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The Solar Protuberance Theory

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Our Solar System and the Planetary System Creation

Description of the picture on the front page:

Menagerie of loops

The images shown were obtained from the Soft X-ray Telescope (SXT) on the Yohkoh solar research spacecraft from October 3, 1991 to January 25, 1992. This particular selection is described in the article "The Yohkoh Mission for High-Energy Solar Physics", by L. Acton, et. al., Science vol. 258 , 23 Oct. 1992 pp. 618-625. The images here were selected to exemplify a variety of solar coronal features seen in soft x-rays.

- A. Large Helmet type structure
- B. Arcade of x-ray loops seen end-on
- C. Dynamic eruptive which grew at a velocity of about 30km/sec
- D. One of many small symmetrical flaring loops seen by SXT
- E. Two cusped loops with heating in northern loop
- F. Tightly beamed x-ray jet toward southwest at 200 km/sec
- G. The sinuous magnetic connection between active regions

Gravity Beyond Einstein

INTRODUCTION

It is a widely accepted misconception that the solar system would have been created by the collapse of nebulae around the solar region, just as the our galaxy itself.

Where this is true for the stars in the galaxy, this is definitely wrong for our planetary system.

Indeed, many stars in our galaxy were created during the formation of our disk galaxy out of a regular, spherical or elliptical galaxy, due to the angular momentum of the galaxy's center, which contains fast spinning stars and black holes. This process has been extendedly explained in my book "Gravitomagnetism". The disk was compressed by the angular gravity of the galaxy's center, a second gravity field on top of Newtonian Gravity, and the smaller and colder parts were able to clump together and heaten up by that compression. Elsewhere, voids were created that way, and a heterogeneous disk, as our spiral disk galaxy shows us, could form.

The difference between the solar system creation and the galaxy creation is enormous. Where we find numerous stars in the galaxy on the same orbit or at close orbits, our solar system counts only nine (or, more correctly: eight) planets, which orbit very far from each-other. Moreover, on each orbit or nearby it, there are no other planets nor objects. The only place where other objects are found is on the asteroid belt and, as an extension of that belt, a number of asteroids, called Trojans, on Jupiter's orbit.

The nebula theory has numerous unsolved problems. The very existence of the Trojans prove that asteroids doesn't just go away or aren't just absorbed by the planet of (or near) an orbit. At the contrary, one should then find several planets on the same orbit, and remaining asteroids from the nebula. The diversity of the planets' spin orientations is another problem. More problems arise regarding the big difference between the set of core planets and the set of gas planets. Nothing in the nebula theory can explain the differences of spin either.

In this little book, the reader will find numerous arguments in favor to a totally different point of view: the planets all come from an electromagnetic solar explosion. The reason of the existence of a set of four core planets versus the set of four gas planets will be explained, and why their masses, as groups, are related like the mass quotient of a proton versus an electron. The spin of Jupiter will be explained and the orientation of the planets' spin as well. Also the orbital distance between the planets can be explained with very high probability.

In a few moments, the reader will discover this fresh theory, enriched with a multitude of evidence. Enjoy the reading!