PLANET X REVEALED
GRAVITY AND LIGHT

DR. CLAUDIA ALBERS

Chapter 1
Introduction

When I started researching what was causing the strange pink colored clouds I was seeing in the sky at sunset, during my daily walks, I had no idea that it would lead me to understanding what gravity really is or that all matter actually originates from within light. The Bible tells us in I John 1:5:

5 This is the message which we have heard from Him and declare to you, that God is light and in Him is no darkness at all.

And in John 1:1 to 5, we are told:

1 *In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. 2 He was in the beginning with God. 3 All things were made through Him, and without Him nothing was made that was made. 4 In Him was life, and the life was the light of men. 5 And the light shines in the darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it.*

In other words, God is light and He is the creator of all things. Well, the universe itself reveals this truth when we understand how gravity really works and that all matter comes from light.

In the following chapters I will start by detailing how I made this discovery. Chapter 2 details the initial process. The chapters following that contain the articles that I use as a reference in chapter 2. I then go on to describe, from Chapter 12 onwards, how gravity works and how it applies to the system of Stellar Cores that have invaded the Solar System and are wreaking havoc in it.

Finally, I would like to thank My Lord and Savior Jesus Christ for revealing the secret of how gravity works to me.

Dr. Claudia Albers PhD

Planet X physicist

Chapter 2
Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity

My understanding of what gravity is, started with the understanding that the Sun is electrical in nature. The Sun has an electric potential difference between its center and its outer layer (corona), which leads to electric discharges in its outer layers. These discharges give rise to the mechanism that allows the emission of light. In addition, the Sun seems to form rings of positive ions (atoms that have lost electrons from their outer shells) and thus gives rise to a capacitor arrangement around itself. The particles in these rings are organized according to heaviness of the nuclei. It is due to this solar capacitor that comets coming into the solar system develop comas and tails by drawing two currents from these rings, an electron current from the Sun's negative plate, or corona, and a positive current from the nearest outer ion ring. I have James McCanney to thank for his well described observations and explanations, in his book 'Planet X, Comets and Earth Changes' regarding his discovery that the Sun forms capacitor rings, and that all objects in space have a negative outside layer [1]. I started describing this ring structure of the Sun and the consequences in terms of stellar evolution in Article 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes [2]. In the next article, Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets [3], I described how comets discharge the solar capacitor and develop into planets

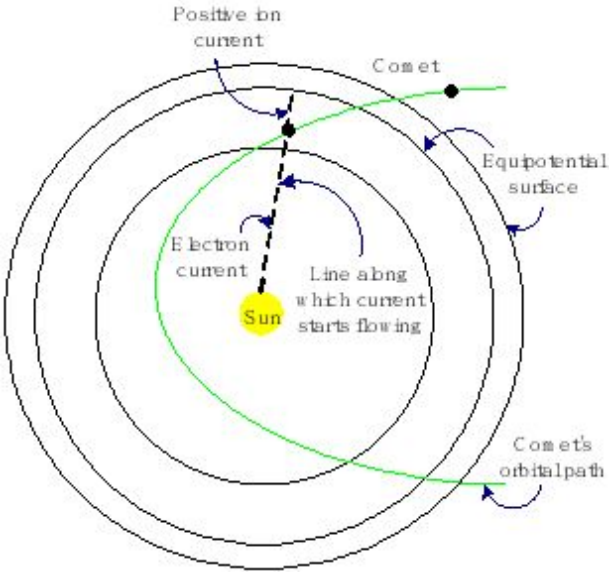


Figure 2.1. Comets discharge the solar capacitor which is made of rings of positive ions. The ions with heaviest nuclei (such as iron and nickel) are in the innermost ring and the one with the lightest (hydrogen to sulfur) in the outermost ring. The brightest comets will be the largest and also the ones with the most elliptical orbits. The more energetic the comets will most likely emit blue light from the coma region (from Article 170: Comets, planets and crustal displacements) [4].

The way that comets discharge the solar capacitor led me to realize that each ring had to be at a different potential and that there had to be a potential difference between the comet and the environment that caused the comet to draw current, and thus discharge the solar capacitor.

This, with the fact that all matter is structured so that all isolated objects in the universe have a negative outer layer, led me to realize that there is an interaction in the universe, which separates charges, so that positive charges congregate, at the center of all objects, and negative charges (electrons), at the outer layers. This structure is seen on the microscopic level, in atoms, and on the macroscopic level, in planets, stars and galaxies.

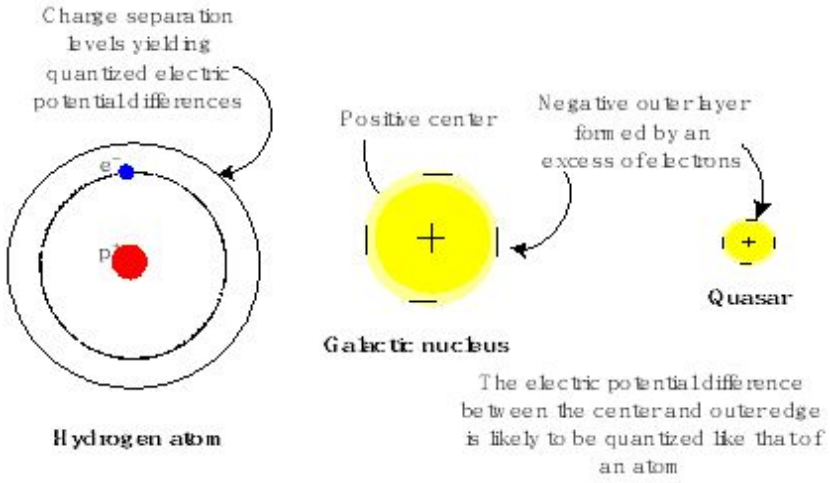


Figure 2.2. The charge separation interaction causes oppositely charged matter to separate into an inner positive region and a negative outer layer.

Then, from Halton Arp, through his book ‘Seeing Red’, I learnt about matter creation, and the intrinsic redshift. Galaxies are creating matter, in what I call episodic matter creation events, which seem to start from discharges occurring as a result of huge electrostatic potential differences. The newly created matter condenses into quasars, which then unfurl arms and turn into galaxies. The newly created matter has very high redshift, which decreases in steps [4]. Now, James McCanney suggested that the

redshift could be explained by a photon splitting into two oppositely charged particles, which it is known to do in particle antiparticle creation, and that this shows that the photon actually contains these two particles inside it [1]. I took this a step forward and realized that the matter creation, which seems to be going on all over the universe, actually starts with the creation of photons, whenever charged particles are accelerated. Then, photons split into their constituent oppositely charged particles, when they move through a region of high enough electric field. If the electric field is not high enough, then the particles just move slightly apart, without leaving the photon, this decreases the photon energy causing it to be redshifted. This is detailed in Article 171: The continuous Big Bang [5].

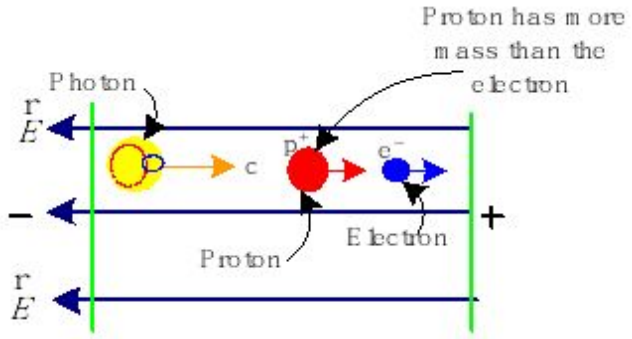


Figure 2.3. A photon separates into its constituent particles, a proton and an electron, when it moves through a high enough electric field. Some of the photon's energy gives both particles a charge separation energy, which acts against the electrostatic attraction between the two particles.

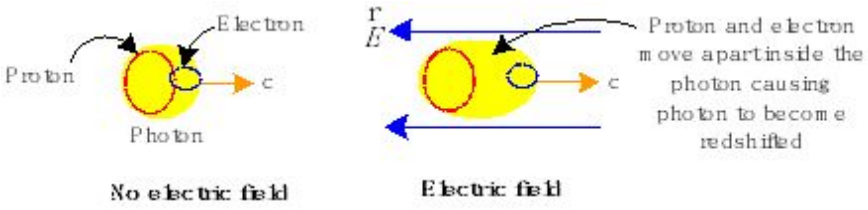


Figure 2.4. When a photon moves through an electric field region its constituent particles move apart thus decreasing the photon's energy resulting in its wavelength lengthening, in other words, it moves toward the red end of the spectrum or is redshifted. The redshift depends on the strength of the electric potential which decreases with age as the quasar uses it up to create matter out of which stars form. However the decrease in redshift will be in steps or quantized because only certain potential differences are allowed.

I then realized that the Sun's solar flares, CME events and solar wind are actually matter creation events driven by the electrostatic potential difference across the Sun's outer layers, which forms as result of the charge separation interaction (see Article 175: How is the Solar Wind produced?) [6]. In this way, it seemed that matter was self-generating as the electric interaction led to photons splitting into particles which contained charge separation potential and these particles containing charge separation potential created, an electric potential difference, which created electric fields, and caused charged particles to accelerate, which in turn led to photons being created. Thus, the electric interaction creates matter, and the charge separation interaction associated to matter, creates the electric interaction. In addition, the charge separation interaction becomes the strong force inside the nucleus causing protons to attract protons (see Article 174: Where does the strong force come from?) [7]

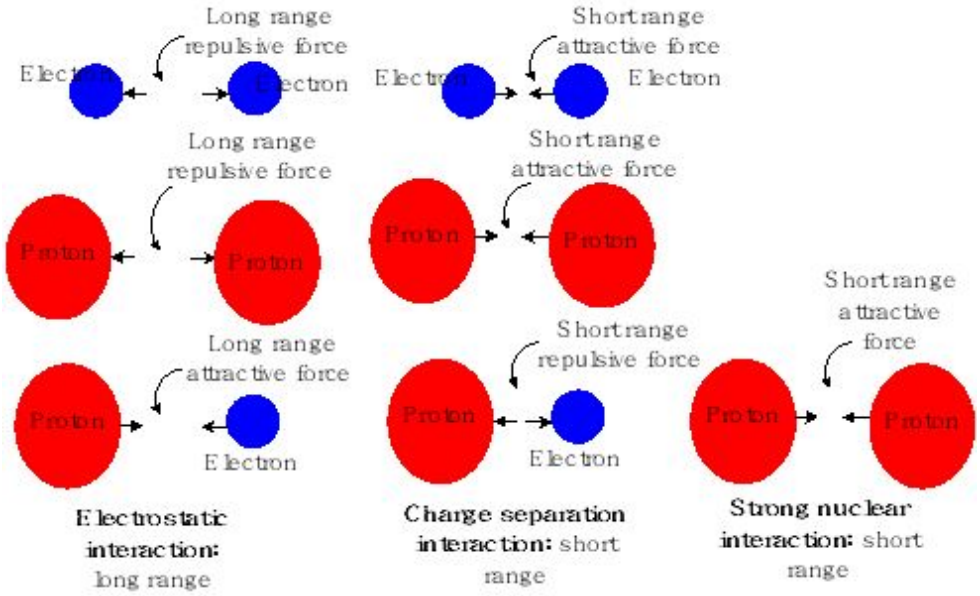


Figure 2.5. Comparing the long range electrostatic interaction with the short range charge separation interaction and the short range strong nuclear force shows that the strong nuclear force is likely to be a manifestation of the charge separation interaction [7].

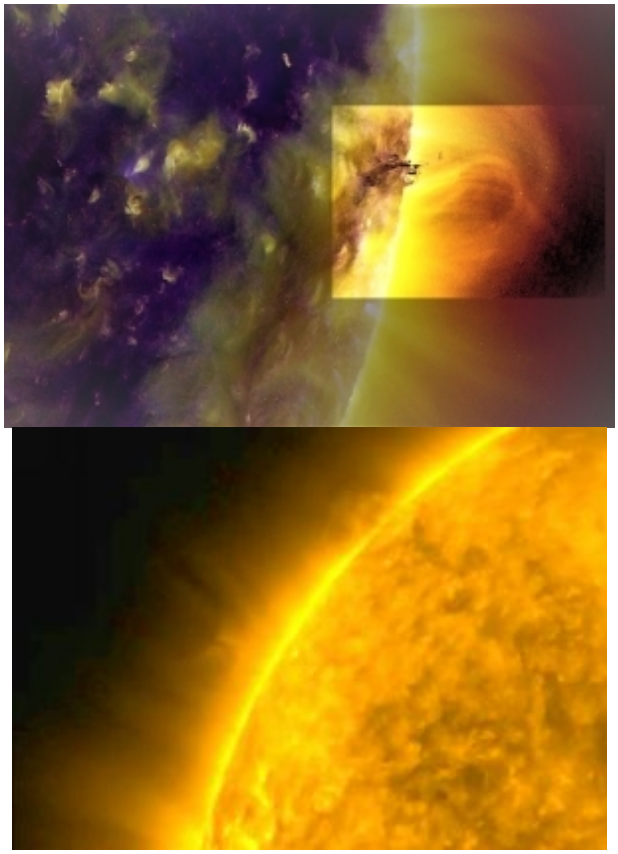


Figure 2.6. Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona: the Stellar Core on the right is drawing a particle current from the Sun. The Stellar core in the left image seems to have a tail of glowing gaseous plasma.

After this I realized that the new moon, I had suggested the earth had captured, and that was responsible for the shifting of earth's magnetic poles, through causing repeated crustal displacements, was actually one of the Stellar Cores that had invaded the Solar System, and that I had been observing in the Sun's corona. I had been observing these objects drawing particle currents from the Sun (see Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size) [8]. Now, I realized that one of these old stars was the new moon that had been captured by the Earth, and that it may not be the only one. I detailed the effect on the Earth of having such an object near earth in Articles 178: Stellar Core near earth: what will it do? [9] I then wrote about its orbit being erratic, and the object being able to hover over one position with respect to the earth's surface, as it draws currents of particles from it, in Article 179: Stellar Core near earth and magnetic effects [10].

Figure 2.7. A Stellar Core photographed in earth's skies and thus near the Earth: It is emitting red light and is surrounded by a cloud of gas that is also emitting red light. The cloud looks like the coma of a comet. The straight lines are likely to be plasma, or currents, indicating that the object is drawing charged particles, from the Earth's magnetosphere, most likely, initially, from its van Allen Belts. The white dots are debris that seems to always surround these objects. These are most likely clumps of matter from the old stars' surface layers which they seem to shed in the Sun's corona. These clumps of matter are seen in all satellite images of the Sun and it surrounded the Blue Stellar Core.

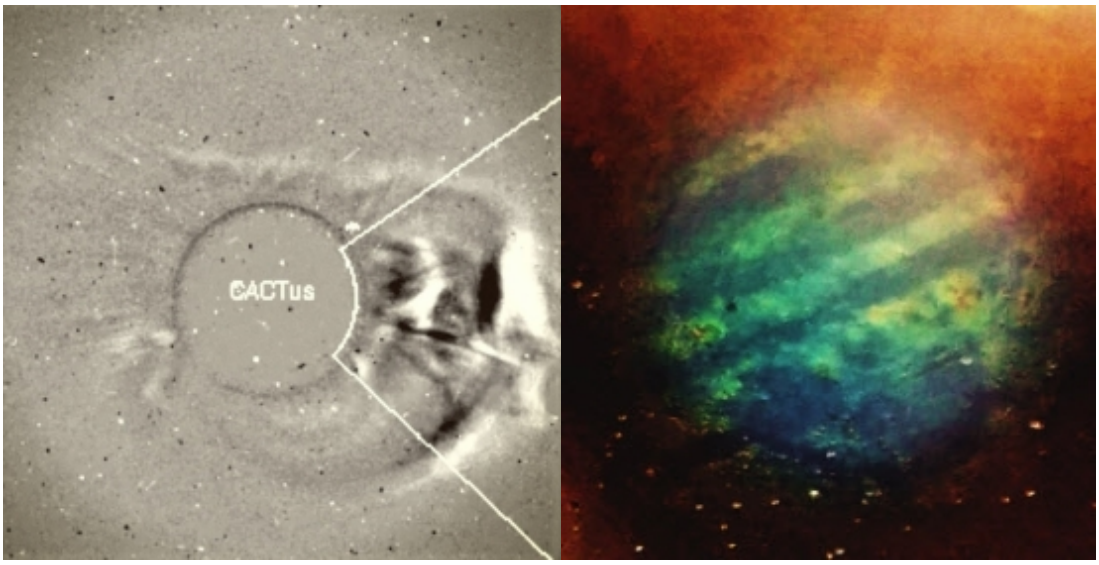


Figure 2.8. Left: Clumps of matter are seen in all satellite images of the Sun. These can be seen moving away from the Sun, as if buffeted, during CME events. Right: The Blue Stellar Core was photographed through a telescope by Scott C'one. It is shedding material clinging to its solid core and the debris is seen as clumps floating around the object.

Then in Article 180: Gravitational anomaly causing rocks to float, I explained that the particle currents drawn by these objects, from the earth, were causing the strange phenomenon that have been recently observed on earth, namely, water recession, at coastlines around the world, severe storms and rocks appearing on beaches, and even on roads, above beaches. These rocks were rounded and obviously had been at the sea bottom, for hundreds, or thousands of years, and now they were appearing on land after storms. Since this has not occurred after hurricanes for the last thousand years, it has to be caused by something new. In addition, I knew that it is physically impossible for submerged rocks to move uphill and out of the ocean, unless the earth's gravitational attraction, on these rocks, is cancelled, and they float.

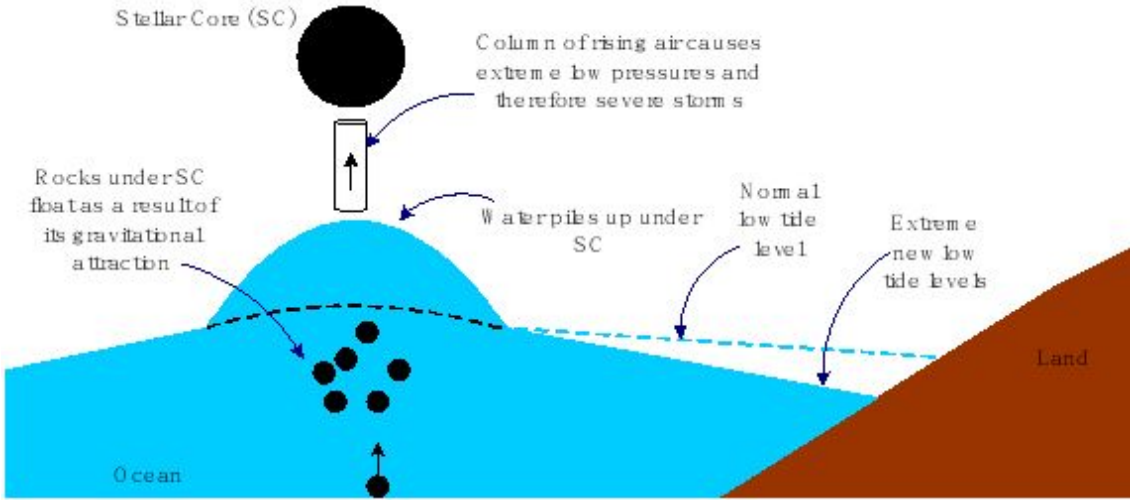


Figure 2.9. A Stellar Core through its gravitational attraction causes the ocean to pile up under it, rocks to float and extreme low tide levels as well as extreme low pressures and thus extreme storms.

As I was writing articles 178, 179 and 180, I realized that the Stellar Cores were not necessarily attracting positive ions, they were pulling neutral matter from the earth and creating sinkholes. This meant a gravitational attraction. Thus, the fact that they were going below the earth's surface, to pull matter out and also causing rocks to float, which was only possible, if the earth's gravitational attraction was being cancelled, showed me that the force they were exerting was gravitational. In addition, I also realized that objects are denser at the center and their density decreases with decreasing depth as a result of the strong force and thus the strong force has to actually be the gravitational interaction.

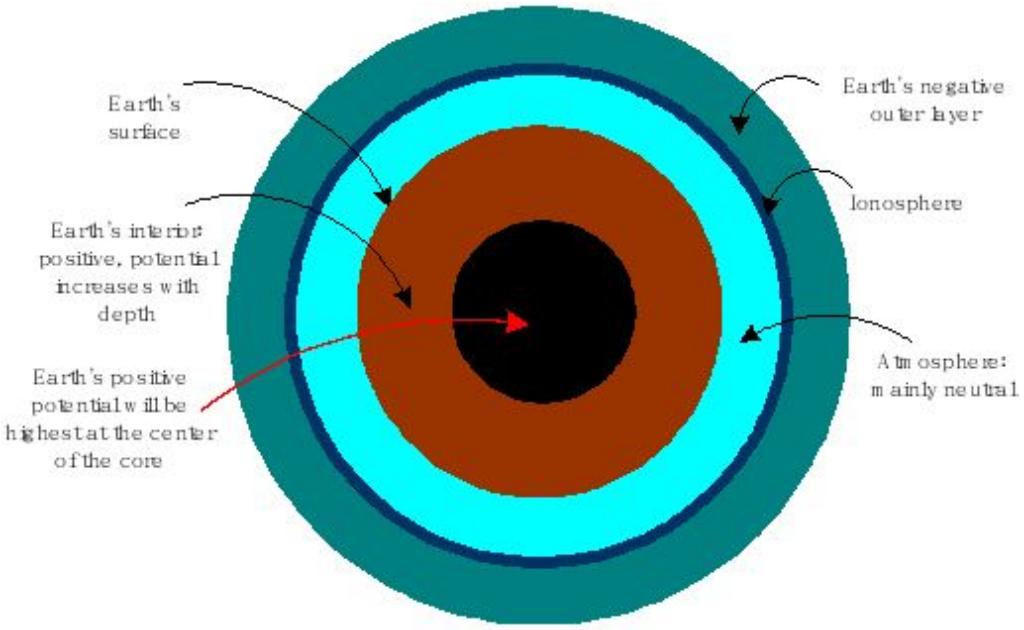


Figure 2.10. Earth's densest matter is at its center. Objects form with the densest matter at the center due to the strong force (force attracting protons to protons), which is part of the charge separation interaction which arises out of photons when these are split as a result of moving through an electric field. This suggests that the strong force is therefore responsible for the gravitational attraction of an object and is therefore the gravitational interaction.

I had been struck before by the fact that when the photon splits into its constituent particles, mass appears, and therefore gravity, but now I realized that the charge separation interaction was actually the gravitational interaction and that it is both attractive and repulsive and has two poles and thus similar to the electrostatic interaction. It also dawned on me that the two interactions feed off each other as well as oppose each other and that all the known interactions can be explained in terms of the two.

Matter is made out of particles and the main players are the proton, the electron and the photon. The interactions between particles also come out of matter. There are two interactions the electrostatic interaction and the gravitational interaction. The proton and the electron interact through both the electrostatic and the gravitational interaction. The electrostatic interaction causes protons and electrons to attract each other, protons to repel protons and electrons to repel electrons. The gravitational interaction causes protons and electrons to repel each other, protons to strongly attract each other and electrons to weakly attract each other. The

electrostatic interaction is of uniform strength between all the particles but the gravitational differs in strength between the particles as it is dependent on the mass of the particles, thus it is strongest between two protons, weakest between two electrons and of medium strength between a proton and electron. This difference leads to all matter having the highest density of protons at the center. This structure is observed from atoms to stars and planets. It also leads to all objects having an outside layer of electrons, which are trapped by the gravitational repulsion to protons in the center, and electric attraction to the same protons.

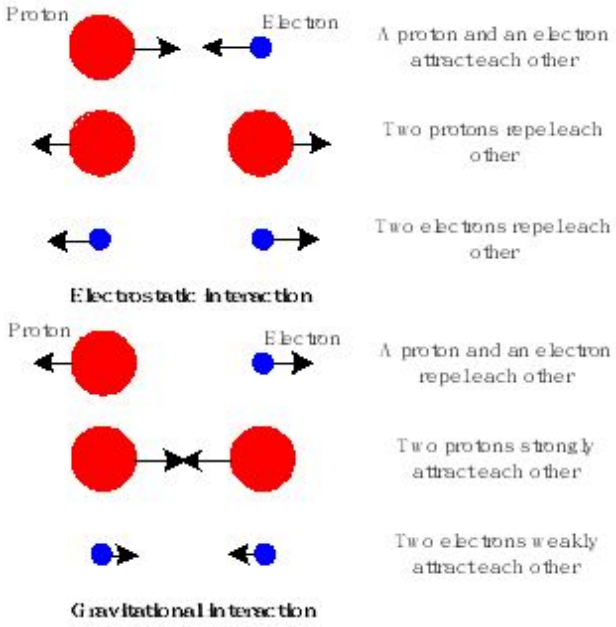


Figure 2.11. The electrostatic and the gravitational interactions between protons and electrons.

In conclusion, through observation of the effects that a System of old stars, Stellar Cores, have had on the Sun and planet Earth, it has become possible for me to understand what the gravitational interaction really is and it is in many ways similar to the electric or electrostatic interaction but at the same time it opposes and balances. At the center of all this is the photon, which seems to be a carrier of gravitational energy. How the two interactions play out to mold matter into the structure we see in the universe is the subject of the next article.

References:

[1] McCanney, J. (2002). Planet X Comets and Earth Changes. Jmccanneyscience.com press Minneapolis.

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes.

[3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets.
[4] Albers, C. (2018). Article 170: Comets, planets and crustal displacements.
[5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 171: The continuous Big Bang
[6] Albers, C. (2018). Article 175: How is the Solar Wind produced?
[7] Albers, C. (2018). Article 174: Where does the strong force come from?
[8] Albers, C. (2018). Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size.
[9] Albers, C. (2018). Articles 178: Stellar Core near earth: what will it do?
[10] Albers, C. (2018). Article 179: Stellar Core near earth and magnetic effects.

Chapter 3

Article 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes

The Sun stops emitting light in all wavelengths detected by the SDO satellite, i.e. from x-ray to visible light, for periods of up to an hour, during the so called ‘SDO eclipse season’ as detailed in Article 110: How do stars produce light? [1] This means that what happens to the Sun at this time is not due to an eclipse but rather due to an encounter between the Sun and another celestial body, which results in the Sun’s ability to emit light disappearing. This suggests that the Sun is electrical in nature.

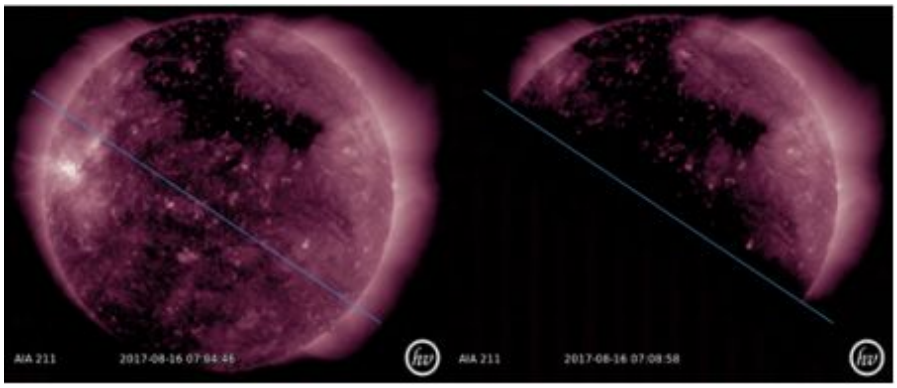


Figure 3.1. SDO images of the Sun from August 16th 2017 at 7:04 and 7:16 (UTC), in the 21.1 nm wavelength, showing that the Sun’s corona shrinks instead of being covered, by the earth, as we would expect from an eclipse.

The fact that the Sun actually goes dark can be seen from the way the Sun’s corona shrinks back, as darkness advances. If the advancing darkness had been due to an eclipse, the Sun’s corona would be covered by the advancing Earth, instead.

Figure 3.2. Comets reveal that the Sun is electrical and can be described as a capacitor.

Another phenomenon, which shows that the Sun is electrical, in nature, is the fact that comets, and asteroids, with a non-circular orbit [2] develop a coma and a comet tail, when moving through the Solar System. The development of a coma, and comet tail, can be explained as an electric effect and as a result of the Sun acting like a capacitor. The Sun maintains a potential difference between the bottom of the photosphere and the corona, with the bottom of the photosphere maintaining a positive potential with respect to the corona. This potential ionizes the material in all of the Sun's layers, from the photosphere to the corona. The material is thus heated and moves at high velocities in the top layers, which are in the liquid and gaseous phases, namely the top of the chromosphere and the corona. The movement of the particles becomes turbulent and thus form dynamic storm systems. The very high potential difference also results in extremely energetic lightning like electric discharges, which ignite the fusion of hydrogen nuclei into helium.

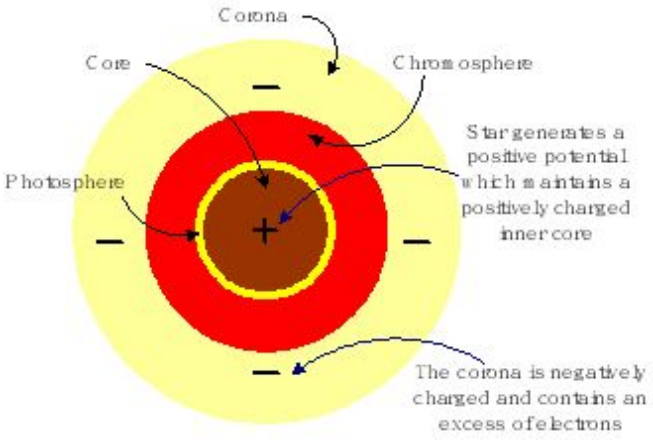


Figure 3.3. The Sun generates a strong electrical potential difference between the core and the corona. This allows turbulent flow and dynamical storm systems to form in the upper chromosphere and corona.

Strong electric discharges also occur, which ignite nuclear fusion of hydrogen, into helium. The positive potential generation ability of stars is likely to be due to transformation of ether energy into electrical potential energy [3].

The high electric potential difference combined with electrical discharges cause material to be ejected out through the corona, and into space, beyond the corona, but positive ions experience a greater acceleration, as a result of the positive potential of the Sun's lower photosphere, which repels them, whilst electrons are retarded as they are attracted by the positive potential. This means that the Sun's corona will have an excess of electrons, whilst the Solar Wind will have an excess of positive ions, the majority of which will be protons. However, heavier ions will be present in the Solar Wind including magnesium, oxygen, sulfur, nickel and iron will also be present.

The Solar Wind takes these elements all the way to the edge of the Solar System, and they accumulate in toroidal (doughnut) shaped clouds. The lightest elements accumulate in the toroidal shaped nebular ion cloud, which begins at about the orbit of Jupiter, and extends beyond the orbit of Pluto. This cloud contains elements from hydrogen to sulfur, and thus will include carbon, nitrogen and oxygen. Other toroidal shaped clouds and disks form at smaller distances from the Sun. The inner such ring will contain the heaviest nuclei including iron and nickel.

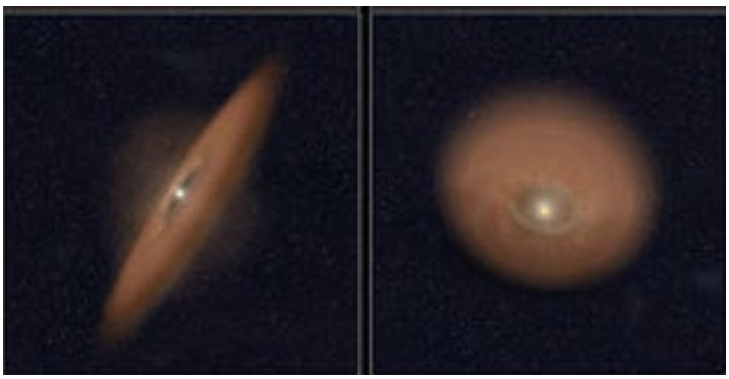


Figure 3.4. A zodiacal ring around a star: The ring closet to the star will contain the heaviest ions the star ejects.

The Sun's inner ring, which contains the heaviest nuclei, and is also called a zodiacal ring is between 900 000 miles and 1 500 000 miles from the Sun's surface. There also another 3 stable rings between Mars and Jupiter, which will contain increasingly lighter nuclei as the distance of

the ring from the Sun increases. Since the rings mainly contain positively charged particles, they form a positive plate of the Solar Capacitor [4].

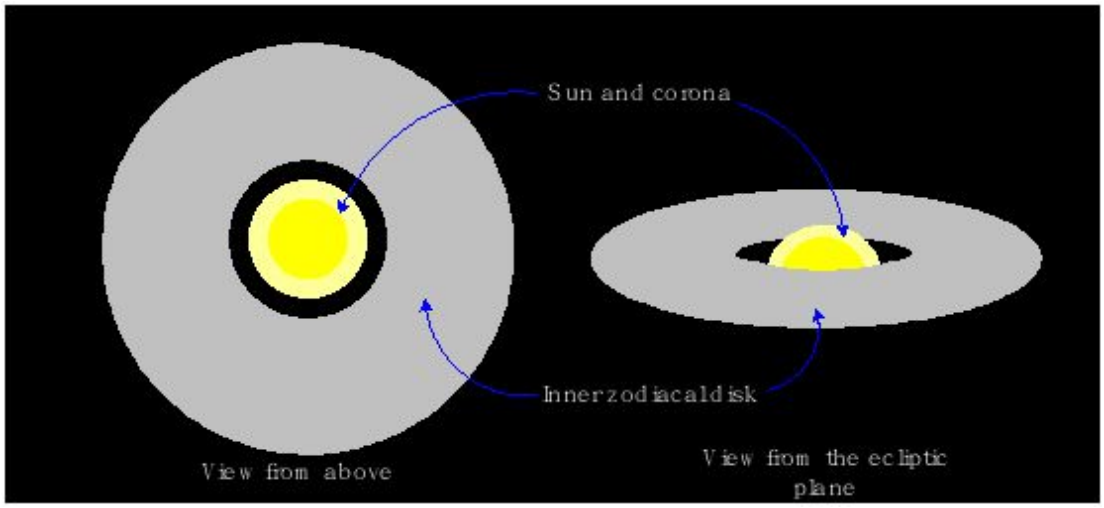


Figure 3.5. A to scale drawing illustrating the size of the Sun's innermost zodiacal ring, which contains the heaviest nuclei, ejected by the Sun in the Solar Wind.

The fact that the lightest elements accumulate in the furthest ring is to be expected, as the least massive particles, will be accelerated the most, and thus reach the furthest distance, in a certain period of time. However, what each rings contain can be worked out from the elements found in the tail of comets as they move through different regions of the Solar System, on their way to the Sun, and then out and away from the Sun, as described by James McCanney in his book 'Planet X, Comets and earth Changes' [4].

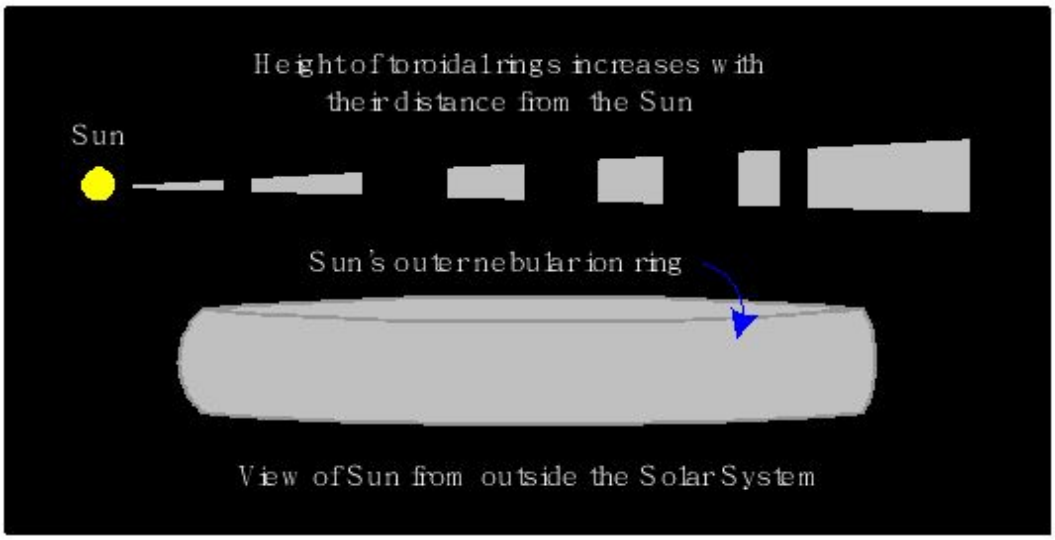


Figure 3.6. Top: illustration of how the toroidal rings or nebular clouds increase in height with distance from the Sun. Bottom: View from outside

the Solar System.

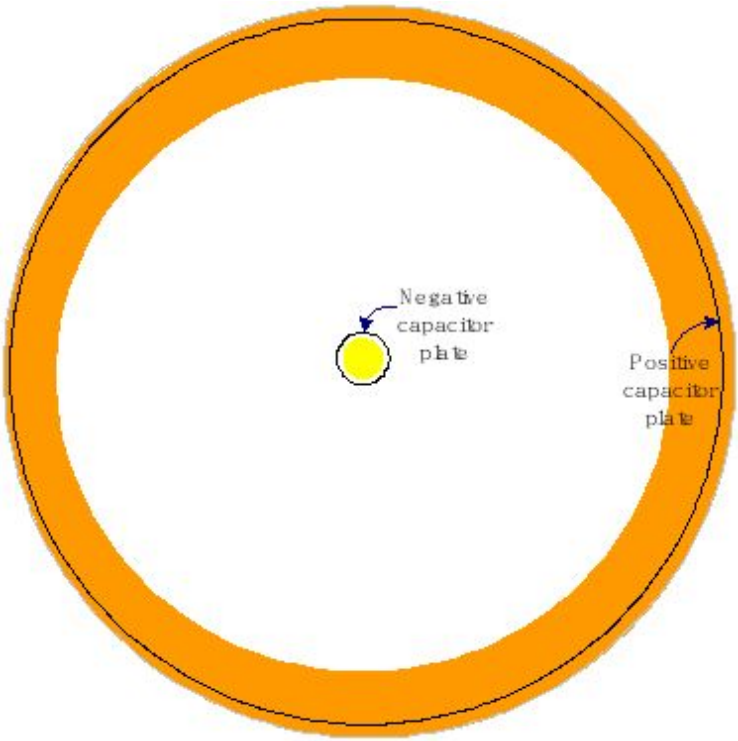


Figure 3.7. The capacitor Sun: The negative plate is close to the Sun's surface and the positive plate is at the far end of the Solar System and inside the nebular ion cloud extending from Jupiter's orbit to beyond the orbit of Pluto. In between these two plates are equipotential surfaces (surfaces with the same electric potential). Comets discharge the capacitor, and absorb through their tails the material in the part of the Solar System they are moving through.

Now, the Sun, in addition to fusion reactions occurring as a result of electrical discharges, also has solar flare events. These also occur as a result of electrical discharges which reach a level of intensity beyond the normal and continuous electrical discharges occurring in the Sun's atmosphere. These occur when extreme intense weather systems lead to extremely fast spiraling particles associated with extremely intense electric and magnetic fields. When the electric field goes above a critical level, episodic particle creation occurs, photons are created, but so are protons and electrons. This is what also happens, at an even more energetic level, from nuclei of galaxies that are extremely bright and is described in Article 126: White Holes instead of Black Holes at the Center of Galaxies [5]. The light is emitted and the protons are ejected, as are some electrons, but the electrons are decelerated, as they are attracted to the Sun's inner positive potential.

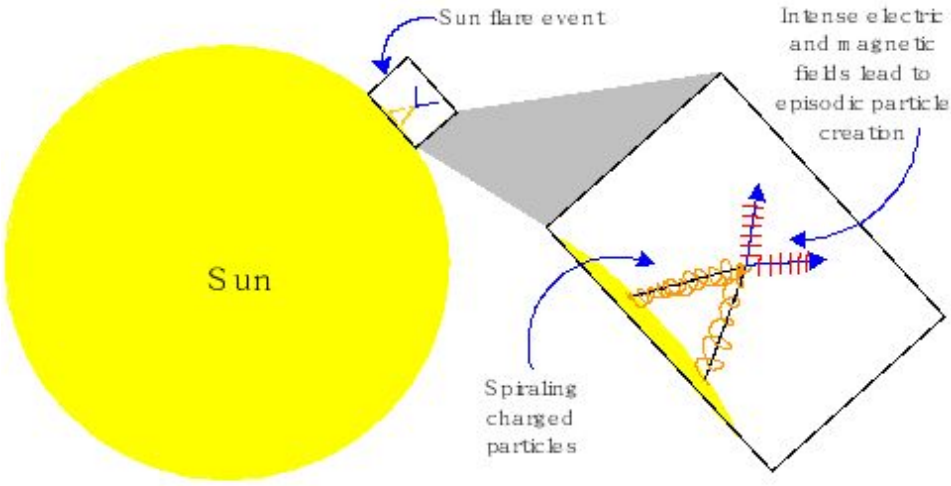


Figure 3.8. Extremely intense electric discharges associated with spiraling charged particles give rise to solar flare events. These events, when above a certain critical level, result in the creation of high energy photons, as well as protons and electrons, and are thus episodic particle creation events, much smaller in scale but similar to the episodic creation events occurring from Active Galactic Nuclei, which result in the ejection of material, which then condenses into quasars as describe by Halton Arp in his book 'Seeing Red' [6].

Now, stars as they age are likely to have a decreased ability to generate the electric potential, which results in the ionization of its surface. This decrease is then likely to decrease their ability to have electrical discharges or lightning, and will thus have less fusion in their atmospheres. They would not be able to have episodic particle creation. The cloud of electrons would move closer to the core, and so would the zodiacal disks, and the outer nebular ion cloud. The star is thus expected to end up with a toroidal shaped envelope, close to its core, which is made up of the heavier elements. These elements were initially in its zodiacal disk. Beyond the inner toroidal envelope a dispersed cloud of lighter elements up to sulfur are likely to be found. This is illustrated below and is the exact arrangement seen in the 2007 Stellar Core, which is shown in figure 3.10.

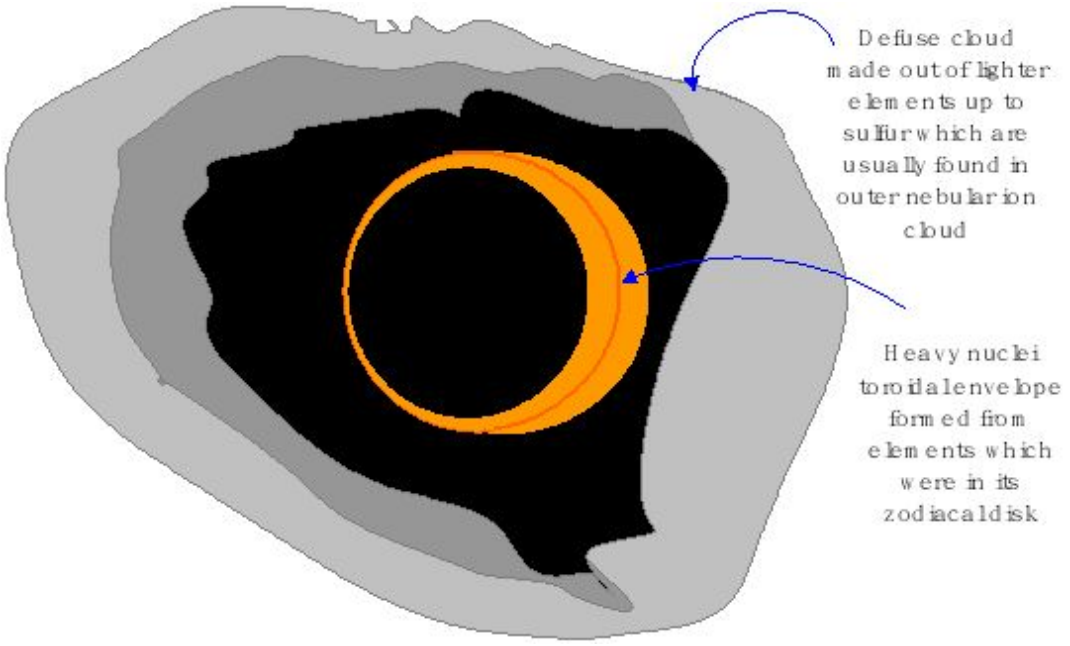


Figure 3.9. As a star ages the inner zodiacal becomes part its toroidal inner envelope and is made of heavier elements such iron and nickel. The outer diffuse cloud is its outer nebular ion cloud and made of lighter elements up to sulfur.

Figure 3.10. On the left: Close-up from a Stereo B COR2 image from February 20th 2007 at 8:03 (UTC), showing a Stellar Core with a dark core and an ionizing envelope from which it emits light. On the right: Illustration of the inner structure of the Stellar Core. There is a diffuse cloud of material around the object is not shown in the illustration on the right.

So as the star ages, the inner toroidal disk comes closer to the core, and spreads over its surface, whilst the outer nebular ion cloud also comes closer. If we take that further, the inner ring should eventually cover the whole core, forming a shell around it, and the outer cloud should form an outer layer around that. In this way, the star would then look like a gas giant planet, i.e. like Jupiter, or Neptune, which is shown below.

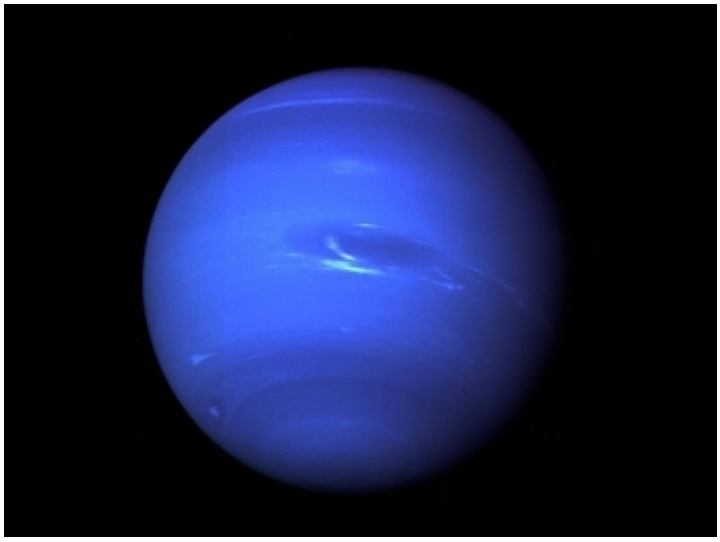


Figure 3.11. A very old star may eventually end up looking like a gas giant planet like Neptune.

The idea that the gas giant planets are actually old stars should not be surprising as electrical discharges, similar to what is observed in the Sun, have been observed in the atmospheres of these gas giants. In addition, all these planets generate much more heat than they could possibly be getting from the Sun. Jupiter's atmosphere is at a temperature of 1250 K and this shows that these stars are still producing energy through fusion [4]. In which case, it shows that they retain the ability to fuse elements but may have lost the ability to produce episodic matter creation events.

In conclusion, the Sun is electrical in nature and operates like a capacitor. The Sun ejects mainly positive ions as a Solar Wind and during CME events which form concentric clouds and disks within the solar capacitor. Comets absorb these materials into their tails, thus indicating where these elements are situated in the Solar System. It is also likely old stars reabsorb the material in these rings and nebular ion clouds as they age and end up looking like gas giant planets. It is thus possible that the Sun has captured a number of old stars in the past.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2017). Article 110: How do stars produce light?

[2] Albers, C. (2017). 119: Electrical universe: Asteroid binary 288P behaving like a comet.

[3] Albers, C. (2017). Article 155: Planet X, asteroids and the anti-gravitational effect

[4] McCanney, J. (2002). Planet X Comets and Earth Changes. Jmccanneyscience.com press Minneapolis.

[5] Albers, C. (2017). Article 126: White Holes instead of Black Holes at the Center of Galaxies.

[6] Arp, Halton (1998). Seeing Red. Apeiron, Montreal.

Chapter 4

Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets

The standard theory on comets is that they are mainly made out of ice and that their tails are due to ice sublimating. According to the theory, when the comet comes close enough to the Sun, solar radiation heats the surface of the comet thus heating the ice sufficiently for it to sublimate. As a result there should be multiple jets of water vapor issuing from the comet nucleus as it moves in towards the Sun. However, as James McCanney describes in his book 'Planet X, Comets and Earth Changes' [1], when the Giotto spacecraft, was sent to comet Halley in 1986, it found the comet nucleus immersed in a thick cloud, which made up the coma. The cloud was so thick that no sunlight could penetrate it. The only light came from the actual comet nucleus. In other words, the comet nucleus was emitting light. In addition, it is not possible for sunlight to heat a surface in order to cause ice to sublimate, if the surface in enveloped in a cloud so dense that sunlight cannot penetrate it.

Figure 4.1. Comet Halley making its passage through the inner Solar System in 1986.

According to the standard view, the comet nucleus should have been mainly white but what was seen through Giotto's camera was that the nucleus of the comet was a dark pitted and burnt piece of rock. There was no ice to be seen on the surface at all. In addition as the spacecraft approached the nucleus, it was hit by an electron beam, which it was not designed to withstand as the designers did not imagine that any such electrical effects were possible.

Now, after realizing that comet Halley's nucleus was dark, the theory regarding comets was changed to say that the ice was under the surface, in deep pits, but the solar radiation will still heat the surface sufficiently to cause the ice to sublimate. However, the fact that so little solar radiation gets through the dense coma cloud that the nucleus would be impossible to see, except for the fact that it was emitting light, makes this idea absolutely ridiculous.

A few years later, in September of 2001, NASA's Deep Space 1 spacecraft photographed the nucleus of comet Borrelly. At the time the comet had a full tail, but the nucleus was not ejecting any water at all. With such a well-developed tail, the comet should have been sublimating a huge amount of ice, into water vapor, and therefore the nucleus should have had numerous jets of water vapor, but there was nothing, which indicated that the tail could not be coming from ice inside the comet nucleus. This shows that comets do not have any ice on them, they are rocks, and therefore, just like asteroids.

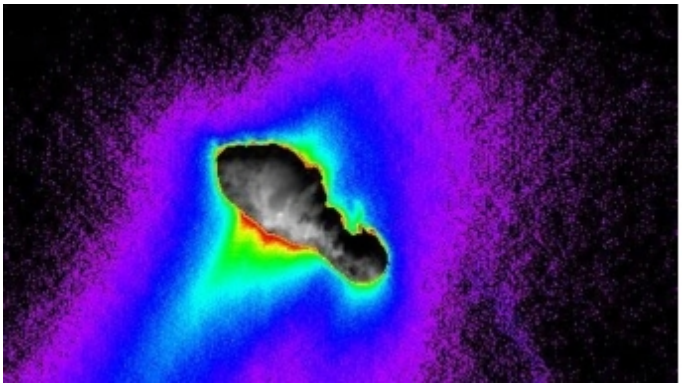


Figure 4.2. Composite image of Comet Borrelly's nucleus from NASA's Deep Space 1 spacecraft.

In 1994, comet Shoemaker Levy 9, which had earlier broken into pieces, impacted Jupiter. If the pieces had been made of mainly ice, they should have buried themselves into Jupiter with nothing left to show for the impact. But instead the impact was so explosive that the resulting x-rays and ultraviolet light, reflecting off Jupiter's moons could be seen from Earth. In addition, the cometary pieces all had water tails, but the moment they approached Jupiter, the tails became entirely composed of sodium dioxide, and the water completely disappeared from the tail. This then indicates that comets derive their tail material from their local environment and that the environment around Jupiter is different from anywhere else in the Solar System [1].

Figure 4.3. The different pieces that comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 broke into.

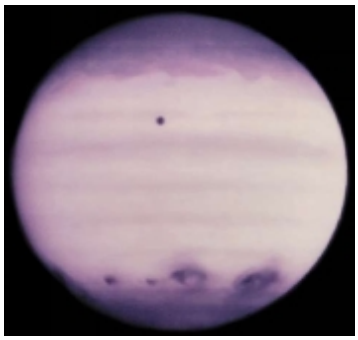


Figure 4.4. Image of Jupiter, in ultraviolet light, after the impacts, showing the large blemishes that were left on Jupiter's atmospheres. No dirty snowballs could have left such a long lasting effect on Jupiter.

Jupiter must, in fact, be a small star, as it produces a lot of heat and radiation that cannot be coming from the Sun. This means that it must be fusing light nuclei into heavier nuclei in its atmosphere. The nuclear fusion is enabled by electric discharges, in its atmosphere, in the same way as in the Sun. So, Jupiter, just like the Sun, and as detailed in Article 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes [2], ejects positive ions (atoms with electrons missing, leaving the atom with excess positive electric charge due to having more protons in its nucleus than electrons outside the nucleus) and retains electrons, and thus creates a cloud of ions around it. This cloud must have been where the sulfur came from for the Shoemaker-Levy 9 comet pieces. This therefore suggests that Jupiter forms a capacitor around itself, in the same way as the Sun, but Jupiter's capacitor is much smaller than the one formed by the Sun. This is illustrated below.

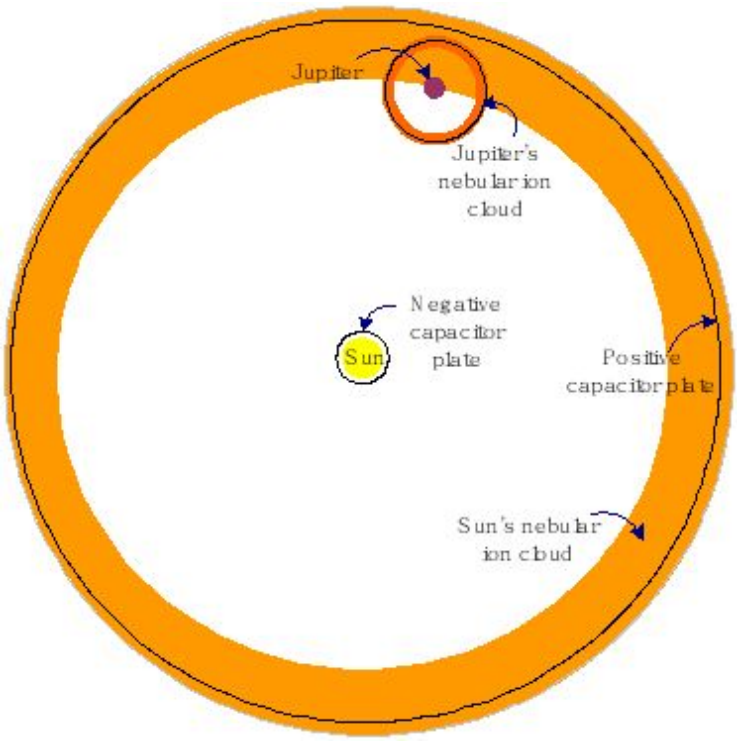


Figure 4.5. Jupiter is a small star and thus also forms a capacitor around it. When comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 passed into the region of Jupiter's capacitor it started drawing in through its tail sulfur and oxygen, instead of hydrogen and oxygen, and thus the tail went from containing water (H_2O) to containing 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, 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.

Now, any manmade object which goes into orbit or in other words goes outside of the earth's atmosphere becomes negatively charged. This was discovered with the space shuttle which quickly became negatively charged, then started capturing oxygen ions which resulted in faint light being given off from the outside of the space vehicle [1]. This is most likely because the object will have some internal potential, which causes the charges, it is made of, to separate in the space environment. Inside the earth's atmosphere, it would be electrically connected to earth and thus be a part of earth's overall potential and so its charge distribution would become a part of the whole planet's charge distribution. The planet itself would then produce an electron layer at the edge of its atmosphere

according to its overall potential, which should be related its position within the solar capacitor.

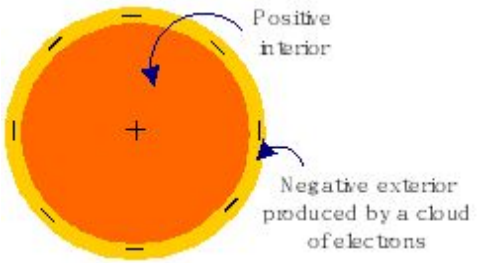


Figure 4.6. All objects in outer space develop a negatively charged outer layer made of electrons according to its internal electric potential. It will initially have the same potential as the object from which it originates. Its potential may then change if it moves to an area with a different potential which results in a current of electrons and ions flowing toward it.

Thus, a free object, in outer space, be it a planet, a star, or a man-made object will separate its charge according to its inner electric potential. In other words, enough electrons flow to the outer surface of the object, for the potential between the center of the object, and its outside surface, to reflect the object's potential. This means that any rock entering the Solar System and therefore the solar capacitor will already be negatively charged according to its own potential. But, as it enters the solar system it encounters an environment with a different potential. This difference causes charge to flow from the environment to the rock in order to try to equalize its potential to its environment's potential. This causes both negative and positive charges to flow toward the object.

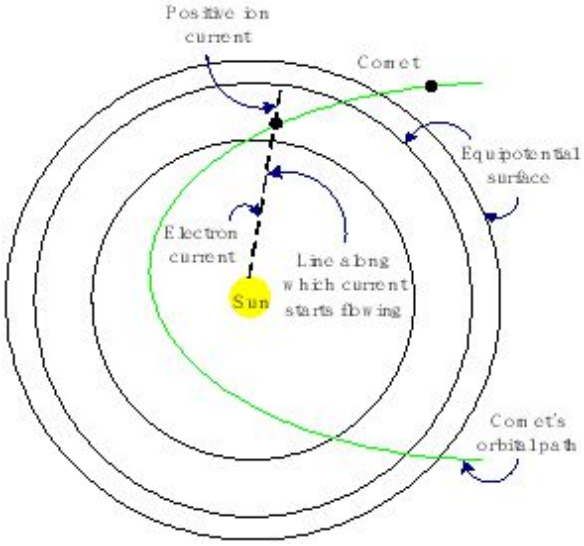


Figure 4.7. The comet has a different potential to the environment causing a current to flow towards it, in order to equalize its potential to

the environment's potential. The current is always perpendicular to the equipotential surfaces (surface along which the potential is the same).

This flow of charge will be perpendicular to the surfaces of equipotential, or surface where the potential is the same at every point on it. As charge close to the object starts to flow, charge behind it flows to fill the space left empty, until the charge extends all the way back to the source. The source of the negative current of charge, inside the solar capacitor, is the negative plate of the solar capacitor, or the Sun's inner corona, and the source of the positive current is the positive plate of the capacitor, or the nearest nebular ion cloud.

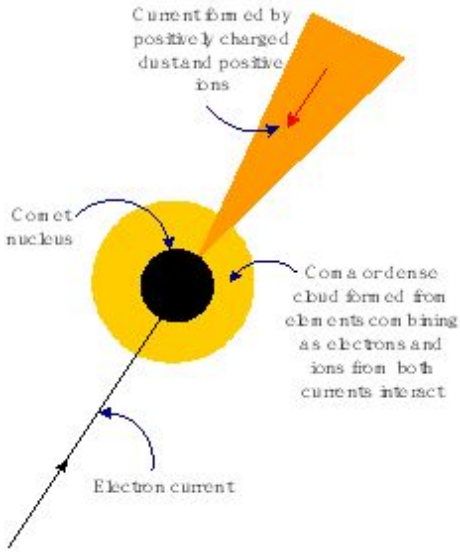


Figure 4.8. An electron current flows from the Sun, and a current of positive ions, and positively charged dust, flows from one of the nebular ion clouds, inwards, towards the Sun, along a line passing through the comet. A coma or dense cloud forms around the comet, which is made of elements formed as a result of the interactions between electrons, and the ions, and charged dust.

Because the comet is following an elliptical orbit, it moves through different surfaces of equipotential and so the current continues to flow in an effort to equalize the comets potential with its environment.

Now, the electron and ion current meet at the comet, and interact leading to the formation of new compounds, hydrogen and oxygen combine to form water, sulfur and oxygen combine to form sulfur dioxide, carbon and hydrogen combine to form hydrocarbons, or oil, and in the process a lot of energy in the form of heat is released. In the ion current there will

be positively charged dust as well. In a small comet, most of the recombined gases flow back into space, as the comet does not have a large enough gravitational field to retain most of these elements but it will still be able to retain some dust and some heavy elements. But if the comet is large enough, its larger gravitational field will allow it to retain the lighter gases as well.

The combination of hydrogen and oxygen to form water releases a lot of heat, also some of the particle impacts occurring on the nucleus, of larger comets, is so energetic that fission reactions occur and unstable or radioactive elements are produced. The impacts themselves release a lot of heat but the radioactive compounds will also continue to release heat for millions of years, as they continue to decay. In larger comets, the heat can get so intense that the nucleus melts, at which time it self-gravitates, in other words, it turns into a spherical object in response to the spherical symmetry of its own gravitational field.

In addition, the positive ion tail pulls back on the comet and causes it to slow down. This has the effect of reducing its orbit. Comet Hale Bop's orbit went from an orbital period of 4200 years to 2650 years when it made its trip through the Solar System in the late 1990s [1]. This means that each time a comet goes through the Solar System its orbit becomes more circular until eventually it becomes a captured planet or moon.

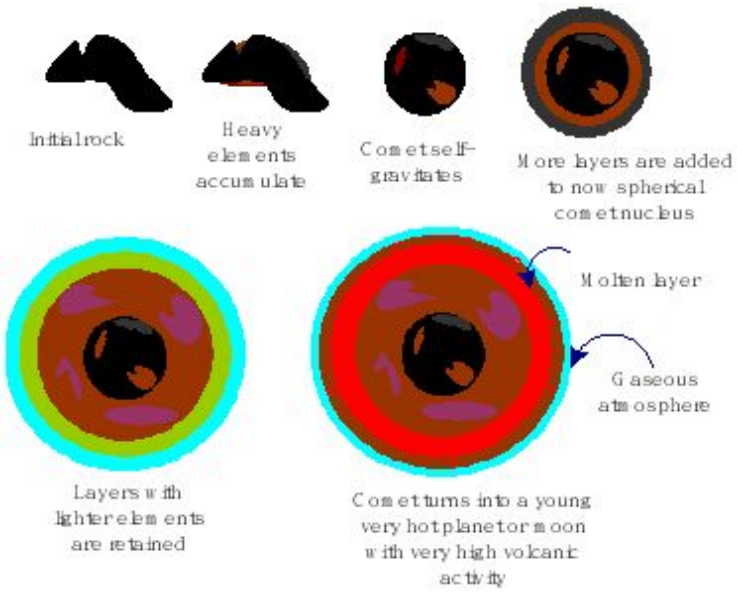


Figure 4.9. Illustration of the different stages a come goes through in its development from an asteroid to a hot young planet like Venus.

This suggests that planetary systems do not form in one event, but rather planets and moons are captured throughout the life time of the star system. In addition, planets are formed out of small rocky fragments or asteroids. These asteroids may start out as small rocks and in their initial passages through a star system will only gain dust and heavy elements like iron, but it grows each time it makes its passage through the inner part of the star system, and each time it passes, it gains more material, drawn in by the comet tail. The tail forms as the comet discharges the star capacitor and therefore the star itself is the source of all the outer layers of the planetary objects which it forms and captures. Eventually, the comet becomes large enough to produce enough heat to melt and turn into a spherical object. The coma around this nucleus will stop flowing back out into space and remain around the object as it goes back out and away from the star at the center, and eventually these captured gases become the atmosphere of the developing planet. Each time it passes the orbit becomes more circular until it settles down into an orbit which is very close to circular. It will continue to discharge the capacitor though for a long time as most planets, including Earth still have an ion tail, which most astronomers interpret as a magnetic tail.

The new planet will at first be extremely hot, but over time it will cool down, and the water in its atmosphere will eventually condense into oceans. The planet will remain active because the radioactive compounds produced in the nucleus of the comet, which will now be the core of the planet will continue to release heat as they continue to decay, and thus the planet will continue to have molten material inside it for a long time.

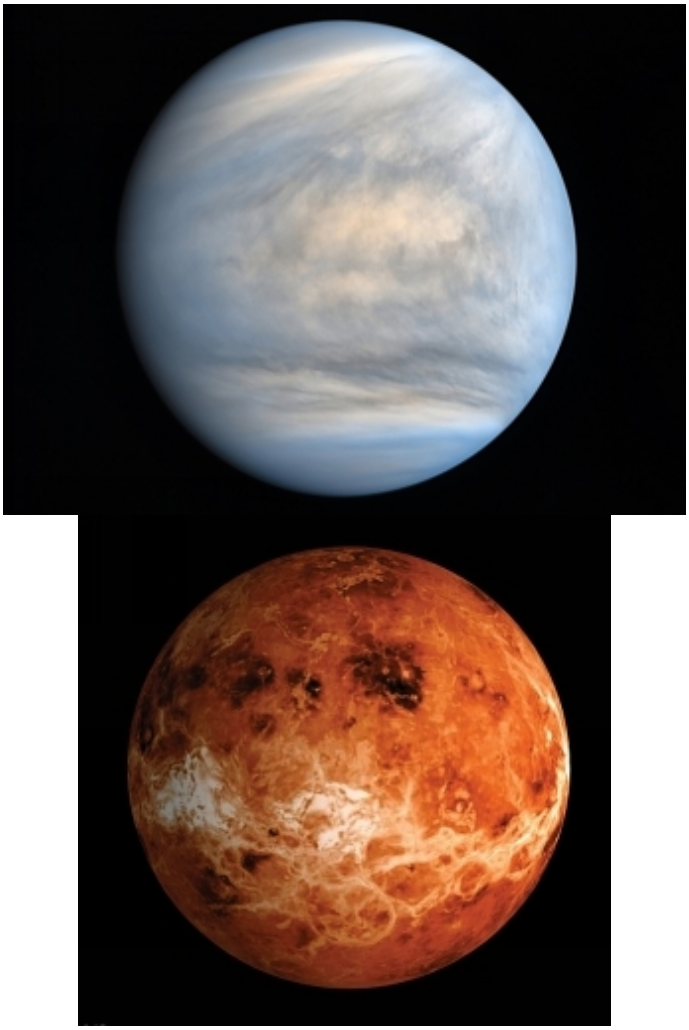


Figure 4.10: Left: Venus including its dense atmosphere. Right: Venus' surface without clouds. Venus is a very hot planet. The temperature on the surface is 864 ^{o}F (462 ^{o}C). The planet has many active volcanoes.

Venus, with its extremely hot atmosphere and volcanically hot interior is therefore the most likely newest addition to our Solar System. It still retains its positive ion tail, which most planets including the earth also do, indicating that the current planets in the solar system are still discharging the solar capacitor, although weakly. This means that it must take a very long time for planets to be completely acclimatized to the correct potential of their environment in the Solar System.

In conclusion, comet observations reveal that they 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 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.

References:

[1] McCanney, J. (2002). Planet X Comets and Earth Changes. Jmccanneyscience.com press Minneapolis.

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes.

Chapter 5

Article 170: Comets, planets and crustal displacements

As detailed in Article 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes [1] and Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets[2], comets develop tails and comas due to the fact that they are moving through the Sun's area of influence, which is actually in the form of an electrical capacitor, dominated by a non-constant electric field. When in this field the comet nucleus emits light. The light is caused by the electron current, coming from the Sun, reaching the comet, and interacting with the positive ions that are being drawn, from the nearest nebular ion cloud, to the comet, but on the opposite side of its orbit to the Sun as illustrated below.

Figure 5.1. A green comet: green is emitted by the coma cloud around the nucleus.

The brightness of this light emanating from the nucleus is determined by how large the electron current is and this in turn is determined by the comet's orbit and by its size. The more elliptical the orbit, the faster the comet will be moving through equipotential surfaces, and the more current it will therefore draw from the capacitor plates, on either side of it. In addition, the larger the comet, the larger will be the surface area that will attract the current, so larger comets will attract more current, and glow more brightly.

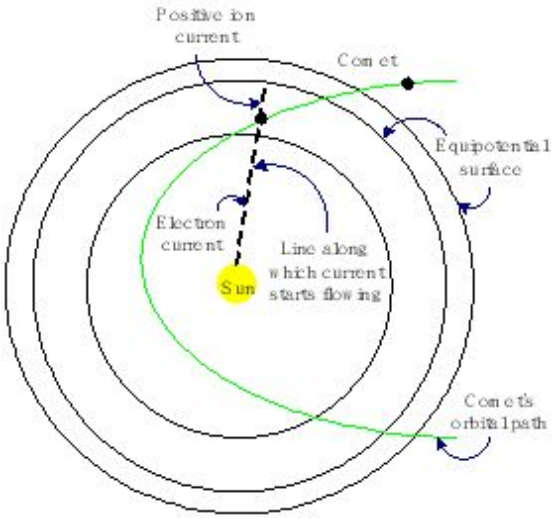


Figure 5.2. The brightest comets will be the largest and also the ones with the most elliptical orbits. The more energetic the comets will most likely emit blue light from the coma region.

Thus, the most energetic comets will emit the most energetic light, including x-rays, but the human eye will not see the x-rays, it only detects visible light. The human eye will only see the visible light that comets emit. The most energetic visible light is blue light, so the more energetic comets will be more likely to emit blue light.

The tail will also emit light due to ions, in the tail, also capturing electrons, which come in through the electron current from the Sun. Most of the electrons combine with atoms close to the nucleus, so that the region around the nucleus emits the most light, but some electrons will continue toward the ions, in the tail, and will combine with these ions, which then release photons thus causing the tail to also emit light.

Figure 5.3. The brightest region on a comet is the sunward part of the region surrounding the nucleus, this is where most of the activity occurs as electrons and ions meet. Some electrons will however continue to flow

through the tail so that combination also occurs all along the tail which causes light to be emitted all along it.

Now, the electron current is usually invisible, unless the comet is very large, and even then, it is only visible close to the nucleus. When it is visible, it looks like a sunward spike on the side of the comet opposite to the tail. This can be seen in the image below of comet Arend-Roland, which made its way through the inner solar system in 1957.

Figure 5.4. Comet Arend-Roland, which passed through the inner solar system in 1957, had a sunward spike, created by the electron current, flowing toward the comet, from the Sun.

Now, when a planet passes through the tail of a comet, the material in that tail may end up entering the atmosphere of that planet. There can be a lot of water in the comet tail, in which case a lot of water will enter the atmosphere and possibly fall as intense rain on the planet. The water (H_2O) is formed from hydrogen nuclei (H^+), or protons, and oxygen ions (O^+), which come in from nebular clouds, when these ions interact, in the presence of electrons, we end up with is water and a lot of heat.

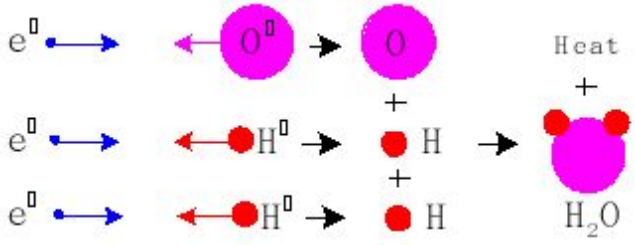


Figure 5.5. Oxygen and hydrogen nuclei (protons) repel each other and so do not react, but when they combine with electrons, they become

neutral and react producing water and releasing energy in the form of heat.

If the tail contains large amounts of sulfur dioxide, then sulfur dioxide will end up entering that planet's atmosphere. If earth were to pass through the tail of a comet, with a large quantity of sulfur, then sulfur dioxide enters the atmosphere. But when sulfur dioxide combines with water in the atmosphere, it produces sulfuric acid, or acid rain, which can kill plants by dissolving minerals in the soil which plants need. This will eventually cause the plants to become diseased and eventually die. Thus, if enough sulfur enters the atmosphere, at one time, it can be catastrophic.

If carbon and hydrogen is pulled in from the nebular ion cloud, then these can react and form hydrocarbons or oil. These can occur in the coma or the tail or both. If a planet passes through a tail with hydrocarbons being produced oil can rain down on the atmosphere and drown animals in it and then seep into the ground. This may be what gave to Earth's extensive reserves of hydrocarbons or oil.

But the worst effect is when a large comet nucleus passes very close to a planet. As the comet approaches there may be huge lightning like discharges between the two objects, then once an electric connection is established, gravitational attraction takes over and the object, with the largest mass, will pull all liquid and gases, from the other object. So a planet having an encounter with a comet that is larger than that planet will lose its oceans and atmosphere, whilst the comet will gain a lot of gases and liquids. Since the comet will be very hot as a result of the discharging process, any liquids will most likely turn into gases in the comet's coma.

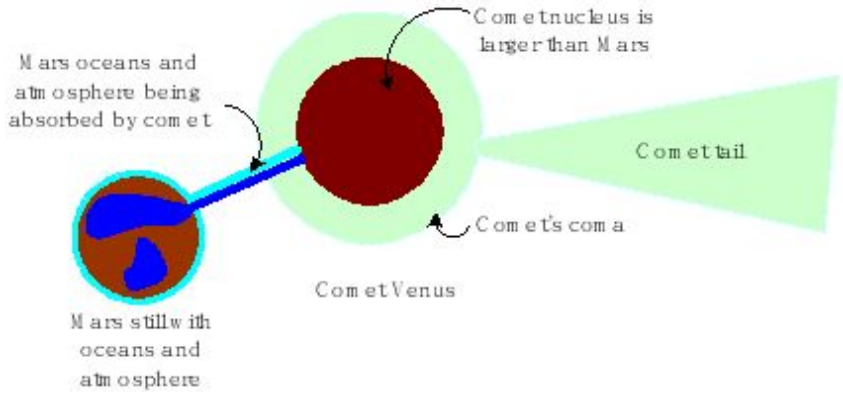


Figure 5.6. A comet, which is likely to have been Venus, passes very close to Mars and lifts its oceans and most of its atmosphere off it.

The planet Mars seems to have had such an encounter with a comet, and only a few thousand years ago. Mars has intact ocean ridges and meandering river beds empty of water. And as pointed out by James McCanney in his book 'Planet X, Comets and Earth Changes' [3], if these had been emptied of water millions of years ago, they would have been eroded by Mars' wind storms.

In addition, impact craters, on Mars, can be found on continental masses but not where there used to be oceans. This shows that when the impacts occurred, which led to the formation of those craters, the oceans were in place and eroded the craters, whilst the craters, created on continental shelves, must have eroded at a much slower rate. Again, if Mars had lost its oceans millions of years ago, both the craters on land and in ocean basins would have had the same degree of erosion. So Mars seems to have had an encounter with a comet larger than it is, a few thousand years ago [3].

Now, according to the Bible, the Earth experienced a water deluge a few thousand years ago. It is likely that therefore the same comet that lifted Mars's oceans and most of its atmosphere, from its surface, may have had an encounter with Earth, as well. But Earth is larger than Mars, and must have been the winner this time, so that water in the comet's acquired atmosphere got transferred to Earth, falling through the atmosphere as torrential rain and causing a worldwide flood. This would then indicate that the comet was more massive than Mars but less massive than Earth. The comet must however have been planetary sized and therefore very likely to be close to ending its development, which would end with the comet as a captured planet. Of all the planets in the Solar System, Venus is the best candidate as such a comet. Venus is hot and very volcanically active, and therefore, the most likely newest planetary addition to the Solar System.

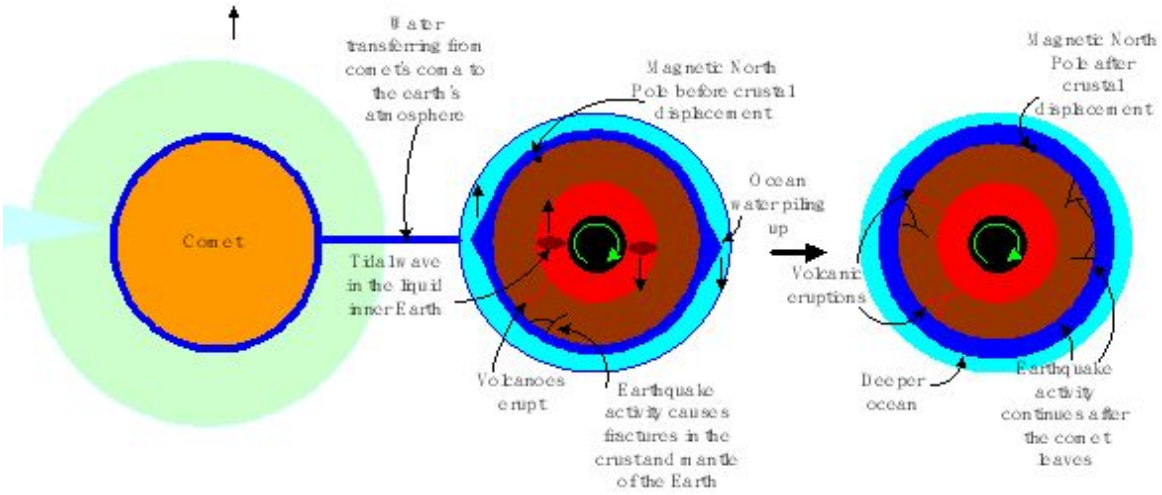


Figure 5.7. During the passage of a large comet past earth, the earth may get inundated with water, experience a crustal displacement and a huge and sudden increase in earthquake and volcanic activity.

The close approach of a planetary sized comet to earth would have also caused extreme earthquake activity and create a fast moving tidal wave in the earth's liquid interior, which would cause a crustal displacement as detailed in Article 167: Magnetic pole shift and crustal displacement [4]. What happens in this case is that the crust loses contact with the solid core and moves independently. The core will continue to rotate as usual. Than as the comet moves off, it regains contact with the core again and continues to rotate with it but the magnetic poles will be in completely different positions.

Comets also seem to have an effect on the Sun. When comet Hale-Bopp, which was discovered in July of 1995, came through the inner solar system, the Sun was observed to have huge CME's in its direction and thus in response to the comet discharging the solar capacitor. Comet Hale-Bopp was extremely bright and large. The nucleus was most likely the size of the moon [3]. At the same time that the Sun responded to the comets presence in its area of influence with huge CMEs the earth was also impacted by stronger storm systems than usual showing that weather systems on Earth are driven by Solar activity. This occurs as the Sun through the Solar Wind ionizes the Earth's atmosphere, which in turn electrically drives low and high pressure systems in the earth's atmosphere as detailed in Article 122. Electric weather: why is it getting more severe? [5].

The fact that the earth is experiencing severe weather phenomena may be an indication that it is being affected by an object in outer space not far

from it. One way the Earth is being affected is through the increase in coronal holes on the Sun. However, fast solar wind, coming from coronal holes, is not likely to cause a shift in the Earth's magnetic poles. This is most likely to be caused by the Earth having captured a new moon, which is in a highly elliptical orbit and causing a crustal development each time it reaches perihelion, as detailed in Article 167: Magnetic Pole shift and crustal displacement [4]. Such a recently captured moon would also be discharging the solar capacitor and thus charging the Earth's ionosphere and through this affecting earth's weather. Such a moon would also cause strange tidal events and seismic activity and may also be the cause behind the many sink holes that have been reported around the world. The source for such a moon may the Planet X system of Stellar Cores.

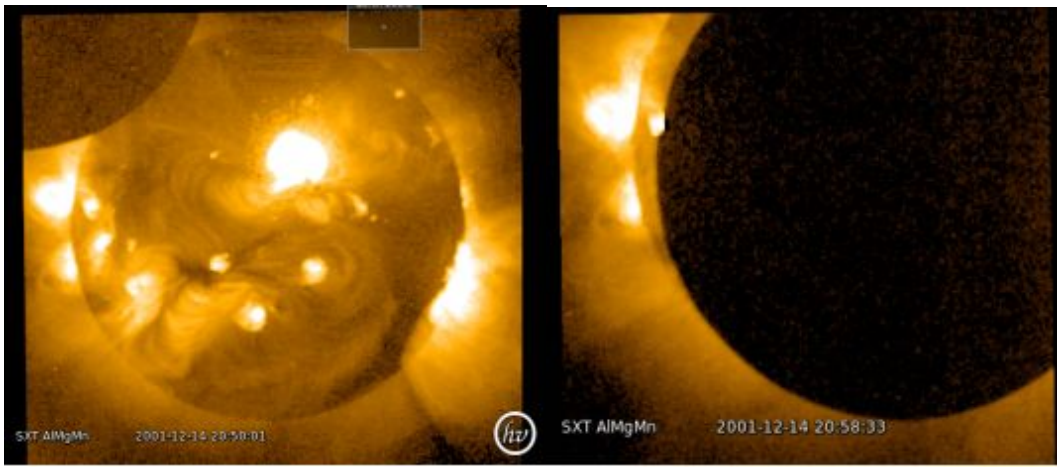


Figure 5.8. Yohkoh Satellite x-ray images from December 14th 2001 showing an x-ray emitting object which cannot be the moon. The image is a short-exposure x-ray image, the exposure length is about 1 second. The fact that the emitted x-rays allow the imaging of the object's contours shows that these are 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.

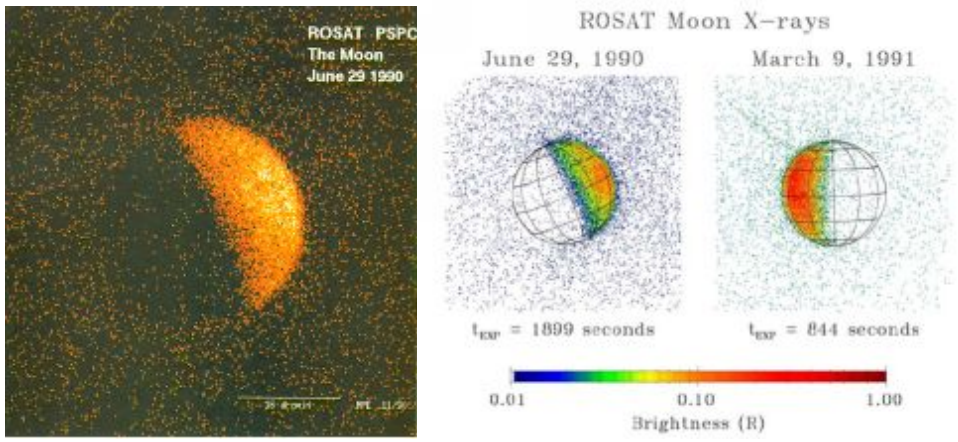


Figure 5.9. Because the amount of scattered x ray light by the moon is so low, it is necessary to use a very long exposure to obtain soft x ray images of the moon. The left and center images are the same image from June 29th 1990. The exposure time for this image is 1899 seconds, or 31 minutes and 39 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 8 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 5.8.

However, sink holes and tidal events may also be caused by simply large objects approaching Earth and since we have extensive evidence showing that the Solar System has been invaded by a large system of old stars or Stellar Cores [6, 7, 8], which may have brought a large number of planets and moons with them, it is not unlikely that some of these objects have been captured and are interacting with the original planets in the Solar System.

The close approach of any of these objects to the Earth would affect the Earth's ionosphere through the electrical discharges that would be likely to ensue between the approaching object and the Earth's ionosphere, these would induce currents inside the Earth which would lead to earthquakes and increased volcanic activity. Such currents can cause the whole planet to shake, until structures inside and on the earth break, and collapse, and thus lead to sink holes. In addition, the gravitational interaction between the object and the Earth could also grab the earth crust and oceans. Tidal waves would occur in the oceans and the crust would experience earthquakes.

In conclusion, an encounter between Earth and a large comet is likely to be cataclysmic. Mars seems to have lost its oceans, and most of its atmosphere, in one such encounter, and has ended up as a dead planet. For earth the encounter was also cataclysmic, and any other future encounter is likely to be cataclysmic as well, with most of the population dying and only a few surviving and having to start civilization over as no infrastructure or technology is likely to survive. In addition, the Earth seems to be experiencing increased seismic activity, volcanic activity, sink holes, tidal events, increasingly more severe storm systems, and shifting magnetic poles, most likely due to crustal displacement, suggest that the Earth may have captured a new moon and may also be interacting with planetary sized objects approaching it.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Articles 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes.

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets.

[3] McCanney, J. (2002). Planet X Comets and Earth Changes. Jmccanneyscience.com press Minneapolis.

[4] Albers, C. (2018). Article 167: Magnetic pole shift and crustal displacement.

[5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 122: Electric weather: why is it getting more severe?

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

[7] Albers, C. (2017). Article 47: Brown Dwarf stars and exoplanets.

[8] Albers, C. (2017). Article 10: Large Blue Object close to the Sun and Stellar Cores

Chapter 6

Article 171: The continuous Big Bang

According to the astronomer Halton Arp, quasars are not extremely bright objects at the edge of the universe, but very young galaxies just starting to develop the galactic arms that characterize most galaxies. In his book ‘Seeing Red’, Halton Arp shows that the redshift that astrophysicists use to determine the distance of objects, in the universe, to earth, cannot be used to determine distance, as most of the measured redshift, of these objects, is intrinsic in nature. He shows this by displaying many images of objects of high redshift clearly connected by dust to low redshift objects [1].

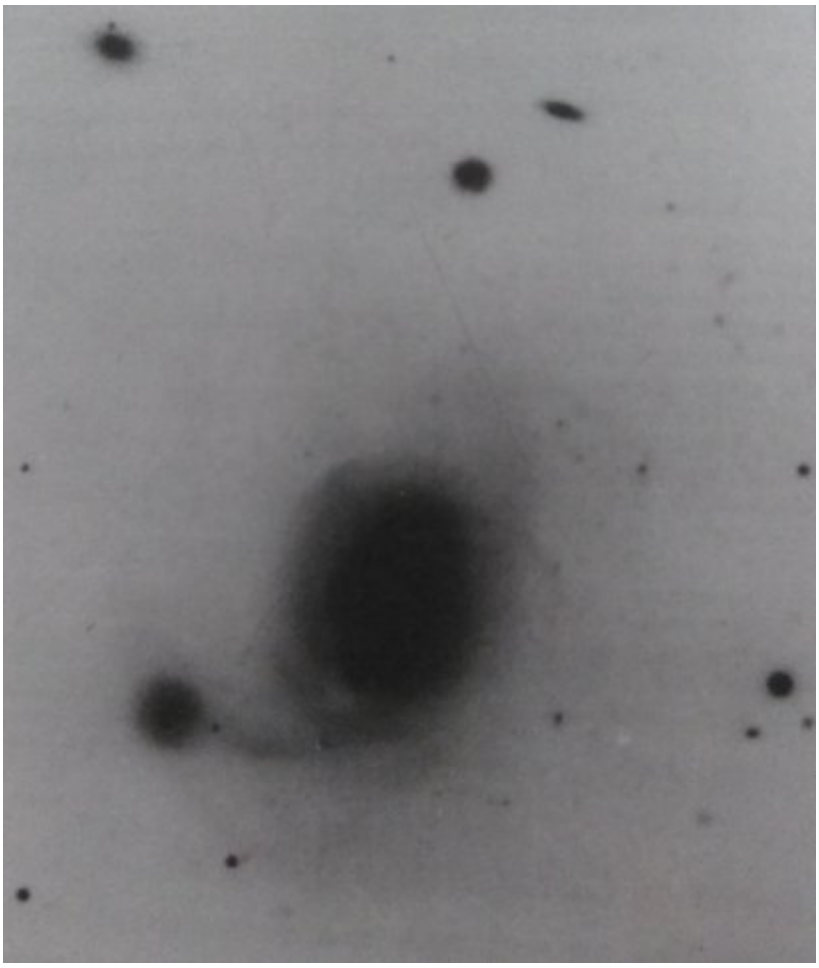


Figure 6.1. Image on page 112 in Seeing Red, by Halton Arp: The Seyfert galaxy NGC7603 is connected by dust to a smaller companion. NGC7603 has a redshift equivalent to a speed of 8 700 km/s and its

companion has a redshift equivalent to a speed of 17 000 km/s, or nearly twice the velocity, which according to the Hubble Law, should place it twice as far away from earth. However, since the objects are connected they have to be at the same distance, from earth, which falsifies the Hubble Law, and with it, the Big Bang Model.

More details on redshift appear in Article 103: The 800 million masses black hole at the edge of the universe [2], and the fact that this leads to distance of galaxies being overestimated, and which, in turn, leads to extreme overestimation of mass and luminosity, of galaxies, is detailed in Article 126: White Holes instead of Black Holes at the Center of Galaxies [3].

According to Big Bang theorists, and all astronomers, astrophysicists and cosmologists, who subscribe to the theory, redshift is due to recessional velocity. In other words, it is related to how fast an object such as a galaxy is moving away from earth, and since Hubble showed that objects, with higher redshift, were further away, although he could only do this for a few objects that were not extremely far away, it became a law called ‘the Hubble Law. This would then mean that all galaxies are moving away from earth, in every direction, so, the universe would have to be expanding. In addition, since light travels at a constant speed, when we look at objects that are further away from Earth, than we are looking back in time, and if these objects are moving faster, than objects that are nearer, this means that the universe had expanded faster, in the past. This then suggests that the universe exploded, expanding very fast initially and then slowing down as time passed. This is the essence of the Big Bang Theory.

Now, Halton Arp suggested, on the basis of his observations, that redshift is an actual intrinsic property of matter, which has to do with the age of that matter. The younger the matter, the higher will be its intrinsic redshift. Thus, quasars have higher redshift because they are younger than galaxies, with lower redshift. He also showed that quasars condense from matter being ejected from older galaxies with extremely bright nuclei. These extremely bright galaxies are called Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN) galaxies. It has been known, since 1948, that galaxies eject material from their nuclei. One example of this typical ejection can be seen in the galaxy Cygnus A, which emits high energy radio wave emitting material from its nucleus. The ejections are in opposite directions. The matter ejected from AGNs initially moves close to the

speed of light but slows down in the course of time and as it acquires mass. [3].

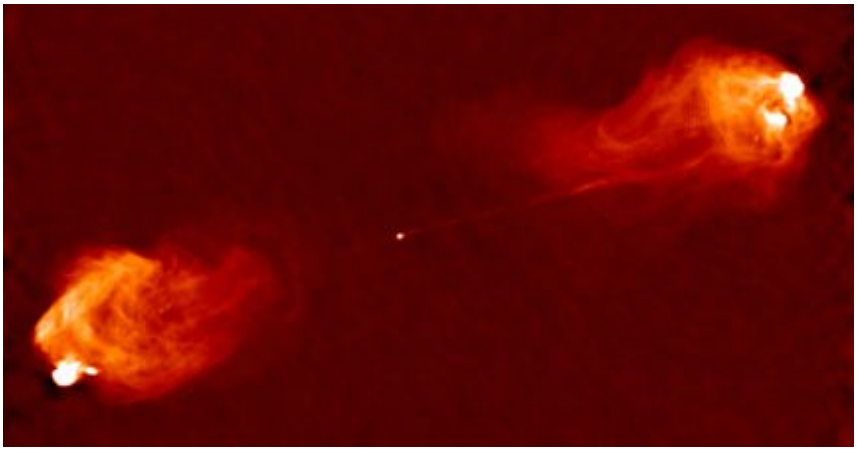


Figure 6.2. Cygnus A is a galaxy, which ejects high energy radio emitting material from its nucleus.

Thus, very bright galaxies seem to be creating matter, and ejecting it in opposite directions, along their minor axis, as illustrated in figure 3 below. Hence, instead of one creation event 13 billion years ago as suggested by the Big bang Model, we have continuous matter creation occurring all over the universe. But what is causing this matter creation? As detailed in Article 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes [4] stars are electrical objects, which work by establishing a potential difference between their center and their outer edge. Stars do this by separating their overall charge so that the interior is positive and their outside layer, the inner corona is negative. Stars do this by moving electrons towards their outer edge.

Figure 6.3. On the left: Active Galactic Nuclei are intensely bright galactic centers, with extremely high electric fields. When the electric field and brightness reaches a critical level, it causes a huge discharge and

extreme acceleration of matter away from the discharge point, i.e. very fast ejection of matter, which then condenses into a quasar. 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.

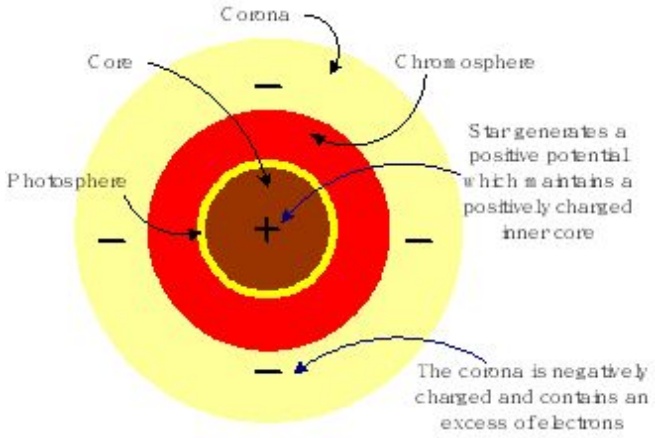


Figure 6.4. The Sun generates a strong electrical potential difference between the core and the corona. This allows turbulent flow and dynamical storm systems to form in the upper chromosphere and corona and also the ionization of atoms. Strong electric discharges also occur, which ignite nuclear fusion of hydrogen, into helium and solar flares which are also matter creation events. Each creation event uses some of the star's potential.

This phenomenon of separation of charge is inherent, in the universe, as all matter is formed out of atoms, and the structure of atoms is based on charge separation. An atom has protons in the nucleus, which are positively charged, and electrons outside the nucleus, which are negatively charged. In this way, the Sun, and by extension, all stars are super atoms. Stars have positive interiors and negative exteriors just like atoms. It is this separation of charge, which allows stars to continuously eject mostly ions, and form positively charged rings, and nebular clouds around themselves, and thus create a capacitor, with the star at the center, and its inner corona, as the negative plate in this capacitor. All celestial objects seem to exhibit this inherent property, as all planets and even all manmade objects quickly acquire a negative outside charge, in outer

space. The charge does not in this case come from the environment, the object is in, but from inside the object itself. Thus, electrons will flow from the atoms making up the object until the correct potential difference is established between the core and the outer edge.

The potential, which determines the amount of negative charge that needs to flow to the outer edge is most likely the object's internal potential, which it acquired at the time of formation, or in the case of comets, it can be acquired by discharging the star capacitor, they may move through, when they make passes through an inner star system, as detailed in Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets [5].

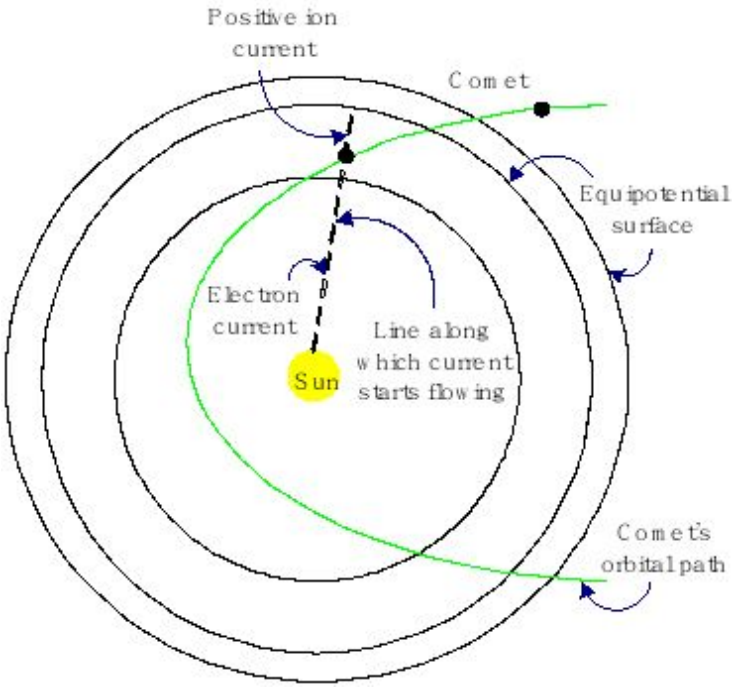


Figure 6.5. The comet has a different potential to the environment, causing a current to flow towards it, in order to equalize its potential to the environment's potential. The current is always perpendicular to the equipotential surfaces (surface along which the potential is the same).

Now, photons with high enough energy, split into a particle anti-particle pairs, in other words, a gamma ray may split into a proton antiproton pair, and since the two particles have opposite charge, we again see that charge separation is occurring, and in addition, this suggests that a photon is actually made up of two particles. The photon splits into its two constituent particles, most likely, as a result of it moving through an

electric potential difference, or through an electric field. Electric potential differences occur as a result of electric fields, which are always perpendicular to equipotential surfaces. But an electric field will pull particles, which are oppositely charged in opposite directions. It thus seems that a photon may split into two constituent particles when it moves through an electric field.

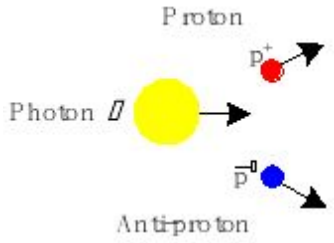


Figure 6.6. Photons are known to split into particles of opposite charge and the same mass. These can combine back into a photon but they do not annihilate or cease to exist.

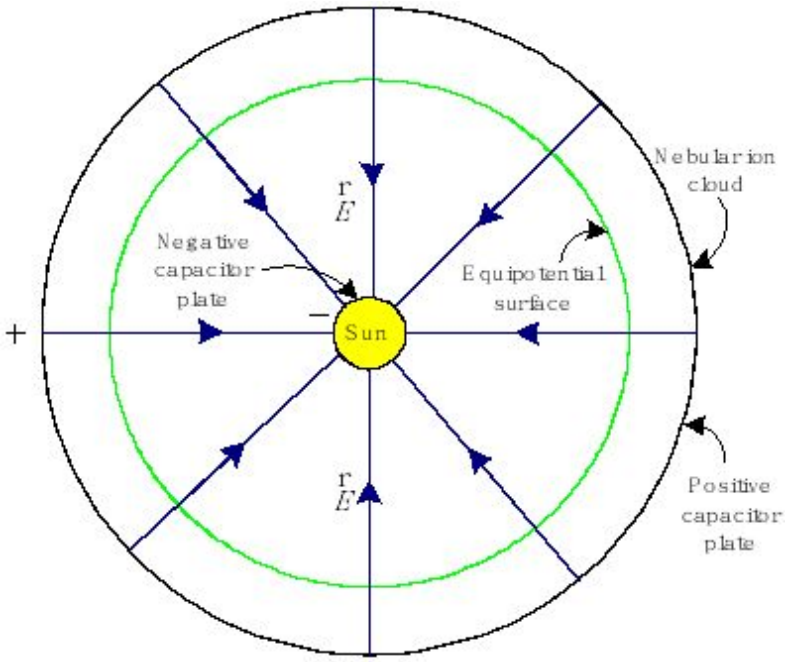


Figure 6.7. The electric field inside the solar capacitor points inwards and it would point inwards at the edge of a galaxy's nucleus as well. The electric field is perpendicular to equipotential surfaces.

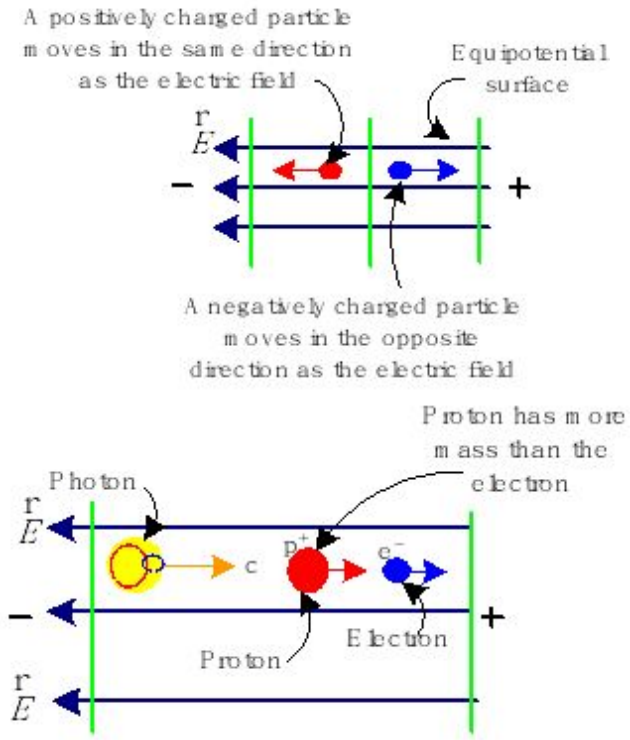


Figure 6.8. Positively charged particles move along the same direction as electric field lines and negatively charged particles move in the opposite direction. Thus the proton inside the photon moves to the left and the electron moves toward the right.

Now, the fact that matter, which condenses into quasars, starts out being created, in episodic matter creation events, emanating from extremely bright galactic nuclei, suggests that the emission of bright light is related to matter creation events. The intensity of the light is most likely due to a very high electric field or a very high potential difference in the nucleus of such galaxies which results in the emission of photons which are then split into their constituent particles due to the influence of the strong electric field. This event is much like what occurs on the Sun, when it releases a solar flare, which can be described as a larger than normal lightning discharge, but for a galaxy such a discharge will at a larger scale and create an extremely strong electric field in the discharge area. This therefore suggests that not all photons, of the same frequency, are necessarily alike as they may be made of different sets of particles. In addition, since photons have zero mass, and their constituent particles have non-zero mass, this indicates that mass manifests as a result of photons moving through a strong enough electric field when photons split into their constituent particles.

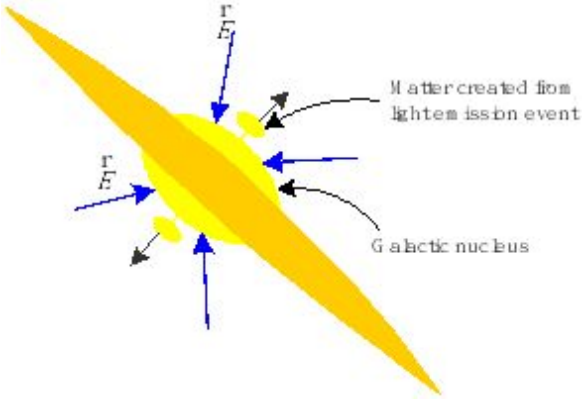


Figure 6.9. Matter appears from within light emitted by the galaxy as it moves through a very strong electric field generated by the galaxy which will face inwards as the outer edge of the galaxy's nucleus will be negatively charged like all other objects in the universe.

Once protons and electrons appear then some protons and electrons may combine to produce neutrons. After that fusion may occur, giving rise to heavier nuclei, after which electrons may be captured and neutral atoms may form. When neutral atoms start to form, photons will be given off and thus the matter will become visible.

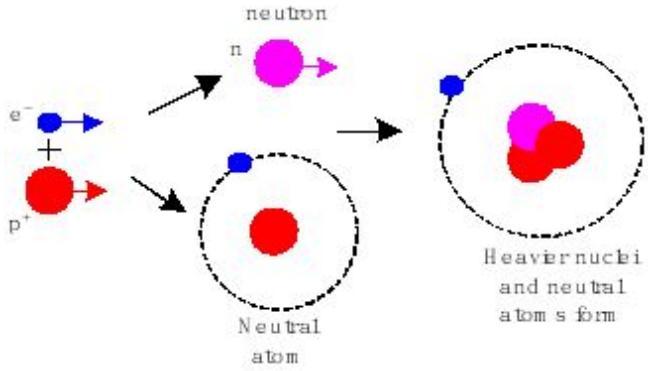


Figure 6.10. Once the basic constituent particles appear, they can combine, fusion can occur and eventually neutral atoms can form. The capture of an electron will result in more photons being given off.

The fact that electrons will form atoms, indicates that there is a force which appears, from within photons, as the two massive and oppositely charged particles appear, that forces opposite charges to separate and remain separate. In other words, the potential difference going into splitting the photon into constituent particles becomes a permanent charge separating force, which manifests at the microscopic and macroscopic level. This force manifests microscopically as atoms form and macroscopically so that the condensing object has an inherent overall

tendency to separate charge, so that its center is positive and its outer edge negative. Now, all atoms will produce quantized charge separation levels. In other words, only certain potential differences are allowed for each kind of atom. It is likely that the macroscopic objects, stars, planets, galaxies will do the same and only certain electric potential differences are allowed.

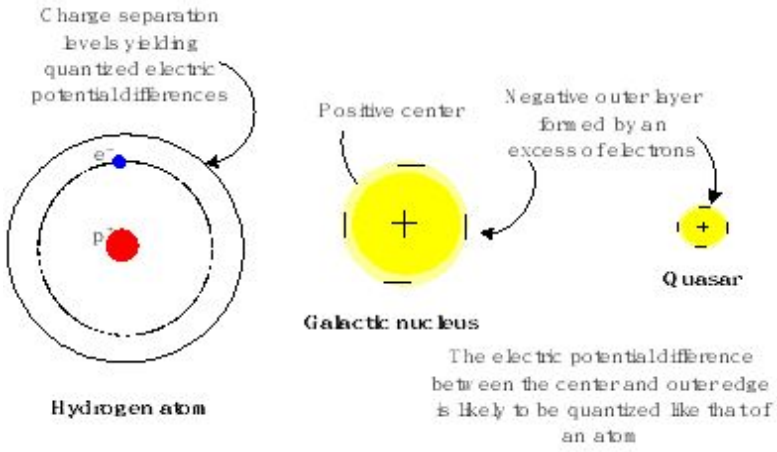


Figure 6.11. The electric potential difference created by the charge separation in a nucleus which suggests that the charge separation for large objects may also be quantized. In other words only certain electric potentials will be allowed.

Now as matter forms and electrons are captured more photons will be given off and these photons will experience the electric field set up in the forming quasar. This field will most likely not be as strong as the one that led to original split of photons into particles but still be strong enough to cause a little separation which should decrease the photon's energy and thus its wavelength will become elongated leading to the redshift phenomenon.

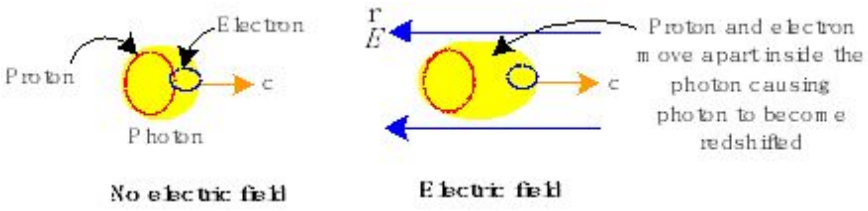


Figure 6.12. When a photon moves through an electric field region its constituent particles move apart thus decreasing the photon's energy resulting in its wavelength lengthening, in other words, it moves toward the red end of the spectrum or is redshifted. The redshift depends on the strength of the electric potential which decreases with age as the quasar uses it up to create matter out of which stars form. However the decrease

in redshift will be in steps or quantized because only certain potential differences are allowed.

As the quasar ages and develops into a large galaxy the potential difference between the center and edge decreases in steps and thus the redshift of the photons originating from its atoms as they capture electrons will also decrease. It is also likely that a step decrease results in a certain amount of energy being released as photons which equal to a step decrease in that potential, which then results in a new galaxy being formed with that energy. Thus the energy given off by the galaxy is given by

$$\Delta E_{gal} = E_{oQ} = Q V_{oQ}$$

where E_{oQ} is the initial energy of the quasar, V_{oQ} is the initial potential difference across the galaxy, from the center to the edge, and *Q* is the total initial charge of the quasar.

This means that galaxies must use some of their driving and charge separation electric potential, which its matter acquired, at formation to create more matter. Thus its electric potential difference will decrease with time and so will its redshift. The galaxy's charge separation ability will also likely to decrease with each matter creation event. When a large amount is created in one huge event, it forms into a quasar, which becomes a galaxy. But galaxies will also continuously create matter in smaller events. Matter created in these smaller events are not accelerated enough to leave the parent galaxy, but form into stars, which populate the galaxy.

In conclusion, matter creation is occurring on a continuous basis in the universe. Active galaxies create other galaxies, which start out as quasars, which also have very high redshifts. Galaxies continuously create matter which condenses into stars. Matter creation occurs when photons move through regions of very high electric field, which forces the photon's constituent particles to separate and a charge separation driving potential to appear. In this way, all matter and the appearance of all celestial objects from galaxies to stars, as well as, all energy conversion mechanisms, in the universe, spring forth from light.

References:

[1] Arp, Halton (1998). *Seeing Red*. Apeiron, Montreal.

[2] Albers, C. (2017). Article 103: The 800 million masses black hole at the edge of the universe.

[3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 126: White Holes instead of Black Holes at the Center of Galaxies.

[4] Albers, C. (2018). Article 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes.

[5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets.

Chapter 7

Article 174: Where does the strong force come from?

As detailed in Article 171: The continuous Big Bang [1], photons seem to be made of oppositely charge particles which are forced apart when the photon moves through an electric field. This separation of light photons into constituent particles is able to account for the separation of charge, which is inherent in the universe and the intrinsic redshift of younger galaxies versus older galaxies. This intrinsic redshift was in addition shown to be quantized by Halton Arp in his book 'Seeing Red'. In other words, an object's redshift is high when the object is young, and it decreases as the age of the object increases, but it increases in steps, not continuously.

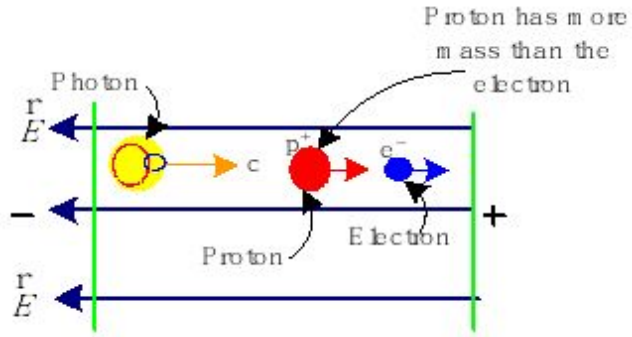


Figure 7.1. A photon separates into its constituent particles, a proton and an electron, when it moves through a high enough electric field. Some of the photon's energy gives both particles a charge separation energy, which acts against the electrostatic attraction between the two particles.

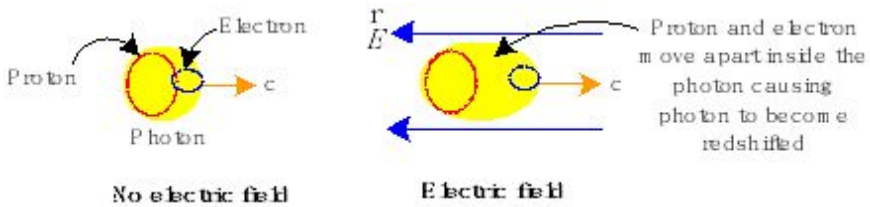


Figure 7.2. When the electric field is not high enough the particles do not split completely but move slightly apart inside the photon, and thus decrease its energy, and cause it to become redshifted.

The step increase is off course reminiscent of the quantized energy levels of atoms, which allows only photons of a certain frequency to be emitted, when electrons move from one energy level to another. In addition, charge separation occurs microscopically, in atoms, and macroscopically, in stars, galaxies and all objects in the universe, as shown below. In the atom, the charge separation is also quantized because only certain separations between the nucleus and the electron are allowed. It is therefore possible that charge separations are also quantized in macroscopic objects.

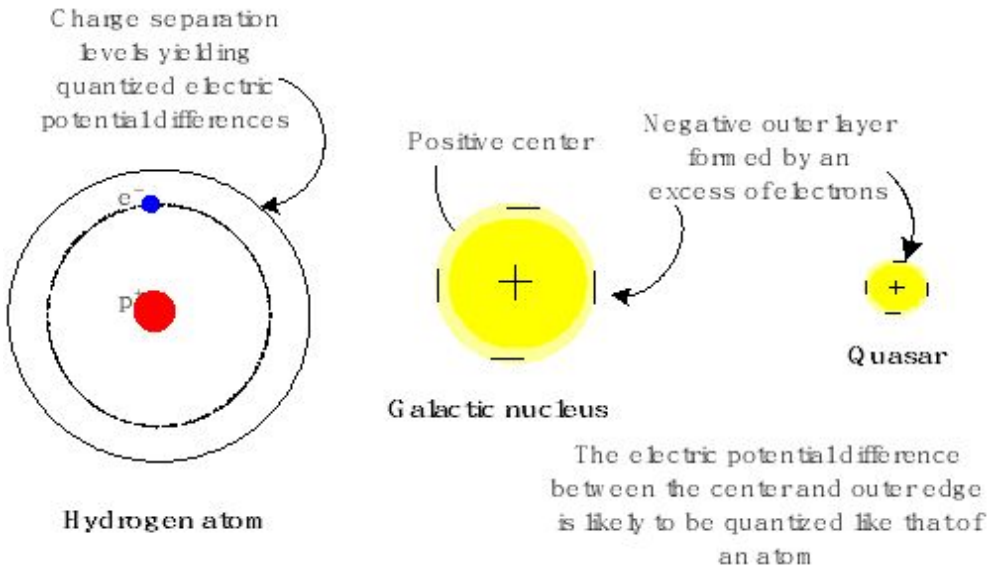


Figure 7.3. Charge separation is inherent in the universe, at the microscopic: atom, level, and the macroscopic: star and galaxy, level. This suggests that the charge separation energy acquired by oppositely charge particles at creation events when a photon splits, into its constituent particles, is what leads to all charge separation events.

Now, each separation of charge would have a certain energy, or electric potential, associated with it, and the higher the separation, the higher the potential. This potential can only come from the energy of the photon, which split into its constituent oppositely charged particles. This means that some of the photon's energy is transferred to the two particles, and that this energy or potential causes the two particles to repulse each other, until they are the correct distance apart. But the potential acquired by the particles would be related to the initial electric potential, which led to the photon splitting into its constituent particles.

In this way, matter is self-generating, as objects made of matter, will have a certain overall separation potential, which will lead to electric

discharges and charge acceleration. Charge acceleration leads to photon creation. Then the photon moving through the electric potential (or electric field) generated by the object will split into constituent particles and thus more matter appears.

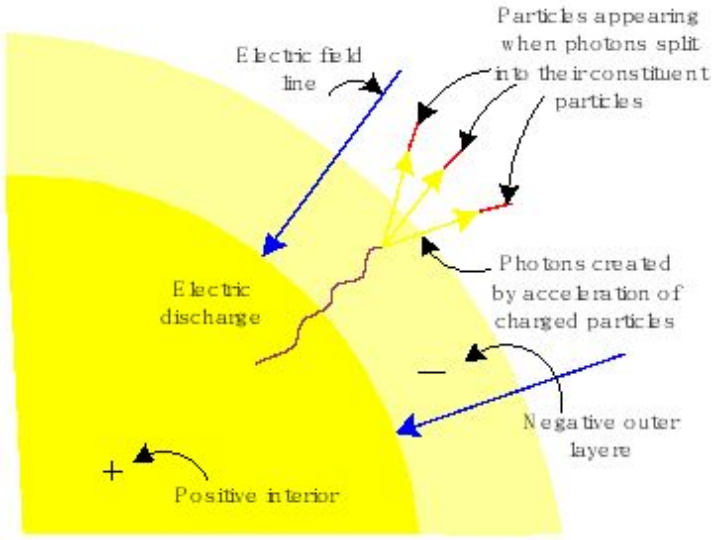


Figure 7.4. Matter is self-generating. Objects made with matter maintain a charge separation potential, which gives rise to electric discharges, and charged particle acceleration, which then leads to the emission, or creation, of photons. These photons then split into their constituent particles, by the separation potential of the object (star or galaxy) or the electric field generated as a result of that separation potential.

Each time the object (star or galaxy) goes through a creation event, it is likely that this charge separation energy decreases. In other words, the charge separation potential is used up at the macroscopic level so that the object is able to generate weaker and weaker electric fields, as time goes on. This would mean that there would be a lessening electric field to separate the constituent particles inside a photon, so the photons would not be as redshifted as time goes by. However, since this would also affect all the atoms that the galaxy, or star, is made of, the decrease can only happen in steps, and thus the redshift would also only decrease in steps, as observed by Halton Arp [2].

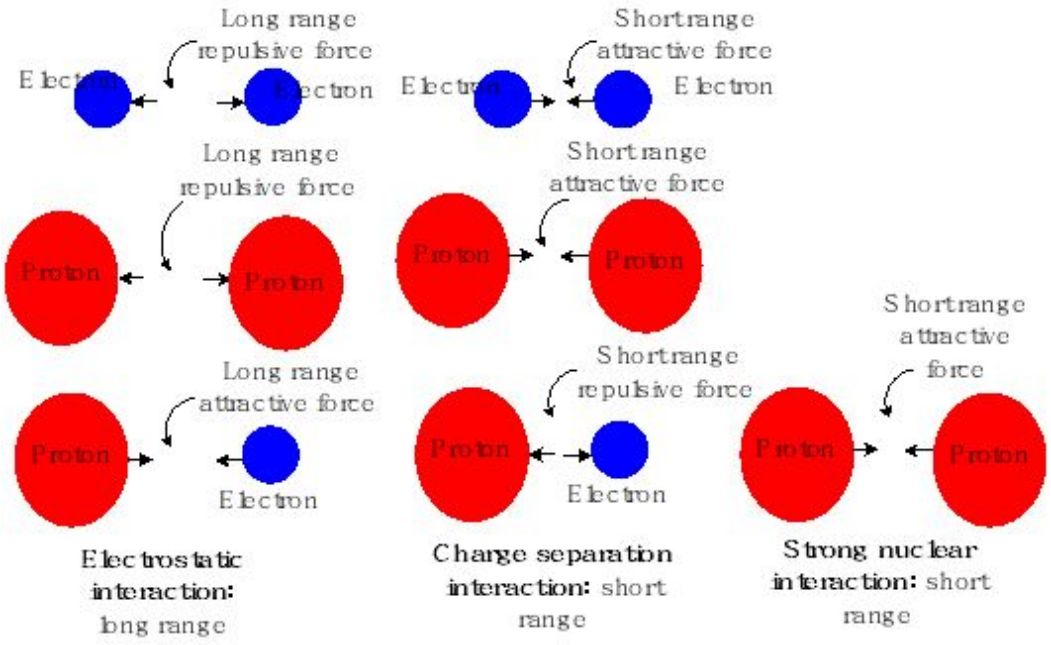


Figure 7.5. Comparing the long range electrostatic interaction with the short range charge separation interaction and the short range strong nuclear force shows that the strong nuclear force is likely to be a manifestation of the charge separation interaction.

Now, oppositely charged particles are supposed to be attracted to each other as a result of the electrostatic interaction, so the fact that they are repulsed if they come closer than a certain distance apart, means that there has to be another interaction acting on these particles, which opposes the electrostatic interaction and causes two oppositely charged particles to repel. However, this charge separation interaction must be a short range force that only acts within a certain distance. Another force, which is known to be a short range force, and therefore, to only act up to a certain distance, is the **strong nuclear force**, which allows protons to be attracted to each other, within the nucleus of an atom.

Now, if oppositely charged particles, namely a proton and an electron are repelled by the charge separation force or the associated separation potential, than it is likely that like charges, like two protons or two electrons are attracted to each other. This would then mean that the strong force is manifestation of the charge separation interaction.

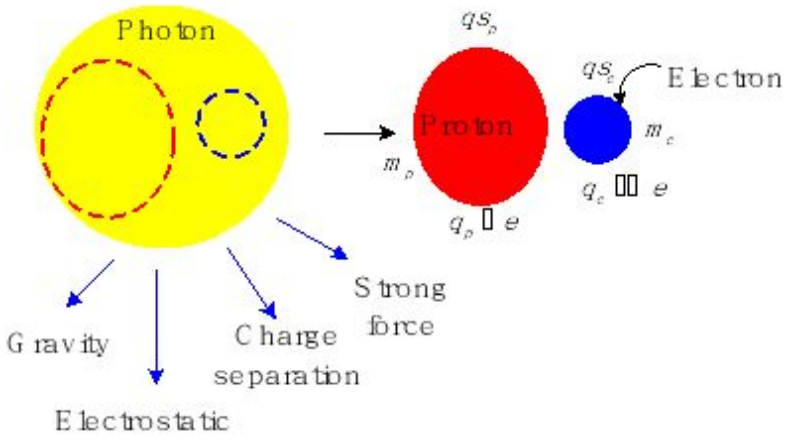


Figure 7.6. Matter and its characteristics, namely: mass, charge and charge separation come out of photons. The interactions associated with matter, namely: gravity, electrostatic force, charge separation and the strong force also come out of photons. The strong force seems to however be a manifestation of the charge separation interaction and not a separate interaction.

Another way of seeing this is that for charge separation to work, you need to have a force, which causes unlike charge to repel and like charges to attract, so that positive charges can congregate at the center of stars and galaxies and in the nucleus of an atom. And also, so that negative charges, i.e. electrons, can congregate in the outer layers of stars and galaxies. This means that there has to be a short range force that repels electrons and protons and attracts protons to each other as well as electrons to each other. Because the force only acts over a certain distance, it remains hidden whenever charges interact at large distances in a laboratory on earth, where the interaction is only the electrostatic interaction. However charge separation manifests at the macroscopic level as all objects in space exhibit it through having negatively charged outside layers and positively charged centers. However, charge separation may be able to explain the phenomenon of static electricity, which has not been well understood up to now. The conductors in earth's atmosphere are water molecules, when humidity drops, air becomes a bad conductor of electricity which then allows objects to maintain an outer negative layer as a result of the charge separation interaction acting at the microscopic level.

It thus seems that mass, charge and another characteristic of matter, which we will call **charge separation** comes out of photons. We will use the following symbols to denote these: *m*, *q* and *qs*. The interactions

associated with all these are: the gravitational interaction, electrostatic interaction, the charge separation interaction and the strong force. Since it is the electrostatic interaction that leads to the appearance of the particles with the different characteristics and the appearance of the different interactions, it is likely that all the interactions are in some way related to the electrostatic interaction.

In conclusion, the photon seems to be the carrier of the elementary particles that make up matter, as well as all the interactions associated with matter, namely the gravitational, electrostatic and charge separation. The strong force appears to be a microscopic level manifestation of the charge separation interaction. The charge separation interaction manifests at the microscopic level (atoms) and the macroscopic level (galaxies, stars, planets and all isolated objects in space) and may be able to explain the phenomenon of static electricity. Since it is the electrostatic interaction that opens up the photon to reveal all that is hidden inside it, the electrostatic interaction seems to be the primary interaction in the universe, whilst the photon seems to be the primary particle.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 171: The continuous Big Bang.

[2] Arp, Halton (1998). *Seeing Red*. Apeiron, Montreal.

Chapter 8

Article 175: How is the Solar Wind produced?

As detailed in Article 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes [1], the Sun, like all other isolated objects in the universe forms a negative layer around itself. In the Sun, this layer is called the corona. The Sun does this because there is a charge separation interaction acting on matter in the universe, which causes protons and electrons to repel, until they have reached a certain distance from each other. As detailed in Article 171: The continuous Big Bang [2] and Article 174: Where does the strong force come from? [3] this charge separation interaction appears when photons move through high electric fields, to split into their constituent particles, i.e. a proton and an electron, and the photon energy goes into giving each particle a new characteristic called charge separation, associated to a short range interaction with the same name.

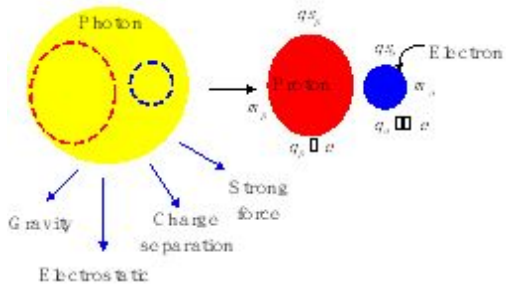


Figure 8.1. Matter and its characteristics, namely: mass, charge and charge separation come out of photons. The interactions associated with matter, namely: gravity, electrostatic force, charge separation and the strong force also come out of photons. The strong force seems to however be a manifestation of the charge separation interaction and not a separate interaction.

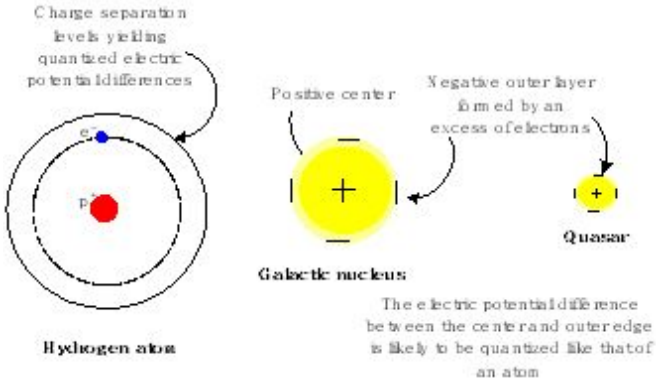


Figure 8.2. The charge separation interaction causes oppositely charged matter to separate into an inner positive region and a negative outer layer.

The charge separation interaction, although short range, manifests itself on a macroscopic level, as a result of particles making up the larger objects interacting microscopically. The charge separation interaction also allows the Sun to generate energy.

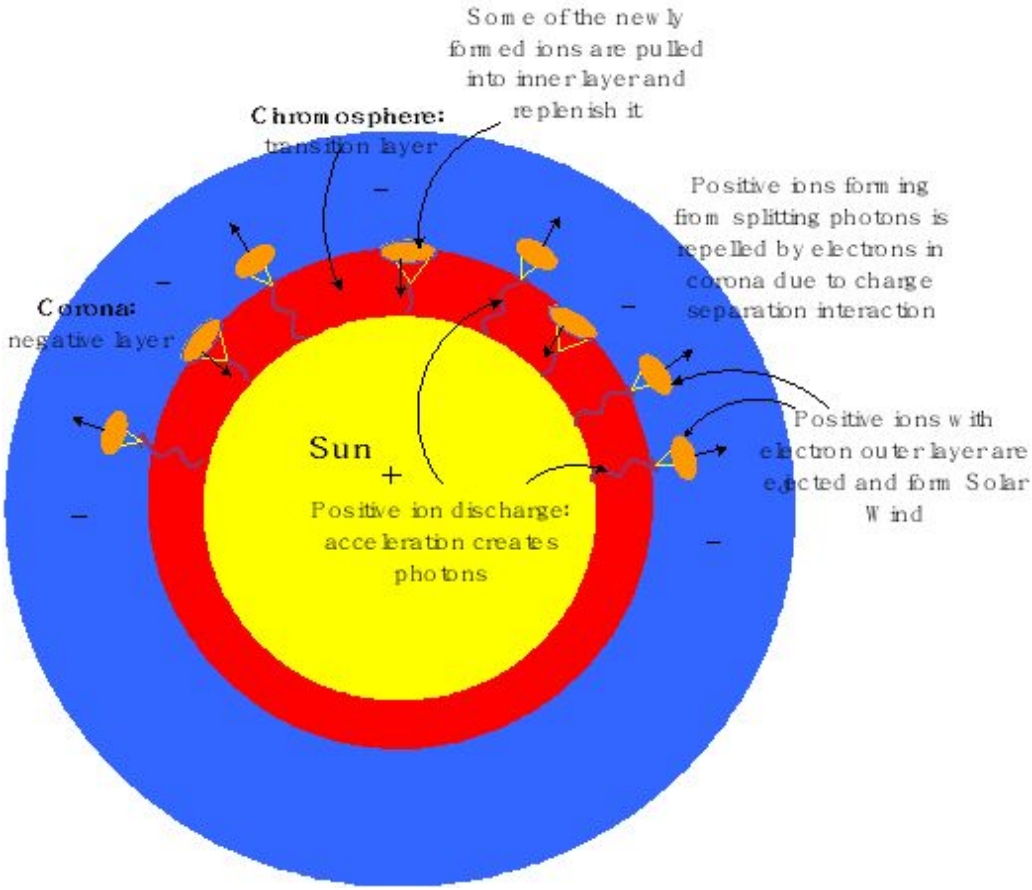


Figure 8.3. The Sun's, inner, and outer layer are oppositely charged due to the charge separation interaction. This allows discharges to occur between the Sun's surface (photosphere) and the corona. Ions will pull away from the Sun's surface and accelerate toward the corona. This will happen in the transition zone, called the chromosphere, where there is chaotic motion of both protons and electrons. This also occurs because the charge separation interaction and the electrostatic interaction play a balancing act with each other. When the electrostatic interaction wins, ions will flow upwards, or electrons downwards. Acceleration of charged particles creates photons which then split into their constituent oppositely charged particles. The condensing matter contains protons and electrons. The electrons will then separate from the ions. But if the newly formed matter reaches the corona and is surrounded by an excess of electrons it will be repelled due to the charge separation potential. It will then move back into the Sun's inner layer or be ejected away from the Sun. The matter that is ejected from the Sun forms the Solar Wind.

The Sun powers itself through continuous discharges, which accelerate the charged ions inside its inner layers toward the negative outer layers. This occurs as a result of the normal electrostatic interaction between

charged particles, which is a long range interaction, i.e. it doesn't drop off very quickly after a small distance, as the charge separation interaction does.

Accelerated charges create photons which then split into particles. These separate into a positive and negative layer according but the positive portion is by this time too far from the inner positive layers and electrostatic repulsion takes over and it is ejected out of the Sun. If it is closer to the Sun's inner surface it may however be absorbed by it and so replenish the Sun's reservoir of positive ions and protons. The ions and electrons that do get ejected become the Sun's Solar Wind and continuously feed the Sun's capacitor rings and nebular ion clouds. If there are any Stellar Cores in the Sun's Corona they may also be repelled at this time and thus move away from the Sun. Because of its positive inner core and because the Stellar Core will be very close to the ejected CME material, it will be ejected with it. This will be more clearly explained in Article 176.

In conclusion, the Sun produces a Solar Wind as a result of a balancing act between the charge separation interaction and the electrostatic interaction as well as the fact that photons split into their oppositely charged particles when moving through a high enough electric field.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Articles 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 171: The continuous Big Bang

[3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 174: Where does the strong force come from?

Chapter 9

Article 116: Planet X Objects: unbelievable evidence and size

On December 25th 2017, two Planet X Objects were once again observed in the Sun's corona. This is nothing new as they have been observed in that same region close to the Sun's surface for many months now but what was surprising was the surface features observed on these objects. The smaller object clearly has stripes and the larger one had crater like indentations and layers of material across its surface. Figure 9.1 shows the smaller striped object in SDO composite images, which are also color enhanced, and figure 9.3 shows similar SDO images of the larger object.

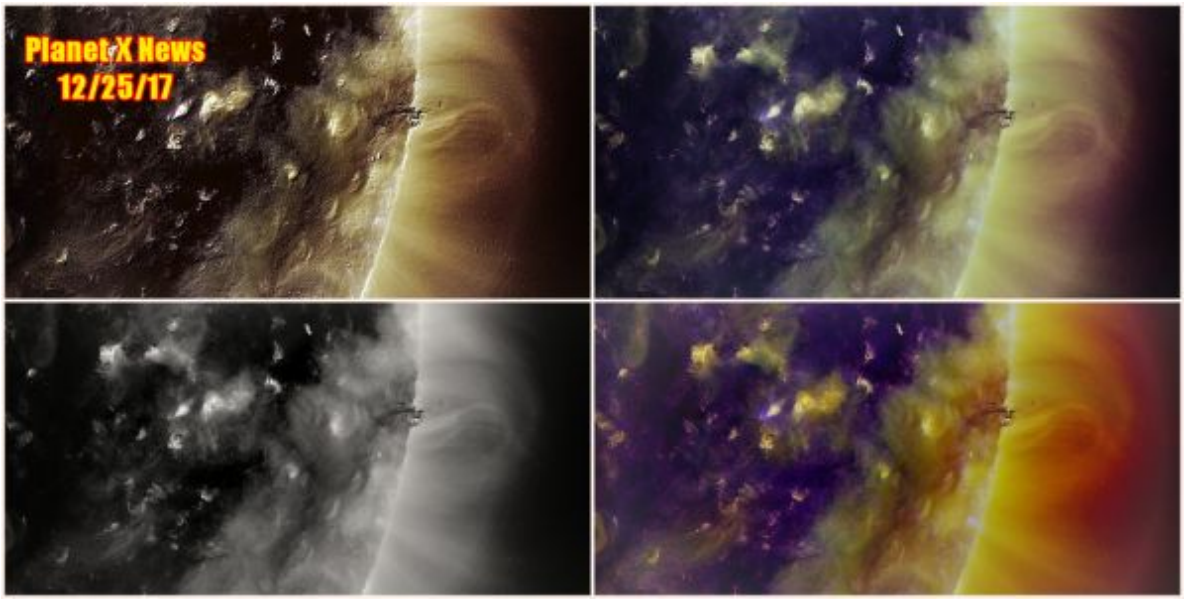


Figure 9.1. A Planet X Object or Stellar Core appears in the Sun's corona. The object is striped and a size comparison with the Sun reveals that it is about 4 times larger than the earth.

Planet X objects or Stellar Cores are stars not planets as a planet would vaporize in the Sun's corona which is at a temperature of 2 million degrees kelvin. These old burnt out stars make magnetic connection to the Sun, and the resulting plasma connections between these stars and the Sun are visible in the images, shown in figures 9.1 and 9.2, as is expected, as particles from Sun spiral along the magnetic field lines connecting the

objects with the Sun. The stripes are similar to the stripes initially observed on the Blue Stellar Core when it was first photographed in May of 2017 but by July it had lost most of the material clinging to the solid core and just a few patches were left. This led to the conclusion that these objects shed their old layers of ionizing material and that two types have invaded the solar system, those that still have viable ionizing envelopes and those that don't. The ones that keep their envelopes are younger and closer to the white dwarf phase and usually have a toroidal shaped ionizing envelope. The ones with stripes are likely to be the older type of Stellar Core, which sheds its ionizing envelope. However, all of these objects draw energy form the Sun when in the Sun's corona and thus rejuvenate or regain the ability to emit visible light once again. See article 100: Planet X Objects: the rejuvenation process [1] for more details.

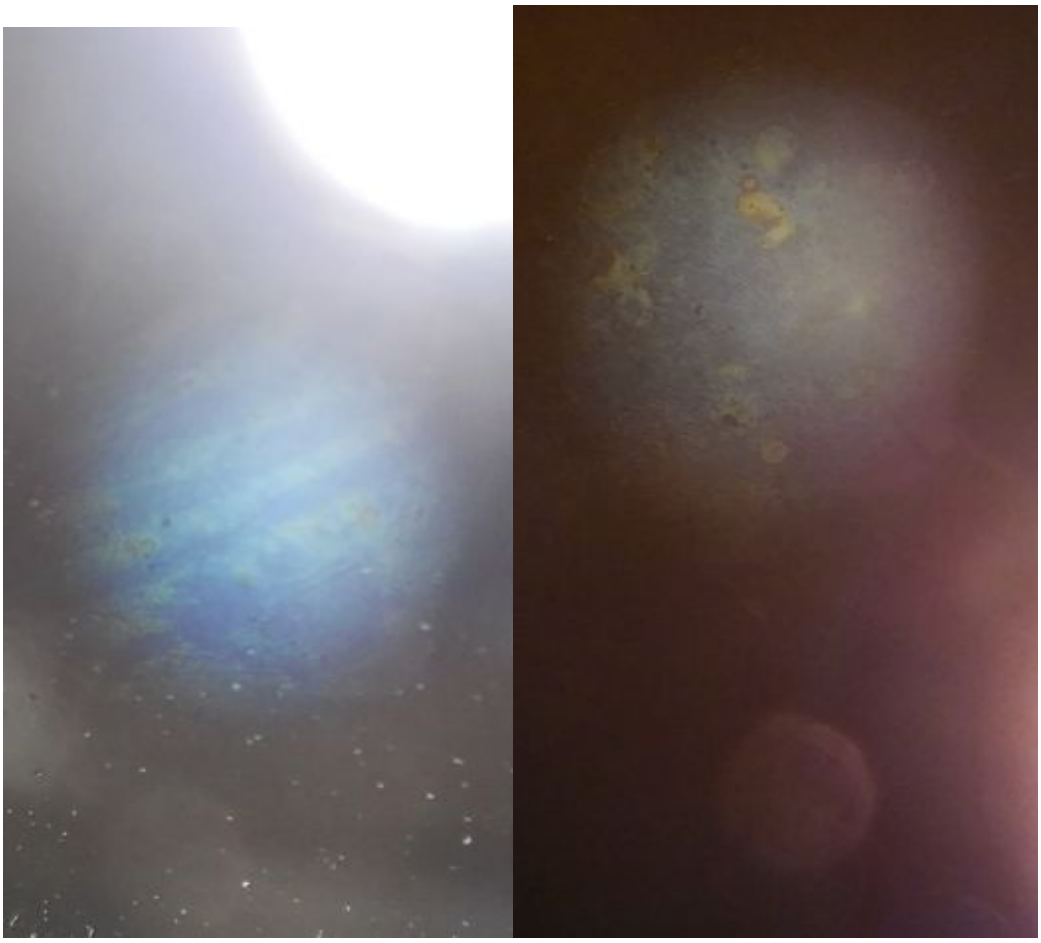


Figure 9.2. On the left: Telescopic image of the Blue Stellar Core from May 12th 2017 showing that its ionizing envelope material is in the form of stripes and that it is made of solid material and that it is being shed. On the right: Photographic image of the same object from July 26th 2017 showing that it had shed almost all the remaining material clinging to its

surface, and that it was glowing in a lighter blue color from part of its surface, thus indicating that the object emits light from the core. This brightness seems to be increasing but at different rates for different areas on the surface of the object.

The fact that coronal plasma connects these objects to the Sun, means that they have to be in the Sun's corona, and therefore very close to the Sun. The Sun's corona, viewed in the SDO composite images as those in figure 9.1, goes out no further than a distance from the Sun's surface of one half the radius of the Sun. The objects are not likely therefore to be at a distance from the Sun o greater than half the radius of the Sun. If they are very large as the Blue Stellar Core in figure 9.2, which is one third of the size of the Sun, at least the surface of the object closest to the Sun would be within this distance from the Sun's surface. The corona is then seen to go out further and envelop the object.

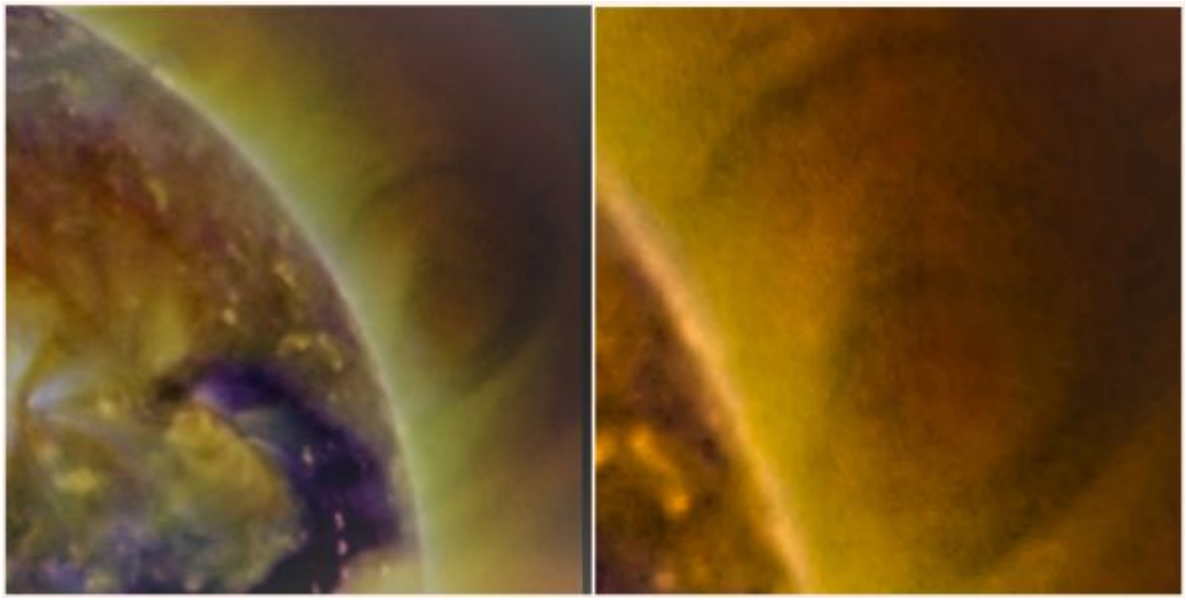


Figure 9.3. Planet X Object or Stellar Core appears in composite SDO images. This object is about one fifth of the size of the Sun or twice as large as Jupiter. Surface features looking like craters and layered material, with well-defined outlines, are clearly visible.

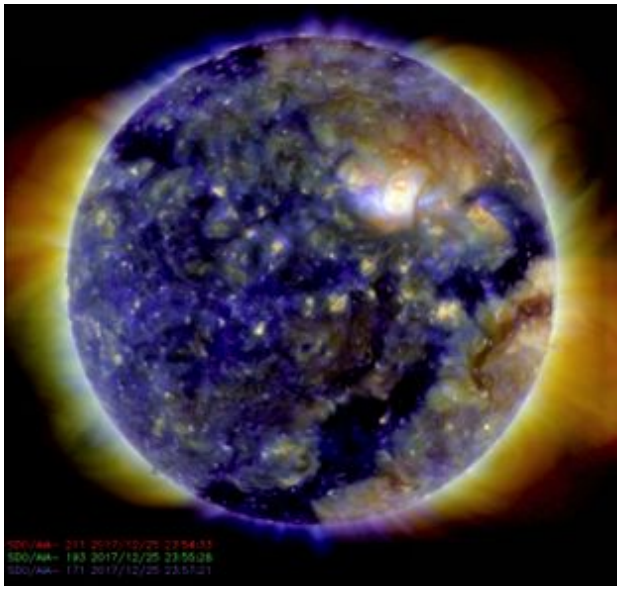


Figure 9.4. SDO composite image in which the Stellar Core observed in figure 2 appears. The Sun's corona does not appear to go any further from the surface of the Sun than one quarter to a half of the Sun's radius.

The Sun's inner corona is the Sun's outer gaseous layer, and stretches from the top of the Sun's chromosphere, to a distance, above that, of about 1.5 times the radius of the Sun, but the part that emits ultraviolet light and is thus visble in the SDO images does not seem to go out any further than 0.5 times the radius of the Sun, which corresponds to a distance 216 000 miles. Thus, the objects would have to be at about this distance from the Sun's surface and therefore very close to the Sun. This means that making a size comparisson between them, and the Sun, is an effective way of estimating their size.

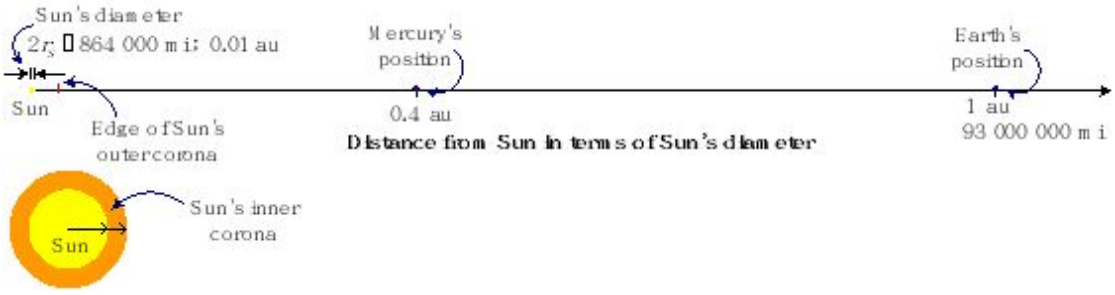


Figure 9.5. Illustration of the distance between the Sun, the edge of the Sun's outer corona, Mercury and Earth, in terms of the Sun's size. The Sun's size is tiny in comparisson with the distance between it and the Earth. The distance between the Earth and the Sun is about 100 times larger than the Sun's diameter. The distance between the Mercury and the Sun is about 40 % of the distance between the Earth and the Sun, or 0.4 au, where 1 au is the distance between the Earth and the Sun, in

astronomical units. The Sun's outer corona goes out to a distance which is 12 times the radius of the Sun, or 5.2 million miles, which is equivalent to 0.06 au and thus Mercury is well outside the Sun's corona.

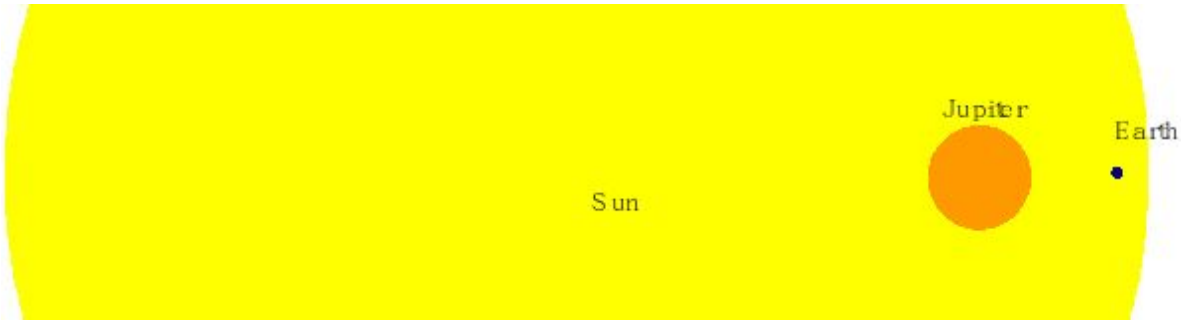


Figure 9.6. Sun, Earth and Jupiter, drawn to scale, in order to provide a size comparison.

The Earth and Mercury are not drawn to scale in figure 9.5, but Earth, Jupiter and the Sun are drawn to scale in figure 9.6. The Sun's radius is about 100 times the radius of the earth, and Jupiter is about 10 times larger than the Earth.

Since Planet X objects make plasma connections with the Sun, they have to be very close to the Sun's surface. An object at 0.5 au will be able to create a coronal hole [2], on the Sun, but it will not be able to make a visible plasma connection with the Sun as the objects observed in figures 9.1 and 9.3 have. Figure 9.7 illustrates the fact that because the distance between the Earth and the Sun is so huge, in comparison with the Sun's size, where exactly the Stellar Cores connect to the Sun, whether on the side, or slightly behind the Sun, makes no difference to the perceived size of the object, for an observer on Earth.

Figure 9.7. As a result of the huge distance between the Sun and the Earth, the size of an object in the Sun's corona does not change by any appreciable amount, whether it is positioned on the side of Sun or slightly behind the Sun. In order for an object to look twice as large, it would have to move the huge distance of 0.5 au away from the Sun. The distance between earth and the Sun is not to scale in this diagram and is only used to indicate the observer perspective.

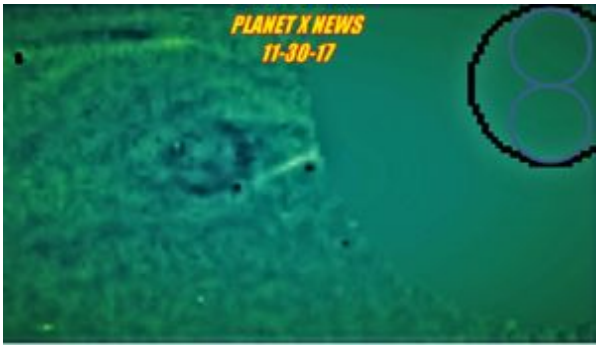


Figure 9.8. Stellar Core in a Stereo COR2 image from November 30th 2017. The object is approximately half the size of the Sun and therefore 5 times the size of Jupiter. The blue circles are the same size as the object two of these circles fit into the black circle which indicates the Sun's size.

In fact, even if the object is within the Sun's outer corona, which is the region in which CMEs can be detected by coronagraphs, it is still close enough for a size comparison with the Sun to provide a good estimate of its size. Thus, whenever Stellar Cores become visible within CMEs observed in LASCO or Stereo coronagraph images, these objects have to be in the Sun's outer corona and thus still close enough to the Sun that we can compare their size with the Sun's size, in order to arrive at an estimate of the object's size. In this way, the Stellar Core, in the Stereo COR2 image below from November 30th 2017 is about half the size of the Sun, or 5 times larger than the Jupiter and is therefore very likely to be a different object from the first two shown in figures 9.1 and 9.3.

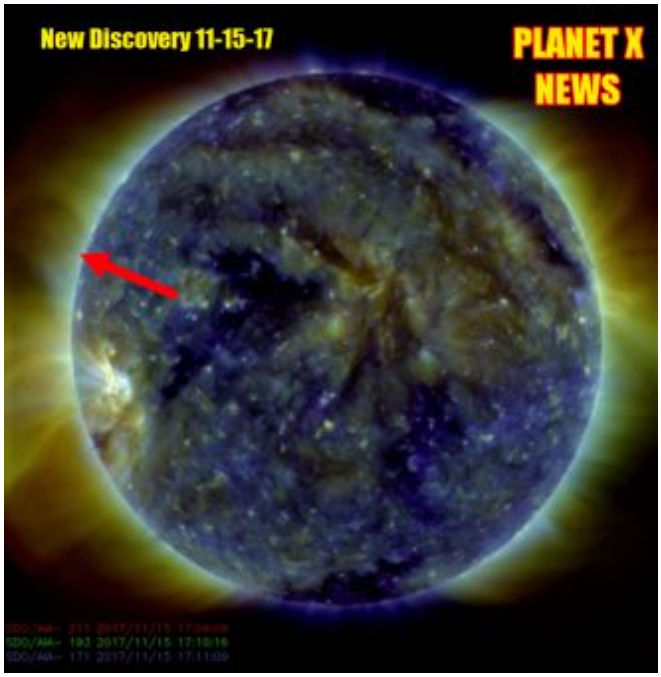


Figure 9.9. SDO composite image from November 15th 2017 showing a Stellar Core in the Sun's corona. The object is about one fifth of the size of the Sun, or about twice the size of Jupiter as the object in figure 9.3 and therefore likely to be the same object.

The Planet X objects or Stellar Cores, shown in figures 9.10 to 9.12 below, range in size from half the size of Jupiter to 3 times the size of the Sun. The different Stellar Cores are catalogued in table 9.1. Each is given a name. Figure 9.13 shows the objects drawn to scale.

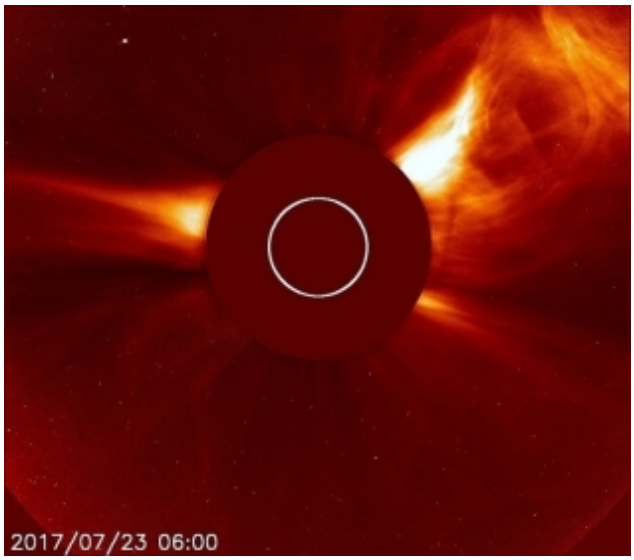


Figure 9.10. Stellar Core in a LASCO C2 image from July 23rd 2017 moving away from the Sun within a CME. It must be within the Sun's outer corona. A size comparison with the Sun reveals that it must be about the same size as the Sun.

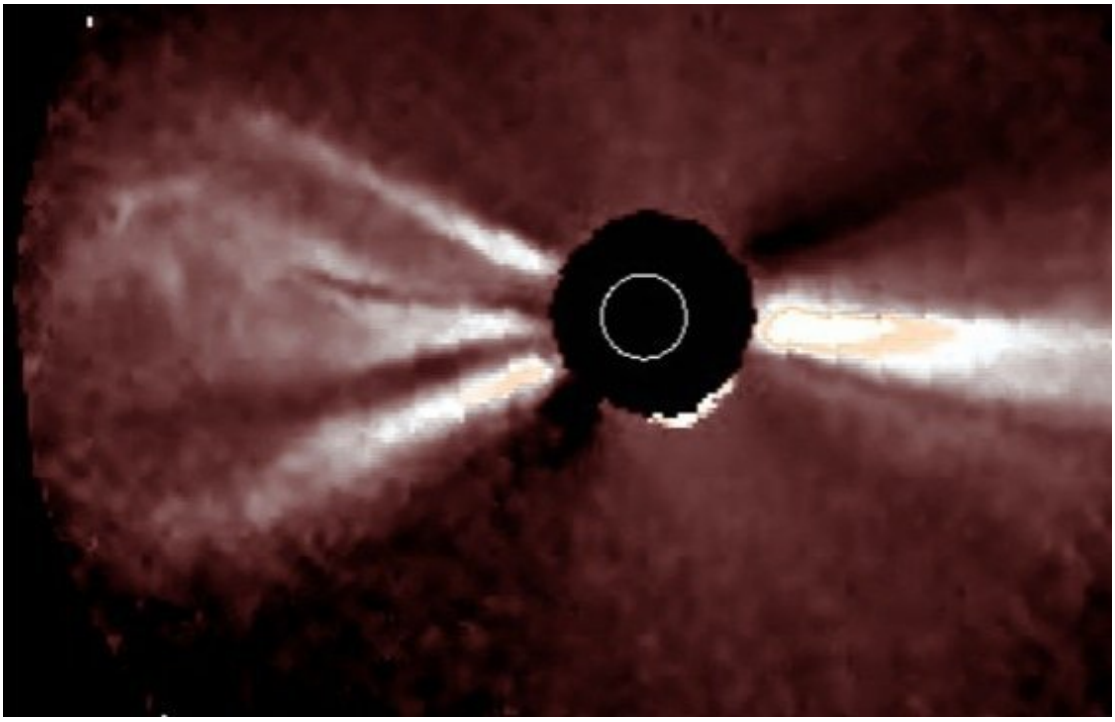


Figure 9.11. Huge Stellar Core within a CME in a Stereo COR2 image from September 13th 2017 at 7:11 (UTC). The object appears to be at least 3 times the size of the Sun.

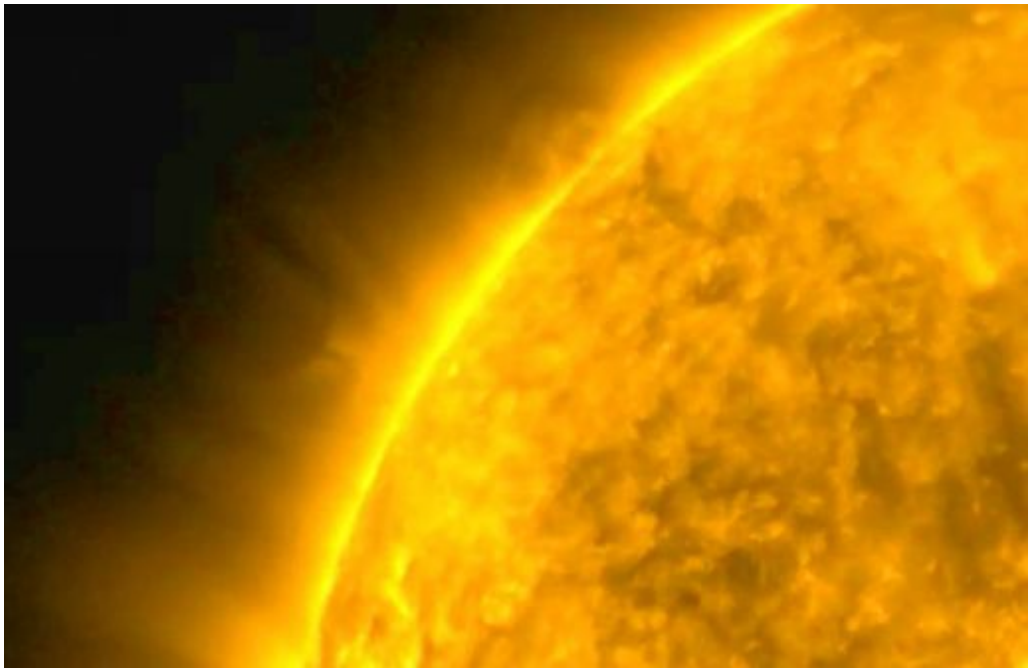


Figure 9.12: SDO image in the 171 angstrom wavelength from October 13th 2017 showing a dark Stellar Core, which appears to be about half of the size of Jupiter.

Table 9.1. Summary of different Stellar Cores seen in the various figures in the article. The Stellar Cores appearing in figures 2 and 8 are likely to be the same object.

Number	Figure in article	Date	Size in terms of Jupiter's radius (r_J)	Size in terms of the Sun's radius (r_S)	Image source	Name
1	1	20171225	0.4	0.04	SDO	SC1
2	2	20170512	3	0.33	Telescope	SCBlue
3	3	20171225	2	0.2	SDO	SC2
4	8	20171130	5	0.5	Stereo COR 2	SC3
5	9	20171115	2	0.2	SDO	SC2
6	10	20170723	10	1	LASCO C2	SC4
7	11	20170913	30	3	Stereo COR2	SC5
8	12	20171013	0.5	0.05	SDO	SC6

Two of the Stellar Cores observed in the different images shown appear to be the same size and seem to also be similar in appearance and are therefore likely to be the same object but the rest of the Stellar Cores have very different sizes and must therefore be different objects. There must therefore be at least 7 large Stellar Cores going into the Sun's corona and drawing plasma and energy from the Sun.

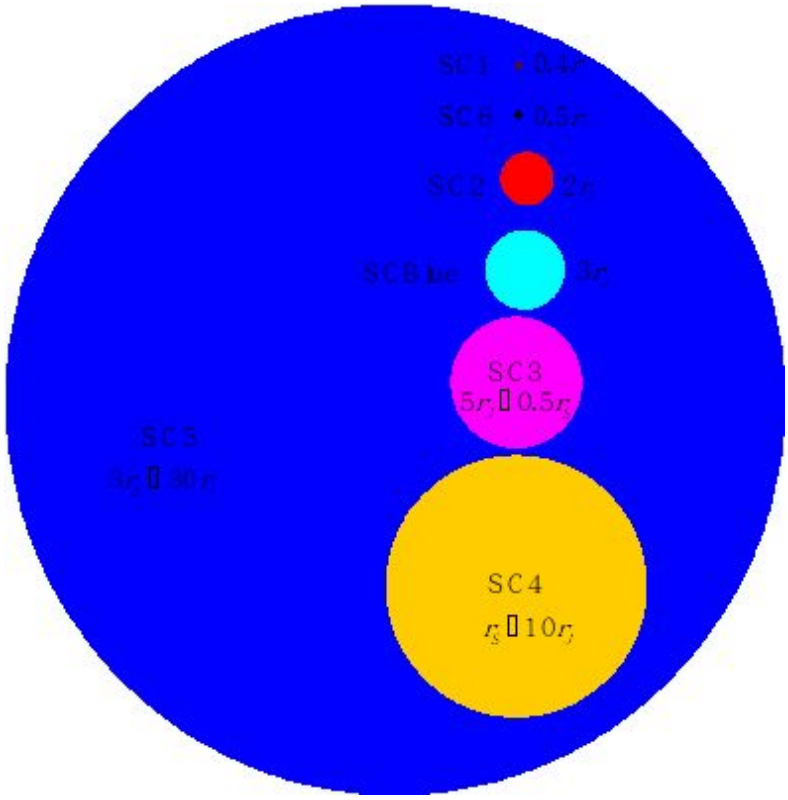


Figure 9.13. Size comparison of different Stellar Cores appearing in figures 9.1 to 9.11.

In conclusion, Planet X Objects or Stellar Cores of different sizes ranging from 0.4 times the size of Jupiter to 3 times the size of the Sun have been observed in the Sun's corona. The objects' different sizes suggest that at least 7 large Stellar Cores have become a part of our Solar System which is as a result now a multiple star system. In addition, stripes and surface features on the surface of the objects observed in SDO images on December 25th 2017 provide irrefutable evidence of the presence of these objects which are in the process of destroying our Sun.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2017). Article 100: Planet X Objects: the rejuvenation process.

[2] Albers, C. (2017). Article 5: Brown Dwarf Stars and Coronal Holes.

Chapter 10

Article 178: Stellar Core near Earth

Stellar Cores operate like super ions (see Article 176: Stars turn into Gas Giants) [1], when they enter the Solar System, as they are severely depleted in electrons, and also have a low charge separation, or driving, potential. This means that they are likely not to be able to emit visible light or produce a stellar wind, as a result. They first draw a current of electrons, from the Sun, and eventually also draw ions and even neutrally charged atoms, as these contain protons, with a higher charge separation potential than the protons, in its core. This allows the Stellar Core to rejuvenate, and eventually be able to emit visible light, and produce a stellar wind. However, during this process, the Stellar Core is often ejected either, through the Sun's solar wind production mechanism, or through provoking the Sun, into having a CME event (see Article 177: How are Stellar Cores ejected with coronal mass ejections?) [2]. It is then possible that one of these objects, still in the process of rejuvenation, would come close to earth.

Figure 10.1. A star, as it ages, and moves toward becoming a Gas Giant, may go through a stage, when it has a cloud of positive ions, surrounding the central star. It will most likely not be emitting visible light, unless it enters another star system, such as ours. This is because the emission of

visible light, most likely, requires a large separation potential, such as the Sun has. The star will therefore be a Brown Dwarf or a Stellar Core.

Now, the earth seems to contain matter, with high charge separation potential, since it is an active planet with a hot interior; the outer core is as hot as the Sun's surface. This may be as a result of matter creation occurring in the earth's outer core. There is evidence that the Earth is expanding, which is also evidence to the fact that matter creation, which occurs when photons are split into its constituent particles, is most likely happening in the earth's interior (see Article 135: Space and the expanding Earth) [3]. It thus seems that the earth is operating somewhat like a star, on the inside. However, it is not emitting light from its outer surface, or atmosphere, and is thus classified as a planet.

A Stellar Core that has already withdrawn electrons, from the Sun, and then comes close to earth will be in need of protons, with a higher charge separation potential, than the ones in its core, and will thus withdraw positive ions, and neutral matter, from the Earth. It will most likely still be in need of electrons and so may withdraw some from the earth's outer negative layer. In an effort to balance its charge separation potential, it will withdraw atmospheric molecules, ocean water, and even rocks, from the surface and below the surface, thus creating sink holes, shallow earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and unnatural tidal events. This may result in a loss of our atmosphere which would, in turn, result in cloud formation occurring at lower altitudes. If the star is pulling on the ocean, it will result in strange tidal events, such as water levels decreasing, or increasing, in different parts of the world.

The fact that the earth's magnetic poles have shifted has led me to suggest that the earth has captured a new moon (see Article 167: Magnetic Pole Shift and Crustal Displacements) [4]. This second moon would then also cause tidal events, such as the disappearance of ocean water, from the coast in Brazil and Uruguay as occurred in 2017 (see Article 23: reasons why the Ocean receded in Brazil) [5]. However, the time, during which beaches stay without water, is longer than the time difference, between normal high and low tide, which is caused by the earth's original moon. This would therefore require this new moon, to move slower than the original moon, and therefore be in an orbit, which is further out than the original moon. However, the differences in sea level, due to its effect, seem to be much more pronounced, which suggests that either, it is much

more massive than the original moon, or its effect is due to another force, stronger than gravity.

Figure 10.2. Rocks cover a road near Clare, in Ireland after a recent storm at the beginning of March 2018 [6]. These rocks come from the ocean and gravity would have to be cancelled in order for these to float in water and be carried uphill to this road. This is evidence that a Stellar Core was in the sky and drawing a current of particles containing protons.

Now, there is evidence that during the last storm to hit Ireland, rocks from the ocean came ashore, and covered a road near the beach. These rocks are from the ocean, as they are rounded, and therefore eroded by the ocean. It is impossible for water, which is much less dense than rocks, to push rocks uphill. In order for such an event to occur, gravity has to be suspended. Water flows over objects that are too dense to float; water cannot get underneath such objects and lift them up. It is impossible for rocks to float in water. It is thus impossible for rocks to land on land, after a storm, unless a force stronger than the planet's gravitational attraction lifted them up.

This suggests that a Stellar Core is near earth, and it exerted a force, on matter, in the Earth. This force was stronger than the gravitational attraction of the planet. Thus, this force, overcame gravity, and withdrew matter, from the earth, causing rocks to be lifted up and suspended in water. Stellar Cores are able to make these withdrawals, from the Sun, and will therefore be able to do the same from earth. These events would make it seem like gravity was cancelled, and thus rocks will be suspended

in water, or in the atmosphere, and thus give rise to a phenomenon such as has occurred in Ireland, recently.

It is therefore likely that the earth's new, and second, moon is actually a Stellar Core. It, most likely, is in an elliptical orbit, and it came closer to the earth recently, i.e. it went through its perihelion position, causing the strange rock lifting event, in Ireland, as it passed overhead. It is likely that it drew a current of positive ions as it passed. It should therefore be possible to measure a current of positive ions, moving up, from the surface of the earth, when this object is in the sky overhead.

The object will most likely also affect the ionosphere, which drives earth's weather patterns, and we have thus the reason for not only the recent storms, but also for the fact that the earth's weather patterns are getting stranger. The object is likely to emits radiation and light and may also be in an inclined orbit and may thus illuminate the earth's poles, and affect the ionosphere over the poles thus causing unnatural heating in those regions of the earth.

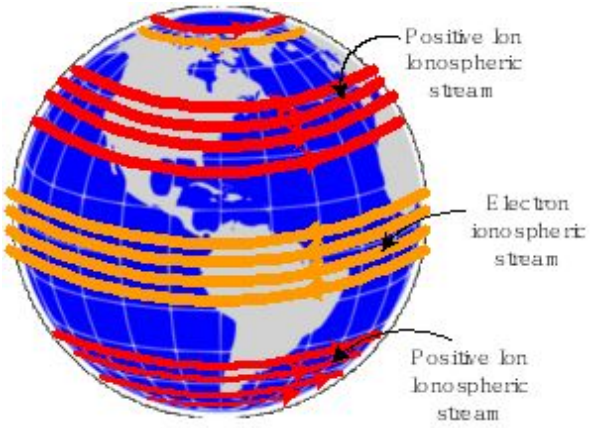


Figure 10.3. Particles from the Solar Wind interact with Earth's permanent magnetic field, so that a stream of electrons flow westerly, along the equator, and streams of positive ions flow easterly, at lower and higher latitudes. These currents influence the earth's major air currents, the jet streams, in the atmosphere below the ionosphere. These ionospheric currents produce a non-permanent portion of the earth's magnetic field and will be aligned with the earth's permanent magnetic field. The Stellar Core would interact with the earth, electrically, and thus affect these currents, and thus affect and change the planet's weather. This interaction

would cause heating of the atmosphere, particularly over the poles, as this is where the particle currents are the most intense. Increased ionization of

the ionosphere would result which would induce currents in its interior and thus also heat the planet from inside.

Ionospheric currents are the most intense around the magnetic poles of a planet, so it is to be expected that the earth's ionosphere would be deeply affected over the poles.

Figure 10.4. 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.

Now, an object has been observed from the earth's surface, which seems to have the appearance expected of a Stellar Core, in the process of rejuvenating. The object looks red and seems to be surrounded by a diffuse cloud, which would most likely be a cloud of ions, left over from the old star's nebular ion cloud. The red color is most likely due to red light photons, being emitted, as an electron current comes in, and electrons are captured by ions, resulting in the emission of photons.

The fact that tidal events and the severity of storm systems, as well as the warming of earth's poles is increasing, suggests that this object's effect on the earth is increasing. This may be because its orbit is decreasing, and thus, its perihelion, or closest, orbital position, to earth, is decreasing. In other words, the object seems to be spiraling towards the earth, and thus, its effect, on the earth, is increasing.

In conclusion, the earth seems to have acquired a second moon. The object appears to be a Stellar Core. The object is drawing a current of positive ions from the earth, which results in the earth's gravitational force being cancelled, when the object is overhead, so that strange things, like rocks floating on water occurs. In addition, the object is causing severe weather, a changed and shifting global climate, warming of the poles, crustal displacements and thus shifting of the magnetic poles, sink holes, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, also resulting in warming oceans. Since the object also seems to be spiraling toward the earth, these effects are likely to keep increasing.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 176: Stars turn into Gas Giants.

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 117: How are Stellar Cores ejected with coronal mass ejections?.

[3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 135: Space and the expanding Earth.

[4] Albers, C. (2018). Article 167: Magnetic Pole Shift and Crustal Displacements.

[5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 23: reasons why the Ocean receded in Brazil.

[6] http://clarechampion.ie/photo-gallery-flood-and-storm-damage-in-west-and-north-clare/

Chapter 11

Article 179: Stellar Core near earth: orbit and magnetic effects

The fact that the earth's magnetic poles are shifting, in one particular direction, has led me to suggest that this is caused by repeated crustal displacements, in one direction, and therefore, the object responsible has to be in orbit around the earth. This would mean that the earth has captured a second moon. However, strange events such as the fact that rocks from the ocean have been found on a road above the beach suggests that this is not a normal moon (see Article 178: Stellar Core near earth: what will it do?) [1].

Figure 11.1. Rocks cover a road near Clare, in Ireland after a recent storm at the beginning of March 2018 [6]. These rocks come from the ocean and gravity would have to be cancelled in order for these to float in water and be carried uphill to this road. This is evidence that a Stellar Core was in the sky and drawing a current of particles containing protons.

Figure 11.2. Perfectly round sinkholes have been appearing in many different parts of the world.

Other events such as the severe heating at the North Pole, during the winter, and severe and very frequent storms, as well as, the appearance of sinkholes, worldwide, is an indication that this moon is not a rocky object like our moon. The object the Earth has captured seems to be supercharged and affecting the Earth in an unprecedented way. Since we know that the Sun has been invaded by Stellar Cores, the most likely culprit is therefore a Stellar Core, which seems to be in orbit around the Earth.

Now, I noticed that the earth seemed to have a dark shape next to it in March of 2017. Several Stereo images appear below where a dark and often circular shape can be seen close to earth. This seems to therefore be the object that was by then in orbit around the earth. The fact that it appears to be so much larger than Earth is an indication that it is much larger than the Earth.

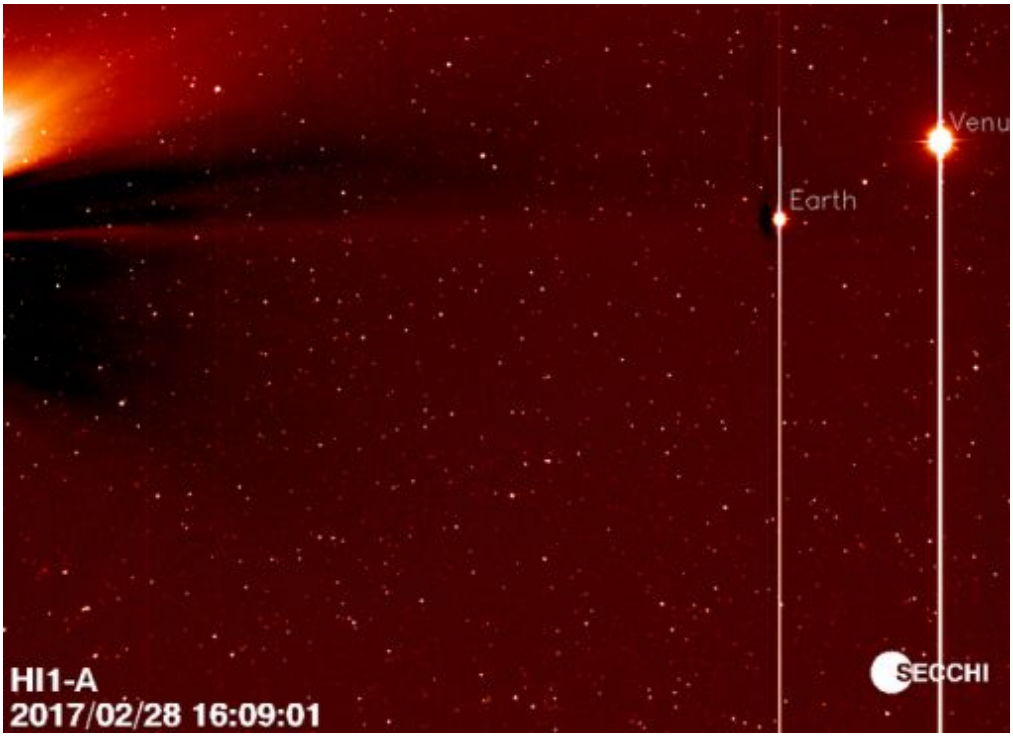


Figure 11.3. Hi1-A image from February 28th 2017 at 16:09 (UTC) showing a dark area, to the left of Earth.

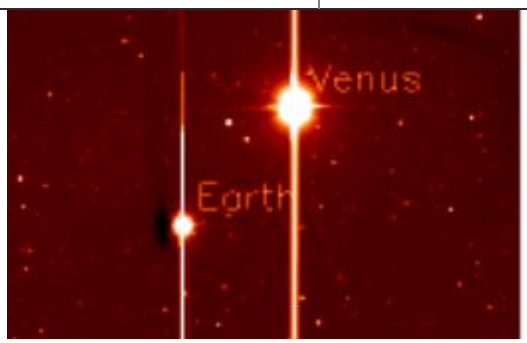


Figure 11.4. Close-up view, of Earth from the Hi1-A image, from March 7th 2017, at 2:49. A dark shadow, to the left of Earth, indicates that there is an object there.

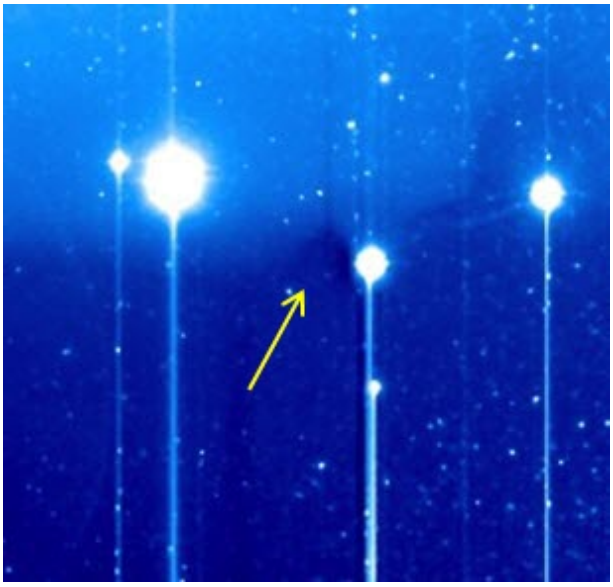


Figure 11.5. Hi1-A image from March 25th 2017, at 4:09. The yellow arrow indicates the round dark shape to the left of Earth. The object did not move in relation to Earth since it was first observed in that position at the end of February 2017 and is therefore likely to be orbiting Earth. On the right is a close up of the object.

And now we have images, from the surface of the earth, showing that this object is indeed here, and is remaining close to the Earth. Since the number of Stellar Cores arriving at the Sun seems to be astoundingly huge, it is likely that all the planets in the Solar System, especially the gas giants which are actually stars, have captured a few. The earth may also have captured more than one.

Figure 11.6. Stellar Core often appearing in the skies above Europe and seen in webcams and reported by Jeff P. The straight lines are likely to be plasma, or currents, indicating that the object is drawing charged particles, from the Earth's magnetosphere, most likely, initially, from its van Allen Belts.

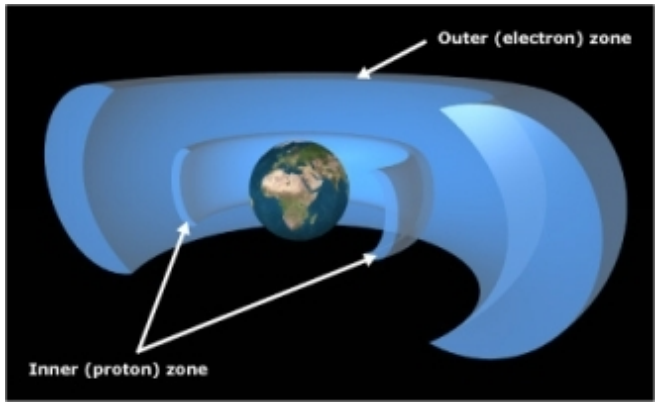


Figure 11.7. E arth's van Allen Belts, the inner ring is of positive ions, mainly protons and the outer is of electrons and forms Earth's outer negative layer. The structure is the same as seen everywhere in the universe where all isolated objects from protons to stars have a negative outer layer. This has led me to suggest that there is a charge seperation interaction, which opposes the electrostatic interaction which would causes protons and elctrons to attract and combine into a neutron.

Stellar Cores have been seen connecting to the Sun and drawing particles, from it as can be seen in the image below. Their orbit seems to be erratic, as they seem to be able to hover, over one position, with respect to the Sun's surface. Then disconnect and move further away, possibly then orbiting the Sun, but at a further distance from it.

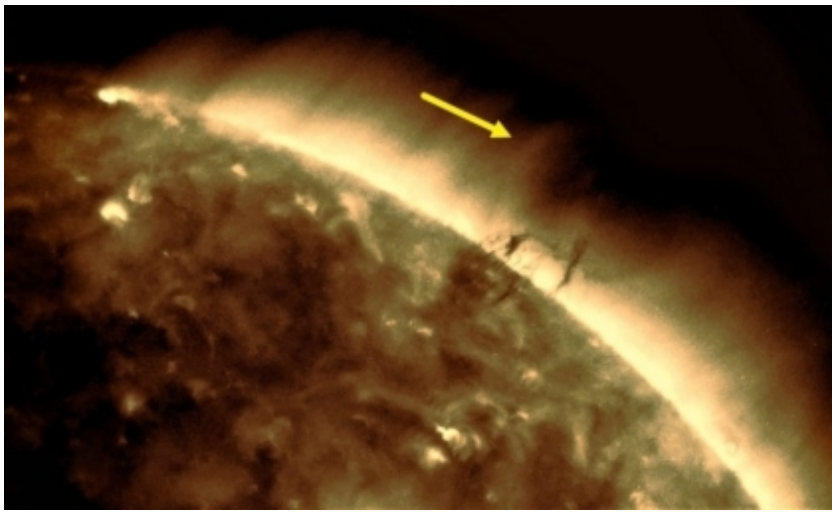


Figure 11.8. SDO image in the 193 angstroms wavelength: a Stellar Core, in the Sun's corona, making an electrical connection with the Sun. The Stellar Core is still dark and thus likely to be a new arrival. Two connections can be seen, one may be an electron current, and the other may be a positive ion current, from deeper within the Sun. Note: Protons are positively charged and electrons negatively charged. Protons are in

the nucleus of an atom and electrons are outside the nucleus. An ion is an atom that has lost or gained electrons and is thus charged, but in this context they always lose electrons, and thus have extra protons and are positively charged.

Figure 11.9. A bright object with a tail appears in the sky, above Ecuador, and was reported by MrMBB333, on March 3rd 2018. Unless there is more than one Stellar Core of this size now orbiting the Earth, this is likely to be the same object and Earth's new moon. The large tail indicates that the object is drawing a negative electron current, and an ion current, from the Earth, in the same way that comets draw this current, in the solar capacitor, and thus develop a tail and a coma (see Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets) [2]. The tail and coma occurs as a result of ions capturing electrons and giving off photons, or light as a result.

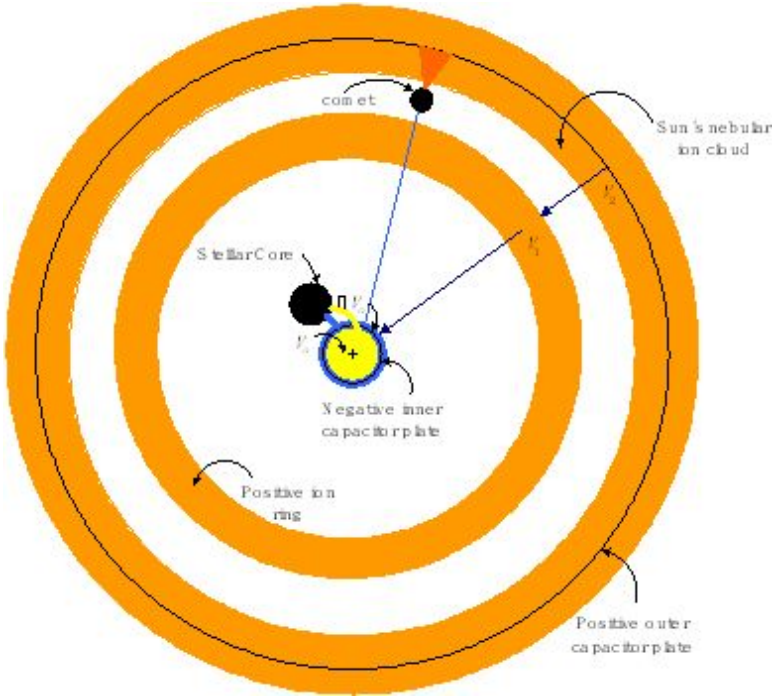


Figure 11.10. Stellar Cores like comets draw a negative electron current and a positive ion current from the solar capacitor but because they seem to have a larger initial potential than comets they seem to draw this current directly from the center of this capacitor, i.e. from the Sun itself (see Article 176: Stars turn into Gas Giants). [3] They draw a current because they have a lower electric potential than the Sun.

The Stellar Core, in orbit around the earth, is likely therefore to be drawing a current from the earth, in a similar manner to the way these objects draw a current from the Sun. It is drawing a negative current from the earth's outer layer, of electrons, and protons, from lower down. After a while of drawing current, it is repelled and moves away. So its orbit will be erratic like the orbits of the Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona.

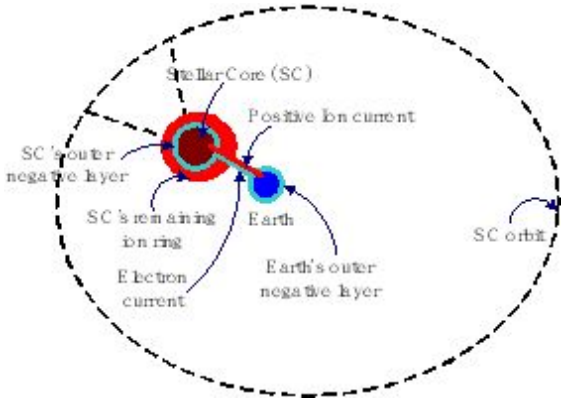


Figure 11.11. Illustration of the erratic orbit that a Stellar Core, orbiting the earth, may have.

Thus, a Stellar Core, which is now in orbit around the earth, and thus locked in an electric attraction to it, will draw a current of electrons and protons from the earth. Eventually the protons it is gathering are repelled by the earth's layer of electrons and it moves away from its hovering position. This is due to the charge separation interaction which acts in the opposite way to the electrostatic interaction and causes protons and electrons to repel (see Article 174: Where does the strong force come from?) [4]. They will also be able to emit more light as the electrons and protons it is gathering interact through the electrostatic interaction. The two interactions are always playing against each other. It will thus produce a coma and a tail like comets do. They are not as bright as the Sun, so their illumination is likely not to be seen unless the Sun is not illuminating a particular area of the earth's atmosphere at the same time. This means that this object's, or possibly other objects', if more than one

has been captured by the Earth, illumination is only apparent at sunrise, at sunset, and during the night.

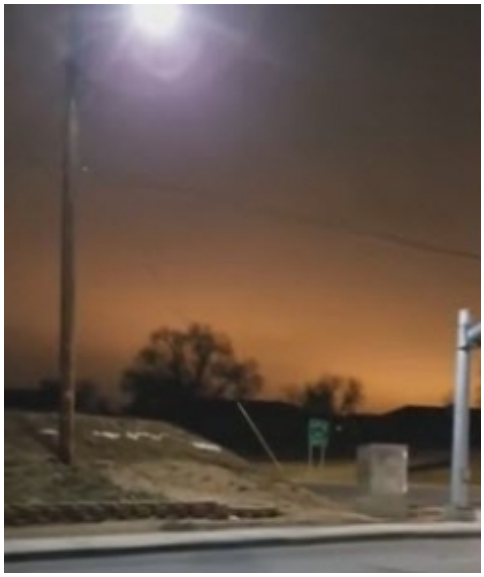


Figure 11.12. The illumination seen in the night sky over Utah at 12:55 am as reported by Secureteam10 in a Youtube video on March 7th 2018.

By drawing an electron current, and an ion or positive, current, Stellar Cores, discharge the Sun, thus, they lower the electric potential across it, and thus, lower the Sun's driving potential. Since this potential is what allows the Sun to emit light, produce the Solar Wind and also CMEs, the Sun's ability to emit light decreases, as does its ability to produce a solar wind, and have solar flares, and CME events. In other words, Stellar Cores weaken the Sun (see Article 118: Solar activity declining independent of the solar cycle: is the Sun dying?) [5]

In the same way, these objects will also discharge the earth, and thus lower the electric potential difference, between the Earth's core, and its outer negative layer. This will, in turn, decrease the Earth's magnetic field, since its outer components are as a result of currents of charged particles in the earth's outer layers. At the same time this will weaken the earth's ability to deflect the Solar Wind and CMEs, coming from the Sun. The solar wind is mainly protons, which feed the Sun's capacitor rings and these protons will be repelled by the earth's outer layer of electrons, which thus produce a shield against the Solar Wind and CMEs. (see Article 175: How is the Solar Wind produced?)[6]

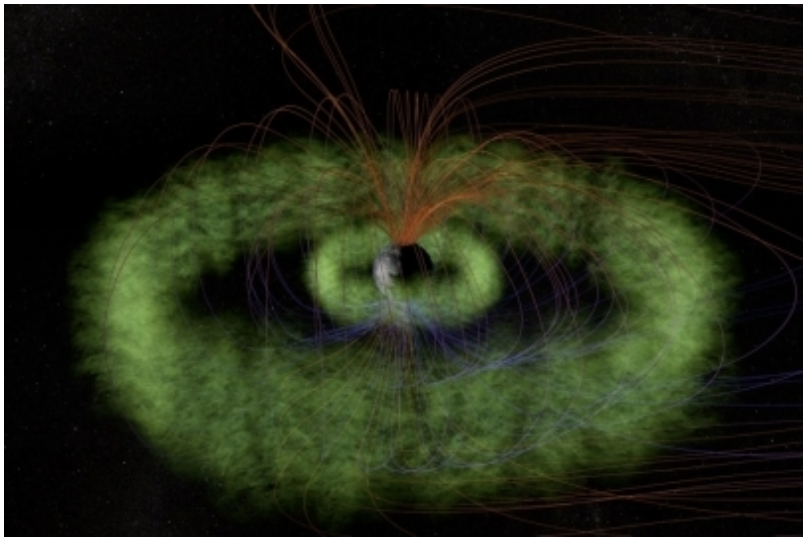


Figure 11.13. When the Earth's reservoir of charged particles from earth's van Allen Belts decreases, its magnetic field will decrease as well. Since outer electrons are a shield for positive ions and protons, earth's shielding against the solar wind decreases in effectiveness.

Thus, by discharging the Earth, the Stellar Core in orbit around the Earth is decreasing the earth's ability to deflect charged particles, and it thus becomes more vulnerable to solar flares, and CMEs, from the Sun.

In conclusion, the Stellar Core, in orbit around the earth, will most likely have an erratic orbit, around earth, similar to that of the Stellar Cores, captured by the Sun. These objects are often observed in the Sun's corona, and may hover in the same position, with respect to the Sun's surface, for many hours. Thus a Stellar Core, in orbit around the earth, is likely to do the same with respect to earth, and thus, stay over the same position, with respect to the surface of the earth, for hours. Just like the Stellar Cores captured by the Sun, which are discharging it, and weakening it, the Stellar Core, or Cores, captured by the Earth, will be discharging the Earth, and thus weakening the Earth's magnetic field, as well as decreasing its ability to withstand solar flares, and CMEs, from the Sun.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 178: Stellar Core near earth: what will it do?

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets.

[3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 176: Stars turn into Gas Giants.

[4] Albers, C. (2018). Article 118: Solar activity declining independent of the solar cycle: is the Sun dying?

[5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 174: Where does the strong force come from?

[6] Albers, C. (2018). Article 175: How is the Solar Wind produced?

Chapter 12

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 to 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.

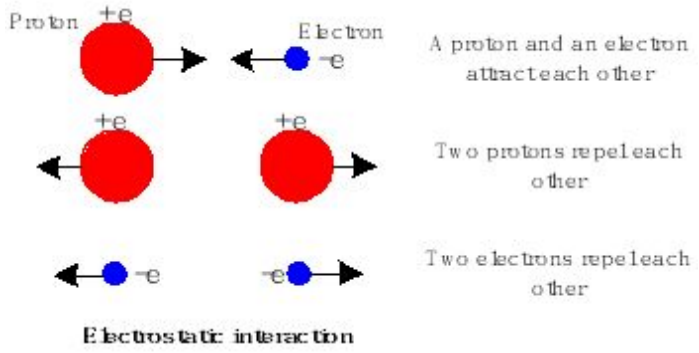


Figure 12.1. The electrostatic interaction between protons and electrons.

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 distance from the particles increases, and this is represented by 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.

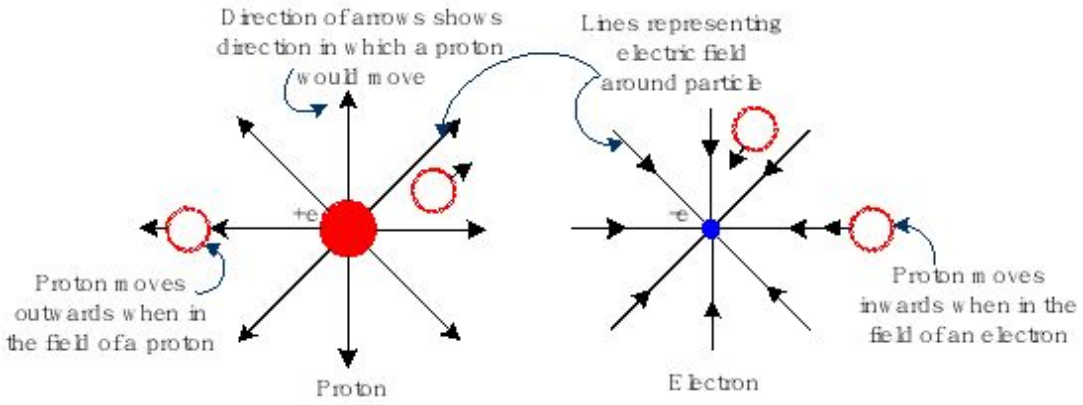


Figure 12.2. The strength of the electrostatic interaction can be determined from the charge assigned to each particle. The proton and the electron have the same quantity of charge but of opposite sign. The electric field represents the effect the particle has on space around it, it is represented by 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. Potential difference between the two lines is therefore: $+V_o-(-V_o)=2V_o$.

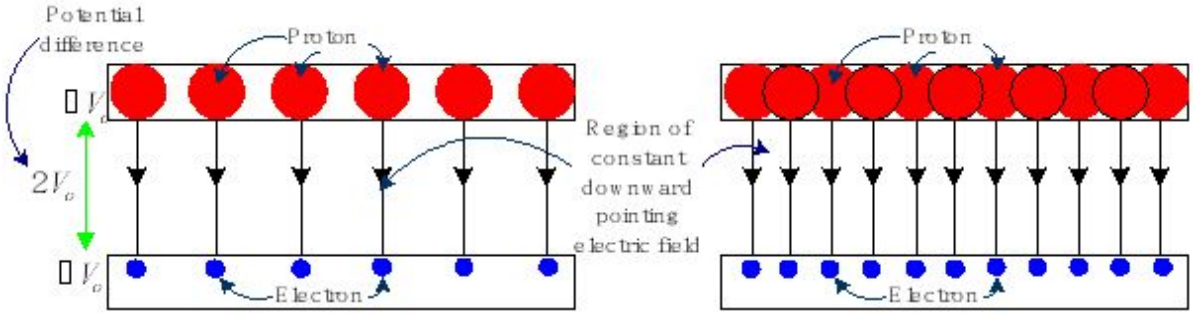


Figure 12.3. The region between a line of protons and a line of electrons will have a constant electric field, in other words the electrostatic interaction is constant in this region. The field is constant but stronger when the concentration of protons and electrons along the two opposite lines increases. 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.

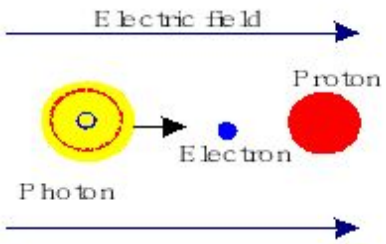


Figure 12.5. A photon moving through a region of electric field splits into its constituent particles.

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: $E_{ph} = E_o, 2E_o, 3E_o, \ldots,$. 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 would 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:

$$F_{ir} \mu E_{ph1} E_{ph2} \qquad (1)$$

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.

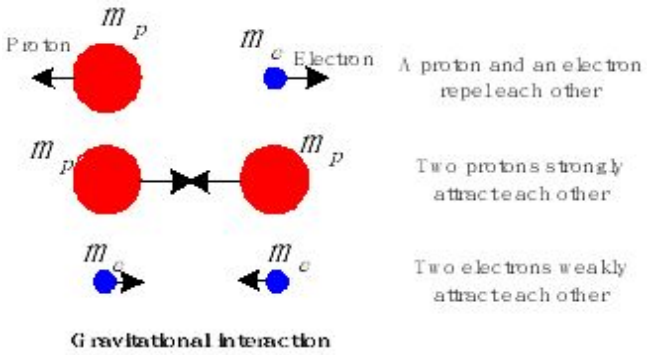


Figure 12.6. The Gravitational Interaction between protons and electrons: The interaction is the strongest between protons, weaker between protons and electrons and much weaker between electrons. Both the gravitational interactions between protons and protons, and protons and electrons, is

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_p^2. If the interaction was between a proton and electron, then it would be proportional to the mass of a proton times the mass of an electron, or: $m_p m_e$, 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,

$$F_G \mu m_1 m_2 E_{ph1} E_{ph2} \qquad (2)$$

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,

$$V_G \mu m E_{ph} \qquad (3)$$

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

$$F_G \mu V_{G1} V_{G2} \qquad (4)$$

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.

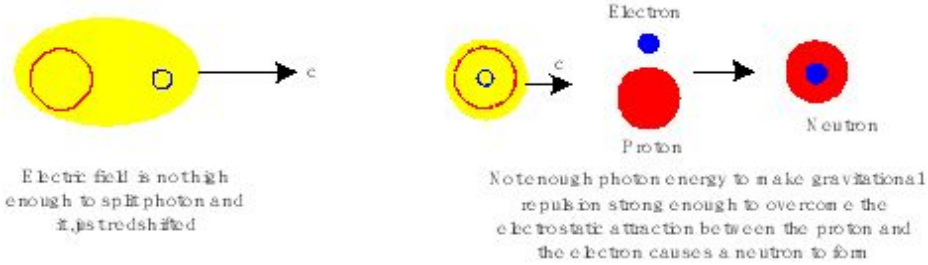


Figure 12.7. Photons lose energy or become red shifted, when moving through an electric field that does not provide enough electric potential difference to split the particles. If there is a strong enough electric field, but the photon did not have enough energy to transfer to the proton and electron, to overcome the electrostatic attraction between the two particles, then the proton and the electron will combine to form a neutron.

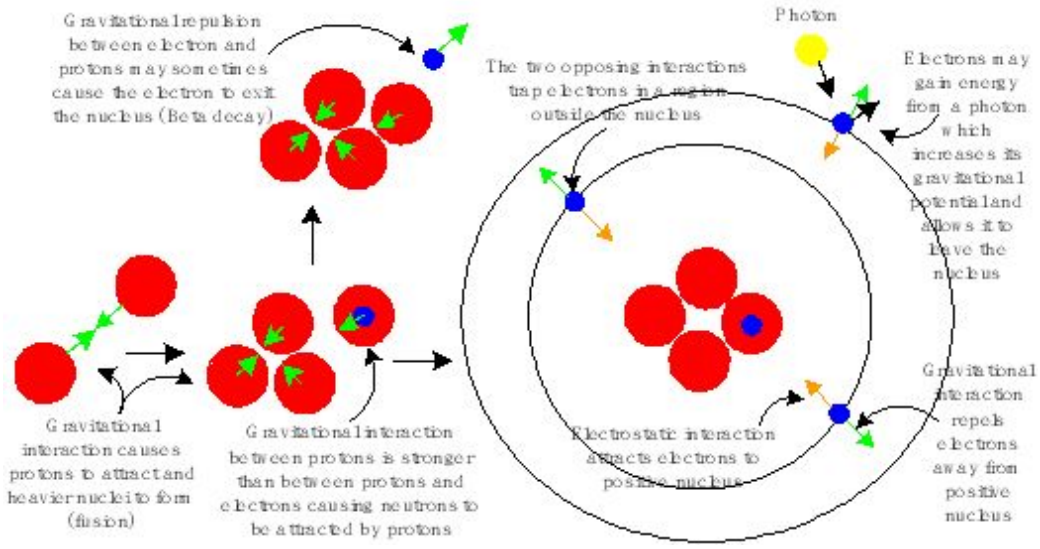


Figure 12.8. The gravitational interaction leads to fusion, the formation of heavy nuclei, the formation of atoms, with electrons trapped in a region around the nucleus. The photon can transfer its energy to a particle and is thus a carrier of gravitational energy. If a photon transfers its energy to 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 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 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.

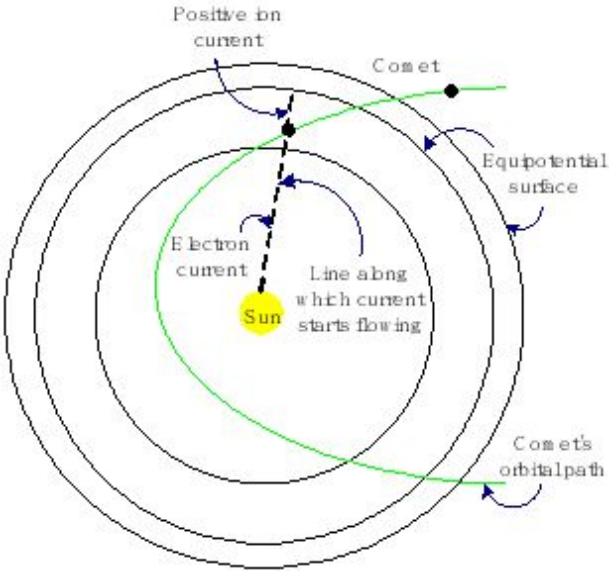


Figure 12.9. The gravitational potential density of an object decreases as we move away from the center of the object. So the outermost ring in the solar capacitor is the region with the least gravitational potential density. This is why the lightest nuclei are found in it.

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.

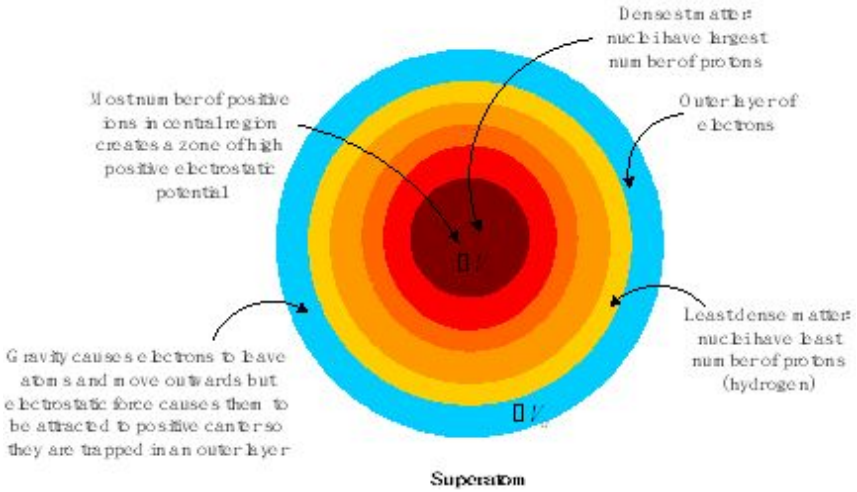


Figure 12.10. Heavier nuclei which are denser in protons form a dense interior of a celestial body, less dense nuclei form increasingly less dense layers around the central core. Hydrogen is the least dense nucleus, as it has the least number of protons of any nucleus, and will be in the outermost positive 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 super-atoms.

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 between protons. Nevertheless, the repulsion between protons and protons, and electrons and electrons, cancels 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.

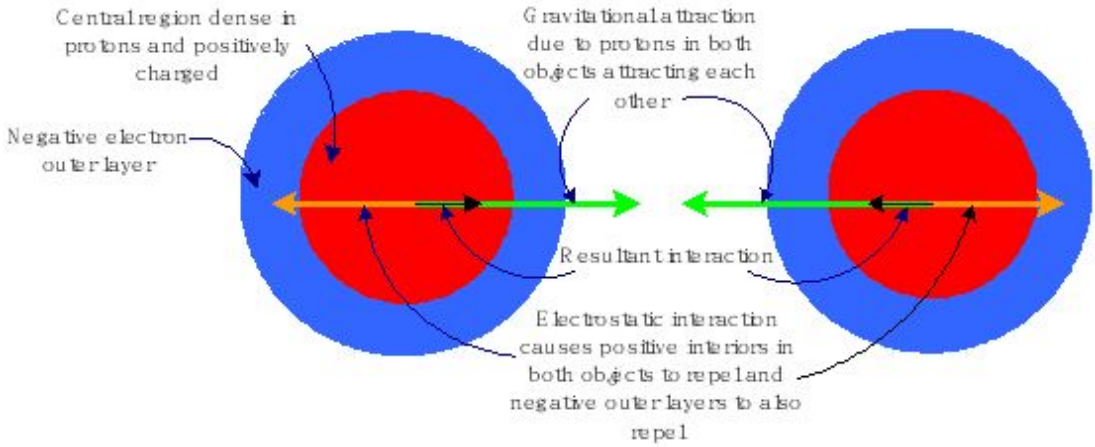


Figure 12.11. Two celestial bodies attract each other. Electrostatic repulsion between the two interiors and between the two outer layers cancels some of the gravitational attraction between protons in the two interiors. The resultant interaction is thus attractive but much weaker than the strong force 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 represent the resultant gravitational interaction with the proton electron repulsion subtracted.

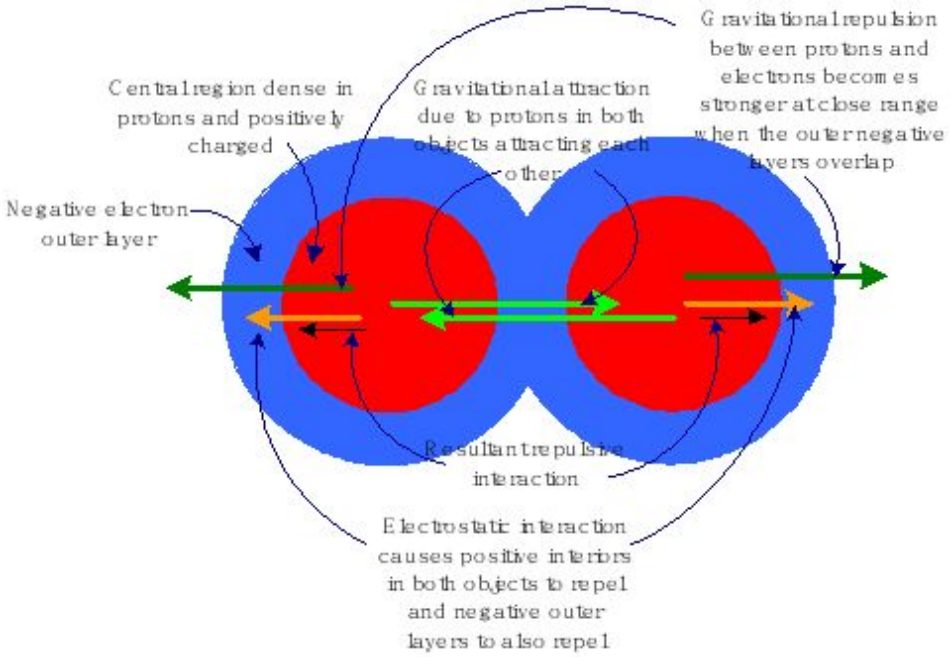


Figure 12.12. When two celestial bodies closely approach each other, the gravitational repulsive force, between protons and electrons, increases in strength. The gravitational repulsion between the interiors to the outer layers of the other object, together with the electrostatic repulsion between interiors and outer layers, overwhelms the gravitational attraction of the two interiors, and the two celestial objects tend to move away from each other.

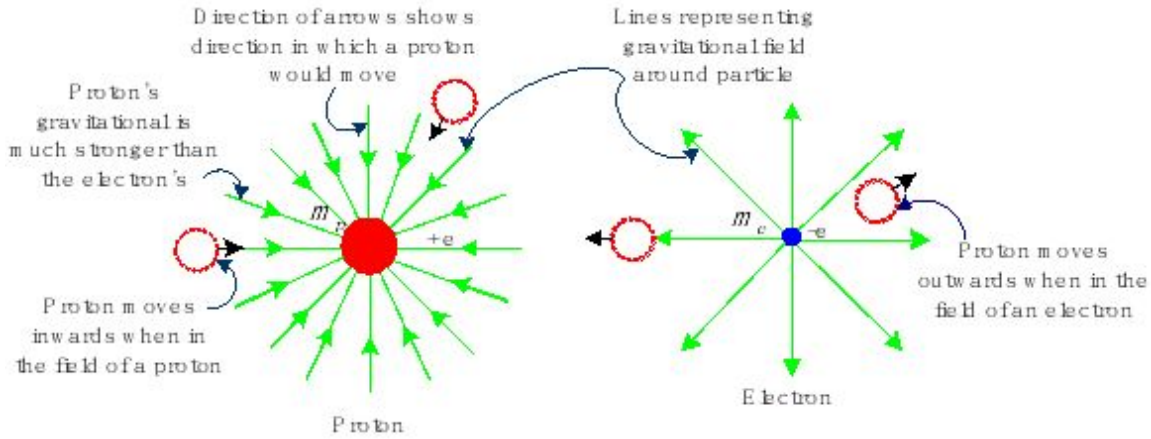


Figure 12.13. The green arrows represent the gravitational field around each particle. The gravitational field is defined according to the direction that a proton would tend to move in, when in the field of the proton and the electron.

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.

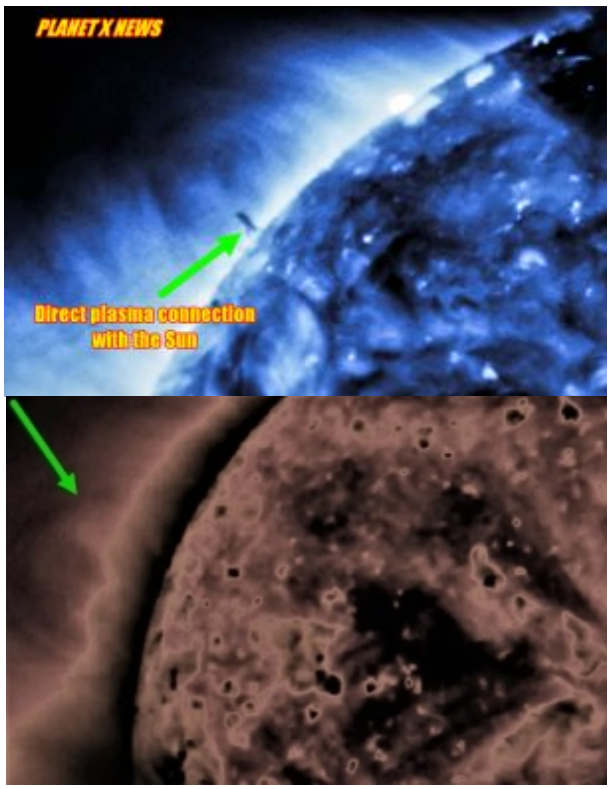
In conclusion, the gravitational interaction is a charge separation interaction, which causes positively and negatively charged particles to exist in separate layers. The interaction becomes the strong force in the nucleus, and causes all objects to have proton dense interiors, which attract each other. The photon is the carrier of both the particles that make up 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 13

Article 183: Stellar Cores absorb photons

In the late 1970s, and early 1980s, Dr. Robert Harrington went in search of what he called Planet X. It is likely that he found it, as he ended up dying under extremely suspicious circumstances, which suggests that he

was killed in order to keep what he found a secret. It is also likely that what he found was at least one of the objects, which I usually refer to as Stellar Cores, and that I have now been observing in the Sun's corona for many months [1]. Some of these objects must have been in the Solar System already, as there is evidence that they started coming in about 160 years ago, or from about 1850. This is about the time that noctilucent clouds appeared, for the first time, and also about the time that earth's magnetic field started weakening [2].



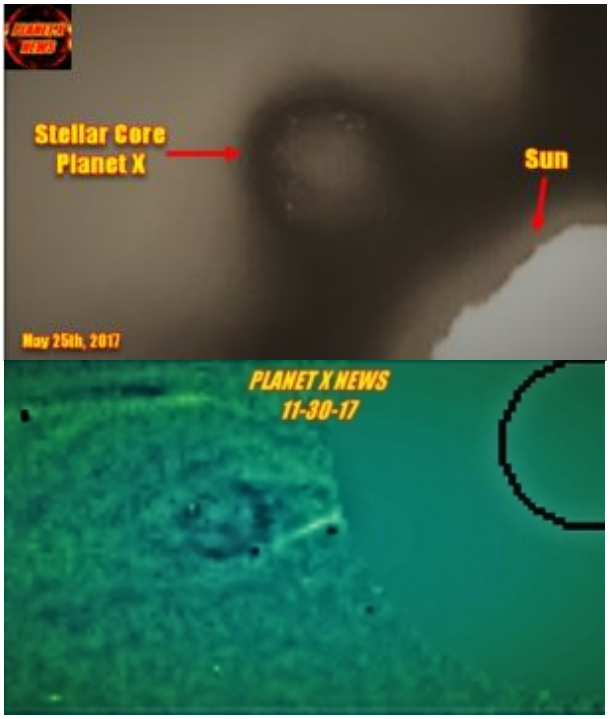


Figure 13.1. Stellar Cores near the Sun: The top two images are ultraviolet SDO images from November 2017. The bottom left image was taken through a telescope by Scott C'one. The bottom right image comes from CACTus.

Since it has become obvious to me that these objects have not just been captured by the Sun but also by the earth [3, 4], it seems likely that one of these objects was captured by the earth at about this time, i.e. 160 years ago. The object was not visible initially, but it must have started affecting the earth's ionosphere causing the appearance of noctilucent clouds and it also, most likely, started drawing particles from the earth's van Allen Belts, thus reducing earth's magnetic field, since most of this field is generated from currents of charged particles, coming from the Solar Wind. These currents are aligned to the Earth's permanent magnetic field, in the earth's core, and outer mantle and crust [5].

Figure 13.2. A Stellar Core appears within a CME from the Sun, in a Stereo A COR2 image.

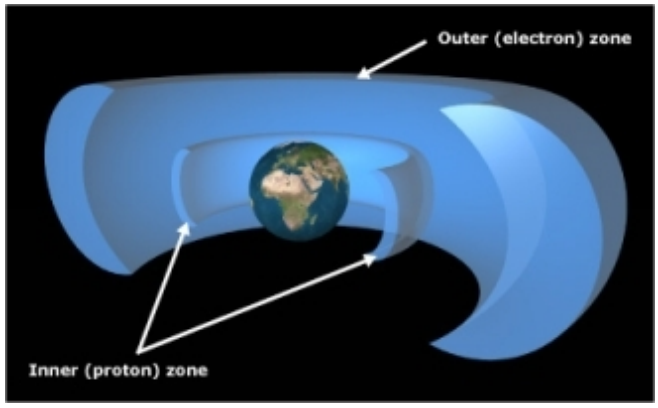


Figure 13.3. A Stellar Core captured by Earth would most likely start by drawing particles from the Earth's van Allen Belts. They would draw a current of electrons and a current of protons just like the Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona draw from the Sun.

Now, with the understanding of what gravity is, and the fact that the Sun, and thus, all stars, emit light and produce Solar Wind and CMEs, which are matter creation events, as a result of an electric potential difference between their center, or core, and their outer negative layer, generated by the gravitational interaction, it becomes possible to understand to understand how Stellar Cores are drawing energy from the Sun. The gravitational interaction causes protons to strongly attract each other, and electrons to be repelled by the protons, which are at their densest, in the star's core. In this way, positive and negative charges are separated, which then gives rise to an electric potential difference, between the inner core, and the star's outer layer. It therefore, becomes apparent that a star's power source is its gravitational potential energy, which it obtained at the

time that the matter, it is made of, was created by the nucleus of the galaxy, it is a part of.

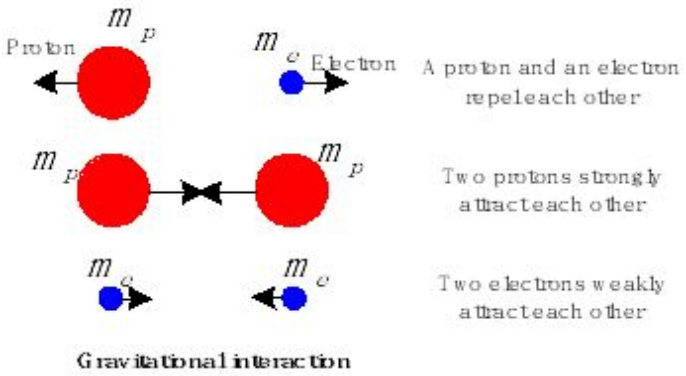


Figure 13.4. The Gravitational Interaction between protons and electrons: The interaction is the strongest between protons, weaker between protons and electrons, and much weaker between electrons. Both the gravitational interactions between protons and protons, and protons and electrons, is much stronger at short ranges, such as, at atomic and nuclear distances. However, the interaction between protons and protons always remains the strongest interaction

Each time the star creates matter either to feed the solar wind, or to produce a solar flare, or a CME event, it uses some of its gravitational potential energy. In fact, the production of light requires the use of gravitational potential energy, as the photon is a carrier of gravitational potential energy. The creation of light requires either that electrons be captured by an atom, move from a higher energy level to a lower one, or charged particles to be accelerated, all of these processes require gravitational potential energy to decrease, and that energy be given off, as a photon. In the same way, an electron can absorb a photon, and thus gain enough gravitational energy, which causes its repulsion to the protons, in the core, to increase to the point that it may leave the atom, or the outer layer of a star. A star has a dense inner positive core and electrons in an outer layer, and is therefore a superatom.

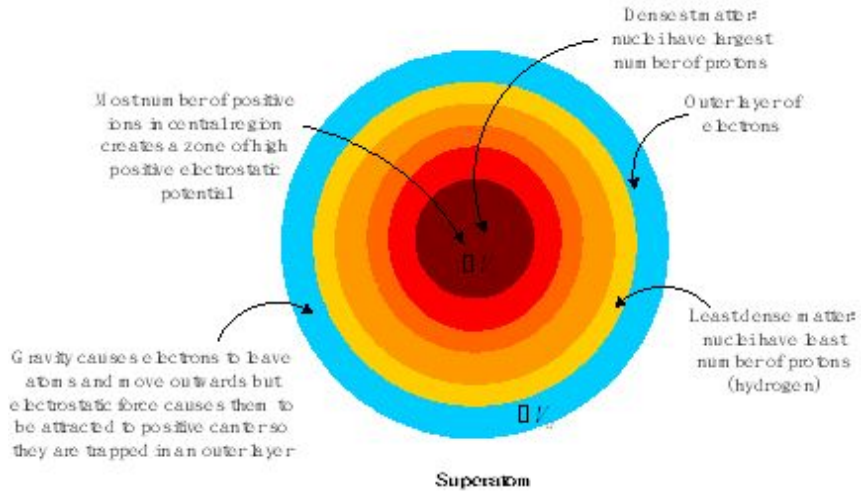


Figure 13.5. Heavier nuclei, which are denser in protons, form the dense interior of a celestial body, less dense nuclei form increasingly less dense layers, around the central core. Hydrogen is the least dense of all nuclei.

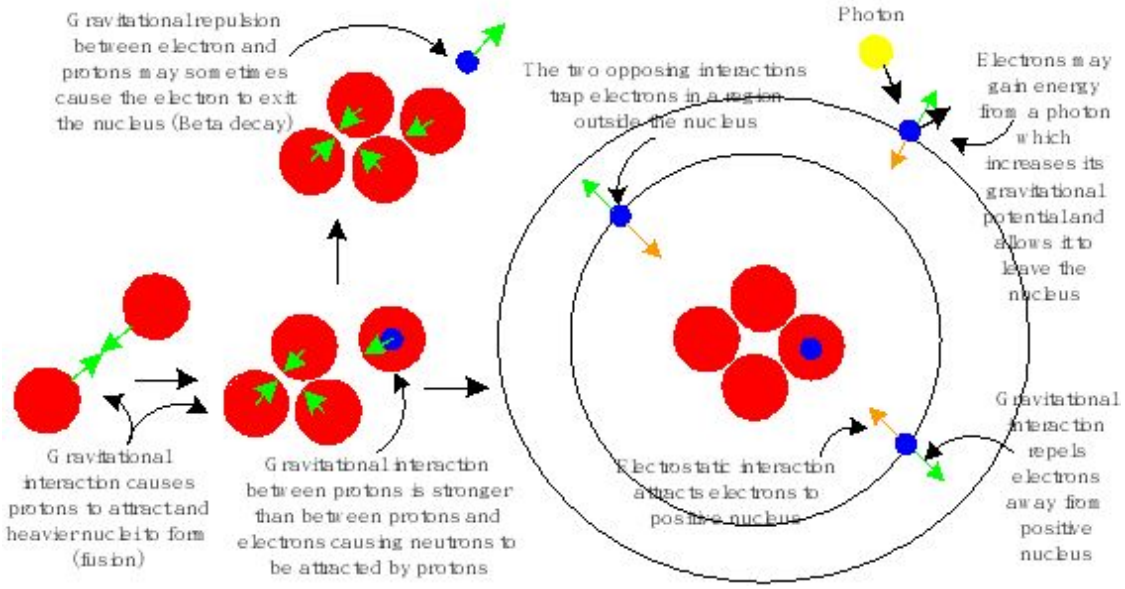


Figure 13.6. The gravitational interaction leads to fusion, the formation of heavy nuclei, the formation of atoms, with electrons trapped in a region around the nucleus. The photon can transfer its energy to a particle and is thus a carrier of gravitational energy. If a photon transfers its energy to 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.

Since a star is a super atom, an electric discharge requires that either electrons move closer to the core, or protons move outwards from the core, both of these currents require that the particles lose gravitational potential energy, which is given off as a photon. This is therefore why acceleration of particles leads to the creation of photons. Then, photons split into protons and electrons, if they move through a region of high enough electric field. Since there is an electric potential difference, on the inside and near a star, there will be an electric field in this region, and this will lead to the appearance of matter. The protons will be repelled by the electrons in the sun's corona, and will either join the surface of the Sun, or be ejected. The newly created electrons will be trapped in the Sun's outer negative layer. Those electrons that have enough energy to leave this layer will most likely move to the outside of the solar system and form another negative layer at the edge of the solar system.

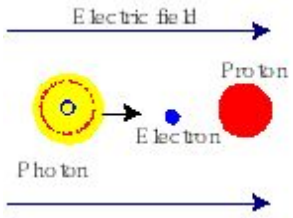


Figure 13.7. A photon moving through a region of electric field splits into its constituent particles

The fact that photons are carriers of gravitational potential energy, and can impart this energy to particles, and therefore to stars, explains why the 2007 Stellar Core went from emitting light, from its outer layer, to becoming increasingly darker, as it approached the Sun, suggesting that it was absorbing energy. The star was absorbing energy, in the form of photons, which were imparting gravitational potential energy to it.

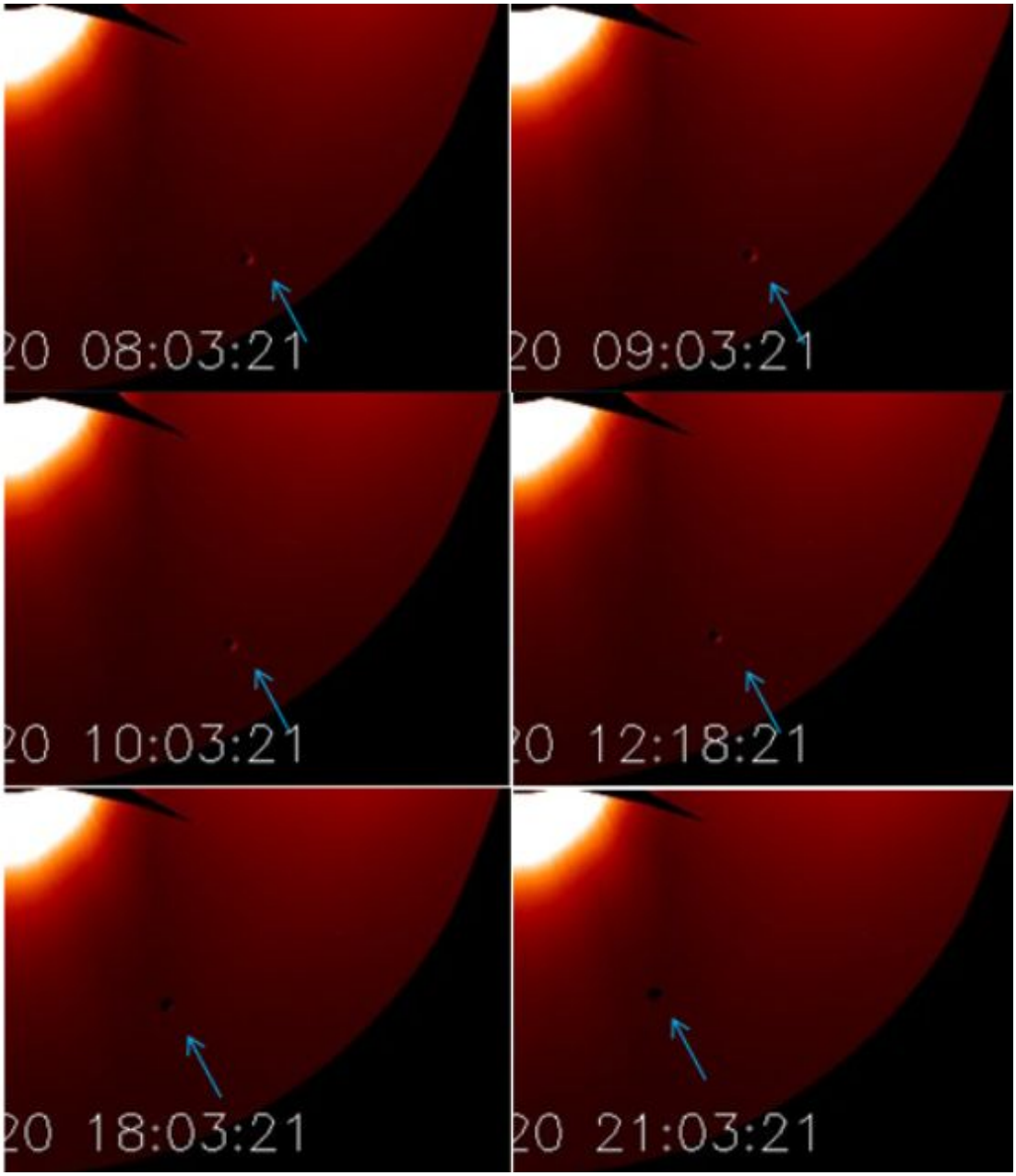


Figure 13.8. Stereo B COR2 images from February 20th 2007, at 8:03, 9:03, 10:03, 12:18, 18:03 and 21:03. The object gets increasingly darker as it approaches the Sun. This suggests that the object goes from an energy, or light emission mode, to an energy absorption, and thus light absorption mode, and therefore absorbs energy from the Sun, when it closely approaches the Sun.

The 2007 Stellar Core did not have a comet's tail, which indicates that it did not draw current from the solar capacitor like comets do. But it was emitting light from its outer toroidal shaped layer, which suggests that there was an electric potential difference across this layer which allowed it to have electric discharges in it. So it must have had an inner layer of

protons, and an outer layer of electrons, in this toroidal shaped envelope. There was no electric potential difference across the core that would allow it to emit light, as the core remained completely dark, during the time that it was observed, near the Sun, in February of 2007.

Figure 13.9. On the left: Close-up from a Stereo B COR2 image from February 20th 2007 at 8:03 (UTC), showing the 2007 Stellar Core with a dark core, and an ionizing envelope, from which it emits light. On the right: Illustration of the structure of the Stellar Core.

Surfaces on earth which are exposed to the Sun seem to also have an absorption and emission mode. During the day, a concrete wall exposed to the Sun remains cool on the inside throughout the day, but once the Sun sets, it will seem to give off heat. The wall is in energy absorption mode when photons are available (during the day), and energy release mode (at night), when they are no longer available.

In conclusion, Stellar Cores absorb photons which are carriers of gravitational potential energy, which allows them to eventually start emitting light. The next article, will explain, in more detail, how stars evolve into Stellar Cores, and provide a possible explanation of why they are able to hover inside the Sun's corona.

References:

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

[2] Albers, C. (2017). Article 146: Planet X System: time of arrival

[3] Albers, C. (2017). Article 178: Stellar Core near earth: what will it do?

[4] Albers, C. (2017). Article 179: Stellar Core near earth: orbit and magnetic effects.

[5] Albers, C. (2017). Article 167: Magnetic pole shift and crustal displacement

Chapter 14

Article 184: Stellar Core evolution

In the previous article, Article 183: Stellar Cores absorb photons which carry gravitational energy [1], I explained how Stellar Cores absorb photons, which are carriers of gravitational energy, which are thus their source of energy. In this article, I describe how stars evolve into Stellar Cores, why Stellar Cores are attracted to the Sun, and why they are able to hover inside the Sun's corona.

Both the gravitational interaction and the interacting particles come out of light or photons as these split into their constituent particles when moving through an area of high enough electric field. It is all due to a balancing act between the gravitational and the electrostatic interactions that matter forms atoms and stars and galaxies.

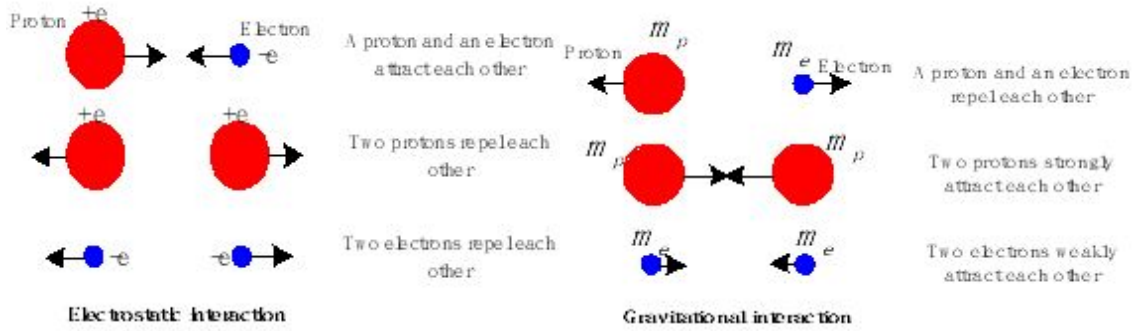


Figure 14.1. The electrostatic and gravitational interactions between protons and electrons: The electrostatic interaction is of equal strength in all 3 cases but the gravitational does not. The strength of the interaction is dependent on the energy of the photon and on the mass of the particles. It 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 electro-gravitation [3] for more details).

Now, since a star uses its gravitational potential energy to produce light, and matter, it will have less and less gravitational potential energy, as it ages. As the gravitational potential energy of a star drops, so will the

electric potential between the core, and the outer negative layer, and so eventually the star will not be able to have electric discharges, and thus will not be able to emit light, have a solar wind, or CMEs. This is most likely why the System of Stellar Cores that have invaded the Solar System are not seen when they enter the Solar System. As the star loses gravitational potential energy, the attraction between protons, in its interior, would also decrease, resulting in the star expanding in size. In addition, the star would exert a lesser attractive force, on outside objects, and thus its effective mass would decrease. The star will therefore seem to have less mass, for the amount of matter that it consists of.

Stars are also likely to slowly lose electrons, from their outer negative layer, as these would be likely to gain enough gravitational energy, through absorbing photons, and would thus be able to leave the outer negative layer (corona). They would then most likely form another outer layer beyond the star's capacitor rings, at the outer edge of the star system. Thus, a Stellar Core, as an old star, would most likely be deficient in electrons, and thus be a super ion. As a super ion, the old star would be electrostatically attracted to the Sun because it has an outer layer of electrons. It would also not draw a current inside the solar capacitor, like comets do, which is likely why Stellar Cores do not develop comet tails. They only draw short proton tails, once they get to the Sun due to gravitational attraction once they have interacted with the Sun electrically.

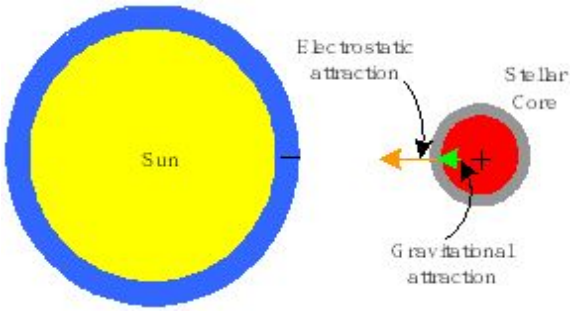


Figure 14.2. A Stellar Core is electrostatically attracted to the Sun. The gravitational attraction between the two is very weak.

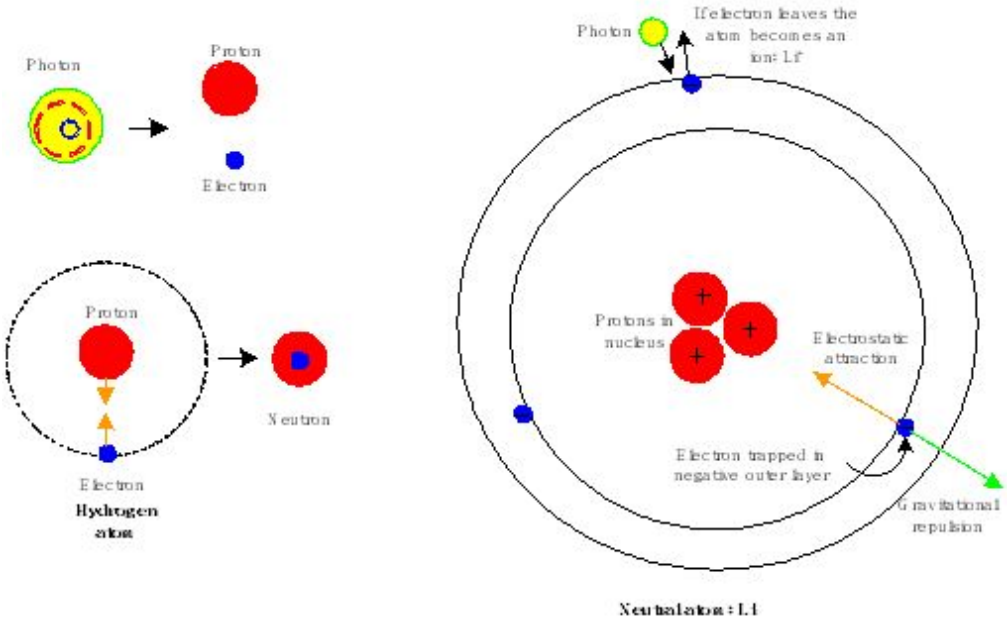


Figure 14.3. Photons split into their constituent particles. The gravitational interaction separates protons and electrons and attracts protons to protons so that neutral atoms can form. If the gravitational interaction is not strong enough these combine into neutrons. Electrons are trapped in an outer region in an atom where the forces exerted on the electron, due to the electrostatic and gravitational interactions are in balance. Electrons can absorb photons, which carry gravitational energy, and thus increases the strength of the gravitational repulsion and they may then leave the atom. Stars are atoms on the macroscopic scale.

Furthermore, as stars lose gravitational potential energy, the repulsion between protons and electrons decreases, so that these would start combining in the star's outer layers, creating neutral atoms first, and eventually allowing protons and electrons to combine into neutrons. This would result in the star's outer layer being mostly made of neutrons. Thus, a very old star would be likely to have an outer layer of neutrons instead of negative electrons, and thus, be a neutron star on the outside, whilst its core would remain positive.

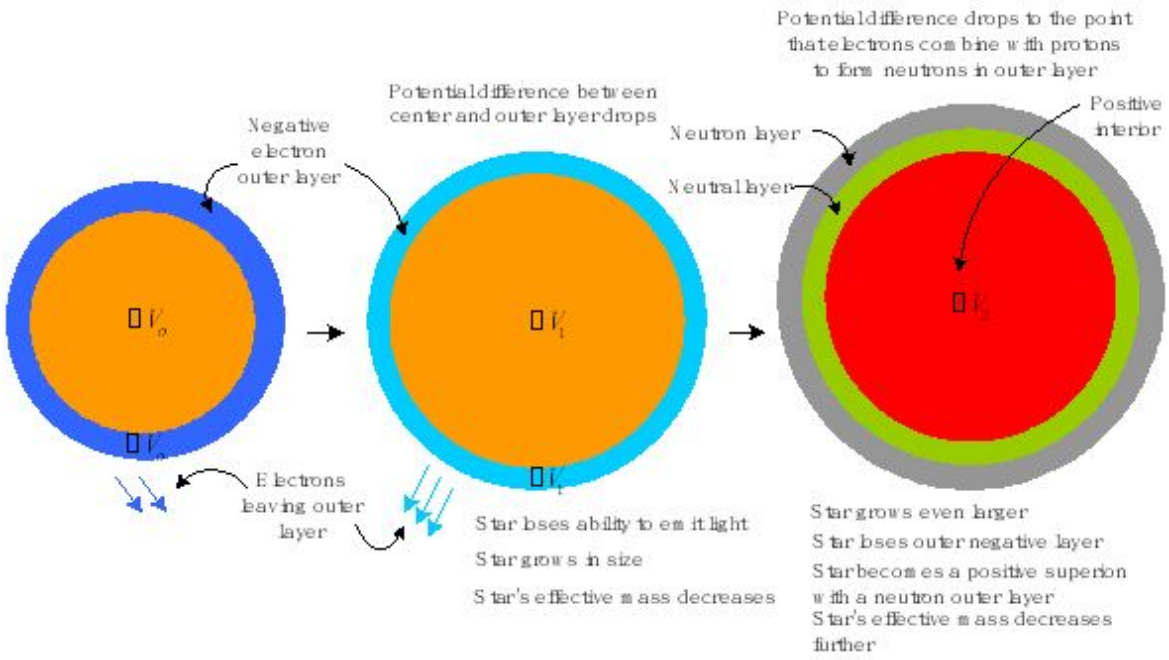


Figure 14.4. Illustration of how a star's ageing process, which causes a decrease in gravitational energy, is likely to turn it into a Stellar Core. At the Stellar Core stage (neutron outer layer) any electron captured by the star would most likely increase the size of the neutral layer rather than form a negative outer layer so the star would remain deficient in electrons until it enters the Sun's corona.

This old star, or Stellar Core, would approach the Sun and enter into the Sun's corona, its outer negative layer, and absorb as many electrons, as its positive interior would require. It would most likely draw a huge current of electrons, which would restore electrostatic balance to the star. It would possibly also cause the sun's driving electric potential to drop, so that the sun stops emitting light, for a period of time, thus explaining what happens during the SDO eclipse season (see Article 168: The electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes, for more details) [4], when the Sun goes dark. Once the star has gathered a layer of electrons, to balance its positive status, it will start drawing protons due to the proton-proton attraction that its matter will exert on the Sun and will draw a current of matter from, as far down into the Sun, as its gravitational attraction can reach.

The outer neutron layer starts absorbing photons, and thus gravitational potential energy, which causes the neutrons to break up into protons and electrons again. This causes this layer to break up. Through the developing holes, proton-proton attraction causes currents of protons from the Sun to be drawn toward the Stellar Core. This current of protons

will cause a layer of gravitationally energized ions to form, close to the point, where the star's proton attraction is strongest, and this layer to spread from there. There will be a layer of electrons also accumulating above this and thus the star starts to gain an electric potential difference and is eventually able to emit light.

Eventually, the star's gravitational potential increases to the point that the gravitational repulsion between the Sun's corona and its developing positive layer becomes too large and the star is ejected. But it will continue to be attracted to the Sun and as it gains more proton matter from the Sun, its gravitational attraction to the Sun will increase and it will be able to draw a current of proton from deeper within the Sun possibly reaching down to the bottom of the chromosphere and the photosphere.

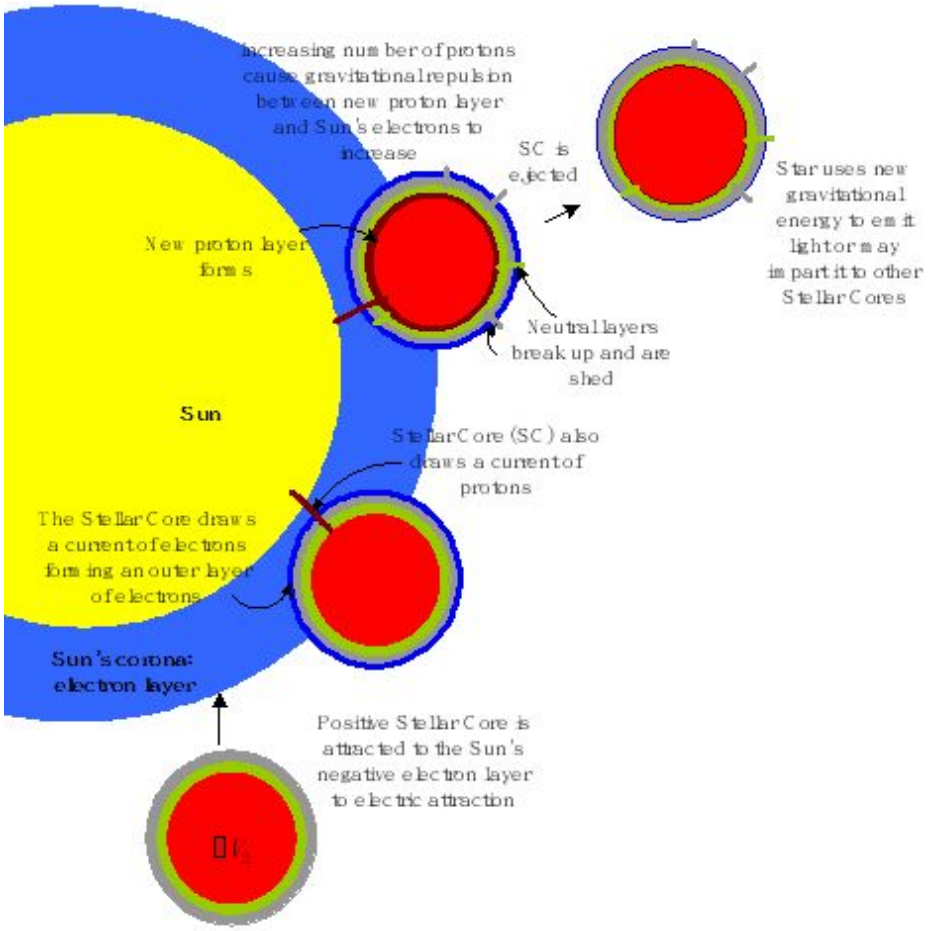


Figure 14.5. Illustration of how a Stellar Core, in the Sun's corona, is likely to draw material, and shed its outer neutral layers. Two celestial bodies with outer electron layers will repel each other (electrostatic interaction) when approaching each other but the Stellar Core has no negative layer and will therefore not be repelled

In conclusion, a Stellar Core is like a super ion, attracted to the Sun's electrons, due to the electrostatic interaction. Once it draws enough electrons, it will start drawing a proton current, and start shedding its outer neutral layers. Gravitational attraction between protons causes it to attract a current of protons, which also anchors it to the Sun, and allows it to hover in the Sun's corona. In the meantime the Sun will be losing gravitational potential energy, protons and electrons. The Sun's outer electron layer, or corona, will thus decrease in size; and due to the huge losses in particle density, huge coronal holes will appear. The Sun's decrease in gravitational energy would also manifest as loss in electric potential difference, which will cause the Sun to become increasingly darker.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2017). Article 183: Stellar Cores absorb photons which carry gravitational energy.

[2] Albers, C. (2017). Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity.

[3] Albers, C. (2017). Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electro-gravitation.

[4] Albers, C. (2017). Article 168: The electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes.

Chapter 15

Article 185: Stellar formation: Stars are formed from light

As detailed in Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [1] and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electro-gravitation [2], photons split into their constituent particles: a proton and an electron, when moving through a region of high enough electric field. These particles have properties called charge and mass, which allows them to interact through the electrostatic and gravitational interactions, in order to form the observed structure of matter, in the universe. This structure is a dense positive interior, rich in protons, and an outer negative layer, of mainly electrons. This structure is observed in all matter, from atoms to galactic nuclei, only very old stars, Stellar Cores, seem to not have an outer electron layer but a neutral one instead, as detailed in Article 184: Stellar Core evolution [3].

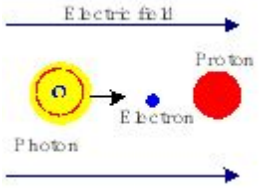


Figure 15.1. A photon moving through a region of electric field splits into its constituent particles.

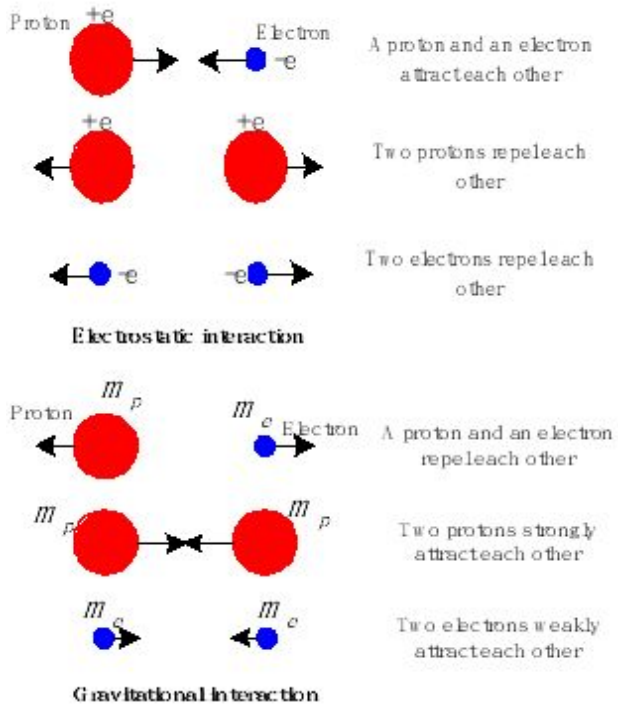


Figure 15.2. The electrostatic and gravitational interactions between protons and electrons: The electrostatic interaction is of equal strength in all 3 cases but the gravitational is not. The strength of the interaction is dependent on the energy of the photon and on the mass of the particles. It is 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 rich outer layer [1, 2].

As a result of the separation of charge, occurring in all matter, due to the gravitational interaction, stars have an electric potential difference between their cores and outer layers, which leads to discharges. Whenever a proton moves toward the surface, or an electron moves down toward the core, there is emission of photons, because particles have to lose gravitational potential energy to do this jump. Photons appear whenever a particle like the electron loses gravitational energy, as they are carriers of gravitational energy. The same exact mechanism is in operation within atoms. Thus, when an electron moves into a lower energy level, within an atom, it loses energy in the form of a photon. In this way stars are super atoms.

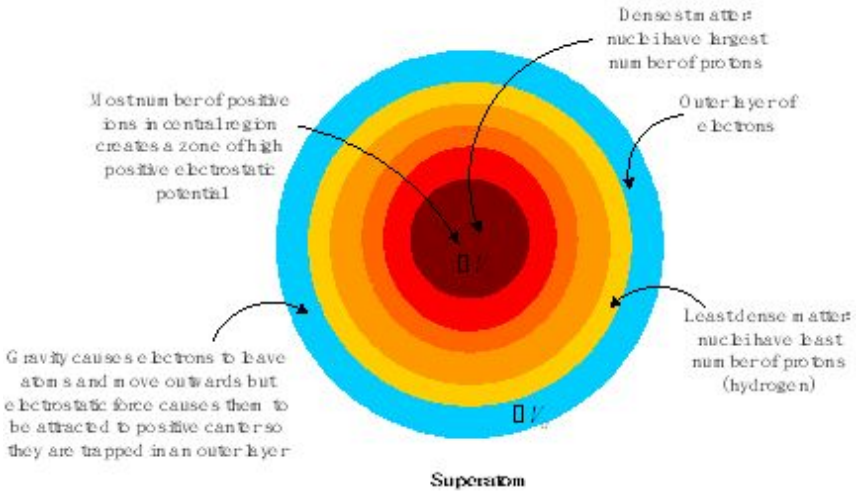


Figure 15.3. Heavier nuclei, which are denser in protons, form the dense interior of a celestial body, less dense nuclei form increasingly less dense layers, around the central core. Hydrogen is the least dense of all nuclei.

Thus, within a star, an electric discharge, which is a current of charged particles, leads to the appearance of photons, which then split into their constituent particles. The matter which then appears interacts so that protons are ejected from the Sun's outer electron layer (corona), and electrons are retained in it. The matter ejected is therefore positively charged, and will either be part of the Sun's solar wind (if it is part of the smaller continuous matter creation events) or it will be a coronal mass ejection (CME) (if it is a larger event called an episodic matter creation event).

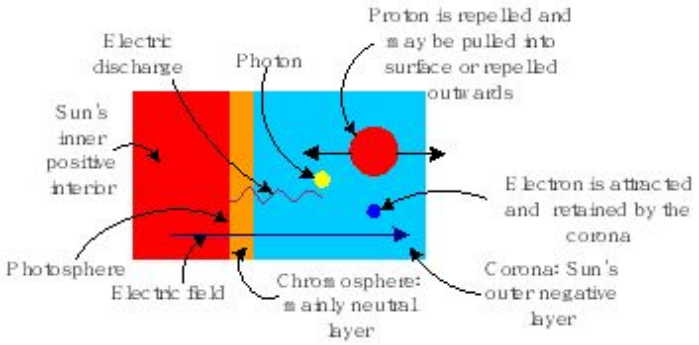


Figure 15.4. Mechanism in the Sun leading to either the production of the solar wind or a CME.

Now, since all matter in the universe has the same structure, logically galactic nuclei are expected to have that structure as well. In other words, galactic nuclei would be expected to have a dense positive core and an outer layer of negative charge, and therefore, the only difference between

the type of matter creation, it undergoes, is quantity. Thus, a galaxy continuously sprays out photons, which split into protons and electrons, which then quickly combine to form every possible element known to exist in the universe and thus all the elements in the periodic. These then condense into solid objects, with dense cores, the largest will have enough gravitational energy to create a large enough electric potential difference to produce light, a solar wind and CMEs, for billions of years. In other words, they will turn into bright stars. Some will turn into smaller stars, like Jupiter and Saturn and some will turn into planets, and even smaller condensations, turn into asteroids, which are too small to even be spherical.

The difference between a star and a planet is simply the size of the object, and thus the amount of gravitational energy of the object. Most planets emit radiation and heat. The earth's source of radiation seems to be radioactive decay, in other words, fission. But earth has an atmosphere where turbulent flow and electric discharges occur. These electric discharges cause the emission of x-rays and sometimes even gamma rays. The difference between earth's atmosphere and that of the Sun is that the Sun produces a much greater quantity of discharges and therefore a much greater amount of light. In addition, the Sun's discharges are so intense that fusion occurs, as a result. Electric discharges and fusion also seem to occur in Jupiter and Saturn's atmospheres [4]. It thus seems that the greatest difference between planets and stars is size.

In addition, ionized matter is usually found in the Sun's corona. These ions are usually moving through the Sun's corona outwards and some will become part of the solar wind, whilst others will return to the Sun's surface. However, the presence of these ions is usually thought to be an indication that the Sun's corona is at millions of degrees kelvin, since in a neutral sun only an extreme high temperature can cause the degree of ionization observed. However, in the new model for gravity, the Sun is not neutral but electric in nature, and therefore there is no need for this high temperature of the corona. It is therefore likely that the corona is at the same temperature as the photosphere, i.e. at 6000 K. This is in agreement with the condensed matter model, for the Sun, as suggested by Pierre-Marie Robitaille [5].

With the Sun's surface and atmosphere, at a temperature no greater than 6000 K, and since the earth is believed to have an interior at about that same temperature, we have an even closer match between a star and a

planet. The main difference between the two is therefore its size and thus the gravitational energy of the object, which allows the larger objects to emit a lot more light and heat. The smaller objects are likely to be able over time to have cool surfaces and thus solid crusts.

This does not seem to be only way that planets can form though, as star systems also form planets from the asteroid material, left over from galactic continuous creation events. These asteroids become comets, when moving through the inner part of star systems, and over several trips through the inner star system, grow in size and become captured planets as detailed in Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets [5].

Now, galaxies also undergo episodic matter creation events, which are analogous to the Sun's solar flare and CME events. These events lead to even larger matter creation events, and can thus lead to the matter condensing into a compact object that eventually develops into another galaxy. These events can occur along the galaxy's minor axis, or along its major axis. If it is along the major axis these galaxies will seem to be inside the arms of the galaxy and will be called companion galaxies. The type of flare emitted by galaxies, as part of their matter creation events is extremely energetic and is usually termed a cosmic ray burst.

Figure 15.5. 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 neutrons, fuse into all elements of the periodic table, and condense either into proto-galaxies 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).

Since all matter has the same overall structure, it is likely that stars have very dense interiors made out of high atomic number atoms that have been ionized. In other words, in the interior of stars there should be atoms, with very heavy nuclei and deficient in electrons, as these have been pushed to the outer edge of the object, as a result of the gravitational interaction. It is also likely that there are many unstable nuclei, in the mix, which will be decaying (fission) and thus providing an additional form of heat, emanating from the core of the object. This will most likely occur in many objects of many different sizes from large stars to planets.

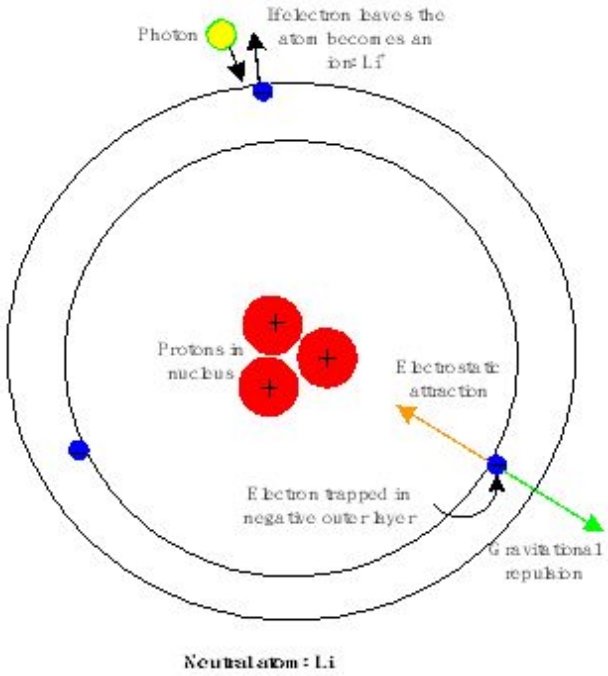


Figure 15.6. After formation, an electron will be repelled by the protons, and move away from them, until they are far enough for the electrostatic attraction, between protons and electrons, to snag it. At which time, it goes into orbit around the nucleus, kept in place by the electrostatic attraction but not allowed to come any closer due to the gravitational repulsion, between protons and electrons.

In conclusion, the same structure manifests itself, in different sizes, all over the universe. This structure is the same as that of an atom: a very

dense core or nucleus, and a negatively charged outer layer in which electrons are trapped. This structure is derived from the balancing act continuously played out between the gravitational and the electrostatic interactions, and the fact that light is the carrier of matter and the two interactions. The mechanism, through which stars create a solar wind, and CMEs, is the same through which galactic nuclei create pro-galaxies, stars, planets and asteroids.

References:

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

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

[3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 184: Stellar Core evolution.

[4] McCanney, J. (2002). Planet X Comets and Earth Changes. Jmccanneyscience.com press Minneapolis.

[5] Robitaille, P (2013). The Liquid Metallic Hydrogen Model of the Sun and the Solar Atmosphere V. On the Nature of the Corona. Prog. Phys. Lett. V3, pp.22-25.

Chapter 16

Article 186: Matter condensation: as it is with the atom so it is with a star

In this article, I will detail the formation of nuclei, atoms and all celestial objects and how the formation of large objects follows the same pattern as for microscopic objects. In addition, I will detail why all concentrations of matter have a tendency to rotate. The reason why things look so alike, on the microscopic and macroscopic levels, is that it is exactly the same forces, which are at play, namely two forces, which arise from the electrostatic and the gravitational interactions. Both interactions have an attractive and a repulsive part. The electrostatic interaction causes protons and electrons to attract and two protons to repel, the gravitational interaction causes the opposite: an electron and a proton repel and two

protons attract. The main difference is that the electrostatic interaction strength does not vary but the gravitational interaction strength does, the gravitational interaction is much stronger between two protons than between a proton and an electron. The electrostatic interaction can be described in terms of a property that particles have, called charge, where the proton and the electron have the same magnitude of charge, but the opposite sign, whilst the gravitational interaction is dependent on another property of matter called mass, and the energy of the photon, from which the particles emerge. Since protons are more massive than electrons, the interaction between protons is stronger than the interaction between a proton and an electron (see Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electro-gravitation, for more details) [1].

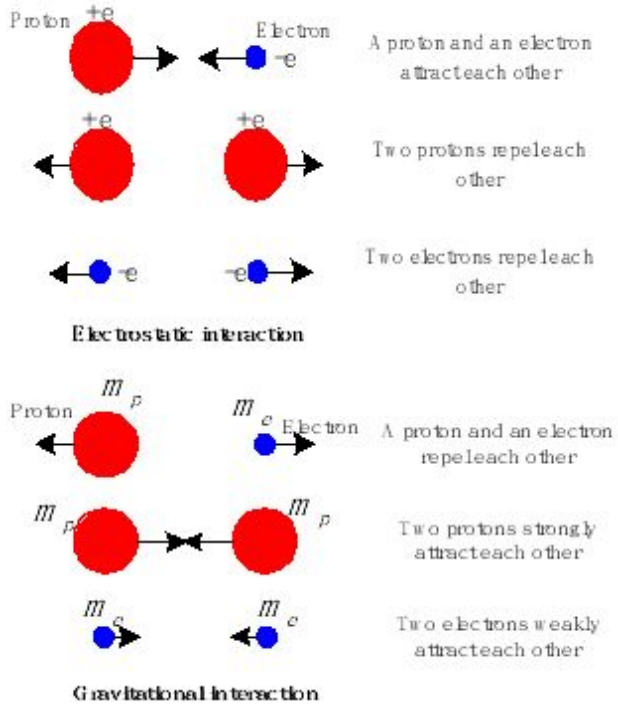


Figure 16.1. The electrostatic and gravitational interactions between protons and electrons: The electrostatic interaction is of equal strength in all 3 cases but the gravitational is not. The strength of the interaction is dependent on the energy of the photon and on the mass of the particles. It is 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 rich outer layer [1, 2].

Now, photons split into their constituent particles, when moving through a strong enough electric field. The electric field is generated by matter,

which is charged, and thus it takes a large concentration of matter to cause photons to split into more matter. There is, thus, a feedback loop between matter and the creation of more matter. In order for strong enough electric fields to exist, matter of different charge has to be separated. The gravitational interaction is the cause of this separation. This is illustrated in the next two figures.

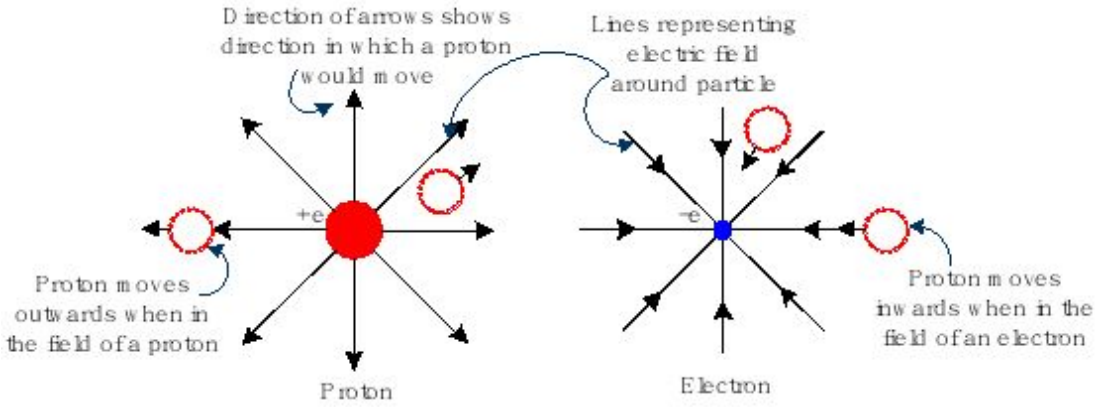


Figure 16.2. The strength of the electrostatic interaction can be determined from the charge assigned to each particle. The proton and the electron have the same quantity of charge but of opposite sign. The electric field represents the effect the particle has on space around it, it is represented by 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.

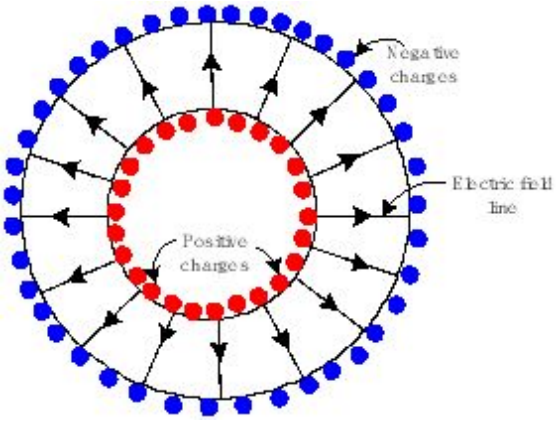


Figure 16.3. When positive and negative charges are separated then an electric field is generated in the space separating the two. Thus an electric field is generated between the Sun's core and outer negative layer

Now, if a photon moves through a region of high enough electric field, it splits into a proton and an electron and the two particles will eventually

move in opposite directions, as illustrated below. Although, initially, they will move in the same direction as the photon, but, the electron will be accelerated in the opposite direction, by the electric field. Then, since the interaction between protons is strongest these will start combining into all kinds of different combinations, so that nuclei with varying numbers of protons form. Neutrons, which are combinations of protons and electrons, will form when the photon did not have enough energy to impart to its constituent particles so that the gravitational repulsion between the proton and the electron is not strong enough to withstand the electrostatic attraction between proton and the electron. These neutrons will then join protons in the formation of many types of nuclei. These nuclei are likely to rotate as illustrated in figure 6 below. Then some of the nuclei will start capturing electrons which will rotate around the nucleus.

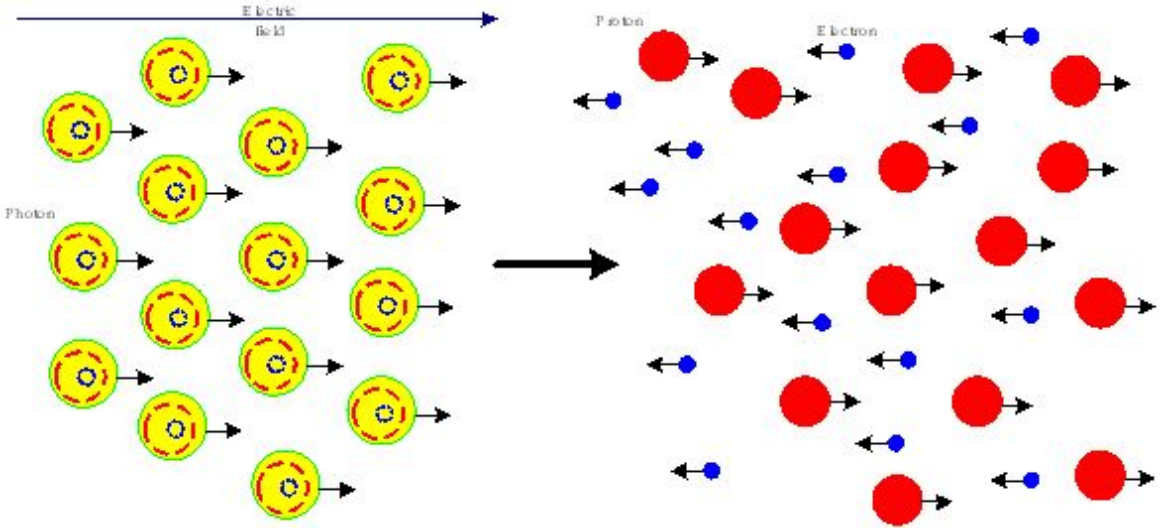


Figure 16.4. Photons moving through a region of high enough electric field split into their constituent particles. Protons and electrons start out moving in the same direction as the photon but the electron is accelerated in the opposite direction to the proton, by the electric field, and will thus end up moving in the opposite direction.

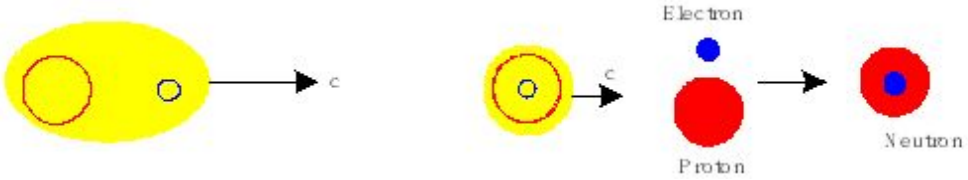


Figure 16.5. If the electric field, in that region of space, is not strong enough, the photon does not split but is simply redshifted. In some cases, the photon does not impart enough gravitational energy to its two

constituent particles to make the repulsion between the proton and the electron strong enough to withstand the electrostatic attraction between the two, and so they combine into a neutron.

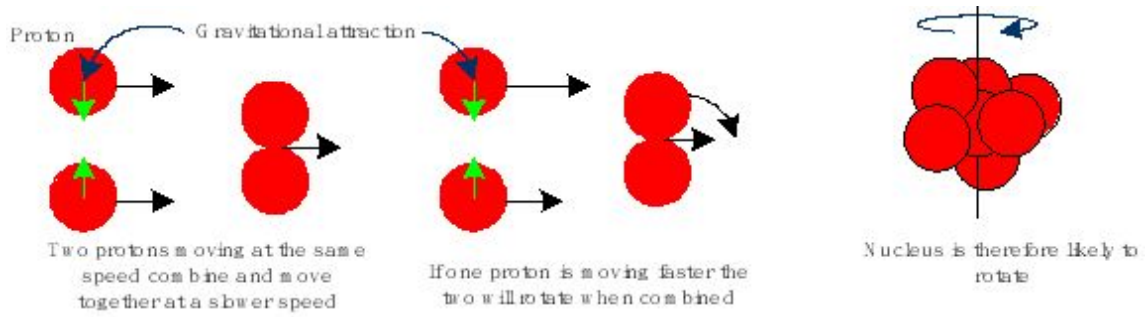


Figure 16.6. Two protons moving at the same speed will combine, and continue to move at that speed, but if the two are moving at slightly different speeds they will start rotating. This means that all nuclei will rotate about some axis.

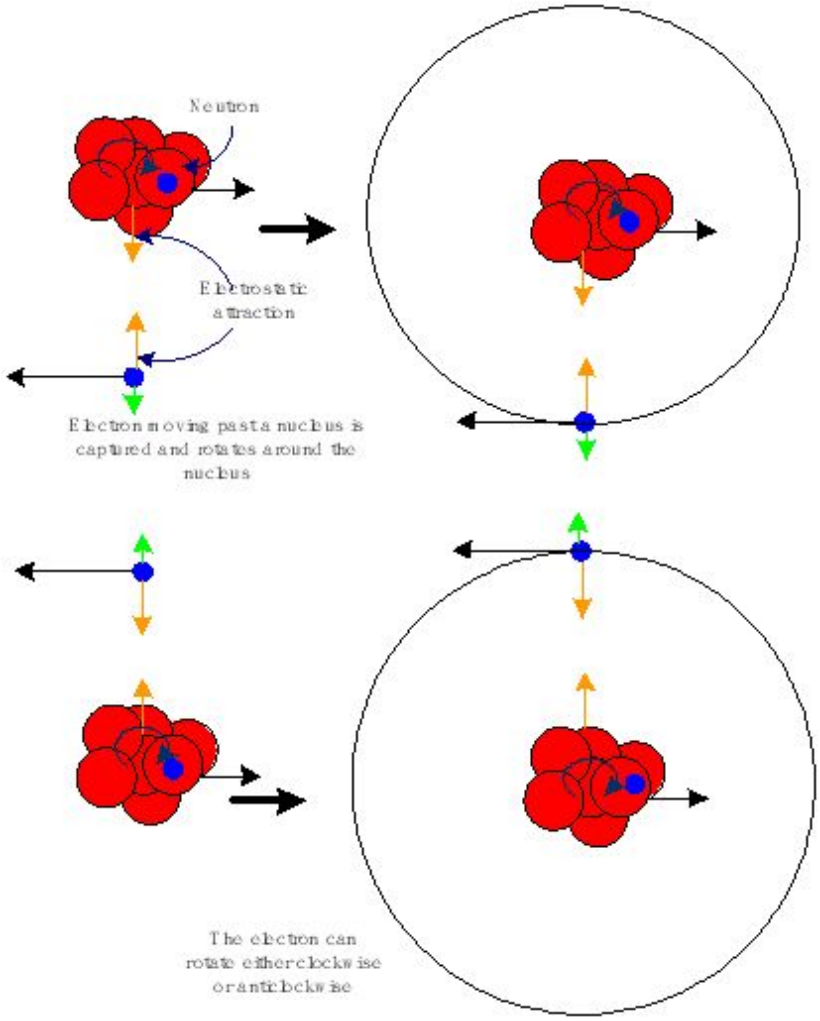


Figure 16.7. Nuclei will then start capturing electrons, which can have different rotational directions and planes of rotation.

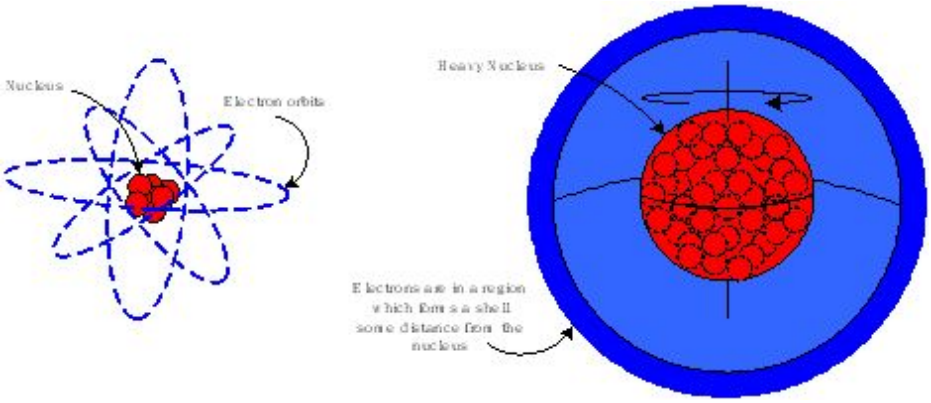


Figure 16.8. Light nuclei may have electrons in different orbital levels, and in different planes of rotation. In the case of an atom with very heavy nucleus, the electrons will be in a region, which forms a shell, some distance away from the nucleus. The radius of an atom is 10 000 greater than that of a nucleus.

Once atoms form through nuclei capturing electrons, atoms start attracting each other and combining. The strongest gravitational attraction will occur between the heaviest nuclei, as they contain more protons than lighter nuclei. The atoms with the heaviest nuclei, which will also be moving the slowest, and will thus combine first, and therefore form the center of the core. Two atoms moving at slightly different speeds, and combining, will cause the combination to rotate, which will initiate the rotation of the forming object. As atoms combine, the repulsion, between protons and electrons, will cause electrons to leave the central core, and move outwards, thus leaving positively charged ions behind. Once the heaviest atoms have combined to form the inner core, lighter nuclei will start attaching to the forming dense solid core. This gives rise to an object that is the densest at the center and has increasingly less dense layers as we move toward its surface.

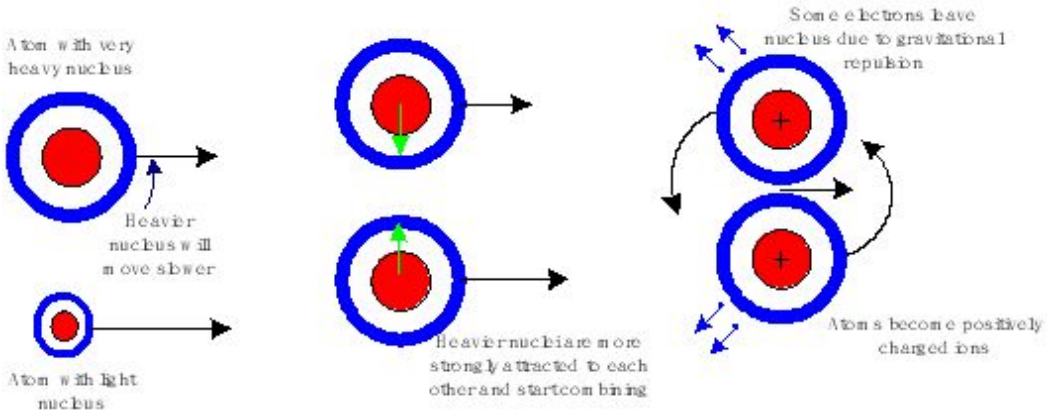


Figure 16.9. The heaviest atoms will move slower, than lighter atoms, and will also experience a stronger gravitational attraction to each other, as a result of the greater number of protons in their nuclei, and will thus will combine first, and form the densest part of the core, of a forming object.

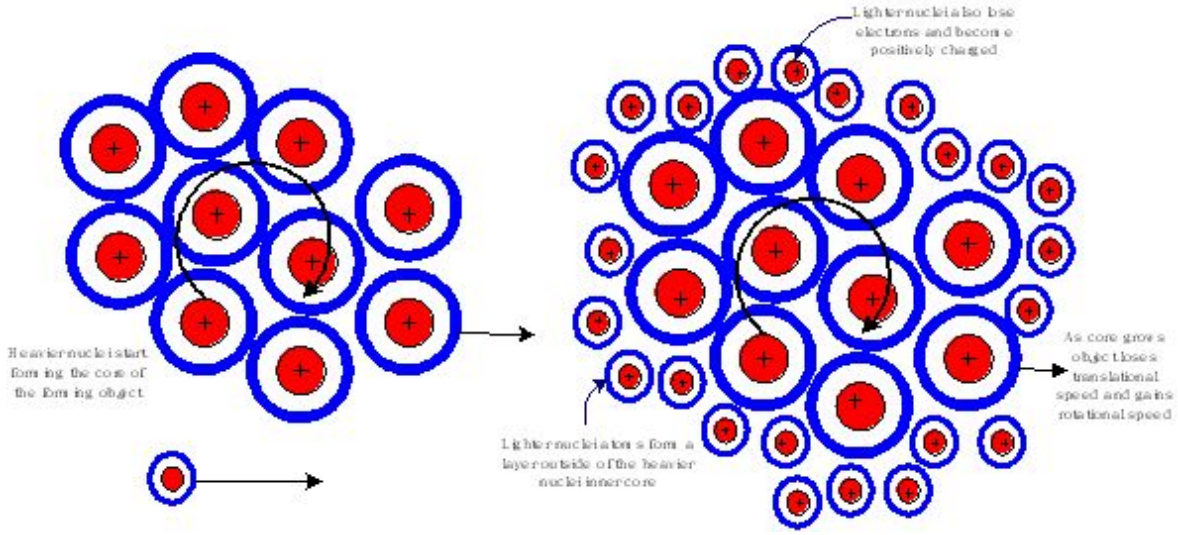


Figure 16.10. Once the densest part of the central core forms, lighter nuclei will start attaching to it, and forming a less dense layer around it.

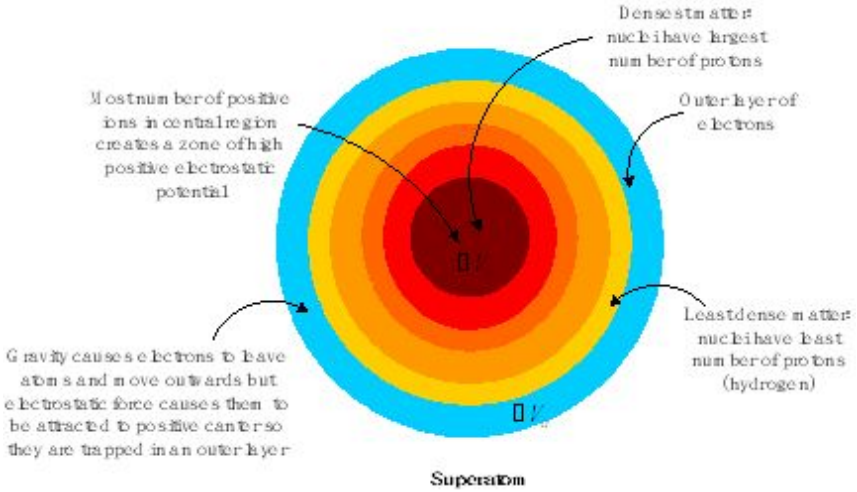


Figure 16.11. All celestial objects will have a very dense core, and less dense layers as we move outwards from the center in the form of concentric shells.

In conclusion, all celestial objects have a similar structure to atoms and so operate like superatoms. They will have a very dense solid core and the larger the object, the denser its core is likely to be. Also, all celestial objects will have a tendency to rotate, from the time when they start condensing from the matter which appears from within photons.

References:

[1] Albers, C. Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electro-gravitation.

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

Chapter 17

Article 187: A planetary system is like a supermolecule

As detailed in Article 186: Matter condensation: as it is with the atom so it is with a star [1], matter condenses into celestial objects, with a similar structure to atoms, as all celestial objects have very dense solid cores and less dense layers, as we move outwards from the center of the object. These layers are in the form of concentric shells.

This is very similar to the structure of the atom and it is due to the fact that the gravitational and electrostatic interactions continuously play against each other whenever particles emerge from within photons (see Article 181: Stellar Cores and deciphering gravity [2] and Article 182: Einstein's dream realized: unified field theory of electro-gravitation [3], for more details). In addition, protons and electrons emerge from within photons, whenever these move through a high enough electric field.

The gravitational attraction between protons thus results in all celestial objects having a central very dense central core, surrounded by less dense layers. This core will be rotating, having begun to do so, right at the beginning, when atoms started combining. This means that all celestial

objects, from stars to planets, are likely to have a very dense solid core, made up of the heaviest nuclei, which formed right after the photons, ejected by the galactic nucleus, split into constituent protons and electrons.

The largest objects would be likely to have denser cores, and be made with the heaviest nuclei, which are therefore likely to be more unstable, leading to more heat being released as a result of decay. It thus seems that the internal heat given off by the core of stars is likely to be due to fission, rather than fusion. Thus, instead of thermonuclear reactions powering stars, as the accepted theory states, fission is likely to be one of the heat producing mechanisms in stars, and which also occurs in planets. This seems to be the source of earth's internal heat. The earth's core is at the same temperature as the surface of the Sun.

Secondly, the separation of charge, caused by the gravitational interaction, between the interior and the exterior of celestial objects will result in electrical discharges, which will, in turn, lead to light and heat being given off, from the object's surface and atmosphere, and if it is a large enough object, the light will be very intense and even fusion reactions become possible. If the object is large enough, it will also be able to create a large enough electric field, and thus cause photons to split and more matter to be created, thus giving rise to a solar wind and coronal mass ejections, and also the production of positive ion nebular rings (see Article 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes [3] and Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets [4], for more details). In other words, the object will be large enough to operate as a star.

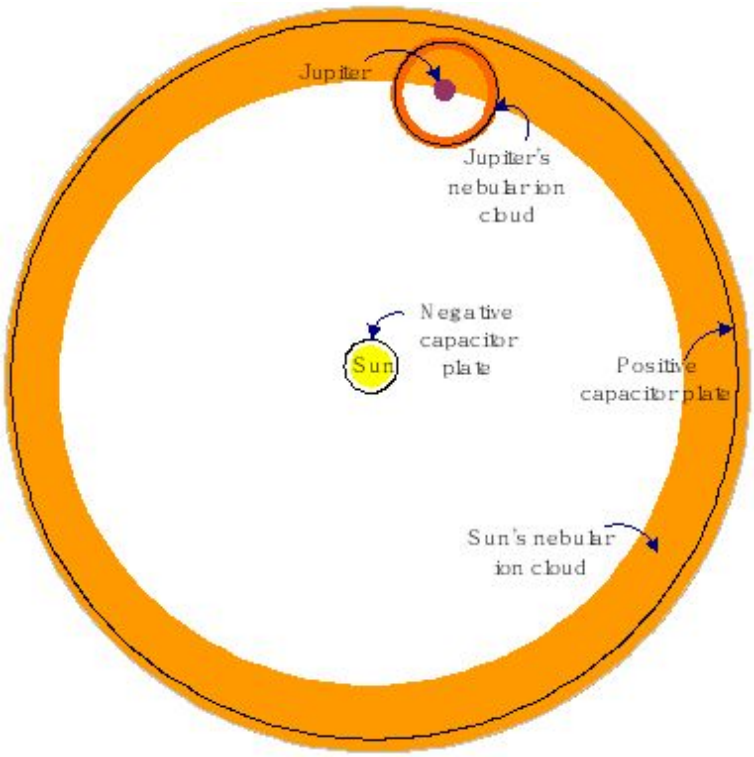


Figure 17.1. Jupiter is a small star and thus also forms a capacitor around it. When comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 passed into the region of Jupiter's capacitor it started drawing in through its tail sulfur and oxygen, instead of hydrogen and oxygen, and thus the tail went from containing water (H_2O) to containing sulfur dioxide (SO_2). The Sun's outer nebular ion cloud will contain the lightest ions ejected by the Sun. All stars will produce nebular rings around them.

The densest, naturally occurring nucleus, on Earth, is Uranium which has 92 protons and 142 neutrons. This means that there are in total 232 protons in the nucleus but that 142, of them are combined with electrons, to form neutrons. The presence of neutrons, in the nucleus, is likely to decrease the electrostatic repulsion between the protons, and thus make heavier nuclei more stable. Unstable nuclei will, off course, break up into less heavy nuclei (fission). However, there is no limit to how heavy a nucleus can be.

A proton is believed to be 10 000 times larger than a nucleus, which suggests that an atom is mainly empty space. If we compare that to our solar system, which is believed to be 100 au in radius, and where 1 au is the distance between the Sun and the Earth, and since the Sun's radius is 0.005 au, we see that the solar system is 20 000 times larger than the nucleus of the system, or the Sun. Thus, the solar system has about the same order of magnitude difference, in size, exhibited by atoms, which is

another indication of how the microscopic and macroscopic structure of the universe reflects that the same two forces are in operation on both levels.

However, the Solar System, itself, is not like an atom, as in atoms, it is the electrostatic force, which keeps the electrons moving in their orbits around the nucleus, whilst in the solar system it is the gravitational attraction, or the attraction between protons, which keeps the planets orbiting the Sun. However, each planet is a super atom, exhibiting the same structure as atoms. Thus, the Solar System is more like a large molecule, or a collection of atoms, making up one whole system.

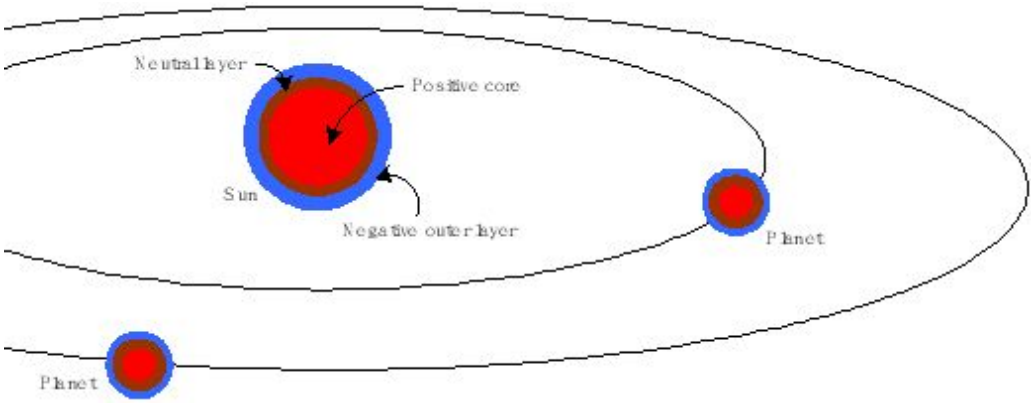


Figure 17.2. The gravitational attraction keeps a solar system together where each object is a super-atom, and the core is made out of ions, or atoms, which are deficient in electrons. Thus, a planetary system is a super-molecule.

The main difference between atoms and celestial objects is the existence of a somewhat neutral layer between the core, and the outer negative layer (corona in the Sun). In the case of the earth, the neutral layer is the atmosphere, between the surface of the earth and the ionosphere. In the case of the Sun, this layer is the chromosphere. These layers are not completely neutral because charged particles will be moving through them, but they are likely to have a lesser concentration of electrical charges, than both the core and the outer negative layer.

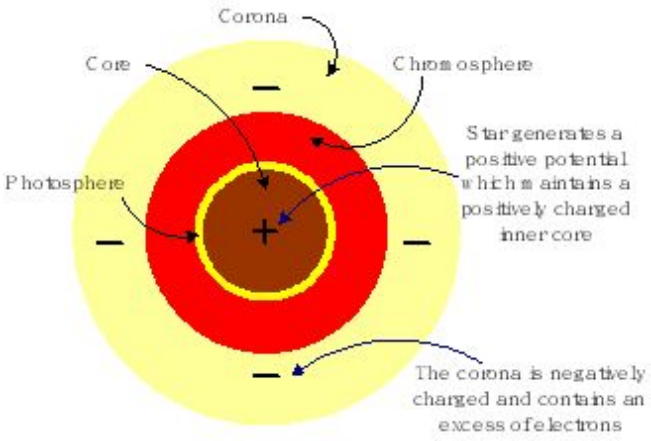


Figure 17.3. The Sun generates a strong electrical potential difference between the core and the corona. This allows turbulent flow and dynamical storm systems to form in the upper chromosphere and lower corona. Strong electric discharges also occur, which ignite nuclear fusion of hydrogen, into helium as well as of other nuclei. [4].

However, in heavier nuclei, it is likely that any neutrons present in the nucleus, be situated on the outer part of the nucleus, and thus also form, a somewhat neutral layer, between the protons and the electrons. This is because neutrons have an electron in them, which will cause neutrons not to be as strongly attractive to other protons, or as two protons will be. In addition, the electrostatic interaction seems to be a longer range interaction, than the gravitational interaction, so that it initially does not play a significant role, at small distances within a nucleus, but it may start playing a role between outer protons in larger nuclei. This electrostatic repulsion may then be alleviated by the presence of neutrons, which are neutral and thus will not be electrostatically repulsed, especially if these are in an outside layer of the nucleus.

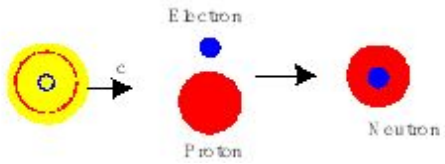


Figure 17.4. In some cases, the photon does not impart enough gravitational energy to its two constituent particles, to make the repulsion between the proton and the electron strong enough, to withstand the electrostatic attraction between the two, and so they combine into a neutron.

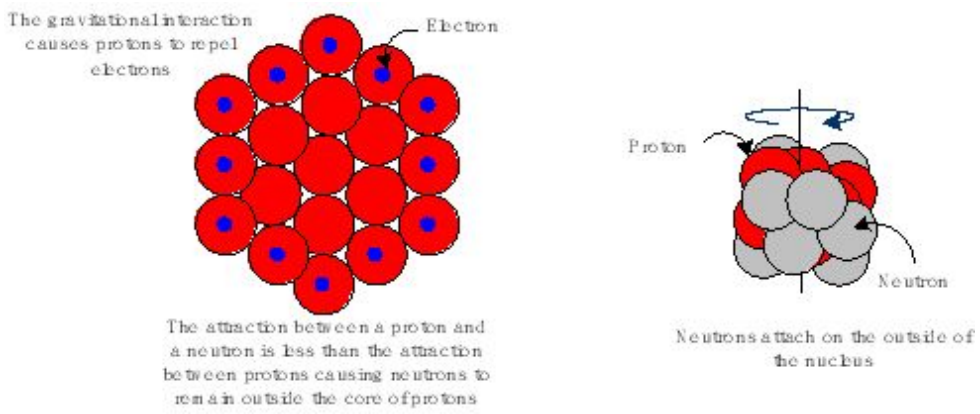


Figure 17.5. Neutrons are likely to form an outer neutral layer in the nucleus, of an atom, due to the fact that the electron inside a neutron is repelled by protons, due to the gravitational interaction, which would cause the interaction between protons and neutrons to be weaker than the interaction between two protons.

In conclusion, the electrostatic and gravitational interactions play a balancing act, in the universe, thus, giving rise to the observed structure in the universe, from atoms to stars, with planets, in between, which are only different from stars, in the degree of discharges, they can produce, in their atmospheres. Planets and stars seem to operate like super-atoms, and a star system seems to operate like a super-molecule.

References:

[1] Albers, C. (2018). Article 186: matter condensation: as it is with the atom so it is with a star.

[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 electro-gravitation.

[4] Albers, C. (2018). Article 168: Electrical Sun and toroidal envelopes.

[5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 169: Planetary formation: comets to planets.

Chapter 18

Article 188: What is causing the ocean to recede all over the world?

There have been many reports of the ocean receding along coastlines all over the world. On March 21st 2018, another such event was reported by Skywatch Media [1]. This time the water recession occurred in Kholmsk, on the southwest coast of Sakhalin Island, Russia. Sakhalin Island is off the east coast of mainland Russia. The recession was first noticed by the locals on March20th at 6:00 pm who thought it was due to an incoming tsunami. However the tsunami never arrived.

Figure 18.1. Unprecedented recession of the ocean in Kholmsk, Sakhalin Island, Russia, on March 20th 2018.

Figure 18.2. Map location of Kholmsk, Sakhalin Island, Russia, where unprecedented water recession occurred on March 20th 2018 and was unrelated to a tsunami

The water recession event was attributed by the authorities to be the presence of a storm off shore. However, since when does a storm cause this type of never before seen water recession? If a storm could cause these extreme low tide events then this should have been happening on a regular basis in the last 1000 years and should not be surprising to the population. The earth has experienced storms for thousands of years and this has never occurred before and therefore these occurrences have to have another cause other than storms. However, the fact that storms usually occur offshore whenever these events occur suggests that both the storm and the water recession are related and may thus have a common cause.

In addition, the Ebeko Volcano, on the Paramushir Island, Russia, and just north of where the ocean recession event occurred, erupted a day later, on March 21st 2018. This suggests a relationship between the eruption and the water recession event, and thus a common cause for the three events: water recession, offshore storm and the volcanic eruption.

Figure 18.3. The Ebeko Vocano, on Paramushir Island, Kuril Islands, Russia, erupted on March 21st 2018, a day after the water recession event.

Figure 18.4. Location of Ebeko Vocano in the Kuril Islands, Russia

In Article 178: Stellar Core near earth, I wrote about the fact that the second moon that the earth seemed to have captured was most likely a Stellar Core [2]. I had previously written in Article 167: Magnetic pole shift and crustal displacement, that the most likely cause of the shift of the earth's magnetic poles was that the earth had captured a second moon, which was causing small and incremental crustal displacements, leading to incremental shifts in the magnetic poles, in the same direction [3].

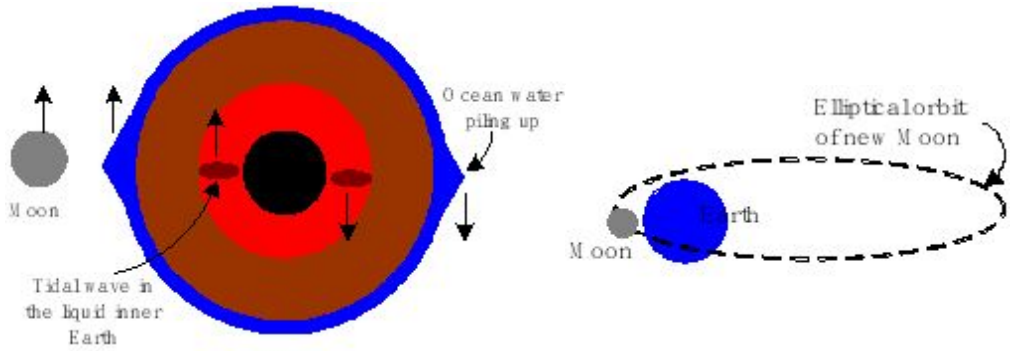


Figure 18.7. The Earth's outer solid layer can be made to shift, as a result of a fast moving tidal wave generated, in the earth's inner liquid layer, by the passage of a fast moving massive object, very close to the Earth. This tidal wave occurs as a result of gravitational forces. A continuous shift in a single direction suggests that the object is in orbit around the earth and also in a highly elliptical orbit.

Both in Article 178 and Article 180: Gravitational anomaly causing rocks to float [4], I wrote about the fact that rounded, and thus long time water immersed rocks, were appearing above beaches, after storms and that this could only be caused by a gravitational anomaly. In other words, an object with a strong gravitational effect had to be causing the earth's gravitational attraction to be cancelled, so that the rocks could float. Since

the object was having a gravitational effect that was only affecting a small region of the surface of the earth, it had to be making a narrow current-like gravitational connection. This type of connection is like the connections that Stellar Cores have been observed to be making with the Sun, and thus the second moon that the Earth had captured had to be a Stellar Core.

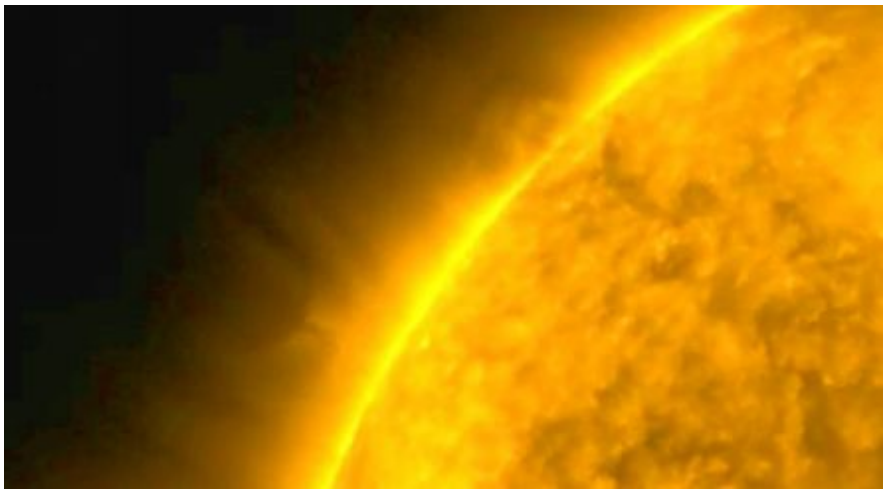


Figure 18.4. SDO image in the 171 angstrom wavelength from October 13th 2017 showing a dark Stellar Core, which appears to be about half of the size of Jupiter, making the typical root like connection with the Sun through which it draws matter from the Sun. The drawing of matter suggests a gravitational connection.

I also wrote in Article 178: Stellar Core near Earth, that the Stellar Core was likely to withdraw atmospheric molecules, ocean water, and even rocks, from the surface and below the surface, thus creating sink holes, shallow earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and unnatural tidal events. This may result in a loss of our atmosphere which would, in turn, result in cloud formation occurring at lower altitudes. If the star is pulling on the ocean, it will result in strange tidal events, such as water levels decreasing, or increasing, in different parts of the world [2]. This is in fact what seems to have occurred in eastern Russia.

Figure 18.5. Rocks cover a road near Clare, in Ireland, after a storm at the beginning of March 2018 [2]. These rocks come from the ocean and gravity would have to be cancelled in order for these to float in water and be carried uphill to this road. This is evidence that a Stellar Core was in the sky and drawing a current of particles containing protons.

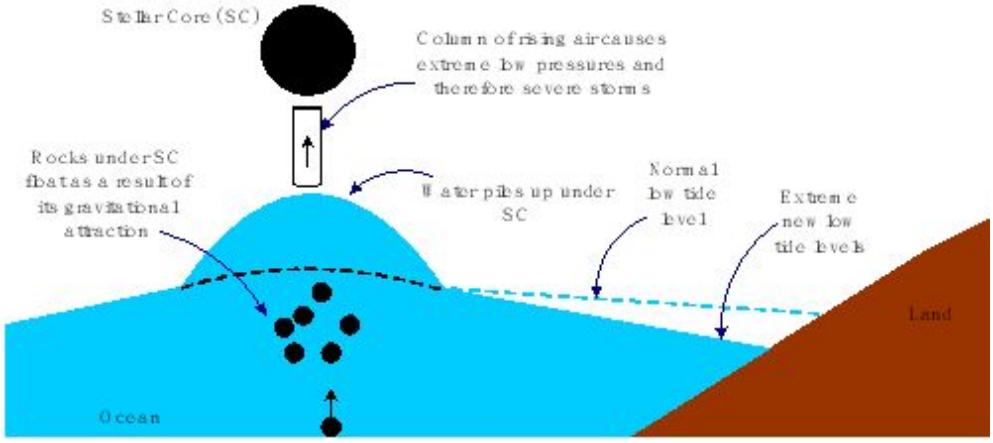


Figure 18.6. A Stellar Core, through its gravitational attraction, causes the ocean to pile up under it, rocks to float and extreme low tide levels, as well as extreme low pressures and thus extreme storms [3].

The gravitational connection that Stellar Cores seem to make, as illustrated above, is likely not only to cause water recession and storms, but would also pull on magma below the ground and would thus be likely to induce a volcano to erupt.

The fact that Stellar Cores make the type of gravitational connection observed seems to be due to the fact that they are enveloped in a neutral layer of matter, which they seem to shed as debris in the course of time. It thus seems that the gravitational attraction occurs between the object's interior and the Sun, or the earth, through holes, in this outer layer, and gravitational current through a hole gives rise to a vortex. It is thus likely that the root like connection is in fact a gravitational vortex.

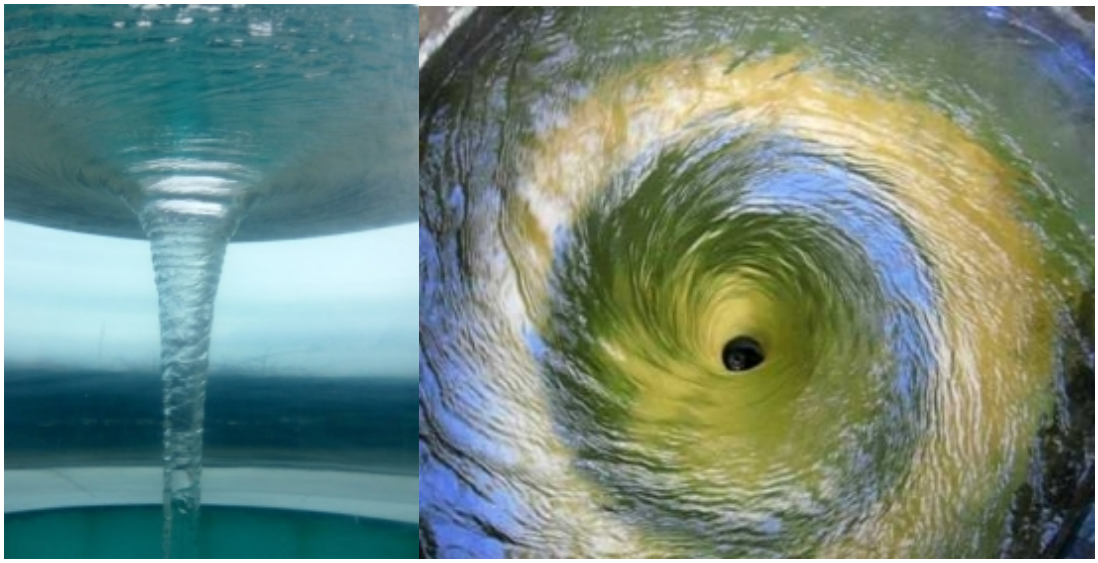


Figure 18.7. A hole at the bottom of a container, filled with water, will cause the earth's gravitational attraction exerted through that hole, on the water, to create a vortex of water.

The fact that the Stellar Cores make gravitational connections, in the form of vortexes, suggests that the gravitational attraction they exert on matter is through holes, in their outer neutral layer, that may consist of neutrons, as suggested in Article 184: Stellar Core evolution [5].

In conclusion, the recent water recession, offshore storm and volcanic eruption, events, in eastern Russia, are further evidence that the earth has captured a Stellar Core. The object is most likely small but the fact that water recession events are on the increase suggests that either its effects have increased or an increased number of Stellar Cores have been captured by the Earth.

References:

[1] http://www.earthfrenzyradio.com/strange-unusual/3809-ocean-recedes-from-kholmsk-sakhalin-island-in-russia

[2] Albers, C. (2018). Article 178: Stellar Core near earth.

[3] Albers, C. (2018). Article 167: Magnetic pole shift and crustal displacement.

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

[5] Albers, C. (2018). Article 184: Stellar Core evolution.

The End for Now!

Table of Contents