

Expanding Earth, Semi-Aquatic Dinosaurs, Earth Atmosphere in 3-5 Bar, Exoplanets and Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: Some information is tied together regarding expanding Earth, stellar metamorphosis, semi-aquatic dinosaurs, exoplanets, Earth's atmosphere and the idea that the Earth was covered by large shallow seas at one point in its evolution. This is to tie together some really big ideas which make more sense than currently taught plate tectonics, nebular hypothesis, land dinosaur theory, and the idea that Earth has remained this way almost its entire existence.

So quickly, Earth was vastly more massive in its past as evidenced by soon to be tens of thousands of observed exoplanets, which are evolved, evolving and dead stars. Earth's formation in the interior of a star as it was cooling and collapsing on itself happened under extreme pressures, easily in the tens of billions of pascal (gigapascal). This means the solid and liquid portion of the Earth as it was forming in the interior of the evolving star was gaining mass as it was being accreted in the interior of the star, but at the same time this mass increase was occurring under extreme pressures and heat. The accreted mass comes from the star itself and does not violate any conservation of mass. As the Earth embryo was growing in the interior of the star, the outer atmosphere of the star was cooling and dissipating back into outer space.

What this all means is that as Earth was forming, it formed as a physically smaller diameter object due to the extreme pressure exerted on its entire surface, mostly evenly. As the Earth started losing its atmosphere during gas giant phases of stellar evolution, the pressure lessened, and the compacted and extremely hot Earth embryo could then start expanding outwards to release heat and pressure. Think of a balloon that was blown up at 3-5 bar pressure under neath the surface of the ocean. A scuba diver could do this demonstration by blowing into a balloon 100 feet below the surface, tie it off, and then come up to the surface. They would see that the balloon would expand outwards due to pressure being released. This is similar to the Earth, only Earth also included the release of lots of heat as well, far more heat than it currently releases today.

As the thick atmosphere dissipates and leaves over the water formed during earlier stages of stellar evolution, the Earth is then left over with an extremely thick ocean. This thick ocean still prevented heat loss due to the water's high thermal heat capacity, though the Earth did keep the water oceans, even though they were thick, very warm. This warm early earth ocean then continued to dissipate and left the Earth covered with an entire planet covering shallow sea. Some parts obviously deeper than others. This part explains why both dinosaurs could wander the entire Earth on Pangea, as well could be really large due to the property of buoyancy. Many, if not most dinosaurs were semi-aquatic creatures. These dissipating shallow seas also explain

why whales exist, they were land animals that became trapped while the Earth was expanding outwards, and the water was draining from the continental shelves, to the newly forming oceans.

Unfortunately for the dinosaurs, the Earth's interior needed to cool off more, so the rocks then expanded outwards to release their heat. This of course was made easier by the thick oceans and atmosphere being thinned out (less mass to crush the Earth), and the water being removed that was trapping the heat. The thinner atmosphere coupled with less water to keep the dinosaurs buoyant and mobile lead to their down fall. These realizations have implications in many regards.

All stars go through this process given they are on a similar transformation curve as the Earth. What this means ladies and gentlemen is that most stars do not die as supernovas, most cool and collapse, and form Earth-like embryos in their stellar wombs. As those wombs dissipate, the new Earths go through similar expansion and contraction phases which form all the land and oceans we see today. Exoplanets, which are evolving and dead stars, can have their pasts inferred by looking at their land masses and calculating the rate at which rocks release heat after being crushed at tens of billions of pascal. As well, this means the planets that have life on them, or at least had life, will have noticeable fitting of continental plates. This of course is for future telescopes to discover. Maybe some science fiction writers can use this discovery, to make possible evolving star surfaces far more realistic.

What is most interesting is that all the components of previously ridiculed discoveries, Earth is a highly evolved star, Earth expansion (without violating conservation of mass), dinosaurs in aquatic environments, the Earth having had at least a 3-5 bar atmospheric pressure, Pangea, etc., all fit together. Is ridicule a part of science, or does ridicule point in the right direction sometimes? Sometimes really important insights appear as puzzle pieces in isolation, they do not appear to go anywhere, but that isn't because they do not fit anywhere, it is because the puzzle being assembled isn't showing a correct picture of nature.

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