

# The Ionic Growing Sun

THE IONIC GROWING EARTH

THE IONIC GROWING MOON

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## A Mass and Entropy Theory for an Accelerating Expanding Universe

**In the universe, all matter that matters consists of elemental atoms. We can “see” most elements, but not their atoms. All elements are different from one another as are their atoms. The intrinsic energy of each element decays as it ages, some of which is stored as potential energy by converting to additional mass within the existing element and the rest to entropy that heats the elemental mass. The same elements that form a celestial body grows and heats in situ. Growing matter expands volumes and orbits. The “mechanism” for growing matter is the identical mechanism found in Einstein’s energy conversion equation  $E = mc^2$  except on a micro scale.**

## Unknown knowns

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Donald Rumsfeld once remarked, “Reports that say that something hasn’t happened are always interesting to me, because as we know, there are known knowns; there are things we know that we know. There are known unknowns; that is to say, there are things that we now know we don’t know. But there are also unknown unknowns – there are things we do not know we don’t know.”

Unknown unknowns breed paradoxes.

**Missing is unknown knowns...things we don't know that consensus says we do know.**

## Consensus says...

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Consensus says matter is unchanging.... atoms cannot change size. Consensus says the ocean floor is subducting...less dense matter is piercing more dense matter to recycle in the mantle of a constant radius earth.

In the universe, all matter that matters consists of elemental atoms. We can "see" most elements, but not their atoms. All elements are different from one another as are their atoms.

The word “atom” is generic and means uncuttable; it does not mean unchanging.

## Ionization

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We think we know much about ionization but we don't know when it begins or what it does. We don't know what we don't know.

In 1970, Charlotte Moore compiled and published NBS-34 *Ionization Potentials and Ionization Limits Derived from the Analysis of Optical Spectra*.

Table 1 of NBS-34 indicates normal matter is detectable and identifiable in the spectrum and lists the IPs for each element.

This is a copy of NBS-34 (**hold up copy**)

The first 30 elements from Charlotte's Table 1 is the next slide.

**TABLE 1r**  
NBS-34 Table 1, pages 2 and 3 - Ionization Potentials and Limits (in eV) (First 30 Elements only)

Z	Element	Spectrum																				Z	
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XIX	XX	XXI		
1	H	13.598																				1	
2	He	24.587	54.416																			2	
3	Li	5.382	75.638	122.451																		3	
4	Be	9.322	18.211	153.899	217.713																	4	
5	B	8.298	25.154	37.93	259.968	340.217																5	
6	C	11.26	24.383	47.887	64.492	392.077	489.981															6	
7	N	14.534	29.601	47.448	77.472	97.888	522.057	667.029														7	
8	O	13.618	35.116	54.934	77.402	113.896	138.116	739.315	871.387													8	
9	F	17.422	34.97	62.707	87.138	114.24	157.161	185.182	953.886	1109.09												9	
10	Ne	21.564	40.962	69.45	97.11	126.21	157.93	207.27	239.09	1195.8	1362.16											10	
11	Na	5.139	47.286	71.64	98.91	138.39	172.15	208.47	264.18	299.87	1465.09	1648.66										11	
12	Mg	7.646	15.035	80.143	109.24	141.26	186.5	224.94	265.9	327.95	367.53	1761.8	1962.61									12	
13	Al	5.986	18.828	28.447	119.99	153.71	190.47	241.43	284.59	330.21	398.57	442.07	2085.98	2304.08								13	
14	Si	8.151	16.345	33.492	45.141	166.77	205.05	246.52	303.17	351.1	401.43	476.06	523.5	2437.68	2673.11							14	
15	P	10.486	19.725	30.18	51.37	86.023	220.43	283.22	309.41	371.73	424.5	479.57	560.41	631.85	2836.94	3069.76						15	
16	S	13.36	23.33	34.83	47.3	72.68	89.049	280.93	328.23	379.1	447.09	504.78	564.65	651.63	707.14	3223.84	3484.1					16	
17	Cl	12.967	23.81	36.61	53.46	67.8	97.03	114.193	346.28	400.05	455.62	529.26	591.97	656.69	749.74	809.39	3658.43	3946.19				17	
18	Ar	15.759	27.629	40.74	59.81	75.02	91.007	124.219	143.456	422.44	478.68	538.95	618.24	686.09	755.73	854.75	918	4120.78	4426.11			18	
19	K	4.341	31.625	45.72	60.51	82.66	100	117.56	154.86	175.814	303.48	354.13	292.09	714.02	787.13	861.77	968	1034	4610.96	4938.93		19	
20	Ca	6.113	11.870	50.908	67.1	84.41	108.78	127.7	147.24	188.54	211.27	291.35	656.39	726.03	816.61	895.12	947	1087	1157	5129.05	5469.74	20	
21	Sc	6.54	12.3	34.76	73.47	91.66	111.1	138	158.7	180.02	225.32	249.832	685.89	755.47	829.79	926						21	
22	Ti	6.82	13.58	27.451	43.266	99.22	119.36	140.8	168.5	199.2	215.92	265.23	291.497	787.33	861.33	940.36						22	
23	V	6.74	14.65	29.31	46.707	65.23	128.12	150.17	173.7	206.8	230.5	255.04	308.25	336.267	895.58	974.02						23	
24	Cr	6.766	16.5	30.96	49.1	69.3	90.56	161.1	184.7	209.3	244.4	270.8	298	355	384.3	1010.64						24	
25	Mn	7.435	15.64	33.667	51.2	72.4	95	119.27	196.46	221.8	243.3	286	314.4	343.6	404	435.3	1136.2					25	
26	Fe	7.87	16.18	30.651	54.8	75	99	125	151.06	235.04	262.1	280.4	330.8	361	392.2	457	489.5	1266.1				26	
27	Co	7.86	17.06	33.5	51.3	79.5	102	129	157	186.13	226	305	336	379	411	444	512	546.8	1403			27	
28	Ni	7.635	18.168	34.17	54.9	75.5	108	133	162	193	224.5	321.2	352	384	430	464	499	571	607.2	1547		28	
29	Cu	7.726	20.292	36.83	55.2	49.9	103	139	166	199	232	266	368.8	401	435	484	520	557	633	671	1698	29	
30	Zn	9.394	17.964	39.722	59.4	82.6	108	134	174	203	238	274	310.8	491.7	454	480	542	579	619	698	738	1856	30

Ionization Potentials- are energy levels in electron volts when an element has the potential to join other elements. (Chemical).

Much can be gleaned from this table of ionization potentials.

First... energy is contained within each element as an inherent property.

Reading the chart from left to right = present to past. From right to left = past to present. Notice the small incremental jumps between the IPs that suddenly becomes a large jump (highlighted). This anomaly pattern signifies something different is occurring.

The first time an element ionizes, it becomes normal matter and its intrinsic energy begins to decay. Exceeding the highest IP level listed (blank spaces) indicates such element is undetectable and existed as **dark matter** from the time of its inception. The initial ionization of an element (the largest IP) is the time when (undetectable) dark matter becomes normal matter (spectra-detectable) for that element.

Presently, all the elements have ionized; hence, there is no remaining dark matter when considering all matter in the universe consists of elemental atoms.

Additionally, these Ionization Potentials provide the data for finding an energy **rate of decay** (of celestial bodies) by utilizing the atomic mass, the quantity percentages of the mixture, and an exponential doubling equation  $y^x = 2$ . This method was discussed at the CNPS 2016 conference in College Park, MD and can be found on the first two pages of the Ionic Growing Earth (8-element supplement) paper on my website- <https://ionic-expanding-earth.weebly.com/>

On earth, one electron volt decays every 1.6 million years. **(Next Slide)**

## Decay Rates of Earth, Moon, and Sun

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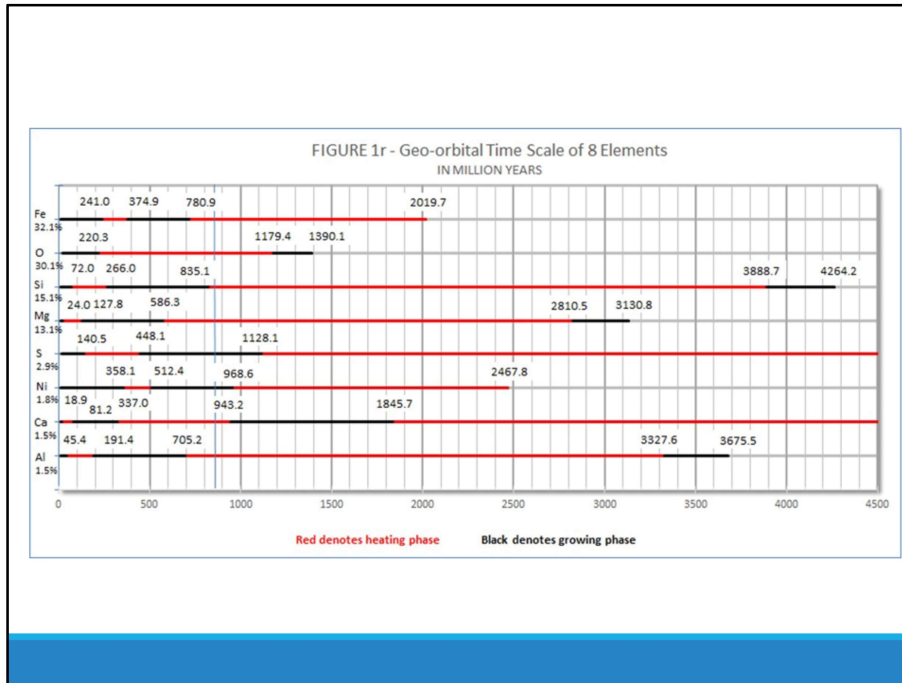
8 elements make up 98.8% of earth's matter  
O,Fe,Si,Mg,S,Al,Ni.&Ca [1 eV / 1.5952 my]

6 elements make up 99.0% of the moon's matter  
O,Fe,Si,Mg,Al &Ca [1 eV/ 2.0348 my]

5 elements make up 99.57% of the sun's matter  
H,He,C,O&Si [1 eV / 8.29 my]

If you multiply all the IPs on Charlotte Moore's chart by Earth's decay rate, it will give you the time of occurrence of those IPs. Calcium was the first element to ionize ~8800 mya and hydrogen was the last ~22 mya.

When you plot the IP time of the 8 Earth elements using red for the anomalies, you get Earth Figure 1r on the next slide.



Here, the anomaly identifies the **Origin of Heat**. The heating that was necessary to melt the 32.1% iron that gravitated to the core of a smaller Earth (~800 km. radius). More than half the elements intrinsic energy converts to heating rather than growing

The same eight elements that started the Earth, heated the Earth for the first **3 to 3.5 billion years** of its existence. This changes everything we think we know older than 700 or 800 million years.

The numbers on the chart are the effective Ionization Potential (I.P.) phase changing times (in million years) indicating the planet was predominately heating until ~850 mya. The I.P. Limit of oxygen (871.387 eV) indicates water initially formed ~1400 mya.



Origin of Water ~1400 mya (1.6 x 871.387)

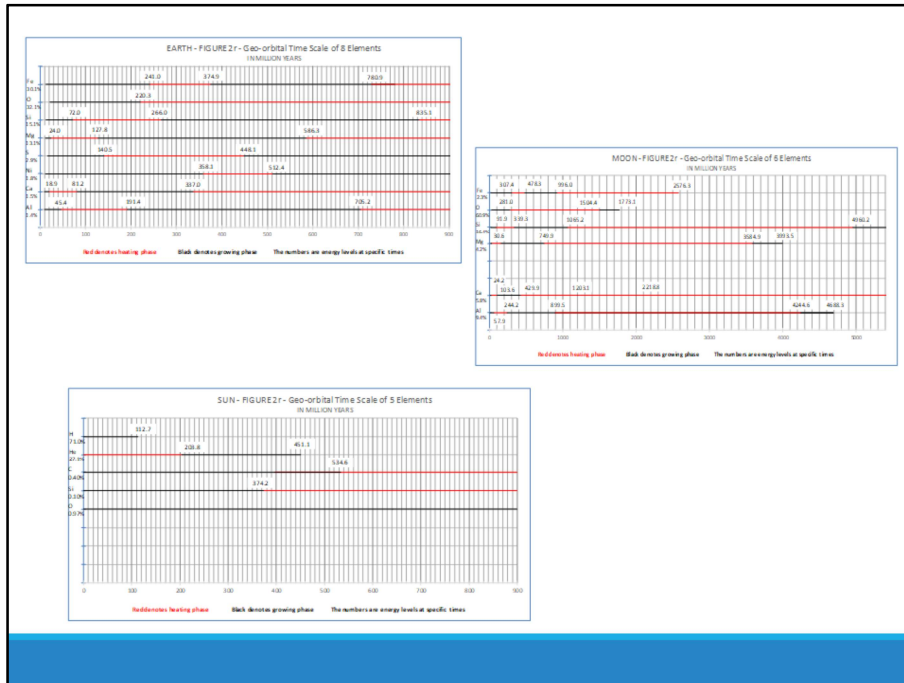
Origin of Hydrocarbons ~800 mya (1.6 x 489.981)

Origin of Life ~800 mya (1.6 x 489.981)

Radiometric Dating of ancient rock-1400 mya

**Knowing** when oxygen and carbon first ionized indicates when water, hydrocarbons, and life began on Earth. Water arrived ~1400 mya to cool a molten crust, gradually in layers from the top down. All life (including bacterial) could not exist until carbon, the last of the 4 Basic Building Blocks (C, H, O, & N) initially ionized.

Without knowing when the basic elements can ionize and join other elements, life on a rocky planet swimming in water three billion years ago remains unchallenged and believable. Radiometric dating is not reliable for dating ancient rocks because it does not consider when the crust was in a molten state. It should, because no one could know the composition or location of molten rocks a billion or two billion years earlier.



These charts indicate the preponderance of growth on the earth, moon and sun occurred within the last billion years.

TABLE 48 - VARIABLE MASS GROWTH RATES FROM IONIZATIONS OF THE 6 ELEMENTS

MY	Duration t (CMY)	% total age	Element	Rate/ev	y	Mass <sup>1</sup> (kg)	% of Current	x	% growing	% heating
0	0	100.0%	O	0	4.05379	1.96000E+26	100.00%	49.1228	99.8%	0.0%
18.9	0.051	1.3%	Ca	0.04018	4.01361	4.29000E+24	21.76%	49.8778	97.3%	1.3%
24.0	0.246	13.0%	Mg	0.141396	3.99965	4.77999E+24	24.30%	50.4448	93.4%	13.4%
60.4	0.260	1.4%	Al	0.05570	3.94395	3.29000E+24	16.75%	57.4200	82.0%	16.8%
73.0	0.099	5.1%	Si	0.17718	2.58877	2.38100E+24	12.14%	68.1288	66.9%	31.8%
81.2	0.466	1.5%	Fe	0.04018	2.86985	2.17000E+24	10.95%	67.1561	68.4%	30.4%
127.8	0.127	13.0%	Mg	0.141396	3.42091	1.34778E+24	6.87%	56.3578	82.3%	18.3%
180.5	0.509	1.9%	Si	0.17718	3.31800	1.04849E+24	5.33%	57.9289	79.4%	19.6%
191.4	0.289	1.4%	Al	0.05570	3.37900	6.23689E+23	3.18%	56.9213	80.8%	18.0%
220.3	0.207	30.1%	O x 75%	0.15476	1.86478	4.39662E+23	2.24%	111.2277	50.7%	48.1%
241.0	0.250	32.1%	Fe	0.141397	1.24707	3.85579E+23	1.97%	121.2407	18.6%	80.2%
266.0	0.710	15.3%	Al	0.05718	1.82486	3.64827E+23	1.85%	115.2862	13.7%	63.1%
337.0	0.211	1.5%	Ca	0.04018	1.76468	2.38020E+23	1.19%	119.8856	32.2%	66.6%
358.1	0.388	1.8%	Ne	0.01092	1.75176	2.08671E+23	1.07%	121.8396	39.4%	68.6%
374.9	0.732	32.1%	Fe	0.141397	2.36883	1.81704E+23	0.92%	80.3747	62.5%	36.3%
408.2	0.640	2.0%	Ca	0.04018	2.40529	4.02070E+23	2.05%	79.797	62.6%	35.8%
512.4	0.739	1.8%	Mg	0.01292	2.48885	5.70728E+22	0.29%	75.8851	67.2%	31.8%
586.3	1.189	13.0%	Mg	0.141396	1.88489	2.90368E+22	0.14%	109.3516	53.3%	45.3%
703.2	0.737	1.8%	Al	0.05718	1.82128	1.38138E+23	0.69%	114.7814	31.9%	46.9%
780.9	0.542	32.1%	Fe	0.141397	1.21212	8.64278E+22	0.44%	100.1104	19.8%	79.0%

MOON - TABLE 49 - VARIABLE MASS GROWTH RATES FROM IONIZATIONS OF THE 6 ELEMENTS

MY	Duration t (MY)	% total moon	Element	Rate/ev	y	Mass <sup>1</sup> (kg)	% of Current	x	% growing	% heating
0	0	100.0%	O	0	4.47279	7.34795E+22	100.00%	49.1228	99.8%	0.0%
24.2	0.064	5.8%	Ca	0.15315	5.31084	4.99898E+22	66.28%	41.4815	93.7%	5.8%
30.6	0.271	4.2%	Mg	0.18101	5.11424	6.17999E+22	79.56%	45.3849	89.0%	10.0%
37.9	0.340	9.4%	Al	0.07401	4.75742	2.80018E+22	38.11%	44.4469	79.6%	19.4%
61.9	0.117	35.4%	Si	0.12688	4.18104	1.64768E+22	22.42%	48.8679	63.7%	32.8%
103.6	0.395	5.8%	Ca	0.15315	4.90389	1.90719E+22	25.00%	47.4269	69.7%	30.0%
133.1	0.811	4.2%	Mg	0.18101	4.47480	5.87120E+22	7.99%	46.2807	73.7%	23.8%
144.2	0.368	9.4%	Al	0.07401	4.86461	5.74209E+22	7.71%	43.9249	82.6%	16.4%
201.0	0.304	60.9%	O x 75%	0.16479	1.78067	8.70504E+22	1.17%	120.1111	21.7%	77.2%
207.4	0.310	3.2%	Fe	0.04611	1.73149	8.12772E+22	1.14%	115.6592	19.4%	79.8%
139.1	0.306	36.4%	Si	0.12688	2.88164	7.01618E+22	9.80%	90.9918	33.4%	43.2%
429.9	0.484	5.8%	Ca	0.15315	2.20789	3.21206E+22	0.44%	87.5097	30.0%	69.0%
476.3	2.088	2.1%	Fe	0.04611	2.23220	2.14918E+22	0.29%	85.3729	22.3%	66.7%
747.9	1.518	4.2%	Mg	0.18101	2.06669	2.45968E+22	0.33%	95.4819	28.1%	70.9%
899.5	0.365	9.4%	Al	0.07401	1.69208	8.18319E+22	0.01%	111.6991	18.7%	80.2%
996.0	0.691	2.1%	Fe	0.04611	1.66847	4.92485E+22	0.01%	118.6754	16.4%	82.6%

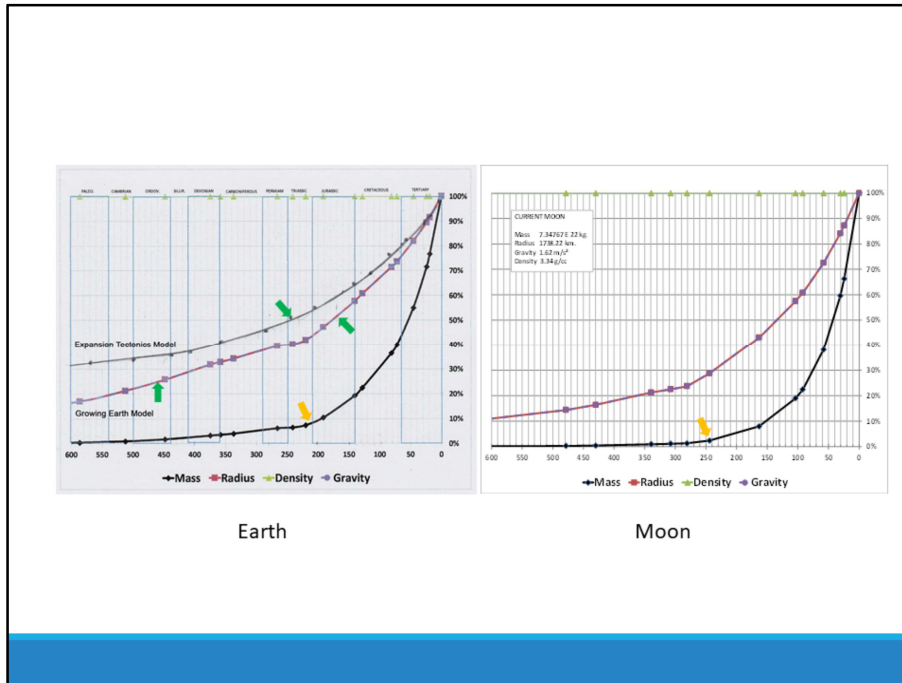
SUN - TABLE 48 - VARIABLE EARTH MASS GROWTH RATES FROM IONIZATIONS OF THE 5 ELEMENTS

MY	Duration t (CMY)	% total sun	Element	Rate/ev	y	Mass <sup>1</sup> (kg)	% of Current	x	% growing	% heating
0	0	99.97%	O	0	82.93785	1.99900E+30	100.0000%	15.6893		
0.9	1.127	21.20%	He	-7.28834	79.72882	1.99900E+30	100.0000%	16.0185	72.47%	27.32%
112.7	0.911	-71.00%	He	-7.542419	0.10482	1.51809E+28	0.76211%	696.6063	1.47%	27.32%
203.8	1.704	27.10%	He	7.28834	7.37335	1.38485E+28	0.69613%	54.6347	28.57%	0.00%
374.2	0.789	-0.10%	Si	-0.00378	7.84997	4.80108E+26	0.02313%	34.7036	28.47%	0.00%
451.1	0.835	-27.10%	He	-7.28834	0.10084	1.806395E+25	0.00498%	711.4009	1.37%	0.00%
534.6	6.130	-0.40%	C	-0.02575	0.05200	9.24239E+25	0.00460%	1099.2637	0.97%	0.3%
1145.4	0.000	-0.97%	O	-0.06109	0.00000	6.21889E+25	0.00313%			0.00%

These are the calculation tables of the Earth, Moon, and Sun that basically deducts the heating phases to obtain the resulting growing mass.

The x column,  $\ln 2 / \ln y$ , is the mass doubling time for the years listed in column 1. The doubling rate changes every time an element changes from growing to heating or vice-versa. The Earth's current doubling rate is every 49.5 million years while the moon's rate is 40.7 million years. The sun is doubling its large mass every 16 million years or three times faster than the Earth while the smaller moon is growing faster than the Earth.



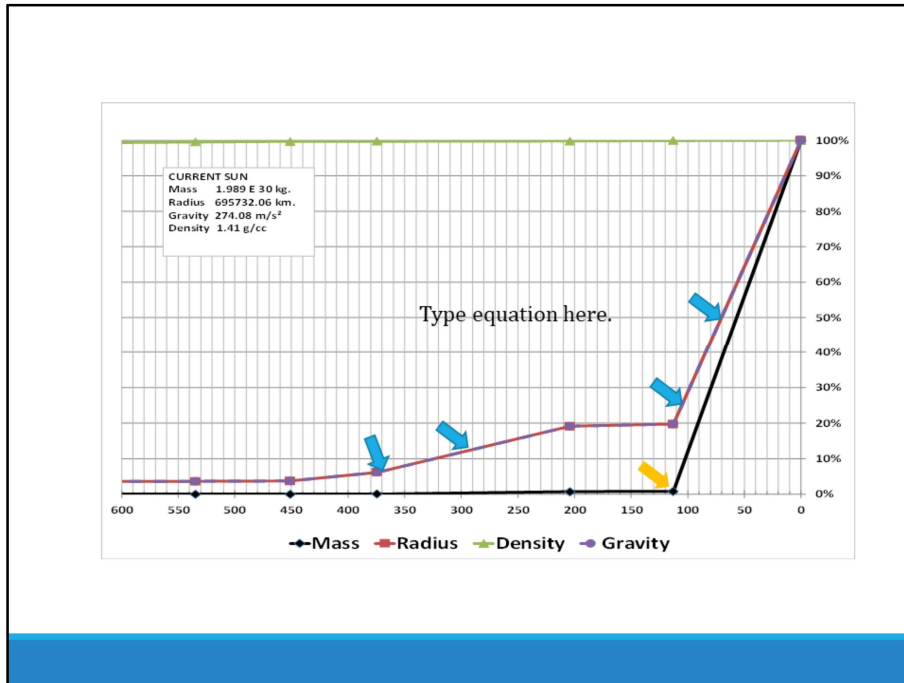


**Some interesting points** are surmised when comparing the sizes of Earth from James Maxlow's book Beyond Plate Tectonics with the Ionic Growing Earth data.

When the radii from both are plotted as in this chart, it is noted that the differences in size until ~250 mya can generally be attributed to the growing continents since the Expansion Tectonics Model only closes the oceans. A halving of the radius or gravity is indicated at 50% (175 mya versus 240 mya).

The differences between 250 mya and 600 mya are likely due to the size of the primordial radius, 1700 km versus 800 km, and the time when exponential expansion effectively began (~4500 mya versus ~800 mya). A second halving of the radius is indicated on the IGE curve at 25% around 470 mya. A second halving is not possible with a 1700 km primordial radius.

The 2011 **Nobel Prize** in Physics was awarded to Saul Perlmutter, Brian Schmidt and Adam Riess "for the discovery of the **accelerating expansion** of the **Universe** through observations of distant supernovae". The yellow arrows indicate when accelerating expansion began on the earth (~200 mya) and the moon (250 mya)



This graph indicates accelerating expansion started on the sun ~110 MYA when the 71% hydrogen initially ionized and began to grow.

During that 110 MY period, the sun's radius (and surface gravity) doubled twice, once at 25% ~105 MYA and again at 50% ~70 MYA. The sun's radius also doubled at 12.5% ~300 MYA and at 6.25% ~370 MY when the 27.1% helium was growing between 203 and 451 MYA. The three minority elements are responsible for all growth between 112 and 203 MYA and prior to 451 MYA.

Doubling the mass three times ( $2^3$ ) will double the radius once, resulting from an eight fold mass increase. Doubling the mass six times ( $2^6$ ) will double the radius twice, resulting from a sixty-four fold mass increase. Doubling the mass nine times ( $2^9$ ) will double the radius a third time, resulting from a 512 fold mass increase. Doubling the mass twelve times ( $2^{12}$ ) will double the radius a fourth time, resulting from a 4096 fold increase. The above graph indicates the sun's radius doubled four times in less than 450 MY.

The overall mass curves are exponential in nature, but the doubling rates between the points do not change and therefore are linear as shown. The oddity of the sun graph when compared to the moon and Earth graphs is due to the break between the helium growing time and the hydrogen growing time when very little expansion occurs (112.7 to 203.8 MYA). This break punctuates and changes the continuity of a curve that employs the identical exponential doubling technique used for the moon and Earth.

Similar punctuated expansions would occur on stars and other celestial bodies predominately composed of hydrogen and helium.

# SPEED of LIGHT

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## GEDENKENEXPERIMENT

Imagine looking at a twin sister of our sun (an exact duplicate) that is located 100 million light years away. Would we see an equally sized twin or would we see that sister star as our sun existed 100 million years ago?

If the universe were not expanding, the twins would be the same size. If the universe is expanding, then everything within would be getting larger and we would see a younger, smaller star at that distance. The graph on Slide 13 indicates a size that is around 30% of the sun's present radius and about 10% of its present mass at that past time.

As usual, physicists and cosmologists attribute **dark matter** to the missing 90% gravitational mass. However, such logic misses the 100 million years of hydrogen growth when viewing the smaller, dimmer sun in an earlier time frame where the speed of light measures both time and distance.

## Density and Gravity

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Increasing the amount of a substance does not increase its density, rather it increases its mass.

Growing matter utilizes this intensive property (as opposed to extensive). Hence, density remains nearly constant only allowing for compression within a celestial body until the pressure is relieved and the volume expands. The volume increases always follow the mass increases.

**DENSITY-** From the time Earth formed into a gravitational ball ~4500 mya, the density remained nearly constant. This is because the same 8-elements grow (and heat) the planet at certain times. For example, iron does not change its density when doubling in mass nor does the percentage amount change. The volume of iron increases proportionally with the added mass. The same existing matter is merely growing larger while the weight per unit volume (density) remains the same. Also, growing larger does not change the 32.1 percentage that iron started with when Earth initially formed. It's just a bigger and heavier 32.1%.

This is a major difference in that no new matter is created (or destroyed) thereby eliminating many assumptions and suppositions.

**GRAVITY-** Big G ( $6.67 \text{ E-}11$ ) is a constant like Pi that is found in things that relationally change together. Small g is acceleration due to gravity or surface gravity that changes with surface area resulting from radius changes; thus x percent radius equals x percent gravity ( $x\% r = x\% g$ ). Earth's present gravity (radius) is greater than its past gravity (radius).

Increasing surface gravity is akin to increasing surface area which is akin to increasing the radius to expand the Earth.



## Quantifying Earth's Mass Gain

... using leap second data from Wikipedia:

Between 1980 and the end of 2016, there were 18 *leap seconds* in a 36 year period averaging 1 *leap second* / 2 yrs. Thus, 1 *leap second* / 2 yrs = 0.5 / 31,557,600 seconds per year = 1.584404391 E-8.

Therefore, the amount of mass required to slow the rotation of Earth's present mass by one half leap second while conserving angular momentum is:

$$5.98 \text{ E}+24 \times 1.584404391 \text{ E}-8 = 9.474738258 \text{ E}+16 \text{ kg/yr.}$$

This translates to the energy of ~3 million electron volts per second or ~1.9 E+25 joules per second converting to ~3.3 million tons of mass per second. Similar quantities have not been demonstrated by electromagnetic breaking or any of the wave action models.

**The leap second** indicates a slowing of Earth's rotational velocity (spin).

The current mathematical model was derived from LOD (length of day) work by Stephenson and Morrison and is based upon a solar day equaling 86,400 seconds. This model wrongly attributes the slow down to tidal friction and possibly a redistribution of Earth's internal mass, all of which presume a constant mass with some questionable transference of energy and momentum to change orbital motion.

Jack Hohner, on page 15 of his paper: <http://dynamicmatter.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/DEFICIENCIES-IN-TIDAL-FRICTION-rev1.pdf>, calculates 5.68523302 E 16 kg/yr mass increases while conserving angular momentum by using a completely different method. This compares favorably to the ~9.5 E 16 kg/yr calculations using the leap second and to the IGE 7.35 E 16 kg/yr calculation.

Ciechanowitz and Kozier calculated 2.8 E 16 kg/yr in 1994.

Giancarlo Scalera calculated 1.37 E 16 kg/yr in 2003.

James Maxlow calculated 6.0 E 16 kg/yr in 2003.

## Cosmic Background Radiation

*. . . is telling.*

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The KELVIN units of CBR indicate it is measuring temperature... 2.73 degrees above absolute zero which is the average temperature of the vacant space in the universe. The temperature is very low because the growing celestial bodies are expanding orbits and volumes at rates faster than the heat generated by all the stars and elsewhere, thereby diluting the temperature.

The entropy of the universe is increasing and, since heat always flows from warmer to cooler, its temperature is diluted by the increasing space.

Penzias and Wilson discovered microwave radiation (1965) which theoretical physicist attribute to a remnant of the Big Bang. The measurements of cosmic background radiation as combined with Hubble's earlier finding that the galaxies are rushing away, makes a strong case for the Big Bang. However, the discovery of the accelerating expansion of the universe (2011) among other things, nullifies the BB theory.

The heat producing the CBR temperatures appears to be that rarefied (obscure) and highly elastic substance permeating space, sometimes called aether.

# Mother of all Extinctions

EARTH - TABLE 4R - VARIABLE MASS GROWTH RATES FROM IONIZATIONS of the 8 ELEMENTS										
MY	Duration f (CMY)	% total earth	Element	Rate=/eV	y	Mass/y <sup>3</sup> (kg)	% of Current	x (ln 2/ln y) MY	% growing	% heating
0	0.189	98.8%	0	0	4.05379	5.98000E+24	100.00%	49.5228	98.8%	0.0%
18.9	0.051	-1.5%	-Ca	-0.04018	4.01361	4.59003E+24	76.76%	49.8778	97.3%	1.5%
24.0	0.214	-13.9%	-Mg	-0.61396	3.39965	4.27597E+24	71.50%	56.6448	83.4%	15.4%
45.4	0.266	-1.4%	-Al	-0.05570	3.34395	3.29085E+24	55.03%	57.4200	82.0%	16.8%
72.0	0.092	-15.1%	-Si	-0.57718	2.76677	2.38701E+24	39.92%	68.1106	66.9%	31.9%
81.2	0.466	1.5%	+Ca	0.04018	2.80695	2.17367E+24	36.35%	67.1591	68.4%	30.4%
127.8	0.127	13.9%	+Mg	0.61396	3.42091	1.34374E+24	22.47%	56.3578	82.3%	16.5%
140.5	0.509	-2.9%	-S	-0.09710	3.32380	1.14942E+24	19.22%	57.7089	79.4%	19.4%
191.4	0.289	1.4%	+Al	0.05570	3.37950	6.23689E+23	10.43%	56.9213	80.8%	18.0%
220.3	0.207	-30.1%	-O x 75%	-1.51476	1.86474	4.38662E+23	7.34%	111.2377	50.7%	48.1%
241.0	0.250	-32.1%	-Fe	-0.61707	1.24767	3.85577E+23	6.45%	313.2457	18.6%	80.2%
266.0	0.710	15.1%	+Si	0.57718	1.82486	3.64827E+23	6.10%	115.2362	33.7%	65.1%
337.0	0.211	-1.5%	-Ca	-0.04018	1.78468	2.38020E+23	3.98%	119.6656	32.2%	66.6%
358.1	0.168	-1.8%	-Ni	-0.03292	1.75176	2.10637E+23	3.52%	123.6396	30.4%	68.4%
374.9	0.732	32.1%	+Fe	0.61707	2.36883	1.91704E+23	3.21%	80.3747	62.5%	36.3%
448.1	0.643	2.9%	+S	0.09710	2.46593	1.01970E+23	1.71%	76.7971	65.4%	33.4%
512.4	0.739	1.8%	+Ni	0.03292	2.49885	5.70729E+22	0.95%	75.6851	67.2%	31.6%
586.3	1.189	-13.9%	-Mg	-0.61396	1.88489	2.90068E+22	0.49%	109.3516	53.3%	45.5%
705.2	0.757	-1.4%	-Al	-0.05570	1.82919	1.36516E+22	0.23%	114.7834	51.9%	46.9%
780.9	0.542	-32.1%	-Fe	-0.61707	1.21212	8.64279E+21	0.14%	360.3164	19.8%	79.0%



The red arrows pointing to the last column (% heating) indicates an extensive heating period between 358 MYA and 241 MYA that materially intensified for the 25 MY period between 266 MYA and 241 MYA. In the light of today's global heating debate where a few degrees rise in temperature in a few decades (or centuries) is considered highly detrimental to life by many, envision 25 million years of increasing heat with very small incremental increases in temperatures and its affect upon all life on the planet.

Coincidentally, the intensified heating culminated near the Permian-Triassic boundary (250 MYA); the geological time of the world's greatest extinction. Consequently, geologists should consider excessive heating as a cause for that event. The Geological Record indicates the first dinosaurs appeared ~250 mya indicating reptilian life survived and thrived in a warm climate on a warm crust.

## THE DINOSAUR PARADOX - DEBUNKED

Reduced gravity on a smaller planet permits larger life sizes but does not explain gigantic dinosaurs sizes.

The largest recorded land creature today is a 12 ton elephant killed in 1956. Accordingly, the largest life size permitted with a 50% reduction in gravity (~175 mya) would be a dinosaur weighing 24 tons. How is that possible when the biggest dinosaur is reported to weigh 70 tons and lived 100 mya?

Gigantic sizes appear to be possible because we are finding and measuring dinosaur fossils and not considering the minerals that replaced the organic dinosaur bone substances.

The fossil minerals are from the same matter that produced an eight-fold mass increase in 175 my. Growing Matter allows and limits larger past life sizes, thereby negating the dinosaur paradox.

Dinosaur fossils were found in French gypsum quarries (calcium sulfide). Belgian coal miners discovered remains that turned into pyrite (iron sulfide or "fools gold") when exposed to moisture. Discoveries in Colorado and Wyoming produced silicified bone (silicon). Magnesium rich fossils were found in Calgary. Growing fossils with corresponding mineral elements mimic the adjacent area of a growing crust.

Gravity and the largest land animal found on the planet today...a 12 ton elephant... de-mystifies the dinosaur paradox. The biggest dinosaur possible could not weigh more than 30 tons at 40% gravity (12 t / 0.40 g) or 24 tons at 50% gravity (12 t / 0.50 g) or 20 tons at 60% gravity (12 t / 0.60 g). The only point of contention would be defining the time of the gravity percentage. Since geologists are fairly accurate at ageing dinosaur fossils, the problem shifts to finding the gravity (or radius) at the ages when dinosaurs roamed the planet (~250 mya to 66 mya).

The graph on Slide 12 indicates 40% g at 240 mya, 50% g at 175 mya, and 60% g at 130 mya for the Growing Earth Model and 40% g at 370 mya, 50% g at 240 mya, and 60% g at 170 mya for the Expansion Tectonics Model.

Reduced surface gravity of the past, within limitations, permits larger life sizes. A gigantic dinosaur weighing 60 tons could paradoxically exist at some Cambrian or pre-Cambrian time (+500 mya) when gravity was 20% of present (60 t x 0.20 g = 12 tons).

Increasing surface gravity is akin to increasing surface area which is akin to increasing the radius and expanding the Earth.

## The Mechanism

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The mechanism for growing matter is the same mechanism that effects energy converting to mass in the equation  $E = mc^2$ , except on a micro scale.

Observing the photon is an example of pure energy at a higher level transforming to additional mass at a lower energy level.

**A change in thinking** about matter is long overdue. Everything in the observable universe changes with time.

What causes the sun, Earth and moon to grow at accelerating rates? Accelerating expansion is comprehensible, yet unexplainable with unchanging matter.

The problem of Growing Matter stems from a thirteenth century premise that... *the essence of matter is unchanging*. Today, that assumption in the scientific world has become a certainty, meaning...*atoms cannot change in size or numbers*. That certainty leads to confused thinking when considering the exchangeability of energy and matter. If one truly believes that atoms of matter cannot change size, then what is energy converting to in Einstein's famous equation?

Aging causes inherent elemental energy to decay and decay involves a conversion process.

Finding the rate of decay (which is dependent upon the abundance of elements present on a celestial body) allows knowing the time *when* the elemental atoms of such celestial body ionize and *when* they are growing/expanding and *when* they are not. Growing old is the reason elemental atoms, at certain times, are growing larger and ionization is an integral part of such mechanism.

## Mitochondria

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Some recent studies indicate cellular mitochondria produces temperatures of 6° to 10° C above skin temperature. The conventional answer...converting chemical energy from food to ATP...does not address the origin of the heat.

Presently, two vital elements for human life, sodium and potassium, are in the heating phase.

Is it possible that heat is being extracted from those two elements? I don't have a physical chemistry answer, but it is something to think about when the decay energy of one electron volt is equivalent to producing a 11,604.5 Kelvin temperature (over a 1.6 MY period).

Similar studies on snakes, reptiles, or hibernating animals would be interesting.

## Everything in the observed universe . . . is changing.

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Subscribing to a theory of "everything changes" does not negate or denigrate theories based on "unchanging matter" or theories based on "unchanging time" or quantum mechanics, which is consistent with the Standard Model and Special Relativity. Changes and adjustments are inevitable when the assumptions are revealed.

The merits of each can co-exist like mathematical trains running on different gauge tracks.

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