

Stellar Metamorphosis: Correction of Radiometric Dating Assumptions of Solar System Formation, Addressing Radio-geocentrism

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Abstract: In this paper a few assumptions are corrected in light of the general theory concerning radiometric dating methods. Those assumptions include the idea of Earth being the same age as all solar system bodies, and the assumption that meteoroids that land on Earth (meteorites) are leftover remains of the solar systems formation. These changing assumptions should naturally leave reinterpreted data available to give a more accurate tale of what the bodies in our solar system are actually up to. A new term called, "radio-geocentrism" is put forth, to classify all the assumptions into one main issue.

There are many assumptions taken to be true without evidence concerning the solar system bodies. I will tackle one of the biggest assumptions about Earth and comparatively small objects labeled, asteroids, meteoroids and comets. Meteoroids, asteroids and comets in the solar system can have their remnants sampled if they fall to Earth.

1. They are assumed to be left over remains of the giant disk that supposedly made all the solar system bodies at very close to the same time.

2. They are assumed to be the same material that still is floating around in our solar system, and could not have come from somewhere else in the galaxy.

3. All the interstellar shrapnel is assumed to be all the same age.

4. All the material is assumed to be remains of the time when the Earth first formed.

5. All the iron/nickel material is assumed to have been able to be formed in vacuum, regardless if vacuum is gasless and cannot trap heat to melt down iron/nickel in any amount.

6. It is assumed that the uranium-lead ratios found in interstellar shrapnel found on Earth are the original ratios that Earth formed from.

7. It is assumed that all the objects in the solar system are the same age as Earth.

8. It is assumed that the totality of a single solar system has its own unique elemental signature. This means it is assumed that Jupiter, Uranus, Mars, Venus, Earth, Mercury, Ceres, Pluto, Callisto, Titan, Ganymede, Neptune, Saturn, the Moon, the Sun, Io, Miranda, Europa, etc... have all the same isotopic signature.

The assumptions are corrected below.

1. Interstellar shrapnel are the remains of destroyed stars. Most material came from different destroyed stars that had vastly different ages when they disintegrated.

2. Interstellar shrapnel can come from anywhere in the galaxy, as there are no walls separating solar systems from each other after destruction events.

3. Interstellar shrapnel can have similar ages, such as the Campo de Cielo fall, but each fall could have come from some completely different disintegrated/destroyed star. This means each fall could have its own past history. Think of the atoms in an aluminum can. Every single atom did not come from nearly exactly the same spot in the bauxite that was mined from the ground. The aluminum was more than likely recycled many times, and all the aluminum atoms have completely different histories and stories. Some aluminum in the can could have come from car engine blocks, or recycled airplane fuselages, or even parts to old computers and/or typewriters.

4. The material found in iron/nickel meteorites and other material that comes from space is from old destroyed stars. Those old destroyed stars could have evolved extremely fast down to 350 million years, and then smashed up into bits, or evolved really slowly, for tens of billions of years. Then the disintegration processes could have lasted for trillions of years. So literally when you are holding an iron/nickel meteorite or composite such as a stony meteorite, you could have in your hands the piece of an object that is far older than the Earth by many magnitudes. Being that the material is the smashed up remains of the interiors of dead stars, it could not have possibly been formed all at the same time and in the same vicinity.

5. Only evolving stars can make giant billion cubic kilometer iron/nickel cores as they evolve. The process belongs in the interior of the stars, which are the vast furnaces that can melt down that much material and purify it. Smashed up bits and pieces of these long dead cores of stars can then wander the galaxy, breaking apart further, and landing on the surfaces or into the interiors of younger evolved stars to be recycled, just like the aluminum can was in the previous example. We live in a universe that is constantly recycling itself on

scales far beyond human comprehension in both time and magnitude. Just the Earth by itself is so large, that humans that go to space for the first time have a spiritual awakening. Not only that, but the smashed up remains of long dead stars signals that we could even be holding pieces of some other species' home world, that was destroyed long, long ago, as outlined in the Krypton Hypothesis. This should bring us a new, upper level of our understanding of life, and our place in the universe.

6. Interstellar shrapnel found on the Earth came from other smashed up stars that predate the solar system's current configuration. This means any Uranium-lead ratios found in meteorites cannot be used to give a year zero. In fact, the closest to year zero we have is in the solar wind, as the Sun is at most 120 million years old. It needs to have its own trace amounts of uranium and lead measured, so that a much closer year zero can be deduced. This is in accordance with the general theory. Placing year zero on objects and interstellar shrapnel that can both pre-date and exceed the Earth's age is privy to misinterpretation, cherry-picking and ignoring of anomalous data that does not fit the models that have been pre-determined to be correct.

7. All the major objects in the solar system are different ages, with different evolutionary histories and backgrounds. In the future this will be inferred from the exterior/interiors of the objects, the isotopic abundance ratios of stable elements, the levels of chemical complexity and mixing, the densities, the bolometric luminosities, and various other means. There are dozens of variables that can be adjusted to figure in their appropriate ages, but for sure, they are clearly not the same age, as assumed by the mainstream. We have found thousands (soon to be tens of thousands) of highly evolved stars still called "exoplanets" that are all different masses and sizes. Why is this? They are all in different stages of their own personalized evolutionary histories.

8. Solar systems are multiple star systems.

They are composed of stars in various stages of evolution that each have their own unique elemental and isotopic signatures, which change as they evolve. Not only that, but the assumption was falsified by the Genesis mission, which showed the isotopic abundances of the Sun's nitrogen, oxygen, neon and other elements did not match that of the Earth. Jupiter's matched closely to the Sun's nitrogen, but that is because Jupiter is only about 300 million years older. The other objects in our system are much older than both Jupiter and the Sun, so their isotopic abundances will not match. They are independent objects that are not related to the Sun. Just because objects orbit the Sun, does not mean they are related to the Sun. It is strange reasoning. Just imagine a random Sun sized star were to blast through the solar system and grab Mars. Does this then mean that Mars is related to its new host? No!

Saying all the bodies in a solar system are related to each other is like doing a criminal lineup of suspects, and assuming they all have the same DNA, without even taking samples of their DNA. It is extremely shoddy detective work, fact is, they didn't even take samples of the objects "DNA". The radioisotopic compositions of Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Uranus, etc. were never even taken before the previous assumptions were even made and accepted. The planetary detectives (if you could call them that) just assumed that material that is in the solar system is all the same age as the Earth. They took an Earth centered approach, similar to the geocentrism Copernicus addressed back in the 1400's. I guess to place a name on this new radiometric geocentrism... we could call it radio-geocentrism, which is based on the assumption that all objects found in the solar system are nearly the same age as Earth (when they are not).

So not only did we have to move Earth from the center of the Solar system and place the Sun in the center, we have to now remove the Earth from the zero-point of dating all the other objects in the solar system, and place the Sun as closest to the zero point, because it is the youngest star, thus we can figure how old the others are by measuring against it. Again, we are moving the Earth from the center and placing the Sun at the center again, so that we can reset the values used to radiometrically date objects.

That being said, it is suggested we do another Genesis mission, with larger panels, to collect a lot more material. The next time though, we have to make sure the samples do a more controlled crash. There is uranium and lead in there, we just need to capture and measure it, sure parts per billion, but that is all we need.
<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/full/1969SoPh....6..381G>