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Energy Sources of the Solar System

Abstract

According to my paper titled “In the Footsteps of Fatio^[1]” the Sun gets all its energy from gravitons (ether) and passes $3.828E+26$ Watts of it back to the Universe in the form of Luminosity, Sunlight Photons. We estimate that there is an equal amount of energy received from gravitons and expelled as Solar Wind and Solar Mass Ejections. The Planets catch some of the Sunlight with their bodies but also receive energy from incoming graviton rivers.

The compiled data is fascinating. Jupiter^[2] receives more energy than the rest of the planets combined, and all planets combined get less than a tenth of a percent of Sun’s incoming energy. Our Sun is a true Giant.

Note

This paper is now part of the paper quoted above: In the Footsteps of Fatio^[1]

Energy Sources of the Solar System

We already decided that the Sun receives all its energy from the Universe in the form of kinetic energy of the graviton (ether) river. The planets also receive graviton river energy but in addition are the beneficiaries of radiated energy of the Sun, sunlight carried by photons, that was part of the incoming graviton energy into the Sun.

In Table 1, we include our Moon to show that it is like a planet. The Sun is also a giant Planet without Fusion process.

From Wikipedia, the Sun's Luminosity is $3.828\text{E}+26$ Watts. An equal amount of energy is estimated to create Solar Winds and Solar Mass Ejections^[3]. The Sun's total energy intake from graviton river is estimated at $7.675\text{E}+26$ W.

	A	B	C = A + B	D = A / B	E = A / C	F = A / C	G = 100xF
	Sun Heat Received	Graviton River E	Incoming Total E	Solar E / Graviton E	Solar E / Total E	Solar E / Total E	Solar E / Total E
	Watts	Watts	Watts	Ratio	Fraction	Fraction	%
Moon	1.290E+16	9.967E+14	1.390E+16	1.294E+01	9.283E-01	0.928278	92.8278
Mercury	1.698E+17	2.329E+16	1.931E+17	7.291E+00	8.794E-01	0.879383	87.9383
Venus	2.994E+17	1.973E+18	2.272E+18	1.517E-01	1.318E-01	0.131755	13.1755
Earth	1.736E+17	2.966E+18	3.140E+18	5.853E-02	5.529E-02	0.055294	5.5294
Mars	2.116E+16	4.593E+16	6.709E+16	4.607E-01	3.154E-01	0.315397	31.5397
Jupiter	7.718E+17	5.743E+21	5.744E+21	1.344E-04	1.344E-04	0.000134	0.0134
Saturn	1.578E+17	2.976E+20	2.978E+20	5.302E-04	5.300E-04	0.000530	0.0530
Uranus	7.468E+15	3.263E+19	3.264E+19	2.289E-04	2.288E-04	0.000229	0.0229
Neptune	2.865E+15	6.702E+19	6.702E+19	4.275E-05	4.275E-05	0.000043	0.0043
Sun	0	7.675E+26	7.675E+26				

Table 1. Energy Sources of Planets

Column A: Heat received from the Sun. Jupiter is till the boss but not by much.

Column B: Energy received from the Universe as energetic graviton flow.

Column C: Total Energy received. Column A and B combined.

Column D: Column A divided by Column B.

Column E: Sunlight Energy as part of the total Energy.

Column F: Sunlight Energy as part of the total with non-scientific numbers.

Column G: Sunlight Energy in percentages. Pity the outer 4 Giants.

This data set should be interesting to those worried about the environmental warming of our planet.

References:

[1] In the Footsteps of Fatio

[2] The Corona Effect, ResearchGate, Author: [André Michaud](#)

[3] Interview with Ms. Fran Bagenal, a graduate student at MIT in the 1980s, working on Voyager data collected from Jupiter. Interview text was released by the University of Colorado at Boulder. In part Ms. Bagenal said:

“Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune all emit a lot of heat from the inside. They glow in the infrared, emitting two and a half times more energy than they receive from the sun. These things are hot. Uranus isn't the same. It doesn't have this internal heat source.”

[4] Solar System, Wikipedia