

# Physics and Geology of Earth

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Gravity and Magnetism are some of the 28 Alternate Theories Discussed

A simple lesson refuting some common teachings

**Gravity is a measure of Mass attracted to Mass - True**

**Does our Gravity increase to a pinpoint in the Center of Earth?**

**No – contrary to common theories!**

**In Center, there are equal measures of mass in all directions attracting outward  
Resulting in a balanced equilibrium of ZERO Gravity in the center of Earth**

This is the same for all other planets, suns, and moons. The Black Hole, Big Bang, String Theory, and other related theories have **twisted logics** that rely on gravity **increasing to a pinpoint**; but those **faulty calculations yield false conclusions!**

Our moon when above; reduces gravity vectors by its counter mass that pulls tide waters. In the same effect; as an object enters the earth, mass below is reduced, and mass above is increased, thus, proportionally decreasing the perspective gravity.

Notice (second page of this paper) in the Alternate Gravity Formula; that as M-1 approaches the Center of M-2, the gravity decreases to zero. That is the measure of a consistent density object. But if the object has gasses, then the gasses would migrate to the lower gravity area in the center, and thus naturally create a gaseous void. If the gaseous void were large enough, then we calculate the cavity gravity as if your proximity has two points of attraction. An inner surface point of the void will have an outward gravity perspective higher than the opposite side of the void in the distance.

In effect, the inner surface of a hollow sphere, has an outward gravity attraction similar, but much less than the outer surface gravity toward the center of the mass. Thus it is very practical for any planet sphere to have a liquid inner sea within the void.

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The persisting “Iron Core theory” of Earth was introduced to explain the magnetic poles.

Our Earth magnetic poles are better reasoned as electrostatic forces induced from perpetual prevailing winds, which generate a magnetic field, over a hollow sphere.

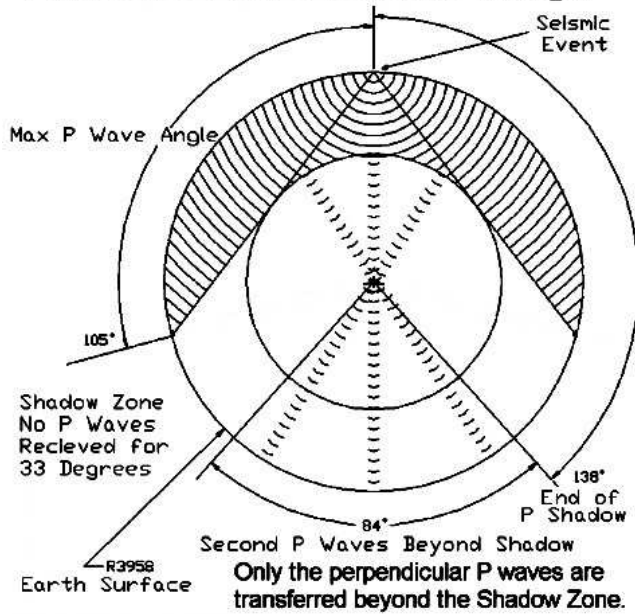
An insulated mass (air) moving over another mass (earth), creates a Vandegraff generated potential, opposite to the direction of movement. Our air at 14psi is 1-ton per square foot, or 28 megatons per square mile. Our air mass movements west to east create **electrostatic currents east to west**, which converge in our jet streams.

Using (left hand rule) of magnetism, (fingers in direction of current) defines our (thumb) north pole by the direction of the induced current. The same field effect will generate on any planet with a sufficient prevailing movement of an atmosphere.

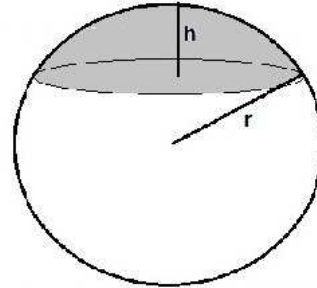
-- Also --

Seismology articulations of the Earth’s Core, describe a **Void** more-so than a solid.

## Pressure Wave Seismic Image



## Formulas & Conversions



$$\text{Spherical Cap Volume} = \frac{1}{3} * \pi * h^2 * (3r-h)$$

$$\text{Spherical Cap Surface Area} = 2 * \pi * r * h$$

$$\pi = 3.141592654$$

$$r = \text{Sphere Radius}$$

$$h = \text{Cap Height}$$

$$\text{Circle Area} = \pi * r^2$$

$$\text{Circle Perimeter} = 2 * \pi * r$$

$$\text{Sphere Volume} = \frac{4}{3} * \pi * r^3$$

$$\text{Sphere Surface Area} = 4 * \pi * r^2$$

### Isaac Newton's Standard Formula

$$g = \frac{G * M_1 * M_2}{D^2}$$

g = gravity

G = Attraction Constant 6.67384<sup>-11</sup>

M<sub>1</sub> = Mass of Object # 1

M<sub>2</sub> = Mass of Object # 2

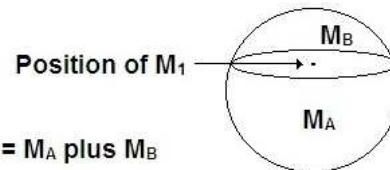
D<sup>2</sup> = Distance between centers of Objects squared

### Theorybin Alternate Formula of Inner Masses

If M<sub>1</sub> is below the surface of M<sub>2</sub>

Then M<sub>1</sub> is attracted to M<sub>A</sub> minus M<sub>B</sub>

Use the cap formula above to calculate M<sub>A</sub> & M<sub>B</sub>



$$M_2 = M_A \text{ plus } M_B$$

$$g = \left( \frac{G * M_1 * M_A}{D^2} \right) - \left( \frac{G * M_1 * M_B}{D^2} \right)$$

Use Newton's standard for gravity when Mass-1 (M<sub>1</sub>) is in proximity to Mass-2 (M<sub>2</sub>)

Use Theorybin Alternate formula when (M<sub>1</sub>) is internal to (M<sub>2</sub>), below the surface

The Alternate allows for (M<sub>2</sub>) to be measured as two distinct Masses (M<sub>A</sub>) & (M<sub>B</sub>)

Variations of (M<sub>A</sub>) & (M<sub>B</sub>) density and voids will need to adjust with (M<sub>1</sub>) location

$$\text{Miles to Kilometers} = \text{Miles} * 1.609347 = \text{Km}$$

$$\text{Cubic Miles to Cubic Kilometers} = \text{Miles}^3 * 4.168205 = \text{Km}^3$$

Contact Steven C Buren at Theorybin.Com for details and updates

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