. This

shows that an extra source of UVC radiation, between 200 and 220 nm has to be responsible for the results obtained by Hendon et al.

As to why the star does not emit any light, I do not think that it is because it has gravitationally collapsed. According to my theory, and therefore my understanding of star formation, the only real difference between stars and planets is size, as they both have dense solid cores. The larger objects have larger, and denser, cores due to the matter, composing them, being made of heavier nuclei, and therefore having a greater percentage of unstable nuclei. The decay of heavy nuclei into lighter nuclei, or fission, seems to be the source of gravitational energy, of all celestial objects, with the larger ones, thus producing a larger amount of gravitational energy. This gravitational energy results in the separation of charge, and the generation of a potential difference, between the core and the outer layer, which gives rise to electric discharges, and therefore light The larger objects will have continuous discharging and emission. nuclear fusion, associated with it, and will thus emit light from their outer layers, or atmosphere. In other words, the larger objects will be stars.

However, my research has revealed that not only does the sun go dark periodically; it goes completely dark during the so called SDO eclipse season (see Article 202: What will become of earth as the Sun goes dark) [12], it also goes partially dark at other occasions (see Article 205: NASA indicates that Planet System is affecting the Sun, and Article 26: The Sun goes partially dark on July 5 th 2017) [13, 14], as Stellar Cores interact with it.



Figure 18.6. SDO images of the Sun from August 16 th 2017 at 7:04 and 7:08 (UTC), in the 21.1 nm wavelength, showing that the Sun's corona shrinks back, instead of being covered by the earth, as we would expect from an eclipse. (see Article 202: What will become of the earth as the Sun goes dark?) [12].



Figure 18.7. SDO images in 211 angstroms from April 11 th 2018 at 20:45 (UTC): part of the images have been hidden (vertical and horizontal cut-off lines) and the Sun's has gone dark in the right hand corner, in the left image. The jagged interface between light and darkness is as we would expect it to look like at the edge of a coronal hole but comparison with the right hand side image from a few minutes before indicates that there is no coronal hole in that region of the Sun. Images in other wavelengths, including visible light indicate that the Sun goes partially dark in all wavelengths (see Article 205: NASA indicates that Planet System is affecting the Sun) [13].

The Sun is also becoming progressively weaker as the Stellar Cores continue to arrive, and to draw energy from the Sun (see Article 195: Stellar Cores and the dying Sun, and Article 118: Solar activity declining independent of the solar cycle: is the Sun dying?) [15, 16] It thus seems that even though the Sun will continue to generate gravitational energy, in its core, for perhaps millions of years, it is eventually going to become completely dark, because the Stellar Cores will continue drawing more

gravitational energy from it, than it is able to generate. The time it will take, for the Sun to go completely dark, depends on whether more Stellar Cores will continue to arrive, and thus the amount of energy that these objects will continue to draw from it. It is also likely that the Sun will continue to have enough energy to maintain an outer negative layer, for quite some time, after it goes completely dark. The time it will take for the Sun not to have enough gravitational energy, to even maintain a negative outer layer, also depends on the amount of energy the Stellar Cores continue to draw from it. Once the Sun loses its outer negative layer, it will turn into a Stellar Core, at which time, its gravitational pull on the planets, will be weak and the Solar System planets will then likely drift outwards, away from it. However, this may take hundreds of years to occur.

But, if the Sun is moving toward a time when it will soon not be emitting any light, and yet will still be able to exert a gravitational pull, on its planets, for quite some time, afterwards, isn't it likely that this incoming star has already undergone this process, and that this is the most likely reason, why it no longer emits light? In other words, the incoming star was, most likely, invaded by Stellar Cores, possibly before the Sun, or perhaps at about the same time, but it is a smaller star than the Sun, and thus is not able to generate as much gravitational energy as the Sun, so that it reached the stage when it no longer was able to emit light, before the Sun.



Figure 18.8 . A Planet X Object or Stellar Core appears in the Sun's corona. The object is striped and a size comparison with the Sun reveals that it is about 4 times larger than the earth (see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [1].

In conclusion, the Dark Star being tracked by Terral Croft does not appear to be a Stellar Core but is most likely one that has been drained by the system of Stellar Cores, which are now draining the Sun and weakening it, and will eventually cause it to go permanently dark, as well.

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Chapter 19

Article 209: Tidal motion magnetic field: evidence gravity and magnetism are connected

In Article 207: Stellar Cores reveal that gravitational vortices are due to the magnetic force [1], I stated that there is always a magnetic field associated with a gravitational field and that, in fact, a magnetic field cannot exist without a gravitational field also being present, just as a magnetic field cannot be present, without an electric field, also being present. This is because both the electric and the gravitational field arise from particles, which are charged. The electric field arises with equal strength from protons and electrons but the gravitational field arises more strongly, from protons. The two fields are illustrated below.



Figure 19.1. The electrostatic and gravitational interactions between protons and electrons: The electrostatic interaction is of equal strength in all 3 cases but the gravitational does not. The strength of the interaction is dependent on the energy of the photon and on the mass of the particles. It is this asymmetry which allows the universe to have the observed structure where all objects from atoms to galactic nuclei have a dense proton rich and positively charged interior and a negative electron outer layer (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [2] and

Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation [3] for more details).



Figure 19.2. A photon moving through a region of high enough electric field splits into two particles of opposite charge.

The electrostatic interaction causes photons to split into particles of opposite charge showing that charge is conserved. When the photon has energy higher than 940 MeV it splits into a proton and an electron. The photon energy transforms into mass energy and what is left remains as photon energy and is shared equally between the particles. The photon energy is gravitational energy and contributes to the strength of the gravitational interaction between particles with mass. In this way the electrostatic interaction gives rise to the gravitational interaction. But the gravitational interaction through its charge separation ability gives rise to regions of electric field in the universe which then cause photons to split into particles with mass. Thus the two interactions work together to give rise to all mechanisms in the universe. Energy can exist in a mass (particles with mass) and massless form (photons) and is conserved.



Figure 19.3. The gravitational and electrostatic interactions work together to produce an electric and a gravitational field in the Sun's outer layers. The two fields point in opposite directions.

The magnetic field arises whenever charged particles are in motion, and since all objects in the universe are in motion, it should not be surprising that there are magnetic fields everywhere. Since a gravitational field arises from particles which are charged, a moving or changing gravitational field will also give rise to a magnetic field. And since a moving or changing magnetic field gives rise to an induced electric field, it follows that a moving or changing magnetic field will also give rise to an induced gravitational field.

And now research, presented at this year's European Geoscience Union meeting, which took place between April 8 th and 13 th in Vienna Austria, is showing that there is a magnetic field associated with the moon's tidal influence on the earth's oceans [4]. Now the moon's tidal influence on the earth's ocean produces a moving gravitational field, which is associated with motion of water in the earth's oceans. This therefore means that there is a magnetic field associated with the gravitational field generated by the moon's gravitational influence on the earth.



Figure 19.4. Magnetic field associated with tidal motion in earth's oceans shows that there is a magnetic field associated with a changing gravitational field.

Tides are cyclic changes in the ocean levels due to the gravitational differentials (change in gravitational attraction across a certain distance) on the earth's oceans, arising from the relative positions of the Earth, the Sun and the moon. It is thus a well understood gravitational effect as illustrated below. The moon, because it is much closer to earth than the Sun, has the strongest effect but the Sun has a small effect.



Figure 19.5. The moon's effect on ocean tides, on earth, is due to a gravitational differential, so even though the moon is much less massive

than the Sun, its effect, on earth's ocean tides is much stronger than the Sun's.



Figure 19.6. A spring tide occurs when the sun and moon are aligned, at the new and full moon. When the moon is in its third quarter or new moon phase lower high tides called Neap Tides occur.

In conclusion, newly presented research, on the earth's magnetic field shows there is a magnetic effect associated to tidal motion, in earth's oceans, and since tidal motion is a gravitational effect, it indicates that gravity is connected to magnetism.

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Chapter 20

Article 210: Stellar Core gravity: tidal and G is not constant

The moon's effect on the earth's oceans is much stronger than the Sun's, even though the Sun's gravitational pull on the earth is much stronger than the moon's, because the effect is due to a differential in gravitational forces, or a tidal effect, and therefore, the closer an object is to the earth, the stronger that differential force, or tidal interaction, will be. This allows objects, with a relatively low mass, or a low gravitational energy, to have a strong effect. However, this effect will only affect a small region of the planet.



Figure 20.1. The moon's effect on ocean tides, on earth, is due to a gravitational differential, so even though the moon is much less massive than the Sun, its effect, on earth's ocean tides is much stronger than the Sun's.

Stellar Cores, although sometimes extremely large, and thus, obviously massive, exert very weak gravitational forces, on other celestial objects. If this was not true they would have disrupted the whole Solar System, by now, but yet they get very close to the Sun and interact with it as if they, or the Sun, have very low mass. The 2007 Stellar Core traversed the Sun at a speed, which was much lower than the Sun's escape velocity, suggesting that the Sun's effective mass was less than only 0.6 % of its accepted mass. This means that the gravitational forces that Stellar Cores are able to exert, are at least 0.6% less than they would have been before they turned into dead stars, or had they still been able to generate gravitational energy, in their core.



Figure 20.2 . Stereo B EUVI 304 angstrom wavelength image from 2007: A large object traverses the Sun. The object is not black against the background of the solar surface, indicating that it is in the Sun's corona. The object is 2.2 times the size of Jupiter, takes 10 hours to traverse the Sun and is travelling at 39 km/s or 24 mi/s, or at a much lower speed than the Sun's escape velocity of 616 km/s (see Article 153: Planet X: Escape velocity and Gravity) [1].

Because Stellar Cores interact so weakly through the gravitational interaction, they are able to get very close to planets and the Sun without colliding or causing major disruptions. But once they get very close their

gravitational interaction becomes tidal in nature so that they are able to exert a strong force over a small region.



Figure 20.3. A Stellar Core (SC) close to the Earth is able to have a strong tidal effect on the earth, when it closely approaches the earth, which explains the ocean recession, observed all over the world. It will also draw on the earth's atmosphere thus causing extreme low pressure regions and thus extreme storms (see Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world?) [2]



Figure 20.4. A Stellar Core, due to its low gravitational energy, is only able to exert a strong gravitational pull on the Sun when in the Sun's corona. The gravitational effect is due to tidal forces or gravitational differential forces, which influence only a small region on the Sun.

This therefore shows how Stellar Cores, which can only exert a weak gravitational attraction, on the Sun, are able to draw matter from the Sun, and generate gravitational vortices, in the Sun's corona. They do this because they are able to very closely approach the Sun, without colliding with it (see Article 193: Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona: why do they not collide with the Sun?) [3]. A Stellar Core's ability to interact gravitationally is weak because the matter they are made of has low gravitational energy (see Article 184: Stellar Core evolution) [4]. Gravitational energy is photon (light) energy, and a Stellar Core has

given off most of this energy, through its lifetime, by operating as a star and thus giving its gravitational energy off as light.

As detailed in Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation [5], the gravitational interaction between an object of mass, m_1 , and gravitational energy, E_1 , with an object of mass, m_2 , and gravitational energy, E_2 is given by

 $F_{G} \mu m_{1} m_{2} E_{1} E_{2}$ (1)

whilst according to Newton's law of universal gravitation, the gravitational attraction between two objects of mass, m_1 and m_2 , is given by

$$F_{G} = \frac{Gm_{1}m_{2}}{r^{2}}$$
(2)

where r is the distance between the two objects, and G is the gravitational constant, which is associated to the strength of the gravitational field. Comparing equations (1) and (2), suggests that the strength of the gravitational field is, in fact, not constant, but dependent on the gravitational energy of the two objects. In other words,

 $G = C_G E_1 E_2 \quad (3)$

where C_{G} is a new constant of proportionality, between the strength of the gravitational interaction, G, and the gravitational energy of the two, gravitationally interacting objects.



Figure 20.5. Illustration of the three fields associated to the plasma connection Stellar Cores (SCs) make with the Sun. The interaction starts with the gravitational interaction. The other fields appear as a result of the gravitational interaction drawing particles which carry a charge toward the Stellar Core (SC) (see Article 207: Stellar Cores reveal that gravitational vortices are due to the magnetic force) [6].

In conclusion, Stellar Cores have low gravitational energy and therefore the strength of the gravitational interaction they have, with other objects, such as the Sun is weak. This shows that the gravitational constant is not, in fact, constant, but dependent on the gravitational energy, of the interacting objects. The plasma connections, Stellar Cores make with the Sun, are due to tidal forces on the Sun, which are gravitational differential forces and therefore do not require a strong gravitational interaction from the Stellar Cores (see Article 209: Tidal motion magnetic field: evidence gravity and magnetism are connected) [7].

References:

- [1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 153: Planet X: Escape velocity and Gravity.
- [2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world?
- [3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 193: Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona: why do they not collide with the Sun?
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Chapter 21

Article 212: Dead Star System reveals the truth about energy and neutrinos

The evidence that a system of dead stars or Stellar Cores, which I also often refer to as Planet X System objects, has invaded the Solar System, is now overwhelming. I often use the term Planet X because it seems likely to me that the object that Dr. Robert Harrington most likely found, in the early 1980s, and was killed for, was in fact a member of this system. These objects are drawing matter from the Sun and depleting it of gravitational energy. Observation of these objects, and their effects on the Sun, has led me to realize how gravity really works (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [1] and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation [2] for more

details). It has also led me to understand that everything in the universe comes from the photon or from light (see Article 191: The photon universe: it is all made out of light) [3].



Figure 21.1. Photons carry particles and thus mass, within them, but also exist within particles, as carriers of gravitational energy. Gravitational energy within particles is determines the strength of the gravitational interaction [2].

Photons are the source of all matter and energy. Particles emerge from photons when these move through regions of high enough electric field (see Article 196: Stellar Cores, particle mass and replicator technology) [4] and photons exist within particles as gravitational energy, and thus contribute to the strength of the gravitational interaction between particles.



Figure 21.2. The electrostatic and gravitational interactions between protons and electrons: The electrostatic interaction is of equal strength in all 3 cases but the gravitational is not. The strength of the gravitational interaction is dependent on the energy of the photon, which is turned into the mass of the particle and gravitational energy. It is the asymmetry in the gravitational interaction, which allows the universe to have the observed structure, where all objects from atoms to galactic nuclei have a dense proton rich, and positively charged interior, and a negative outer electron layer [1, 2].

Gravitational energy can be shared between particles, whenever these make contact, and it thus manifests as kinetic energy of the particles, or heat. This means that whatever gravitational energy an object generates, in its core, through decay of unstable nuclei, or fission (see Article 192: Neutron stars and fission as a star's internal energy source) [5], is shared throughout the whole object. Since it takes time for heat to flow, from the interior to the exterior of an object, it is also possible that some objects, such as planets, are able to maintain a hot interior, and a cool exterior, with heat continuously flowing outwards, but never able to sufficiently heat the surface, to the same degree, as the interior, as is the case with planet earth. Stars, however, maintain such high electrostatic potentials between their core and outer layer that continuous electric discharges result, in their outer layers. This causes the emission of radiation, and even nuclear fusion to occur, in a star's atmosphere. In this case, the star's atmosphere will heat up to a high temperature but not as high as is often believed. The Sun's surface and atmospheric temperature is about 6000 K, which is about the same as the earth's core. The observed ionization, in the Sun's outer layers, is due to the fact that the sun is electrical in nature, and thus extremely high temperatures are not required to explain it (see Article 185: Stellar formation: Stars are formed from light) [6].



Figure 21.3. When positive and negative charges are separated, then an electric field is generated in the space separating the two. Thus, an electric field, and an associated large electric potential difference, is generated between the Sun's core and outer negative layer. This leads to mass creation events, which make the solar wind and CMEs possible, and also allows the formation of nebular ion rings, or the solar capacitor. Nuclear fusion and light emission also occur as a result.

Now, whenever, a proton and an electron, in close proximity to each other, do not have enough gravitational energy, within them, so that the gravitational repulsion, between the particles, is not capable of withstanding the electrostatic attraction, between them, the two particles combine into a neutron.



Figure 21.4. When the gravitational energy is not strong enough to make the gravitational interaction, which separates protons and electrons, stronger, than the electrostatic interaction, which causes protons and electrons to attract, then they combine into a neutron.

This means that Stellar Cores, which are dead stars that can no longer produce enough gravitational energy, in their core, to maintain an electrostatic potential, between the core and their outer layers, lose their outer negative layer. Thus, their outer layers become neutrally charged, first, and eventually, this layer turns into a neutron layer. Stellar Cores shed this outer layer, when they arrive at the Sun's corona, which then forms the debris that seems to float around the Sun. These clumps of matter are so low, in gravitational energy, that, the Sun exerts no attractive force on them, whatsoever, and they only move when the Sun releases a CME, at which time, they seem to be buffeted by wind, and are seen moving away from the Sun. This is an indication that the gravitational constant, G, in Newton's law of universal gravitation, is not constant, but is dependent on the gravitational energy of particles as detailed in Article 210: Stellar Core gravity: tidal and G is not constant [7].



Figure 21.5. CACTus image from March 27 th 2018 showing a large Stellar Core, within a CME, leaving the Sun, and large amounts of white and black spots. These are large clumps of matter and debris shed by the Stellar Cores. These clumps of matter move as if they have no mass (see Article 196: Stellar Cores, particle mass and replicator technology) [4].

However, these Stellar Cores that are shedding their outer layers of material, which seem to have zero gravitational energy, are still able to draw matter from the Sun, thus indicating that there is still matter in their core, which has enough gravitational energy to exert a weak, but nevertheless, some gravitational attraction, on the Sun. This means that the star's interior has more gravitational energy than its outer layer. But,

if all the gravitational energy within the star's particles was in the form of photon energy, which is the same as heat, it would get shared throughout the star's matter, and thus the outer layer would end up, with the same amount of gravitational energy, as the core. This suggests that there is a form of gravitational energy, which does not get shared between particles, as the photon gravitational energy does. In other words, the star has run out of gravitational energy, in the form which is easily shared, or it has run out of photon gravitational energy, but there must be another form of gravitational energy, within its matter, which is not easily shared, and the outer layer has lost all of this energy, but the inner layers have not.

Since the outer layer, in these stars is likely to just be made out of neutrons, this additional form of energy, is likely to be in the form of neutrinos. The neutrino is the particle, which emerges, whenever a proton and electron combine to form a neutron. However, the neutron is more massive than the proton and the electron, combined, which suggests that some of the gravitational energy of the particles gets converted to mass when this reaction occurs. In addition, the reaction also results in the emission of a neutrino:

 $p^+ + e^- \otimes n + n_e$

The neutrino is the second most abundant particle, in the universe, after the photon, has no charge, and zero, or very little, mass. It also interacts, with great difficulty, with other particles. It sometimes appears to have a very low mass, and at times, no mass at all. However, the fact that it is given off in the reaction, shown above, shows that it too is a form of energy and thus similar to the photon (see Article 197: Neutrinos: nonzero mass photons) [8]. And, the fact that it seems to at times have mass and at times zero mass, indicates that its energy can partly transform into mass. The photon also transforms its energy into mass when it splits into two oppositely charged particles. The difference with the neutrino is that the mass appears as if it is its own mass, rather than as mass of particles that may be contained inside it as is the case with the photon.

In other words, the neutrino form of gravitational energy seems to be in a form, which exists within particles, but that is not shared from particle to particle, as the photon gravitational energy (heat) is. It therefore seems that energy, or gravitational energy, can manifest, or exist, in 3 forms:

- Photon energy gives rise to all other forms of matter and energy but can also exist as gravitational energy within particles.
- Mass energy which exists as particles with mass.
- Neutrino energy a type of photon, with very low reactive ability, which may at times also manifest partly as mass energy.

It thus, appears, that the only gravitational energy that Stellar Cores still have when they come to the Sun, is the one in the form of neutrinos, which must still be present, in their core, and which allows the objects to exert a weak gravitational pull, on the Sun's matter. This force is so weak that they can only exert a force, strong enough, to affect the Sun, when they come very close to the Sun, in which case the force is tidal in nature (see Article 210: Stellar Core gravity: tidal and G is not constant) [7].



Figure 21.6 . SDO image in the 171 angstrom wavelength from October 13 th 2017 showing a dark Stellar Core, which appears to be about half of the size of Jupiter, drawing matter from the Sun, and thus creating a vortex connection with the Sun (Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [9].

Thus, as protons and electrons in a Stellar Core's outer combine into neutrons, some of the remaining gravitational energy which may be only in the neutrino form of energy gets converted into mass, which further depletes the outer layer's gravitational energy.



Figure 21.7. Stellar Core in a LASCO C2 image from July 23 rd 2017 moving away from the Sun, within a CME. It must be within the Sun's outer corona. A size comparison with the Sun reveals that it must be about the same size as the Sun. Low gravitational energy causes its gravitational interaction with the Sun to be weak. Loss of gravitational energy decreases the gravitational attraction between particles making up a Stellar Core, which is, likely to, in turn, cause it, to expand in size.



Figure 21.8 . A Planet X Object or Stellar Core appears in the Sun's corona. The object is striped and a size comparison with the Sun reveals that it is about 4 times larger than the earth (see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [9]. The fact that it is not black and is drawing more matter from the Sun, than other Stellar Cores, is an indication that it has more gravitational energy, than other observed Stellar Cores, in the Sun's corona.

It is, however possible that some of the Stellar Cores, in the System of dead stars, that have invaded the Solar System, and that are often observed in the Sun's corona are not all, as depleted in gravitational energy, as to have no gravitational energy, other than neutrino energy, left. In addition, as they approach the Sun, these objects will gain gravitational energy, by absorbing photons, from the sun, which is why they will seem to be so dark. They absorb all the light that falls on them. In addition, they also gain gravitational energy, from the Sun, by drawing matter, from the Sun, which still has a large amount of gravitational energy, within it, which the Sun is still generating in its core. Through this process, it is likely that Stellar Cores gain gravitational energy, from the Sun, and thus their gravitational effect, on the Sun, will increase with time. With increased gravitational attraction they will be able to draw, even more matter from the Sun, and thus weaken the Sun, at an increasing rate.



Figure 21.9. Unprecedented recession of the ocean in Kholmsk, Sakhalin Island, Russia, on March 20 th 2018. These events are likely to increase in frequency and severity.

The same is likely to occur with the Stellar Cores that have been captured by the earth, their effects, on the earth, are likely to increase with time, as they gain gravitational energy, by absorbing the earth's matter (see Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world?) [10]. Thus, ocean recession events, the appearance of sinkholes, the loss of atmosphere, severe weather, the appearance of ocean floor rocks on land and the large scale and rapid break-up of the earth's surface (see Article 201: Africa breaking up: a preview of what is to come) [11] is likely to increase in severity and frequency.



Figure 21.10. Large fissures opened up in Africa in a region called the Rift Valley.

Thus, the Sun is dying and is likely to become a Stellar Core as well as a result of the Stellar Cores drawing matter from it. When the Sun stops emitting light, just like the Dark Star seems to have done (see Article 208: Incoming Dark Star) [12], it will also stop producing heat because whatever heat is photon energy or light as well and whatever heat, the earth is able to obtain from the Sun comes in as photons.

In conclusion, all energy and matter emerge from photons, or light. Gravitational energy is carried by free photons, and it also exists within particles. Neutrinos are another manifestation of the photon. The neutrino is a very weakly reacting particle, and is also a carrier of gravitational energy, which like the photon, also exists within matter. Gravitational energy determines the strength of the gravitational interaction, between particles with mass. As the neutrino, contrary to the photon, is not easily shared between particles, it is likely that the only gravitational energy remaining in the core of Stellar Cores, or dead stars, at the very end of their evolution, is in the form of neutrinos, which are inside the core's particles.

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Chapter 22 Article 215: Dark matter, galactic evolution and star formation

As detailed in previous articles, such as Article 185: Stellar formation: Stars are formed from light [1], galaxies create other galaxies in gigantic matter creation events, in which material is ejected from an active galactic nucleus (AGN). The largest ejections of material are usually along the minor axes of these galaxies. But AGNs, like all other galactic nuclei, also continuously eject material along their major axes or plane of rotation, and these ejections can, at times, be large enough to form into smaller proto galactic nuclei, or quasars. But most of the time, the smaller ejections condense into stars and planets and thus lead to the formation of the galaxy's spiral arms.



Figure 22.1 . On the left: Active Galactic Nuclei are intensely bright galactic centers, with extremely high electric fields. Photons emitted, as a result of the huge electric potential, between the core and outer negative layer of a galactic nucleus, quickly split into protons and electrons, fuse into all elements of the periodic table, and condense either into protogalaxies called quasars or into stars, planets and asteroids. In the course of time, the quasars start ejecting their own material, along their major axis, which develops into arms, and thus become galaxies themselves. The material ejected from the center of quasars spreads out in a spiral because of the rotational motion of the quasar. Thus galaxies give birth to galaxies, and matter is continuously being created in the universe. On the right: A spiral galaxy, the spiral arms are due to material being ejected along the galaxy's plane of rotation. Larger bright agglomerations along the arms are due to companion galaxies being ejected by the galactic nucleus along its major axis (along plane of rotation).

Active galactic nuclei are galactic nuclei that are super bright, which indicates that they generate an intense electric field, which in turn, leads to the ejection of matter from the galactic nucleus. The largest matter ejections are called episodic matter creation events, and correspond to CME events, occurring in stars. The smaller and continuous matter creation events correspond to the solar wind produced by stars. The galactic creation events are at a much larger scale, than what occurs in stars, but the mechanism is the same. The charge separation part of the gravitational interaction causes galactic nuclei to have a dense positive core and a negative outer layer, which leads to the generation of an electric field, between the two. Electric discharges leads to the ejection of photons, which within the electric field, split into particles, with mass and opposite charge. The most abundant such splitting is when the photon has energy greater than 940 MeV and splits into a proton and an electron.



Figure 22.2. All objects in the universe have the same structure. A dense positively charged interior and a negative outer layer. The gravitational energy of galaxies is likely to be quantized just like that of the atom. In the atom this allows the electron to have different amount of gravitational energy equivalent to different distances from the nucleus.



Figure 22.3. A photon with energy higher than 940 MeV, moving through a region of high enough electric field splits into its constituent particles: a proton and an electron

Thus, a quasar turns into a full grown galaxy, through continuous ejection of material, and therefore, stars, form close to the galactic nucleus, and are hurled outwards, along the major axes of the galaxy. Then, as the galactic nucleus rotates, the continuous ejection of matter from the nucleus, gives rise to the spiral arms.

Now, it has been known for quite some time, in astrophysics, that the rotational motion of stars, in the spiral arms of galaxies, is greater than is to be expected from the mass of the galaxy. The mass of the galaxy is calculated from the light emitted by the stars, in the galaxy. This has led to the suggestion that there is a non-observed form of matter, called dark matter, in the universe. However, James McCanney, in a paper, from

1981, entitled 'Continuing galactic formation: a new concept of galactic evolution' [2], had already solved this problem, without any need for extra matter. According to his model, stars have elliptical orbits around the galactic nucleus, of a galaxy, but run out of energy, somewhere along the aphelion (furthest point) part of orbit, and thus stop emitting light. This leads to the observed spiral arms of galaxies. The perihelion of a star's orbit is somewhere inside the galactic nucleus, so a star never quite completes its orbit. In this way, the amount of matter leaving the galactic nucleus, as new stars, is the same, as the amount of material returning as dead stars. But the returning stars are not emitting light, and are thus not visible.

In addition, due to the ejection process, stars start out with very high orbital velocity, which explains the observed, high rotational speed, of stars, close to the galactic nucleus, without any need for the presence of a supermassive black hole, at the galactic center.



Figure 22.4. Galactic nucleus, as seen from above: New stars are ejected along two opposite directions and dead stars arrive along all other directions.

Observation of dead stars, or Stellar Cores, in the Sun's corona, has led me to realize that old stars become depleted of gravitational energy, which is what causes them to stop emitting light, which in turn reduces their gravitational attraction to other objects. So, it is not the gravitational interaction that is likely to bring these stars back to the galactic nucleus. However, as they age, stars, also become depleted in electrons, which causes them to operate as superions (see Article 184: Stellar Core evolution) [3]. It is thus likely that the electrostatic attraction between their positive core, and the negative outer layer of the galactic nucleus, is what takes them back toward the galactic nucleus. This is also what seems to bring Stellar Cores to the Sun. At the galactic nucleus, they are likely to break up, and their remaining gravitational energy absorbed. This suggests that dark matter is, in fact, normal matter contained in dead stars, like the ones found in the Sun's corona (see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [4]. This matter is low in gravitational energy, which is why the dead stars are no longer able to emit light, which is also why the gravitational interaction between them and other objects seems to be weak, but the amount of matter and thus the total mass of the objects is not affected (see Article 210: Stellar Core gravity: tidal and G is not constant) [5].



Figure 22.5. Stars ejected by the galactic nucleus have an elliptical orbit but die at around the aphelion position and are therefore no longer visible as they return to the galactic nucleus

It is the electrostatic interaction, which causes super electric discharges, in the outer layers of galactic nuclei, which, in turn, cause the emission of photons, which then split into particles. The emerging matter then undergoes fusion, and all elements in the periodic table, plus many other heavy and mostly unstable nuclei, form. These nuclei condense into objects with dense cores, the largest become stars and the smaller become planets. The only real difference between planets and stars is size, as both are powered by the decay of unstable nuclei, in their core, and the larger ones simply generate more gravitational energy, which allows them to emit large amounts of light for many millions of years. The material, from which stars condense, is ejected from the outer negative layer of a galactic nucleus due to the gravitational repulsion (charge separation part of the gravitational interaction) between electrons and protons (see Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation) [6].



Figure 22.6 . As time progresses more new stars are ejected by the galactic nucleus, as it rotates, thus leading to the formation of spiral arms.





In conclusion, stars form as material is ejected by a galactic nucleus, as a result of matter creation events. The ejected matter comes from splitting photons, within the very high electric field, in the galactic nuclei's outer negative layer. The ejected newly formed stars follow elliptical orbits, around the galactic nucleus, and have very high initial orbital velocities. In this way, the presence of supermassive black holes at the center of galaxies is no longer required to explain the high orbital velocities of stars close to the galactic nucleus. The stars die at around the aphelion position, of the orbit, and are not visible in the returning part of their journey. This suggests that the proposed explanation for the missing matter problem, in galaxies, in other words, dark matter, is in fact the matter contained within dead stars, or Stellar Cores, like the ones that have invaded the Solar System and are often observed absorbing energy and matter from the Sun, in the Sun's corona.

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[4] Albers, C. (2017). Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size.

[5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 210: Stellar Core gravity: tidal and G is not constant.

5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electrogravitation.

Chapter 23

217: Two sources in the sky indicate a very weak sun

In a recently uploaded video, the Youtube channel 'piesand cakes', showed footage of a sunrise [1]. In the video, a dim yellow source of light is seen first, and then a brighter light source is seen rising rapidly, from about the same point, on the horizon. The fact that this takes place at sunrise suggests that one of the light sources is the real Sun, and the other is a Sun simulator. But which one is the real Sun? Well the brighter one comes up fast, and quickly overshadows the dimmer light source. The rise of the real Sun cannot be speeded up, because its apparent motion is due to the earth's rotation, but a Sun simulator can, off course, be made to rise at a faster rate, so it is likely that the faster moving light source is not the real Sun. In addition, the brighter source seems to overshadow the dimmer one and cover it, which indicates that it is closer to the observer, and must therefore be the Sun Simulator, as the real Sun is, off course, quite a distance from earth. Thus, the dimmer source is more likely to be the real Sun.



Figure 23.1. Still shots of the Sunrise from the video by 'piesand cakes'. The brighter light source seems to be in front and therefore closer and is therefore most likely to be a sun simulator, whilst the dimmer source is most likely to be the real Sun. The straight lines in the sky indicate that the clouds are fake chemtrail clouds.

The lens flare, seen in the image, on the far right hand side, in the above figure, is often seen whenever a simulator is photographed, which strengthens the argument that the bright source is a Sun simulator, and the dim source is the real Sun.

The fact that the dimmer source seems to be the real Sun, suggests therefore that the Sun is still shinning, but is much dimmer than normal, and therefore in a very weakened state. The Sun's state is a clear indication, of why it is usually not seen from the earth's surface, and why a global system of Sun simulators has replaced it (see Article 165: Sun

Simulator: irrefutable evidence) [2]. The amount of UVC radiation, now reaching the surface, which is far greater than what has been measured as reaching the earth, at the top of the atmosphere, also indicates that the source for this radiation is within the atmophere, and therefore that these sun simulators, operating within the earth's atmophere, are responsible for this state of affairs (see Article 204: Harmful UVC radiation reaching earth's surface indicates source within atmosphere) [3].

High energy ultraviolet radiation, or UVC radiation, is harmful to living organisms and will in time sterilize the whole planet. But this is not the only thing that is happening on our planet that will cause all life on earth on earth, to end within a few years. The chemtrail spraying, which is destroying what is left of the ozone layer, and poisoning every human, animal and plant, on earth, with heavy metals, viruses, bacteria, fungal spores, and laboratory created diseases, will do it too (see Article 148: The purpose and effects of Chemtrails) [4]. And so will the continuous spread of radiation, due to the Fukushima disaster.

The sun simulators and chemtrails therefore seem to have more than one function. One of the primary functions of both is to hide the Planet X System objects or dead stars, also called Stellar Cores, from the earth's population. The other seems to be to destroy all life on earth, within the next few years.



Figure 23.2 . A Planet X Object or Stellar Core appears in the Sun's corona. The object is striped and a size comparison with the Sun reveals that it is about 4 times larger than the earth (see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [5]. The fact that it is not black and is drawing more matter from the Sun, than other Stellar Cores, is an indication that it has more gravitational energy, than other observed Stellar Cores, in the Sun's corona.

The Planet X Objects are interacting, with the Sun and draining it of energy, which is why the Sun is now so weak, and therefore, so dim (see Article 203: Stellar Cores drawing energy from the Sun) [6]. The Sun also goes completely dark periodically (see Article 211: Planet X and Sun interaction: Sun goes dark on April 18 th 2018) [7] and the Sun simulators hide this fact from the earth's population.



Figure 23.3. The Blue Stellar Core photographed, in the Sun's corona, through a telescope, in May 2017 (left) and in July of 2017 (right). The object shed much of the material that made up its stripes, seen in the earlier image, in the ensuing time.

In conclusion, the Sun seems to still be shinning, but to be much dimmer than normal. The fact that two light sources were visible at Sunrise is further evidence that Sun simulators are being used to hide what is going on in the Solar System and with the Sun. Chemtrails also have a big part to play in this deception, and together, they are most likely being used to destroy all life on earth.

In addition, I would also would like to urge anyone who has not yet made Jesus Lord of their lives to do so now. Only He can save us from what is going on, on this planet. He said in John 10:10:

¹⁰ The thief does not come except to steal, and to kill, and to destroy. I have come that they may have life, and that they may have it more abundantly.

References:

[1] <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tffIOPjb2ZA</u>

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 165: Sun Simulator: irrefutable evidence.

3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 204: Harmful UVC radiation reaching earth's surface indicates source within atmosphere.

[4] Albers, C. (2018). Article 148: The purpose and effects of Chemtrails.

[5] Albers, C. (2017). Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size.

[6] Albers, C. (2018). Article 203: Stellar Cores drawing energy form the Sun.

[7] Albers, C. (2018). Article 211: Planet X and Sun interaction: Sun goes dark on April 18 th 2018.

Chapter 24

220: Simulated Moon in the sky

Nowadays, it is possible to look at the moon in the sky, even during the day, and see the dark regions on it, called Mares, with the naked eye. This is not normal, as the moon is at a distance of 239 000 miles. What we should be seeing during the day is a white, barely visible moon, in the sky. This is even more so, now, because of the intense spraying of aerosols in the atmosphere, which has caused visibility through the atmophere to drop dramatically, which would have the consequence of making the atmosphere almost opaque to objects, outside the atmosphere (see Article 218: Chemtrails, Sun Simulators and Stellar Cores: a multilevel conspiracy) [1]. This is one of the reasons for the spraying, it is so that we do not see the new objects out there. But instead of hardly being able to see the moon, we are getting photographs, such as the one seen below. This indicates that what we are seeing is not the real moon, but a simulation of the moon.



Figure 24.1. Photograph of the moon and a chemtrail craft spraying aerosols in the atmosphere, taken by Paul Kiser on April 26 th 2018. These aerosols have made the atmosphere almost opaque to anything outside our atmosphere. The moon seen here cannot therefore be the real moon.

Below is a photograph taken by Scott C'one of the moon on April 30 th 2018.



Figure 24.2. Photograph taken by Scott C'one of the moon, on April 30 th 2018. The blue outline on the right hand side of the moon is an indication that this is not the real moon but a hologram [2].

There is a blue circular outline along the perimeter of the moon on the right hand side, which is further indications that what we are seeing is not the real moon but a simulation of the real moon. The blue outline is very clearly defined, more so than any of the features seen on the moon itself and cannot therefore be due to chromatic aberration would produce a very out of focus outline and several colors would be seen right next to each other. There is also an orange outline on the left hand side of the

image but no increased blurring at the sight which again indicates it is not a refractive effect.



Figure 24.3. Close-up of the photograph of the moon, taken by Scott C'one, confirms that it has a well defined blue edge. The edge is more in focus than the rest of the mooon and cannot therefore be due to any refractive effect.

The well defined blue outline on the moon suggests that an image of the moon is being projected on a round screen in the sky. It is difficult to make a large round object perfectly circular, and impossible to make its edge match the moon's natural edge. The blue outline does however make it more difficult to see the artificial edge that the moon simulating device most likely has.

This artificial edge was very noticeable in the simulated moon, seen in a NASA video of the blood red moon, on January 31 st 2018.



Figure 24.4. Close up look of the moon, as seen on the high definition NASA video. This moon has a regular jagged edge made out of stepped, straight lines, as you would expect a manufactured object of circular outline, to have. The circular outline is made with staggered, or stepped straight lines. This image is from a point, which is 2 minutes and 15 seconds, into the video [4].

At that time, the serrated edge, around the moon simulator, had a regular stepped pattern, which could not, in any way, be natural (see Article 151: the Blood Red Moon at 30 000 feet) [3]. It therefore seems that we are not observing the real moon, from the earth's surface, anymore, but rather a moon simulator, just like we are seeing sun simulators instead of the real sun.

The evidence that the Sun is being simulated is now overwhelming (see Article 217: Two sources in the sky indicate a very weak sun, and Article 165: Sun Simulator: irrefutable evidence) [5, 6]. The Sun is being simulated because it is much weaker than is normal and goes completely dark periodically (see Article 211: Planet X and Sun interaction: Sun goes dark on April 18th 2018) [7]. If the Sun goes dark periodically, it is obvious that the moon would also go dark, at the same time, as the moon is only made visible, if there is light from the Sun for it to reflect. It thus would become necessary to simulate the moon as well. Since the chemtrail haze would make a moon simulator outside the atmosphere

difficult to see, it becomes necessary to simulate the moon from within the atmosphere.



Figure 24.5 . A Sun simulator operating at cloud altitude: Clouds can be seen in front as well as behind it. The edge of the device is also not perfectly circular. The same type of device is most likely being used as a moon simulator as well.

In conclusion, we are not seeing the real moon from the earth's surface but a simulation of the moon, produced within the earth's atmosphere.

References:

- 1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 218: Chemtrails, Sun Simulators and Stellar Cores: a multilevel conspiracy.
- [2] <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8uSazZ56Z00</u>
- [3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 151: the Blood Red Moon at 30 000 feet.
- [4] <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lUkaVjvZBhU&t=560s</u>
- 5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 217: Two sources in the sky indicate a very weak sun.
- 5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 165: Sun Simulator: irrefutable evidence.
- [7] Albers, C. (2018). Article 211: Planet X and Sun interaction: Sun goes dark on April 18th 2018.

Chapter 25

221: Stellar Core captured by Venus and debris in inner Solar System

The evidence that a system of dead stars or Stellar Cores have invaded the Solar System is now overwhelming (see Article 116: Planet X
Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [1]. These objects are usually observed in the Sun's corona making a plasma connection with the Sun and are also often seen within CMEs. But there is also evidence that the earth has been invaded by them, and that some of these are in orbit around the earth (see Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world?) [2].



Figure 25.1: SDO image in the 171 angstrom wavelength from October 13 th 2017 showing a dark Stellar Core, which appears to be about half of the size of Jupiter.



Figure 25.2 . Close-up on a Planet X object or Stellar Core observed within a CME in a COR2 RDIFF image from November 30 th 2017. The object appears to be about half of the size of the Sun.

This invading system is made up of dead stars, which are no longer able to generate enough energy in their core to allow the emission of light (see Article 193: Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona: why do they not collide with the Sun?) [3] This low state of gravitational energy also decreases the strength of the gravitational interaction they are able to have with other objects, which is why there are no huge collisions between them and the Sun and planets in the Solar System and why they are able to hover close to the Sun, and within the Sun's corona (see Article 210: Stellar Core gravity: tidal and G is not constant) [4]. However, they absorb gravitational energy from other bodies, and are also attracted to any object that is still able to generate gravitational energy in their cores (see Article 195: Stellar Cores and the dying Sun) [5]. All planets and stars are able to generate gravitational energy through fission, or decay of unstable nuclei, in their core (see Article 192: Neutron stars and fission

as a star's internal energy source) [6]. This means that even though these objects are more likely to be attracted to the Sun than the planets, as the Sun is much larger and able to generate much more gravitational energy, it is likely that the planets in the Solar System have also attracted some of the objects in this system. This appears to be why Jupiter has gone from having some 16 satellites to now having 69, and this is most likely continuously increasing, as it seems that members of this huge system of dead stars continues to come in toward the Sun. It is therefore likely that other planets have captured some of these objects. And indeed there is evidence that Venus has done just that.



Figure 25.3. Stereo A Hi image from April 28 th 2018 showing a plasma loop emanating from Venus and a huge amount of debris now present in the Solar System due to the Stellar Cores shedding their outer layers.

The Sun produces plasma loops because it generates a very large magnetic field and because its atmosphere is made out of plasma, which is ionized enough to emit light, i.e. highly ionized. Venus does not generate its own magnetic field, nor is its atmosphere ionized enough for it to emit visible light, and therefore Venus should not be producing any plasma loops, especially not one that is larger than the planet itself. The fact that a plasma loop is seen indicates that there is an object close to Venus, which is very powerful and able to generate such a plasma loop, and is therefore most likely a star. In other words, one of the Stellar Cores, which has managed to absorb enough gravitational energy to be able to ionize its atmosphere sufficiently to emit light, also generates a large gravitational field and is therefore able to produce the observed plasma loop. This type of effect has been observed for many years, and therefore, this object was most likely captured by Venus quite a long time ago. We know that Stellar Cores coming to the Sun are responsible for the huge amount of debris that is now filling the Solar System because it has increased over the years and the Blue Stellar Core was observed to shed its outer layer of material. This material was in the form of stripes, which the object lost in the ensuing time between the two telescopic photographs below. Also, the large amount of debris floating around it in the first photographs indicated that it was coming from it shedding this surface material.



Figure 25.4. The Blue Stellar Core photographed, in the Sun's corona, through a telescope, in May 2017 (left) and in July of 2017 (right). The object shed much of the material that made up its stripes, seen in the earlier image, in the ensuing time.

The plasma loop seen coming from Venus in figure 3 cannot be a lens effect because it is also clearly seen in the SREM images. The SREM detectors detect particles and not visible light and therefore no refractive effects are possible. Various circular outlines indicate that there may be quite a few Stellar Cores, among the huge amount of debris, seen in the image.



Figure 25. 5. Hi1 SREM image from April 28 th 2018: Venus is seen with a plasma loop emanating from it. This is most likely due to a Stellar Core in orbit around Venus. A large amount of debris and large object at about the center of the image and a very large object on the right hand side of the image can also be observed.

The large object seen on the right hand side of the image is not transparent. The debris seen within its circular outline is between the object and the detector. This indicates that the large amounts of dust seen in the image are in the inner solar system and that the object is extremely large.

In conclusion, Venus just like Earth and Jupiter seems to have captured at least one Stellar Core, which has absorbed enough energy to allow it to produce the plasma loop, observed in Stereo A images. There is also evidence of a huge amount of dust and debris filling the inner Solar System due to the presence of the Stellar Cores that have invaded the Solar System.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2017). Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size.

[2] Albers, C. (2017). Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world?

3] Albers, C. (2017). Article 193: Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona: why do they not collide with the Sun?

[4] Albers, C. (2017). Article 210: Stellar Core gravity: tidal and G is not constant.

[5] Albers, C. (2017). Article 195: Stellar Cores and the dying Sun.

[6] Albers, C. (2017). Article 192: Neutron stars and fission as a star's internal energy source.

Chapter 26

224: Sun simulator in orbit: irrefutable evidence

The figure below shows a satellite image of the earth. People looking at this image may at first believe that the bright light source producing a large reflection, on the earth's surface, is the Sun, but close examination reveals that this cannot be correct. The reflection cannot be produced by the Sun and its pink lighted edge is not normal either.



Figure 26.1. Satellite image of the earth showing a large reflection produced by a bright light source outside of the earth's atmosphere. The light source's reflection has a diameter which appears to be about one tenth of the earth's diameter, or about 791 miles (1274 km).

Now that Sun's diameter is 100 times larger than the earth's, so the Sun is able to illuminate the whole side of the earth, facing the Sun, equally. However, as the Sun is so far away it looks small from the earth and it will produce an image of itself on the earth, as if the earth was a mirror. The image produced by a flat mirror is virtual, which means that it appears to be as far behind the surface of the mirror as the object or source of the light is in front of the mirror. This is due to the law of reflection which states that the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence as illustrated below.



Figure 26.2. The law of reflection: the angle of reflection is always equal to the angle of incidence.



Figure 26.3. A light source which is a distance d in front of a mirror will create an image in a mirror which appears to be the same distance behind

the mirror as the source is in front of the mirror. The image is virtual because the light rays only appear to come from behind the mirror.

The size of the image or reflection of a light source in a mirror is dependent on how far it is from the mirror. In the case of the plane mirror, if the observer is close to the mirror and the source is very far in front of the mirror, the image or reflection, of the light source, will always appear to be exactly the same size as the source. Now the earth's surface is actually curved because the earth is spherical. So the earth's surface is not actually a plane, or flat, mirror but a convex mirror and the image formed by a convex mirror is always smaller than the size of the object. But for our purposes it is enough to assume that the earth is a flat mirror in order to prove that the image seen in the satellite image cannot possibly be that of the real Sun.



Figure 26.4. Assuming the earth's surface is a plane mirror, the sun's reflection in it will have the same size as the Sun appears to have for an observer from earth looking at it.

The Sun's size is usually defined as an angular width as it only occupies a small angle of the sky. This type of angle is better defined in terms of radians. An angle measured in radians is defined as the length of the arc associated to the angle divided by the radius of the circle as illustrated below.



Figure 26.5. Illustration of how the Sun's angular width is obtained using the definition of an angle measured in radians. The size of the Sun reflection would be the same as the Sun's size as viewed by someone outside the atmosphere

Now the Sun has a radius of 432 169 miles (695 508 km) and the distance between the earth and the Sun is 92.96 million miles (150 million km). This means that the Sun appears to have an angular width, from earth of

$$D q = \frac{2r_{Sun}}{r_{ESun}} = \frac{2(432169 \text{ m i})}{92.96 \text{ (}10^6 \text{ m i})} = 9.27 \text{ (}10^{-3} \text{ rad} = 0.53^{\circ}$$

where r_{Sun} is the radius of the Sun and r_{ESun} is the distance between the earth and the Sun. We can determine the diameter the Sun's reflection would seem to have with respect to the earth by using the earth's radius as the radius of the circle associated to the angular width of the Sun. This is given by

 $d = r_E D q = (3959 \text{ m i})(9.27 \text{ '}10^{-3}) = 37 \text{ m i}$

So the Sun's reflection as observed from orbit should be no greater than 37 miles, or 59 km. It would most likely be much smaller than this as the earth is a concave surface which gives rise to a smaller image than what is produced by a flat reflective surface. Now, the reflection in seen in figure 1 is however much larger. The size was estimated to be 791 miles which is much larger. This proves that it is not the Sun being reflected of the surface of the earth but a Sun simulator, which must be much smaller and much closer to the earth. This simulator is most likely in an orbit so that it has an orbital period of 48 hours, so that it can simulate the Sun's movement. The Sun appears to return to the same position every 24 hours. Since the earth rotates at the rate of 1 rotation every 24 hours, the simulator would have to move at twice that rate in order to appear to move at the same rate as the Sun. The orbital altitude associated with a

48 hour orbital period is at an altitude of 12 500 miles from the surface of the earth. For more details see Article 160: Sun Simulator: Speeds and Orbits [1] and Article 166: Sun Simulator and lens system [2] or the book: The Sun Simulator.



Figure 26.6. Sun Simulator in orbit: The large pink circular shape around the Sun Simulator indicates it emits a white light of high intensity, in the center, and pink light of much lower intensity, around the periphery. This means that the devices central light is surrounded by pink light emitting plasma.

This pink plasma cannot however explain the pink illumination of clouds at sunset as this simulator is only able to illuminate the parts of the earth that are close to the midday position. Because the device is so close to the earth, its illumination cannot reach the sides of the earth, or those regions that are close to sunrise and sunset; sun simulators, within the atmosphere, would have to be used, instead, to simulate the Sun close to sunset and sunrise.



Figure 26.7. The blue region represents the Sun facing side of planet Earth. The Sun Simulator maintains an orbital altitude (12 500 mi) and corresponding speed, such that it is always over a position, on the surface of the Earth, above the Equator, which corresponds to midday.

This Sun simulator may have a transparent enclosure around it, which keeps the pink plasma in place. But whether this is necessary or not, the pink outer periphery of the object explains why the Sun often appears to be surrounded by a pinkish outline from the earth's surface.

In conclusion, a satellite image showing the reflection, of what may at first appear to be the sun, on the earth's surface, proves that the light source, in the image, cannot be the real Sun, and has to be a Sun simulator operating from orbit.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 160: Sun Simulator: Speeds and Orbits.[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 166: Sun Simulator and lens system.

Chapter 27

225: Weakening Sun: SORCE radiation measurements are not all solar radiation

SORCE is a NASA satellite operating at an orbital altitude of 645 km. According to NASA the satellite is designed to measure solar radiation. But if there are sources of radiation, other than the Sun, between the earth and the Sun, can it be assumed that SORCE radiation measurements come directly from the Sun? The answer is no. It cannot be assumed that the measured radiation is coming exclusively from the Sun, and therefore we cannot infer from those measurements the state that the Sun is in.

Figure 1 shows a soft x-ray Yohkoh image from 2001, where a large object is seen eclipsing the Sun. Since this is an x-ray image, the object must be emitting x-rays. Circular outlines in the Sun's corona indicate that this is not the only object, in the inner solar system, capable of emitting x-rays. At least two other objects can be observed within the Sun's corona. Since these objects are capable of emitting x-rays it is very likely that they are able to emit radiation at other wavelengths.



Figure 27.1. Yohkoh Satellite x-ray images from December 14 th 2001 showing an x-ray emitting object which cannot be the moon. The image is a short-exposure x-ray image, the exposure length is about 1 second. The fact that the emitted x-rays allow the imaging of the object's contours shows that these are emitted, not scattered, x-rays. Curved contours close to the object's equator indicate its curvature. These also indicate the area is slightly raised, over the rest of the surface, and is therefore likely to be a different layer of material, covering this region of the object's surface.

Although some may try to claim that the object is the moon cannot be so because the night side of the object emits more x-rays in a 1 second exposure, than the moon can scatter, from its night side, in a 30 minute exposure. The object is clearly emitting x-rays as features of its surface can be seen, as a result of this emission, including a raised layer at around the equatorial region. Solar x-rays scattered by the moon cannot give any details of the moon's surface because these are reflected x-rays, they are reflected at various different angles or in other words 'scattered'. No details of the surface can be deduced from these scattered x-rays.



Figure 27.2. Because the amount of scattered x ray light by the moon is so low, it is necessary to use a very long exposure to obtain soft x ray images of the moon. The left and center images are the same image from June 29 th 1990. The exposure time for this image is 1899 seconds, or 31 minutes and 39 seconds. The number of x-ray photons coming from the moon's night side is much less than from the object, in the right image, in

figure 1 above, even though the exposure length is nearly 2000 times greater. These scattered x-rays cannot provide any details regarding of the moon's contours as emitted x-rays can from the Stellar Core in figure 1.

Figure 3 shows an object in a composite ultraviolet light SDO image. The fact that this object can be seen to the point that we can see its stripes shows that it emits ultraviolet light. This object is one of the smaller objects that have been observed in the Sun's corona. For more details see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size [1].



Figure 27.3. SDO composite images: A Planet X Object or Stellar Core appears in the Sun's corona. The object is striped and a size comparison with the Sun reveals that it is about 4 times larger than the earth. The stripes curve and conform to the curvature of the object which is clearly spherical.

Since we cannot assume that all the radiation detected by the SORCE satellite is coming from the Sun, we cannot assume that the Sun is in the same state it has always been in. The fact that the Sun is much weaker, and getting increasingly weaker, is obvious from the SDO images best showing the Sun's corona, which seems to be disappearing.



Figure 27.5. SDO image of the Sun showing how the Sun is increasingly covered in coronal holes: The corona is clearly disappearing showing that the Sun is getting weaker. Permanent coronal holes appeared at the Sun's poles a few years ago but now there appears to be a permanent coronal hole in the Sun's equatorial region due to low coronal plasma density in this region.



Figure 27.6. The Sun's corona in 2018 is much darker and smaller than all other years shown, including in 2011, the year closest to the last solar minimum. It looks like the whole solar surface is now a coronal hole indicating that the particle density in the sun's atmosphere is extremely low. The Sun had developed a huge coronal hole close at the South Pole by 2015 even though it was close to the solar maximum then (see Article 193: Stellar Cores and the dying Sun) [2].

In addition there is evidence from a patent from 1977 that the ionosphere and the earth's magnetosphere are being manipulated through the injection of cold plasma, such as ionized hydrogen, or through barium clouds, causing an increase in electron density and leading to the creation of artificial aurora. And the same patent also mentions high altitude nuclear explosions. This indicates that radiation detected by the SORCE satellite can be artificially produced. This also means that neutron or alpha particle (helium 4) detection cannot be assumed to all be coming from the Sun or even from the interplanetary space, as it is possible, it arises as a result of a nuclear explosion, having taken place within the earth's magnetosphere (see Article 222: Artificially manipulating ionosphere and creating space weather through chemtrails) [3].



Figure 27.7. The Sun's magnetic field strength, associated with sunspots, dropped independent of the solar cycle during cycle 23. Livingston and Penn found that it consistently dropped by 50 gauss per year between 1996 and 2009 [4].

The fact that the Sun was weakening independent of the Solar Cycle was noticed in the previous cycle as the magnetic field associated, with sunspots, dropped right through the solar maximum of solar cycle 23.

In conclusion, it cannot be assumed that radiation detected by the SORCE satellite is coming exclusively from the Sun, and it cannot therefore be inferred, from that data, that there is nothing wrong with the Sun. Measurements of the magnetic field associated to sunspots had already shown that the Sun was weakening independent of the Solar Cycle, by 2009. In addition, SDO images over the years clearly show that the Sun is increasingly weaker and darker, indicating that it is emitting radiation, at a lower intensity.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size.

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 195: Stellar Cores and the dying Sun.

- 3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 222: Artificially manipulating ionosphere and creating space weather through chemtrails.
- 1] Matthew J. Penn and William Livingston, "Long-term Evolution of Sunspot Magnetic Fields."

http://www.probeinternational.org/Livingston-penn-2010.pdf

Chapter 28

226: Niku: recently discovered newcomer in Solar System

Niku is a small object, classified as a minor planet, first discovered in 2016 [1] orbiting in the outer reaches of the Solar System. Niku's diameter is about 200 km, and its semi-major axis, or average distance from the Sun, is 35.7 au, and is therefore a Trans Neptunian Object. Any object with a semi-major axis greater than Neptune's, which is approximately 30 au, is called a Trans Neptunian Object (TNO). Niku's orbit has an eccentricity of 0.33 and is therefore highly elliptical, which makes its perihelion (closest distance to the Sun) position only 23.9 au and thus well inside Neptune's orbit, but its aphelion (furthest distance from the Sun) position is a very far 47.5 au.



Figure 28.1. Niku has an eliiptical, eccentricity e = 0.33, orbit, around the sun and semi-major axis (average distance from the Sun) of 35.7 au. Distances are in au (astronomical units), 1 au is the distance between the Sun and the earth.



Figure 28.2. Niku's orbit is inclined at 80 ° to the ecliptic plane, and is thus in an almost polar orbit, around the Sun. In addition, its orbit is retrograde, in relation to all the planets, in the solar system.

But, the most surprising thing about Niku's position is that it has a retrograde orbit, which means that it orbits the Sun, in a direction opposite to all the planets, in the Solar System, and its orbital inclination

is 80 °. Inclination is the angle, an object's plane of rotation makes, with the ecliptic plane, which is the earth's plane of rotation. All the planets in the solar system have planes of rotation that very closely approximate the ecliptic plane. But Niku's orbital inclination is so high that it is nearly in a polar orbit.

Niku is also not the first such object discovered beyond Neptune's orbit, in 2008, another TNO, 2008KV42, also called Drac, was discovered. This object seems to have a diameter of between 50 and 90 km, and is therefore a little smaller than Niku. Its orbital inclination is 77 °, which is very close to Niku's, and it also orbits in a retrograde fashion. 2008KV42 has a semi-major axis of 41.5 au, and eccentricity of 0.49, so its orbit is even more elliptical than Niku's.



Figure 28.3. TNO 2008KV42's orbit around the Sun means that its average distance from the Sun is greater than Niku's but its perihelion position is less than Niku's, and so comes closer to the Sun than Niku does.

The fact that these two objects are orbiting in a retrograde fashion, and nearly in polar orbits, makes it likely that they are new to the Solar System. As detailed in Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets [2] planetary systems do not form as a result of matter accretion, but seem to rather come together piece by piece, with comets becoming This was first worked out by James McCanney from comet planets. observations, which are detailed in his book: Planet X, Comets and earth Changes [3]. These comet observations clearly reveal that comets are not dirty snowballs but rather protoplanets. Comets become captured planets, or moons, in star systems. Each time these comets pass through the inner part of a star system, they grow in size, and their orbit becomes more circular, until eventually they become a full-fledged planet, with the heavier elements, it captured, in its first few passages, deep in its interior, and the lightest elements, it captured, in its later passages, forming its atmosphere.

Comet observations also reveal that the Sun, and all stars, form rings, or nebular clouds, of positive ions, around themselves. These rings and

nebular clouds act like a capacitor, and so when an object passes through these clouds, it draws a current of positive ions, from the nearest capacitor ring, and a current from the Sun's outer negative layer or corona, which contains mainly electrons. All objects, in the universe, from atoms to planets, and stats, and even galactic nuclei, exhibit the same structure: they all have positively charged centers, or cores, and a negative outer layer. This is what led me to the discovery of how gravity works, and the fact that it has a repulsive part, in addition to an attractive part (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity) [4].



Figure 28.4. The comet has a different potential to the environment causing a current to flow towards it, in order to equalize its potential to the environment's potential. The current is always perpendicular to the equipotential surfaces (surface along which the potential is the same).

The gravitational interaction causes protons to strongly attract each other, and electrons to be repelled by the protons (the opposite to the electrical interaction), which results in celestial bodies having a dense positive core and an outer layer, rich in electrons. This separation of charge creates an electric potential, between the center and the outer layer of the object. This then leads to electric discharges, resulting in light emission, and matter creations events, as well as fusion, in the star's outer layers. Fusion of protons to helium occurs, as well all of other elements, up to iron. The positively charged nuclei are then repelled, by the electrons, in the Sun's corona, and either join the core, or are propelled outwards, from the Sun. This is what gives rise to the Solar Wind and CMEs and results in positive ions being flung outwards. The lightest nuclei, from hydrogen to sulfur, end up at the furthest nebular ring, which reaches out beyond the orbit of Pluto. Amongst these ions will be helium nuclei. This is therefore where most of the helium produced by the Sun will end up. The nearest ring will contain the heaviest nuclei, including iron and is

called a zodiacal ring, it occurs between 0.9 and 1.5 million miles from the Sun. There are also 3 stable rings between Mars and Jupiter containing increasingly lighter nuclei, as the distance from the Sun increases [3].



Figure 28.5. A zodiacal ring around a star. The ring closet to the star will contain the heaviest ions the star ejects (see Article 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes) [5].

Because an object entering the Solar System, or Solar Capacitor, draws material from the rings, it experiences drag, which circularizes its orbit. Niku is in a highly elliptical orbit, which suggests it is a new addition to the Solar System. In addition, drag caused by the object drawing material, from the nearest ring, would also pull an object's orbit downward toward the ecliptic plane, so the fact that Niku is in a near polar orbit also suggests that it is a newly captured object, and that it came in from either the very northern, or the very southern ecliptic.

Now, these small objects are not the only new acquisitions, for the Solar System, there is plenty of evidence that a System of much larger objects, Stellar Cores, have entered the Solar System, in the last 100 years or so, and are now found in the Sun's corona, as well as in orbit around other planets, in the Solar System. This appears to be the reason why Jupiter's satellites have gone from 16 to 69. There is evidence that both Earth and Venus have also captured some of these objects. For more details on that see Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world? [6] and Article 221: Stellar Core captured by Venus and debris in inner Solar System [7].

In addition there is another star, often referred to as Dark Star, which seems to have entered the Solar System, and may have come in from the Southern ecliptic. This star, which has been tracked for many years by Terral Croft, does not seem to be dead, like the Stellar Cores, as it seems to still have a strong gravitational interaction, with the Sun (see Article 208: Incoming Dark Star) [8], whereas the Stellar Cores can only have a very weak gravitational interaction, with Solar System objects, when they first arrive in the Solar System (see Article 210: Stellar Core gravity: tidal and G is not constant) [9]. This star may be a part of a binary star system, in which the Sun is the largest star of the two, and may therefore be what some people refer to as Nemesis. As its name, Dark Star, suggests, it does not seem to emit light, which is likely due to the fact that it was also invaded by Stellar Cores, as the Sun has been, and these objects are absorbing so much of the gravitational energy generated by the star, in its core, through fission, that it is not able to give off light.



Figure 28.6: SDO image in the 171 angstrom wavelength from October 13 th 2017 showing a dark Stellar Core, which appears to be about half of the size of Jupiter.

Stars and planets all seem to generate energy, in their cores through the same mechanism, i.e. decay of unstable nuclei. However, stars seem to be able to transform this energy into electrical discharges and light emission, far beyond what planets can, although even planets, like earth, have lightning discharges, and light emission, occurring, as a result, in their atmospheres.

The Dark Star must have gone through a process of becoming increasingly weaker, and darker, in the past, a process, which is now occurring with the Sun, as a result of the presence of the Stellar Cores, in its corona, drawing matter from it (see Article 193: Stellar Cores and the dying Sun) [10].

In conclusion, a newly discovered small TNO (Trans Neptunian Object) in a near polar retrograde orbit indicates it is, most likely, a new addition to the Solar System, and thus provides evidence that the Solar System is continuously changing and acquiring new objects. Other objects that seem to be new acquisitions are the Stellar Cores, or dead stars, which are weakening the Sun, and that seem to have affected the Dark Star in the same way, in the past. This Dark Star does not seem to emit light, but yet seems to be interacting strongly, through the gravitational interaction, and is thus not a Stellar Core, but may be a part of a binary star system, with the Sun as the other member.

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Chapter 29

226b: Sun simulating devices: the irrefutable evidence

The evidence showing that Sun and Moon simulators are being used in the earth's atmosphere, and from orbit, is now irrefutable. However, there are those who deny it and, furthermore, many people have not had a chance to look at this evidence, so I detail it in this article, one more time.



Figure 29.1. Diverging light rays produced by large holes in a thick cloud indicate that the light source is not at infinity but close. Extending the rays of light, coming through holes in the cloud, in this photograph, allows the position of the light source to be determined. This position is not far above the clouds. This means that the source is artificial, i.e. a Sun Simulator. This light source is sufficiently far away not to move, if the observer moves a short distance, and it is thus only when its light is interrupted, by a cloud, that its proximity, and position, in the atmosphere, becomes obvious (see Article 165: Sun Simulator: irrefutable evidence) [1].



Figure 29.2 . A photograph of one of the sun simulation devices in operation in the earth's atmosphere: It has a hexagonal outline and seems to be made up of an array of hexagonal mirrors



Figure 29.3 . The Sun is both behind and in front of clouds, which is only possible, if the Sun is actually an artificial device, simulating the Sun, and operating at cloud altitude. The device is clearly not perfectly circular, but has a jagged outli



Figure 29.4. Still shots of the Sunrise from the video by 'piesand cakes'. The brighter light source seems to be in front and therefore closer and is therefore most likely a sun simulator, whilst the dimmer source is most likely the real Sun. The brighter light source is also white, and the dimmer, yellow, as the real sun should be. The lens flare seen in the photograph on the far right hand side is usually associated with the Sun simulator, further strengthening the argument that it is a sun simulator (see Article 217: Two sources in the sky indicate a very weak Sun) [2].



Figure 29.5. Hexagonal (6 sided) Sun simulation device surrounded by multicolored additional light sources and multiple other disk shaped devices, some with what seems to be holes in them, in an array type of pattern. These are all clearly artificial and not what our real Sun could possibly be like.



Figure 29.6. Sun Simulator in orbit: the reflection it creates on the earth is at least 21 times larger than the reflection the real Sun would produce, from the satellites perspective. The simulator's reflection has an estimated diameter of 791 mi (1274 km). The real Sun's reflection would have a maximum diameter of 37 mi (59 km). The reflection cannot therefore be of the real Sun (see Article 224: Sun simulator in orbit: irrefutable evidence).

The fact that more UVC radiation reaches the earth's surface than what reaches the top of the atmosphere also indicates that the source of that radiation is inside the atmosphere. A powerful or intense light source is required for the emission of UV C radiation, which makes the Sun Simulators, clearly operating within the atmosphere as the only logical explantion.



Figure 29.7. UV radiation measurements showing that between 2002 (DIFFEY line) and 2017, the amount of UVC radiation reaching the ground increased to the point that it is greater than if there was no ozone layer and is greater than what arrives at the top of the atmosphere (see Article 204: Harmful UVC radiation reaching earth's surface indicates source within the atmosphere) [3].

One of the reasons why sun simulators are being used is that the Sun goes dark periodically. The Sun goes completely dark during the so called SDO eclipse season, and has being doing so since 2011. This fact has been covered up, with the suggestion that the darkness, seen progressing across the face of the Sun, is due to an eclipse, but the fact that the **corona shrinks back**, at the same time, cannot be due to an eclipse, and that therefore the Sun is actually going dark, at these times (see Article 110: How do stars produce light?) [4].



Figure 29.8. SDO images of the Sun from August 16 th 2017 (first day of the second eclipse season of 2017) at 7:04 and 7:08 (UTC), in the 21.1 nm wavelength, showing that the **Sun's corona shrinks back**, instead of being covered by the earth, as we would expect from an eclipse, indicating that the Sun is actually going dark.



Figure 29.9. SDO images of the Sun from August 16 th 2017 at 7:08 and 7:12 (UTC), in the 21.1 nm wavelength, showing that the Sun's **corona shrinks** further, the shape of the coronal hole close to the blue line changes shape, and the angle, at which the darkness advances, changes (slope of the blue line becomes steeper). None of these are what is to be expected, if the advancing darkness is as a result of the earth eclipsing the Sun

The Sun also goes dark at other times. The following images provide the evidence that it went, at least partially, dark, on April 11 th 2018, and that it went completely dark on April 18 th 2018.



Figure 29.10. SDO images in 211 angstrom from April 11 th 2018. The uneven edge (left image) is what is usually seen around the edge of a coronal hole, but the image from 17 minutes before (right image), clearly shows there was no coronal hole, in that region of the Sun, and that therefore that section of the Sun had stopped emitting light (see Article 205: NASA indicates that the Planet X system is affecting the Sun) [5].





Figure 29.11. Jagged edges, on either side of the Sun, below the cut-off line, indicate that the Sun has gone dark in the region, which has been cut-off from view. The jagged lines are like those that would appear around coronal holes, but previous images, clearly show that there were no coronal holes present, in these regions. The cut-off lines move further down as a larger portion of the Sun goes dark. The fact that the Sun is not visible at all, in the last image, suggests that the Sun went completely dark at that time (see Article 211: Planet X and Sun interaction: Sun goes dark on April 18 th 2018) [6].



Figure 29.12. Left: SDO image of the Sun in 4500 angstroms (visible light) from April 11 th 2018 at 21:00 (UTC). **Right:** SDO image in 193 angstroms (ultraviolet) showing the Sun's lower right portion had gone dark at the time. The same potion of the Sun is missing from both images indicating that the Sun is affected at all wavelengths detected by the SDO satellite including in visible light (see Article 205: NASA indicates that the Planet X system is affecting the Sun) [5].

Now the fact that the Sun goes dark provides one of the reasons why Sun simulators are operating on earth. The reason is so that the earth's population does not realize that the Sun is going dark. However, if the Sun goes dark then all the known objects in the Solar System which are only visible because they reflect the Sun's light would also disappear from the sky. This includes: the moon, and all the planets: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. When the Sun goes dark these objects would disappear from sight. How come no one sees these objects disappear? This means that the other objects are being

simulated as well. The most difficult object to simulate in the earth's skies is the Sun, which is the brightest, all the others can be simulated by the same devices, with the power turned down to much lower levels, and with the addition of a different projection. Even the Sun must appear to have sunspots, to anyone pointing a telescope toward it, and therefore, the simulator must have a way to project those features, so that through a solar filter, these features become visible. In the case of the moon, the moon's surface features are projected instead.



Figure 29.13. Close up look of the moon, as seen on a high definition NASA video of the lunar eclipse on January 31 st 2018 (see Article 151: The Blood Red Moon Simulator at 30 000 feet) [6]. A step like jagged pattern is seen on the edge and is symmetric as the same pattern repeats itself from the equator upwards and downwards in the opposite direction. It is thus reflection symmetric. On the lower left section the edge is in the shape of square teeth as found on a gear wheel.



Figure 29.14 . This jagged edge is stepped, toothed and made with straight lines, indicating that this is an artificially produced device. It is shaped like the teeth on a gear wheel. This is not what a natural object's edge looks like and cannot be the real moon. This is therefore a moon simulator.



Figure 29.15. The square teeth on a gear lever: Artificial devices are expected to have such regular patterned edges, not natural objects, like the moon.

In conclusion, there is irrefutable evidence that artificial devices simulating the Sun, and the Moon, are operating on earth. Evidence that Solar System planets are being simulated is not yet available but if the Sun and the Moon are being simulated, it is only logical that other planets, which are supposed to be visible form the earth's surface, are as well.

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Chapter 30

227: Stellar Cores affecting earth and possible connection to Volcanic Eruptions

The earth has experienced several unusual tidal events, in the past several months. The Ocean has receded to levels never seen before, in various coastal regions, around the world. Several of these events are documented below.



Figure 30.1. Ocean recedes leaving boats sitting on mud, in the harbor in Punta del Este, Uruguay, on August 11 th 2017. The ocean came back but this extreme low tide had never happened before.



Figure 30.2. An empty beach, due to the ocean receding, from the Brazilian coast, on August 12 th 2017, no large storms or hurricane could be blamed for the phenomenon as there were no storms or hurricanes anyway near this coastline. This too was unprecedented.



Figure 30.3. People walk out onto the sand, in Tampa Bay Florida, on September 10 th 2017. The beach was left empty due to the ocean receding. A hurricane affecting the area passed overhead, before the water started returning, the next morning, showing that the ocean recession did not occur as a result of hurricane winds, offshore.



Figure 30.4. Unprecedented recession of the ocean in Kholmsk, Sakhalin Island, Russia, on March 20 th 2018 (see Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world?) [1]

Then, on March 21 st 2018, the Ebeko volcano, in the Kuril Islands, and thus just north of the region, where the ocean recession occurred,

suddenly erupted, suggesting a connection between the two events.



Figure 30.5. The Ebeko Vocano, on Paramushir Island, Kuril Islands, Russia, erupted on March 21 st 2018, a day after the water recession

event.



Figure 30.6. Location of Ebeko Vocano in the Kuril Islands, Russia.

Now, the mechanism behind tides is well understood in terms of accepted physics theory. It is well known that ocean tides are caused by tidal forces exerted by the moon. Tidal forces are differential gravitational forces. They are due to the gravitational attraction of an object close to the earth, which is normally the moon, exerting a much stronger attraction over a certain point on the earth's surface than another.



Figure 30.7. The moon's effect on ocean tides on earth: The moon's influence is tidal in nature: the attraction on the ocean, directly beneath the moon, is much stronger, than on the ocean, further away. This causes a difference in the gravitational attraction over adjacent regions.



Figure 30.8. A spring tide occurs when the sun and moon are aligned, at the new and full moon. When the moon is in its third quarter or new moon phase lower high tides called Neap Tides occur. Spring tides are one third higher, than normal tides, as the Sun's effect on tides, is only half that of the moon's

Now, the Sun's gravitational attraction on the earth is given by:

$$F_{Sun} = G \frac{m_{Sun} m_E}{r_{SE}^2}$$
(1)

where G is the gravitational constant $m_{sun} = 1.99$ (10^{30} kg) is the Sun's mass, $m_{\mathcal{E}}$ is the earth's mass and $r_{se} = 150$ (10^{6} km) is the distance between the Sun and the Earth. And the moon's gravitational attraction on the earth is

$$F_{Moon} = G \frac{m_{Moon} m_E}{l_{ME}^2}$$
(2)

where $m_{Moon} = 7.35 \ 10^{22} \text{ kg}$ is the moon's mass and $r_{ME} = 3.844 \ 10^5 \text{ km}$ is the distance between the Moon and the Earth. To find the relative strength of the two forces, we take equation (1) and divide it by equation (2) to obtain:

$$\frac{F_{Sun}}{F_{Moon}} = G \frac{m_{Sun}m_E}{r_{SE}^2} / \bigotimes_{e}^{\infty} G \frac{m_{Moon}m_E}{r_{ME}^2} \overset{\circ}{\phi}$$
$$= \frac{m_{Sun}}{m_{Moon}} \frac{r_{ME}^2}{r_{SE}^2} = \frac{1.99 \cdot 10^{30}}{7.35 \cdot 10^{22}} \bigotimes_{e}^{\infty} \frac{8.844 \cdot 10^5}{150 \cdot 10^6} \overset{\circ}{\phi} = 180$$
(3)

This means that the Sun's gravitational attraction on the earth is 180 times stronger than the Moon's even though the moon is much closer than the Sun. However, the Sun's effect, on ocean tides, is only half that of the moon. This is because tidal effects are due to tidal forces and even

a smaller object, as in the case of the moon, will have a much larger effect, if it is much closer to the earth.



Figure 30.9. Illustration of the difference between the Sun's and moon's effect on tides: The Sun's effect is only half that of the moon even though the Sun's gravitational attraction is 180 times stronger than the moon's.

So, in order for the earth to experience the unprecedented low tides, it has experienced in places like Brazil, Uruguay and Russia, there would have to be an object exerting a stronger tidal effect on the earth than the moon. This could either be an object at about the same distance as the moon but exerting a much stronger gravitational attraction on the earth, or an object that may exert a smaller gravitational attraction than the moon but that came much closer to the earth, than the moon does.

No known object in the Solar System comes closer to earth than the moon, which suggests that an object, which is not a known object, in the solar system, was responsible. Now, we know that a system of Stellar Cores have invaded the Solar System. These objects are usually found in the Sun's corona. One of these objects is shown below. Since it is now known (although still strongly denied by the powers that be) that the Solar System has been invaded by these objects it is likely that one of these was responsible for the tidal events described above.


Figure 30.10. Various Stellar Cores observed in the Suns corona: **Top left** : Striped object in SDO composite image from December 25 th 2017. **Top right:** Stellar Core caught within a CME on September 26 th 2017. **Middle images:** a Stellar Core, in the Sun's corona and making a connection with the Sun, in an SDO image. **Bottom left:** Stereo A COR2 image from September 13 th 2017 showing a very large Stellar Core in the Sun's outer corona. **Bottom right:** LASCO C2 image from October 13 th 2017 showing a Stellar Core.

Several of the Stellar Cores, which have invaded the Solar System, are shown above. These objects do not interact gravitationally, as the known objects in the Solar System, as the gravitational forces, they are able to exert, are much lower than those the known objects in the Solar System exert. This can be clearly seen from the fact that the 2007 Stellar Core traversed the Sun at a speed, which was much lower than the Sun's escape velocity. If the object had interacted as expected, it would never had been able to leave the Sun, it would have impacted the Sun and would still be there.





Figure 30.11 . Stereo B EUVI 304 angstrom wavelength image from 2007: A large object traverses the Sun. The object is not black against the background of the solar surface, indicating that it is in the Sun's corona. The object is 2.2 times the size of Jupiter, takes 10 hours to traverse the Sun and is travelling at 39 km/s or 24 mi/s. The Sun's escape velocity is 616 km/s. This indicates that Stellar Cores interact very weakly through the gravitational interaction.

The gravitational interaction strength for this Stellar Core was only 0.6% of what is normal for the known objects in the Solar System (see Article 153: Escape velocity and Gravity) [2]. Since they gravitationally interact so weakly, their gravitational influence is not felt until they are very close to a Solar System object, at which time the interaction can only be tidal in nature. In fact, the matter connection they make with the Sun, through which they draw matter from the Sun is tidal in nature.



Figure 30.12: SDO image in the 171 angstrom wavelength from October 13 th 2017 showing a dark Stellar Core, which appears to be about half of the size of Jupiter.



Figure 30.13. A Stellar Core, due to its low gravitational energy, is only able to exert a strong gravitational pull on the Sun when in the Sun's corona. The gravitational effect is due to tidal forces or gravitational differential forces, which influence only a small region on the Sun (see Article 210: Stellar Core gravity: tidal and G is not constant) [3].

And thus when approaching the earth, their gravitational effect on the earth would be small and tidal in nature, once they closely approach the earth.



Figure 30.14. A Stellar Core (SC) close to the Earth is able to have a strong tidal effect on the earth, when it closely approaches the earth, which explains the ocean recession, observed all over the world. It will also draw on the earth's atmosphere thus causing extreme low pressure regions and thus extreme storms (see Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world?) [2]

The Stellar Cores, in the Sun's corona, make connections with certain points on the Sun's surface and remain over those positions, for long periods of time. This means that they rotate with the Sun. If these objects do the same with the earth, they would be seen over the same point, with respect to the earth's surface, for long periods of time. And, in fact there is evidence that this is what is occurring.



Figure 30.15. An object which seems to be emitting red light, and be surrounded by a diffuse cloud, is seen here in a European webcam. It was caught by Jeff P in early March 2018. The object did not move across the sky but remained in the same position for an extended period of time.

Now, what objects, seen in earth's skies, remain stationary, with respect to the earth's surface? Only geosynchronous satellites, which rotate with the earth, would be able to do that. However, Stellar Cores by making matter connections with either the Sun, or the earth, make themselves part of the host body and thus rotate with the host body.



Figure 30.16. Everything that may be seen in the sky, from the earth's surface, seems to move across the sky, because of the earth's rotation. The exception seems to be geosynchronous satellites, and Stellar Cores, which make matter connections with the earth. The black dot represents an observer, which faces different directions as the Earth rotates and thus creating the appearance that everything is moving in the opposite direction to which the earth is rotating.

Now, even though the Stellar Cores' gravitational attraction is weak, they will over time gain gravitational energy and the strength, of their attraction, will increase and thus their effects on the Sun and the earth will increase. Since these objects exert tidal forces, in addition to causing greatly enhanced tides, the tidal forces will be able to cause earthquakes, and the surface to shift and break thus causing sink holes to appear, and the earth to break at a greatly accelerated rate, along weakened regions, or fault zones. This seems to be what is occurring in Africa at the moment. See Article 201: Africa breaking up: a preview of what is to come [4], for more details.



Figure 30.17. Large fissures have been opening up in Africa, in a region called the Rift Valley, causing changes over days or hours that, according to geologists, should have taken millions of years to occur. The event shown above occurred, overnight, in Kenya, in March of 2018.

In addition, since volcanic eruptions are associated to earthquakes, and since the tidal forces are likely to have a pulling effect on magma, under the surface of the earth. It is likely that Stellar Cores approaching and making their matter connections, with the earth, will cause volcanic eruptions. This is what seems to have happened in the case of the Ebeko Vocano, in the Kuril Islands, Russia, on March 21 st 2018. The large and unprecedented current eruption in Hawaii is therefore likely to be associated to the influence of these Stellar Cores on our planet.



Figure 30.18. Aerial photograph of Kilauea Volcano eruption in Hawaii, from May 7 th 2018: It is likely that many more unprecedented volcanic eruptions will occur, in the near future, due to the influence of Stellar Cores, closely approaching the earth.

The tidal forces exerted by Stellar Cores, closely approaching the earth, are likely to affect magma, inside the earth, and may, if strong enough,

cause crustal displacements. The fact that the earth's magnetic North Pole has shifted in one direction is likely to be due to such forces exerted by one or more Stellar Cores in orbit around the Earth, or due to Stellar Cores being repeatedly attracted to the same region, on the earth, and thus makes its connection at this particular point. For more details, see Article 167: Magnetic pole shift and crustal displacement [5].

In conclusion, unprecedented tidal events can only be explained by celestial bodies, which exert a weak gravitational attraction, coming very close to earth, and thus producing tidal forces. Since there is overwhelming evidence that a System, of dead stars, or Stellar Cores, has invaded the Solar System; it is very likely that these are the objects responsible for such events. The evidence therefore indicates that Stellar Cores are closely approaching the earth, and causing these events, and are likely to also have caused sink holes, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These effects are likely to increase in severity as the objects gain gravitational energy, through absorbing matter, from the earth.

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[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 153: Escape velocity and Gravity.

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Chapter 31

228. The amazing truth about crepuscular rays

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'Crepuscular rays' is a term that describes the phenomenon of divergent light rays, in the earth's atmosphere. The term is used to describe light beams and shadow boundaries in the atmosphere, which diverge, as a matter of perspective. In other words, that all diverging lines in the atmosphere can be explained by the observer simply viewing light beams or shadow boundaries getting smaller due to increasing distance. Perspective is what makes a road seem to narrow with distance, as illustrated below, and this effect can sometimes affect our view of the sky. However looking at a road on the ground is not quite the same as looking at the sky because everything in the sky is at an altitude of about 30 000 feet or more and thus far above our heads, which should make the narrowing road effect less pronounced. In addition the earth atmosphere is curved and thus clouds in the distance will be closer to the ground and thus closer to us than if the sky had been flat. This should also decrease the effect.



Figure 31.1. A road disappearing in the distance appears to narrow with distance.



Figure 31.2. Perspective difference is due to the length of the path light has to follow to get to the eye of the observer. The path length difference is much higher for two ends of a road than for cloud in the distance as compared to cloud above the observer's head. This should decrease the diverging effect that may be observed in the sky that may be attributed to perspective.



Figure 31.3 . Notice that the width of this chemtrail cloud changes with distance but not to the same degree that a road viewed close to the ground would.



Figure 31.3. Divergent light beams emerge from holes in the clouds. These light beams are usually referred to as crepuscular rays. But can perspective explain them?

In order to understand what is going on in this image and many others we need to understand some geometric optics principles. The most important concepts in geometric optics are the fact that light travels in straight lines, and that a light source emits light outwards, in all directions. We know this because we are able to see a light source, like a light bulb, in a room, no matter where we stand in that room.



Figure 31.4. Light bulbs in a room can be seen from every point in the room, indicating that light rays originating at the light bulbs, go out in every possible direction, forming a spherical shell continuously expanding outwards. The light rays diverge, in other words they never meet, or cross over, each other, ever again.

Now, the Sun is much larger than the earth, as the sun's diameter is 100 times that of the earth. The Sun is also very far away from the earth. Sources of light that are far from a lens, or detector, are usually said to be at infinity.



Figure 30.5 .Solar light rays reaching Earth converge, but the angle is very small, so we can say that the rays are approximately parallel to each other. The angle of convergence is the same as the Sun's angular width from earth.

The Sun has a radius of 432 169 miles (695 508 km) and the distance between the earth and the Sun is 92.96 million miles (150 million km). This means that the Sun appears to have an angular width, from earth of

$$Dq = \frac{2r_{Sun}}{r_{FSun}} = \frac{2(432169 \text{ m i})}{92.96 \text{ (}10^6 \text{ m i})} = 9.27 \text{ (}10^{-3} \text{ rad}_{c} \frac{\approx 180^{\circ}}{e^{\rho}} \frac{\ddot{o}}{rad}_{g} \approx 0.53^{\circ}$$

Thus, the Sun's light rays, reaching earth, actually converge, but we can approximate them to parallel light rays, because the angle of convergence is close to zero. Next, let us consider what would happen if we had a light source that was much smaller than the earth, in the earth's atmosphere. Would the rays reaching the surface of the earth converge or diverge?



Figure 31.6. Light rays, from a source of light, within the earth's atmosphere, which is much smaller than the earth, diverge, within the atmosphere.

Now, let us compare what happens when we place an obstacle, in front of light rays, which are parallel to each other, and in front of light rays,

which are diverging.



Figure 31.7. Shadows produced by an obstacle in the way of parallel rays, do not increase in size, with distance away from the obstacle, but those produced by diverging rays do. This means that shadow boundaries remain parallel for parallel rays, and shadow boundaries are divergent when the light rays come from a small and close light source, which thus produces divergent light rays.

Next we consider what occurs when we place an obstacle, such as a dark cloud, with holes in it, in the way of the parallel rays, from the Sun, and diverging rays from a small source, in the earth's atmosphere?



Figure 31.8 . Parallel light rays coming from the Sun remain parallel after passing through holes in a cloud. Divergent rays from a light source in the sky continue to diverge after passing through holes in the cloud. The source's position can be found by following the rays backwards and finding the point where they intersect.

Now, it is possible to get divergent light rays, by passing light through a slit, or a small hole, and in which case parallel light rays can be turned into divergent light rays, once they pass through such a hole. This is caused by an effect called diffraction. Diffraction is the bending of light, around very small holes, or objects. However, for this to occur, the hole has to be of a size comparable to the wavelength of light. Visible light has a wavelength of between 500 and 700 nm, which is between 0.0005 and 0.0007 mm (0.00002 and 0.00004 inches). The effect becomes noticeable with holes of size 0.025 mm or 0.001 in (1 thousandth of an

inch). Holes in clouds are definitely much larger than that so diffraction effects cannot be responsible for the diverging light beams observed. Now, let us apply our understanding regarding parallel and divergent light rays to some photographs.



Figure 31.9. Divergent light (crepuscular) rays radiating through clouds, indicates a small light source, within the earth's atmosphere.



Figure 31.10. Divergent light rays seeming to radiate from just behind the cloud indicate that a small light source, within the atmosphere, is illuminating the cloud. The light source appears to be white. The pink light below the cloud indicates a secondary and pink colored source is illuminating the atmosphere from much further away. The Sun is too high above the horizon for all blue and green to be scattered out of sunlight and produce red illumination. In addition the illumination is actually pink. Pink is a mixture of blue and red and since blue would be scattered first by the atmosphere this can only occur as a result of a light source emitting pink light illuminating the atmosphere.

The fact that we are seeing shadow boundaries at all is problematic in itself as the atmosphere is supposed to be transparent and it is only if the atmosphere becomes opaque that such a phenomenon is possible.



Figure 31.11. Divergent shadow boundaries here could be diverging as a result of perspective. However, if the Sun's light is now red because the Sun is below the horizon, cloud shadows would be redder not blue. Clouds are supposed to look red when illuminated by red sunlight at sunset. The fact that there is blue in the sky shows that the sun's light, illuminating the sky, is still full spectrum. This indicates that the atmosphere is being illuminated by an orange light emitting light source as well as by the Sun. The clouds are intercepting the orange light, emitted by the secondary source, leaving the sun's illumination resulting in blue scattered light to be seen.



Figure 31.12. Combining the 3 different primary colors of light produces other colors, cyan from combining blue and green, yellow from combining red and green, and magenta from combining red and blue.When all 3 primary colors are combined equally, white light is produced.

The Sun's light can be divided into three colors, red, green and blue. The atmosphere scatters blue light which makes the sky blue. The rest of the sunlight seems to come directly from the Sun's position. White light, minus the blue color frequency, becomes yellow light. This is why the real sun will look yellow from inside the earth's atmosphere.



Figure 31.13. White light from the Sun is made up of red, green and blue. Blue is scattered by the earth's atmosphere so only green and red continue in a straight line. Green and red combined produces yellow light so the Sun looks white, outside the atmosphere, and yellow, inside it. The sky looks blue.

Closer to sunset, green light is also scattered out so the light coming directly from the Sun will look orange or red, clouds illuminated by direct sunlight may then look red but the atmosphere will look cyan (mixture of blue and green). The atmosphere cannot scatter blue and green over one straight line patch and not in a patch next to it. Either the atmosphere is scattering blue and green leaving all sunlight available to illuminate clouds red or not. Both at the same time is not possible. This pattern can only be produced by a secondary orange emitting light source. This light source seems to be brighter and is most likely therefore much closer to the earth than the Sun.



Figure 31.14. Divergent light beams above and below cloud indicates that a light source is just behind the cloud and thus within the atmosphere and is likely to be an artificial device or sun simulator. The light beams angled downwards diverge indicating a small source in the atmosphere.

In addition, light rays diverging horizontally, above the cloud, are diverging by about the same amount as the vertical light beams, indicating that it is not perspective that is causing these beams to seem to diverge. This means that not all diverging shadow boundaries or light beams seen in the atmosphere are necessarily produced as a result of perspective.

In conclusion, although some divergent light effects observed in the atmosphere can be explained in terms of the perspective idea, as contained in the term crepuscular rays, in most cases this term is used to hide the truth of what is actually going on. Diverging beams, especially when angled downwards are evidence of artificial light sources

operating, within the atmosphere. Diverging shadow boundaries, even if the divergence can be explained by perspective, still indicate that sources, other than the Sun, are illuminating the atmosphere. These sources seem to be brighter, and are thus most likely much closer to earth than the sun. These seem to emit bright orange and red light, and are likely to be Stellar Cores, which the earth has captured. These objects, which seem to have made earth their host body, and from which they are absorbing matter, and therefore energy, seem to be responsible for the unprecedented tidal events that have occurred along various coastlines, on the planet (see Article 227: Stellar cores affecting earth and possible connection to volcanic eruptions) [1].

Reference:

1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 227: Stellar cores affecting earth and possible connection to volcanic eruptions.

Chapter 32

229: Chemtrail effects: Earth's atmosphere is now opaque to sunlight at cloud altitudes.

The satellite photograph below shows clouds forming shadows. This is not a normal phenomenon and can only occur if the layer in the atmosphere in which the shadow boundaries appear is opaque to sunlight, or visible light.



Figure 32.1. Clouds forming shadows behind them: The shadow boundaries do not seem to diverge indicating the real sun is likely to be the source illuminating the clouds. However, clouds should not form shadow boundaries at all, because the atmosphere is supposed to be

transparent. The fact that these shadow boundaries form shows that the layer in which they are forming is almost completely opaque. Only a huge amount of suspended particulates or extremely dense pollution can give rise to such a phenomenon. There also seems to be a small orange light source below cloud level in this photograph.

The atmosphere closer to the ground seems to be more transparent than the atmosphere at cloud altitude, as shadow boundaries do not appear closer to the ground, unless there is fog which makes the atmosphere opaque. Shadow boundaries do not seem to appear when the sun is high in the sky, but are very prevalent when the Sun is low in the sky and sunlight is radiating horizontally through the atmosphere.



Figure 32.2. Cloud shadows can be seen on the ground but there are no shadow boundaries between the clouds and the ground because the atmosphere here is transparent.

Shadow boundaries are usually seen close to sunset when the Sunlight is moving through a higher portion of atmosphere but the atmosphere should remain transparent even then and no shadow boundaries should be forming. Light levels cannot explain it. Even a dim light will produce a shadow on a wall or on the ground without any shadow boundaries appearing. Shadow boundaries now extremely prevalent in earth's atmosphere when the sun is low in the sky are just not normal.



Figure 32.3. A table makes a shadow, no shadow boundaries appear because the air is transparent.



Figure 32.4. Shadows from an ancient ruin. The length of the shadows, in the image, indicate that the Sun is low in the sky, but there are still no shadow boundaries in the air, because the atmosphere close to the ground is transparent. However, the whole atmosphere should be transparent to light except for a few instances when fog occurs and it obviously no longer is.



Figure 32.5 . Shadows formed by clouds indicate that the atmosphere in that region and at the altitude the clouds have formed is opaque.



Figure 32.6. Shadow boundaries radiating horizontally. This is very prevalent nowadays close to sunset. These shadow boundaries indicate that the atmosphere is opaque at cloud altitude.

Now, fog is actually a form of cloud and it occurs close to the ground. It is extremely unlikely that high altitude fog would form amongst normal clouds. This opaque layer therefore seems to have been artificially created by chemtrail spraying (see book: Chemtrails, or Article 218: Chemtrails, Sun simulators and Stellar Cores: a multilevel conspiracy) [1]. As a result, the earth's atmosphere at cloud altitude is no longer transparent but opaque to visible light. When light shines horizontally along this opaque layer, shadow boundaries form. This opaque layer would also reflect heat back towards the ground and create a greenhouse effect (see Article 223: Chemtrails increase greenhouse effect indicating a weakening Sun) [2] and it would in addition make anything above this layer extremely difficult to see from below it.

In conclusion, chemtrail spraying seems to have been used to form an opaque layer, in the earth's atmosphere. This layer will make seeing objects outside the atmosphere, difficult, in the same way that it would make seeing the planet's surface, from outside the atmosphere, almost impossible. The layer will reflect light and thus create a greenhouse effect.

References:

- 1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 218: Chemtrails, Sun simulators and Stellar Cores: a multilevel conspiracy.
- 2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 223: Chemtrails increase greenhouse effect indicating a weakening Sun.

Chapter 33

230: Two Suns in the sky

On December 4 th 2015, two suns were observed in the sky, from an Indonesian airport. A still image recording the event appears below. Since more than 50% of all stars of about the same size as the Sun are part of a binary star system, it is natural to ask if the Sun is in fact part of a binary system, which would then explain what we are seeing in this image. The Nemesis Theory, which suggests that the Sun has a twin called Nemesis is well established. The Sun's twin is supposed to come close to the Sun, periodically, and wreak havoc on the Solar System, at those times, by sending asteroids into the Solar System, which may then impact the planets, orbiting the Sun.



Figure 33.1. Image showing two Suns which appeared and was seen by scores of people at an Indonesian airport on December 4 th 2015.

There is actually some evidence that such a star is, in fact, now, either in the outer reaches of the Solar System, or just outside it. According to Terral Croft, who has tracked this star, through its gravitational influence on the earth; an influence which gives rise to large earthquakes, whenever it is aligned with the Sun and the Earth, this star appears to be coming in toward its perihelion position. However, this particular twin of the Sun's, or Nemesis, does not emit any light, and thus Terral refers to it as the Dark Star. As I have detailed in Article 208: Incoming Dark Star [1], the fact that this star does not emit light suggests that the Stellar Cores, which have been extensively observed in the Sun's corona, absorbing energy from the Sun, and the fact that the Sun is much weakened, as a result of their effect, in addition, to the fact that the Sun actually goes dark, periodically (see Article 211: Planet X and Sun interaction: Sun goes dark on April 18th 2018) [2], as a result of the influence of this system of dead stars, suggests that the Dark Star has been affected and most likely invaded by this system of dead stars, as the Sun has, and that Nemesis went dark before the Sun. In this case, the Sun's twin would not be observed. So how could we then observe two suns in the sky, side by side?



Figure 33.2: SDO image in the 171 angstrom wavelength from October 13 th 2017 showing a dark Stellar Core, which appears to be about half of

the size of Jupiter, making a connection and drawing matter from the Sun (see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [3].

However, it is possible that at certain times the Stellar Cores, draining the Dark Star of energy, may decrease their withdrawal of energy enough, for the star to turn on, for short amounts of time, at which times, it would become visible. But, in order for the star to be visible, so close to the Sun's position, it would have to be close to almost perfectly aligned, with the Sun, and the earth. In addition, this star would have to be much larger, than the Sun, in order to appear to be the same size as the Sun. The probability that two stars, which are different sizes, are aligned in such a way, that they appear to be side by side, and exactly the same size, is extremely small.



Figure 33.3. Nemesis is likely to have an orbit, which does not bring it into the inner Solar System, as if it did, it would most likely completely disrupt the orbit of the planets. Thus, if Nemesis is just beyond the orbit of Jupiter (10.5 au from the Sun) it would have to be 11.5 times larger than the Sun. For a star to be just the right size, for it to appear the same size as the Sun, at whatever distance it is, from earth, is extremely unlikely.

It is unlikely that such a huge star would be the Sun's twin, as such a huge star coming so close, to the Solar System, would most likely destroy the Solar System. In addition, the fact that the Dark Star went dark much sooner than the Sun, suggests that it is smaller than the Sun.

Another option is that the star, seen next to the Sun, from earth, was actually very close to the Sun. Since we have to look westward, in order to see the Sun, at Sunset, a star seen on the left of the Sun is actually below the Sun's South Pole.



Figure 33.4. If Nemesis appears to be to the left of the Sun, at sunset, then it is actually below the Sun's South Pole, as the observer has to face west in order to view the Sun at sunset.



Figure 33.5. If Nemesis is the same size as the Sun, it would have to be extremely close to the Sun and in order to appear to be to the left of the Sun, from earth, it would to be just below the Sun's South Pole. But this would be extremely disruptive and not likely. The Star could a Stellar Core that has regained ability to emit light but it is unlikely that it would be nearly as bright as the Sun as these objects obtain the energy to emit light by absorbing it from the Sun. They are not able to generate their own gravitational energy.

So, if this star is very close to the Sun, it is not likely to be the Dark Star or Nemesis. There are stars in the Sun's corona, the Stellar Cores, and some are larger than the Sun; but these are dead stars, their gravitational effect on the Sun, and other celestial objects, is extremely weak (see Article 210: Stellar Core gravity: tidal and G is not constant) [4], as they are no longer able to generate gravitational energy, and can therefore go very close to the Sun without major disruption. But the Dark Star, or Nemesis, would exert a full strength gravitational attraction on the Sun, and being so close to the Sun would most likely result in a collision that would destroy both stars, and the Solar System, with it. So, instead it could be that a Stellar Core has regained the ability to emit light. However, if this is the case then this star should be visible most of the time, rather than just for a moment in time, as these objects are not likely to ever move very far from the Sun. But more importantly, even though the Stellar Cores appear to regain the ability to emit light, since that ability is regained at the Sun's expense, it is unlikely they will ever have

the ability to be anywhere near as bright as the Sun is, so it is unlikely that any will ever look just like the Sun.



Figure 33.6. Stellar Core in a LASCO C2 image from July 23 rd 2017 moving away from the Sun within a CME. It must be within the Sun's outer corona. A size comparison with the Sun reveals that it must be about the same size as the Sun.

If there is another star of comparable size, and brightness, as the Sun, in the Solar System, it should be possible to see it, more often, and the two should also be observed in slightly different positions, with respect to each other. However, this is not the first time that the Sun has been observed, with another almost identical Sun, right next to it. In March of 2011, two Suns in the sky, were reported across East Asia, on various television stations. The stars also appeared to be exactly the same size, be of comparable brightness, and were again side by side.



Figure 33.7. Two Suns appear in the skies, in Asia, and the event was reported on local television stations, in March of 2011.

Now, since the presence of the Stellar Cores in the Solar System, and the fact that the Sun periodically goes dark, is hidden from the population, with the spraying of aerosols (chemtrails), in the upper atmosphere, and the use of devices, such as Sun simulators and lens systems, in the atmosphere (see Article 218: Chemtrails, Sun simulators and Stellar Cores: a multilevel conspiracy) [5], it is possible that one of the Suns,

seen in Indonesia in 2015, is in fact a Sun simulator. There are simulators that operate within the atmosphere, at cloud level; they look circular, but instead of being spherical, they appear to be disk shaped. One of these devices appears below.



Figure 33.8 . The Sun is both behind and in front of clouds, which is only possible, if the Sun is actually an artificial device, simulating the Sun, and operating at cloud altitude. The device is clearly not perfectly circular, but has a jagged outline (see Article 226b: Sun simulating devices: the irrefutable evidence) [6].

Notice that in addition to there being clouds, in front and behind it, the device is not perfectly circular, but has an uneven edge, where many straight lines, are apparent.



Figure 33.9. Two Sun's in the sky: The Sun on the right has an edge which contains straight lines and clouds appear to be behind it as well as in front of it. Clouds appearing in the same position as the Sun on the left appear to be in front of it and this is therefore very likely to be the real Sun.

Now, a close up view of the two Suns, in the sky, as seen from the Indonesian airport, also reveals that the Sun, on the right, seems to have an edge, which is not perfectly circular, as straight lines can be seen along the edge. In addition, this Sun seems to also have clouds, which are behind it, and clouds, which are in front of it. It therefore seems that this is not a real Sun at all, but a Sun simulator. The device also seems to be whiter, and brighter, than the real Sun, to the left, and we know the real Sun is supposed to look yellow, from within the atmosphere.

It therefore seems that the two Suns seen above and the ones seen in figure 7, from 2011, are the result of a slight misalignment of a Sun simulator, in the atmosphere, and the real Sun, as the simulator is supposed to always appear to be in front, of the real Sun. The only way to make sure that the two are always aligned, for the people observing, from the ground, is to have a lens system, within the atmosphere, as detailed in Article 166: Sun Simulator and lens system [7]. It appears that the lens system failed in both of these instances.

In conclusion, only one of the Suns appearing, in the sky, and seen from an Indonesian airport, in 2015, is a real star, and the real Sun; the other has clouds, in front and behind it, and an edge, which is far from being perfectly circular, as the Sun's edge would be expected to be, and is therefore a Sun simulator, operating within the earth's atmosphere. The appearance of two side by side Suns seems to therefore be as a result of the lens system, in the earth's atmosphere, having failed to align the real Sun and the Sun simulator, perfectly.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2017). Article 208: Incoming Dark Star.

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 211: Planet X and Sun interaction: Sun goes dark on April 18th 2018.

[3] Albers, C. (2017). Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size.

[4] Albers, C. (2017). Article 210: Stellar Core gravity: tidal and G is not constant.

- 5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 218: Chemtrails, Sun simulators and Stellar Cores: a multilevel conspiracy.
- 5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 226b: Sun simulating: the irrefutable evidence.

[7] Albers, C. (2017). Article 166: Sun Simulator and lens system.

Chapter 34

231: Advanced technology in the sky

Figure 1 shows a device photographed in the sky and shown by MrMBB333 in one of his Youtube videos from May 11 th , 2018. The object has two similar sized cylindrical tubes on either side, and another smaller cylindrical tube in the center. The cylinders seem to be connected by two thin rectangular blocks, which may be screens. The object is obviously an artificial device, the cylindrical portions may emit or project light, and that, plus the screens, suggest that it may be a projecting device, and therefore most likely a holographic projector.



Figure 34.1. Artificial device with what seems like projectors and screens on it suggestive of what a holographic projecting device may look like.

The evidence that advanced technology is being used in the earth's atmosphere is overwhelming. It has become clear that a system of Sun and Moon simulating devices as well as lenses are being used in the earth's atmosphere (see Article 226b: Sun simulating devices: irrefutable evidence) [1].



Figure 34.2. An artificial Sun Simulating device in the sky.



Figure 34.3. The artificial Sun simulator in the clouds: clouds can be seen both in front and behind this Sun and its edge is far from being perfectly spherical, as the real Sun would be.

The spraying of aerosols or chemtrails has a large part to play in this deception. The sprayed particulates are used to create a fake cloud and to make the atmosphere conductive and thus a good medium for various applications such as plasma beam weapons, and electromagnetic manipulation of the atmosphere so that lenses are created within the atmosphere. The aircraft doing the spraying also seem to now be advanced aircraft such as stealth aircraft as shown below. At times no aircraft at all are seen in front of the double white chemtrail lines, which indicates that this craft have cloaking capabilities and most likely also holographic capabilities.



Figure 34.4. Left: A stealth aircraft sprays aerosols. **Right:** No aircraft can be seen in front of the double white line indicating that the aircraft responsible is cloaked.

The chemtrail spraying has also resulted in the artificial creation of an opaque layer in the Earth's atmosphere (see Article 229: Chemtrail effects: earth's atmosphere is now opaque to sunshine) [2]. In addition, the fact that the moon is often seen so clearly in the sky during the day, to the point that all features on it are visible (see Article 220: Simulated moon in the sky) [3], shows that most likely holographic projections are being used to simulate the moon.



Figure 34.5. Photograph of the moon and a chemtrail craft spraying aerosols in the atmosphere, taken by Paul Kiser on April 26 ^{th,} 2018. These aerosols have made the atmosphere almost opaque to anything outside our atmosphere. The moon with clearly discernible features in a daylight sky, seen here, cannot, therefore, be the real moon.

The object seen in figure 1 may be one of the devices that work with the Sun simulators, and which ensure that the correct features appear on the celestial objects being projected. The opaque layer is most likely used as a type of screen on which holographic projections, of known celestial objects, are created. It is even possible that a blue sky can be projected on such a screen, and that our real sky is not even blue anymore, or is not blue all the time as the Sun does go dark periodically (see Article 211: Planet X and Sun interaction: Sun goes dark on April 18 th, 2018) [4], at which time the sky would turn from blue to black.



Figure34. 5 . Instead of the normal chemtrail airplane leaving a white trail behind it, we see a craft surrounded by a field in this screenshot from a video by the Youtube cahnnel: William Mgnoli (see Article 164: Secret advanced technology is being used in our skies) [5]. The most likely purpose of the field is to cloak the craft and make it appear to be a normal airplane. The cloaking device must have malfunctioned in this instance.

In conclusion, in addition to Sun and moon simulating devices, we now also have evidence of advanced aircraft with cloaking capabilities and also devices with features that suggest that they may be holographic projectors.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 226b: Sun simulating devices: irrefutable evidence.

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 229: Chemtrail effects: earth's atmosphere is now opaque to sunshine.

[3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 220: Simulated moon in the sky.

[4] Albers, C. (2018). Article 211: Planet X and Sun interaction: Sun goes dark on April 18 ^{th,} 2018.

[5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 164: Secret advanced technology is being used in our skies.

Chapter 35

232: The Sun can go dark: the implications

I first discovered that the Sun was going dark, in August of 2016, when I examined SDO (Solar Dynamics Observatory) satellite images of the Sun, during the SDO eclipse season. NASA was adamant that the darkness, moving across the face of the Sun, was due to the earth eclipsing the SDO satellite's view of the Sun. But from the beginning, I saw completed structures, making up the Sun, at the edge of the darkness, and I knew that if the Earth was covering these, then we should see at least some structures that looked like they were being partially obscured, but none did. The cell-like structures were all complete as if each cell was either on or off. Now, there were arguments refuting this, which used the fact that part of the Sun's surface could be observed through the earth's atmosphere. But yet there is also no dimming or the obvious difference between parts of the Sun that could possibly be viewed through the atmosphere (up to one third of the Sun) and parts outside that range suggesting that no part of the Sun was being viewed through the earth's atmosphere, at all. The edge or interface between light and darkness just looked like the edge of a coronal hole. In addition, there is one factor that cannot, in any way, be attributed to an eclipse, and that is, the fact that the Sun's corona shrinks back as the darkness progresses, across the face of the Sun.



Figure 35.1. SDO images of the Sun from August 16 th 2017 (first day of the second eclipse season of 2017) at 7:04 and 7:08 (UTC), in the 21.1 nm wavelength, showing that the Sun's corona shrinks back, instead of being covered by the earth, as we would expect from an eclipse. Complete cell like structures is seen at the edge of the darkness, suggesting that these structures turn off sequentially, as the Sun becomes progressively darker. In addition, there is no evidence any part of the Sun is being affected by the earth's atmosphere as portions of the Sun that should be affected are not any dimmer.



Figure 35.2. SDO images of the Sun from August 16 th 2017 at 7:08 and 7:12 (UTC), in the 21.1 nm wavelength, showing that the Sun's corona shrinks further, the shape of the coronal hole close to the blue line changes shape, and the angle, at which the darkness advances, changes (slope of the blue line becomes steeper) also changes. None of these are what is to be expected if the advancing darkness is as a result of the earth eclipsing the Sun (see Article 205: NASA indicates that the Planet X system is affecting the Sun) [1].

The SDO eclipse season appears to be due to an object that is in a regular orbit, around the Sun, which comes by, the Sun, twice per year, the object comes around for its first pass each year, in February, and arrives 4 days earlier each year. There is clear evidence that this has been occurring since 2011 (see Article 110: How do stars produce light?) [2].

Besides turning dark during the so called SDO eclipse season, the Sun also goes dark at other times (see Article 211: Planet X and Sun interaction: Sun goes dark on April 18th, 2018) [3] and in addition, it goes dark at all wavelengths detected by the SDO satellite, including visible light [1]. The evidence is irrefutable. Now, what are the implications? There are three main implications:

- 1. The Sun cannot be powered by thermonuclear reactions from the core. If the Sun was powered by thermonuclear reactions, light and heat would be continuously flowing from the Sun's interior, and it would be impossible for it to ever go dark.
- 2. The Sun's surface, or photosphere, cannot be at 6000 K, and is most likely no hotter than 750 K. A surface at a temperature above 750 K will automatically emit visible light radiation. The fact that the Sun can go dark indicates that the Sun's surface is at a temperature, which does not result in visible light emission. It may just emit infrared radiation.
- 3. The Sun's light emission has to be able to turn off at a moment's notice and is therefore electrical in nature. The Sun's light emission

seems to originate from electric discharges, as a result of an electric potential difference, between the surface and the outer atmospheric layer.

The fact that the Sun turns off, from one moment to the next, means that the light emission comes from its outer layers, or atmosphere only and that the Sun is electrical in nature. The light emission has to be due to an electrical potential difference that can be switched on and off, instantaneously.



Figure 35.3. Black body spectrum at different temperatures: The 750 K curve would be the maximum temperature curve that would not result in visible light being emitted, in agreement with the observation that the Sun's surface goes instantaneously dark, in visible light, so the surface has to be a temperature, which does not result in visible light emission.

In addition, the fact that there are not thermonuclear reactions stopping the Sun from collapsing inwards, under its own gravitational attraction, shows that it is not a gaseous object. The Sun has to be solid on the inside.

The Sun's light emission is therefore from its atmosphere and must be as a result of electric discharges, or lightning. These discharges must heat the atmosphere, to a high temperature, but the light emission is due to the ionization of the Sun's atmosphere, not as a result of a hot surface emitting light.



Figure 35.4. Lightning in the earth's atmosphere is caused by electrical discharges, across the air, in the earth's atmosphere, light emission

results. Gamma rays and particle creation also occurs as a result [4]. In the Sun, these discharges would be even more intense and therefore fusion would also occur.

The electrical potential difference giving rise to the lightning in the Sun's atmosphere, and thus to the Sun's light emission is, as detailed in the Book: Planet X Revealed Gravity and Light [5], a result of the nature of the gravitational interaction, which constantly plays against the electrostatic interaction. And everything comes from photons, and thus from light. Photons split into particles of opposite charge when moving through a region of high enough electric field. Thus, photons give rise to particles, and photons also exist as gravitational energy, within particles.



Figure 35.5. A photon moving through a region of electric field splits into its constituent particles



Figure 35.6. Photons carry particles and thus mass, within them, but also exist within particles, as carriers of gravitational energy. Gravitational energy within particles determines the strength of the gravitational interaction between particles.

But, it is the gravitational interaction that causes charges to separate, within a celestial object, and in atoms, so that the core is positively charged, and there is an outer layer, which negatively charged, and mainly made out of electrons. In other words, it is the gravitational interaction that gives rise to the electric field, or electric potential difference, which then results in light emission.



Figure 35.7. The electrostatic and gravitational interactions between protons and electrons: The electrostatic interaction is of equal strength, in all 3 cases, but the gravitational is not. The strength of the interaction is dependent on the energy of the photon and on the mass of the particles.

It is this asymmetry which allows the universe to have the observed structure where all objects from atoms to galactic nuclei have a dense proton rich and positively charged interior and a negative electron outer layer (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [6] and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of

electrogravitation [7] for more details).





Atmospheric electrical discharges occur in all celestial objects, including planets. It occurs on earth as well, but to a minimal extent compared to what occurs in the atmosphere of a star, like the Sun. In addition, it seems that all celestial objects generate gravitational energy, or photons, in their core, as a result of decay, or unstable nuclei, or fission (see Article 192: Neutron stars and fission as a star's internal energy source) [8]. It thus seems that stars are not very different from planets. The main difference seems to be size, which allows stars to have more lightning, in their atmosphere, and thus emit more light and have matter creation, as a result, which then gives rise to a solar wind. This suggests that stars and planets are formed through the same process, and that seems to be a similar process which gives rise to CMEs (coronal mass ejections), but at a much larger scale from galactic nuclei (see Article 215: Dark matter, galactic evolution and star formation) [9].



Figure 35.9. Stars ejected by the galactic nucleus have an elliptical orbit but die at around the aphelion position and are therefore no longer visible as they return to the galactic nucleus.

In conclusion, because the Sun goes dark, or turns off, as observed during the so called SDO eclipse season, the Sun, and therefore, all stars, cannot be powered by thermonuclear reactions from the core, nor can the Sun's surface be any hotter than 750 K. The Sun has to be electrical in nature, and emit light, as a result of electrical discharges, in its outer layers or atmosphere. Stars and planets are only different in terms of size, and thus, in the amount of gravitational energy, they are able to generate in their cores. The cores are solid, and dense, in both cases. The larger objects generate more gravitational energy, which gives rise to a stronger electric potential difference, in the outer layer, and thus, more intense lightning and light emission.

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To be continued in Part II!

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