Snowball Earth and Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: The multiple glaciations on the Earth in the General Theory are caused by orbit changes. In short, the Earth did not always orbit the Sun, it orbited other stars in the past. The Sun is far too young, at ~100 million years old to have hosted the Earth at ~4.5-10 billion years old, for Earth's entire evolutionary sequence. This fact of nature is brought to the forefront, we are dealing with a transitionary star system, and have misplaced Sun-like stars as being as evolved as Earth-like stars.

Earth is at least 45-100 times older than the Sun. The Sun is not a 4.5 billion year old star, not even close. The reason why it was assumed the Sun was as old as the Earth is because Earth orbits it now, and the Sun was claimed by astronomers to have formed at the same time as the Earth. Of course that assumption is wrong. The Sun is the youngest star in our star system, and Earth is so highly evolved, that it has formed and currently hosts life. We are talking two stars that are wildly different in age, one is very young, hot and huge, the other is smaller, rocky, differentiated and hosts life. It is totally unreasonable to assume they are the same ages when they are so different in characteristics. Their physical and chemical characteristics are direct observation they are not related to each other via formation, nor are they even close to each other in age. This is understood as polymetamorphism.[1]

This being said, what exactly would have happened to Earth if it was wandering the vastness of space without a host, before the Sun adopted it? Well, in Earth's earlier life, it totally had enough internal heat to sustain life. This is evidenced by hydrothermal vents and creatures that survive in the deep ocean far removed from any source heat from an external star. The Earth more than likely would have froze over completely on the surface for tens of millions of years until it was adopted by another hotter host. Orbital mechanics will eventually show this to be the only possibly scenario, as Earth had multiple hosts in its past, and according to the General Theory was a host itself long, long ago. It has even kept its closest orbiting object, the Moon, as it lost all of the gas giants and other stars that it had in its grasp. This means when the Earth was Sun-like, it also helped along other much older stars to evolve, by ripping away their atmospheres at faster rates. As well, the glaciations on Earth did last for millions of years, and there doesn't need to be any extra mechanism invoked by the Sun to make it happen, the Sun just did not exist yet! No ad hoc extra mechanisms are needed to explain why Earth got so cold either, it simply did not have the Sun heating it up externally.

There are so many possibilities now with the General Theory, that one cannot tell for sure what objects was orbiting which, and which ones made up entire systems. One should wonder why mathematicians would spend time splitting those hairs, when the orbital characteristics, and evolutionary sequences of all stars is totally unique, regardless if they follow similar transformation curves. [2] It is suggested to mathematicians to not split hairs, but to follow the basics. Since Earth was orbiting other stars in its past, then those stars themselves would be more

evolved by now, and would not resemble Sun-like stars either. The stars Earth orbited in its past are much more evolved than the Sun, in fact, most of them are already well under way into ocean world stages of evolution. In short, Earth is really, really, really old. Tens of millions of years is nothing for the Earth, it is thousands of millions of years. Multiple orbit changes are totally doable.

It is best to start looking at Earth as not always having been orbiting the Sun. This also brings up an interesting point, very early on in Earth's history, did it have a twin orbiting it, when it was in red dwarf stages of evolution? That would be wild. So the question arises, when exactly do we then count Earth as a host vs. a companion to a younger, hotter host? Do we count the brown dwarf to red dwarf transition as being the host to companion transition? What if the Earth orbited a red dwarf pair? There are systems out there which have many younger stars in orbit around each other! When it comes to glaciation periods, what if Earth was in orbit around a red dwarf keeping it warm, and then the red dwarf it was orbiting lost the Earth, which then took up orbit around the object the red dwarf was orbiting? When Jupiter was a red dwarf maybe, and Earth orbited it, then Jupiter was captured by the Sun and continued evolving to its current stage? So, so many possibilities, but one thing is for sure, the major glaciations on the Earth were not caused by variances in the Sun's output, or extreme chemical changes on the Earth due to internal characteristics changing in an ad hoc fashion, but to Earth simply changing orbits, and being exchanged from star to star.

[1] http://vixra.org/pdf/1902.0059v1.pdf
[2] http://vixra.org/pdf/1905.0509v1.pdf