



The Auroral Lights, photo taken in Alaska

What are the causes of the Auroral Lights?

Are Earth's Auroral lights (commonly called the Northern or Southern Lights) caused by a solar wind that comes from the Sun?

Back in the 1970's when I attended Brigham Young University, Encyclopedia Britannica stated that scientists didn't know what the energy source of the auroral lights were. They recognized that the auroral lights were caused by a solar wind -- electrons and protons emitted by a sun, but what sun? They recognized that the solar wind from our outer Sun did not have enough power to light up the auroras, nor could it enter the electromagnetic field of the Earth in order to light up the auroras.

They compared the auroral lights to a TV tube, the kind that was used back then. It had a screen painted with phosphorous that would light up when hit by an electron beam that was emitted by a cathode. Then electromagnets would variate the electron beam to paint a picture on the phosphorescent screen. But they didn't know what the power source of the auroras was -- which was compared to the cathode in the TV analogy.

Since that time, the scientific world today claims that the solar wind that causes the auroral lights to shine comes from our outer Sun, but since the Sun's solar wind has very little power, only about 800 electron-volts, they don't know how it gets through the electromagnetic field of the earth nor how it then supposedly accelerates toward the earth and increases in power enough to light up the auroras.

When I took my family to Fairbanks, Alaska in 1981, in September, we went up on the hill north of the city to watch the auroral lights. We clearly saw that the radiation that was lighting up the auroral lights was going UP from the Earth towards space, not DOWN from space towards the Earth as would be expected if the auroras were caused by the solar wind from our outer Sun. As the electron beams traveled UP, the beams lit up the auroral lights at a height of about 60 miles where the atmosphere is thin enough to allow the auroras to occur, and as the beams traveled upwards from that height, the auroral lights would light up at ever increasing heights until the beams passed through the atmosphere and out into space.

In this observation in Alaska, I discovered that the auroras CANNOT be caused by the solar wind from our outer Sun. First of all, the solar wind from our outer Sun is not powerful enough to light up the auroras of Earth or of any of the planets in our solar system. Secondly, the solar wind from our outer Sun cannot get through the electromagnetic field of the Earth, nor of any of the other planets in our solar system in order to supposedly light up the auroras. The fact is, the solar wind that causes the auroras, comes not from the Sun, but from the planet itself.

In December 9, 1997, two NASA scientists published a paper called, Polar Fountains Fill Magnetosphere with Ions, which you can read in their article, Earth weaves its own invisible cloak - Polar fountains fill magnetosphere with ions | Science Mission Directorate (ourhollowearth.com).

With the launch in 1981 of two Dynamics Explorer satellites up over the poles of the Earth, polar fountains of highly charged electrons and protons were discovered coming up towards space from both polar regions with enough energy to light up the auroras and subsequently fill the magnetosphere and the Van Allen Radiation belts, WITHOUT the need for any assumed energy from the solar wind from our outer Sun.

Another experiment carried out by Professor Davis of the University of Fairbanks, Alaska proved that the energy causing the auroras to light up comes from the equatorial plane of the Earth, and not from the solar wind from our outer Sun. Professor Davis coordinated two airplanes with appropriate equipment that took off at the same time, one from Anchorage, Alaska flying north, and the other from Christchurch, New Zealand flying south. His instruments recorded that variations in the auroras at both poles occurred precisely at the same time, indicating that the power source of the auroras is ONE source, and in his opinion seemed to come from the equatorial plane of the Earth.

The conclusion from these experiments is that the power source of the auroras comes from the Earth itself. If our Earth is hollow and has polar openings, then the Inner Sun is the most likely source of the highly charged solar wind that lights up the auroras at both poles exactly at the same time. The polar fountains of highly charged electrons and protons coming up out of the earth is what we would expect to find if this solar wind is coming out of the earth through the polar openings, traveling upwards at 880 kilometers per second and at a height of about 60 miles where the air is rarified enough, with energies of 10,000 to 100,000 electron volts and intensities of up to one million million particles per square centimeter per second have sufficient energy to light up the Auroral Borealis in the Arctic and the

Auroral Australis in the Antarctic. These particles as they emit from the Earth follow the electromagnetic field lines of the Earth south from the Arctic, and north from the Antarctic and congregate over the equator in what is known as the Van Allen Radiation Belts.

This evidence indicates that the source of the powerful solar wind that lights up the auroras is the Inner Sun in Our Hollow earth. As the Inner Sun solar wind passes out of the polar openings, these highly charged particles follow the field lines of the Earth's electromagnetic field, which has holes at the poles. Thus the auroras form ovals at the poles conforming to the shape of the Earth's electromagnetic field at those locations.

Not only Earth, but many of the outer planets of our solar system have auroras and strong planetary electromagnetic fields, indicating that they are also hollow, with solid shells, Inner Suns and polar openings through which their Inner Sun solar winds emit to light up their auroras.

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