



Could our Sun be hollow?

When Galileo Galilei started the modern era of astronomy, he looked at the Sun and saw some sun spots. One thing he noticed after looking at these sun spots for a few days was that sun spots closer to the equator moved across the face of the Sun faster than those nearer the poles. From this he concluded that the Sun is a gaseous body, which is still the orthodox science position to this day. But if planets are hollow, it is logical that the Sun would also be hollow. In support of this conclusion is the work of Michael Mozina. You can visit his website at <https://www.thesurfaceofthesun.com/>. After intensive study of the Sun with our solar satellites, Michael Mozina has discovered that the Sun has a solid surface. The Sun has many layers, and each layer can be seen with different filters. He points out that NASA's SERTS program used spectroscopy to determine that the Sun has several layers. Mozina reasons that those layers most likely would stack up above the Sun's surface by specific gravity, the lighter elements at the top, such as hydrogen, then below that helium, then neon, which is the gas that produces the light that we see with our eyes. Electric arcs rising up from the surface of the Sun though the neon layer generates the light we see from the Sun. Under the neon layer is a layer of liquid silicon. Below that is the solid surface of the Sun containing calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, chromium, aluminum, sulfur and nickel.

On Michael Mozina's website are photos of the solid surface of the Sun showing mountains, valleys and plains. In one video on Mozina's website taken by one of the solar satellites shows a sun quake on the surface of the Sun. After the quake, you can see the tsunami going out over the surface of the Sun propagating through the liquid silicon. In the video, you can see a tsunami wave go out from the epicenter in all directions and as it moves out further it passes over a mountain on the surface of the Sun.

The significance of this evidence that the Sun has a solid surface and is not an entirely gaseous planet like Galileo assumed, is that the Sun has to be hollow, because it cannot be solid all the way through because the Sun does not have enough mass for it to be solid all the way through.

Now, the reason Galileo thought the Sun was a gaseous planet was his observation that sunspots nearer the poles rotated around the Sun at a slower rate than sunspots near the Sun's equator. But this could happen in the Sun's atmosphere, where, like on Earth, there is a jet stream at the equator that moves faster than air closer to the poles.

Further evidence that the Sun has a solid surface are the filters that show the solid surface of the Sun, showing surface features like mountains and valleys which all rotate at the same rate from pole to pole. By being able to see the surface features all rotating at the same rate from pole to pole allows us also to calculate the time it takes for the Sun to rotate once. It turns out that the Sun's rotation rate is 27.3 earth days for one complete rotation. Amazingly, 27.3 earth days is the exact same time that our Moon takes to go around the Earth once as it rotates once as it goes around the Earth. So the Sun and the Moon are rotating at the same rate. How coincidental is that? I would say that is good evidence that both bodies were set in rotation by the same intelligence that I would say is God.

Now, before I had heard of Michael Mozina's astounding astronomical study of the Sun, I calculated the density of the Sun's shell. Assuming that Our Hollow Sun has a shell that has a thickness of 10% of its diameter similar to Our Hollow Earth that has a shell that is 10% of its diameter (800 miles for the shell, and 8,000 miles for the diameter of Earth), then the density of the Sun's shell would be 2.86 gm/cc, which would make it solid. Earth's surface rocks are on average 2.7 gm/cc. Glass has a density of 2.6 gm/cc. The sun having a density of 2.86 gm/cc would indicate that it is a giant hollow crystal globe.

Now, astronomers have also detected that the Sun has a powerful electromagnetic field. But if the Sun were an entirely gaseous planet, as orthodox scientists claim, it would not be able to generate an electromagnetic field. Also, what could possibly keep the Sun's spherical shape if it was entirely gaseous? It could not. It would flatten out into a disk shape with the centrifugal

force of its rotation. But if the Sun has a solid surface containing the metals which satellite spectroscopy has detected, then with a solid core in its hollow interior rotating at a different rate than the shell, an electric current would be generated in the rotating shell of the Sun giving rise to the observed powerful electromagnetic field that the Sun has. This evidence strongly indicates that the Sun is a hollow body.

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