

Origins of the Solar System

16 August 2023

Q: Esteemed Committee, I expect we'll have reader questions but I believe it's most informative for an explanation from your knowledge.

C: Agreed, although questions we could and shall also answer.

To know the origins of the stars and planets among which are yours, is no different than asking about the origin of the universe and of your galaxy.

Your star is the result of an explosion which created the galaxy, as similar explosions created other galaxies.

The common term humans use for the commencement of the universe is the *Big Bang*, but we believe the human English words, *Big Launch* much better describe the start of the universe.

The bangs were the creations of galaxies, which occurred as critical mass was reached for a certain portion of the mass launched to begin the universe.

Just as velocity has specific effects on density and gravitational pull acting upon and affecting objects on Earth and moving through the atmosphere, this effect occurs everywhere in space, but differently because of the surrounding conditions.

When each portion of the *Great Launch* or *Big Launch* reached the critical mass which matters, it explodes and exploded. The effect was similar to a human warfare implement, the cluster bomb. One larger device explodes, distributing bomblets launched far from that point which themselves explode upon impact.

The difference was, the initial launch was not an explosion, it was a launching of the great mass of the universe into the area your one ninth represents; as we have said nine universes exist.

The mass was the center. The numbers of stars in each galaxy you have seen varies significantly but humans do not have the ability to see or measure this. The sizes of the galaxies are also quite different, some expand, some contract but all move.

Each star is the result of the implosion which creates a galaxy. The number and composition of planets is the result of the size of the bomblet. The materials of each planet are the result of the relative masses of the materials. The distances of the orbits are also proportional as occurs with the planets of your star, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Asteroid, Jupiter, Saturn and so forth.

Humans do not yet know the composition of the other planets to the degree you believe you have guessed, except for Mars. For the *Red Planet* humans are fairly accurate but once the make-up of Mercury and Venus are demonstrated, you will be amazed. These planets are dense and laden with iron, copper, tin and aluminum to degrees you would find unbelievable. Uranium figures heavily in the mix.

Jupiter and Saturn are large and more than half atmosphere, but the solid inner cores not only contain the metals and also the heavy ones of Earth, but both also contain a few elements

Earth does not possess.

As the bomblet which became your solar system was ejected from the implosion and explosion, as the mass collapsed upon itself then rapidly expanded, the material becoming your sun and planets, spinning or rotating rapidly, began to separate or layer itself.

This caused more small explosions which threw off material that rotated. The distances were the result of the force and the mass such force was able to hurl it the distances which became the orbits.

For this reason all planets orbit on the same plane.

Add magnetism and gravity, two sides of the same coin, essentially the same force, far in excess of what now exists, and you can understand how the rotating pieces thrown off became planets.

The time this required cannot be measured in Earth years, only adjusted to equivalents. Earth rotated much faster than it now does; one lap around the star you call the sun, had your planet rotate approximately eight hundred times.

To say Earth is several billion years old means it is much younger because nearly 2½ laps were made closer to origin, for each lap made now. Should time measured be in those years or current years? Thus, estimation of the age of your solar system and planets cannot be properly figured but through the myopic tunnel vision of a constant rate which has never existed.

Significant cooling of each planet allowed a hardening of solids or higher gas density, depending on the planet, to evolve. Mercury and Venus are much harder than the very soft surfaces of Earth and Mars.

Magnetism has maintained the inner cores of the planets and is the source of Earth's heating. Only Mars and Earth were able to hold surface liquids, but this has since stopped happening on Mars, as its moisture is now under the surface.

On other planets the liquids are not hydrogen plus oxygen.

The stable atmosphere of Earth has resulted from the equilibrium reached after the central star, your sun, settled down and settled into the process it now produces, much as do many billions of stars.

Your planet specifically has both grown larger, which has caused the spread of surface continents, and slowed its rotation. The equatorial bulge was once greater but has shrunk as the planet has expanded and slowed.

We expect now your questions.