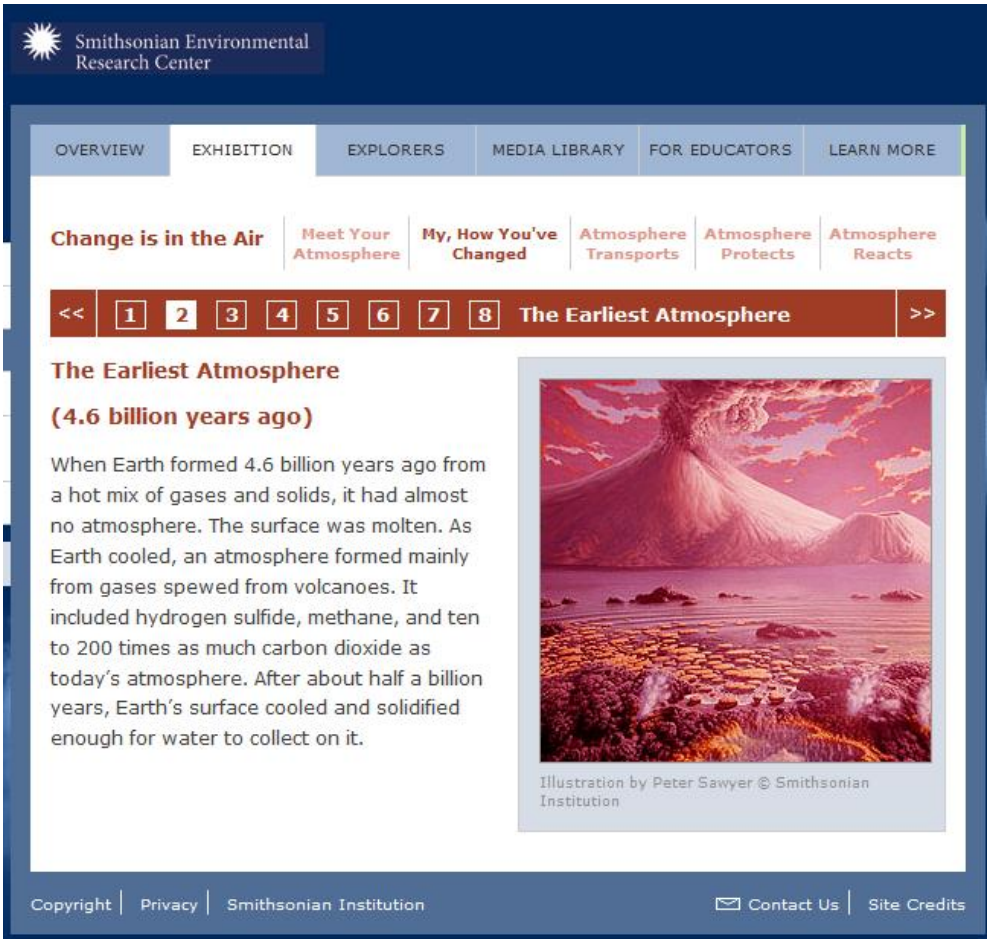
Why Do Some Planets Have Atmospheres and Others Do Not, the Truth about the Hadeon Eon

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com
April 25, 2020
Rockledge, FL 32922

Abstract: The reason why some planets have atmospheres and others do not is because they are in different stages of metamorphosis and have different orbital histories. The existence and compositions of atmospheres of objects tells us of their past, and their presence and characteristics are direct observational evidence of their histories and timelines. All planets are independent objects, and all have their own unique, rich histories far before the Sun was even born. As well, the Sun is currently in its own Hadeon eon. Explanation is provided.

To give a background on what the mainstream's belief is concerning the origin's of Earth's atmosphere, we must archive the statement here: http://archive.is/4k73B

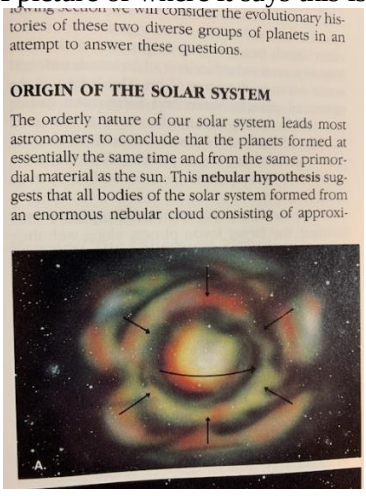


This is how it should read,

"When Earth was a new born star, 4.6 billion years ago, its entire composition was a homogeneous plasmatic atmosphere mostly consisting of hydrogen, helium and oxygen. It did not have a surface. As the Earth cooled, the plasmatic atmosphere cooled into gas, and slowly dissipated over hundreds of millions of years during the Hadeon eon. After about 600 million years, and the Earth cooled down past brown dwarf stages of metamorphosis and stopped shining strongly in the visible spectrum, water could then begin forming from the chemical combination of the star's hydrogen and oxygen gas, as well as methane, hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide because it was cool enough to form. This further helped the deep interior of the gas giant cool and begin forming a solid surface."

That is much better. The Earth did not have a solid surface during the Hadeon Eon. During the Earth's Hadeon Eon rocks and minerals could not have formed, it was far too hot. Stars in those earliest stages of metamorphosis are extremely energetic and plasmatic. As well, it was never absent an atmosphere, in fact the Earth itself was a giant luminous nebula called a "star". Further, there is no observational scientific evidence of any Earth like object forming an atmosphere from erupting volcanoes from scratch. All the observational scientific evidence is of Earth having been vastly larger and hotter, as evidenced by the billions of young Earths (stars/exoplanets same thing) that have much thicker atmospheres. It makes more sense to slowly dissipate what is already present from earlier stages of evolution, due to the properties of gas. Put simply, the gas from gas giants and young stars' plasma dissipates back into outer space as the object ages. This causes the star to cool down and lose mass as the rocky and metallic differentiated object forms extremely slowly in its interior. Earth's atmosphere as it is now is the mere remains of what was. The atmosphere is so thin because of Earth's age, it has been dissipating away for 4.5+ billion years. Stars that are billions of years old like the Earth have thin atmospheres, not all of them, but most.

Just the very beginning process of a star's lifetime during luminous stages of metamorphosis down to when it can form lots of water, methane, hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide takes hundreds of millions of years. Unfortunately, this is lost upon the mainstream because they teach that extremely young stars like the Sun are billions of years old. It is an outdated belief and based on the assumptions that all the objects in the solar system are almost exactly 4.6 billion years old, and that they all came from the Sun's leftover material. The astronomers cannot claim these are not their accepted assumptions because it is written literally in geology textbooks. A picture of where it says this is provided below:



lowing section we will consider the evolutionary histories of these two diverse groups of planets in an attempt to answer these questions.

ORIGIN OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The orderly nature of our solar system leads most astronomers to conclude that the planets formed at essentially the same time and from the same primordial material as the sun. This **nebular hypothesis** suggests that all bodies of the solar system formed from an enormous nebular cloud consisting of approxi-

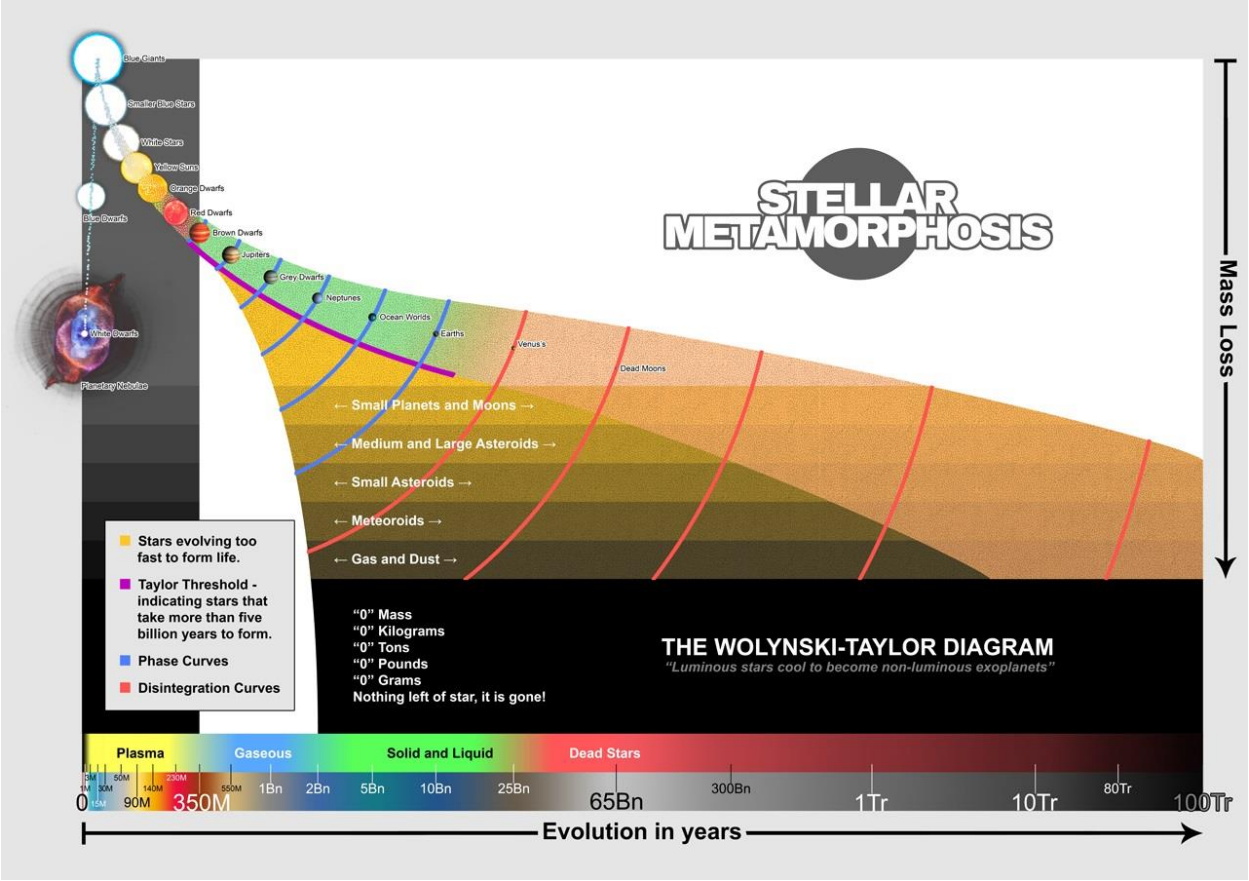
A.

Clearly, they are not all 4.6 billion years old, or they would all be at the very least similar to Earth's mass and stage of metamorphosis. As well, the Genesis Mission falsified the idea of Earth forming out of the same material as the Sun, the D/H ratios and other isotopic abundances on the Earth did not match the Sun. As well extremely old objects are not luminous, nor should it be taught that they are. Extremely old objects in outer space have mountain ranges, like the Smoky Mountains. Extremely old stars like the Earth have thin atmospheres. This even includes objects that are even older than the Earth such as Mars and Venus, both have CO2 atmospheres. Though, what happens when the star evolves too fast, or is even older than Venus is that the atmosphere is completely dissipated away, as is Mercury's case. That object is trillions of years old!

The objects that have moved just beyond their own Hadeon Eon, such as Saturn and Jupiter still have very thick atmospheres, but no longer radiate strongly. They are still extremely hot in their interiors, much hotter than the Earth's interior. Jupiter is about 700 million years old, Saturn is ~550 million, Neptune is 1.1 billion, and Uranus is ~1.2 billion. They are older than the Sun by hundreds of millions of years, but younger than the Earth. Their heat has internalized, they are no longer energetic enough with large enough gravitational fields to cause them to shine like the Sun. The evolution of a star's heat is covered with the Principle of Heat Evolution found here: https://vixra.org/pdf/1606.0075v1.pdf

The atmospheres are thicker on younger stars because they have not had enough time to lose their strong gravitational fields. It is a negative feedback loop. What happens is the star loses mass, its gravitational field weakens, that weaker gravitational field cannot hold onto the more energetic particles, so it then loses even more particles and mass, and its gravitational field weakens even more. This negative feedback slows down though as the particles combine into heavier molecules and the energetic nature of the star diminishes. For instance the Sun has lots of atomic hydrogen, Jupiter has diatomic hydrogen, Neptune has methane and Earth has oil. All have hydrogen but in different forms. So mass loss slows down as the star ages, but its ability to hold onto light elements diminishes as well, this is why we don't have a hydrogen atmosphere any more, but oil oceans under the crust (composed of hydrocarbon chains, very heavy!). The long hydrocarbon chains are much heavier than atomic hydrogen, diatomic hydrogen and methane gas. As well, the star cools off, so it cannot impart the necessary velocities to eject the material as it cools, which means it can remain a stable size for more extended time frames.

This fact is probably what throws the astronomers off. They believe Earth has remained its current size since it was formed, not true. What is true is that the majority of its existence up to now has been very close to its current size. The majority of Earth's existence has been while it was an ocean world up to now, about 3-5 times to its current mass for ~3 billion years. That first 1.5+ billion years though is ignored by astronomers. They cannot have Earth as a deeply metamorphic structure, it goes against their beliefs. The atmosphere of the Earth was also thicker during the age of the dinosaurs, this is why they had long necks and could fly regardless if our current atmospheric thickness could not support their weight: https://vixra.org/pdf/1810.0225v1.pdf Principle of atmospheric thinning: https://vixra.org/pdf/1605.0308v1.pdf


STELLAR METAMORPHOSIS
Blue Giants
Smaller Blue Stars
White Stars
Yellow Suns
Orange Dwarfs
Red Dwarfs
Blue Dwarfs
Brown Dwarfs
Jupiters
Grey Dwarfs
Neptunes
Ocean Worlds
Earths
Venus's
Dead Moons
White Dwarfs
Planetary Nebulae
← Small Planets and Moons →
← Medium and Large Asteroids →
← Small Asteroids →
← Meteoroids →
← Gas and Dust →
Mass Loss
Stars evolving too fast to form life.
Taylor Threshold - indicating stars that take more than five billion years to form.
Phase Curves
Disintegration Curves
"0" Mass
"0" Kilograms
"0" Tons
"0" Pounds
"0" Grams
Nothing left of star, it is gone!
THE WOLYNSKI-TAYLOR DIAGRAM
"Luminous stars cool to become non-luminous exoplanets"
Plasma
Gaseous
Solid and Liquid
Dead Stars
0
90M
350M
1Bn
2Bn
5Bn
10Bn
25Bn
65Bn
300Bn
1Tr
10Tr
80Tr
100Tr
Evolution in years