

Dinosaurs in 3 to 5 Bar Atmospheric Pressure

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
Arlington, VA

Abstract: It was reasoned by another scientist that Earth's atmosphere was probably around 3-5 Bar in thickness during the dinosaur age. This is in line with the atmospheric thinning principle of stellar metamorphosis. The thickness of stars' atmospheres diminishes as the star evolves, therefore the dinosaurs lived in any atmospheric density greater than what it is now. In Mr. Levenspiel's paper it is reasoned they probably lived in an atmosphere that was 3-5 times thicker than what it is now. As well, the further you go back in time to even before the dinosaurs, the atmosphere becomes thicker and thicker. This means that the atmosphere the dinosaurs lived in was thinned considerably from even earlier stages of stellar evolution, when Earth did not host life as we know it.

Life is the direct by-product of the chemical and physical changes involved when a star cools and evolves. As the star cools and evolves the atmosphere thins out, continuously, until it is so thin as to allow for life to live and continue evolving itself, on its surface, to the point of becoming self-aware. The atmosphere's thickness at the surface of the Earth is about 1 atm, which is slightly above 1 bar. The scientist, Octave Levenspiel from Oregon State University is correct. The anomalies which puzzle scientists today concerning dinosaurs are solved if the atmosphere was thicker, to at least 3-5 bar. It is accepted as both correct and reasonable by the standards set forth by the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis and outlined in the principle of atmospheric thinning.

Here is his paper: <http://www.ingenieriaquimica.org/system/files/Chemical%20Paleo-Engineer.pdf>

It is suggested for scientists who have rejected his paper to back track and re-examine their careers and belief systems, or else they will suffer greatly. The false narrative of Earth having always been in its current configuration, differentiation and atmospheric composition/thickness was put forth by Hutton's uniformitarianism and is false, as opposed to the concept of deep time. In other words, we can keep deep time as the Earth is billions of years old, but we must discard the notion that it was always this way. The observational facts provided by Kepler and other space/ground telescopes falsify this notion in its entirety, as we can observe stars in multiple stages of evolution not existent in our own solar system. Earth was vastly thicker, hotter and more massive in its past, and had to evolve to this point, thus the thickness of the atmosphere during the age of the dinosaurs was considerably higher, as the dinosaurs existed well into the past, by hundreds of millions of years, when the Earth was physically and chemically different.

It is my wish for Mr. Levenspiel to know that he is correct in his analysis. Quetzalcoatlus flew in an atmosphere much thicker than Earth's current one, at least to 3 to 5 bar. The apatosaur could pump blood up to his brain without needing additional hearts, and Earth was an alien world to us, not just in species, but in atmospheric composition and density.

It is also my wish for Mr. Levenspiel to know that stellar evolution is in fact, planet formation, and that the object he is in discussion about is quite incredible. Thus, it will appear to be speculative, but is not really. It is only speculative to keep ideas which are no longer fully functional or reliable, like taking a chance on a car that constantly breaks down to drive to work. I will also steal a quote he uses.

"Highly speculative investigations, especially by an unknown author, are best brought before the world through some other channel than a scientific society which naturally hesitates to admit into its printed records matter of uncertain value."-Lord Rayleigh, *Proc. Royal Soc.*, A183 1 (1892).

Speculation and being unknown are irrelevant to science if you have a better explanation of the facts. Mr. Levenspiel's paper is the best explanation of the facts, without additional conjecture. The atmosphere was simply thicker, as is predicted by stellar metamorphosis.