

# Physics and Geology of Earth

(Construction of Planet Earth)

## PREFACE

The Earth has a highly complex structure, with multiple layers and features that have a marvelous design. To comprehend the concept of the structure evolution, we must study the gravitational physics and the mathematics of specific gravity and seismic geology. This hypothesis identifies a viable gravity inversion principal and gas core resultant with some astonishing features of the complex layers.

Many individuals and institutions have introduced their own form of planet evolution. I have studied many of the most prominent theories and all the currently accepted versions that have compiled generous public data and information. My research has utilized this information and extracted a highly plausible hypothesis using details and deduction that should support all the true, un-conjectured data and rational studies in 21<sup>st</sup> Century physics. This study will allow science to take a proper direction in the detail studies of Earth and conclude the proper true design of the Earth. My deductions may be generalized, but the viewpoint and sequence is the important base to solving the mysteries of our true evolution.

Only the most conclusive mathematic results are given in the text portion of these chapters. This allows a fluid comprehension of the material without the complications of formulas and distracting proofs. The general hypothesis computations and formulas are associated to each chapter or the end of this book.

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## OUTLINE of THEORIES and DISCOVERIES

### PLANET STRUCTURE

- 1 Gravity Inversion mathematically proves that the geometric center of Earth is zero gravity.
- 2 Seismic Data shows a liquid sphere 41 miles deep at 1508 miles from the surface (Inner Sea).
- 3 Earth has a 2409-mile radius Gas Core (Hollow).
- 4 A Middle Equilibrium sphere of zero gravity exists at 1012 miles from surface of the planet.
- 5 The "Black Hole" and "Big Bang" theories are not possible due to materials that are over compressed will separate violently and not accumulate in over compressed masses.

### PLANET CORE

- 1 Earth exploded as a Nova then collapsed, and re-expanded to current size.
- 2 All of the material of the Mantle was once on top of the continents.
- 3 Gravity at continent level was near zero or inverted when Mantle material was above.
- 4 All continents fit together (like a puzzle) onto a sphere of 2217 miles radius (about 56% of current size).
- 5 Mountain Ranges were created when the continents changed 2217 miles radius to the current 3958 miles radius.
- 6 Ocean ridges are precise point to point lines of continent separation.
- 7 Earth is cooling and shrinking, it has already shrunk at the poles.

### GLOBAL EARTH FLOOD

- 1 Flood Waters came from, and returned to the Inner Sea through at least one ocean trench (suspect Java Trench of Indian Ocean).
- 2 An average of 6 inches rain, sleet, or floodwater per minute covered all mountains in 40 days.

- 3 Diatom Earth (Limestone) surged from the interior with the floodwaters.
- 4 All extinctions and coal formations were made in this flood.
- 5 Global Ice Age resulted from the decompression of interior gasses.
- 6 Geomagnetism increase began with the decrease of atmosphere.
- 7 Radius shrinkage or expansion of one foot would have a 6.28 foot lateral surface change.

### PLANETARY MAGNETISM

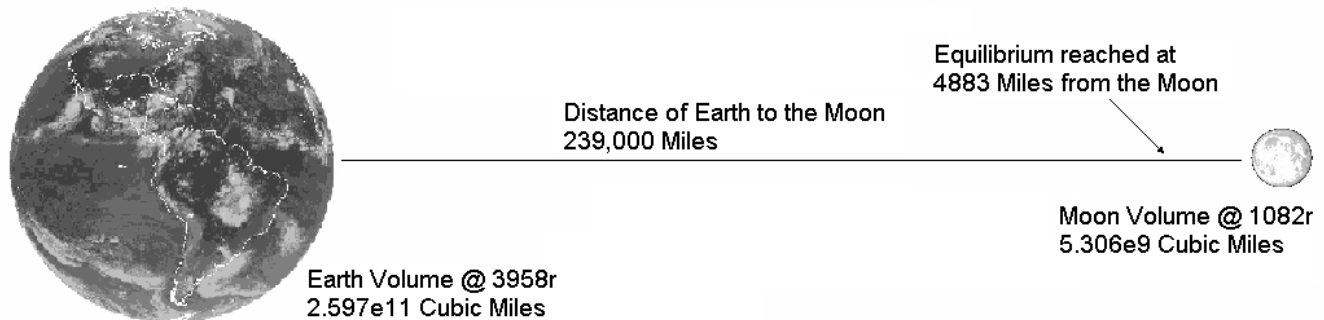
- 1 Prevailing Winds induce 3 major electrical bands located at the Equator, and the North and South Jetstreams.
- 2 The combined effect of current bands, generate our Global Magnetic Field.
- 3 The Magnetic Band Reversals found in the Ocean are a mis-interpretation of a linear split of magnetic material.
- 4 Solar and Lunar gravitations create an Atmospheric Global Tide effect that is the major driving force for wind currents.
- 5 Atmospheric layers can act as lenses to visually effect celestial observations. (high pressure, large moon) (low pressure, small moon)
- 6 Sunspots are from celestial impacts, such as seen on the Shoemaker-Levy comet impacting Jupiter in 1994.
- 7 Jetstream-like wind troughs generate the disturbance current that drives hurricanes.
- 8 A Hurricane Eye is a positive conduction path for a disrupted magnetic field.
- 9 Hurricanes will commonly follow Ocean Trenches until forced to move to another trench. All drive energy ceases when they hit a Continent Shelf.
- 10 Perpetual Trench Storms (Mendocino off California) generate lava flow heat by electrical conduction.

# PLANET STRUCTURE

## GRAVITY INVERSION

The Earth's gravity at the surface is constant from the basis that matter attracts matter with gravitational force. The magnitude of gravitational force is proportional to the mass of solid objects, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the masses. (Newton)  $g=(G*M_1*M_2)/D^2$ . Note that the formula for computing attraction is for Mass, but does not factor "Volumes" which can be a variable relationship of densities and distance when objects are in close proximity. The surface area field strength may also have a measurable relationship to mass attraction, similar to the valence field of atomic structures.

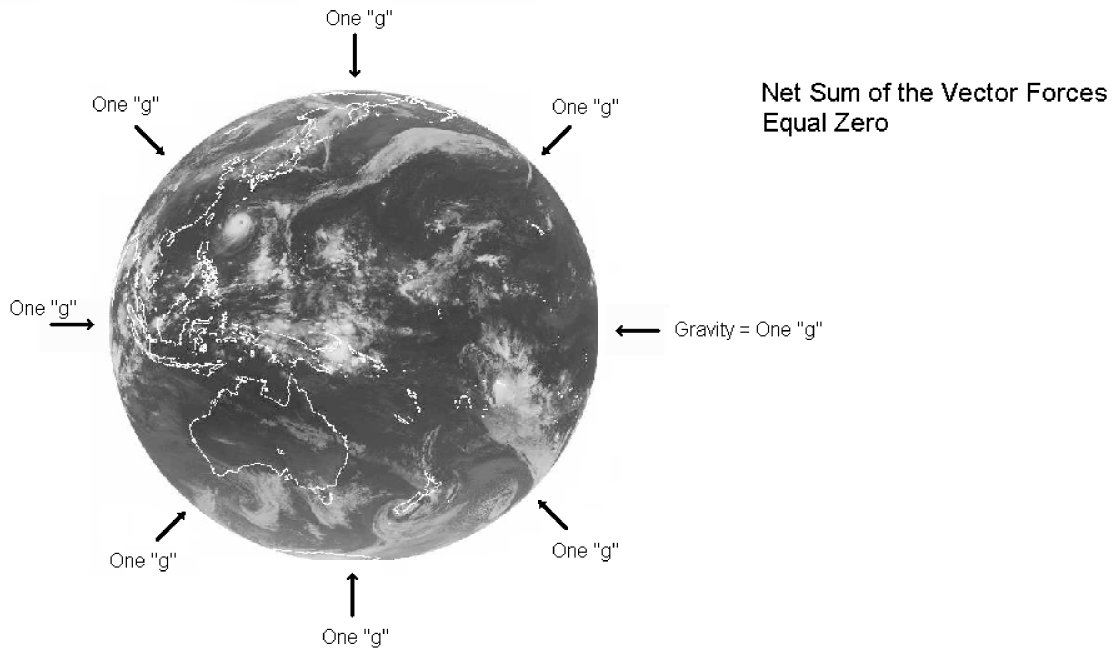
The gravity that we experience on the Earth's surface is constant and has minor variations. Our gravity variations would be centrifugal forces, density variations, celestial vectors, and altitude. This inversion principal will focus on altitude as the primary variable and calculating a consistent mass equal to relative volume.



Starting with a known astronautics and astronomy function. As an object leaves the Earth toward the Moon, there is an altitude point at which the mass attraction of the Earth is equal to the mass attraction to the Moon. The Moon's volume is about 2% of Earth volume but if you go beyond the point of equilibrium, the lunar gravitational attraction is greater than the Earth's gravitational attraction. The point of equilibrium is where the gravitational pull of the Earth is equal to the gravitational pull of the Moon.

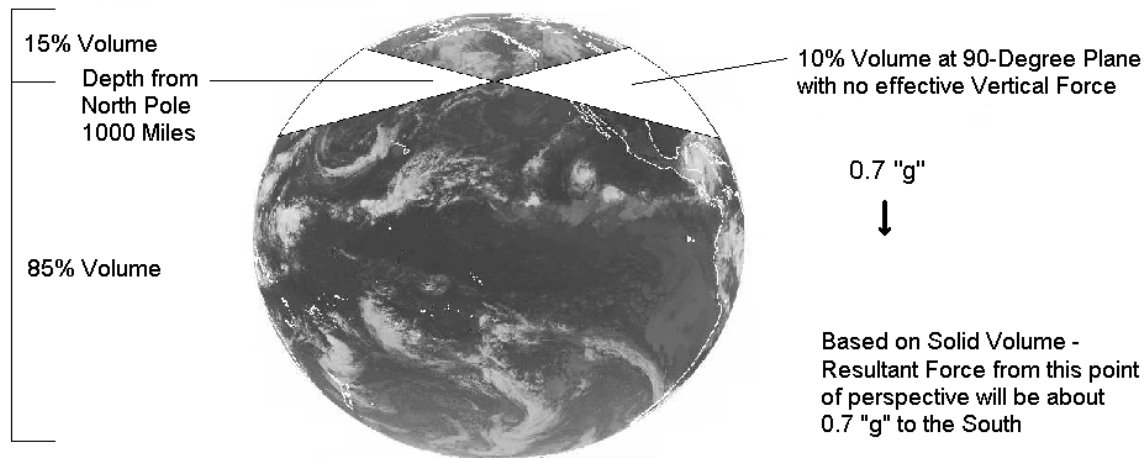
This is a well-documented mathematical computation and a common function of gravitational physics. The variations on an equilibrium position would be the elliptical orbit of the Moon and the vector of the Sun assisting either the Earth or the Moon gravitational field.

The balanced equilibrium position is the gravitational physics feature that is identified as a "Gravity Inversion". This theory applies the physics function to the study of the Earth's planetary structure.

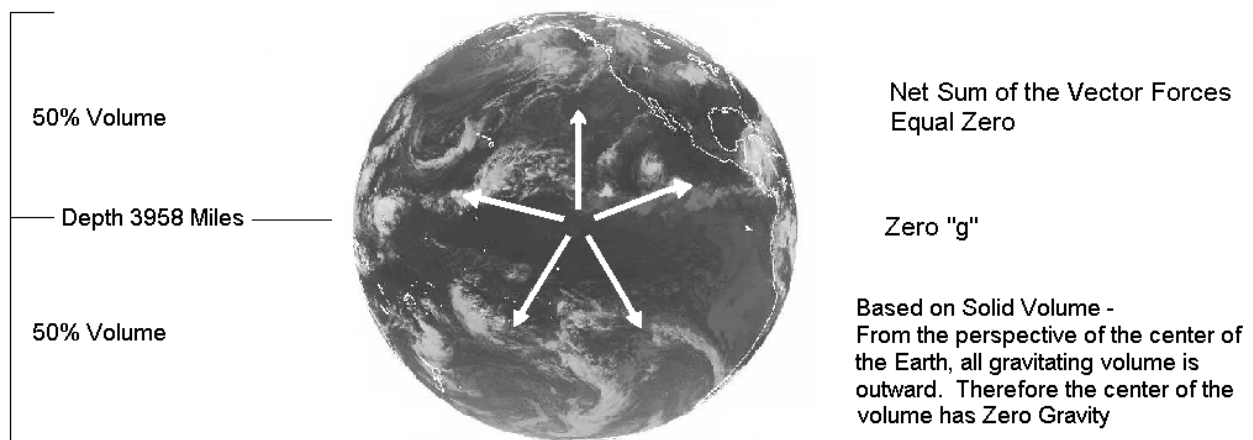


The gravity force from all points of the Earth's surface, point relatively to the center of the Earth. This example will identify an equilibrium inversion by following a straight line from the North Pole, through the center of the Earth toward the South Pole, assuming the Earth as a solid volume. The North Star will be the upward point of reference and the 90-degree horizon perspectives will be a flat plane 90-degrees from the North Star, at a given depth from the North Pole surface.

The gravitational attraction at the North Pole is toward the center of the Earth because all the volume of the planet is either below that point, or at equal portions in a 360-degree range. If a point of perspective were 1000 miles below the surface, the attracting volume would be from all directions.



At a 1000-mile depth of the North Pole, the volume above the 90-degree horizon perspective is over 10% of the Earth's total volume. This point would also have over 10% of the volume encircling a 90-degree plane and therefore have no vertical forces. This should make an obvious conclusion that the gravitational force toward the South Pole should be about 80% minus 10% of the one "g" of the Earth's surface, and 10% null with horizontal effect only. One point that is immediately amplified by readers is pressure. Understand that pressure is a result of gravity, inertia, or containment, and pressure has zero effect on gravity. Therefore the pressure at any given depth cannot be calculated until the g-force is known for the specific position.



Physical center of Earth is about 3958 miles depth from the North Pole. This point perspective would give an equally distributed volume in all

directions. Gravitational physics mathematics with equal mass volume in all directions and equal distance would conclude that there is equilibrium. The net sum of the vector forces equals zero gravity in the physical center of the Earth. The result is observed as a state of balance that exists between opposing forces.

The perspectives above identify the basis of the gravitational inversion hypothesis. The hypothesis defines the Earth's geometric center as a zero gravity point by a state of balance existing between opposing forces. The position points assist in the comprehensive analysis of the inversion perspective; that mass proximity and vectors are essential to calculating the gravitational forces. These basics set the stage for further analysis and more refined discovery of the complexity of the construction of Earth.

### **CENTER ENVELOPE**

The Earth's geometric center has been defined at zero gravity by concluding that all attracting mass is equally distributed in all directions. This must be seen as a truth to conceive the following arrangement of the Center Envelope.

The attraction of mass in all directions will not support a solid weight unless it was unexplainably floating in space with no place to go, or if the Earth was a continuous solid structure. An alternative solution and the most viable conclusion is that the Earth's geometric center has an envelope of gas that migrated to the center of the zero gravity zone during the planet formation. The solid and liquid matter is attracted toward exterior surfaces by gravitational physics of attraction to mass. This provides a perfect environment for the center of the Earth to be a stable gas environment. Since the gas environment is totally contained within a spherical shell, the gas would be in a pressurized state that is influenced by temperature, feeding sources, sublimation or evaporation of the adjacent materials, and possibly by electrical fields and turbulence. The celestial anomalies of Nova Stars that explosively expand and then rapidly collapse, like an expanding balloon, could have the same configuration features of this gas envelope hypothesis.

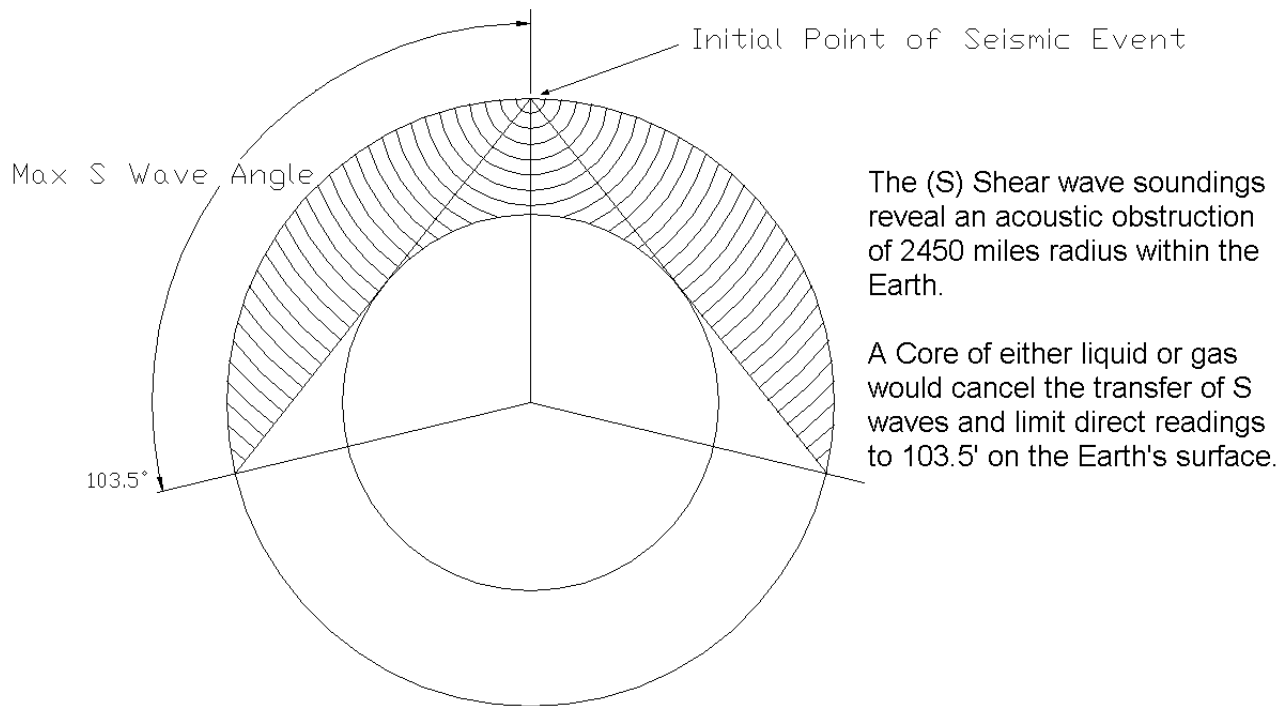
Going through the fundamentals of the zero gravity center, and attempting to calculate the size of a Gas Core had too many variables to make a sensible estimate. My first expectations were looking for a 200 to 500 mile Gas Radius and tried to get some kind of verification through seismic data. The concept drawings of existing seismic studies seemed to be skewed to present the theory of molten and iron core.

The Spinning Iron Core Theory was conceived in the 1950's to explain the source of Earth's Magnetic Field. In my view, the spin of any mass would degenerate quickly within a pool of high viscosity molten rock and precess radically from the resistive force. Also, spinning a fixed pole magnet on it's axis will not generate a current. Only a moving field or moving across a field will generate current, or an insulated mass moving over another mass. A different approach to the Magnetic Field Source is detailed in the "Planetary Magnetism" chapter, at the end of this book.

To find the image of a Gas Core, the use of articulate seismic data was needed without the existing influence of interpretations to an Iron Core. Data from the seismic sound studies do reveal a visual image of the Earths interior if viewed in the very basic and unaltered form. The (S) Shear waves and (P) Pressure waves encompass the Earth from the original inflection point, to about 103.5 degrees for S-waves and 105 degrees for P-waves. Beyond the 105 degree angle known as the "Shadow Zone", where direct waves cannot be received until the P-waves return after 138 degrees. This identifies a definite structural change to the interior where Seismic Core calculations reveal a hollow core of about 2409 miles radius. The majority of seismic testing was done with nuclear blasts, where a known event time and location was scheduled and recorded.



## Shear Wave Seismic Image

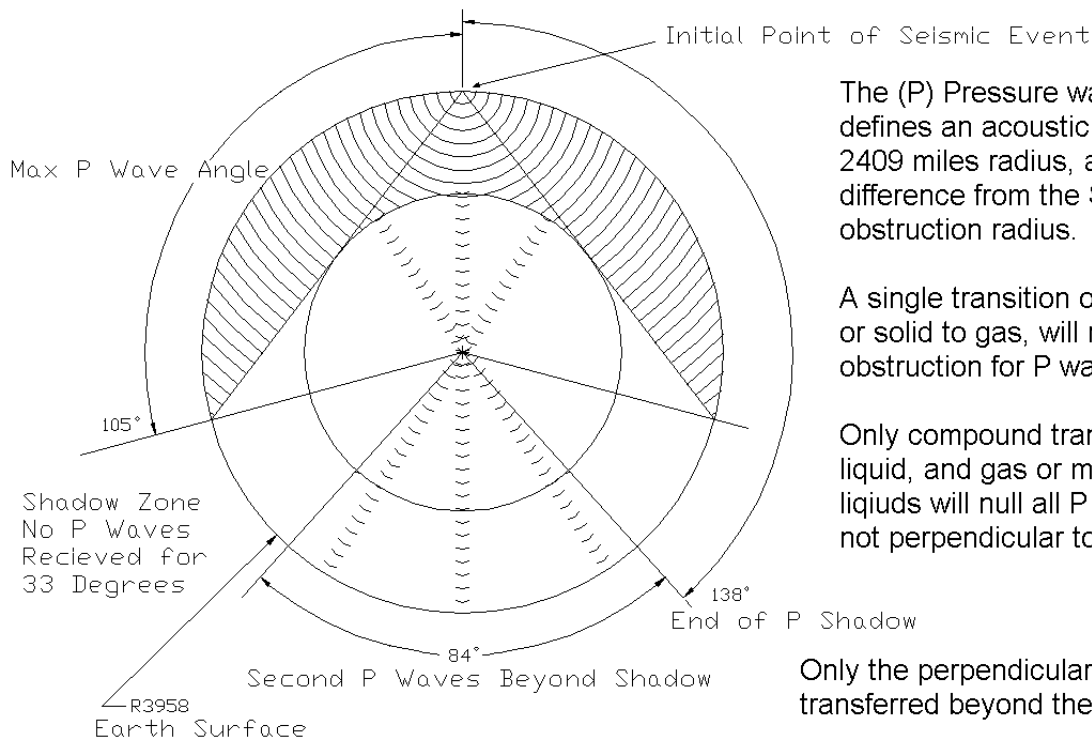


The (S) Shear Wave soundings extend to 103.5' and reveal an acoustic obstruction of 2450 miles radius within the Earth. A 2450-mile core of either liquid or gas would be able to cancel the transfer of S-waves to produce this effect. A drawing on the last pages of this book covers the calculations for these distance measurements.

Several of the current theories will bend the shadow lines inward to represent a smaller core. The smaller core is necessary in their theory as the core is determined to be molten lava. That theory must move the lava core away from the surface to keep the surface temperature of Earth less than hundreds of degrees.

If there were a bending of the sound waves, I believe it would naturally follow the contour of the geology layers. These layers would be acting as a sound waveguide, bending around the core cavity. This effect would put the cavity much closer to the surface. The effect is considered relevant, but needs additional testing or data research to validate and add to this study.

# Pressure Wave Seismic Image



The (P) Pressure wave sounding defines an acoustic obstruction of 2409 miles radius, a 41 mile difference from the S wave obstruction radius.

A single transition of solid to liquid or solid to gas, will not create an obstruction for P waves.

Only compound transitions of solid, liquid, and gas or multilayered liquids will null all P waves that are not perpendicular to the junctions.

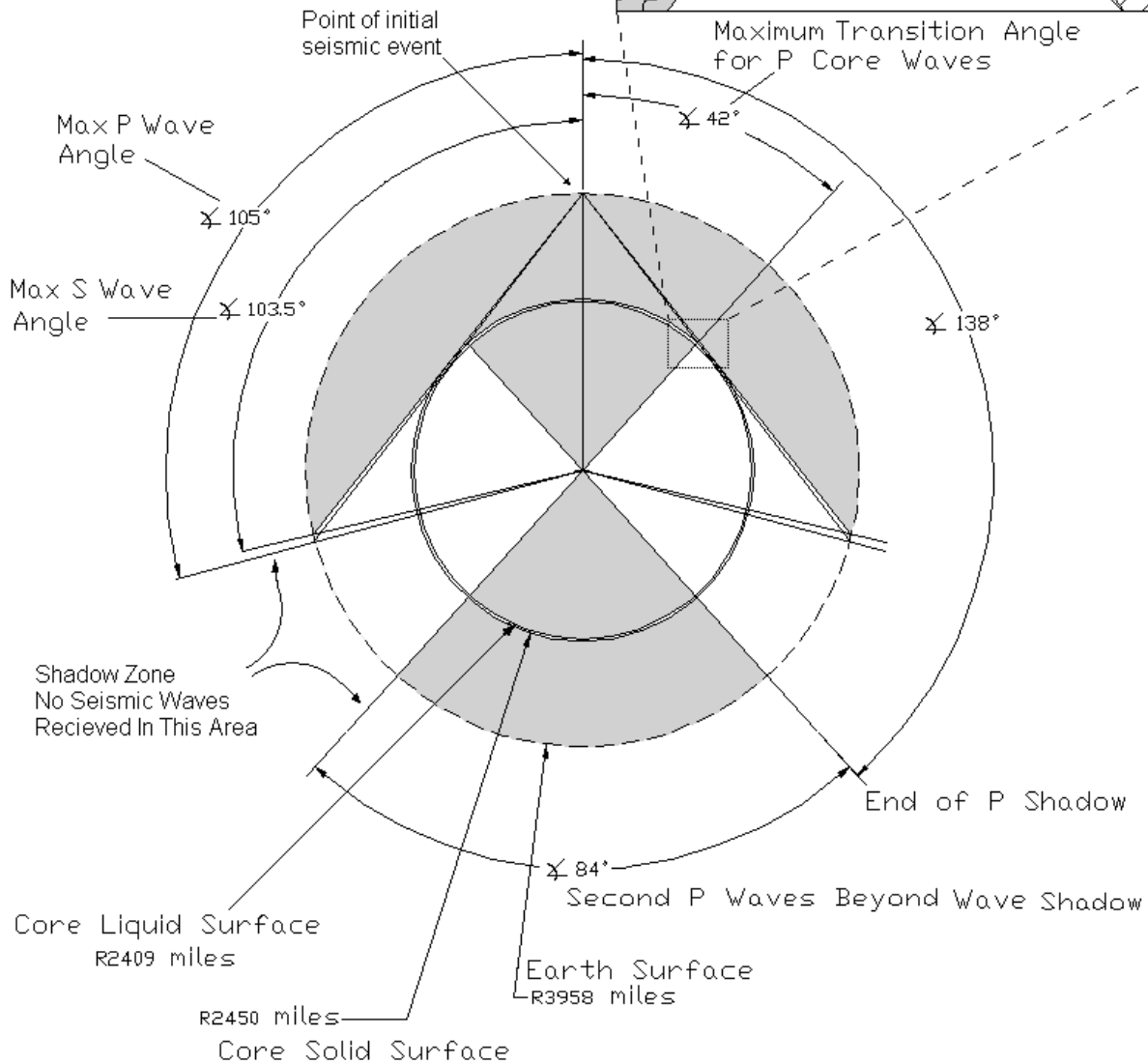
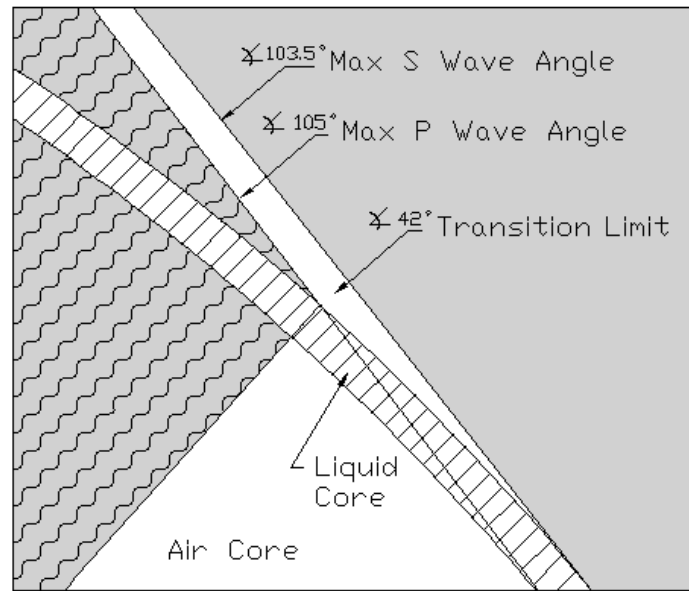
Only the perpendicular P waves are transferred beyond the Shadow Zone.

The P-wave primary sounding extends to 105 degrees from the initial point of event. This defines an acoustic obstruction of 2409 miles radius. This is a 41-mile difference from the S-wave obstruction radius.

A single transition of solid to gas or solid to liquid will not create an obstruction for P-waves. Compound transitions of liquid and gas layers, when combined, will impede all directional waves except those that are perpendicular to the layer junctions. Any wave that is not perpendicular to the liquid/gas junction will react as an S-wave at the junction and dissipate at an angle, similar to an ocean sea wave. Only the perpendicular P-waves will make a transition through the liquid/gas layer and directly across to the gas/liquid layer on the opposite side of the core. This pulse will then enter the solid Mantle and be received as a primary P-wave at the surface in the second zone beyond the shadow.

# Seismic Shadow Zones for P & S Waves Identify Center Envelope With a Liquid Sphere in the Core

P Wave Transition Angle Must have a 90 Degree Transition into the Liquid Core, or else it becomes a Shear Wave as it enters into the Air Core, and will not continue into the opposing Liquid Core layer.



There is some "Bending" of the waves by refraction and reflection, but the primary pulse will follow a near straight path. The pulse will arch slightly with the layers acting as a waveguide to bend a pulse to the curvature of the Earth. The waveguide effect would realize the Core Radius that may be larger than these drawings have calculated.

Beyond the Shadow Zone, the P-waves return after 138 degrees but the S-waves are not present. The Shear waves cannot travel through gas or liquids resulting in the waves being nulled as they reach the liquid barrier of the core. The Pressure waves that reach the liquid portion of the core can continue to travel through a straight line and out to the solid mantle and exit at 105 degrees from the original inflection point. To travel through the Gas Core, a Pressure wave or a Refraction Wave must enter the gas perpendicular to be transferred to the opposite side of the core. Any other angle will be nulled as a Shear wave, and cannot transfer to the opposite side. The Pressure waves have a window of 42 degrees on each side to enter the liquid core with a perpendicular refractive pulse. Beyond that range, the pulses cannot transfer a Pressure wave that will result in a perpendicular contact at the Gas Core transition barrier.

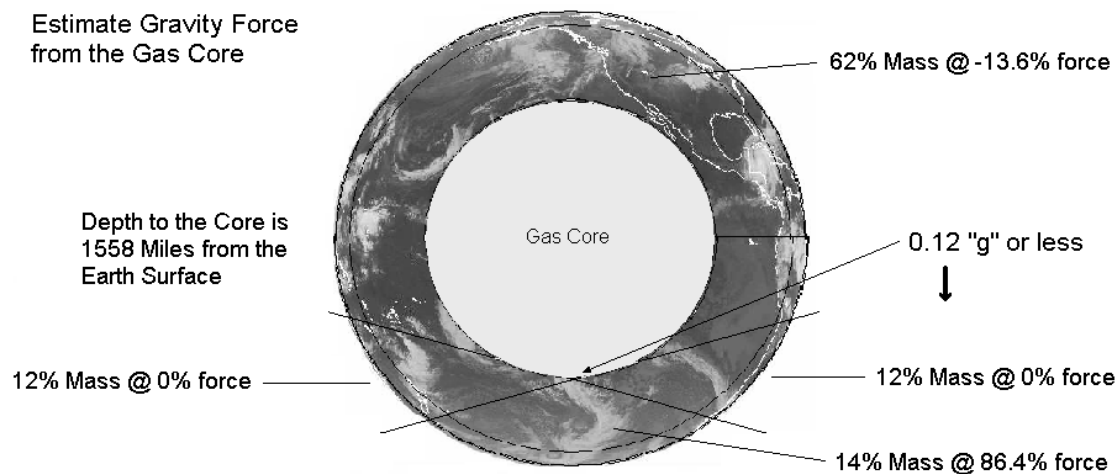
Any P-waves that succeed in exiting the first liquid barrier at other than 90-degrees, will travel through the Air Core and strike the opposite side of the core at the same angle that it exited. A wave striking the second liquid surface at an angle other than 90-degrees, would effectively be absorbed in the liquid as a Shear Wave, and not have a pulse transfer to the solid surface.

The transition barriers for P-waves are intensely studied by Navy Submarines. The thermal and salinity barriers at varied depths create high impedance shields or reflecting of all sounds that strike these barriers. Only the perpendicular waves will cross these barriers unimpeded.

Further studies of these resultant observations of seismology can reveal more refined and precise angles. This would give exact depth of the liquid core, and possibly the average atmospheric pressure of the Gas core.

## INNER GRAVITY

As you approach the exterior surface from the Earth's center, the mass attraction "f" force will increase toward the exterior surface in relation to the distance until solid matter is reached. For a general example, let us assume that the gas envelope is 2400 miles radius for simple math purposes. At that envelope position, about 22% of the Earth's mass would be beyond that barrier point and the gas envelope mass would be relatively negligible. About 24% of the Earth's mass would be equalized at a 20-degree horizon vector, and not contribute to vertical forces of attraction.



The 20-degree vector would have 8% positive mass being offset by 16% negative mass at greater average distance. This would adjust the 22% mass below horizon to an effect of 14%. The other 62% mass would be about 4800 miles distance and effect about 13.6% inverse attraction. The total of 0.14g minus 13.6% would be roughly 0.12g or less, in the nearest exterior surface direction.

## INNER SEA

A gas envelope of sufficient diameter would stabilize the surface barrier of the mass of the adjacent material. It is likely that the atmosphere would have the same relative compound structure as the surface material. The seismic signature of the material beyond the gas envelope is

precisely those of a liquid, and likely an Inner Sea of salt water much like our Outer Seas. The Inner Sea is most assuredly of a greater depth than our exterior seas, but the proximity to lower gravity would make a pressure to depth ratio, different from the pressure to depth readings that we get at the Earth's surface.

Our Outer Sea pressure calculations are based on one "g", and utilize a seawater weight of about 64.25lbs per cubic foot. The surface pressures start at 14psi and compound the water weight of 0.44619lb/ft to the depth.

The Inner Sea surface pressure would relate to the gas envelope as a surface pressure, and the water weight would be in relation to the position from the Earth's center. The Outer Sea pressure at 1000ft and 14psi initial air pressure, equates to about 460psi and at 2000ft a pressure of 906psi. The pressure of the Inner Core atmosphere is unknown, but I will impose 20psi for simple calculations. The Inner Sea at 1000 ft depth, 20psi initial air pressure, and 0.12g, would equate to about 73.5psi and at 2000ft a pressure of 127psi. This difference in ratio of pressures would equate the Inner Sea bottom of 41 miles depth to an Outer Ocean of about 5 miles deep. Note that these are generalized numbers and an imposed envelope diameter and pressure. These depth calculations also ignore the minute variations of gravity relative to location and densities due to temperature, at various ranges of seawater depth.

## **MIDDLE EQUILIBRIUM**

An amazing resultant is revealed from the previous hypothesis. The surface gravity is directed to the center of the Earth, and the Center Core gravity is directed to the surface of the Earth. As the surface is approached from the Earth's center, another zero "g" or neutral equilibrium of omni directional gravity is reached. The location of the Middle Equilibrium is relative to the layer densities and volumes. This Middle Equilibrium Sphere could have the pressure of the exterior and interior sphere combined. My rough calculations place this Middle Equilibrium Sphere about 1012 miles from the outer surface of the Earth or 537 miles from the inner sea surface.

The proximity of the Middle Equilibrium allows the location of molten masses and laterally shifting layers about 5 to 247 miles depth of the surface, to have a variable relative 0.95g toward the center of the Earth. This variable could be an assisting feature of the volcanic structure that is developed by the fringes of the outer layer shifting laterally. The lateral shifting is a product of the formation of the layers of the Earth, which are detailed in the next chapter.

The lava flows extract relatively light material densities that range from 0.69 to 3.5 specific gravity, and have an average of 2.5 and rarely greater than a 3.5 specific gravity. Materials in this range would be silica averaging 3.2sg from the Latisphere and the lighter minerals from the first frame of the Mantle. They may become molten by abrasive friction movement, however the current flow from the weather induced field generation is likely the primary source for lava heat generation. The electrical current flow concept is detailed in the last chapter on Planetary Magnetism.

## **CELESTIAL FUNDAMENTALS**

The perspective of and Equilibrium being discovered within a mass that can reverse a field of gravity is the major component that is missing from the celestial studies that theorized the "Black Hole" anomalies and the "Big Bang" origin concept. When the equilibrium "Gravity Inversion" feature is added to those studies, the resultants reveal that Galaxies are truly in balance, like the rings of Saturn.

It would be a truly rare event, and lasting for a short time, for an over compressed accumulation of material to form. The compression of atoms would involve a change from one nuclear species to another and explosively separate itself into smaller masses or a larger uncompressed volume. Each mass would then form a balanced equilibrium that is stable and complimentary of the surrounding forces.

The observance of holes in space can easily be represented as a similarity to a cloud. The amount of matter contained in depth of a simple cloud would have the same light obstruction if spread over any depth. The

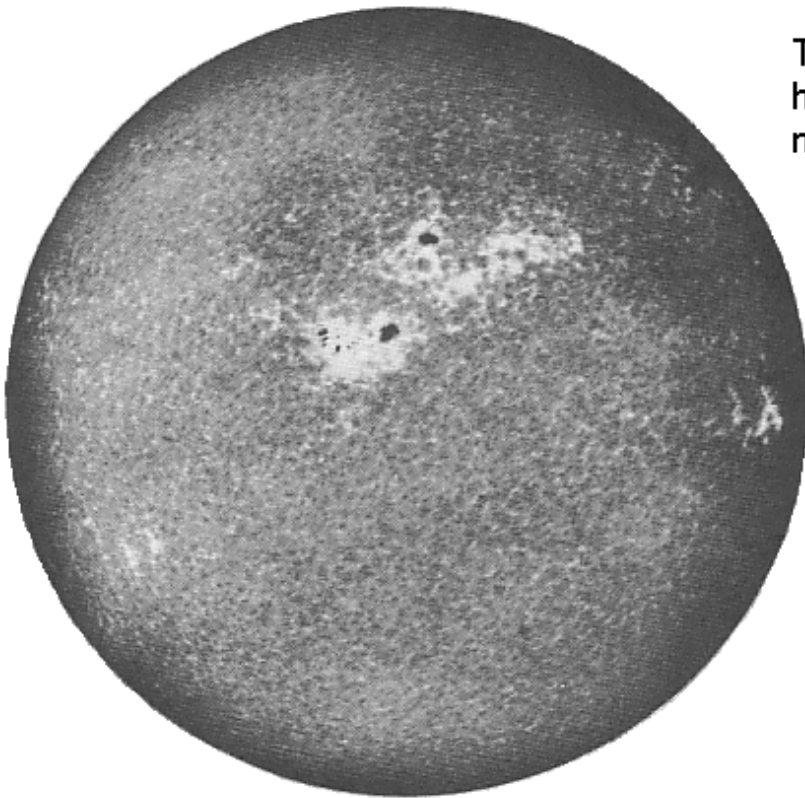
matter could be only one particle per cubic foot, and still obscure all rays of light. There are no objects orbiting the unseen masses and light bending that is observed at the periphery of the theoretical holes, is seen on the edge of every cloud in the sky by a waveguide lens effect. We also get the same light prism halo around all medium altitude aircraft and bird shadows.



# PLANET CORE

## ORIGIN MASS

Our planet was originally a large hollow collection of celestial debris that formed with the Galaxy if the matter pre-existed. The planet was a large cold body of pieces from space that formed a gravitational field and progressively collected more components from the origin of our Galaxy. These consisted of ice clusters, and grains to boulders and frozen gasses. There were possibly a collection of small satellites and asteroids that accumulated over many orbits of the cold Sun. This random collection of materials was at, or near our current planet mass and probably not very unique to other planet forms within our range of exploration.

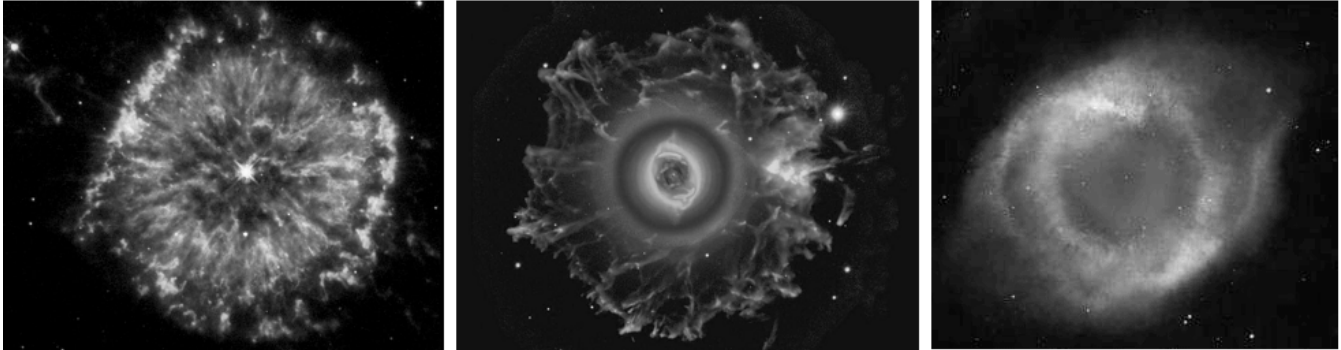


The Earth Origin mass was a hollow sphere of universal materials.

Universal Celestial masses of Earth's size should average about 22 to 25% void interior. Larger masses could average much higher ratio of void, dependent on temperature and compound density ratios.

A remarkable selection of exceptions occurred that energized the hollow core and pressurized the planet. The pressure within the core was not fully contained because the structure was not fully bonded, but only a random collection of components. As the internal pressure filtered through the masses, it warmed the ice into water and hydrologically sorted the

materials into density groups by gravity and the aeration of the expanding globe. Like in a sifting platform, the denser materials separate from the lighter materials and formed layers of like density substances.



Expanding masses seen by the Hubble Telescope have the physical characteristics of a planet expansion. There are dozens of such examples that the telescope photographed of expanding and collapsing masses.

Our expansion of Earth could have been less intense than these examples, and kept the mass uniformly contained while separating the materials by gravity, within the expanding sphere.

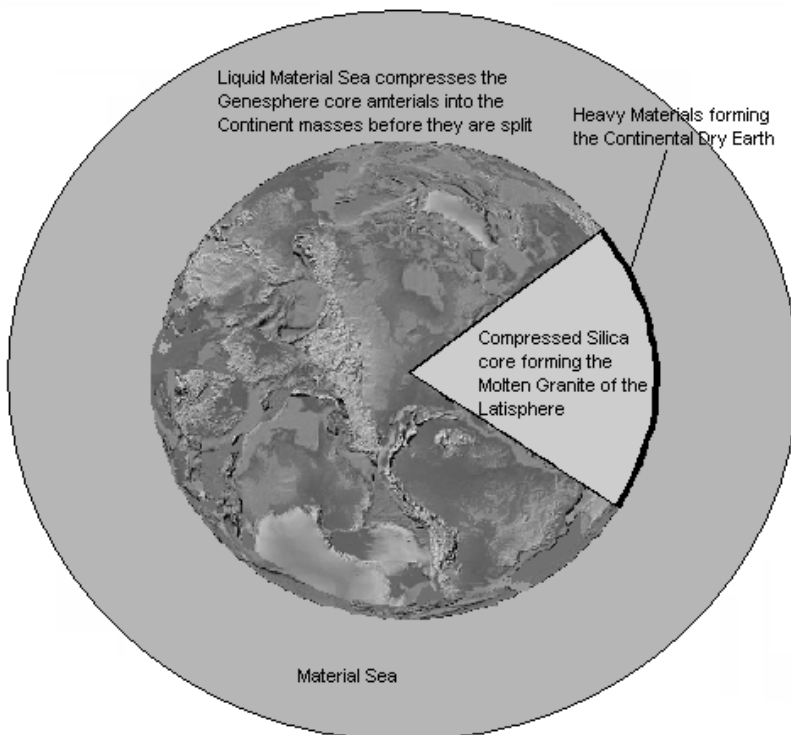
The equilibrium of this planet structure allowed lighter materials to rise to the inner core source of pressure and become molten. The outer surface became a Sea of Mud with much the same consistency of very wet cement. A thin band of heavy materials gravitated near the center of the sphere of mass to the point of equilibrium as the sphere expanded and formed gelling clay between the molten core material and the cooler outer material. With a mass of  $2.012e11$  cubic miles, if the initial expansion doubled in diameter, it would have a solid material depth of only 216 miles. A quad expansion would have a material depth of 64 miles, and an expansion out to the range of our moon would have a material depth of 0.28 miles.

The action of separation by internal exhausting gasses drastically enlarged the planets diameter. When the gasses depleted and began to cool, the enlarged sphere went into a dramatic, high impact collapse. The implosion compressed the dense material band into the Continental Genesis Sphere. This clay like heavy material was an insulating barrier between the molten silica core and the cold fluid of the Material Sea.

The compressed clays and silica's from the heavy materials squeezed out the lighter materials into the Material Sea, which mixed with the bottom

sands of the sea. The collapsing compression of the dense and heavy materials created the *Genesis Core*, which was the continent sphere with the silica interior. The interior band of molten materials became compressed from impact inertia. The impact inertia forced atoms to merge the same as our fusion warheads. This generated an explosive action that re-expanded the entire planetary mass as it split the compressed clay mass and thermal insulating crust of the *Genesis Sphere*.

### The Material Sea Surrounding the Compressed Genesphere



The compressed Genesphere was 2200r Miles of Silica Core with 18 Miles of continental mass, surrounded with 1418 Miles of Material Sea similar to wet cement or mud flow material.

From full expansion to this compression was a matter of mere hours. The collapse compression instantly reacted in a second expansion to our current 3958r Miles expanded continent form.

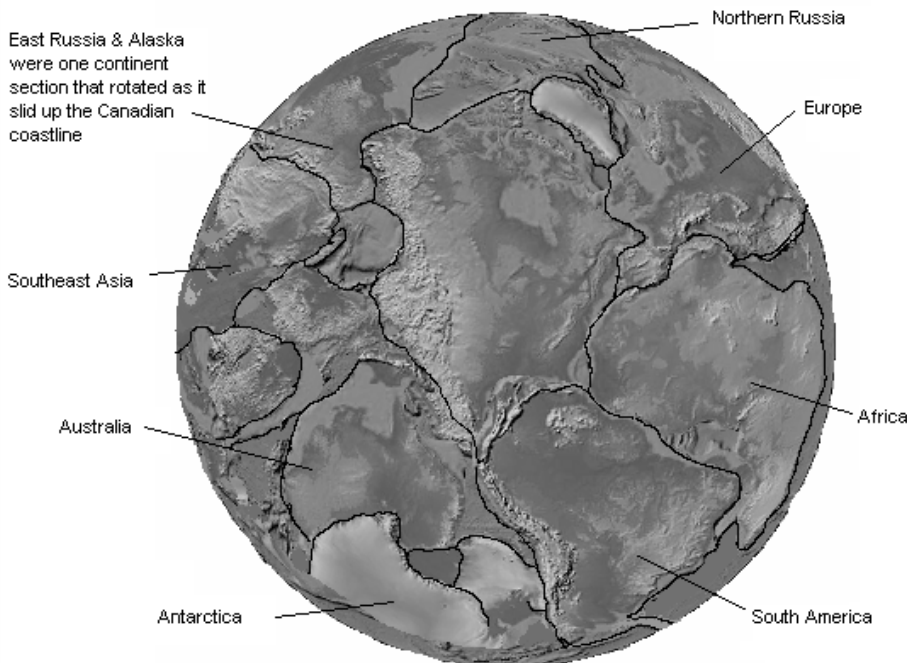
## CONTINENTS

Our Continent structures have prominent outlines that define the ancient landmasses. These landmasses were long ago seen as a Continent puzzle with identical mates to their land formation from the opposing Continents. This is not random coincidence that all Continent shapes have a perfect mate to their outline. The only failing of this puzzle is that the pieces are spread over a larger than original surface. This extended

expanse has isolated the continental pieces and created many of the physical features, such as mountain ranges, plains, lakes, and gulfs.

The Continent forms originated as a spherical compressed layer over a silica core of about  $4.56 \times 10^{10}$  cubic miles and 2217 miles radius. This *Genesis Core of the Continents* is just over half of the diameter of the present Earth, and about 17.6% of the volume of the present Earth and about 22.6% of the mass. All of our current Continents will fit together into a nearly perfect spherical puzzle form of 2217 miles radius.

The *Genesis Core* was compacted spherical mass with a silica base, shrouded by our Continent structures. The Continent shroud was surrounded by a *Material Sea* mass about 1418 miles deep. The *Origin Expansion* then inertia impact and collapse fused some the nuclei in the compressed silica core, resulting in a fusion re-expansion.



Note some lack in artistry to this figure.

There were no mountain ranges in the compressed sphere.

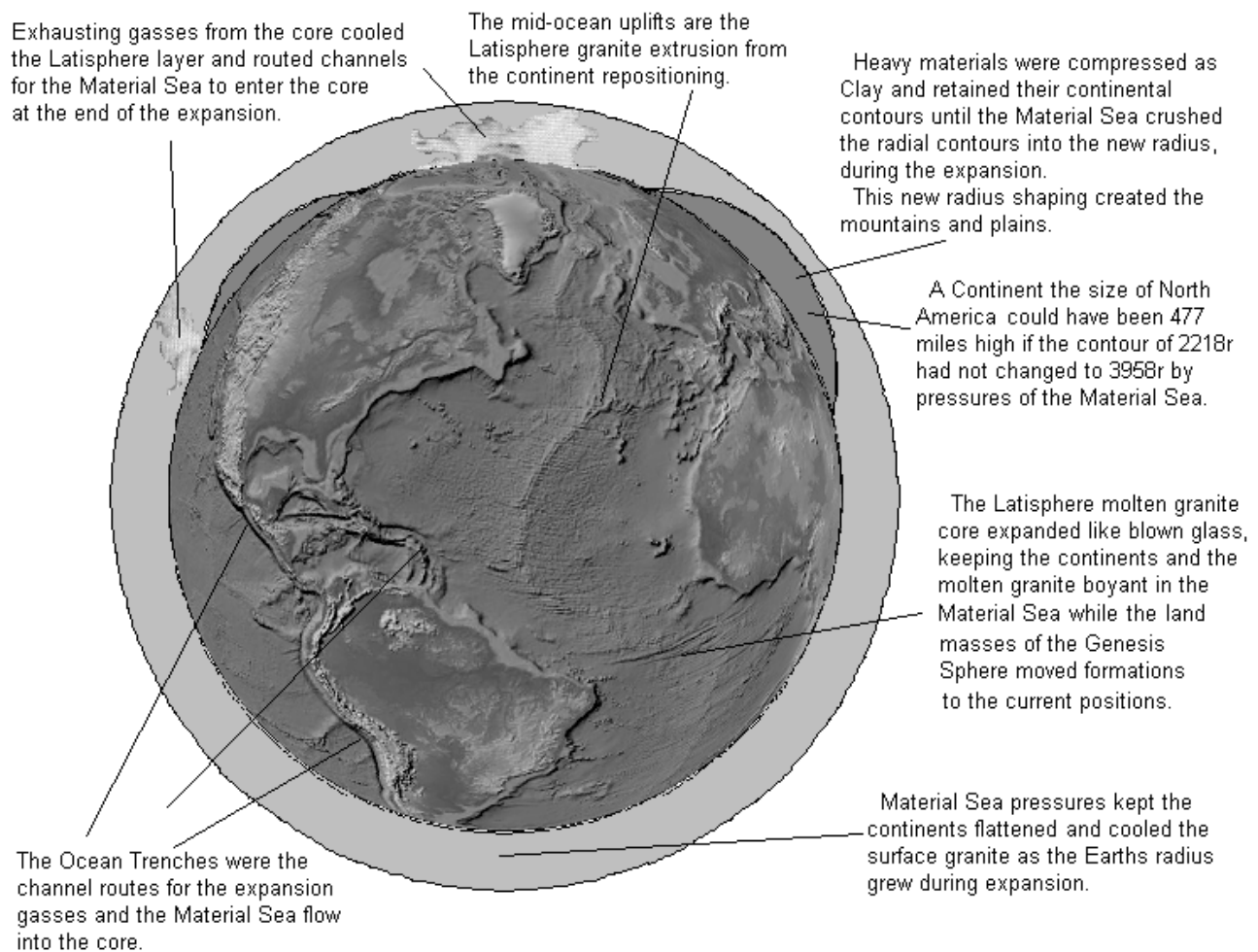
This sphere size is also too large for the continent scale.

This compressed Genesphere was surrounded with a 1418 Mile deep Material Sea.

Note that common nuclear fusion elements are not necessary to create a nuclear split and reaction. These are used in modern times as the easiest form of materials to achieve a nucleus split reaction. Silica and gasses can react in the same fashion with the crushing inertial compression of a collapsing planet. There were  $3.0 \times 10^{11}$  cubic miles of material on high-speed

inertia impact that vaporized any liquids of the core into expansion gasses and generated enough heat to liquefy the silica core. There would also be an enormous generation of electrical charge from the mass movement.

The re-expansion of the silica base, split the Continent Crust of the Genesis Core, then heaved and elastically expanded the silica interior of the compacted core mass. This thermal action that rapidly liquefied the inner mineral areas also created the expansion gasses that heaved our geological Continent masses. The molten inner band reacted as blown glass and hydraulically forced the outer materials to the spherical form.

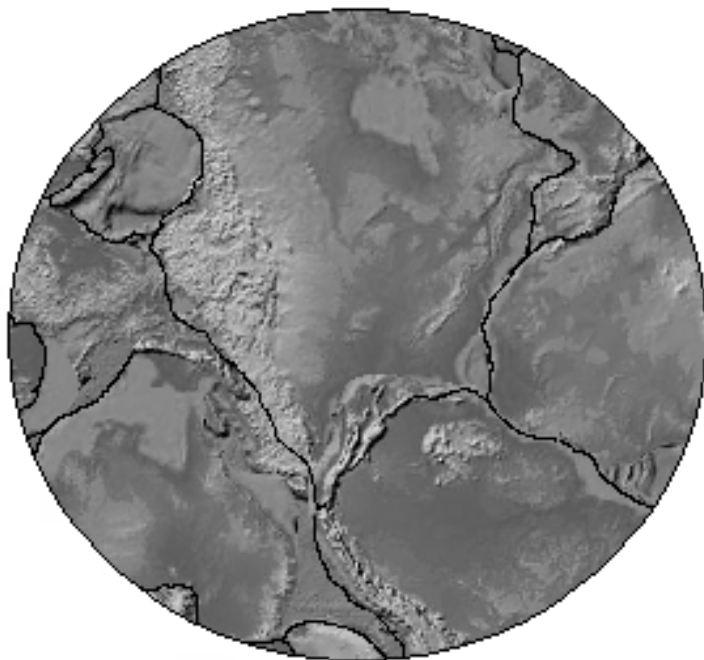
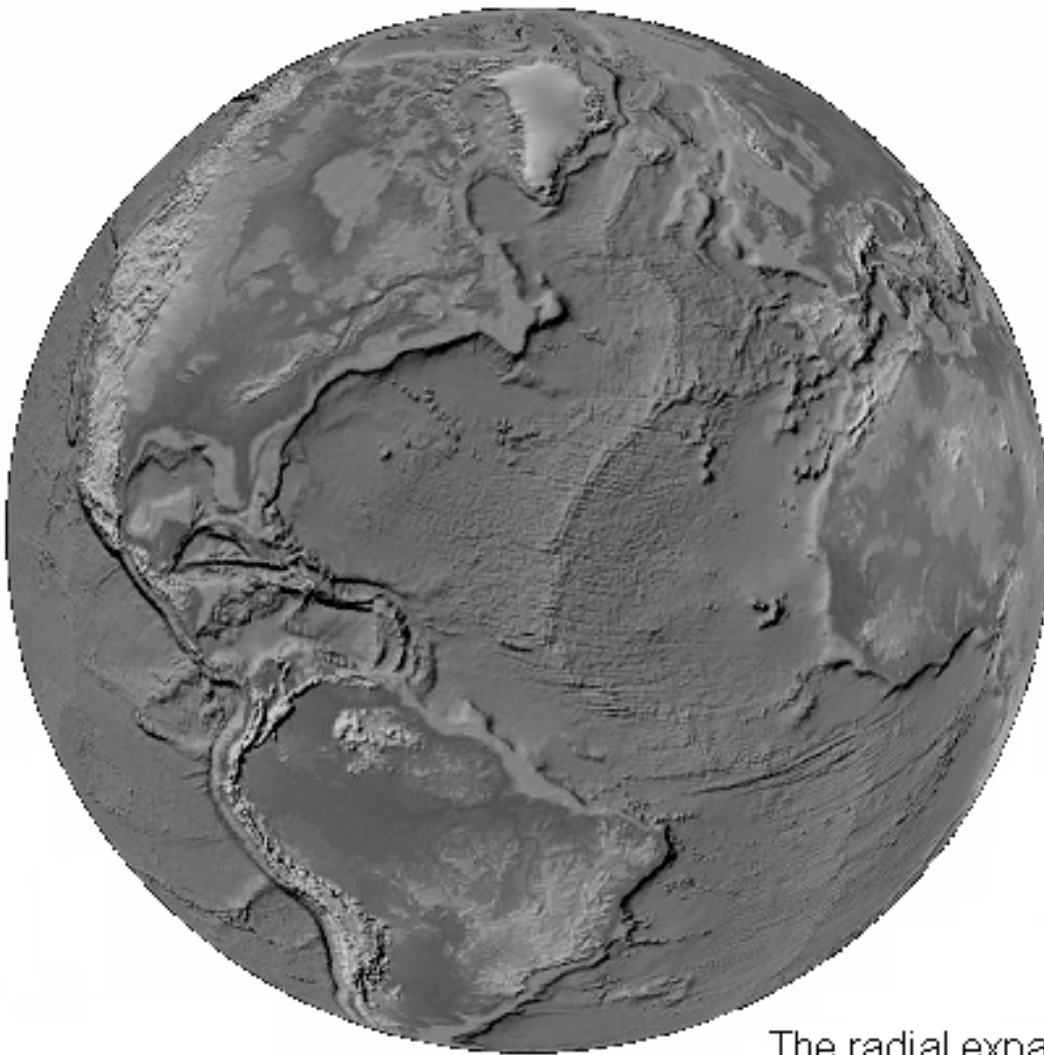


The interior band of molten silica and minerals congealed as granite at the end of the expansion and stabilized into a spherical form. The seabeds between our continents are portions of our Latisphere. The sediment layers

above the Latisphere were portions of the Material Sea that restrained the molten Latisphere from extruding beyond the Genesphere during the second expansion. The molten Latisphere and the continents of the Genesphere were gravitationally inverted and buoyant by displacement in the Material Sea. This displacement buoyancy allowed the final formations of the Genesphere and Latisphere to be generally spherical.

The thermal pressure gasses, expanding the Genesphere and Latisphere finally exhausted and stabilized with an interior core about 3940 miles radius and an estimated average of 18 miles thick Genesphere varying 5 to 30 miles thickness with a 229 mile thick Latisphere and an Outer Material Sea  $1.555e11$  mass of 670 miles depth. Just visualize a Material Sea of 670 miles depth above our continents and realize that the MIR Space Station orbit varies from 100 miles to 350 miles above the surface.

This radial expansion from 3635 miles compressed, to 4628 miles expanded, created a precessional torque on the Earth during the Genesis Core Continental separation. The torque applied to the Continental movement may have assisted the placement of the formations of the continents. The precession also created the initial season inducing tilt of the Earth that varied with each event that altered the Earths diameter. The mass of the Genesis core of  $1.102e9$  cubic miles became the Continental dry Earth and crust of about 18 miles thickness that is the Genesphere.



The radial expansion of the Genesphere layer from 2218 miles to 3958 miles is exhibited by the features that we see of the Ocean Ridges.

The Ocean surface was molten during expansion and the Genesphere was covered with the Material Sea.

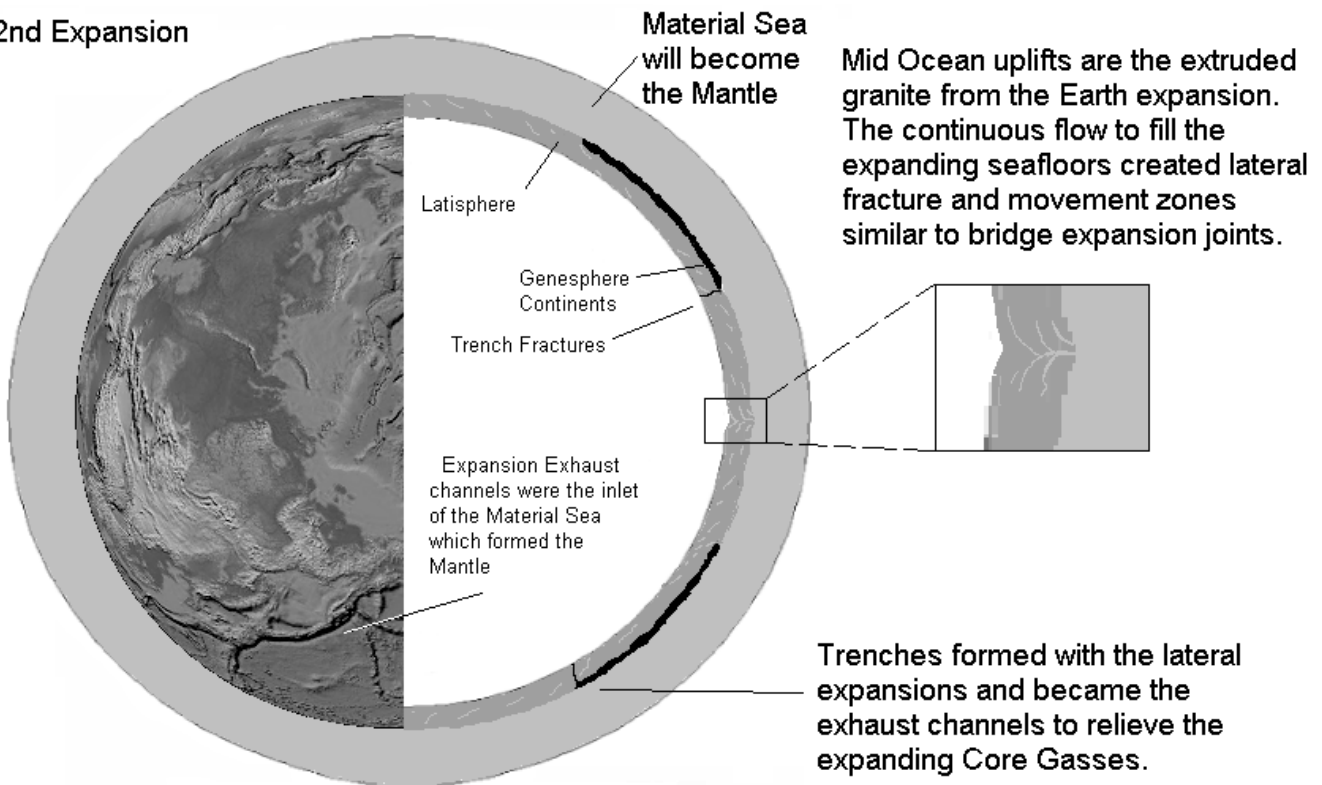
The Continents are now at a fixed position with minimal movement of expansion and contraction only.

## OUTER SEA INDUCTION

The Earth at this expanded position was not under great stress to collapse. The congealing form had an inner cavity of 3711 miles radius, so the attracting global forces were greatly reduced. The 670-mile Outer Material Sea was nearly at equilibrium to the Genesphere layer. This equilibrium being above the Genesphere effectively inverted the Continental gravitation.

The interior was likely hot gas that ceased expansion as it created cavities to exhaust the internal pressure. These exhaust cavities are still present and recognized as our Ocean Trenches. The cavities have a current depth of about 3.5 miles to 7 miles, and lengths from hundreds to several thousand miles. Their positioning reveals the movements of the Continents and the displacement buoyancy that surged the Material Sea slurry toward the core at the edges of the Continent Shelves or in the rotational rift areas. Most of the cavities exist along the perimeters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans as Deep Sea Trenches.

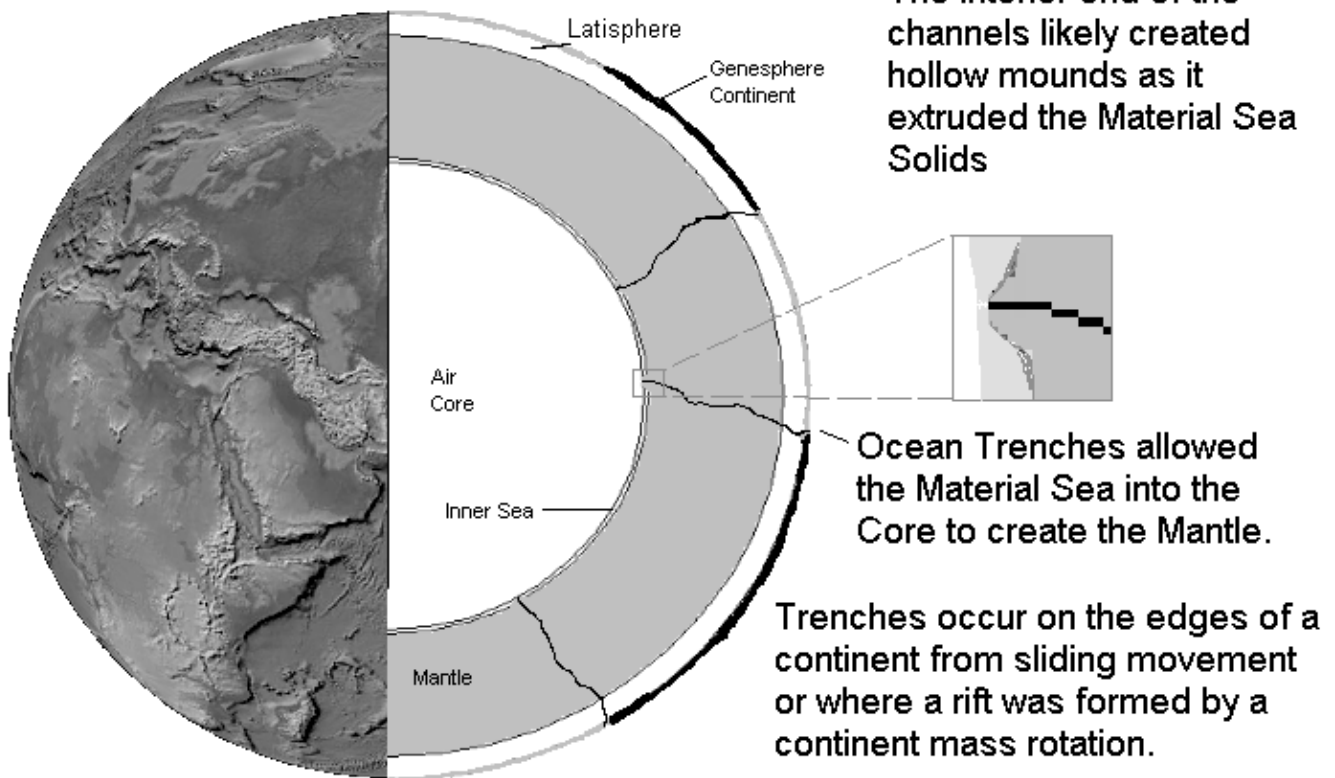
2nd Expansion





The exhausting of the internal pressures partially cooled the interior and combined with the Origin Mass expansion gasses to initiated our ancient pre-flood atmosphere. After the inner pressure of the Genesis Sphere expansion stabilized and began to cool, the Material Sea mass entered the Material Flow Channels to the inner shell of the expanded Genesis Sphere. This part of the process likely had several cycles of Material Sea rushing in, depositing solids, converting the liquid to expanding steam, and exhausting outward. The cooling cycles probably tempered the large inner shell of elastic granite material at the bottom of the Genesis Sphere. After it sufficiently cooled to the point that it ceased to create the exhaust steam, the cooling Material Sea rapidly dropped the internal temperature and pressure. This action literally drew in the flowing mass of the Exterior Material Sea to the inward cavity. The rapid drawing in of the exterior sea pulled inward a majority, or the entire exterior Material Sea slurry until the natural gravitational equilibrium was reached.

### Completed Earth Structure



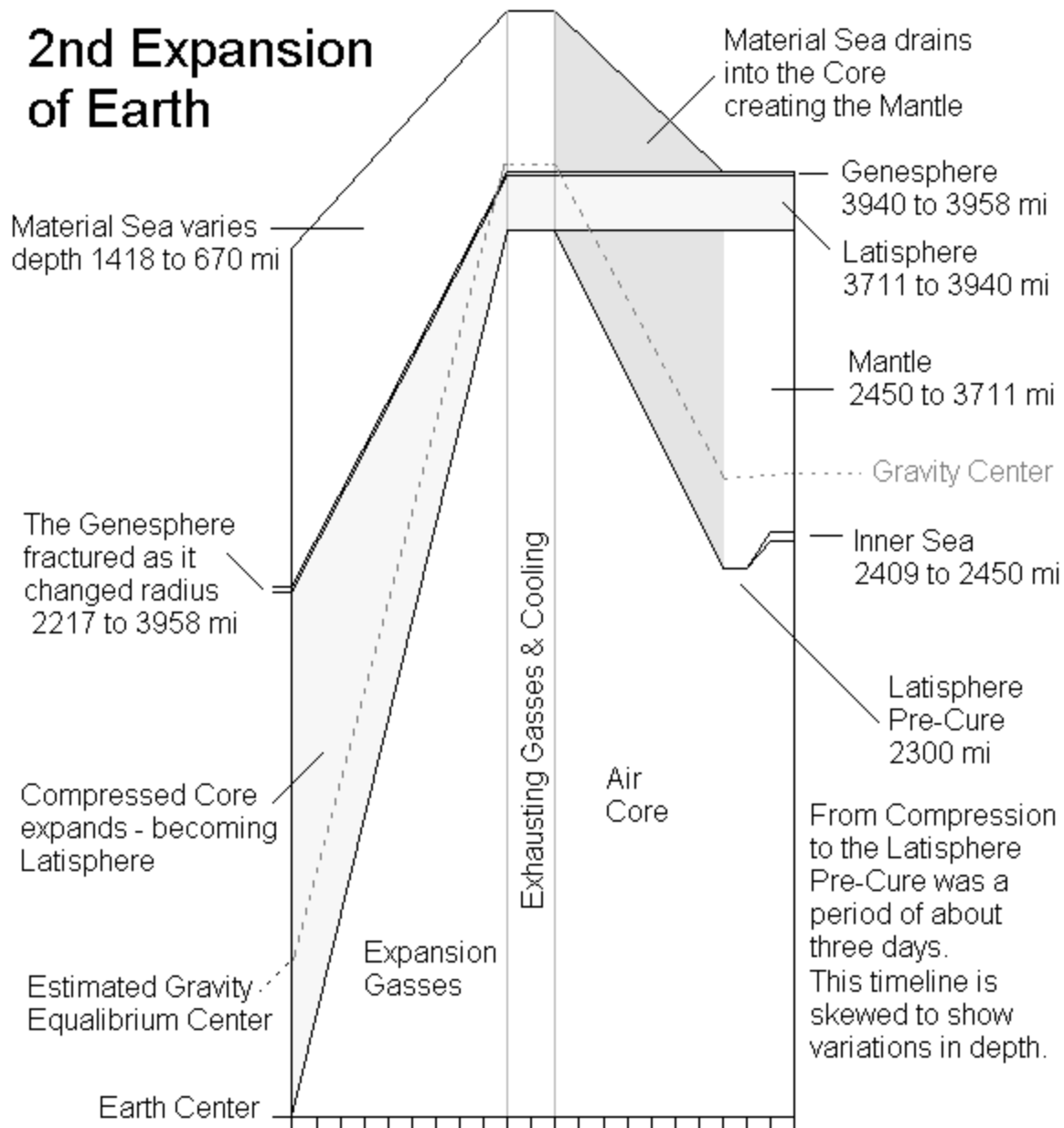
The former Outer Material Sea 1.555e11 mass of 670 miles depth began settling its solid materials, constructing the Earth's Mantle. The settling of the sediment within the sea sealed in the core cavities (Ocean Trenches), and further sealed and equalized pressures of the Genesis Sphere. The muddy Inner Sea that filled the Mantle core of the earth, settled its solid mass outward sealing the Lateral movement zone, or Latisphere below the Genesphere with 229 miles thickness.

The Inner Sea continued to settle the silt and stone materials into an evenly distributed and highly compacted sedimentary mass of the Mantle. The Mantle has a thickness of about 1261 miles, and has a remarkably consistent layer density unlike the radical layering of the Latisphere.

### **CONTINENT SHAPING**

The Continent crust outlines of the Genesis Core splitting were retained but the radius changes from 2217 miles to 3958 miles, warped and folded while flattening the contour surface of the continents into mountain ranges, plains and gulfs. The formation of the liquefied elastic portion of the Genesphere during expansion did not radically deform the crust of the Continents, as a 670-mile layer of Material Sea cooled them.

## 2nd Expansion of Earth

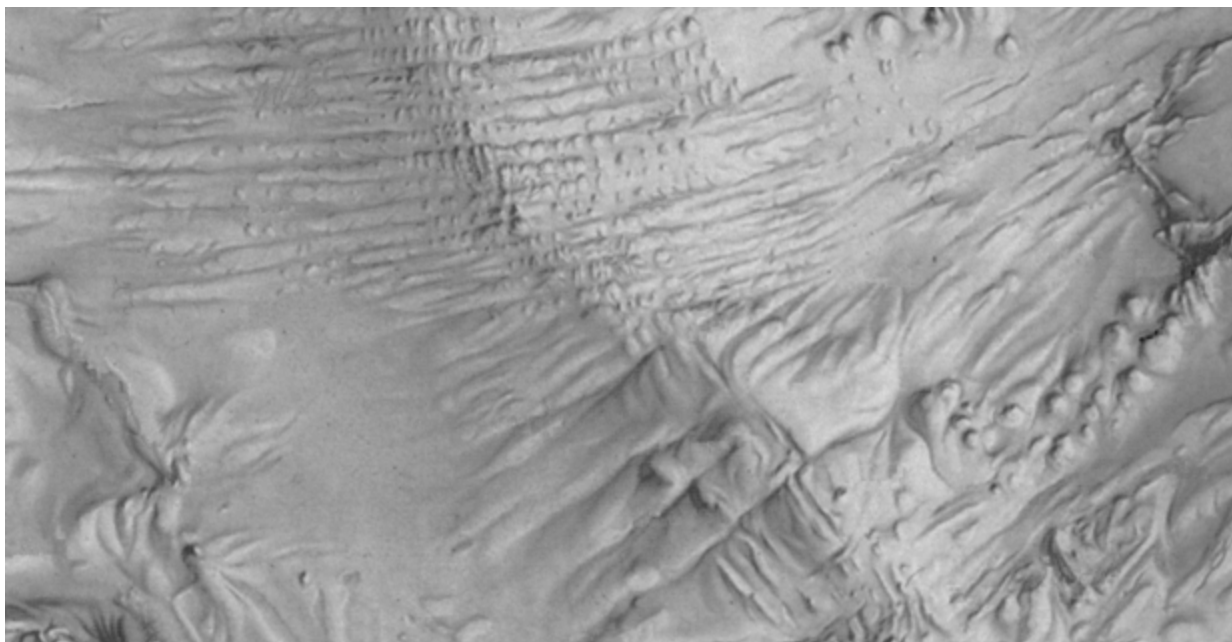


The radius changes were elastic enough by heat, to keep the thick crust portions from degenerating. The inner shell of Material Sea cooled the outer portion of the Continents to keep them from completely changing form. Yet the contour stresses fractured or bent the cooler contours while flattening, and fragmented some of the outlying Continent borders. The precessional fragmenting became island groups and strands or strings of islands. The inward warping became lakes, or low plains. The compression zones of the contour realignment created mountain ranges and rolling plains.

The massive sea movement to the core cavities routed and carved many of the caverns, canyons, and rivers. The sediment flows were assisting these contour changes, and contributed to massive sediment peninsulas and inversion layering of the crust. The inversion layering would have different density compounds of hydrologic sorting in 123 orders in one area, and a 231 or 132 etc, order in other areas.

### **FINAL EXPANSION**

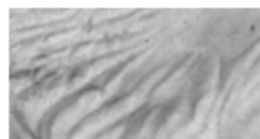
A Terrain map of the Ocean Seabed's identify the movements of the Continents during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and Final Expansion. The center ridge of the uplift is higher than the other expansion plates due to the change in pressures of the Material Sea during expansion. The Material Sea depth varied from 1418 miles at the beginning of expansion, to 670 miles at the end of the expansion due to the change in radius.



Small Plates



Large Plates



Erosion



Mounds

**Small Plates** expanded in wave surge sequence or cycling shock waves from the inner surface of the Latisphere, which is evident from the terracing of the expansion plates. A cross section is more of a saw tooth formation caused by consistent movement and pause cycle during expansion. These lines will connect continents directly point to point from the direction of their expansion. The alignments are always an exact match to the complementary continent of the Genesphere split.

**Large Plates** had a smooth expansion at a diagonal position to the wave surges and possibly a slower rate of expansion than the smaller plates. A notable uplift occurs at the center of the expansion due to the center of gravity inversion at the final stage of the expansion.

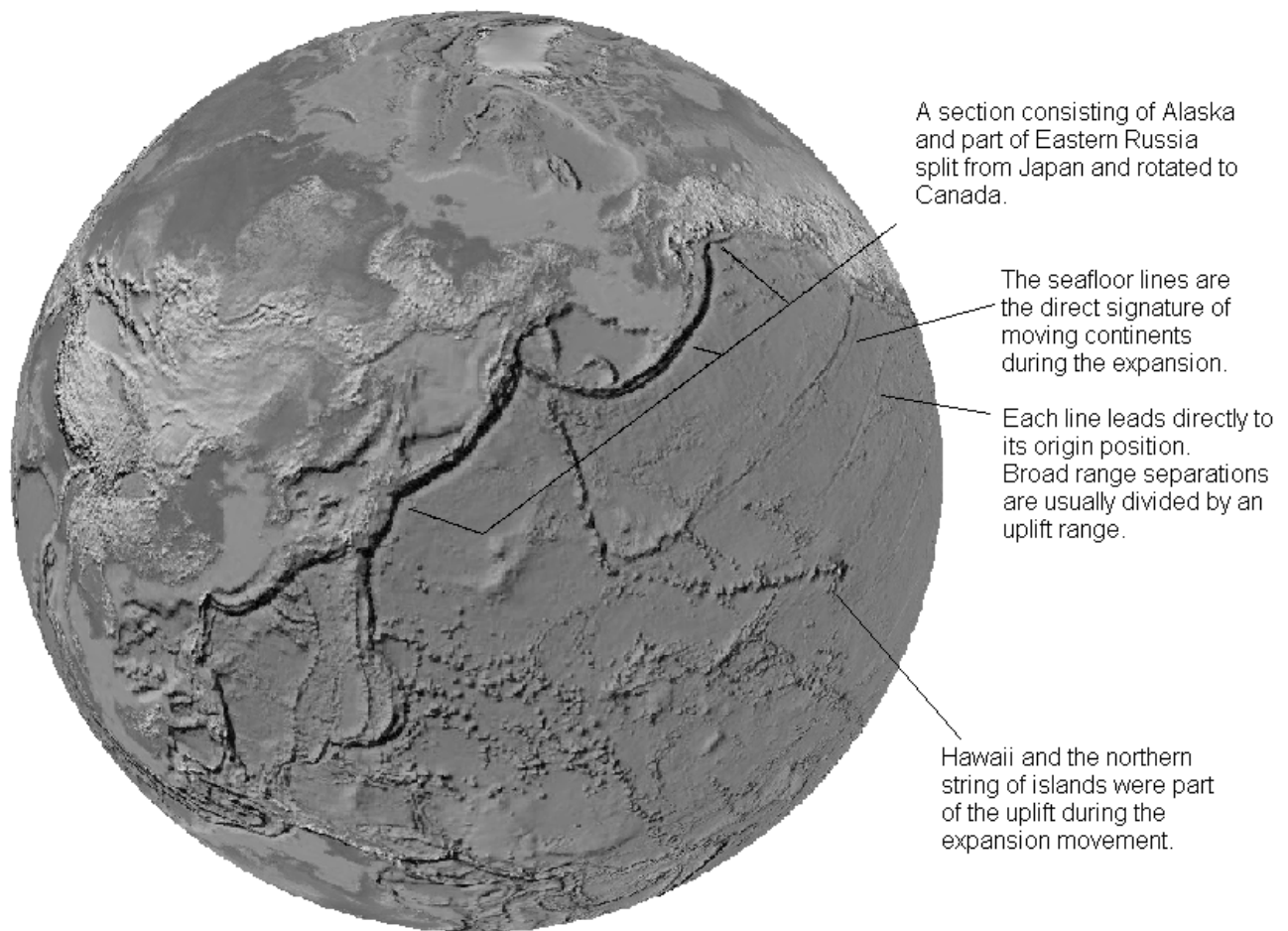
**Erosion** contours were formed by two events in both land and sea. Originally the boiling off heat of the Material Sea in contact with the molten Latisphere went outward, expanding to the atmosphere. As the gravity inversion occurred at the very end of expansion, the violent boiling and very rapid moving material was forced along the surface of the land and sea beds for several hours. This ceased as the expansion gasses exhausted through the Ocean Trenches and relatively cooled the Latisphere. The cold Material Sea then drained into the Core and moved the gravitational center below the surface, as it routed more material from the expansion plates and Continent surfaces.

**Mounds** extruded from fracture junctions that remained hot enough for continuous extrusion beyond the surrounding plates. The plateau shape shows the buoyancy level from varying center of gravity at the time of the extrusion.

The Latisphere contacts the Genesphere and Mantle with linear fractured plates that were formed with the sea mass boiling on the heated portion of the Genesphere. This boiling mass had violent lateral shifting of baked material as it cooled and shrank while more mass of the Mantle was heaped upon the plates. During the shrinkage of the plates, the Mantle mass accumulated enough to invert the gravitational field of the Genesphere and Latisphere, giving them a short period of zero gravity and gradual inversion.

The gradual move to compression during the bake and shifting allowed the Latisphere plates to form completely linear bushings.

This configuration with the Material Sea covering the Latisphere first with a low-density layer, and graduating to a consistent heavy density layer allows horizontal movement with greater ease than any other Earth level. This horizontal movement would be similar to glacial movement over the Outer Sea in that the mass is relatively buoyant and shear forces can easily overcome an obstacle of lesser density. The result is an area that allows lateral shifting of fringes of the Continental masses to accommodate for Mantle shrinkage or expansion. The Continents do not necessarily move their position, but the Mantle shrinkage forces the Latisphere and Genesphere to laterally compress. The Mantle shrinkage of one-foot radius would have a two-pi effect on the circumference, appreciably compressing 6.28 feet laterally. This compression would be released in fracturing quakes or buckling of the surface crust at the weakest points, which happen to be mid ocean or at the continent edges.



The Mantle was formed of the compacted sediment of the Inner Sea. This is likely the same material of the Continental crust area sea floors. These silt and stone beds similar to concrete settled to equilibrium, and then totally bonded all areas of the Mantle except the equalizing Material Flow Channels with 1261 miles of compact material. The Material Flow Channels were capped after the equalization of pressures ceased. There are possibly cavernous voids of air or water throughout the Mantle, just as in an undisturbed cement flow. Some of these caverns might be connected to the Material Flow Channels.

The inner radius dimension of 2450 miles is based on the 103.5-degree seismic shadow zone that allows geological sound waves to travel 7146 surface miles, and then fade. The consistency and thickness of the Mantle material created a very stable base for the Genesphere and Latisphere.

This also inverted the gravitational forces of the Latisphere during its formation. When the sea mass was above the Genesphere crust, it had a gravitational equilibrium between the molten interior and the outermost area of the sea, effectively turning the Genesphere Crust upside down within the sea. As the sea was drawn into the center, the crust gravitation inverted to the Earth's center. The Latisphere gravel and silt gravitated outward to the bottom of the Genesphere and compacted by compression and heat bonding as the Mantle Mud was drawn in and formed and further compressed the Latisphere. The Latisphere could not completely bond along the constantly shifting fringes of the Continents but was baked into lateral bushings from the heat and shifting of the Genesphere movement. The thermal expansion and shrinkage kept the lateral movement active enough to prevent the bonding in the lateral relief area.

### **INNER SEA AND GAS CORE**

The liquid mass of the Inner Sea waters came from the settling of the silt of the Mantle. This Inner Sea is the same material makeup as our Outer Sea and has a minimum 15 miles depth of seawater. My experimental calculations reveal that about 8% to 11% of the Mantle is seawater that bonded with the silt material to create the solid mass of the Mantle. However, I currently have no evidence to confirm or reject this conclusion, but some particle samples from deep Arctic Ice may be of true Mantle origin. The Mantle at that chemical combination absorbed 11.5 times the volume of the 15-mile Inner Sea to achieve a cured compound. The chemical bonding of the Mantle cure thermally gassed to the Inner Core and left channels in the Mantle and Plume Mounds in the Inner Sea as it shrank about 5 percent volume from 2300 miles internal radius to 2450 miles.

Being that the Inner Core is fully contained in a sphere of water, it likely has an atmosphere of moist air or fog of the same components of the Inner Sea, like Hydrogen and Oxygen. The atmospheric pressure and temperature is under study, and unknown at this time. However the surface of the Inner Sea is progressively cooling. My best guess of the Inner Core air pressure would make a true equilibrium balance by having the Inner Core at a 14.7psi ratio of surface gravity. For an Inner Sea gravity of 0.12g, the



Inner Core pressure would be 1.76psi-plus compression, and possibly measurable by seismic P-waves.

Reflecting on the Seismic drawing from the "Planet Structure" chapter. Note that the Inner Sea depth is measurable by the difference of span of the beginning of the P and S-wave shadow zones. The atmospheric pressure of the Inner Core may be greatly disputed on measurement by the Physics fundamental that sound travels a constant speed through gasses, regardless of the pressure.

I differ with this study by the observation that these speed experiment studies of sound were made in laboratory tubes that required compression, and not an open environment that would allow shearing and decompression. My observation is that varied elevations will produce a varied mach speed, or "Sound Speed Limit"; therefore the pressure of the Inner Core might be accurately interpreted with refined study of the sound speed through the Inner Core envelope.

The radius of the Inner Gas Core is about 2409 miles, with a very uneven surface from the Trench feeding mounds that extruded the Material Sea into the Core. The Trench feeding mounds could seismically resemble mountains or volcano mounds similar to the Hawaiian chain. It is possible that the Inner Core atmosphere could have electrically charged air currents displaying Auroras, that may contribute, or act as a plasma conduit to our global magnetic properties.

The Sun ignited its brilliance about the time that the Earth was formed, and perpetuated the warmth of the planet. The Sun's initial rate of radiation was possibly less than we currently experience due to a change in size of the Sun over sixty centuries and a denser or higher atmosphere. Studies of plants and geology layers since the 1950's indicate that the Sun was at least 30% less intense in the Ancient Ages. The Sun could have been much less the current size and functioned very well with a denser atmosphere of the pre-flood age. A dense atmosphere would provide a perpetual state similar to our high-pressure zones with near cloudless skies and no storm producing low-pressures.

The Sun's physical size would naturally increase by the internal expansion of gasses while the exterior is perpetually losing mass. Relief of internal gasses would be seen as solar flares. The sunspots observed in an eleven-year cycle could be related to internal relief gasses, or most likely the Sun is passing through a debris field and being struck by asteroids. This effect was seen in July 1994 with the Shoemaker-Levy comet impacting Jupiter with the same visual display as we see of spots on the Sun.

The greatly disputed Age of the reformed Earth with formed continents and ocean beds, by my calculations cannot be more than twice the age of the oldest petrified materials. The Scientific Dating methods are radically inaccurate with any material of any age and should be recognized for these errors. Do not use dating as a reference; only the radiation method and timed ratio count should be recorded for further studies.

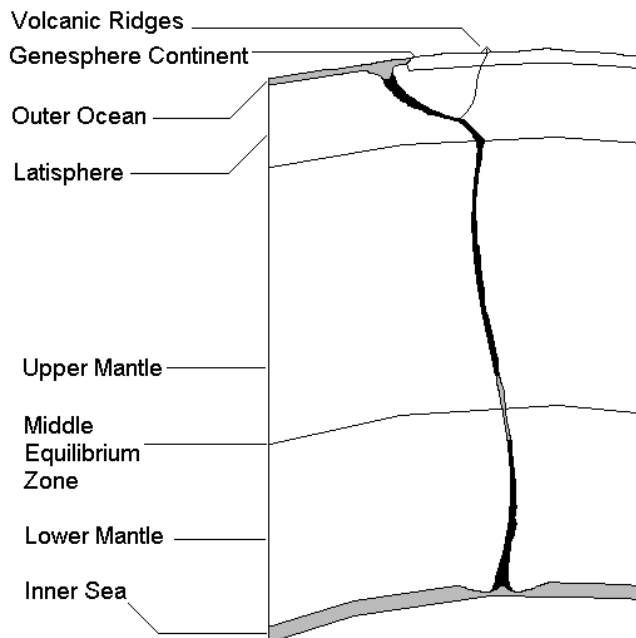
# GLOBAL EARTH FLOOD

We can deduce that over a period since the original settling of the Mantle, the contained mass likely changed from warm thermal activity of mass movement, to a stable stage of cooling. The mass movement of the Genesis Core expansion and the Outer Sea being drawn into the core had immense energy resources that affected the entire globe. The masses quickly stabilized their movement and ceased to make major structural changes. This low energy phase allowed the interior to conduct heat to the surface gradually over a very long period. The extended warmth assisted the chemical and molecular bonding of the masses into solid material expanses. Recall that the interior temperature had to be less than that which would boil the seawater, or the entrance of the sea would have been expelled from the core. As the interior area cooled, the thermal effect on the gas core created a vacuum. The negative pressures of a vacuum have almost zero effect on a 670-mile Material Sea depth, but a strong positive pressure would have expelled the waters.

The Mantle settled to a structurally rigid mass by compaction and molecular and chemical bonding that cooled and began to shrink. The shrinkage and bonding of a spherical mass is like clay or cement pottery. The shrinkage compresses the mass more so, and any gassing air streams from the molecular bonding and hot steam pockets, used the Material Flow Channels that migrated from the Latisphere, through the Mantle, to the Inner Sea, and also through the Genesphere to the Outer Sea. The Material Flow Channels were then capped from sediments of the Inner Sea and Outer Sea after the gassing ceased or reduced. This divided the waters on the surface from the waters of the Inner Sea.

The new channel sediment bonded to it's self but could not bond to an existing bonded material. These unattached sandstone caps acted as doors or valves that allowed Latisphere gasses to vent release, but kept the Outer Sea and Inner Sea from merging at the Latisphere.

## Trench Structure With Sandstone Valves



Sediment Caps acted as Valves to vent Mantle Gasses, but kept waters in place.

Gasses released by the Mantle petrification migrated toward the Inner and Outer Seas through Trench Channels of the Mantle.

When the Air Core pressure exceeded the limits of the lower sandstone valve, the fracture provided a water route to the upper valve.

The water jet purged the upper valves vent path and eroded the channel with all the force of the Air Core pressure.

The release of the Upper Valve spewed and lifted large Sandstone Fragments in the hydraulic purge.

A hydraulic purge could easily have lifted sandstone as large as Ayers Rock in Central Australia, and may be the origin of this unique formation as it exited the Java Trench.

## ANCIENT EARTH

The dynamic configuration of multi layered spheres and pressure relief valves to separate the waters of the Outer Sea from the waters of the Inner Sea, made the Earth a truly unique design among all the planets. The internal warmth of the new planet made the surface expel ground water like a fog you would see on warm pavement, after a short rain. The constant ground water fog made the Earth a warm moist greenhouse that was a perfect moist tropical climate for massive growth of plant life. The surface Seas were warmer and teeming with abundant life. The coral formations had much higher metabolism in the warmer environment that allowed them to build massive landforms in shorter periods than are capable at this age. The coral in warm water was capable of growing to a much greater depth than is currently possible in the cold waters of our current seas. The Sea level was apparently 50 to 150 feet higher than present, and this level varied the current Inner Sea level by about 200 feet.

The surface seawater was at a much higher level than it is at present due to the equilibrium of the Upper Sea and Inner Sea was originally established at a higher mass temperature. The higher Upper Sea level is

notable by ancient seabeds at higher than current sea elevations. There are also massive coral peninsulas, like the State of Florida, that had over 16 centuries of development, and ancient beaches that are hundreds of miles inland. The signatures of the Continental crust do not show the rising shift of the landmass to that extreme.

The Dinosaurs of the fossil age existed during this period. The seasons changed as they do now and the length of the days may have been longer due to more mass to the exterior of the sphere. But then, studies conflict of the length of the days to present are increasing or decreasing, for the lunar environment could be decreasing our rotation or prevailing winds could be increasing the rotation. Regardless, the Dinosaurs flourished during the High Sea period before the Global Earth Flood, and the coral beds grew to the fringes of the continents. The warm Earth and moist environment expanded the living growth potential and kept the seasonal cycles to a level of change more tolerant to the plants and animals.

The atmosphere was considerably denser on the surface of the Earth in the beginning. The heavy air likely kept a mist near the ground and had no lower level low-pressures in the atmosphere to induce major weather disturbances. An environment existed similar to a high-pressure greenhouse with cool air and warm moist ground. Plants thrived with the perpetual water mist and this allowed the growth at much higher latitudes and altitudes than is possible today. The lack of atmospheric lows at the surface should have eliminated storms and created very calm and stable seas and temperatures. This would allow animals to migrate and venture out to foreign lands with ease that could hardly be possible today. The high-pressure would shield UV and essentially create a higher oxygen density that is conducive to a greater health and energy environment for wildlife.

The Arctic regions have evidence of vast and dense wildlife like Mammoths that preferred cold air, while the plants and ground animals could only have survived in warmth. Our current science refers to the dual environment as "disharmonious associations" that is explained by cycling of Ice Ages. In practical accounts, there was only one Ice Age that was created by the Global Earth Flood, which cooled the Earth and made the

former environment an impossible condition. This Ancient Age warm environment lasted a documented 1656 years before the Global Earth Flood formed the Ice.

## **NEW EARTH**

The warm Earth dynamics were stable and possibly life extending. The sea valves kept the majority of the waters out of the laterally shifting Latisphere, but seepage would occur that boiled off into gasses. The volcanic gasses that exited valves to the Upper Crust were not critical, but the gasses that went through the Mantle Valves continued to pressurize the Inner Core. The building of pressure over 1656 years finally exceeded the structural limits of one of the Mantle sealing valves. The final stroke that shattered the valve was likely the same form of action that originally heaved the Genesis Core into the Genesis Sphere.

The fracturing of the Mantle valve retaining the Inner Sea, allowed a massive flow of seawater to rush to the Latisphere and cool it sufficiently at the area pathways that it ceased to expel the pressures back to the Inner Core. The seawater of the Inner Sea then flushed an exit pathway through the Genesphere valve and exited a trench to the Outer Sea. The out-rush of the Inner Sea shattered or expelled the Outer Sea Venting Valves and continued flowing for 40 days until the Inner Sea reached a Plume Mound and the Inner Core air pressure exhausted and was appreciably stabilized. Such a long period of water flow could theoretically have created a vortex in the Inner Sea that finally allowed the Inner Core air pressure to escape without completely draining the Inner Sea.

This rapid venting of the Inner Core compressed gasses created a decompression refrigeration effect that cooled the Mantle and froze at least the surface of the Inner Sea as it vented gasses to our Outer Atmosphere. The venting of the interior gasses was fast enough to create a Venturi Ejection that extracted a large quantity of the Earth's Atmosphere beyond a recoverable gravitation influence. This left the Earth with a greatly reduced atmosphere that made huge effects on the weather conditions. The rapid vent to the atmosphere also cooled the outer layer of

Earth, which started a Global Winter with lower atmosphere clouds and ice forms on the Sea and Polar areas.

The Java Trench in the Indian Ocean is a suspect area of the trench that released the Global Earth Flood waters. A channel equivalent to less than five miles radius would have been capable of delivering the  $1.075 \times 10^9$  cubic miles of water into the atmosphere in 40 days. The water gushed from the trench and sent the water beyond the lower atmosphere and encompassed the Earth in torrential sleet and rain. A larger channel greater than a five-mile radius would significantly reduce the water speed calculation, and I think that the waters would need to be ejected at least 700 mph for the atmosphere to be saturated around the globe.

The out-rushing Inner Sea made serious changes to the Continent surfaces that are evident by the multiple geological sediment formations. Large forests were buried by mud waves creating coal and oil fields. Some forests were uprooted and massed into floating glacial islands that likely iced over during the initial venting freeze. When the glacial forest islands settled, the mudflows of the returning sea, buried the saturated wood at notably different sediment levels than the initial forest burials.



Fossil Forest of the New Siberian Islands and the Kolyma River on the northern coast of Siberia. Vast, floating remains of forests have washed up well inside the Arctic Circle and thousands of miles from comparable forests of today. The "Fossil Wood" is a main source of fuel and building materials for the Siberians.

No trees of this size grow in Siberia. Original leaves and fruit (plums) have been found on the floating trees that come from the ancient ice melts.

The Arctic's were immediately bound by sleet as the whole Earth was covered by an average equivalent of six inches of rain or ten to twelve inches of sleet per minute for forty days. Not all water arrived from the sky, as its source was from the Earth's interior and arrived in floodwaters in addition to the rain, but the pressures of the water were more than sufficient to eject massive amounts of water and debris into the cold Outer Atmosphere. The first days had diatom silt and stone in the rain that came from the Inner Sea floor. The last days likely had another surge of the diatom mud bottom of the Inner Sea floor that came with the exhaust blast of the inner core pressurized air.



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The Berezovka Mammoth, displayed in the Zoological Museum in St. Petersburg, Russia, in the struggling position in which he was found near Siberia's Berezovka River, just inside the Arctic Circle. His trunk and much of his head had been eaten by predators before scientists arrived in 1901. It's mouth was filled with grass, which had been cropped, but not chewed. "The grass froze so rapidly that it still had the imprint of the animal's molars". Undigested vegetation analyzed by Russian Scientist; Sukachev, found more than 40 different species of herbs, grasses, mosses, shrubs, and tree leaves.

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Below his right forefoot was "The end of a very hairy tail of a bovine animal, probably bison." Also under the body were "the right forefoot and the left hind foot of a reindeer." The whole Berezovka River is the richest imaginable storehouse of prehistoric remains with animal remains to which fragments of muscular fiber still adhered.

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After the exiting pressures were satisfied, the gravity equilibriums of the Outer Sea and Inner Sea were imbalanced. The Outer Sea had swelled to a mass of  $1.0931e9$  cubic miles that is about 30 feet over the highest mountains. The depth reached more than 5.5 miles over our current Sea level. Sea pressures at the coal beds and fossil levels reached over twelve



thousand PSI. This enormous sea pressure was an excellent effect to assist in the formation of fossils, coal, and other buried materials. The Inner Sea purged at least 15 miles of seawater before the internal gas pressure escaped, and the total depth of the Inner Sea is unknown but seismic shadow variations of S and P-waves should reveal the true depth, which seems to be about 41 miles.

At the end of the pressure release of the Inner Core, the Outer Sea sought gravitational equilibrium to the Inner Sea through the fractured doors and channels where it had been expelled. The rebalance of equilibrium took over a year to uncover the highest hills, and possibly up to five years to completely assuage, which made major geological alterations to the surface crust landscape of hydrologically sorted sediment deposits. The Outer Seas were eventually drained to a drastically lower level than the current Sea level, leaving large standing lakes in the ocean floors. The equilibrium of Inner Sea to Outer Sea was influenced by both Inner Core lowered temperature and cold water of the Glacial Age, plus the depletion of liquid volume due to the massive Glacial Fields outside of the Oceans. This is noted by undersea ridge lines of ancient undersea beaches that, with greater studies could reveal the lowest levels that the ancient oceans reached from the assuage of the flood.

The oceans may have drained to the trench level, but more likely reached a nearly balanced gravitational equilibrium. This would slow the flow of returning waters enough to allow debris to seal the trench passage. Once the flow was reduced or stopped, the majority of the seal volume would compress and begin to solidify. It is possible that several centuries passed before the seas were appreciably refilled from the melting glaciers. This allowed animals a large land bridge access to nearly all existing continents and islands.

The massive polar and glacial ice of the Global Winter encompassed over 50% of the globe with seawater ice several miles thick. Some glacial size floating ice fields, beached on the first exposed lands, then gradually filled in the seas to the current level. Most of the trenches and channel path cavities were sealed by sediment, but some may still have venting paths,

which prevent repressurization of the Inner Core. These venting paths could have some effect that contributes to Ocean surges such as Tidal Waves or Tsunamis. There has been a remarkable display of extreme deep-water animals that are forced several miles to the surface from the Tsunami occurrences. Cadavers of other creatures of ancient origin are occasionally found in the ocean waters and beaches. These specific finds are likely from glacial fragments that drift through the oceans and deposit the treasures where we observe them far from their original time and location.

The lateral movement portion of the Latisphere that was initially cooled by the Inner Sea escape, quickly returned to the thermally active state due to the rapid cooling and shrinkage of the Earth that began stabilization. The thermal action of the Latisphere is created by the shrinkage of the Mantle as well as the seasonal expansion and contraction of the Continents. Since the original channels and doors of the Outer Sea were completely sheared by the last action, the forces of the Latisphere had new relief points for the lateral compression of the Genesphere. The compression released by fracturing and buckling of the Genesphere at the weakest points, which are normally mid ocean initial spread joints, or the contour fractures from radius buckling, and Continent fringes. The lateral movements that generate the lava flows would expel the materials through new fissures as well as some of the older relief fissures.

The approximately 13 mile radius differences between the Polar Regions and the Equator are partially a result of the shrinkage of the Pole area Latisphere from the perpetually cold environment. There may also be a focal error on the measurements due to the variations of atmospheric temperatures, which should reveal that the Earth is much more spherical than most references depict. Note that some of the difference between polar and equator diameters is due to the factor that there is no North Pole landmass.

The shrinkage of the polar areas has also eliminated further shifting of the Latisphere until you reach the areas that have seasonal warmth or waters that vary in temperature. The Mantle or Latisphere vertical shrinkage of each foot globally, forces the Genesphere to compress laterally

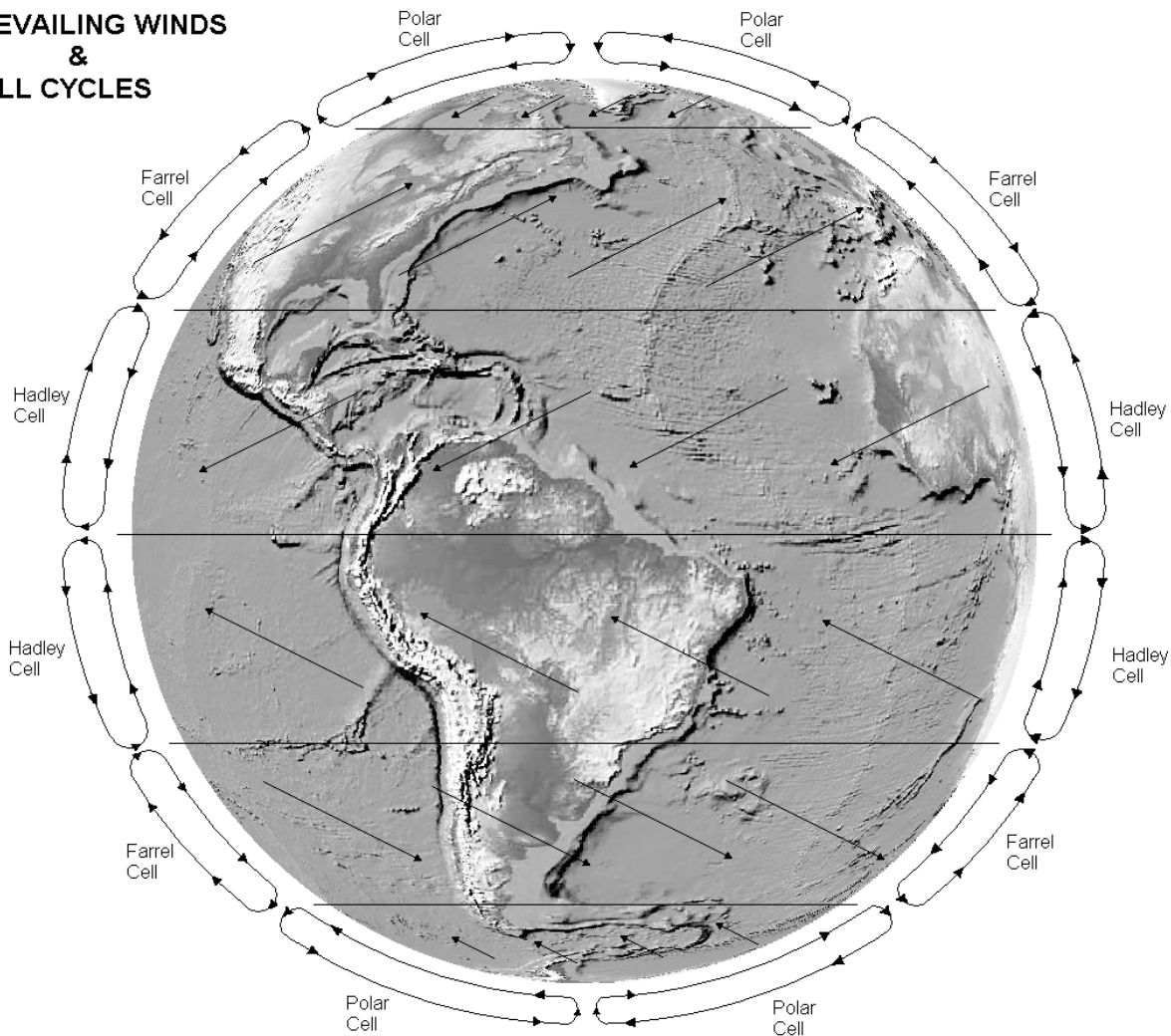
6.28 feet, or  $2\pi$  of the increment of radius change. Localized shrinkage would have a lesser effect, but the lateral movement could still be notable and generate the Latisphere lava zone heat. The movement is similar to traffic bridge expansion joints that compensate for thermal changes.

The increase in atmosphere from the Inner Core pressure release helped to change the dynamics of the globe. The higher atmosphere produced clouds, and a wider variety of thermal effects. Rainbows, storms, rain and snow were previously unknown in the Ancient Age. The climate changes affected the seasons with more drastic temperature ranges. The Earth had cooled and needed the warmth of a larger blanket of atmosphere. The floating ice masses of the Global Winter settled and began receding and burying materials in mass water flows with ice dam breakage and general meltdown. The higher atmosphere also started prevailing wind bands and initiated the strong global magnetism.

# PLANETARY MAGNETISM

The Earth's Magnetism is generated or induced into a global polar field by a combination of Eddy currents in six Prevailing Wind Belts and Cell Cycles. The helical spiral Cell Cycles create a Van de Graaff field generation in three primary electrical bands on the Globe. These primary electrical current bands run laterally east to west near the Equator and the Jet Stream locations. The Latitude Band current is generated on the Earth's surface, and induces the Global Field centered at our Polar Regions.

## PREVAILING WINDS & CELL CYCLES





Southern Hadley Cell that spirals counterclockwise creates a Cell Inducement Field west to east. When the Northern and Southern Hadley inducement fields are combined, the resultant field is clockwise and produces a Resultant Field Current east to west, and generally located on the Equator at the Doldrums Wind Belt.

The counter rotating Hadley Cells can also be viewed or equated as a twin banded Van de Graaff generator, with the higher altitude low latitudes as a high negative potential area. The lower crust level upper latitudes are a higher positive potential. The upper altitude high negative charge creates the east to west Equator Resultant Field.

### **NORTHERN FIELD CURRENT**

The Northern Westerly Prevailing Winds are generally located from 25 to 60 degrees Latitude. The Prevailing Westerlies of the North, as viewed from the East to West, spiral counter-clockwise and create a high-pressure zone around 25-degrees North Latitude and a low-pressure zone near the 60-degree North Latitude. The Prevailing Easterly Winds of the Northern Pole, as viewed from the East to West, spiral clockwise and create a high-pressure zone to the North around 90-degrees Latitude and a low-pressure zone near the 60-degree North Latitude. These Westerly spirals in the 25 to 60 degree Latitudes are known as the Ferrel Cells. The Polar Easterly spiral is known as the Polar Cell.

Using the Right Hand Rule of conduction, the Northern Ferrel Cell that spirals counter-clockwise, creates a Cell Inducement Field west to east. The Polar Cell that spirals clockwise, creates a Cell Inducement Field east to west. When the Northern and Polar inducement fields are combined, the resultant field is clockwise and produces a Resultant Field Current east to west, and generally located at 60-degree North Latitude, and may be related to the Northern Jet Stream that travels west to east.

### **SOUTHERN FIELD CURRENT**

The Southern Westerly Prevailing Winds are generally located from 25 to 60 degrees Latitude. The Prevailing Westerlies of the South, as viewed

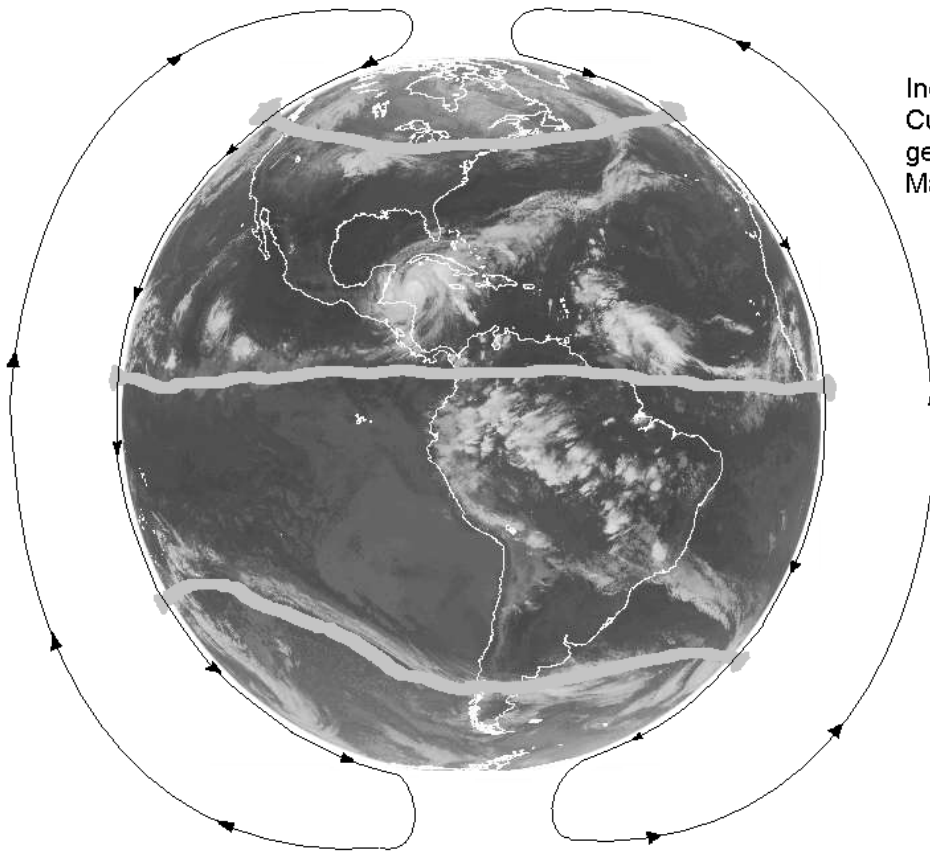
from the East to West, spiral clockwise and create a high-pressure zone to the South around 25-degrees Latitude and a low-pressure zone near the South 60-degree Latitude. The Prevailing Easterly Winds of the Southern Pole, as viewed from the East to West, spiral counter-clockwise and create a high-pressure zone to the South around 90-degrees Latitude and a low-pressure zone near the South 60-degree Latitude. These Westerly spirals in the 25 to 60 degree South Latitudes are known as the Ferrel Cells. The Polar Easterly spiral is known as the Polar Cell.

Using the Right Hand Rule of conduction, the Southern Ferrel Cell that spirals clockwise creates a Cell Inducement Field east to west. The Polar Cells that spiral counter-clockwise create a Cell Inducement Field west to east. When the Southern Westerly and Southern Polar inducement fields are combined, the resultant field is clockwise and induces a Resultant Field Current east to west, and generally located at South 60-degree Latitude, and may be related to the Southern Jet Stream that travels west to east.

### **COMBINING FIELD CURRENTS**

The Equator Resultant Field Current combined with the Northern and Southern Resultant Field Currents have a Global field effect on the planet. The Prevailing Winds induce all three current bands, and all three current bands have the same direction of induced current. The three-band system also stabilizes the global effect during seasonal changes. The induced charge is relative to the direction, mass, material, and speed of the prevailing wind movements.

Using the Right-Hand Rule of conduction, the three Resultant Field Currents with an east to west current, induce a Global Polar field on our planet. The Resultant Field Currents at the Jetstream locations and the Equator focus the externally induced Global Polar Field along the Earth's surface. The three current bands encompass the Earth and induce the Global Polar Field as we read it on a compass. Above the Resultant Fields, the polarity will be opposite from the surface polarity. Note that Induced Current direction will always be opposite the compass reading direction.



Induced Global Eddy Currents combine, to generate the global Magnetic Field.

Note that the current direction is opposite of the Magnetic Compass direction.

The permeable iron deposits in the Earth, as well as a constant prevailing wind cycle maintain the stability of the Earth's Polar Magnetism. The Polar Node locations are shaped by area concentrations of the permeable materials. Some variations in magnetism should be notable in seasonal cycles and relative global calm versus agitated states.

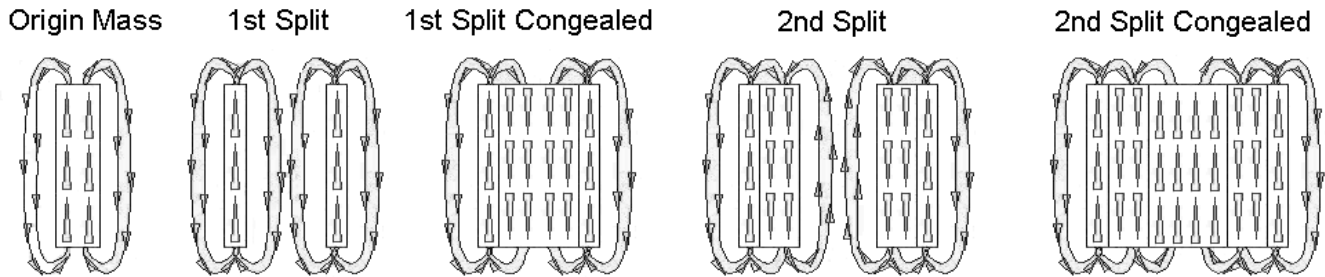
Ocean floor Magnetism shifting has been indicated in Mid Ocean magma bands and stirred quite a controversy on possible shifting of the Polar Magnetic field. The properties of molten materials that are placed in a magnetic field while cooling, is that they tend to retain the field in the same direction as they are introduced. The difference is that the material alignment becomes an unwavering field of influence for the next event of molten material application.

On pole-to-pole split material, if the adjacent band of material has sufficient field strength, the next applied material will always align 90-degrees for a small and nearly immeasurable barrier, then 180-degrees for the remainder of that material band, from the alignment of the original



adjacent band. In effect, you will always find multi-layered molten magnetic applications which split pole-to-pole, to be either 180-degrees apart in each layer, or each application having notable variations in field intensities even though the original inducement field has never changed.

An example of a Magnetic Material Band that is split pole to pole. The material mass filling the void will always align its field pattern 180 degrees from its origin material.



This signature would establish that opposing sections were congealed and different times. Once a crack forms, a magnetic mass will oppose its self and assist in separation of the material.

Note; that a mass split across its poles will merely extend its field and have no shift in polarity.

Some field studies of magnetized surface rock with unusual polarity might be attributed to lightning strikes in the general area. A conductive stone would be a logical target for lightning. The enormous current of such an event would always induce some residual magnetism.

## **CELESTIALLY GENERATED ATMOSPHERIC CURRENTS**

### **WIND GENERATOR**

The standard solar driven wind cycle would likely be a prevailing West to East constant if only driven by the solar heat energy and Earths' spin. The thermal conduction and convection system drives a rising westward and falling eastward air movement. The Coriolis and Precession effects drive a mild spin potential clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the southern hemisphere. The spin potential is not dominant in the atmosphere or the Seas, but in solid materials only. Fluids and gasses cannot sustain a shear motion such as Coriolis or Precession. The

atmosphere and ocean currents are almost entirely due to solar and lunar gravitation tides or thermal effects.

The massive trade winds are the key to the driving force of the polar field generator. The Coriolis effect has a negligible role in creating the trade winds. The major role is created from Solar and Lunar gravitational atmospheric tides. These tides are precisely the same as a Coastal Ocean Tide that can change water levels by several feet each day. The atmosphere is not limited to the costal features. The atmospheric tides continuously follow the astronomical gravitational fields of the Sun and the Moon. This massive atmospheric tidal movement accentuates the Coriolis and Precession potential only at the lower latitudes, while the higher latitudes atmosphere has an opposite spin to the Coriolis effect. Thus the global atmospheric movements and the global trade winds are almost entirely related to the atmospheric tidal effect of the Sun and Moon. The Coriolis and Precession effects have no effect on the atmosphere except a small vector to a moving mass. This shear force is negligible within the atmosphere and the oceans.

### **New Moon**



The Sun and Moon are in the same relative location during "New Moon" cycle. The celestial gravitation period is reduced to 12 hours during the warming of the day only. Spinning forces are mostly generated by thermal action, but this period has the highest mass of atmosphere at the Polar Regions. The mass accumulations at the Poles might weaken an existing spinning air mass, but it will not counter the spin. This period has relatively calm longitudinal winds and strong prevailing winds with bursts moving from the Equator to the Poles.

### **First Quarter**



The "First Quarter" lunar cycle starts the tidal momentum from the Polar Regions towards the Equator. The Moon leading the Sun by 90 degrees forms the generating period of midnight, through morning, till noon. The

momentum is induced by the solar and lunar vector that increases the total hours per day that the celestial gravitation is affecting the atmosphere. The same gravitation vector that compounds the polar to equator movement also provides an initial spin of the cooled air in the direction toward the rising Moon. As the Moon passes perpendicular, the warming of the Sun reduces any counter spin potential. The effect tends to create an active air mass move to the lower latitudes that vector towards the rising of the Sun and Moon. These spin effects combined with the thermal differences of the latitudes, generate large eddy currents and high turbulent conditions of the lunar cycle.

### **Full Moon**



When we have a "Full Moon", the Sun and Moon gravitational fields are near opposite sides of the Earth. At this point, the solar gravitation creates a momentum in the atmosphere from the Polar Regions toward the lower latitudes of the Equator. The solar gravitation effects the atmosphere movement during the day, and lunar gravitation continues the momentum at the end of the day. This provides a continuous 24hr tidal pull from the Polar Regions to the lower latitudes of the Equator. The effect is a low atmospheric tide near the poles, and a high atmospheric tide at the equator. This is period of relatively calm Longitudinal winds from the poles during the "Full Moon" while the air mass is accumulated at the region of the Equator. This period can have strong prevailing winds and thermal interaction.

### **Last Quarter**



As the Moon approaches the Sun in the last quarter, the Sun leads the Moon by 90 degrees. The high equator tide is not supported throughout day and night. This allows the equator atmosphere tide to seek higher latitude. The vectoring angle of the Sun and Moon accentuate and initiate a spinning motion in the atmosphere, as the air is moving toward the poles. With the Sun leading the Moon through the day, the Sun has the warming effect that

creates thermal turbulence and reduces the full mass gravitational movement potential. The lunar effect tends to move the mass as it is collapsing from thermal cooling. It initiates a gravitational movement towards the Moon as the air is cooling. The vectoring of the gravitation starts a spinning potential that assists the air mass movement toward the poles. This spin would be counter clockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere. The spinning of the air masses of varying temperatures create the highest turbulence, and a highly active period in the weather.

Through the four lunar cycles, the induced spin was counter to the direction of Coriolis and Precession. The spin was also at the highest torque when the Moon was 90 degrees from the Sun in either leading or lagging position. Note that when the Moon was leading the Sun, the air mass came from the poles. When the Moon lagged the Sun, the air mass came from the equator. This is the critical difference that keeps the spinning momentum in a consistent direction.

### **Elliptical and Visual Influences**

The elliptical orbits of the Earth to the Sun, and the elliptical lunar orbit of the Moon to the Earth also affect the tide strength of the Atmosphere and Oceans. When these orbits and alignments are in perigee, they would create the strongest tidal forces. The weather and the magnetic field should be at its most active state. The Sun's perigee occurs around January, but changes at a slightly different rate than our solar year. In apogee, around July, the forces would tend to have the least effect. Note that these gravitation changes in apogee and perigee are about 3% for solar ellipse and 5% for lunar ellipse. When combined, we have a total possible 16% celestial gravitation variation over the long term of a year, and the variation peaks have migrated through about 2 months during the life of our planet.

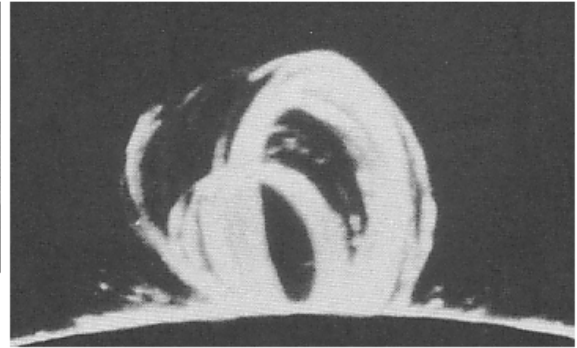
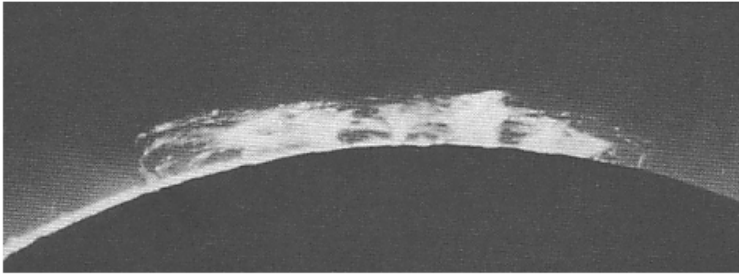
Seasonal changes create the largest vector influences to the Earth. The Hemisphere in Summer has a greater depth of atmosphere with a wider variation of pressures and more powerful wind vortexes. The Winter influence has a perpetually lower level of atmosphere. This equalizes

somewhat with a higher density of air, that keeps the pressure near equal to the Summer period. The layered bands of atmosphere can be viewed to the East on a barometric high evening near sundown with the lower layer in a low frequency red or orange hue, and progressing to the upward layer to a violet hue, similar though not as intense as a rainbow. A barometric low, produces a red upper layer to violet lower layer. These visible indicators used by ancient mariners, are created by the concave or convex lens of the atmosphere toward the West, due to pressure.

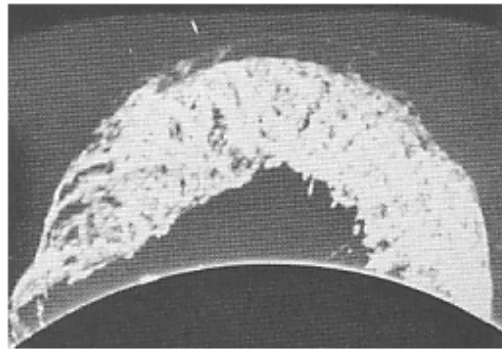
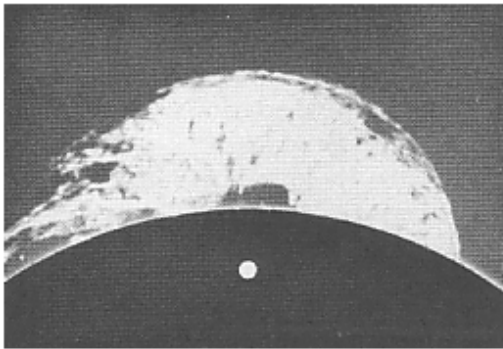
Visible variations in the size of celestial bodies, particularly the Sun and Moon are notable in short periods of time. A low-pressure influence will create a concave contour to the layers in the atmosphere. The concave refraction will reduce the visible size of the image of the Sun or Moon. A high-pressure influence will create a convex contour in the atmosphere that will expand the visual image of the Sun or Moon. These contour flexes can also occur within a single layer of the atmosphere and change the visual image size of the bodies without effectively having a large barometric change at the Earth Surface. Essentially these changes can be interpreted as a visual barometer for quick reference forecasting.

### **Eddy Currents**

The Eddy Currents of the Sun are prominent enough to use as a visual presentation to represent the field effects on the Earth. The Eddy Currents of the Sun are intense enough to lift large volumes of molten mass within the field. These field bursts are known as Solar Flares, which give a notable radio wave interference upon the Earth. The spiral action of the solar mass actually surrounds the Eddy Field or flows in opposite direction of the induced current, but matter cannot flow perpendicular to the current. This visual profile is highlighted by the luminance of the molten mass.

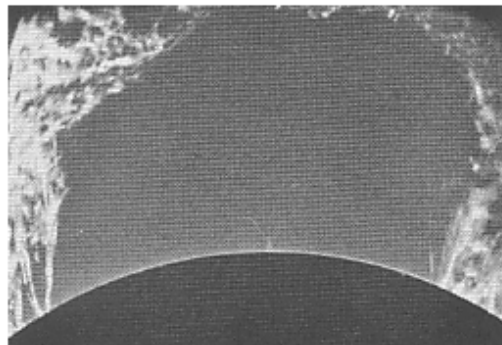
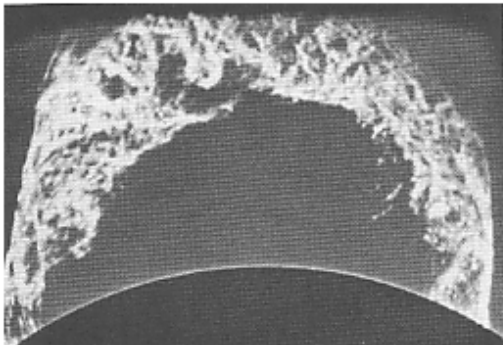


Solar Flares surround a focused electrical field. Solid material can not flow through the field except in direct alignment with the field. An encompassing disturbance provides the visual effects around the primary field.



Solar Flare  
June 4, 1946  
Roberts Observatory

The white dot represents the relative size of the Earth.



The uplift is from the rising gasses.

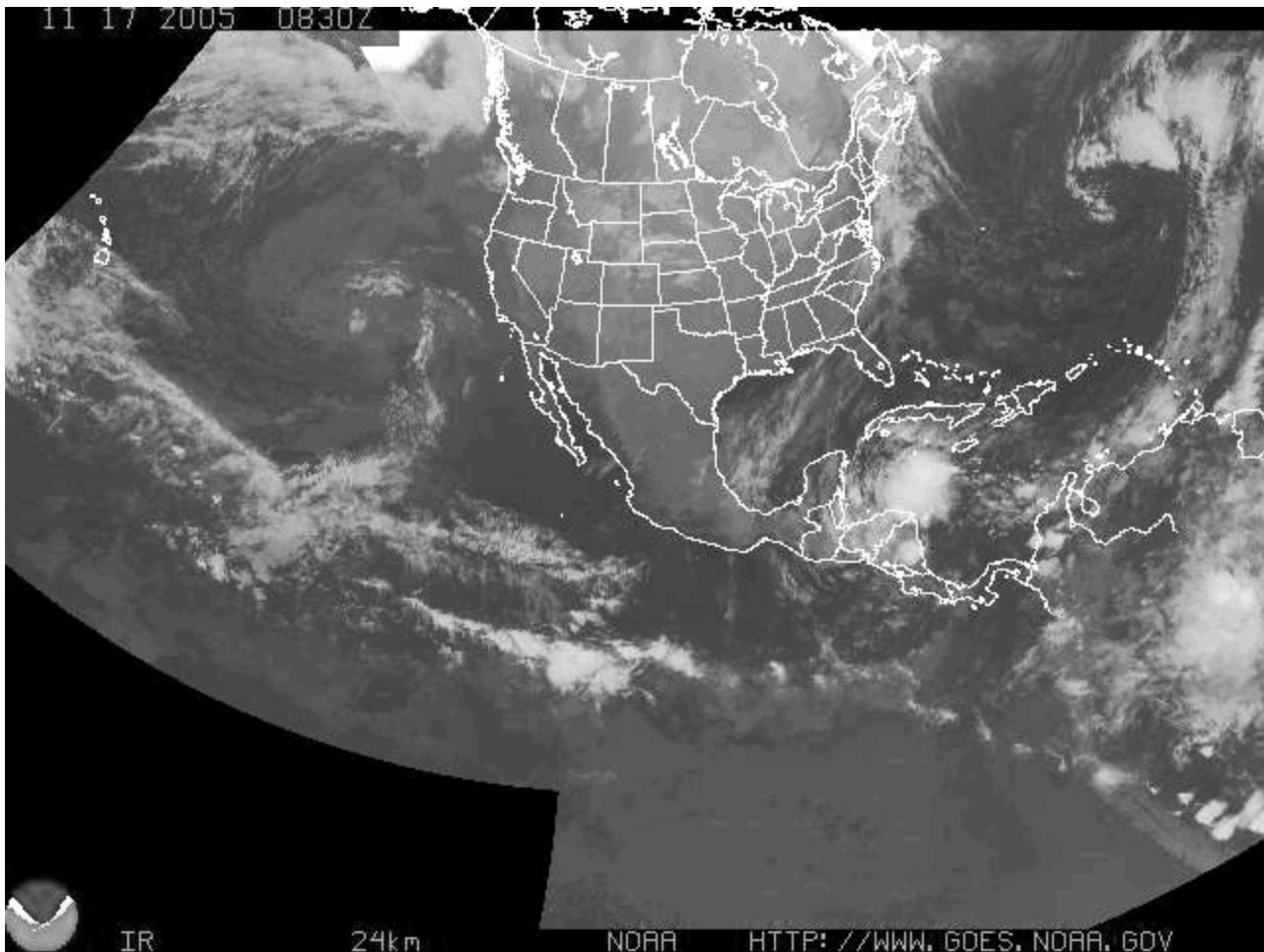
The lifting of the arch is due to the heat rising gases similar to an arcing "Jacobs Ladder". These large flares can also be initiated by a release of internal pressure of the Sun. This keeps a relative stable size by relieving expansion gasses.

This is the same concept that is present in the formation of our hurricanes and other cyclic weather patterns. On Earth, an arch of generated field current is induced by a strong flow of atmospheric mass. The air masses are naturally neutral charge. Movement of the mass disturbs

the electrical balance and creates a slight mutual negative attraction between the particles.

The strong flow of humid mass creates high negative potential and high-pressure zones around the moving mass flow. The high negative zones become high pressure by the fundamental that positive particles are repelled by positive charged surfaces and attracted by negatively charged surfaces. Therefore the generated negative surface surrounding the mass flow will create a high-pressure zone.

The electrical stream is opposite of the flow of particles. The negative electrons from the surface are attracted to a positive surface. Being that an accelerated mass flow only generates a negative potential, it must seek a release of the charge either through the Earth's mass or create an arching field to a remote positive field. A positive field would repel particles and therefore be a low-pressure zone. The occurrence of a hurricane is normally associated with several high negative fields in close proximity seeking the same positive attraction point.



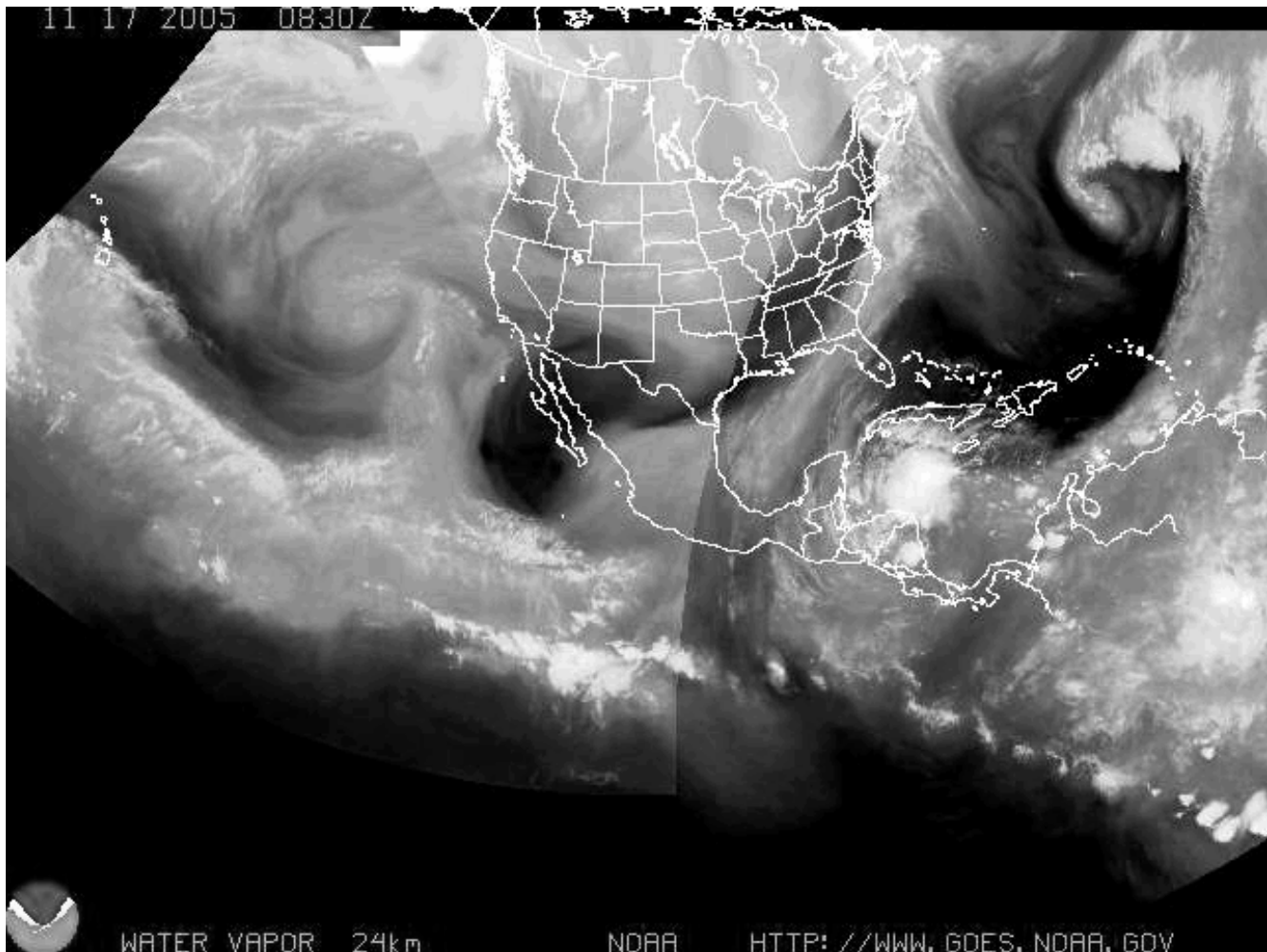
The standard IR Infrared satellite images highlight the storm intensity positions. These are best for tracking and spotting associate patterns that might interact and combine with storms. These IR and Visible images are popular with media and trackers for their defined storm approach, path, and size definition.

### **Storm Engines**

The WV Water Vapor image is more informative on the source of energy and engines that effect direction of the storms. This next photo is the same storm as above, but in the format of Water Vapor. Note the driving engine is the high-speed channel of vapor that runs across Mexico, across the Gulf and drives up the Eastern Coast of the U.S. I have never found a powerful storm or hurricane in any position on the globe that has not



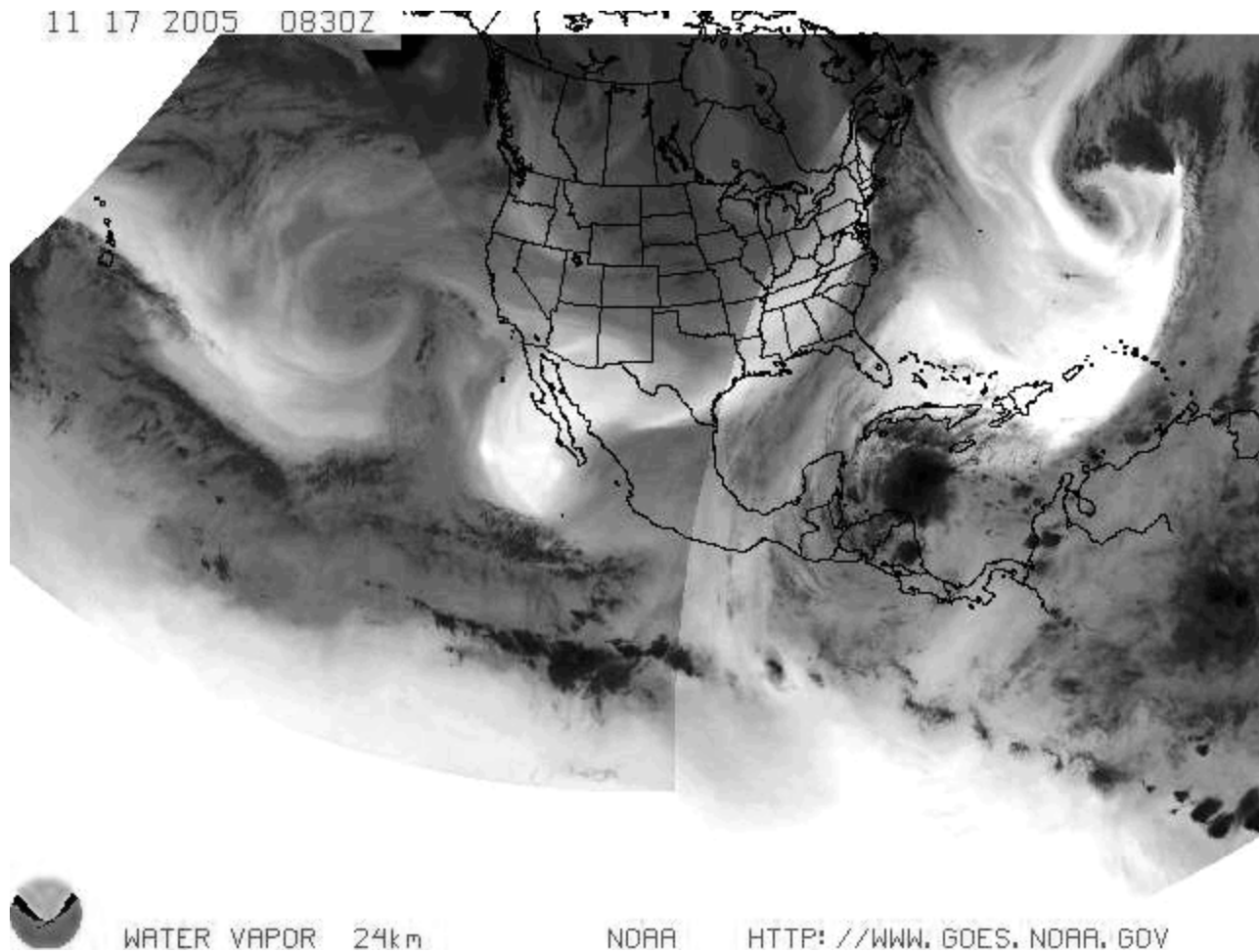
been associated with a high-speed vapor stream. This is the engine that powers the storm's focal positive zone.



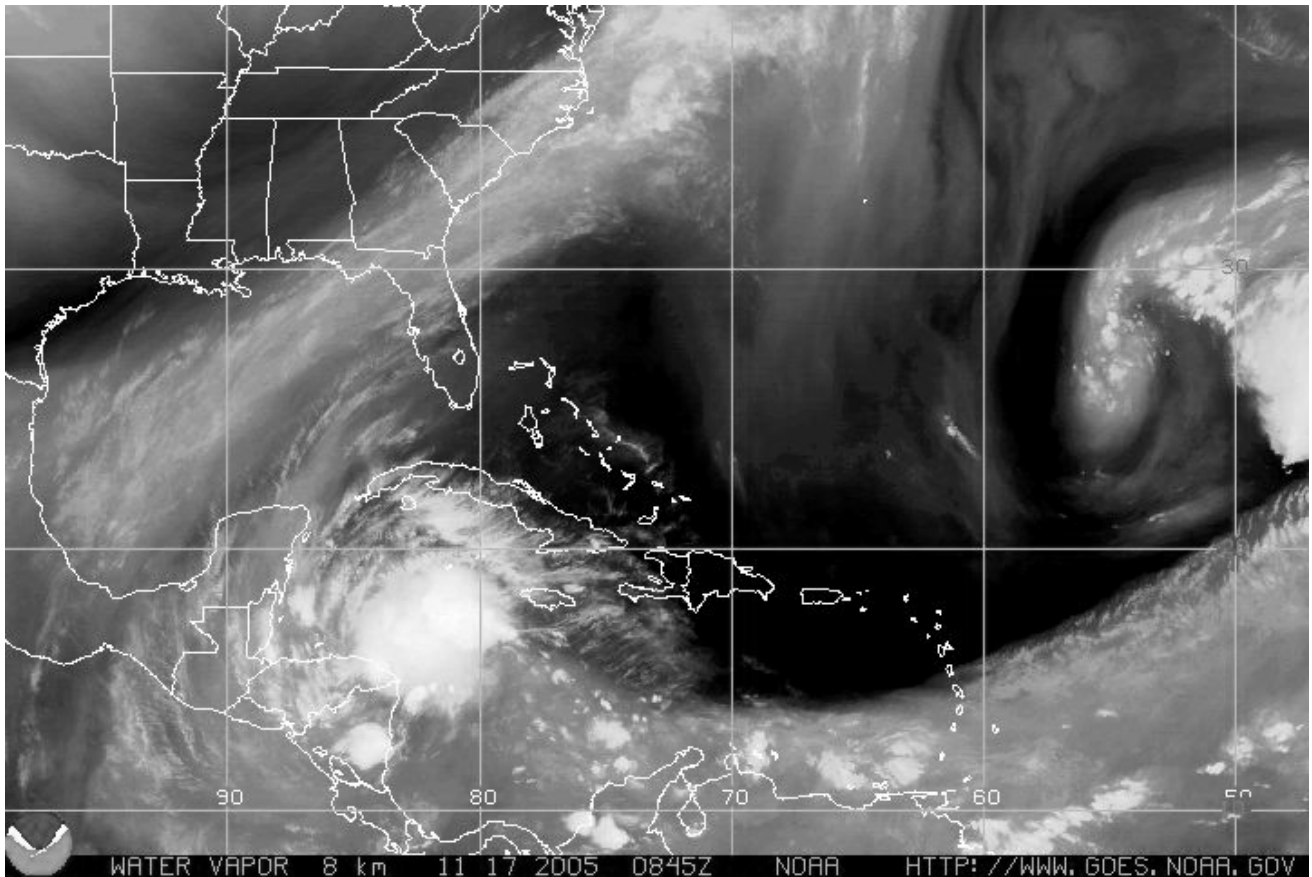
This high-speed path has generated a negative high-pressure constricting band around the path that is visibly centered at Alabama and around the Bahamas. The time period is Full Moon, with air volume accumulated at the Equator. A high-pressure zone is created in the Baja area from a cycle between California and Hawaii. The Baja High is forcing prevailing winds to the south where high volume is already massed. This forces a channel toward the Northeast at high speed. The high speed creates a high negative band that essentially funnels the band and accelerates the stream. The triangulating, or surrounding positions of the Baja, Alabama, Bahamas, and Equator high near Panama, force the low-

pressure zone at Yucatan to become the focal point of the negative charge energy release.

This is the inverted image of the previous photo. The negative charge is white and the positive low pressure is dark, revealing the electrical stream and focal points that always slope directly toward the magnetic pole.



The inverted image helps to get a visual of the power stream that reacts like a liquid flow towards the high-pressure (white) by the electrical charge flowing opposite of the airflow. A strong power center that arranges a triangulation around a large low area will feed to that point, especially when that point is over a geological trench. That positive zone will follow a trench path and only jump to another path when the influences are falling out of the triangulating pattern. The positive focal point will also dissipate when it reaches a continental shelf at the end of a trench.

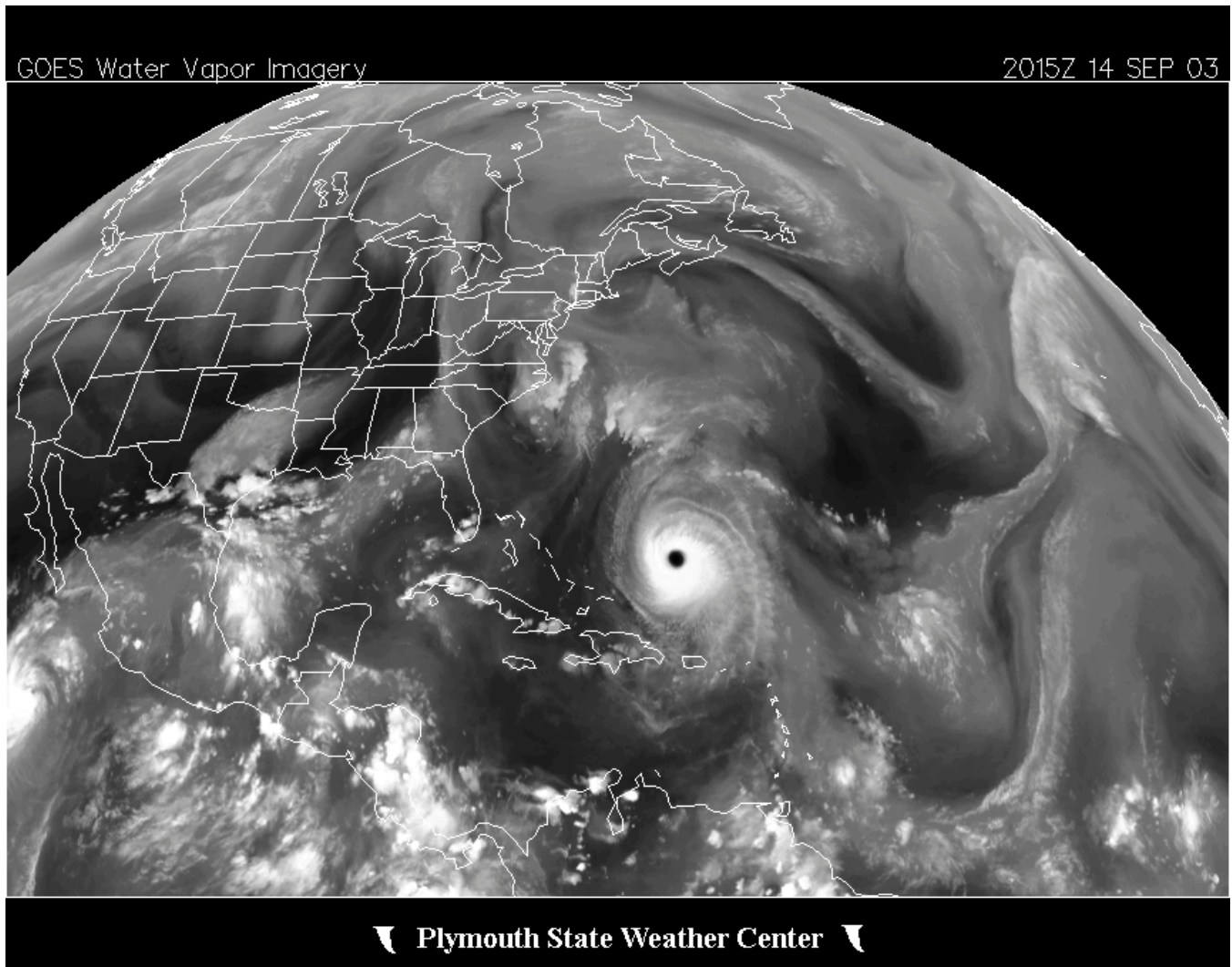


This storm sat by the Yucatan Peninsula for several days, until the Pacific storm moved inland then Northward. The tropical storm then moved across Georgia and Florida in nearly the same pattern as the dissipated stream that initiated the storm. Note that this storm followed the Cayman Trench below Cuba to the Yucatan, and stayed in the trench depths through the most intense cycle, which was near the Moons Last Quarter.

In the Eye of a Hurricane, a current flow field suspends the neighboring gases, inhibiting the flow of gases or material across the lines of force. A rising gas cannot flow horizontally to complete a convection flow, resulting in a calm field in an otherwise turbulent atmosphere. Since convection is suspended, the area just outside of the field must intensify convection to radiate the energy of the suspended field. This amplified convection area creates a vortex that radiates the thermal energy and brings the positive field into a focal point. This positive field focal point will have a geological pattern area that provides a greater conductive path for the electrical stream. In an Ocean view of a Hurricane Eye Dome, the dome

is actually a hill of boiling water and the horizon cannot be discerned from the Eye Wall waterspouts surrounding the dome.

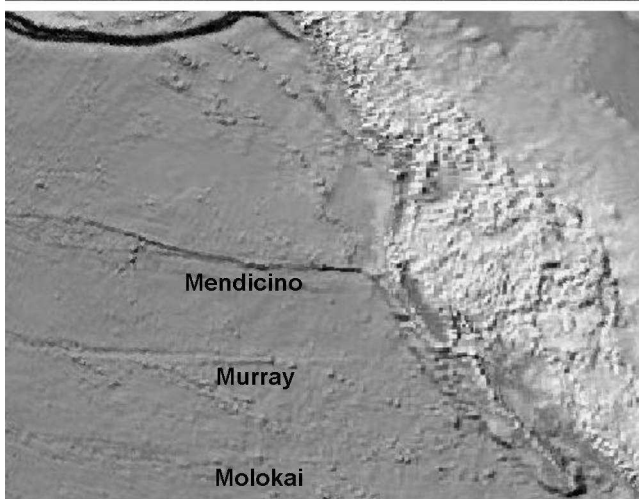
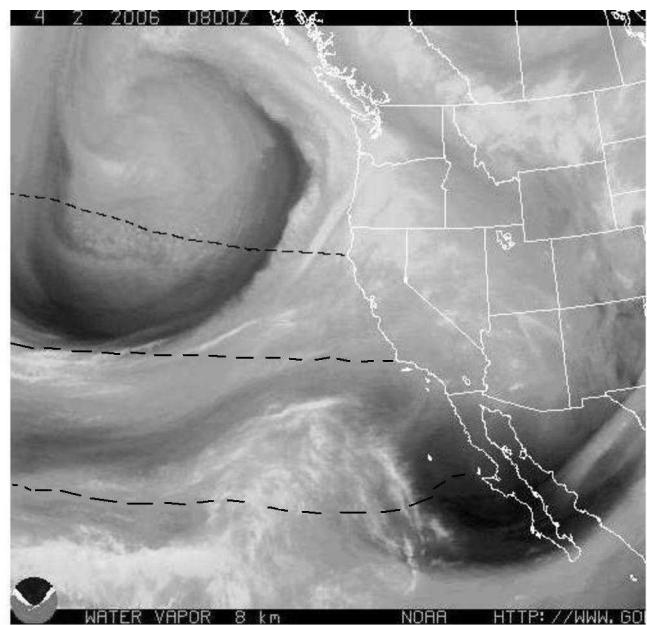
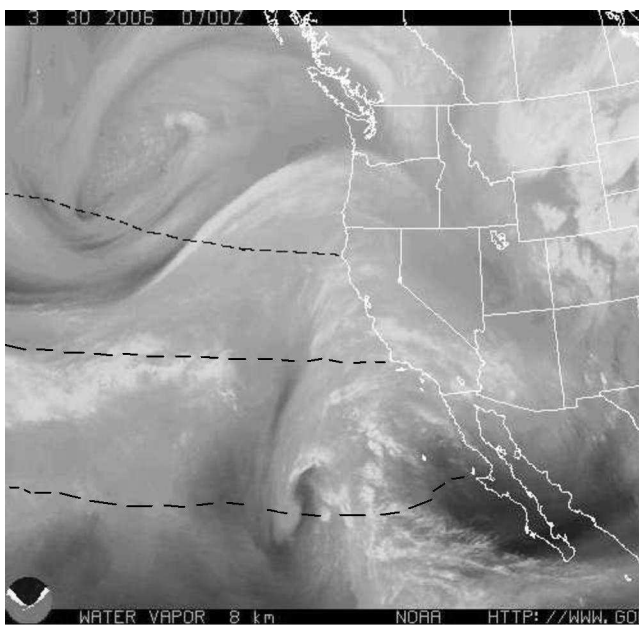
Note that the atmosphere high-pressure waves seem to slope and focus to the magnetic polar position. The Isabel Hurricane had very large high-pressure zones in close proximity that sustained the storm for a long period.



The mass direction of a hurricane is relative to its origin in this well documented example. Note that in a North American eddy current, such as a Florida Hurricane, the initial mass movement is east to west. A California Hurricane moves its mass, west to east from the same latitude. Both Pacific and Atlantic Ocean currents cycle clockwise. The eddy current Hurricane

storms of both Oceans spin counter-clockwise. Yet the mass movements of eddies can move opposite to their relative locations in the Prevailing Wind belts.

Both spin counter-clockwise and have a high electrically negative upper atmosphere and high positive ground potential. This is the same potential created at the equator from the Hadley cells. The field current moving through these cyclonic cells, arc from the north to high Latitude warm waters. Their direction and path seems to be directly dominated by the initiating High-Pressure, Negative-Potential zones.



Two weather tracks with the Mendicino and Molokai Fracture Zones overlaid to identify Trench Paths as primary routes of positive field circuits.

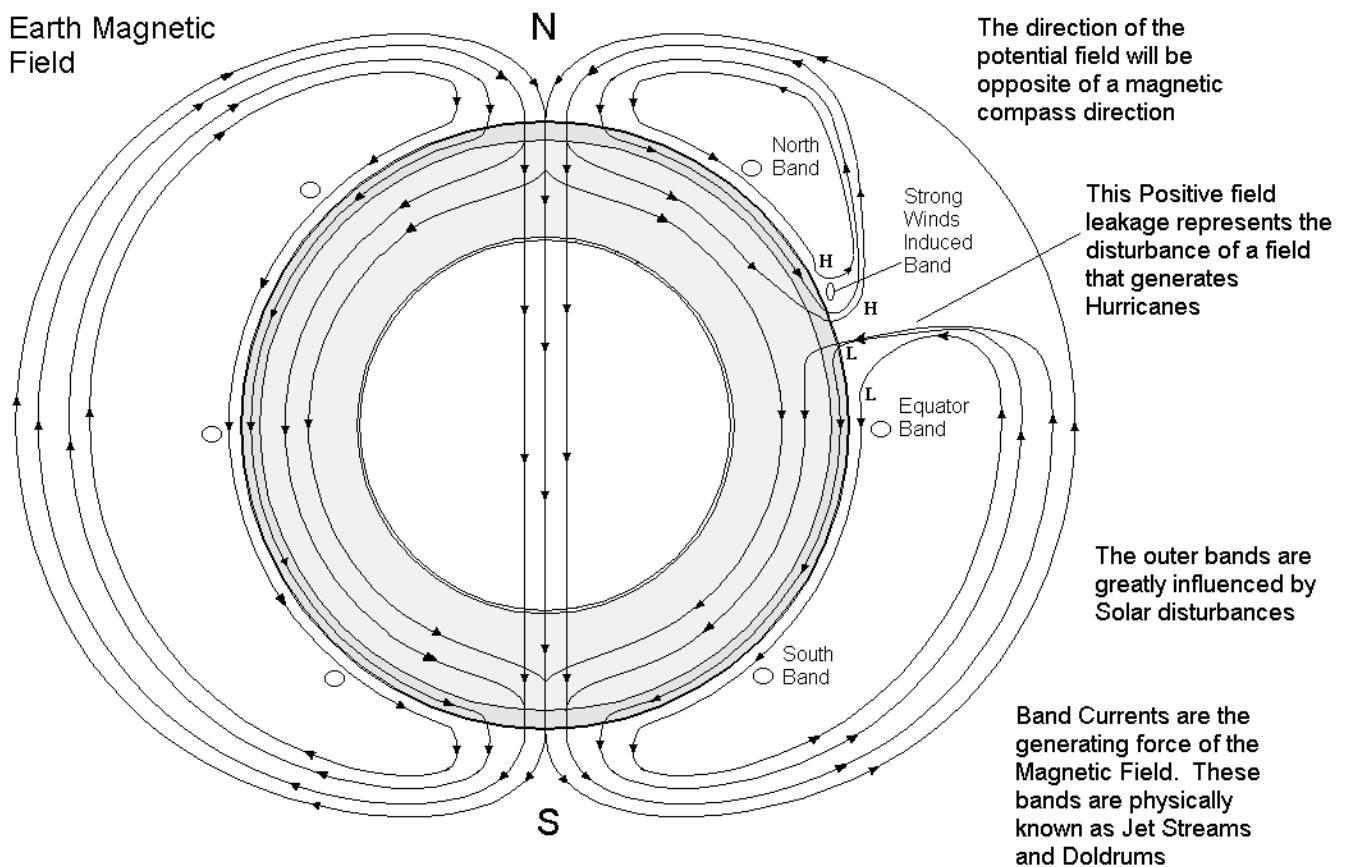
These circuits control the low pressure routes along with prevailing winds and negative charged wind streams.

The Mendicino and Molokai Weather Paths are visible in all seasons and in a near perpetual state of activity.

Several paths are notable throughout the globe with persistent visible weather patterns.

Some of these weather patterns follow other features such as rivers, valleys, and range lines.

The positive focal point on all the Hurricane and Storm paths that I have studied seems to follow the deep trench contours of the Oceans and Gulfs, and drastically loose energy as the eye crosses onto the Continental Shelf. The negative fields control the major storm intensity, speed, and direction, but the trenches of the deep, direct the finite path of the eye from the point of origin to the end. The most intense phase of a hurricane seems to tie to the First or Last Quarter of the Moon. The Last Quarter phase seems the most dominant and the highest energy period of these specific storms.



In some instances a "leakage" or generated field arc can create a low-pressure zone in an otherwise calm area. This forms a fog area low-pressure zone that can start a spin cycle, which can draw in frontal storms. A high-

pressure zone would be created from the opposite end of the field arc and have a counter spin cycle with associated weather patterns of a high-pressure zone. A low-pressure positive field area can also be a point for atmospheric current flow into the Mantle that can activate or even generate a magma flow or hot spot. This might partially explain the volcanic influences in Hawaii, Japan, Yellowstone and other similar hot spots on Earth that have perpetually low pressure and notably high rainfall. Imagine that a low-pressure field is equivalent to or greater than a constant flowing bolt of lightning. If the local geological structure limited this perpetual current to a restricting area, the result would release a great amount of heat.

Note that Leakage is speculative, without established electrical measurements, but the occurrence of the phenomenon is common and should be measurable. The high or low fields can be broad, creating mild patterns, or focused to create more intense weather effects.

The electrical grid work of High Tension wiring throughout the United States can be a slight influence on some of the generated field, however there have been greatly reduced concentrations of wire volume since the 1960's. The induced potential polarity would be entirely based on localized wind direction, intensity and energy levels such as humidity and temperature. This grid work influence would assist in polarity shifting during storm weather, and could intensify as well as shunt or partially reverse the normal field during some rare storm conditions.

# REFERENCES

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Schwarzschild - Our Sun - Harvard press - 1959 - pg-287-288

Gradual changing composition of the Sun's core has already caused a brightening of about a half a magnitude over the past two billion years.

Menzel - Our Sun - Harvard Press - 1959 - pg-282

Despite the fact of the sunspot cycle, its radiation in the visible range seems to have varied by less than 2 percent in the 30 years we have measured it. There is every reason to believe, however, that changes in the far ultraviolet may amount to several hundred percent.

Science Seminars - It is well established that the Sun was 25 to 30% less luminous 4.5 billion years ago.

Stopford A. Brooke - 1938 - Truth Above All

If a thousand old beliefs were ruined in our march to truth, we must still march on.

Dr. Sean Pitman - [www . Naturalselection . Ocatch . Com](http://www.Naturalselection.Ocatch.Com) - Many thanks for material from his website used in the Global Earth Flood chapter.

NOAA - [www . Goes . Noaa . Gov](http://www.Goes.Noaa.Gov) - Satellite Weather photos.

Plymouth State Weather Center - For archives of the Satellite Weather photos.



# SUMMARY OF EARTH MASS VOLUMES

These are estimate mass volumes, to be refined with further studies. Of any measurement that might drastically change, the average thickness of 18-miles for the Genesphere might be much less, but I am following existing studies until other evidence is available.

## **Genesphere**

Initial Radial Sphere of 2217-Miles Radius and 18-Miles Depth of clay consistency. The 18-Mile depth is an average that varied 5-miles to 30-miles. The Genesphere split to form the Continental structure of the Earth.

Genesphere Area 61,764,830 sq mi covering 31.37% of Earth Surface

Dry Earth Area 57,412,764 sq mi covering 29.16% of Earth Surface

Radius 3958 mi

Initial Radius 2217 mi

Depth 18 mi avg

Mass Volume 1.102e9 cu mi

## **Latisphere**

The great pillar of our Earths foundation. The lateral shifting granite layer below the Genesphere. Formed as a molten core of silica that expanded and formed the initial rigid foundation under the Genesphere.

Initial Radius 2199 mi

Mass Volume 4.454e10 cu mi

Radius 3940 mi avg under Genesphere

Depth 229 mi

Radius 3957 mi avg under Oceans

Depth 246 mi

Latesphere expanded Depths and Volume may measure 30% to 50% less if we calculate the transition of raw sand of the original mass volume, probably lost volume as it became molten and converted to granite and released oxygen.

## Material Sea

The massive liquid volume of material with the consistency similar to wet cement. This mass inertially, compressed the Genesphere during the collapse, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> expansion, and kept the Latesphere from extruding beyond the continents by keeping them buoyant. After the Genesphere and Latisphere foundations were completed, the Material Sea entered the sphere and formed the Mantle and the Inner and Outer Seas.

### Material Sea of compressed sphere

Outer Radius 3635 mi	Inner Radius 2217 mi
Depth 1418 mi	Volume 1.555e11 cu mi

### Material Sea of expanded sphere

Outer Radius 4628 mi	Inner Radius 3957 mi
Depth 670 mi	Volume 1.555e11 cu mi

## Mantle

The rigid and unbroken foundation of the planet with pathways to the Ocean Trenches. The solids of the Material Sea drew into the sphere and solidified into a single hard rock formation that extruded the Inner Sea as it cured.

Outer Radius 3710 mi	Inner Radius 2450
Depth 1261 mi avg	Mass Volume 1.555e11 cu mi
Pre-Cure Volume 1.629e11 cu mi	
Pre-Cure Inner Radius 2300 mi	
Pre-Cure Depth 1410 mi	Shrinkage 150 mi

## Inner Sea

The massive sea of the inner Earth was the source waters of the Global Earth Flood. Formed from the curing solids of the Mantle and extruded through inner channels of the Mantle. The same consistency of our Outer Seas with possibly a higher salt and mineral content.

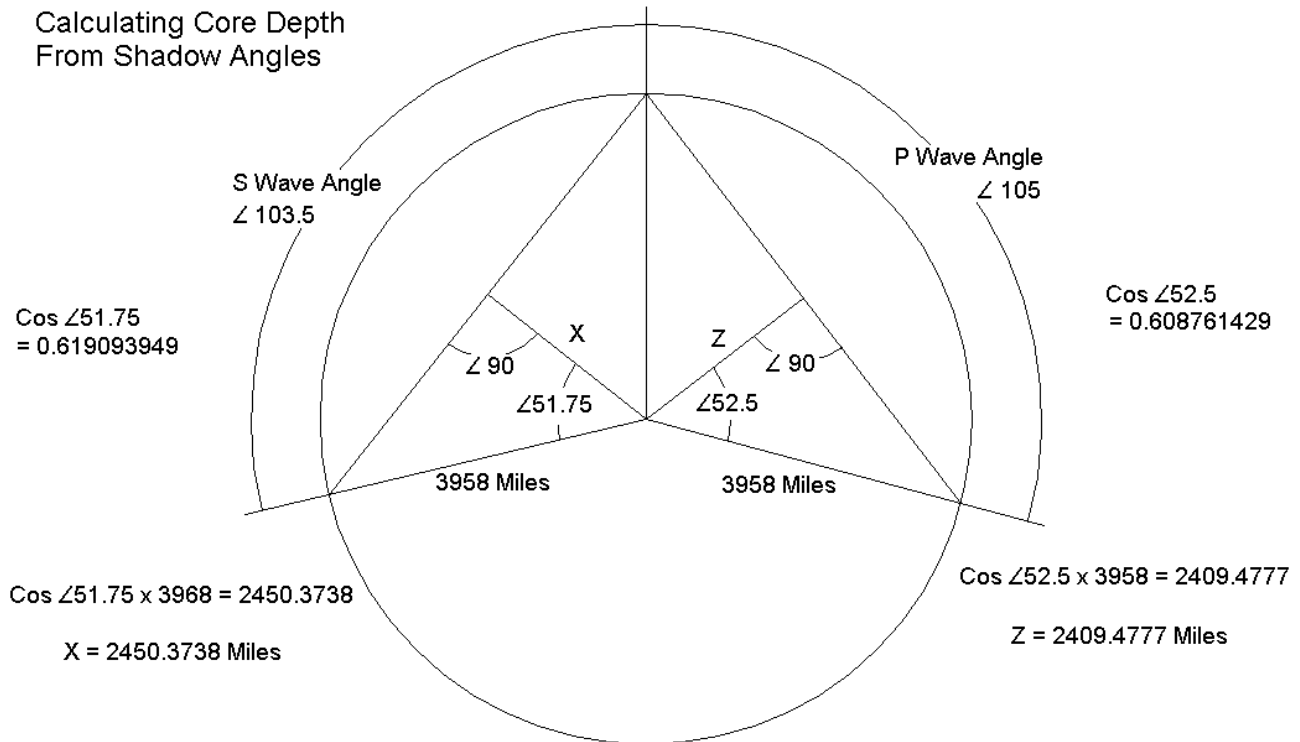
Outer Radius 2450 mi  
 Depth 41 mi

Inner Radius 2409  
 Mass Volume 3.041e9 cu mi

**Gas Core**

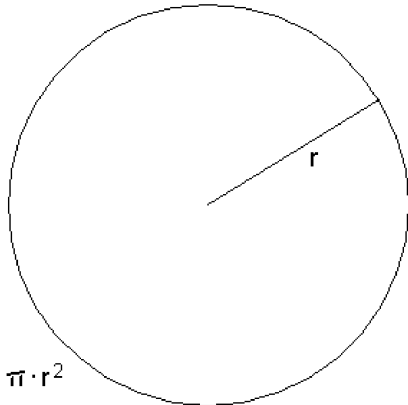
The center core of Earth has the same content as our Outer Atmosphere. The core may have a low pressure and temperature, which need further evidence to accurately compute.

Radius 2409 mi                      Diameter 4818 mi  
 Pressure 1.76 psi + compression



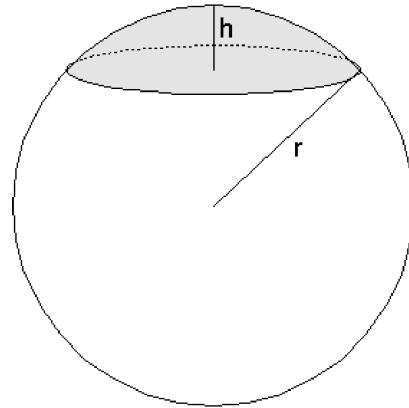
# Formulas and Conversions

$\pi = 3.141592654$



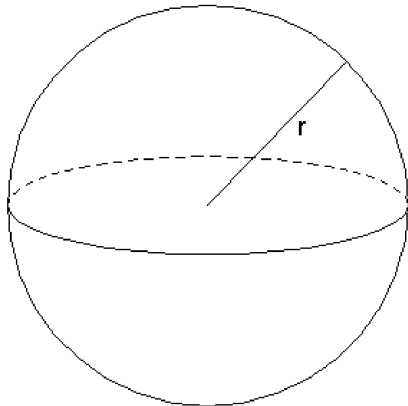
Circle Area =  $\pi \cdot r^2$

Circle Perimeter =  $2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$



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

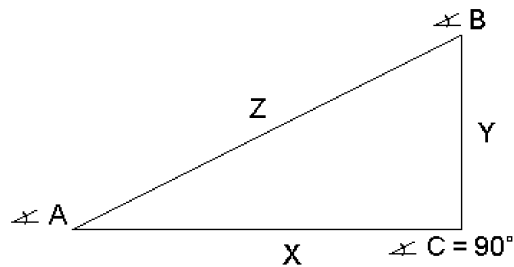
Spherical Cap Surface Area =  $2 \cdot \pi \cdot r \cdot h$



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

Shortcut Sphere Volume =  $r^3 \cdot 4.1888$

Sphere surface Area =  $4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2$



$\angle A = \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{z}, \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{z}, \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$

$\angle B = \cos^{-1} \frac{y}{z}, \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{z}, \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{y}$

$X = \cos A \cdot Z, \sin B \cdot Z, \tan B \cdot Y, \sqrt{z^2 - y^2}$

$Y = \cos B \cdot Z, \sin A \cdot Z, \tan A \cdot X, \sqrt{z^2 - x^2}$

$Z = (\cos B)^{-1} \cdot Y, (\sin B)^{-1} \cdot X, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

Miles to Kilometers = Miles x 1.609347 = Km

Cubic Miles to Cubic Kilometers = Miles<sup>3</sup> x 4.168205 = Km<sup>3</sup>

PSI to Millibars = PSI x 68.94757 = Mb

Scientific Notation example 2.011e6 = 2,011,000