

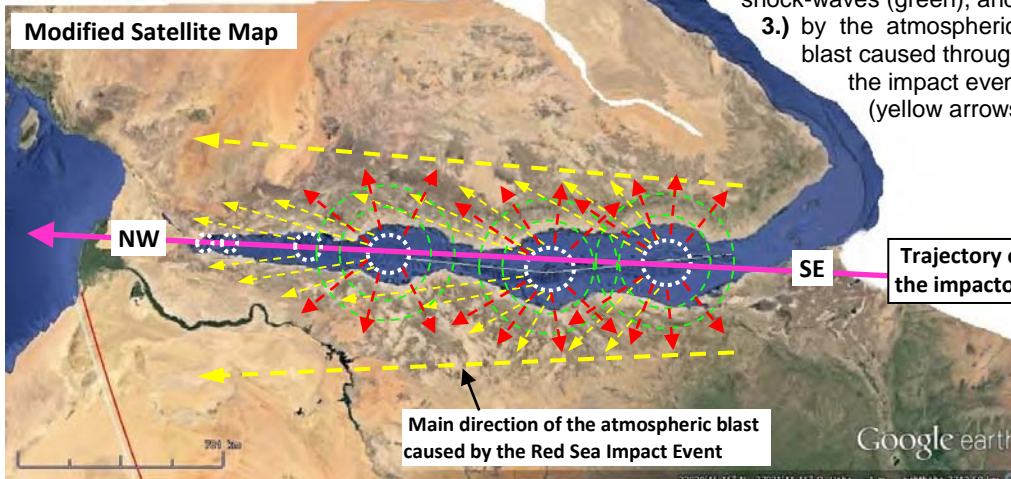
# A3 The Red Sea "Rift-Area" was caused by an Impact Crater Chain, which was formed by $\geq 3$ craters with $\varnothing$ 100 to 150 km

The satellite map and the gravity anomaly map of Africa indicates that the true (initial) cause of the Red Sea Rift-Area was an Impact Event, which in all probability is connected to the **PT-Impact Event** 253 Ma ago. There are many secondary impact structures visible on the satellite map, along the coast-area east & west of the Red Sea, which indicate that the impactors had a trajectory from the SE to the NW. This means that probably not the PT-Impact itself produced the impactors, but more likely a large secondary impact of the PT-Impact. A probable scenario is shown on the map below. I believe that the Bengal Bay Crater, which in all probability separated India from Australia, has produced these impactors. It seems that the impactors came from the rear edge of the Right Ejecta Wing of the Bengal Bay Impact Event.  $\rightarrow$  I will show some of the secondary impact structures of the Red Sea Rift-area in the document which describes this impact event in more detail.



## The Red Sea Impact Event occurred from SE to NW

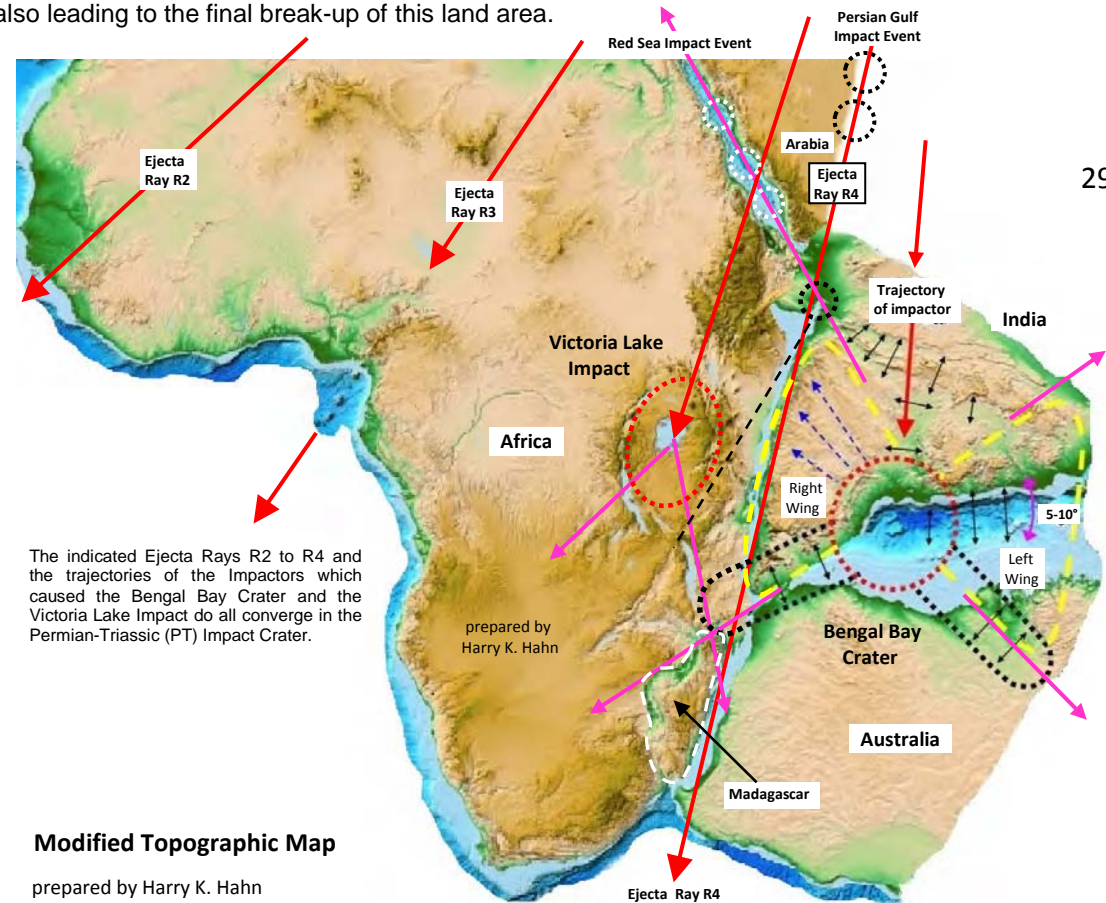
Especially the traces of the atmospheric blast, caused by the Impact Crater Chain, indicate that the impactors came from SE. The modified satellite map shows the impact area a certain time after the impact event



The secondary impact structures were formed by three effects :

- 1.) by the ejecta from the craters (red arrows);
- 2.) by seismic shock-waves (green), and
- 3.) by the atmospheric blast caused through the impact event (yellow arrows)

This modified Topographic Map shows a probable scenario of the arrangement of some continental plates shortly after the Permian-Triassic (PT) Impact Event. South-America which was still connected to the west-side of Africa, and Antarctica which was still connected to South-Australia and South-Africa at the time of the PT-Impact, are not shown. And note that the Atlantic Ocean & Southern Ocean, partly visible on this map, did not exist at the time of the PT-Impact ! This map shall only demonstrate how Africa, India, Australia and Arabia were arranged to each other, and how this land area of the Super Continent Pangea broke apart, caused by the powerful Ejecta Rays and Secondary Impactors which were ejected from the PT-Impact Crater. Especially the Ejecta Ray R4 which produced a major crack and the powerful Secondary Impactor which produced the Bengal Bay Crater (BBC) are responsible for the break-up of this land area. The edges of the ejecta blanket of the BBC caused further cracks in Earth's crust ( e.g. the Red Sea ) also leading to the final break-up of this land area.



The indicated Ejecta Rays R2 to R4 and the trajectories of the Impactors which caused the Bengal Bay Crater and the Victoria Lake Impact do all converge in the Permian-Triassic (PT) Impact Crater.

## Modified Topographic Map

prepared by Harry K. Hahn

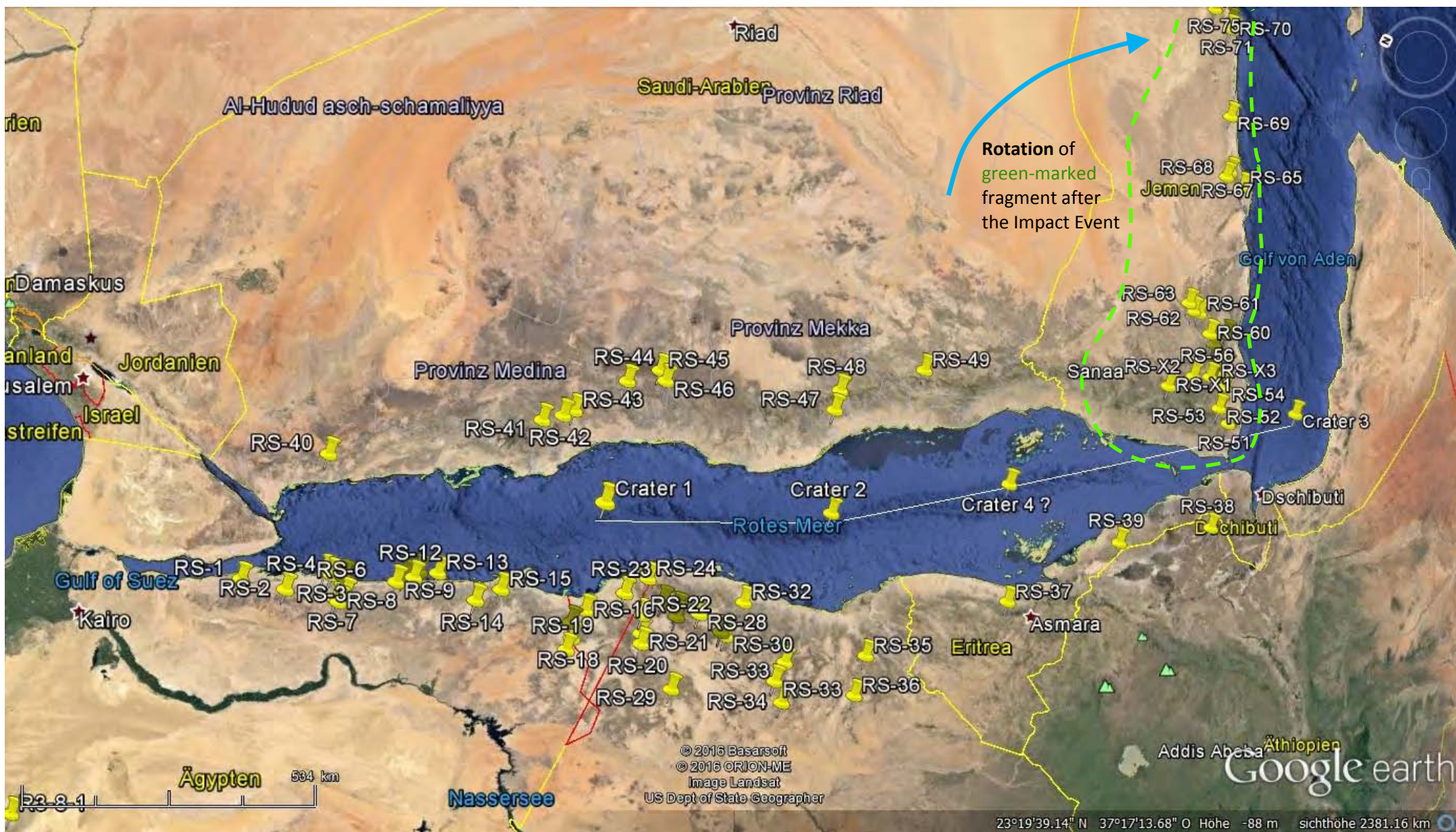


# The Red Sea "Rift-area" with the positions of the main Impact Craters and some selected Secondary Impact Structures

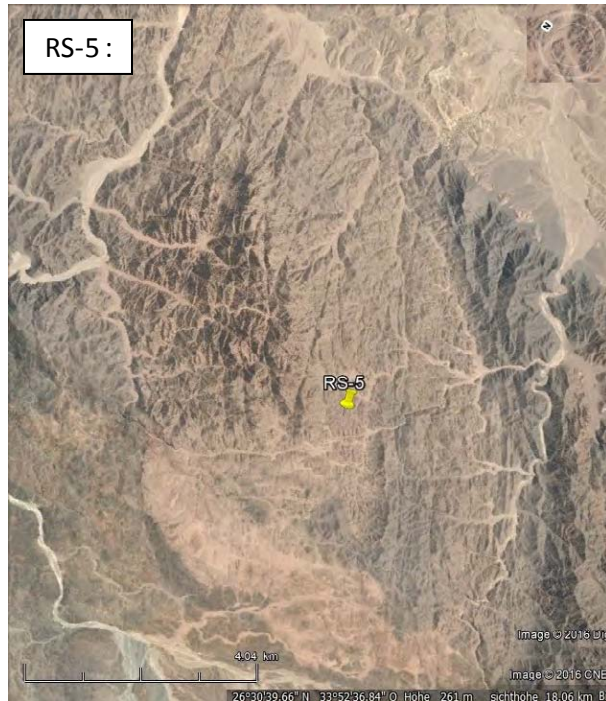
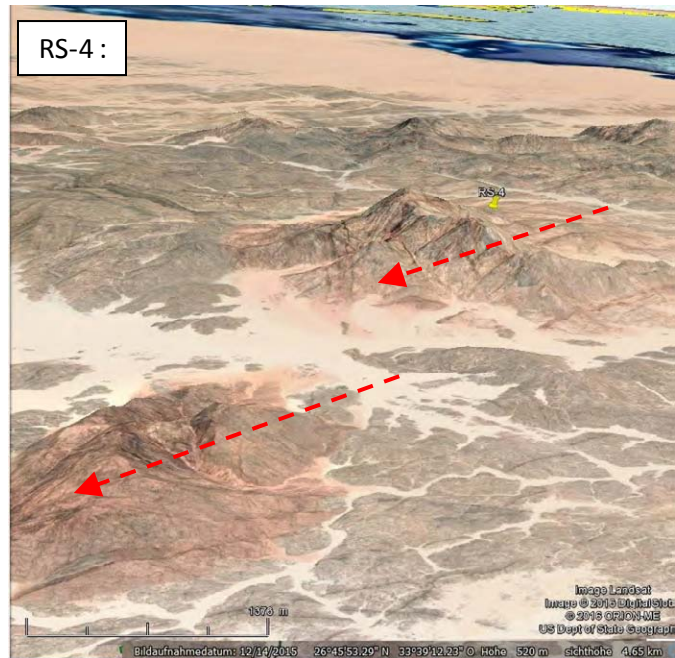
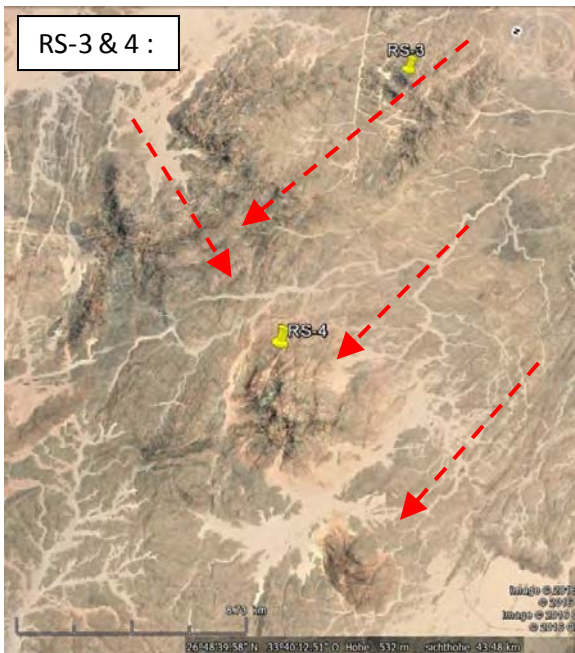
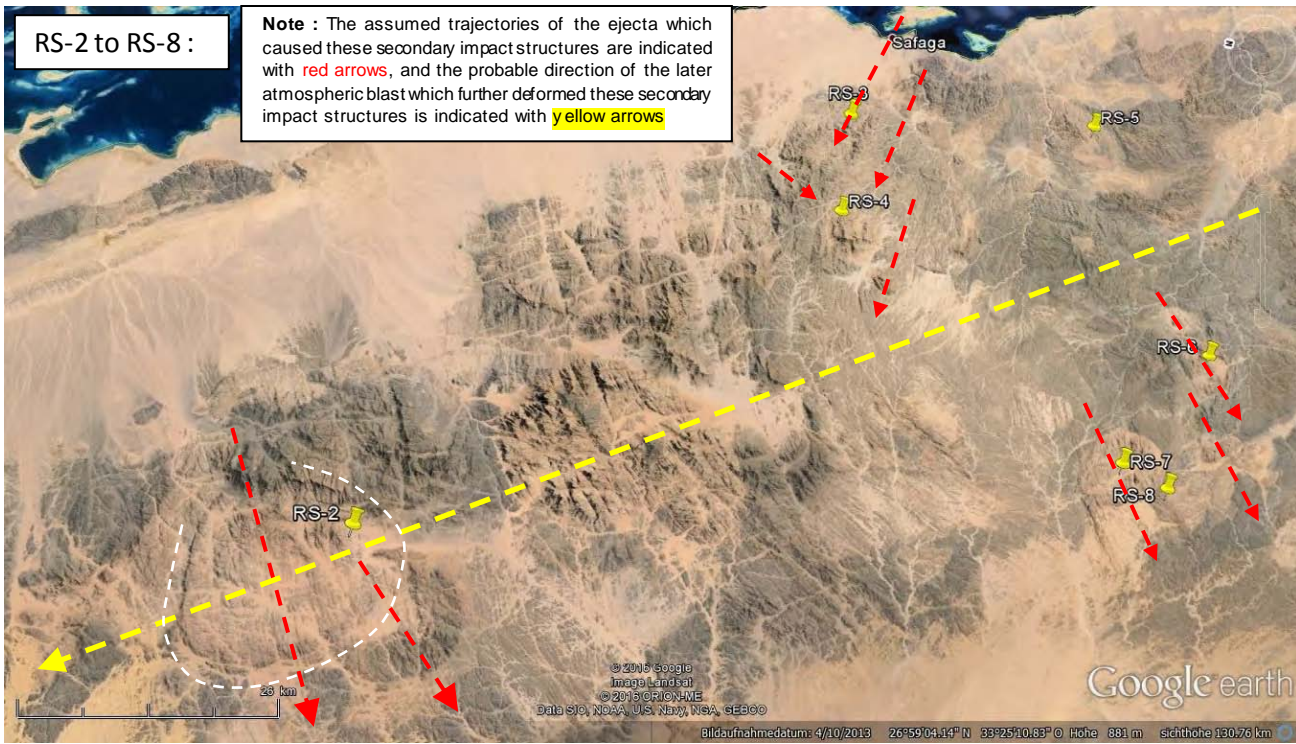
The selected Secondary Impact Structures which should be analysed in more detail are marked with the signs RS-1 to RS-78.

In the following images I have indicated the assumed **trajectories of the ejecta** which caused these secondary impact structures with **red arrows**, and the probable direction of the **later atmospheric blast** which further deformed these secondary impact structures I have indicated on some selected images with **yellow arrows**.

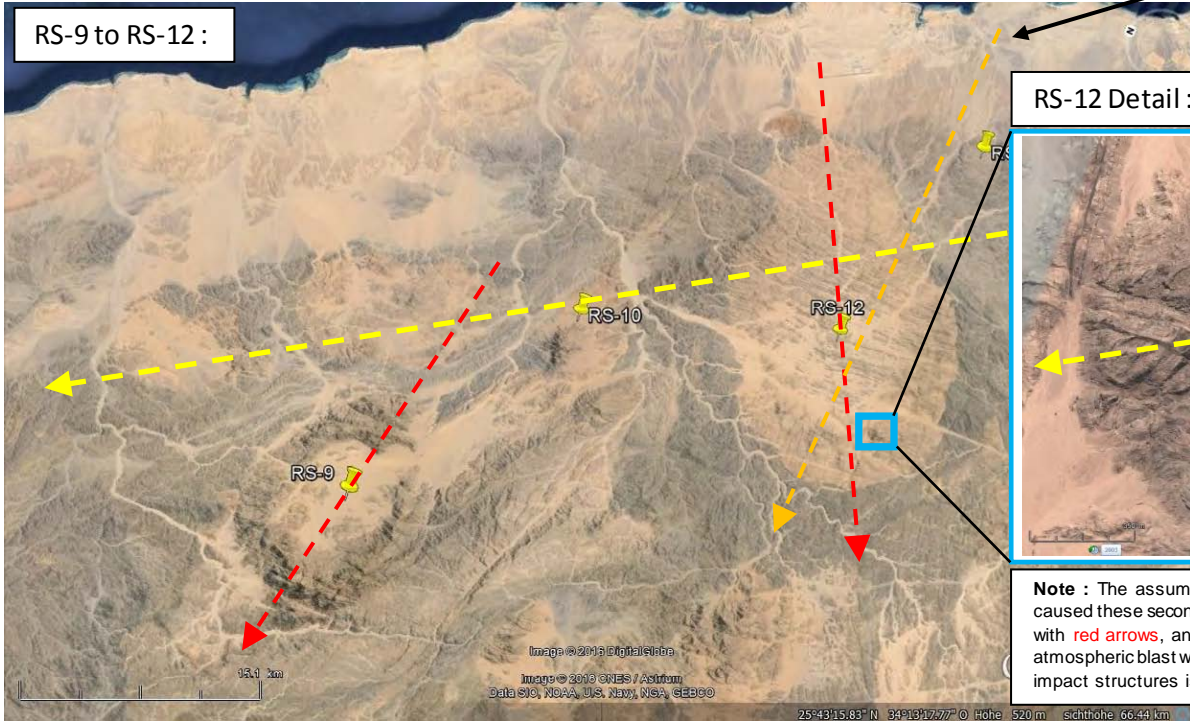
To notice and observe the general shape and structure of the secondary impact structures an eye-height between 5 and 500 km should be adjusted in Google-Earth ( this can be done by simply turning the mouse-wheel ). And to observe the finer structures which were caused by the atmospheric blasts of the different craters an eye-height between 1 and 5 km should be adjusted. By constantly changing the view angle with the left mouse button the 3D-shape of the structures becomes obvious.



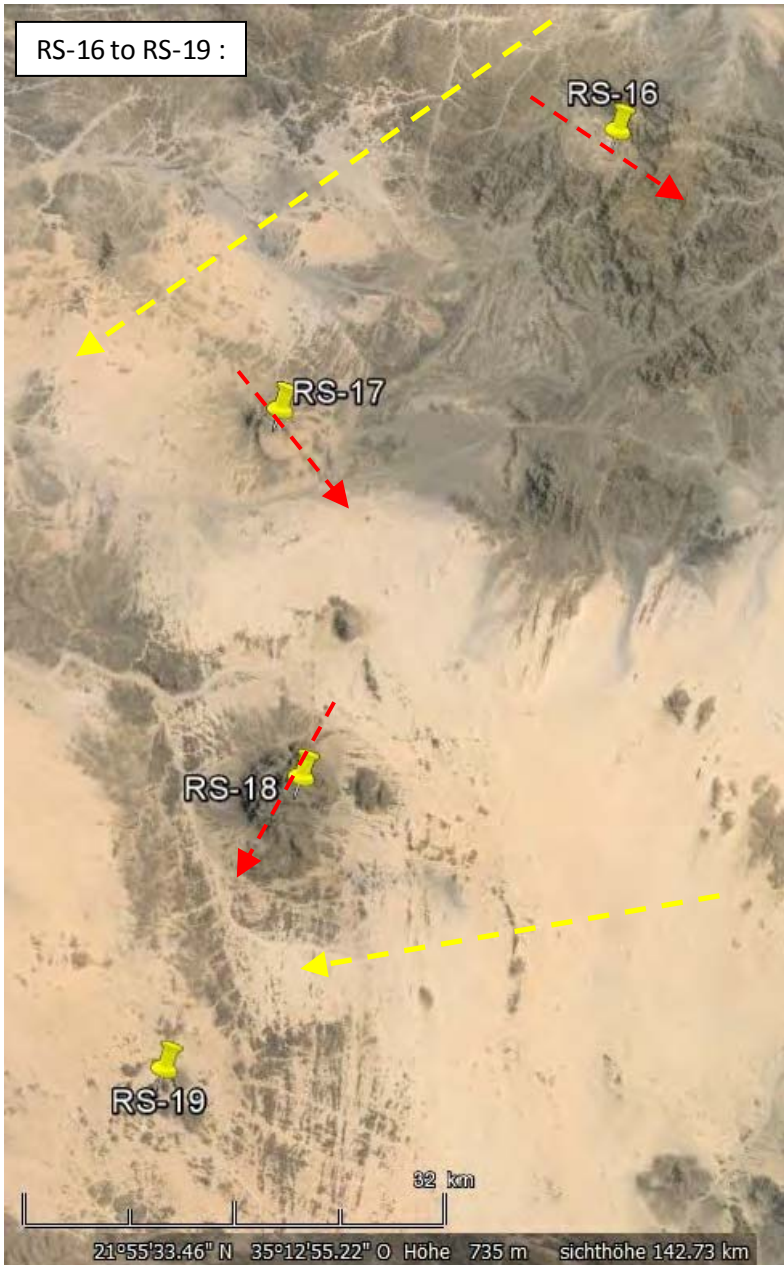








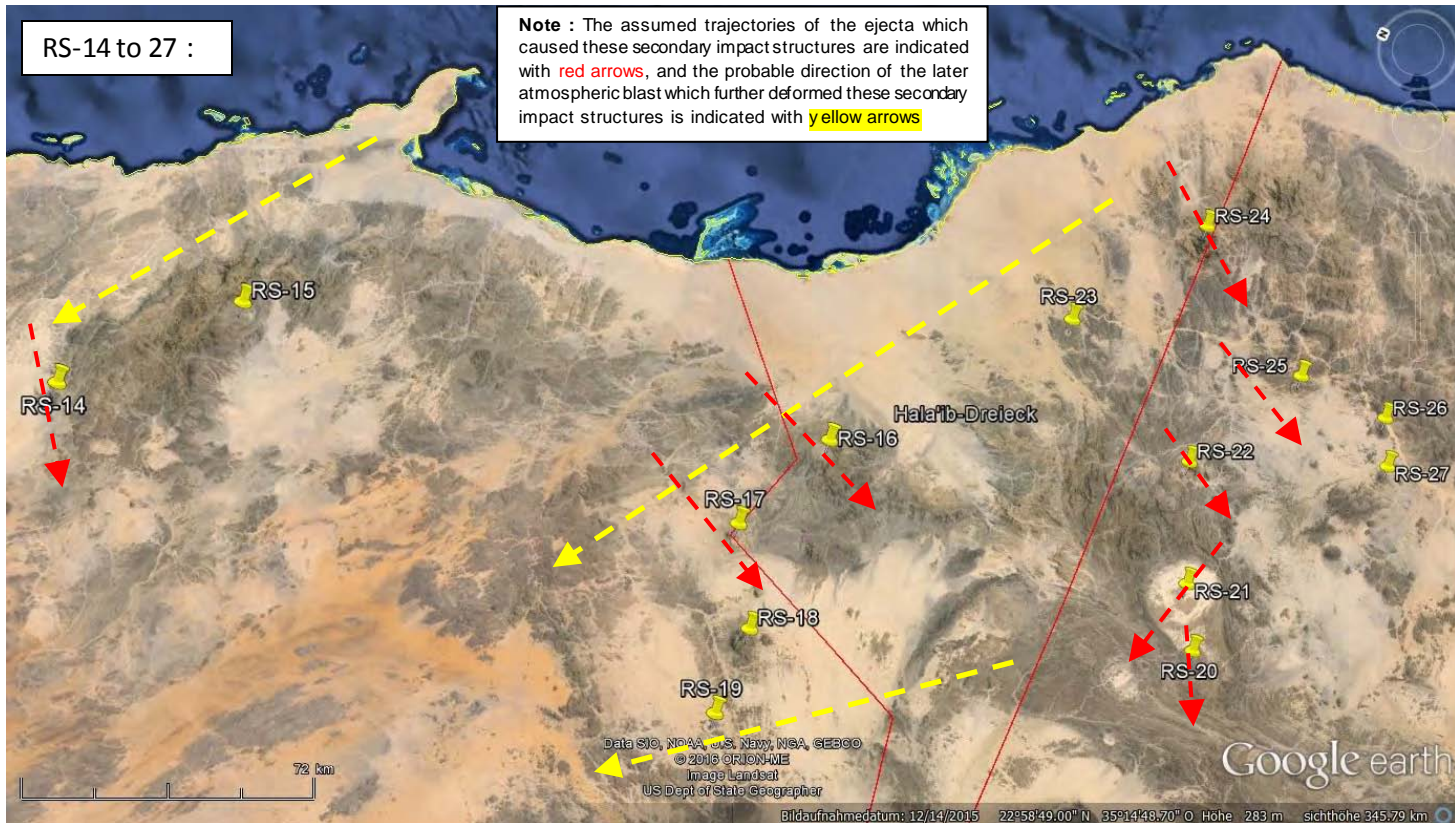
The orange colored arrow shall indicate the direction of seismic shock waves from the Impact which may have caused the ripple-like appearance on the surface of this secondary impact structure (RS-12)



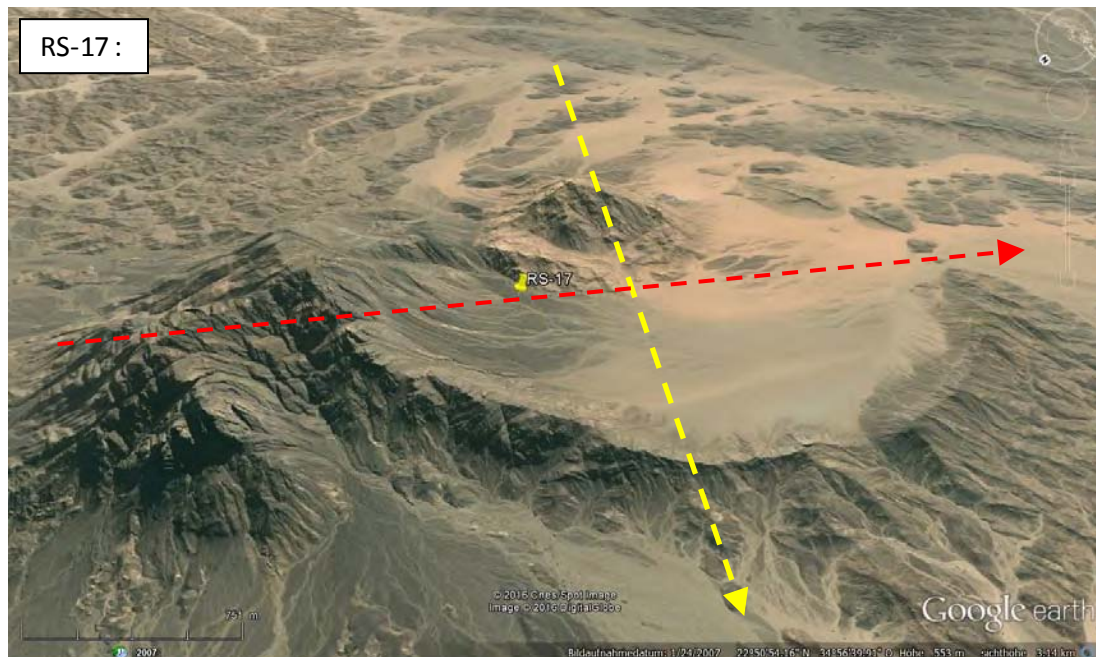


RS-14 to 27 :

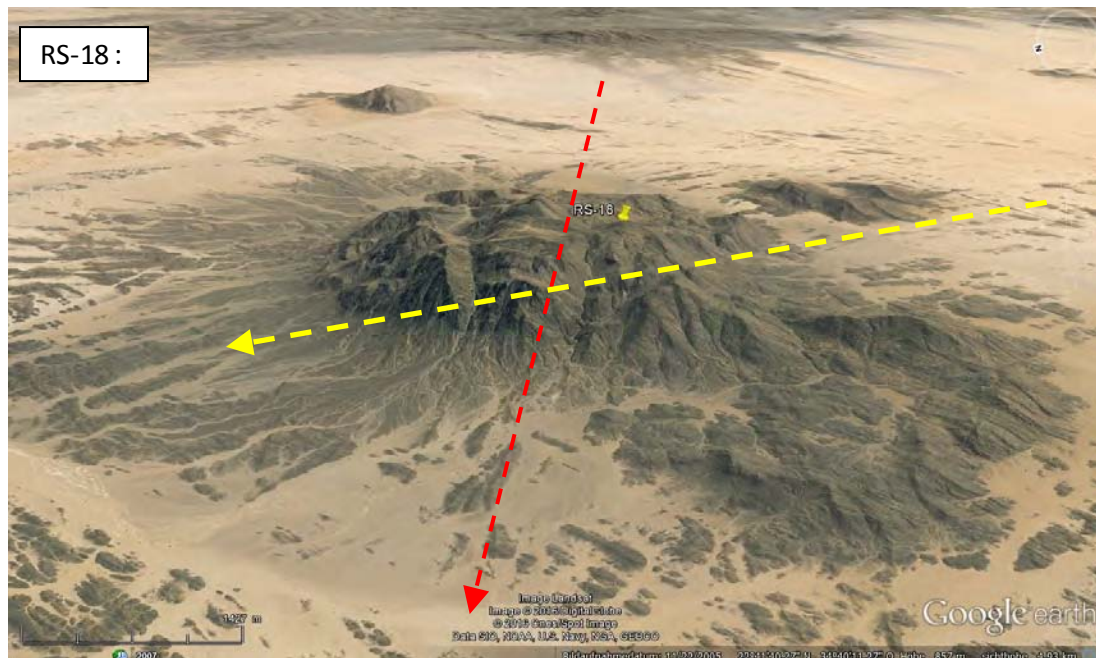
Note : The assumed trajectories of the ejecta which caused these secondary impact structures are indicated with red arrows, and the probable direction of the later atmospheric blast which further deformed these secondary impact structures is indicated with yellow arrows



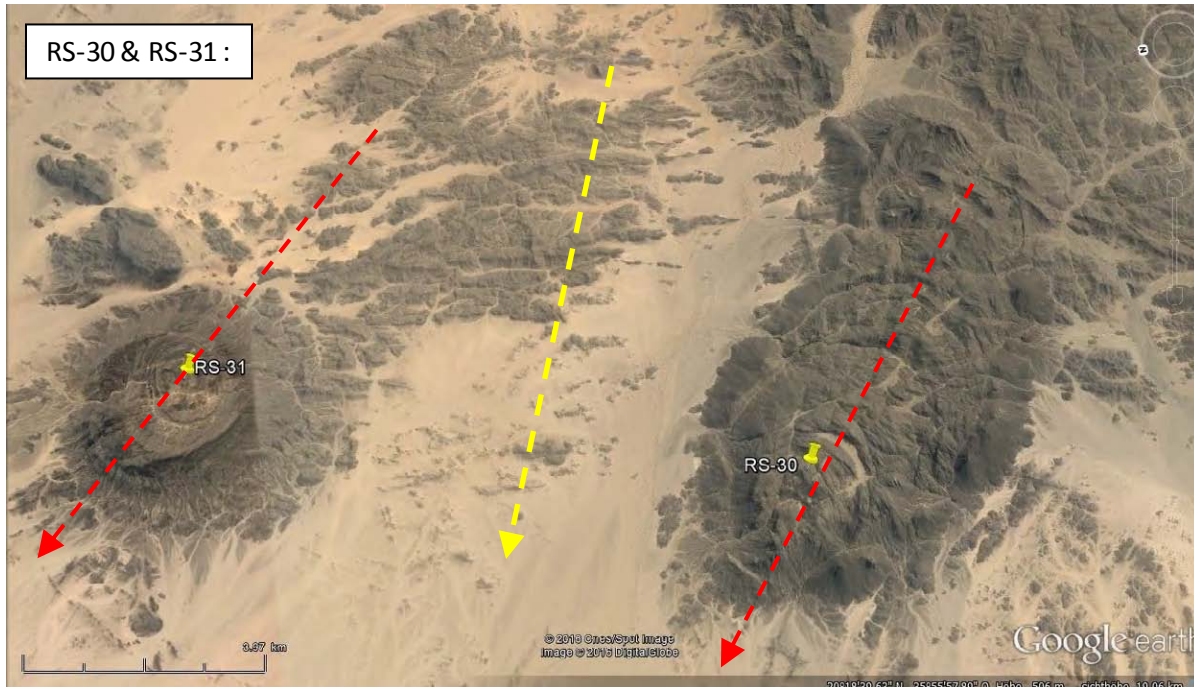
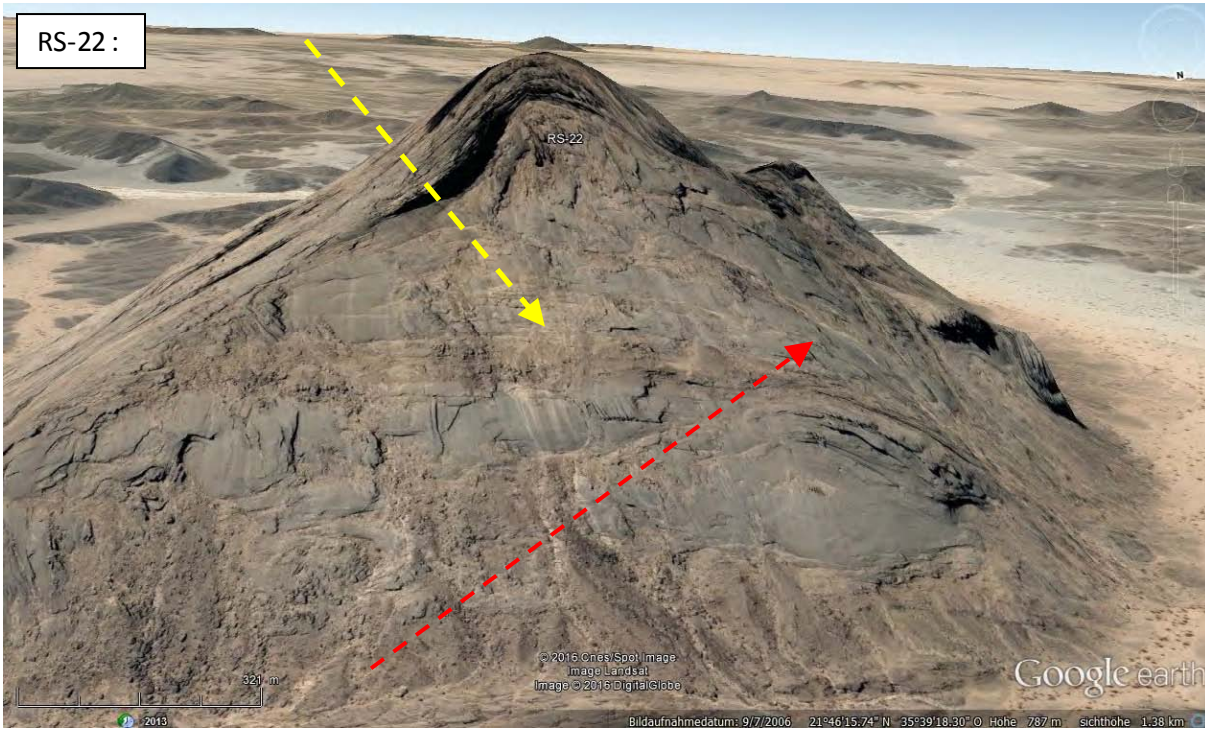
RS-17 :



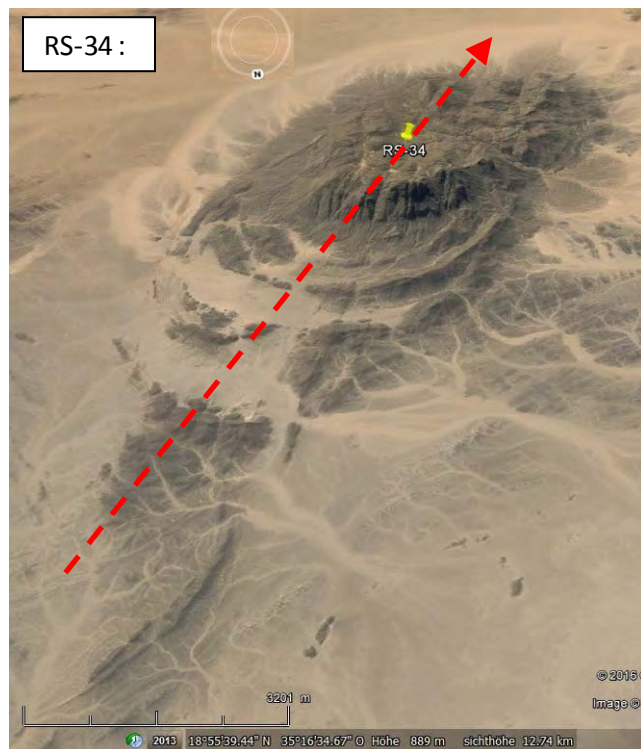
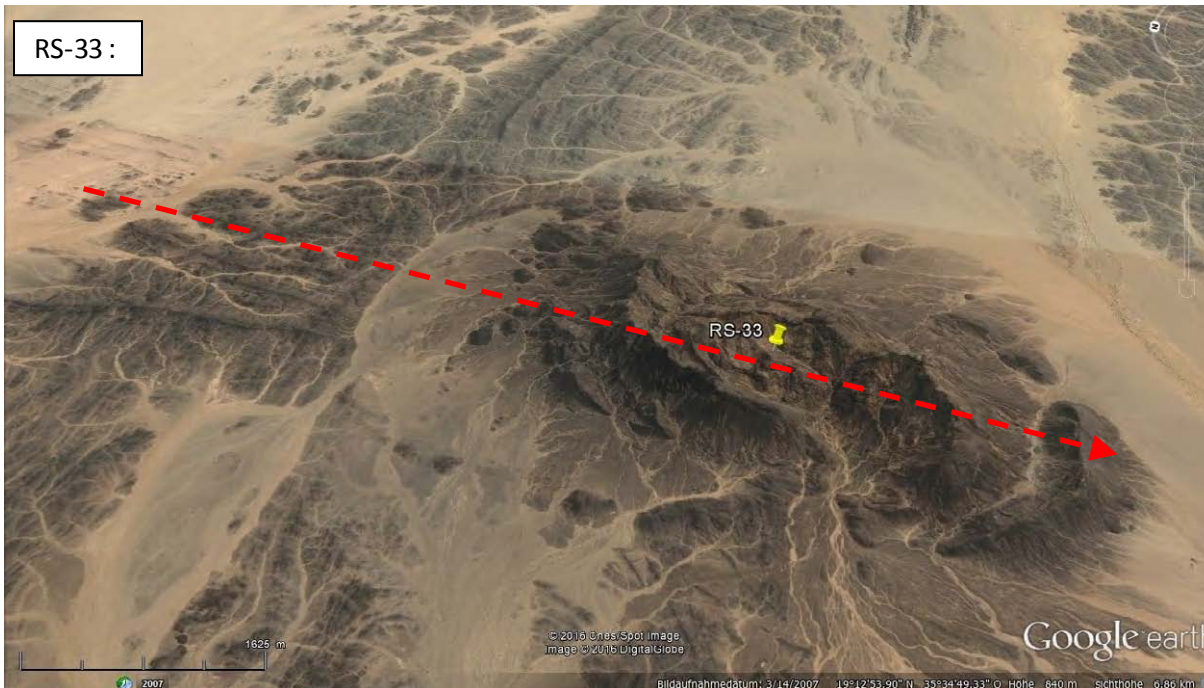
RS-18 :



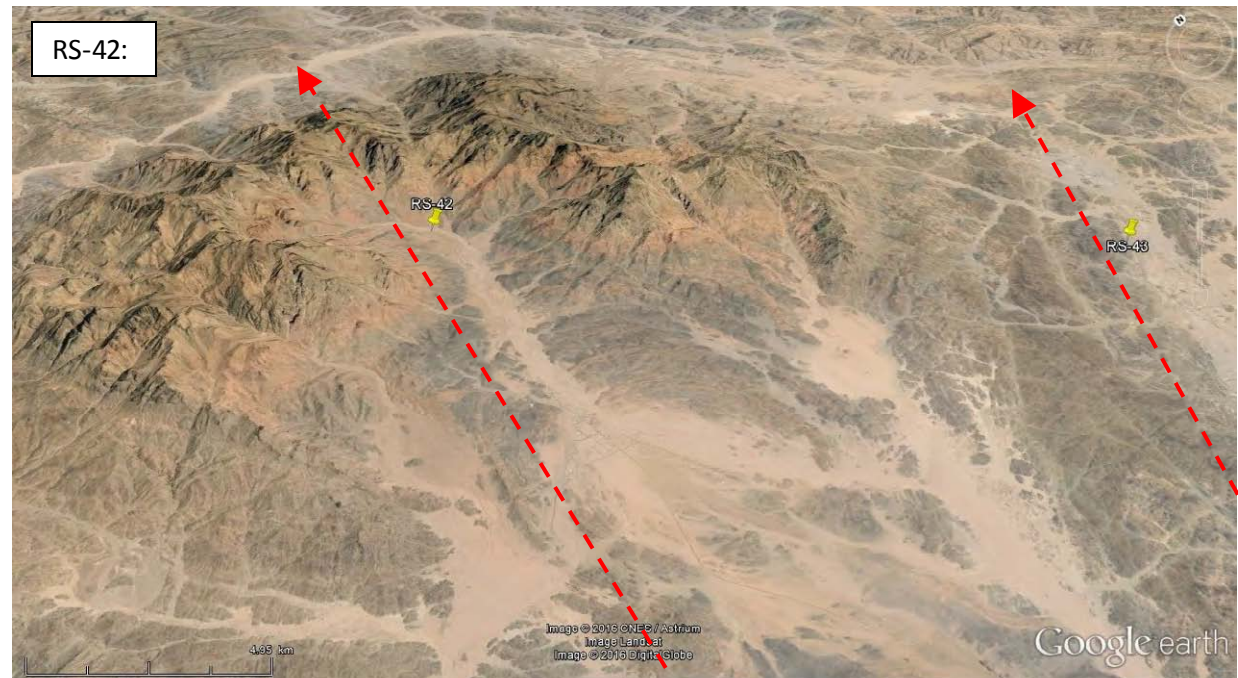
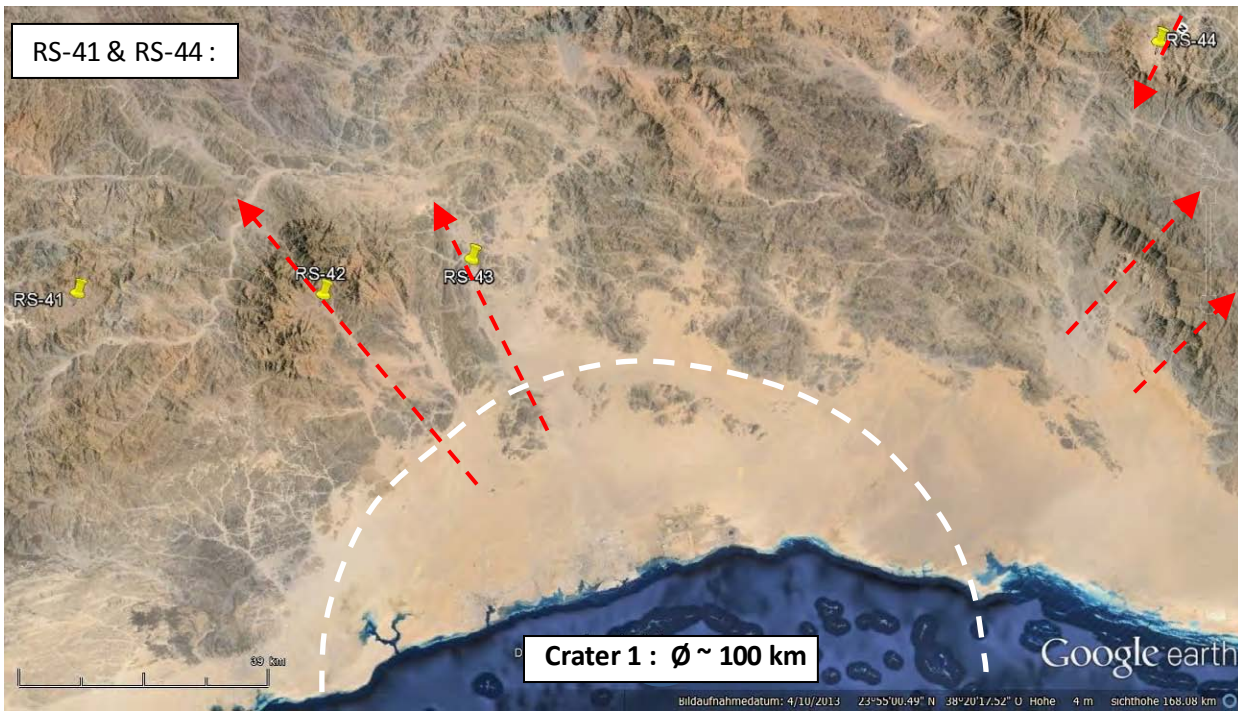
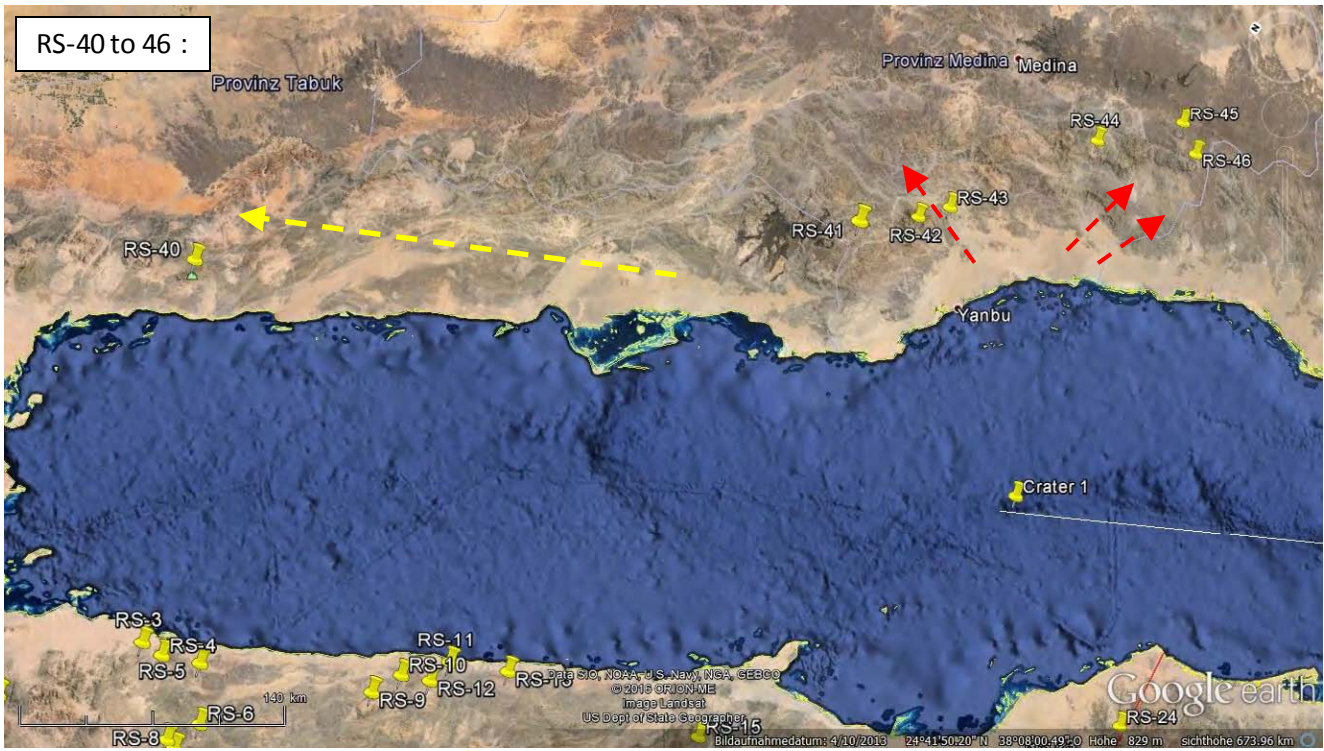












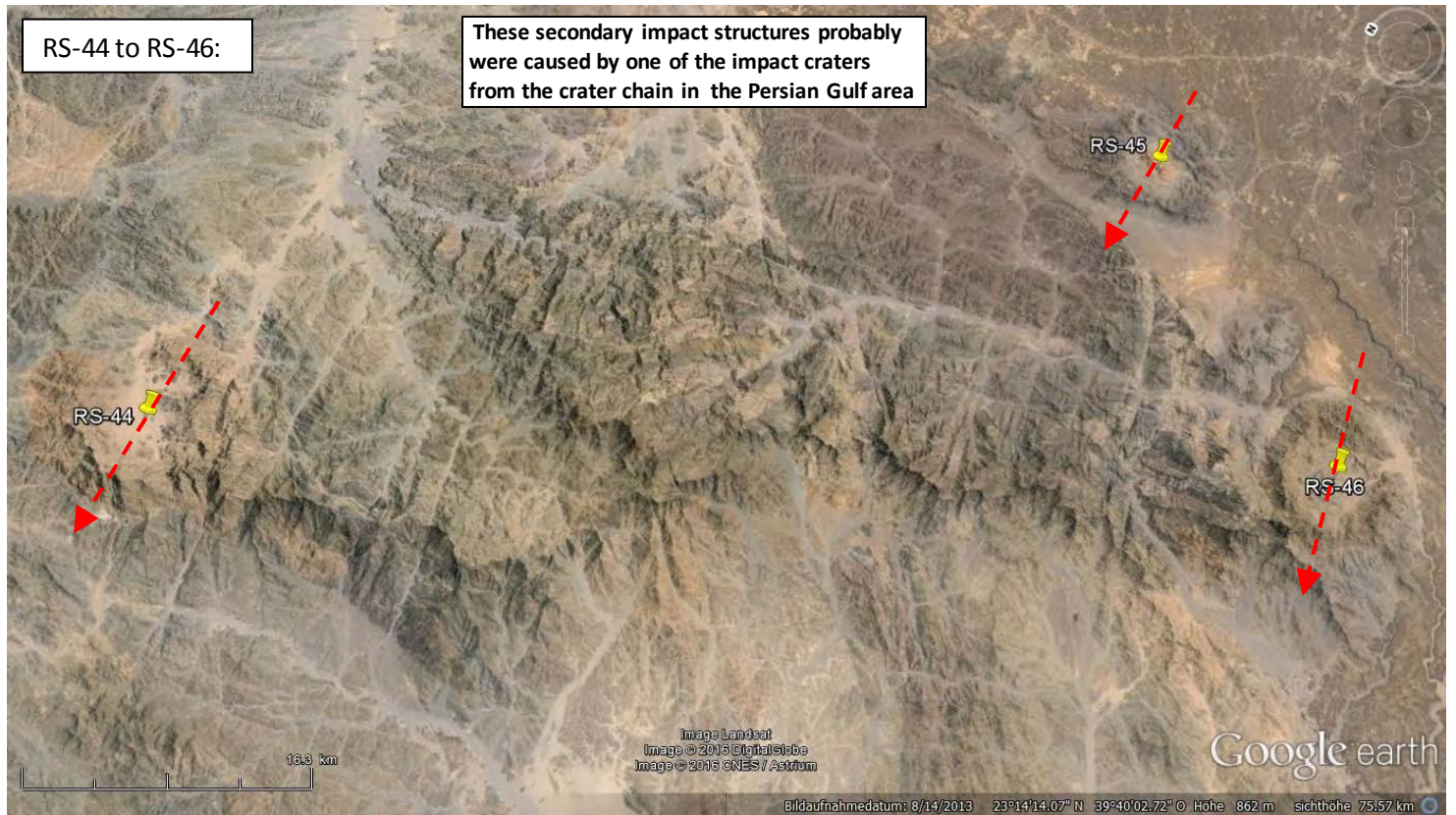


RS-41:



RS-44 to RS-46:

These secondary impact structures probably were caused by one of the impact craters from the crater chain in the Persian Gulf area



RS-46:



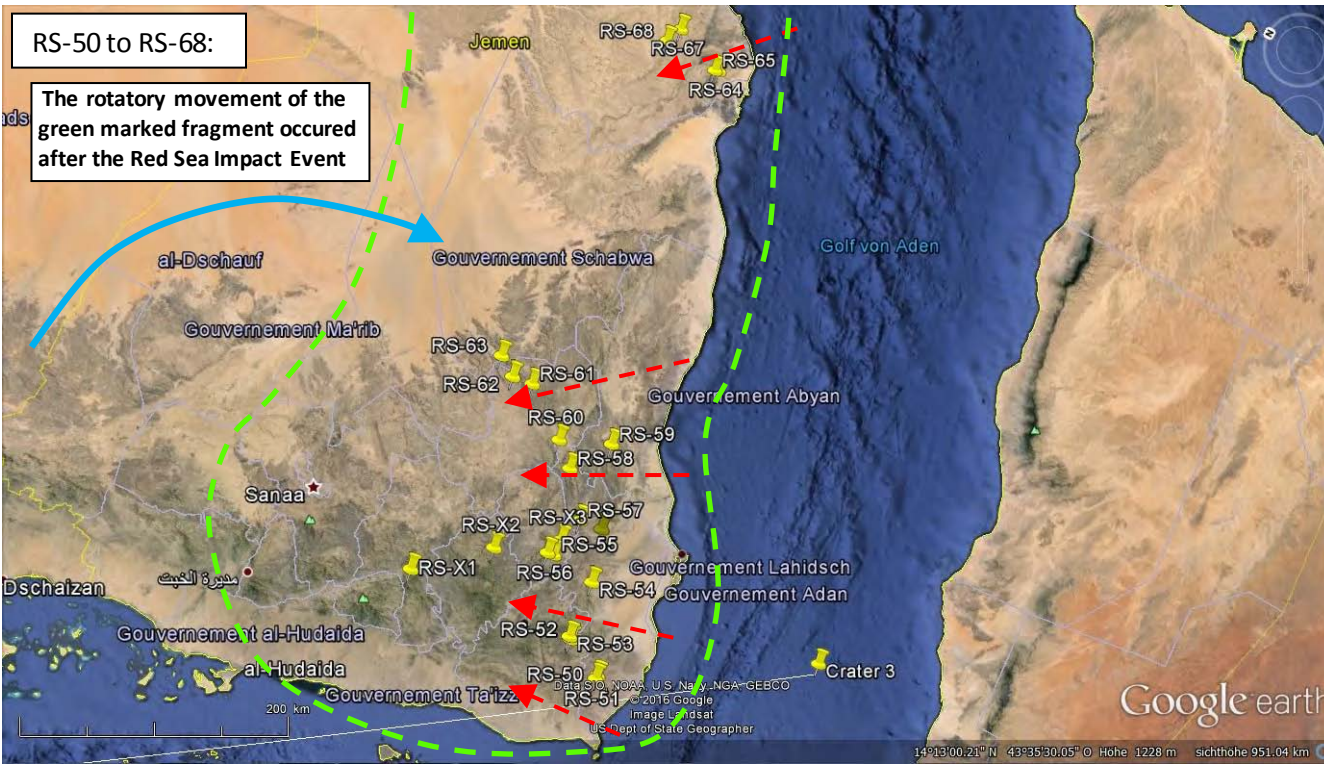
Detail 1



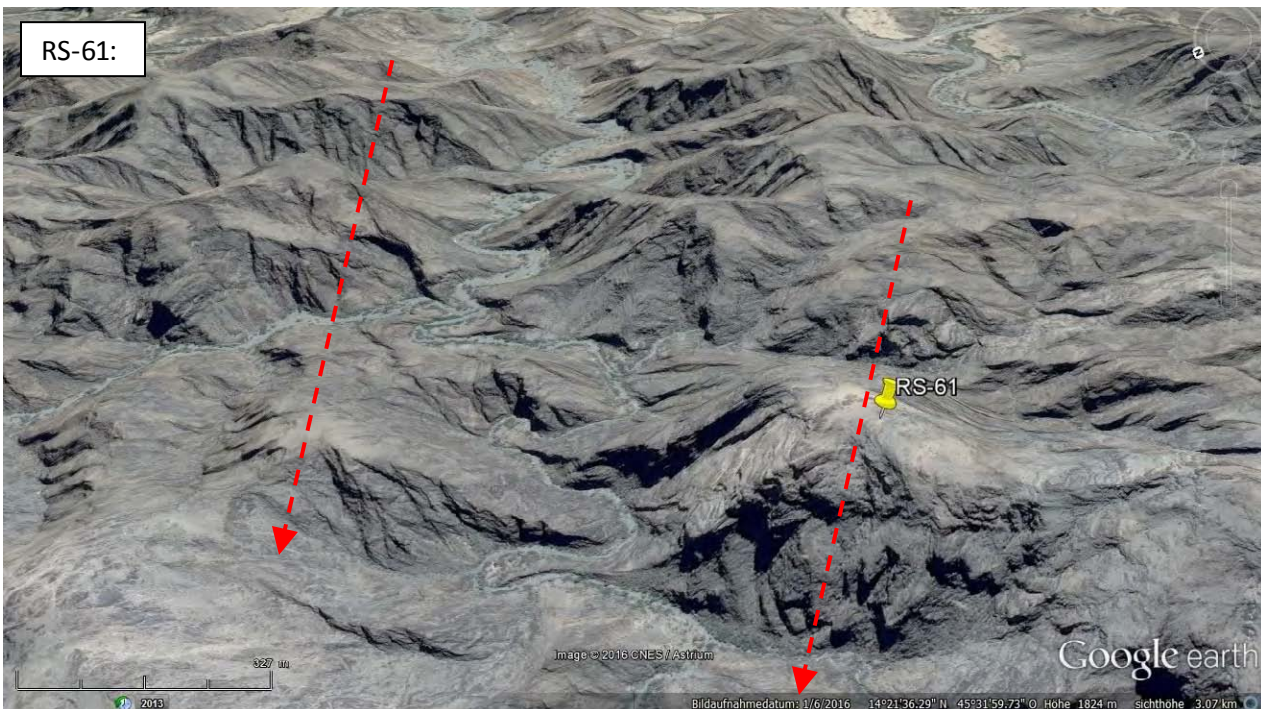
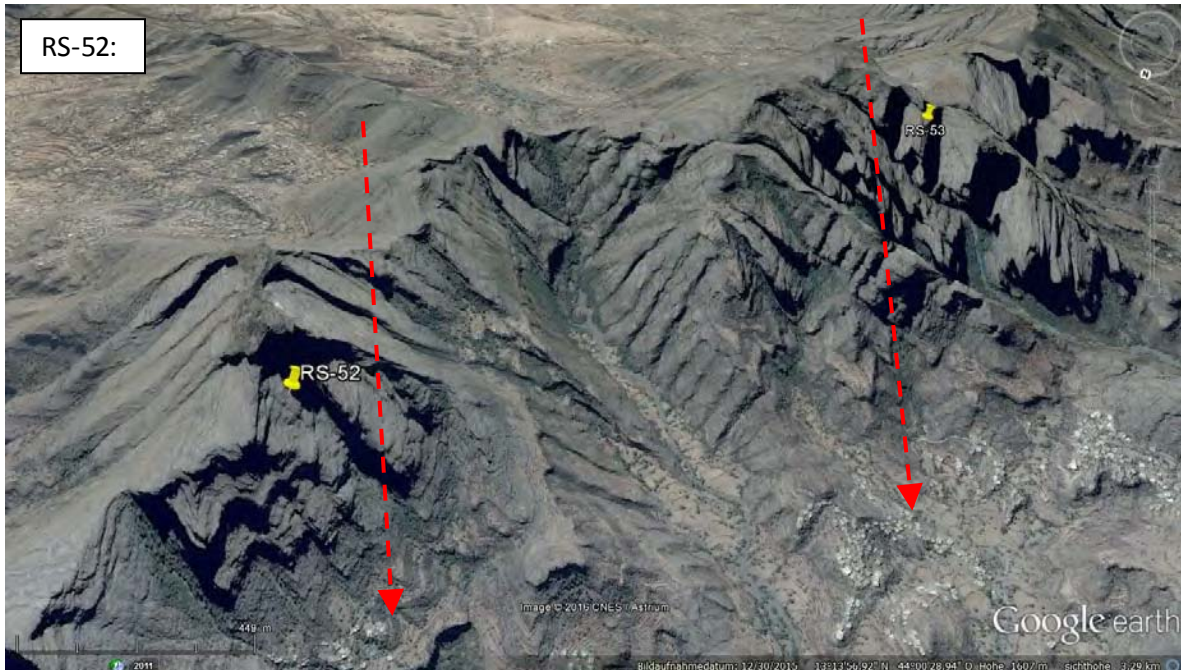
Detail 1



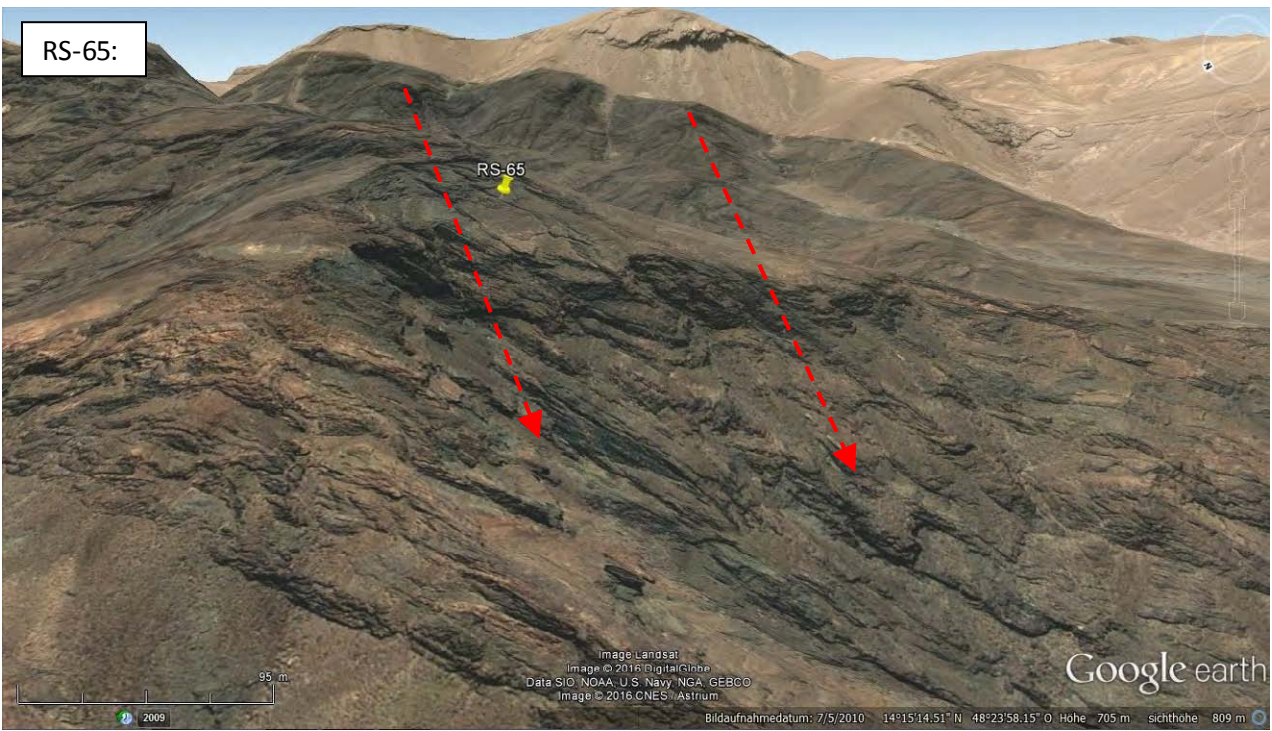
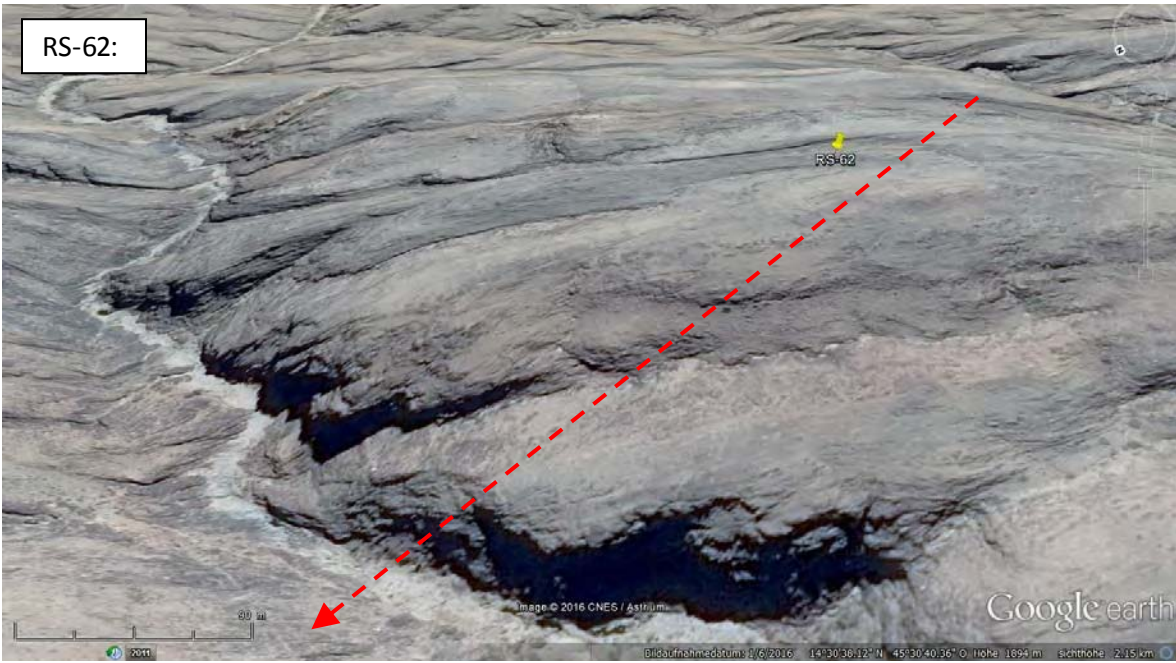




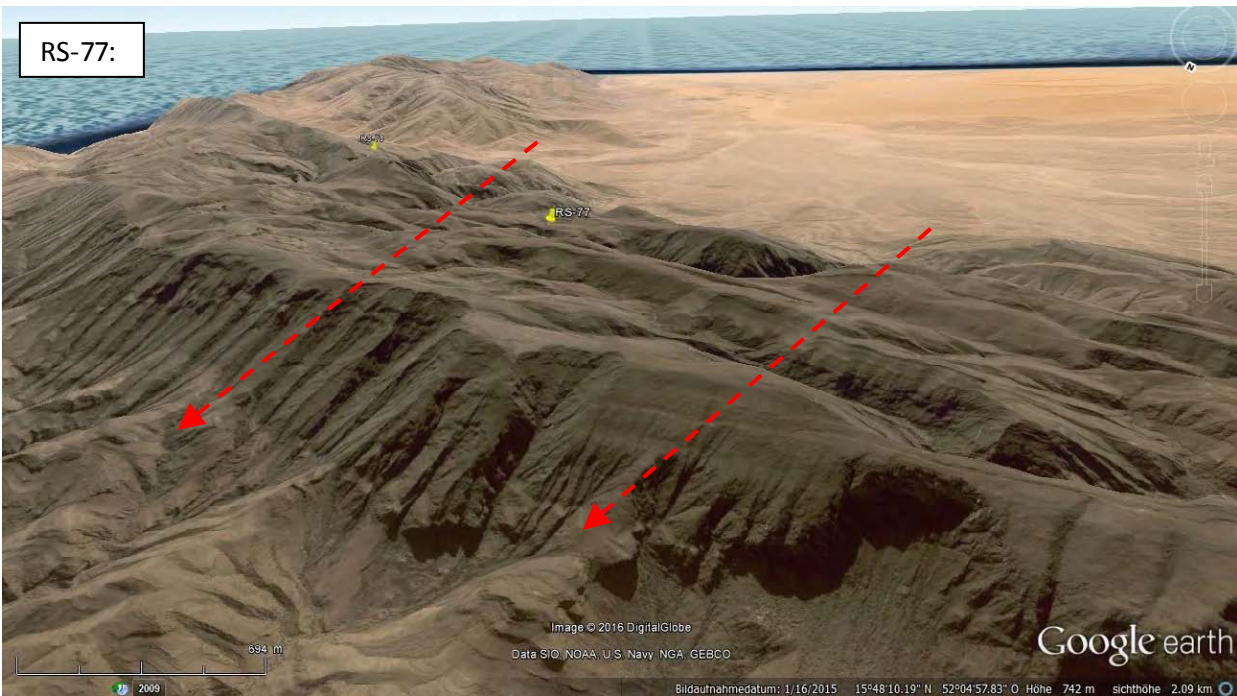
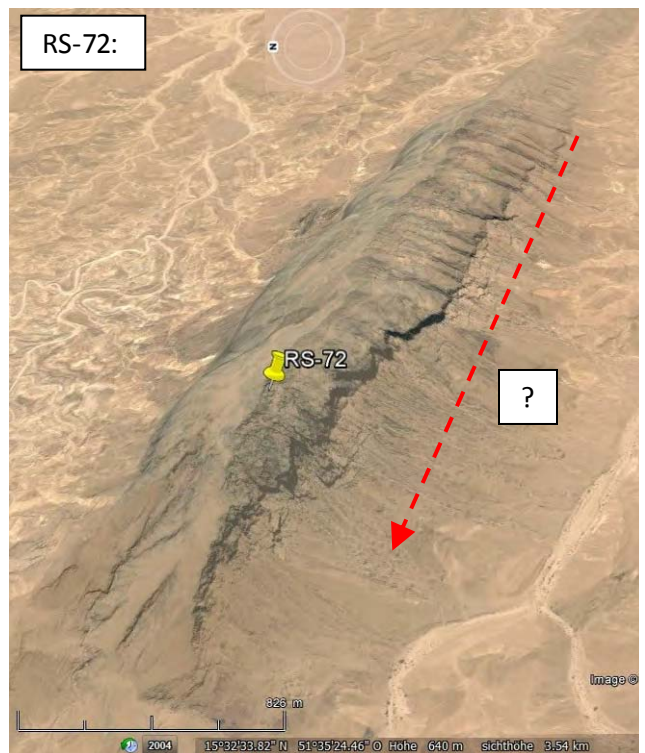
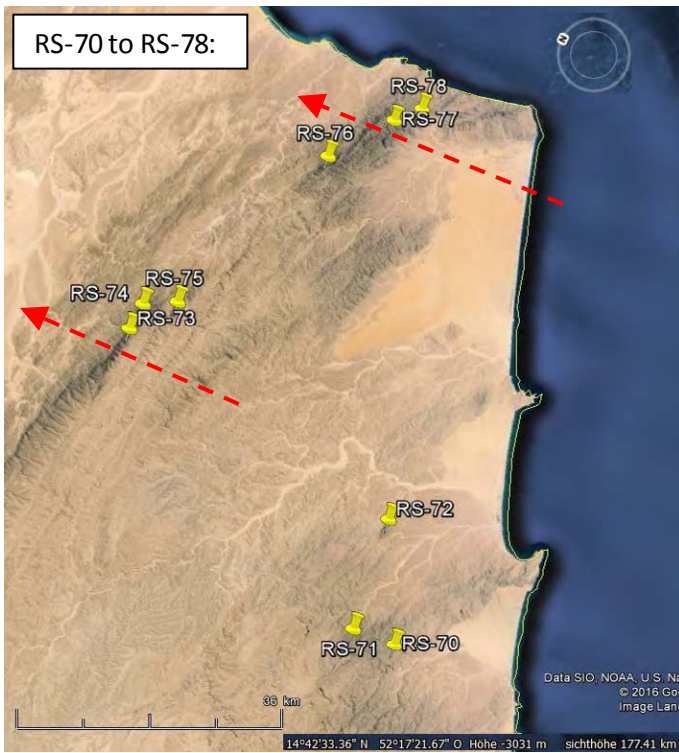
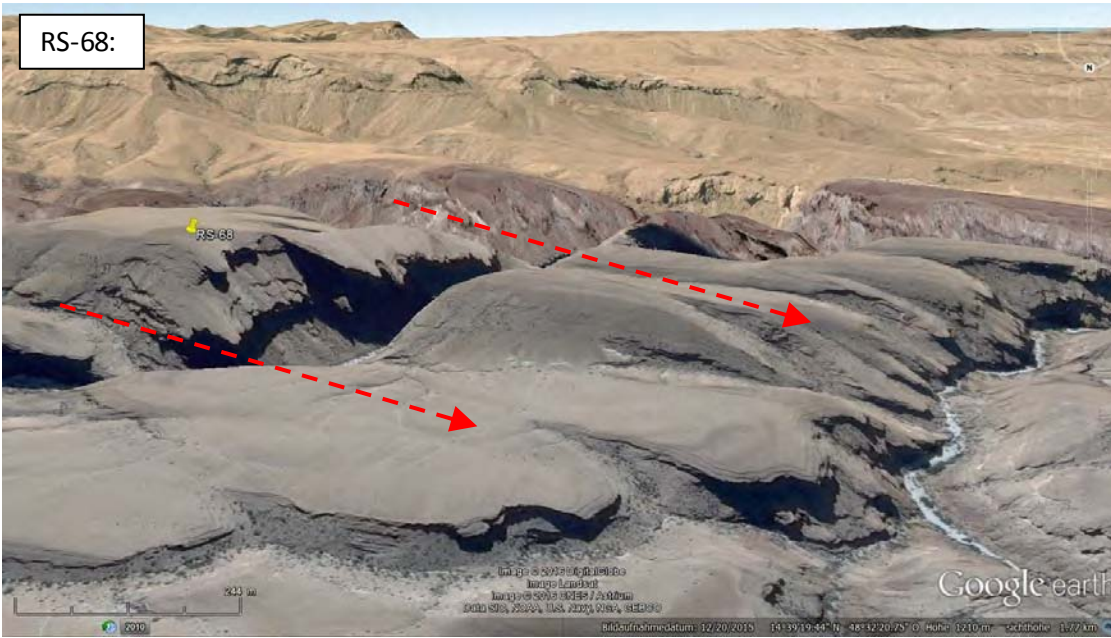










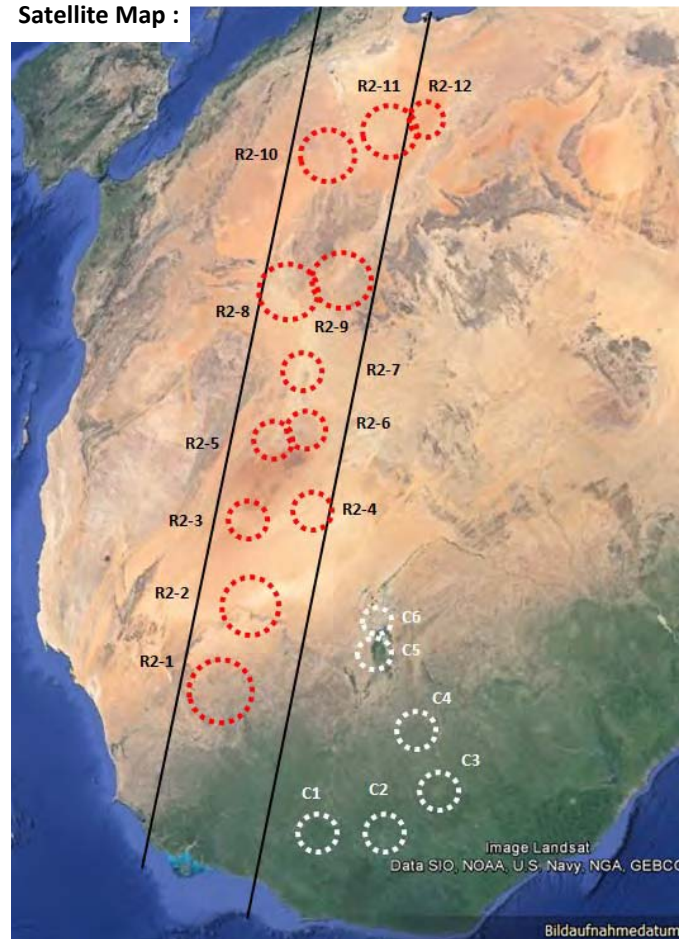
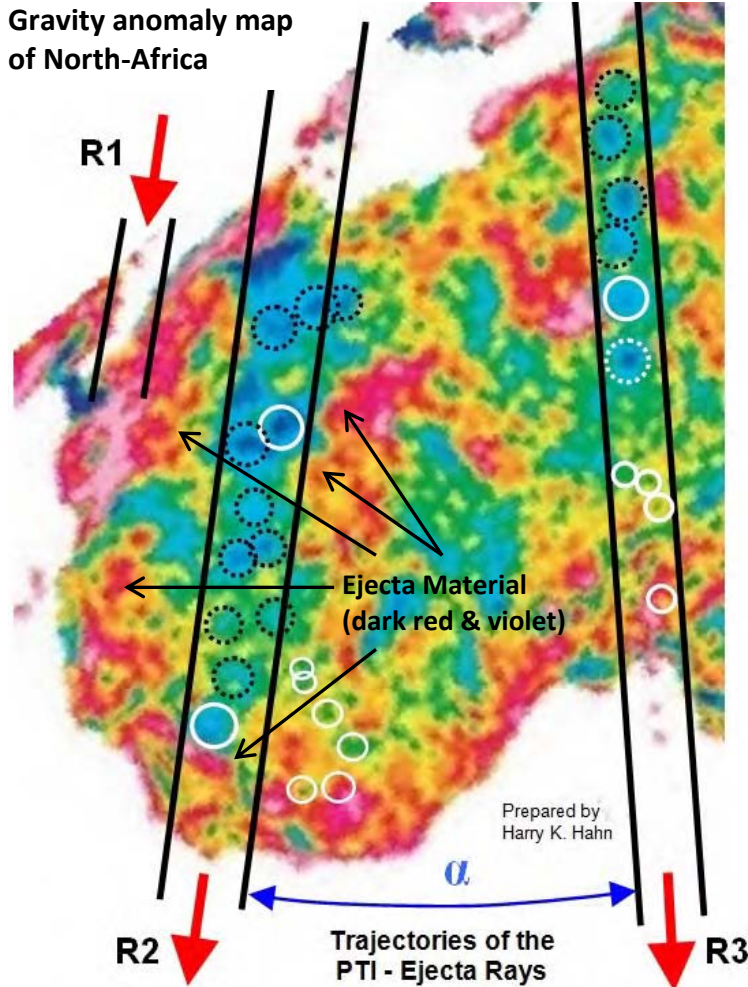




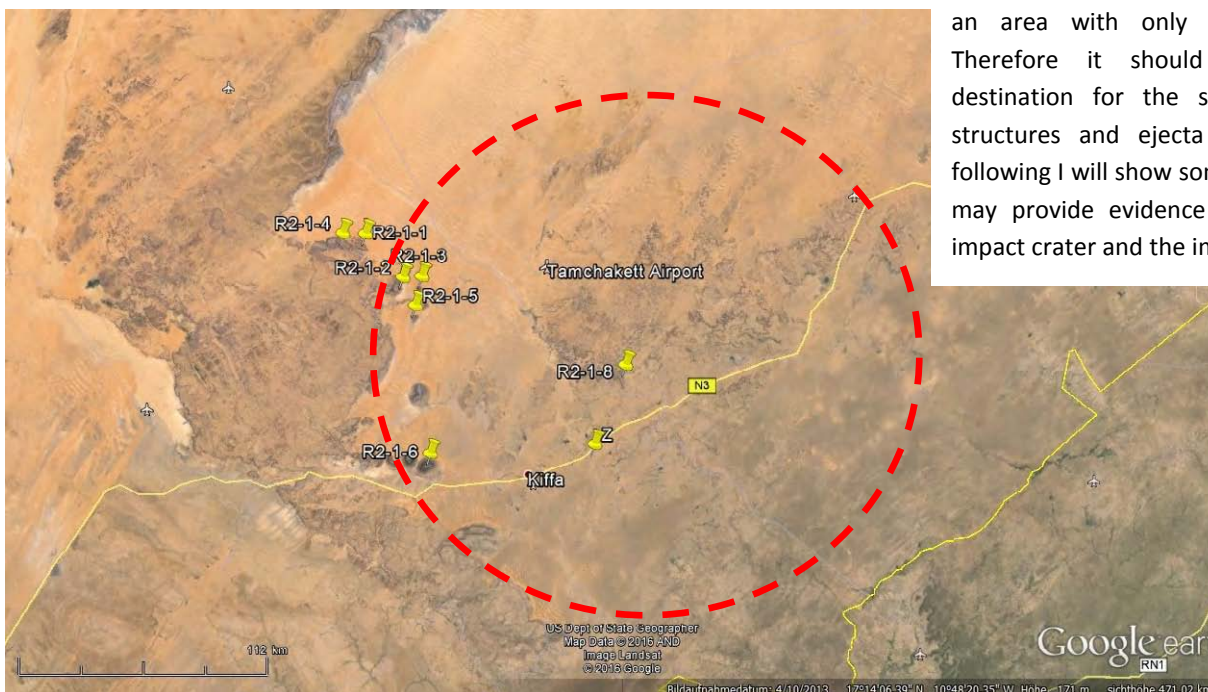
# A4 Examination of the assumed Impact Crater Chain ( Ejecta Ray ) R2 :

by Harry K. Hahn

In this document I want to show the crater areas of the assumed **Ejecta Ray R2** of the PT-**Impact Event**, which are indicated on the gravity anomaly map as negative anomalies (→ blue). I show the approximate location of the assumed **Craters R2-1 to R2-12** on the satellite map, and some selected areas which seem to show impact structures which were caused by these impact craters. Because the assumed Ejecta Ray (Crater Chain) area R2 is mostly covered (>80%) by a thick sediment layer and/or volcanic (magmatic) material (→ a result of this large scale impact event ), there are only few locations where impact structures & ejecta material may be accessible.



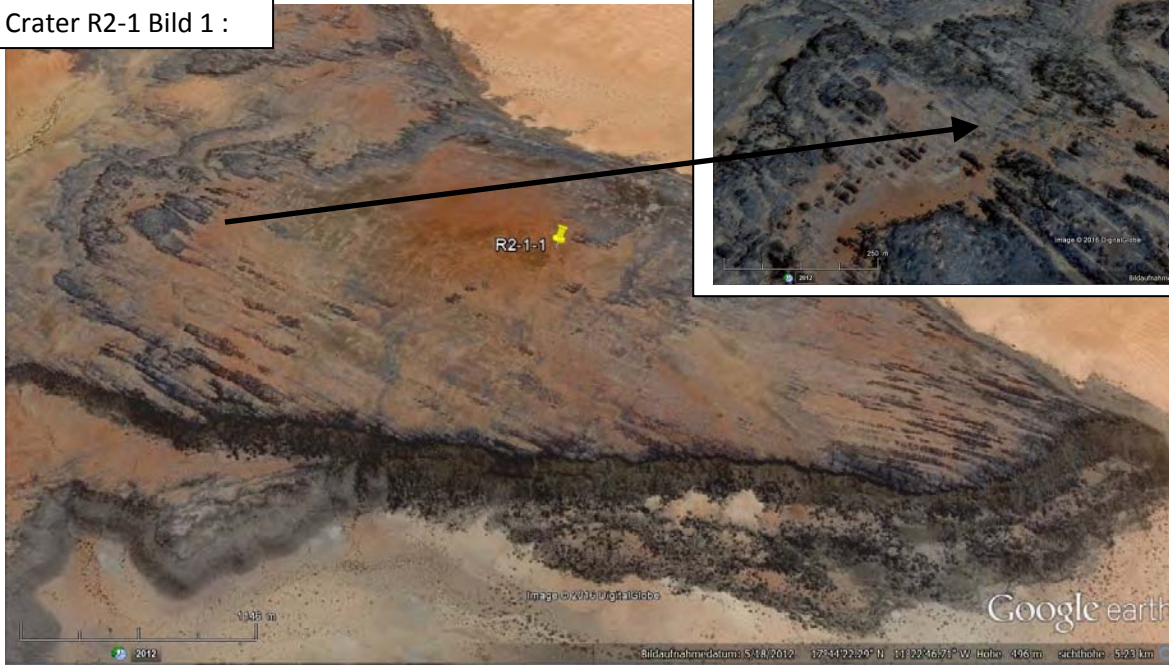
## Crater Area R2-1 : ( approx. $\varnothing \sim 240$ km )



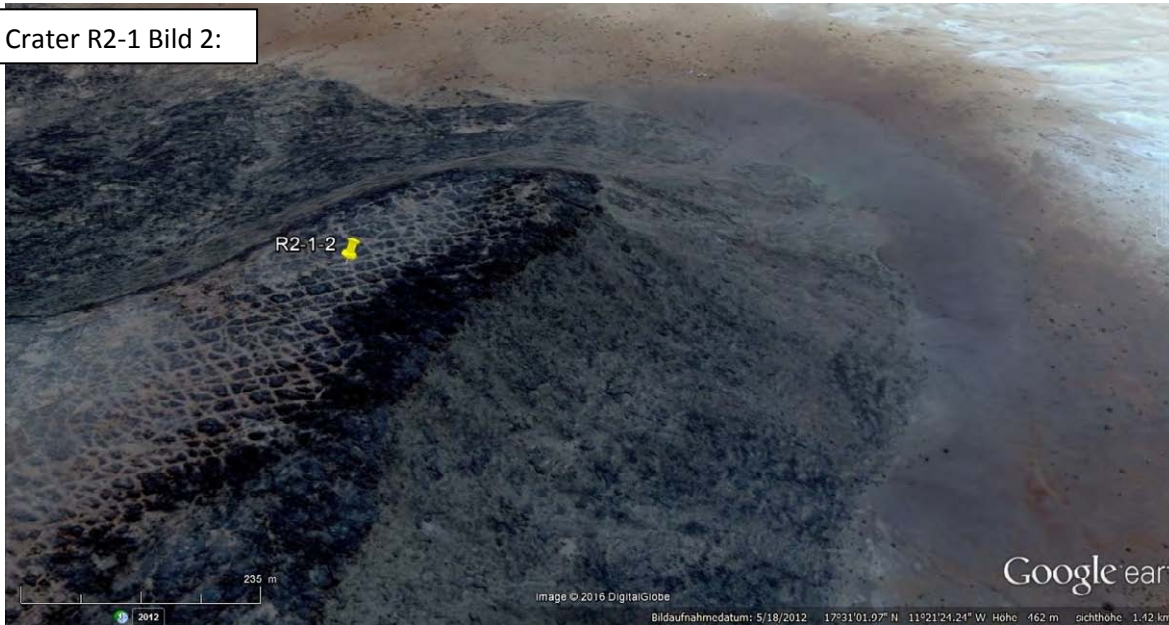
The assumed Crater area R2-1 is located in an area with only less sand cover. Therefore it should be a favorite destination for the search for impact structures and ejecta material. In the following I will show some locations which may provide evidence for the assumed impact crater and the impact hypothesis :



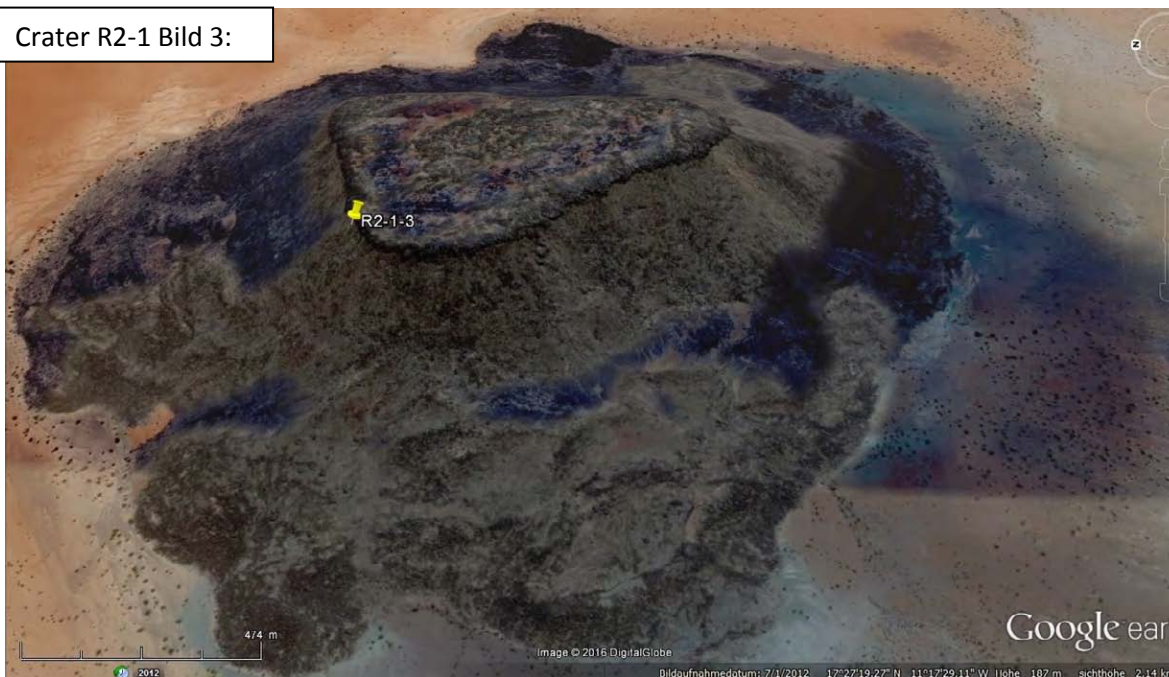
Crater R2-1 Bild 1 :



Crater R2-1 Bild 2:

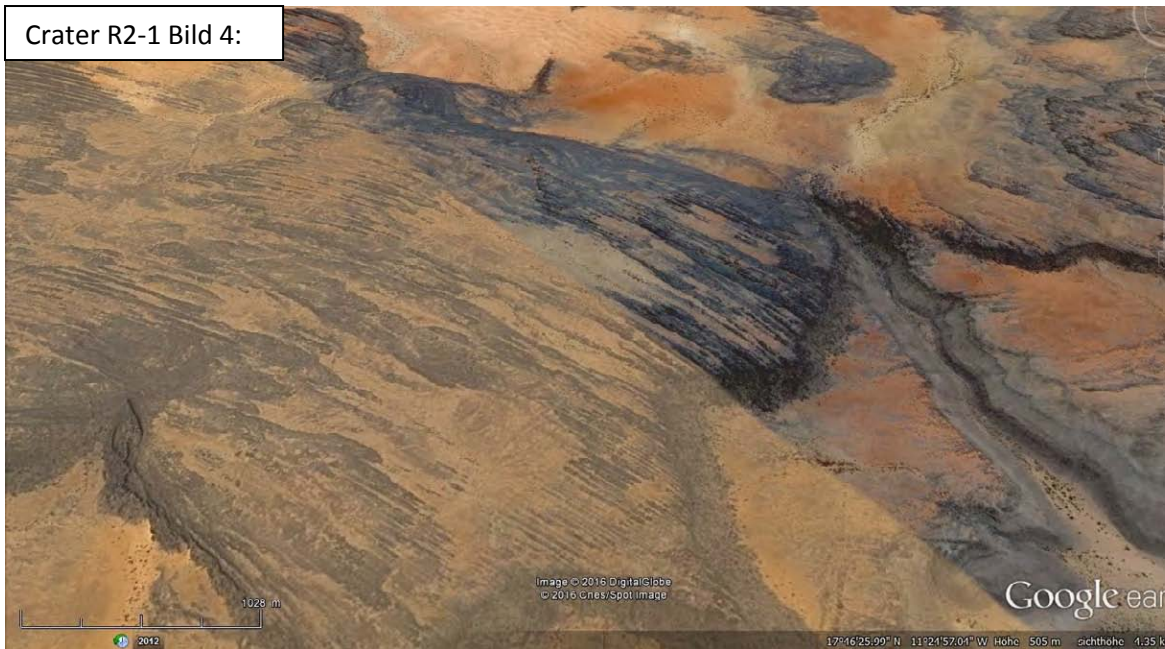


Crater R2-1 Bild 3:





Crater R2-1 Bild 4:



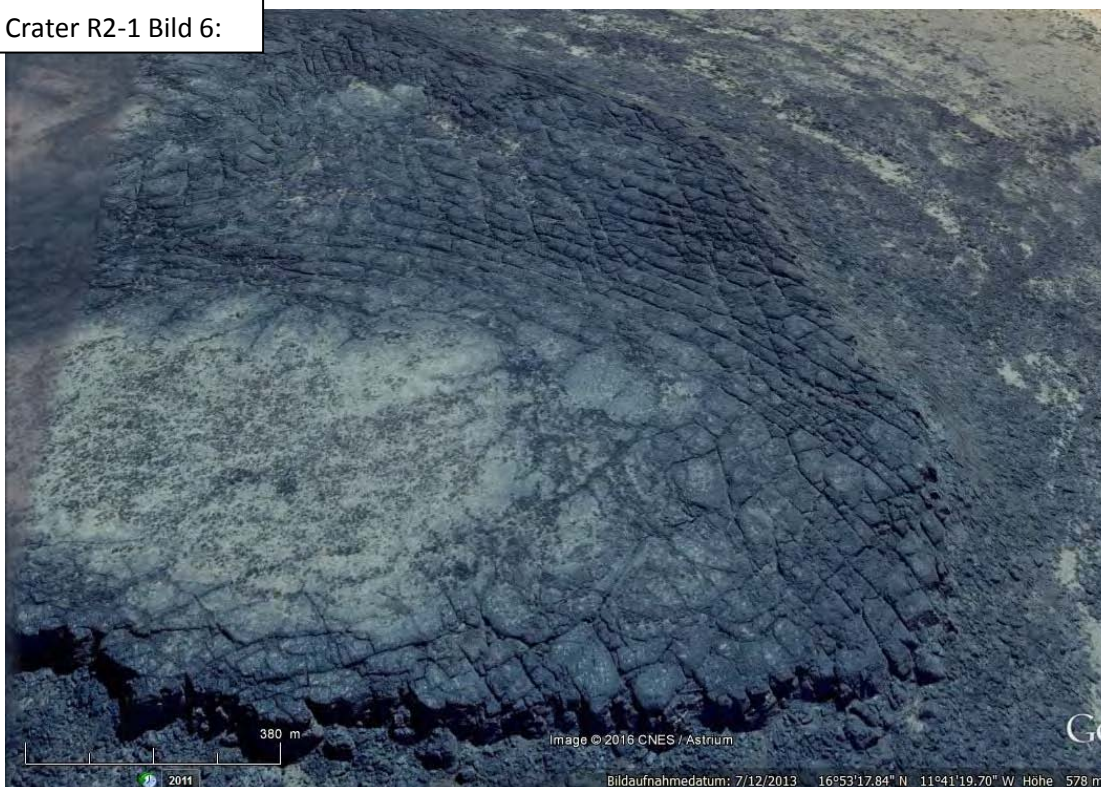
Crater R2-1 Bild 5:



Crater R2-1 Bild 8:

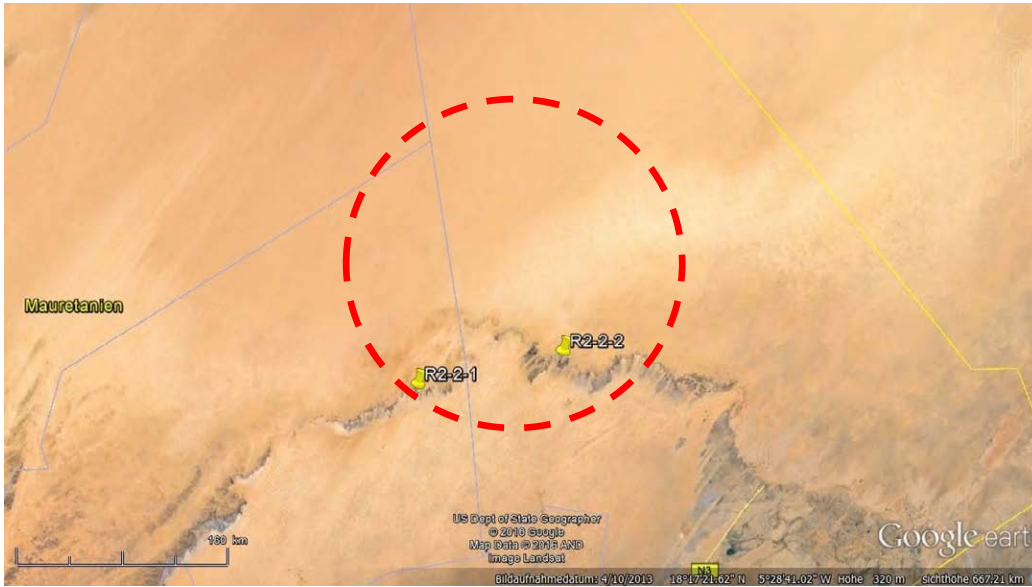


Crater R2-1 Bild 6:

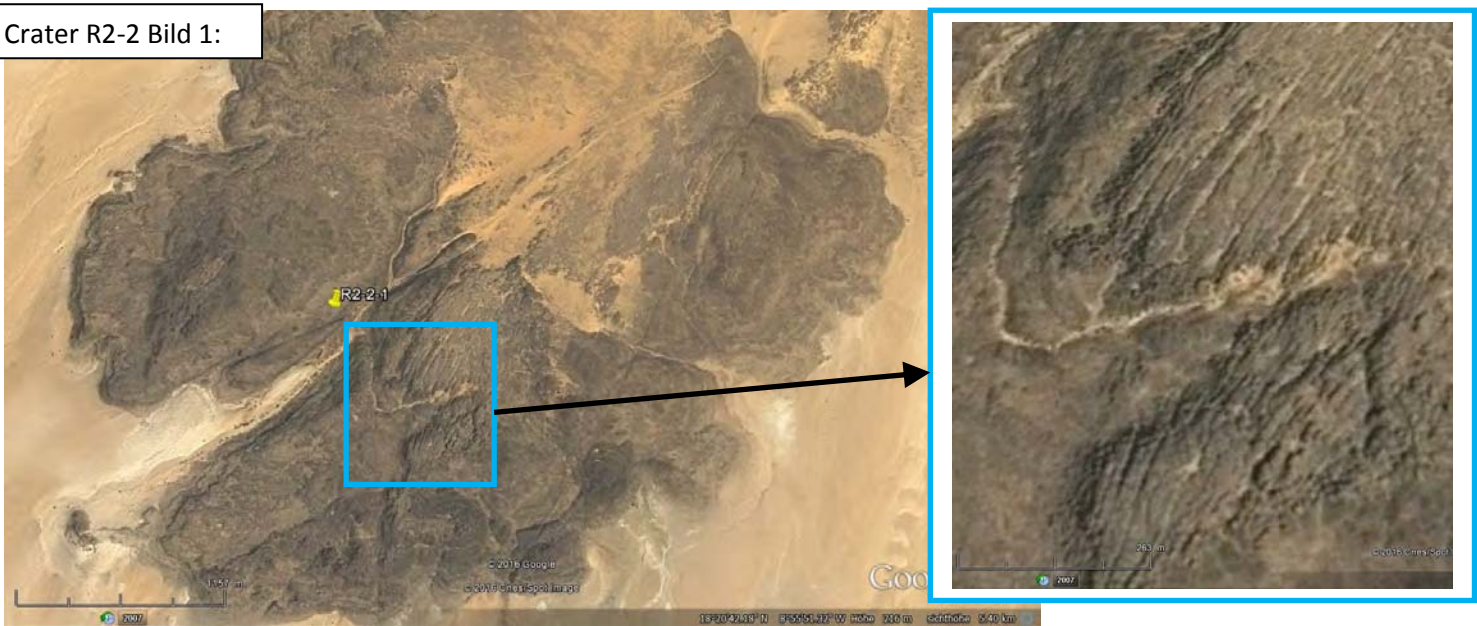




Crater Area R2-2 : ( approx.  $\varnothing \sim 220$  km )



Crater R2-2 Bild 1:



Crater R2-2 Bild 2:





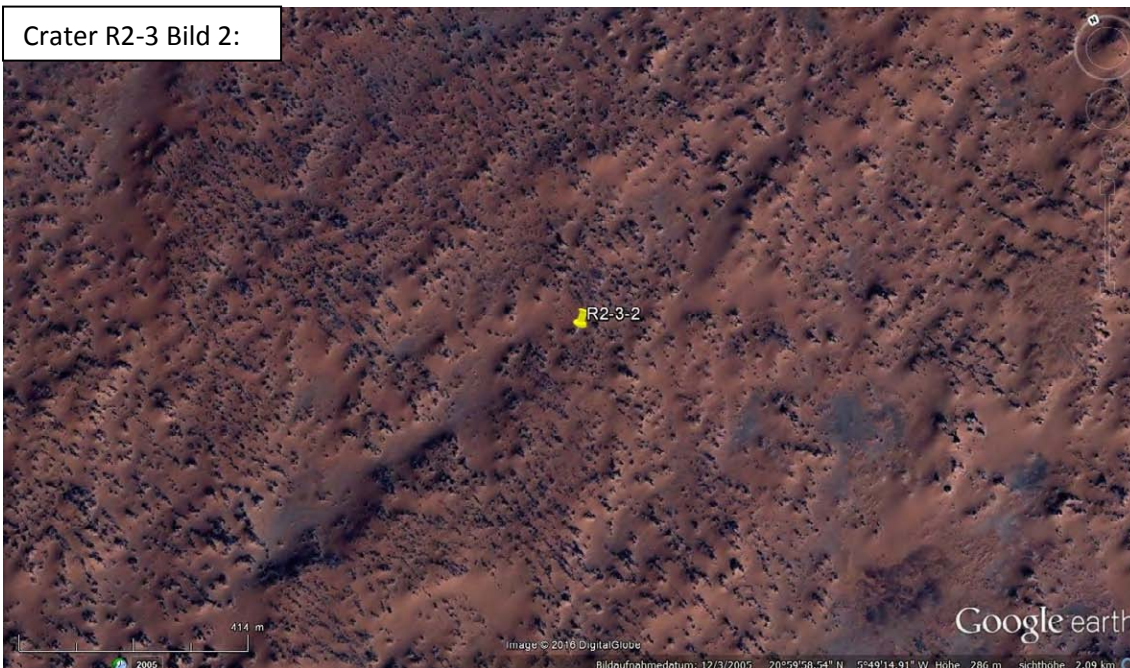
Crater Area R2-3 : ( approx.  $\emptyset \sim 160\text{-}180 \text{ km}$  )



Crater R2-3 Bild 1:

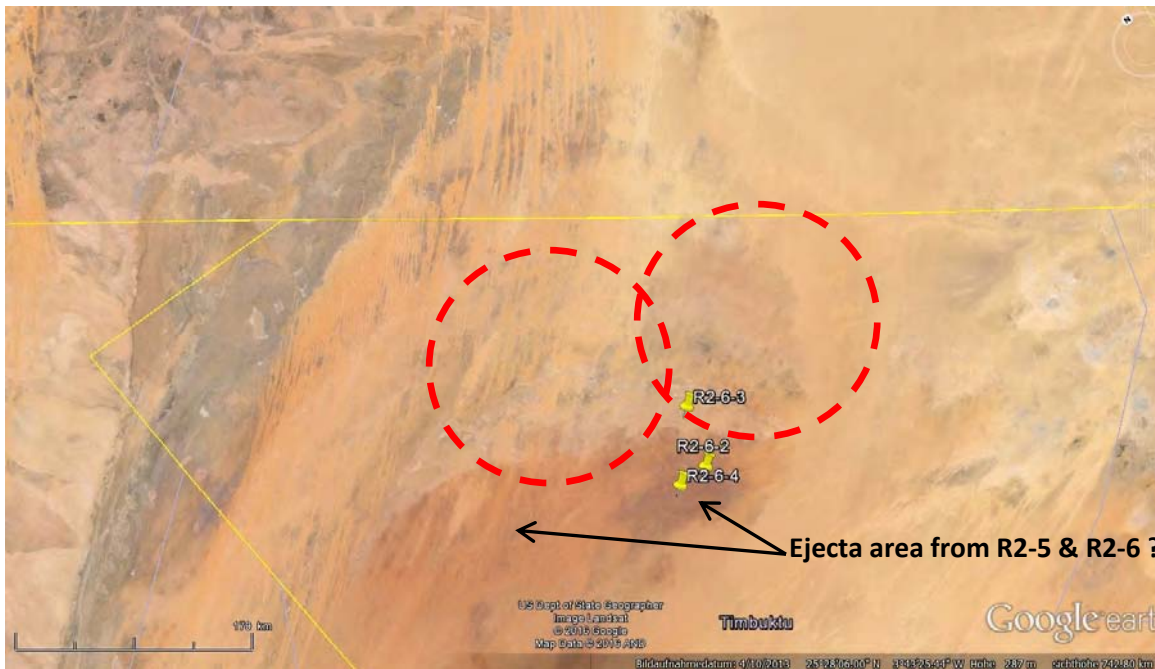


Crater R2-3 Bild 2:





Crater Area R2-5 & R2-6 : ( approx.  $\emptyset \sim 180 \text{ km}$  )



Crater R2-6 Bild 2:



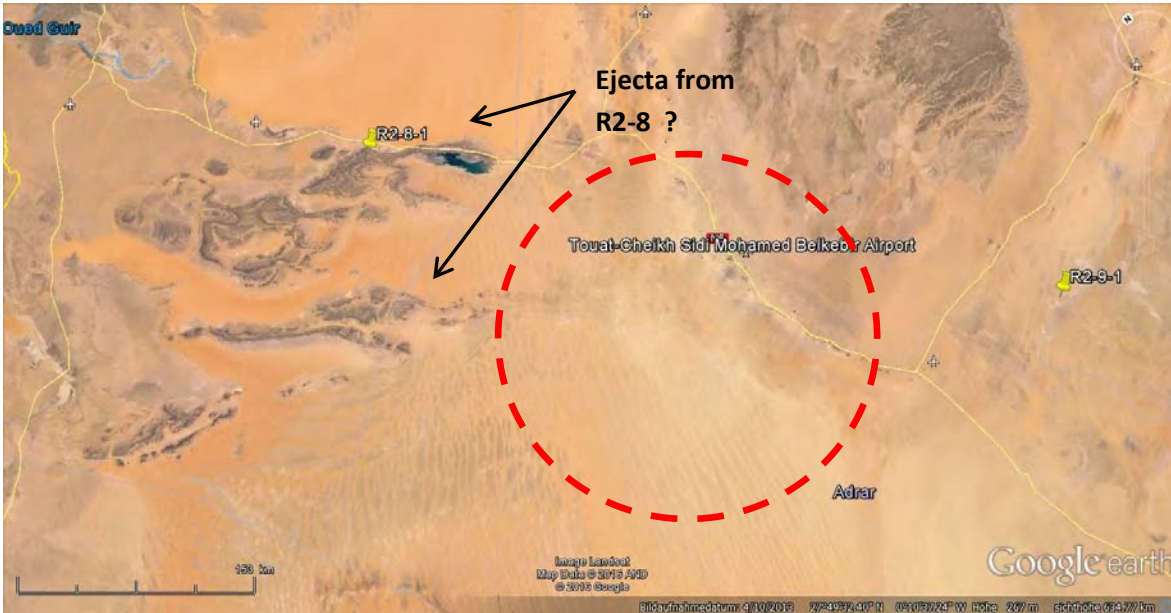
The dark material may be ejecta material from the assumed craters R2-5 or R2-6. The distinct dark-red sand dunes may be formed out of high density ( iron-bearing ejecta ? ) material.

Crater R2-6 Bild 3:





Crater Area R2-8 : ( approx.  $\varnothing \sim 240\text{-}250 \text{ km}$  )



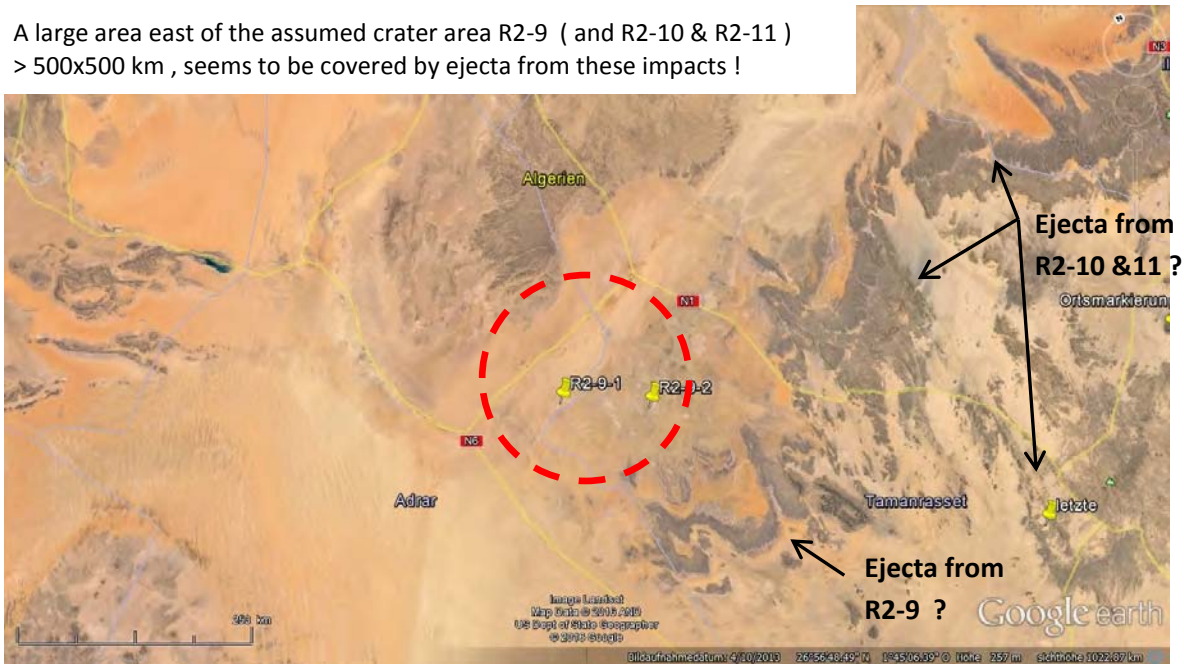
Crater R2-8 Bild 1:





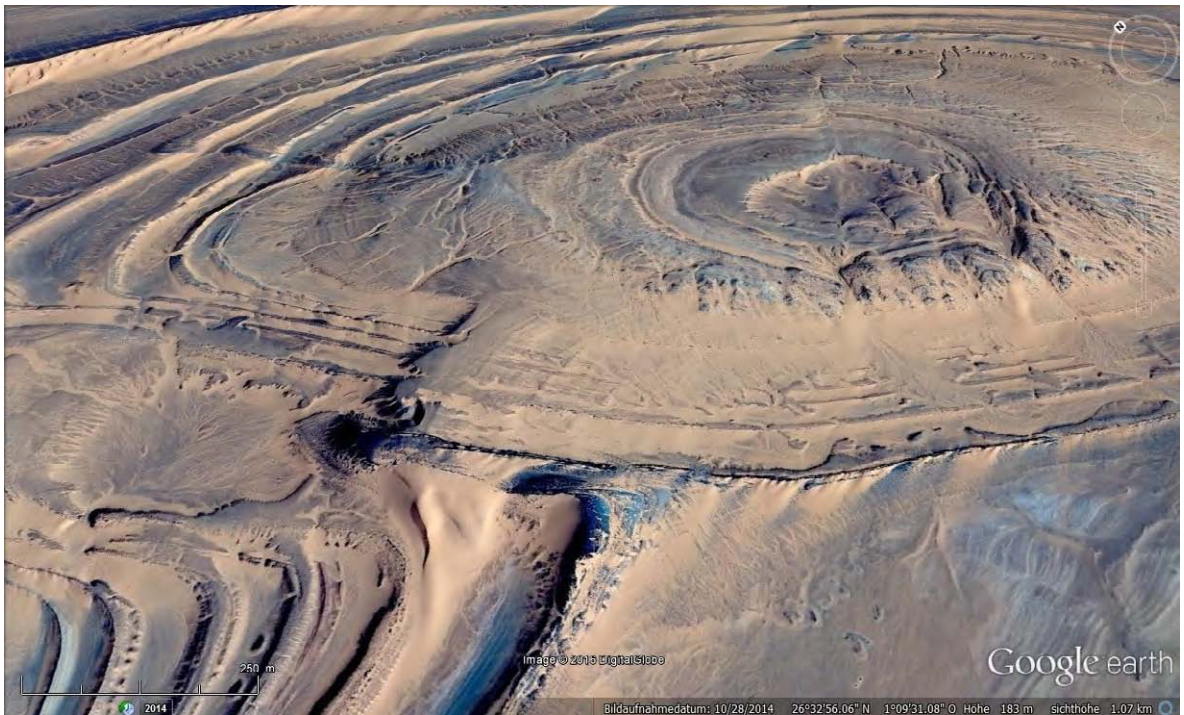
## Crater Area R2-9: ( approx. $\varnothing \sim 240\text{-}250 \text{ km}$ )

A large area east of the assumed crater area R2-9 ( and R2-10 & R2-11 )  
 > 500x500 km , seems to be covered by ejecta from these impacts !



Crater R2-9 Bild 1:

Beside the crater area R2-1 the assumed crater area R2-9 also has only less sand cover. Therefore it also should be a favorite destination for the search for impact structures and ejecta material. Even if the accessible rock formations seem to be made of volcanic (magmatic) material which probably is a direct result of the assumed big impact crater, there may also be ejecta material accessible on some locations.





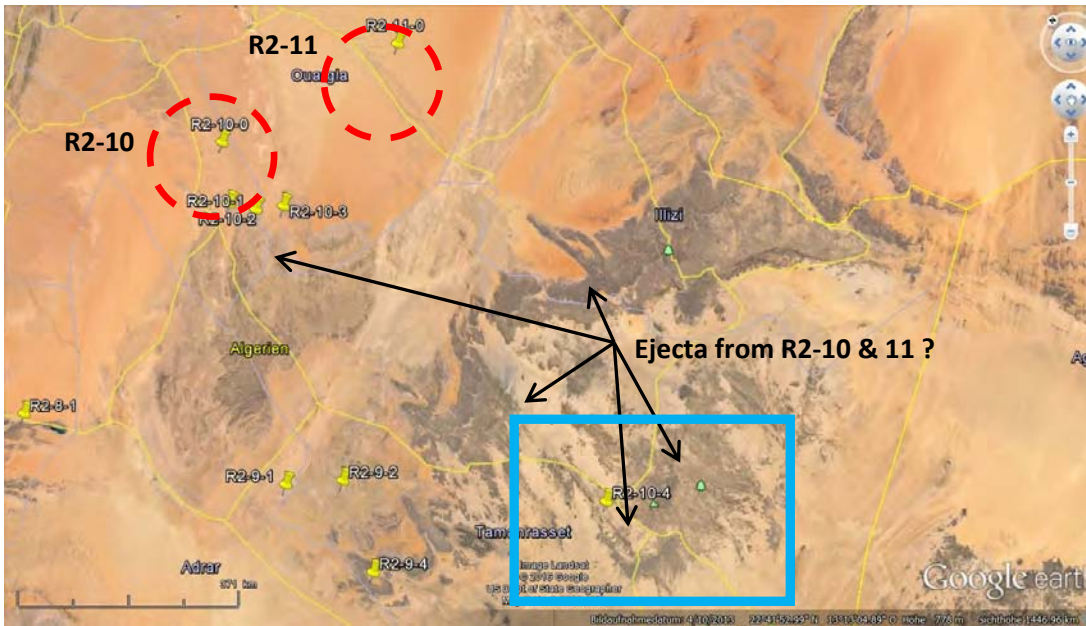


Crater R2-9 Bild 2:





Crater Area R2-10 & R2-11 : ( approx.  $\varnothing \sim 220-240$  km )

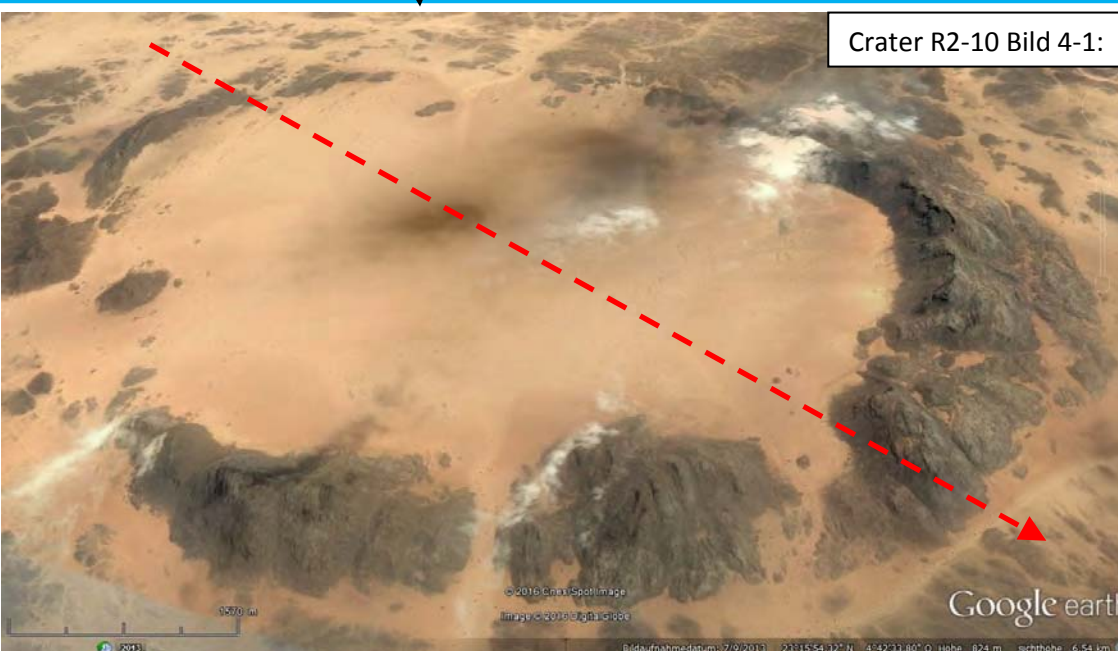


Crater R2-10 Bild 4:

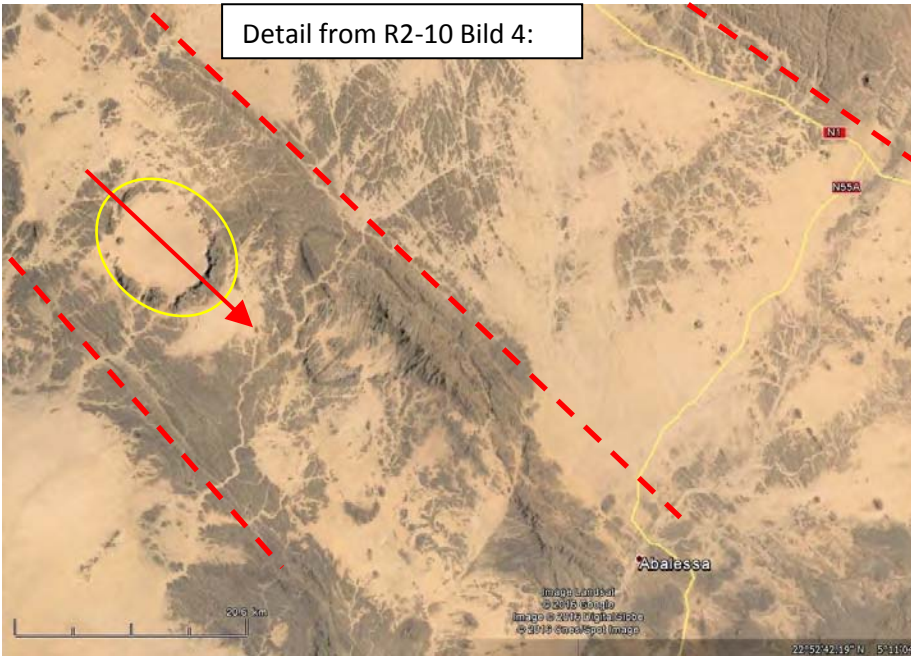
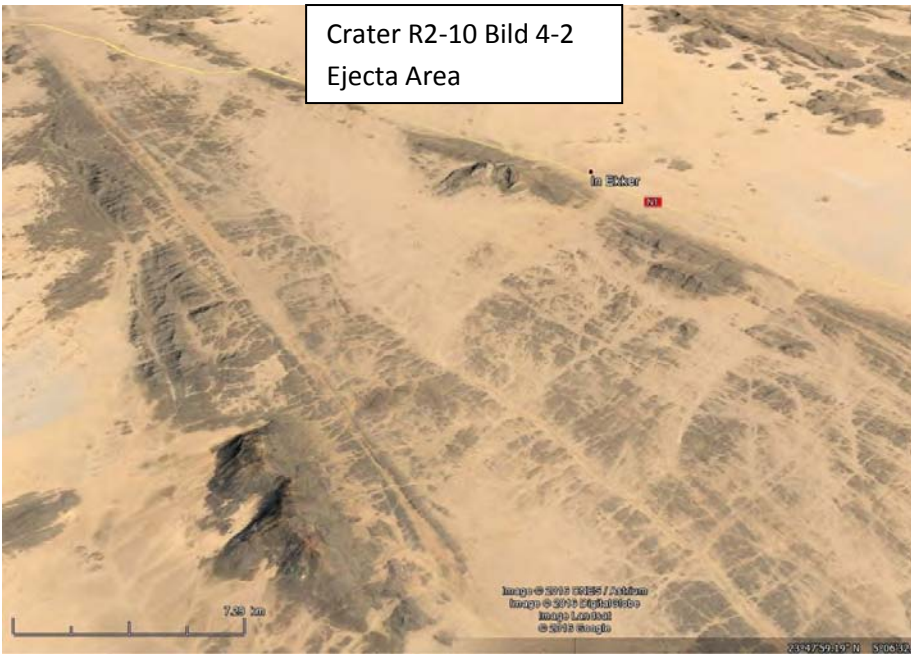
There is strong indication that the structures shown on Bild 4 to Bild 4-2 (Fig. 4 to 4-2) are ejecta structures from a large impact crater  $>\varnothing 50$  km !



Crater R2-10 Bild 4-1:







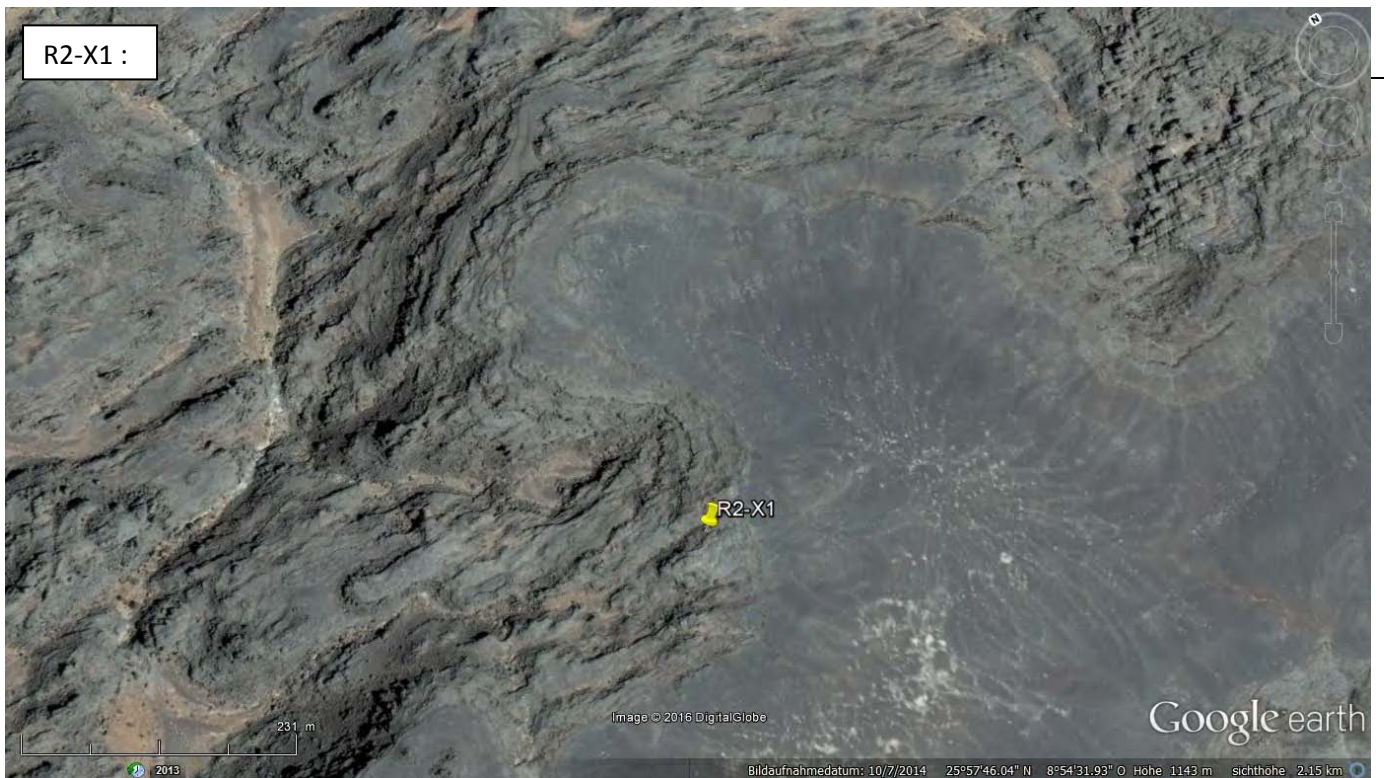
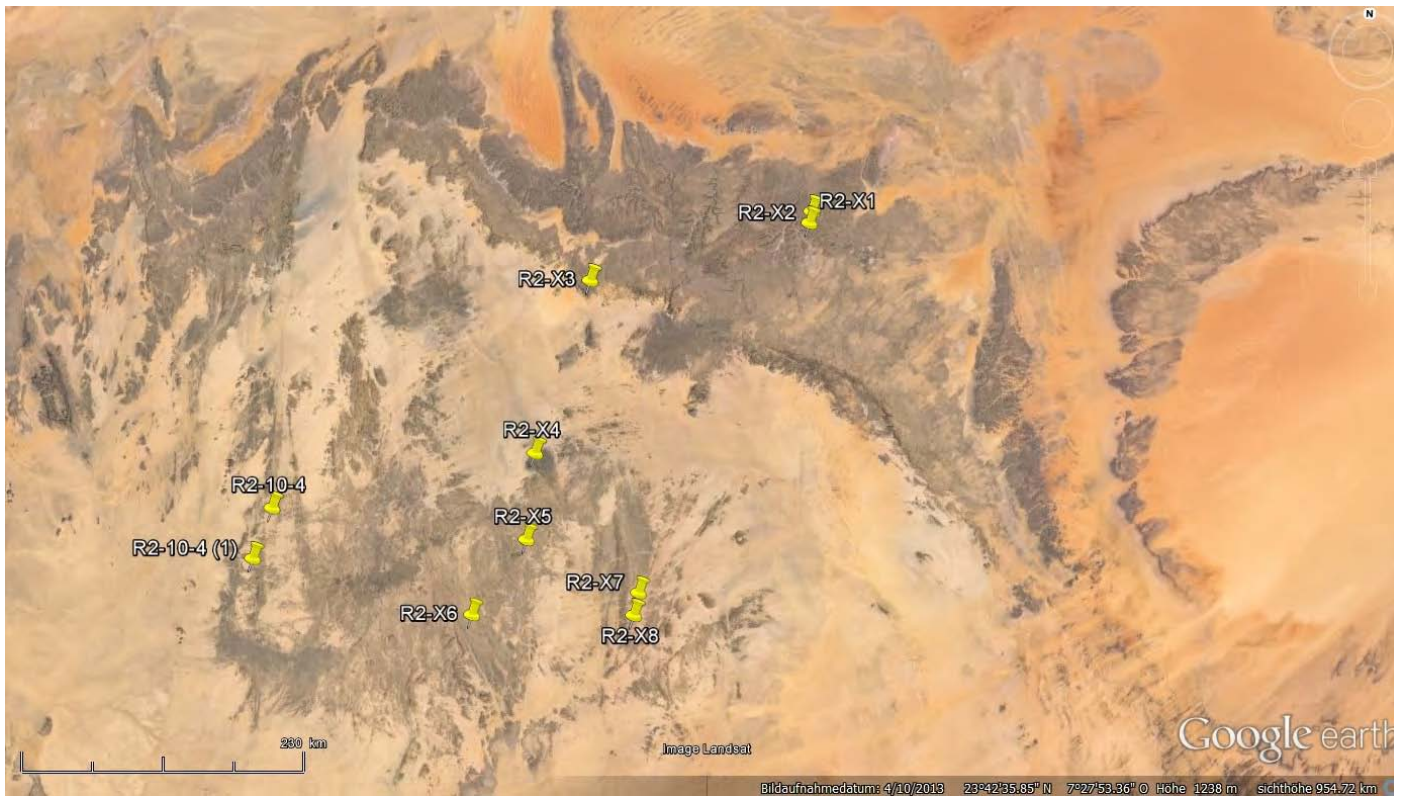
52



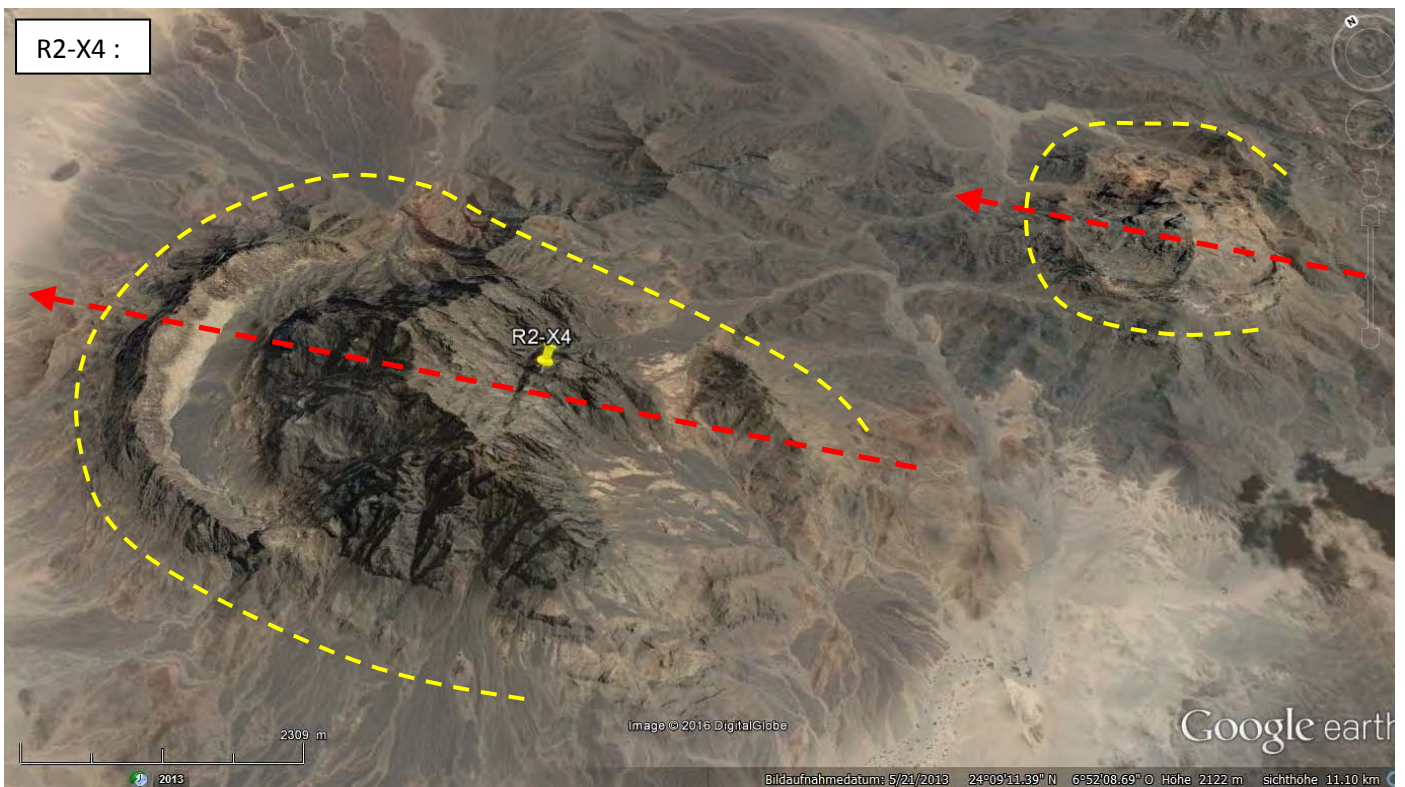
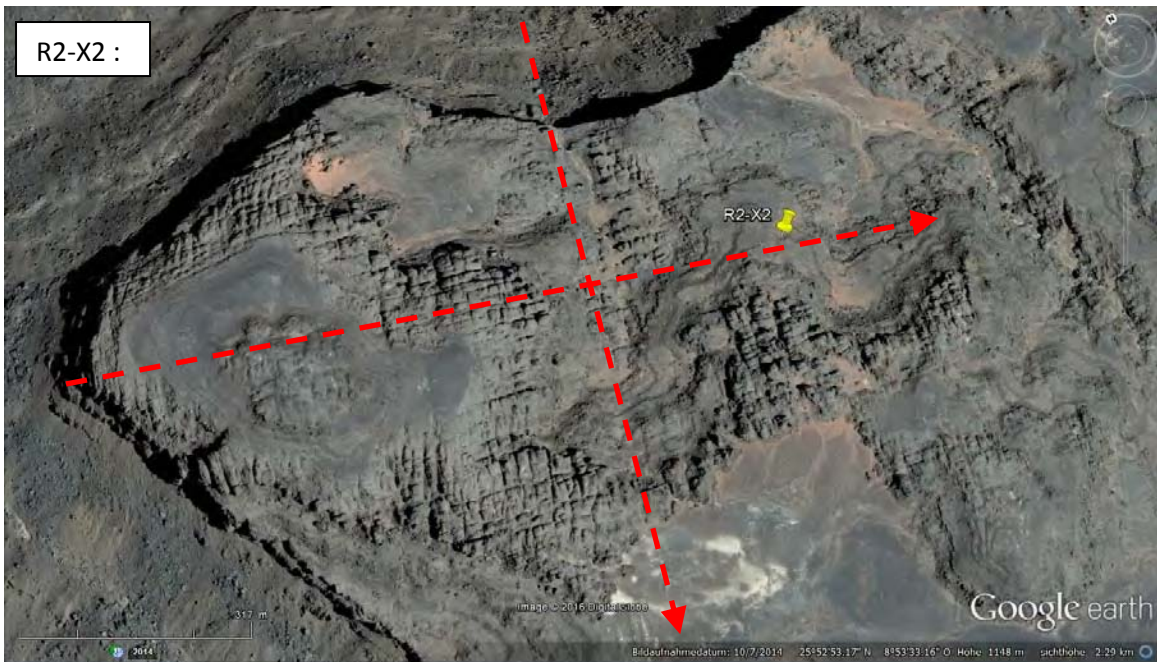


## Further secondary impact structures from Ejecta Ray R2 :

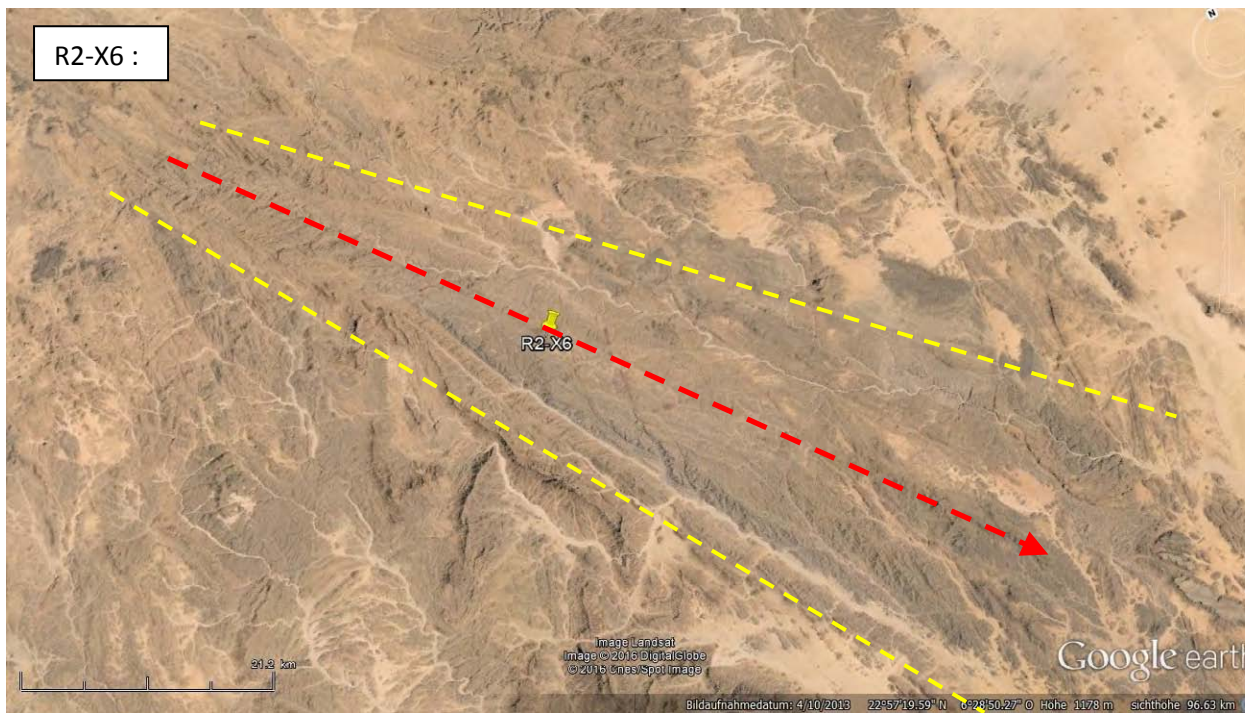
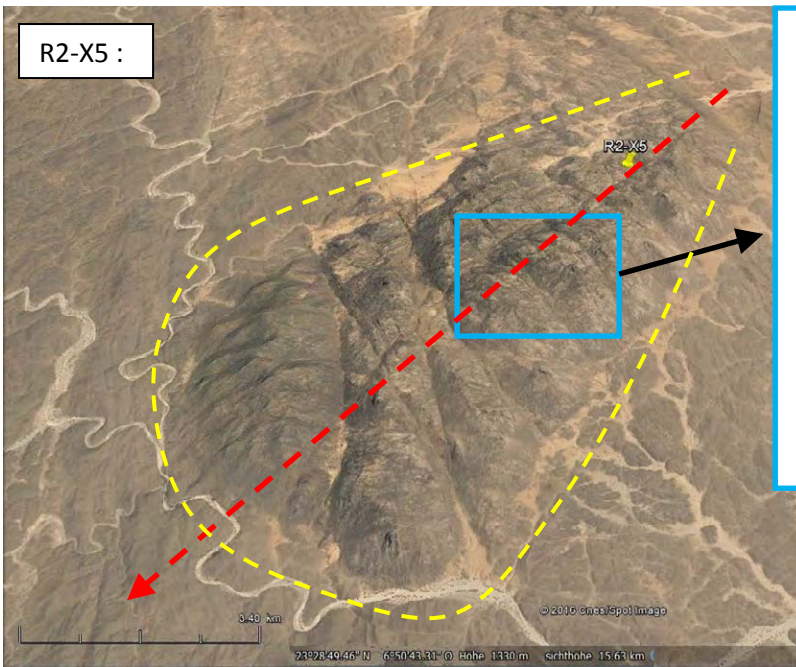
These impact structures in the SE are caused by one of the Impact Craters of Ejecta Ray R2



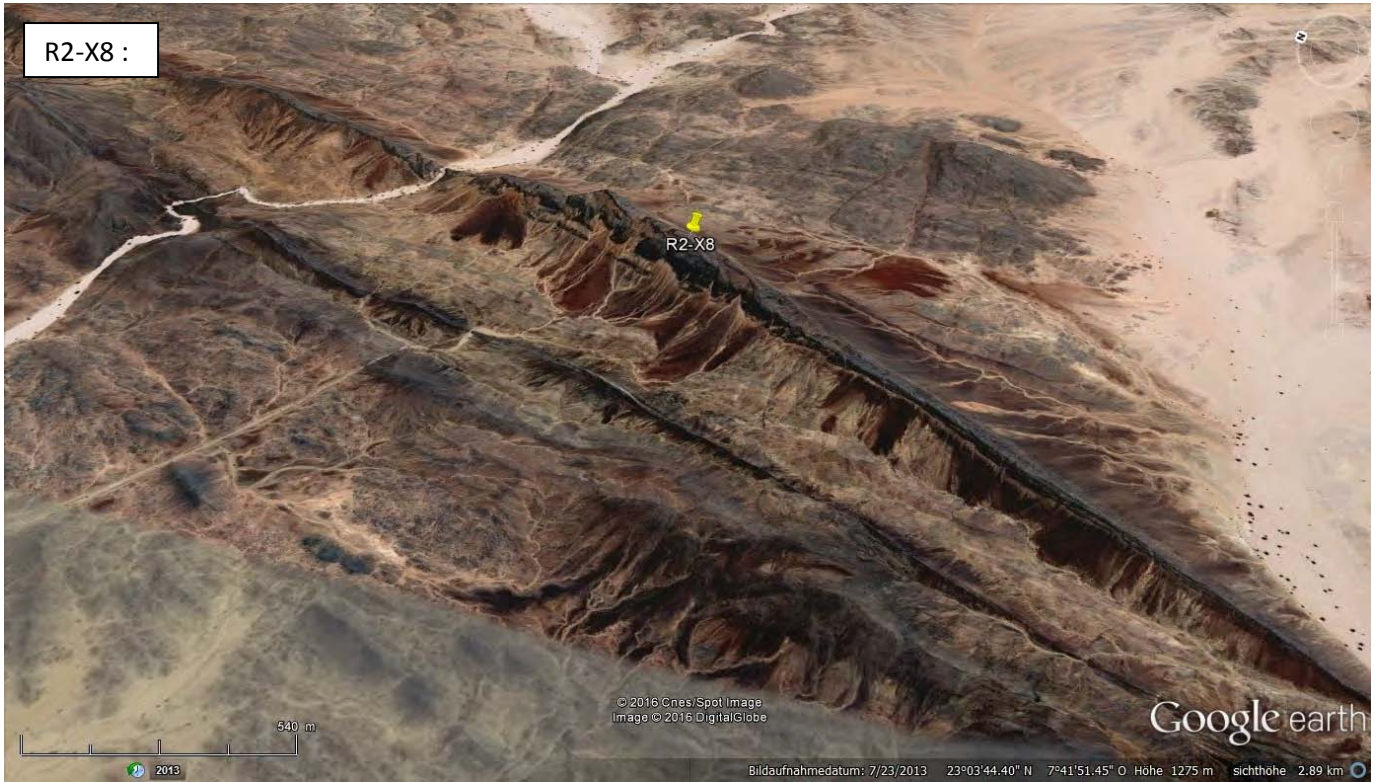










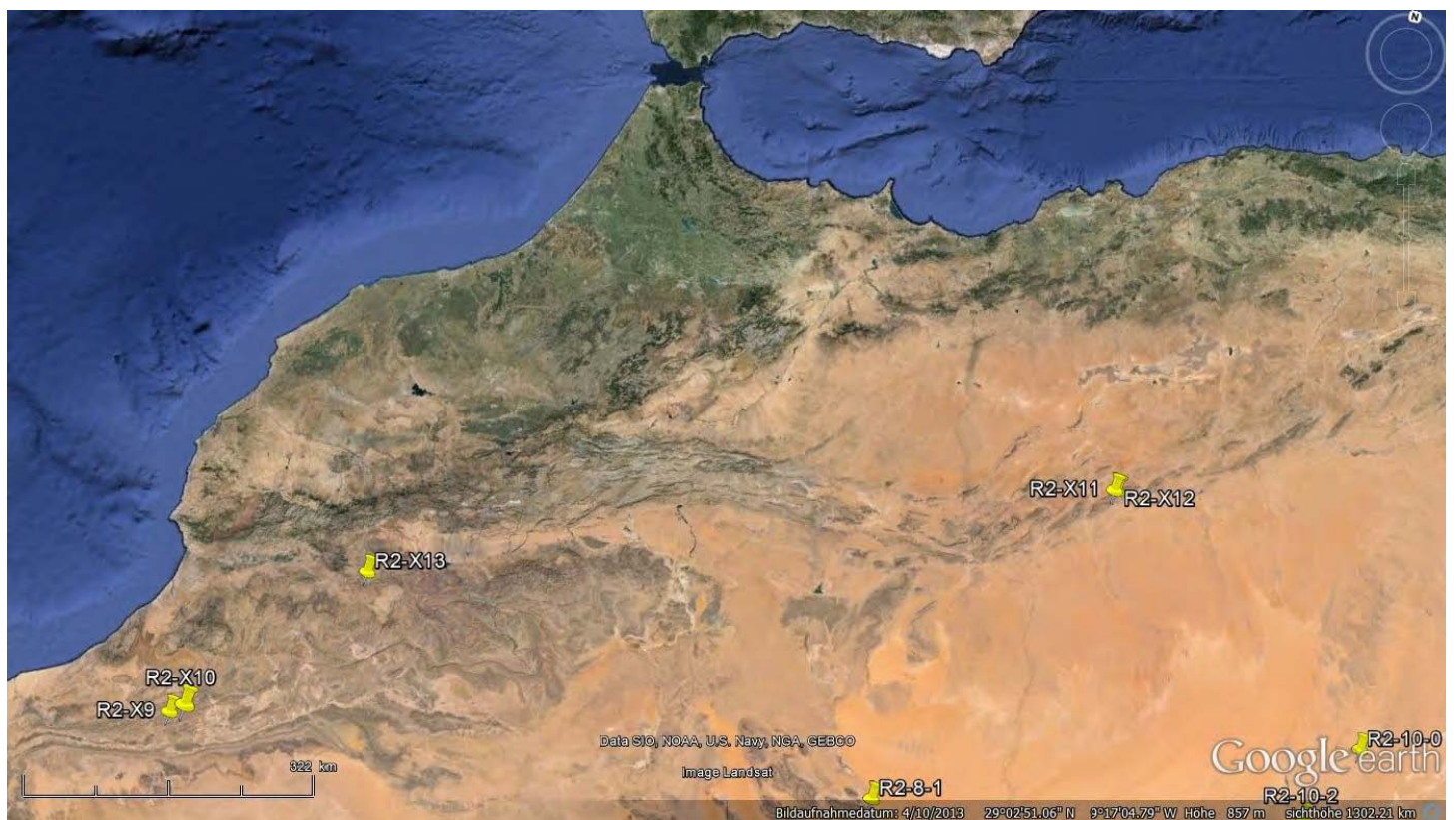


**Further secondary impact structures from Ejecta Ray R2 :**

Many structures in the NW also seem to be caused by the Ejecta Ray R2. ( marked areas R2-X )

However far in the North & NW, especially the coastal areas seem to be formed by Ejecta Ray R1

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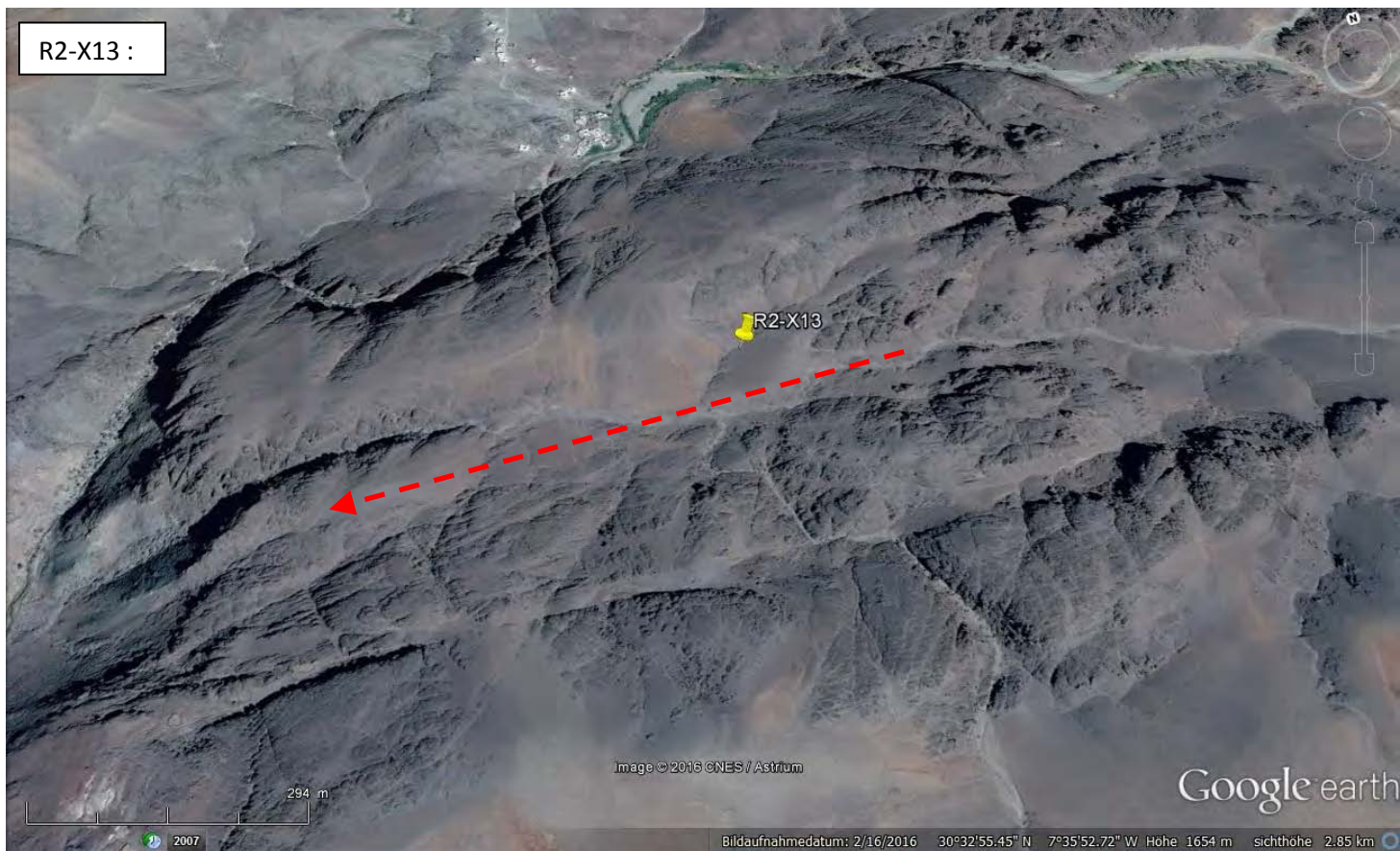
R2-X12 :



R2-X11 & R2-X12 :



R2-X13 :







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