# Are we all Martians?

by

Carl H. Gibson

UCSD, MAE and SIO Departments La Jolla CA, 92097-0411, cgibson@ucsd.edu

## Abstract

The Benner proposition is considered that life on Earth could not possibly appear spontaneously without chemical communication with other planets because the early Earth was too wet, and required crucial organic chemical steps at much high concentrations that might be provided by desert minerals, presumably on Mars, a relatively dry planet known to exchange meteors with Earth.

## Background

HGD cosmology predicts organic chemistry of any complexity would evolve promptly at the time of plasma to gas transition 330,000 years after the cosmological big bang. From the Gibson turbulent combustion explanation of the big bang, followed by a short inflation period with nucleosythesis ending at 3 minutes (the Weinberg scenario), a total mass-energy of ~ $10^{100}$ kg should be produced. Schild (1996) showed the dark matter of galaxies is small planets ~ $10^{24}$ kg, in stable clumps of a trillion as predicted by Gibson (1996); that is, ~ $10^{80}$ potential hosts for the millions of organic chemistry reactions that can evolve in communicating planets with liquid water seeded by supernovae, eventually creating the incredible complexity of RNA and DNA life. With $10^{80}$ interacting planets (all stars are formed from the planets and exploded by the planets, spreading C, N, O stardust to all), the evolution is immediate and unlimited, well within the 2-8 million year time period between the condensation of liquid water and freezing of water on the planets. Life with intelligence and technology far beyond our own is not only possible but inevitable in this time period somewhere, possibly everywhere. Water is produced by the hydrogen-helium gas planets when the supernova oxides of the supernovae contact the hydrogen of the planets. The organic chemistry of life described by Professor Benner's paper "The standard model for the formation of Life on Earth" cannot be accomplished on Earth alone. Since Earth and Mars exchange meteors, all Earthlings are Martians and all Martians are Earthlings, as shown in Figure 1. The question is, "What is the minimum number of interacting planets necessary to produce life?". Considering the extreme complexity of organic chemistry shown in Professor Benner's paper, the answer is likely to be much larger than 2, Mars and Earth, suggested in Figure 1. In any case, the high temperatures required for organic chemistry rule out the standard cosmological model ΛCDMHC, where the first planet appears after the time when water, and even hydrogen, freezes.

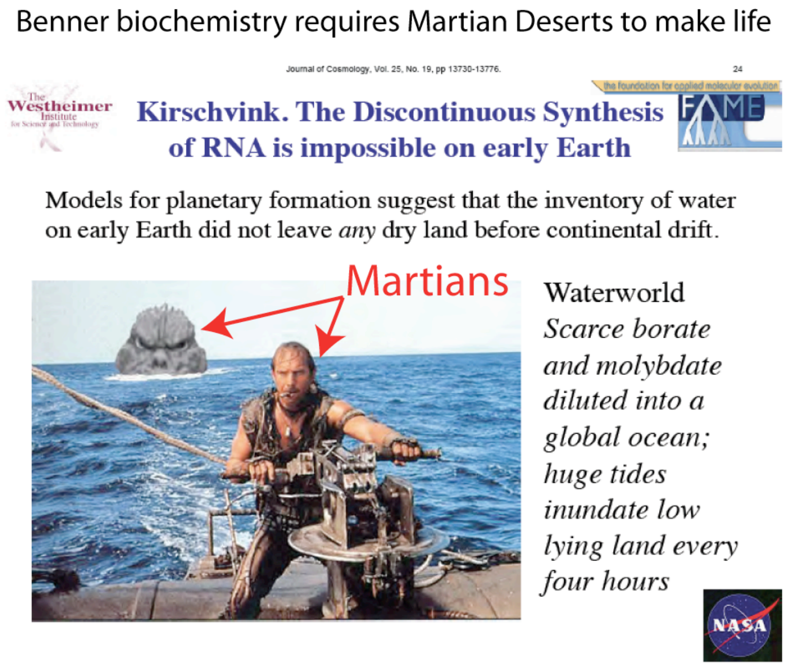


Figure 1. JC2015.19.1 (Carl H. Gibson) "Are we all Martians?"

**Discussion and Conclusions**

Professor Benner makes a convincing case that the origin of terrestrial life is impossible on one planet alone, certainly not on Earth alone. Adding Mars as a second planet does not resolve all of the paradoxes, but given the enormous numbers of interacting primordial planets available from HGD cosmology with the high densities existing when the planets appeared at 330,000 years, it seems likely that the answer to the question in Figure 2 is much less than the total available.

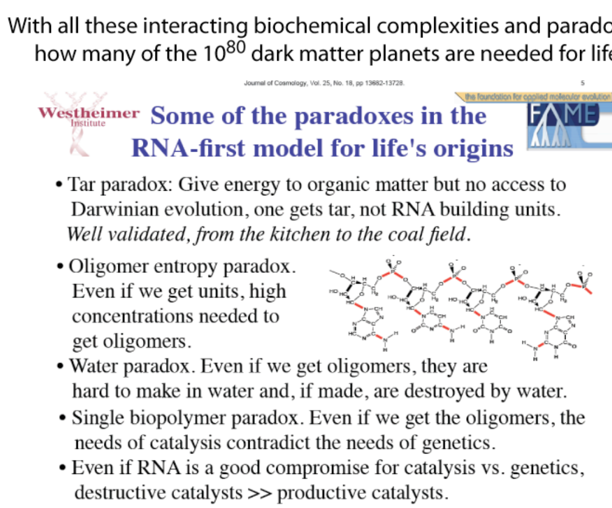


Figure 2 Benner's approach to Life origins is to follow the paradoxes.