

fig.1
STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE
(cross-section)

THE MOON (Origin - Structure): The Moon, just like every material body in our universe, from the atoms to the galaxies, is a small part of the materialized energy of the universe, whose structure has the form of an electromagnetic dipole, with a center/core resembling a ring of small extent and enormous energy, where dense electromagnetic beams of high energy arise and end up, thus creating an orange-like form. (Fig.1) The whole system rotates on an axis with a wide range of shaking. The inner beams are beams of lower energy status and have the following course and evolution:

When a beam of energy is detached from the negative pole of the center of the universe, for a while it becomes unipolar, it has a negative charge and its velocity at a primary stage tends to be infinite.

Pretty soon, part of this beam (crust) is materialized, it obtains a very fast rotation and bipolarity, it dilates primarily exponentially (protogalaxies) and from its periphery, from two diametrically opposite points, chain energy bundles are transmitted, which afterwards evolve to stars and spiral galaxies. Galaxies are initially formed from interstellar matter, and then satellites form on them. These beams, depending on their energy, continue their course towards the periphery, creating in the same way other galaxies, and depending on their energy they are either exhausted in a last galaxy inside the universe, or a part of them penetrates its periphery and they enter neighboring universes. (Fig.1)

During their course, they might penetrate small stars or clouds, without interacting, due to their unipolar state and their practically nonexistent volume. But when they penetrate galaxy cores or stars with great masses, due to the powerful electromagnetic fields, part of or the whole of a beam is trapped and a very violent explosion takes place. The passage of such beams through stars presents a characteristic image. That is, before the star's explosion, a relatively small explosion takes place - a print of the beam on its exit - and almost exactly afterwards, the powerful explosion of the star takes place. In the galaxies created during the first stages, their kinetic energy is exhausted before they go through the space between core and periphery, and they collapse, and they get compressed, they accelerate, their volume is almost zeroed as they approach the core, their energy is maximized and colliding on its positive pole, energy of the same amount is detached from the negative pole and the abovementioned process is repeated.

Every active unit inside the universe, that is, galactic cores, stars, atoms, have similar structure to it. This structure can be easily observed in stars, as the grid of electromagnetic dynamic lines, as they pass through the core, carry very high temperatures to the periphery (corona), e.g., 1000000° C to our Sun; a temperature 167 times higher than the one on its underlying surface, which is 6000° C.

The inner electromagnetic lines of the stars, because of the differential interlayer axial rotation of their mass, with a rotation speed greater than the one of the core and gradually decreasing to the smaller one of the surface, create magnetic loops - high energy nodes, which, when approaching the surface, most of them explode immediately and others later on, while being visible like spots.

The stars created in this way are in a process of constant explosion-expansion, because of the continuous conversion of their energy into mass. When the mass around the star's core has increased to a point where the regular absorption and expansion of the new mass is hindered, a series of explosions follows. During the first explosions, the star does not break apart; it is just oscillated. But when this process begins, the end of the star is near; explosions become more regular and more powerful, the star vibrates more violently and depending on its energy-mass, it explodes within a few days to a few months. A big part of its mass shoots out and in its place remains just the over-dense spherical core, which rotates rapidly and radiates more intensely than the poles.

Due to radiation and as time goes by, its density and cohesion reduce, the sphere is widened and it turns into a disc, which eventually completely disintegrates, unless it is supplied with matter from the environment, in which case it once again converts into a star or a black hole. According to the above, the main energy structure of the material world is electromagnetic and has the form of Figure 1, whether it is a universe or an atom. Electrons move like galaxies, entering and coming out of the electromagnetic dipole of their core in great speed, and it is possible for them to be observed as particles, only when they are at the top of their curve.

Because the structure of the world is basically electromagnetic, when a ship is isolated, separating from the electromagnetism of the environment, it has the ability to travel in speeds much higher than the speed of light.

The Earth's formation and Moon's creation: When the Earth was formed, it was in a state of burning heat and the temperature on the planet's surface was falling due to radiation and heat transfer. As time went by, various components began taking solid form (Crusts). The formation of crusts took place at the Earth's poles, because the stirring of burning and fluid masses on the surface of the Earth was significantly slighter there than it was on the equator. Due to the centrifugal force and the Coriolis Effect, these solid bodies headed towards the equator; the ones originating from the North Pole followed a southwestern course, while the ones originating from the South Pole followed a northwestern course. Approaching or reaching the equator, they melted (completely or partially) because of higher temperature and more intense stirring. Later, due to the further drop of temperature, the solid pieces reaching the equator retained their solid state and rotated together with the burning Earth, but at a lower speed than the burning mass of the Earth, because of: a) Their different state (solid) b) Lower initial linear velocity c) Inertia. Because inertia is proportional to mass, the initially larger solid piece swept all new solid pieces, incorporating them to its western side ("avalanche in progress" phenomenon). The density of the new solid masses was higher, because the components on the surface would freeze and solidify first. Therefore, the west side of the initial islet of solid rocks submerged, while the east side elevated.

As a result of the above, this initial islet began to spin in reverse and after taking on various shapes (cylinder - wheel - collapse, cylinder - wheel - collapse) it became a sphere. This sphere formed the "heart" of the Moon. This sphere rotated together with the Earth, but at a lower speed, because it rolled in reverse (Fig 1). The Moon, rolling on the equator and on the solid rocks, would sink these solid rocks that descended from the Earth's poles. Until they melted from higher temperatures in the greater depth of its sinking surface, the sunken rocks served as heat-insulating materials, protecting the sphere from melting. Part of them bonded with the sphere and in combination with the Earth's liquid mass that covered the emerging east surface, new sphere-shaped shells were created, with increased density and very powerful structural cohesion (Fig 1). As this sphere (the Moon) continued to grow, the Earth-Moon system was displaying a double-planet image. The Earth's radius elongated according to the Moon's position. Also, the Earth's center of gravity shifted according to the Moon's position. The Moon's reverse rolling velocity increased according to the increase of its mass. As the temperature on the surface of the Earth continued to fall, a larger number of bigger sized solid masses were descending from the poles to the equator and they acted as the catapult on which the Moon bounced off the Earth and was put into orbit around it. During this procedure, the Moon maintained its structure because its successive layers obtained great cohesion to each other, as they were created

During the **Moon's detachment**, an umbilical cord of liquid mass was created between Earth and Moon. This liquid mass was of greater density than the masses on the two bodies' surfaces, because it also originated from deeper layers (Fig. 1). As the Moon moved away, the cord was severed. Its largest part fell back on the Earth and the rest fell on the Moon's visible side. This created the Moon's "seas". Several parts remained in orbit, solidified and became small satellites. These satellites had a decaying orbital trajectory and later some fell on the Earth, while others fell on the Moon, creating its wide but shallow craters. The Moon's rock strata are distributed according to their density, to successive spherical shells, with lower density in the center and higher on the surface. Even higher density is encountered in the "seas" due to the origin of the material that created them. This resulted to the fact that the Moon's center of gravity is displaced towards the side visible to the Earth by 2.5 kilometers, and due to its gravitational connection with the Earth, the Moon does not rotate around its axis.

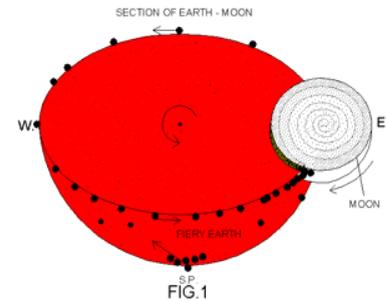


FIG.1

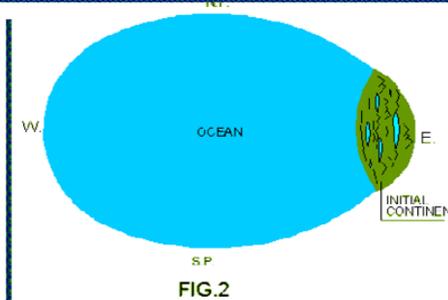
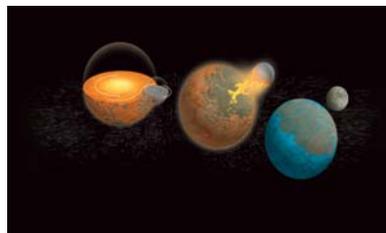


FIG.2

After the Moon's detachment, the process of rock solidification in the poles continued on the Earth, as well as their descent towards the equator. No new sphere was created during this phase, as the quantity and area of the solid masses was large and there was no roll. There they were swept by the existing rocks and thus the initial continent was created, which increased rapidly in area and mass. With the continuous increase in mass, the shape of the Earth was deformed (from spherical it became oval) and gravity decreased on the surface of the new continent. The increase of the coagulation rate gradually created a ring of solid rock around the equator; its maximum width was at the west of the initial continent and it continuously increased in width until it covered all of the burning Earth with a solid crust. This crust has higher density, as it is younger than the initial continent. When the thickness of the oceanic crust increased significantly and the temperature on its surface decreased the steams at the Earth's atmosphere liquefied. Thus, they created the ocean which covered the whole planet, except for the initial continent on which large lakes already existed. (Fig.2)

That is when life appeared on Earth and due to favorable conditions (temperature - humidity and especially low gravity on the initial continent), plant and animal life exploded. Later, one of the small satellites (of those that were created by the umbilical cord during the Moon's detachment and had a decaying orbit) fell on the initial continent's highest point (its center), in an East to West direction. The result of this impact was the splintering of the initial continent to the known continents, which Eurasia re-concentrated to its west, because of its higher mass, except for Australia, which, due to its low mass, remained in the East, however with an unstable connection between them. Because of the above, the concentrated continents now have less thickness, greater area and a corresponding increase in gravity. The splintering of the initial continent and the ocean's solid crust was followed by: a) Large tidal waves, b) Vaporization of great quantities of water, due to its contact with the pyrosphere in areas where this was temporarily uncovered, c) Cataclysmic rainfalls that swept plants and animals from the surface of the continents, burying them in valleys and mountain plateaus and most of them in the depths of basins/coasts where large continental areas converge, these plants and animals, together with plankton, created petroleum, while the plants and animals buried on valleys and mountain plateaus formed coal, when the waters ran off. The quantity of petroleum and coal corresponds to the size of the converged areas.

A long period of calm followed. Life developed and evolved again, and so when the last satellite was coming dangerously close because of its decaying orbit people calculated the place (Mediterranean) and the time of impact and took steps to deal with the consequences. So people migrated east; they constructed covered vessels (arks) and moved away from the shore, sailing into the ocean, in order to deal with the tremors caused by the impact and the big tidal wave that followed. Those who survived later returned towards the west (Indo-Europeans). The most important geological result of this impact was the displacement of the American continent (then known as Atlantis) to the west, where it remained, and that the shape of the Earth became spherical and, accordingly, gravity increased on the continents and equalized across its surface. The quantity of water that vaporized was smaller this time, as the pyrosphere that was temporarily uncovered was only in the area of the Atlantic Ocean and it cooled and stabilized quickly, due to the abundance of water present. That is the reason why the ocean crust of the Atlantic is younger and denser than that of the Pacific. The cataclysmic rainfall and the meteorological consequences in general were smaller in scale this time.