

Materialistic Solar System And Materialistic Universe

(by Ramesh Varma, India)

How do we work in the solar system?
No one has previously understood the correct method;
Ramesh Varma knows how it works correctly.



Subjects:

Astronomy: New and contrary discoveries regarding the formation and working mechanism of the solar system.

Physics: True physical and materialistic particle properties of light (and other types of rays) and invisible state of matter.

Questionnaires in the Form of a Book:

Some questions on various phenomena have been selected based on the discovery claims presented in the books *Materialistic Universe* and *Materialistic Solar System*, in the fields of Astronomy and Physics. Answers to these questions from the concerned experts would help in correcting long-standing misconceptions that have persisted for centuries around the world.

After reading the above-mentioned books or visiting the website www.newtonugeam.com, please respond to the questions so that students can be taught accurately, and scientists can conduct research in the right direction, avoiding the waste of time, energy, and money on incorrect understandings.

Existing knowledge worldwide regarding the above subjects is based on theories, hypotheses, postulations, and speculations. *(The meaning of these English words denotes tentative supposed information, likely to be challenged and proved wrong.)*

A question was put to Artificial Intelligence (AI) through ChatGPT dated 19/07/2025

(<https://chatgpt.com/c/687b46d2-77d0-8004-8ba1-7effd6bbff72>)

Question: Can AI think like a human or on its own, or does it simply work based on the data and information (whether correct, incorrect, or hypothetical) fed into it by humans?

AI Replied:

Certainly. Here's a clear and informative answer to your question:

No, AI cannot truly think like a human or on its own.

AI does **not possess consciousness, emotions, self-awareness, or true understanding**. It does not "think" in the way humans do. Instead, it processes information based on:

1. Data it has been trained on – This includes both correct and incorrect information, as well as hypothetical scenarios, depending on what was provided.

2. Algorithms and models – AI follows mathematical rules and patterns, not intuition or reasoning like a human mind.

In short:

- **AI does not have original thoughts.**
- **It cannot judge truth from falsehood on its own** — it reflects the quality of the data it was trained on.
- **It works as a tool** that simulates intelligence, but it is ultimately limited to what humans have designed and taught it.
- So, **AI performs tasks based on human-created input**; it cannot think independently like a human being.

Some Phrases Related to Interest and Goal Achievement.

**Discovery consists of seeing
what everybody has seen
thinking what no body has thought**

Albert Szent Gyorgyi

**If learning the truth is the scientist's goal,
then he must make himself the enemy of all that
he reads.**

Ibn al-Haytham

**Right action cannot come out of nothing,
it must be preceded by thought**

Jawaharlal Nehru

**A man may die
Nations may rise and fall
but an idea lives on
Ideas have endurance without death**

John F. Kennedy

Discoveries made and written by Citizen Scientist: **Ramesh Varma (India)** Bachelor of Science (1966)
Govt. College (*Punjab University*), Chandigarh (*INDIA*)

Reconfirmed and edited by Amateur Astronomer: **Deepak Varma (Australia)**

Note: For any suggestions and comments on the discovered facts, please email or write a letter. No phone calls, mobile messages, WhatsApp, or verbal inquiries, please.

Location:

True Astronomy and Sciences
Khasra No. 300/45, Chandimandir-Morni Road, Village-Jalla
Post office- Mandhana (Morni) 134205 (Haryana) INDIA

Correspondence Postal Address:

Ramesh Varma, Proprietor of M/s True Astronomy and Sciences
House No. 852, Sector-8, Panchkula-134109 (Haryana) INDIA

Printed for:-

Ramesh Varma (India), Proprietor of M/s True Astronomy and Sciences

Printed by:-

M/s M.U. Enterprises, Plot No. 140, Backside JP Hospital, Bhabat, Zirakpur
District-SAS Nagar-140 603 (Punjab)

Visit Website: www.newtonugeam.com

E-mail: ramesh_varma@newtonugeam.com

Sun's Rotation Questionnaire-1

What does rotate the Sun, faster at its equator than near to its poles?

To facilitate a proper evaluation of my discovery claims, I respectfully request that the scientific community should provide answer to a questionnaire related to the rotation of the Sun, as outlined below. (*Sun rotate faster at its equator than near to its Poles*).

Questionnaire:

What mechanism enables the Sun to continue rotating for billions of years, overcoming the internal resistance faced by faster-moving particles interacting with slower-moving ones—if the Sun's rotation is attributed solely to the angular momentum it acquired during its formation?

What Does the World Understand?

Centuries ago, during the Newtonian era, it was believed that the Sun's rotation resulted from the compactness of the solar nebula from which it formed. The current rotation of the Sun is still commonly attributed to the conservation of angular momentum acquired at its formation.

At that time, scientists were unaware that the Sun rotates faster at the equator than near the poles—a fact discovered in the 20th century. Even today, the prevailing view in the scientific community—overlooking this key discovery—is that the Sun's rotation is solely due to the angular momentum retained from its formation. Exhibits below reflect this academically held understanding.

Exhibit-1

From Internet WhatsApp Ask Meta AI or Search date 12/08/2024

What Mechanism rotates the Sun?

The Sun's rotation is a result of the way it was formed and the forces that act upon it. Here are the main mechanisms that contribute to the Sun's rotation:

1. Conservation of Angular Momentum: During the formation of the Sun from a giant cloud of gas and dust, the material began to spin faster and faster as it collapsed. This is due to the conservation of angular momentum, a fundamental principle in physics that states the total angular momentum of a closed system remains constant over time.
2. Gravitational Collapse: As the material collapsed, its rotation rate increased, much like a figure skater spins faster when they bring their arms closer to their body.
3. Differential Rotation: The Sun's rotation rate varies with latitude, with the equator rotating faster than the poles. This is known as differential rotation.
4. Magnetic fields: The Sun's magnetic field also plays a role in its rotation, as it interacts with the solar wind and coronal mass ejections, which can slow down or speed up the rotation rate.
5. Core Rotation: The Sun's core rotates faster than its surface, which is known as the "differential rotation" effect.

Exhibit-2

From Internet Meta AI Search date 17/07/2025

What Mechanism rotates the Sun?

The Sun doesn't rotate due to an external mechanism. Instead, it rotates on its own axis because of its formation and the conservation of angular momentum.....

Exhibit-3

From Internet Ask an Astronomer dated 25/11/2022
<http://curious.astro.cornell.edu/about-us/56-our-solar-system/planets-and-dwarf-planets/general-questions/218-why-do-planets-rotate-intermediate>

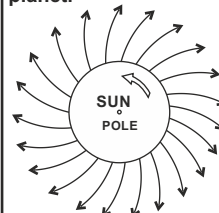
Why do planets and stars rotate? (Intermediate)

.....All planetary and stellar systems are born from the collapse of dense interstellar clouds.....

Anyway, the bottom line is that stars like the Sun spin from the original angular momentum that was there in the solar nebula from which it formed. Not only that, all orbital motion of the planets (including the spin) is due to this original angular momentum.....

Discovery Claimer:

The back thrust generated by the outgoing materialistic particles curved rays is responsible for imparting rotation to the Sun or planet.



The pattern formed by the outgoing materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun or planet, as seen from above the pole, guides other ejected independent particles along the same path. In essence, the materialistic particles curved rays act as guided paths for the independent particles.

The Sun does not rotate solely due to angular momentum from its formation. If that were the case, the differing circulation speeds of solar particles would have caused internal friction. Slower-moving particles would have resisted faster-moving ones, eventually causing all motion to cease.

The intensity and density of outgoing materialistic particles—curved rays and other solar ejecta influenced by centrifugal force—are greatest along the Sun's equatorial plane. This creates significant back thrust on the fluid matter at the equator, causing particles in that region to circulate more rapidly than those near the poles.

The mechanism responsible for the Sun's rotation is detailed in the book Materialistic Universe **and in flash format on the reverse side of this page.**

P.T.O.

Answer of Above Query:-

.....
.....

New Discovery Claim (2007) (An Accidental Discovery)

The Biggest Discovery in the Fields of Astronomy and Physics by Ramesh Varma (India)

Astronomy:

Specifically, the mechanisms behind the functioning of celestial bodies and the solar (star) system. (Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies, **as understood by the World**. It works in conjunction with "materialistic particle-curved rays.")

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Physics:

Particularly, the materialistic properties of light, other rays, and the invisible states of matter as materialistic particles. (Every celestial body generates and radiates these materialistic particle-curved rays. By exerting forward and backward thrust on the bodies, these rays work alongside gravity to influence the formation and functioning of celestial bodies.)

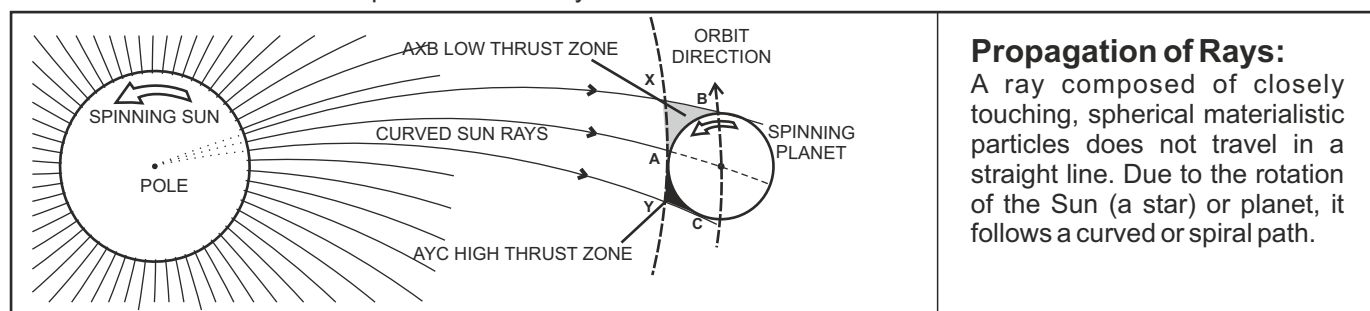
Light and Other Types of Rays: Light does not possess a dual nature as both a wave and a particle; it has only one property—it is an invisible form of particulate matter. A ray is composed of closely touching, materialistic, spherical particles.

Fundamental Truth About Existing Knowledge:

Current global understanding of these subjects is based on theories, hypotheses, postulations, and speculations—terms which inherently imply tentative, assumed information that may be challenged or proven incorrect.

Rotation of the Sun and Planets (General Concept):

Among many (hundreds) phenomena, one example is how the Sun (a star) and planets rotate due to the forward and backward thrust of materialistic particle-curved rays.



Propagation of Rays:

A ray composed of closely touching, spherical materialistic particles does not travel in a straight line. Due to the rotation of the Sun (a star) or planet, it follows a curved or spiral path.

Rotation of the Sun (Star):

The solar space is filled with white matter, primarily released by the Sun and other stars as they lose mass. This space is materialistic in nature and offers resistance to the motion of celestial bodies. In order to overcome this spatial resistance—as well as the resistance from slowly circulating particles within the Sun—the Sun requires a continuous torque force to counteract the deceleration of its rotational speed.

The Sun rotates due to the backward thrust exerted on each of its particles by the outward flow of materialistic, particle-curved rays and other solar-ejected matter. This mechanism causes the Sun to rotate faster at its equator than at its poles. The same mechanism rotates the core matter faster than the surface.

Furthermore, the conservation of angular momentum attributed to the Sun during the compact phase of the solar nebula is no longer in effect. Instead, the Sun currently rotates (i) due to the angular momentum acquired through this continuous backward thrust mechanism, rather than from the initial compactness of the solar nebula—as is commonly believed in mainstream scientific understanding and (ii) by the continuous backward thrust exerted on each of its particles by the outward flow of materialistic, particle-curved rays and other solar-ejected matter.

Rotation of Planets:

Materialistic particle-curved rays from the Sun induce planetary rotation in the direction of the host star by creating a thrust imbalance on the planet's star-facing side. Additionally, the planet rotates faster due to the backward thrust from its own emitted (generated and radiated) materialistic particle-curved rays.

Note: The rotational characteristics of planets may deviate from this general concept due to other contributing factors, as explained in further detail.

Visit Website: www.newtonugeam.com

E-mail: ramesh_varma@newtonugeam.com

What Mechanism Forms the Elliptical Orbits of the Planets?

Questionnaire:

Why does the axis of rotation of the Saturn (*as shown in sketch No.1*) form an angle of 63.27 degrees on the major axis at points 2 and 4, and why does the axis of rotation of the Saturn not form a 63.27-degree angle on the minor axis? Whereas the axis of rotation of the Saturn can also form a 63.27-degree angle on the minor axis (*as shown in sketch No.2*). **But why does the Saturn not orbit like this?**

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

From Newtonian era, the World understands that all planets adopt elliptical orbit due to Kepler's first law and Newton laws on the planets. (*Read from the Internet about these laws*).

Below are the exhibits taken from the Newspaper and Internet which make understand that what the World knows.

Exhibit-1

From Internet dated 17/03/2018

Website: <https://www.quora.com/Why-dont-planets-fall-into-the-sun-despite-revolving-around-it-Why-do-they-revolve-in-elliptical-orbits>

Why do they revolve in elliptical orbits?

.....The elliptical nature of Earth's orbit is due to the original force which tossed it away from the proto-sun's solar disc. If the momentum of this toss had been greater, the Earth's orbit would have been more highly elliptical,

Exhibit-2

From Internet dated 19/03/2018

Website: <https://www.quora.com/Which-orbit-in-the-solar-system-is-the-most-perfect-circle>

Which orbit in the solar system is the most perfect circle?

No orbit is perfectly circular. Kepler's first law states that every orbit is an ellipse. However, the eccentricity of the ellipse varies for different planets.....

Exhibit-3

From Internet dated 28/11/2022

Website: <https://www.quora.com/Why-are-the-orbits-of-planets-elliptical>

Why are the orbits of planets elliptical?

Newton figured out that any body under the influence of an inverse square force (e.g. gravity) will travel along a conic section. The conic sections are the circle, the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola.

Newton determined that any body orbiting the Sun will do so in an orbit the shape of one of these conic sections, with the Sun at a focus. Something like this:.....

Discovery Claimer:

The explanation is detailed in the books '**Materialistic Universe**' and '**Materialistic Solar System**'. A brief overview is presented here in flash format.

The world does not yet understand the natural cause behind the elliptical orbits of planets, as it has not correctly grasped the materialistic particle and physical properties of light and other forms of rays, nor how these rays along with gravity influence the working mechanism of celestial bodies—especially the solar system.

Kepler's and Newton's laws are useful for calculating the orbital paths of planets but do not explain the natural cause behind the elliptical shape of those paths.

Collisions or impacts may cause a planet's orbit to become eccentric or elliptical temporarily. However, each planet continuously attempts to restore its orbit to a circular and centered one, driven by the gravity and interaction of materialistic particle-curved rays emitted both by the Sun and the planet itself. Though this re-stabilization may take millions of years, once disturbed, it is not Kepler's or Newton's laws that prevent a planet from achieving a circular orbit.

Every planet generates and radiates materialistic particles. Due to planetary rotation, the outgoing materialistic particle-curved rays follow a curved and spiral trajectory, forming a trap zone at the equatorial plane. This trap zone, composed of trapped dust and invisible particles, acts as an obstacle to the materialistic particle rays from the Sun. Owing to the axial tilt of planets, the trap zone forms an angle with the equatorial plane of the Sun.

This trap zone, being a part of the planet, planet receives varying thrusts from the Sun's materialistic particle-curved rays and other solar ejecta (e.g., solar wind), which push the planet away from the Sun.

When the flat side of the trap zone (disc/rings) at any angle faces the Sun, the planet moves farther away due to a greater forward thrust. Conversely, when the edge of the trap zone faces the Sun, the planet moves closer due to a weaker thrust.

This varying thrust causes the planet's orbit to take on an elliptical shape (greater the axial tilt, greater the ellipticity).

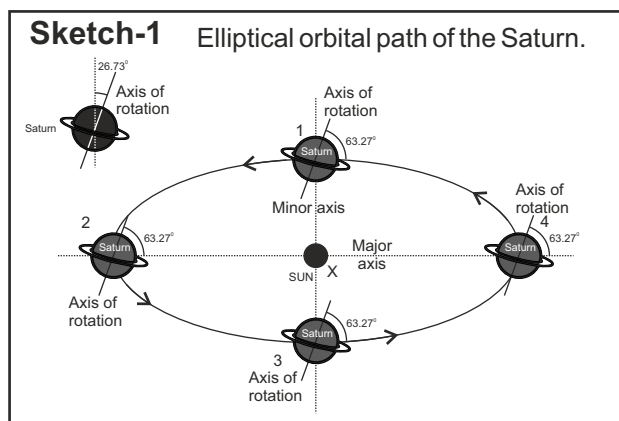
Furthermore, the Sun's rotation causes its materialistic particle-curved rays to exert lateral (side) thrusts on the planets, contributing to variations in their orbital speed.

The magnitude of the forward thrust exerted by the Sun's rays on the trap zone—composed of both visible and invisible materialistic particles—determines the degree of ellipticity in a planet's orbit.

The best examples to understand this phenomenon are Saturn and Uranus, as they have prominent, visible flat rings formed in their trap zones.

Elliptical orbital path of the Saturn:

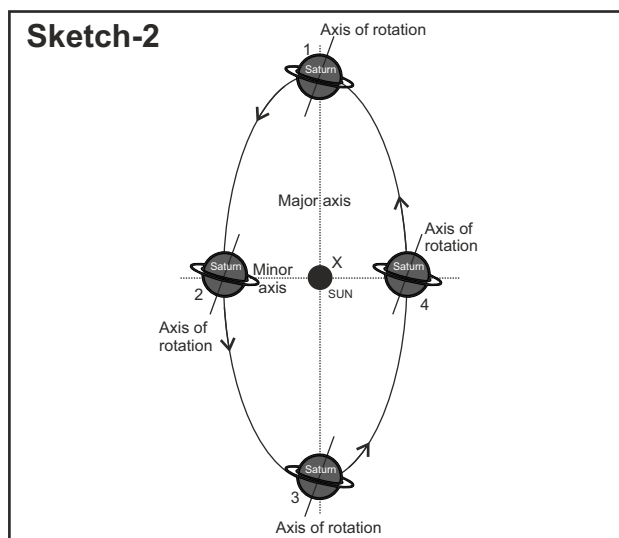
See below the sketch elliptical orbital path adopted by the Saturn.



Note: Explanation would have been easier to understand from a 3D model; try to understand it here from a 2D sketch.

When the Saturn is at points 1 and 3, the axis of rotation forms an angle of $(90-26.73=63.27 \text{ degrees})$ on the orbital path (*not on the minor axis*), and when the Saturn is at points 2 and 4, the axis of rotation forms an angle of 63.27 degrees on the major axis (*not on the orbital path*).

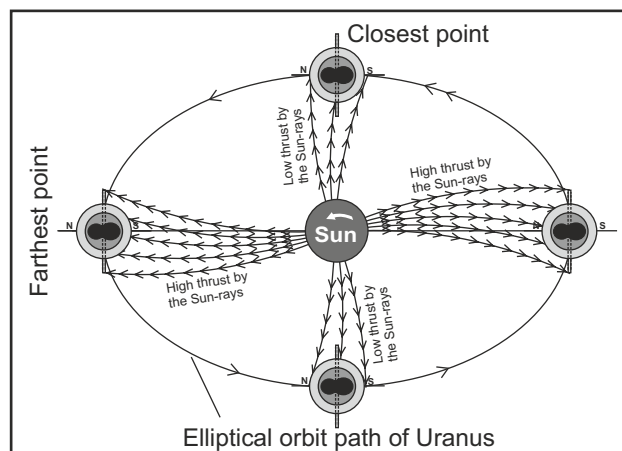
See below another sketch-2:



Elliptical orbital path of the Uranus:

Elliptical path of the Uranus is due to the same reasons as stated above for the planet Saturn. Due to greater axial tilt, Uranus has wider elliptical orbit

See below the sketch of elliptical orbital path adopted by the Uranus.



Uranus exhibits an elliptical orbit because the thrust of materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun varies in magnitude. This discrepancy occurs when Sun rays strike the flat surface of the rings, pulling Uranus away, as opposed to when Sun rays strike the edge of the flat rings.

For simplicity, the thrust of materialistic particle rays from the Sun over the gaseous spherical part of the planet has not been considered. This is because the cross-section of the beam of Sun rays striking the gassy sphere remains the same, whether Uranus is closer or at a greater distance from the Sun.

Note: All other planets have their orbital path circular, eccentric, centric and elliptical due to above said reasons along with some other features related to individual planet, explanation is in the book.

Your answer to the questionnaire as stated above:

.....

Please comment and confirm the following:

• What has been discovered and claimed that appears to be correct?

OR

• Existing academic understanding is correct, and what has been discovered and claimed is not correct — and the reason for that.

.....

Mercury's Location Questionnaire-3

Is it possible for the planet Mercury, being eighteen times smaller and having a lower mean density than Earth, to remain closer to the Sun and withstand the intense solar wind—unless it actually has a higher mean density than Earth?

If anyone in the world has the answer, please illustrate.

Discovery claimer has the answer: Not possible. Mercury has a much higher mean density than Earth, which is why it remains closer to the Sun.

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

Every concerned of the subject in the World is the blind follower of the past understanding and has never given a re-thought on this simple observation.

Planetary laws were framed in the Newtonian era. Mean densities of the planets were calculated on the basis of known planetary laws after knowing practically the mass of the Earth by the Henry Cavendish in 1798. Practically known mean density of the Earth is correct whereas by ignoring thrust of solar wind on the planets calculated mean densities of the planets are not perfectly correct.

When planetary laws were framed, at that time no one have the idea that the planet faces thrust (push) to make its orbit wider by the high blow of solar wind.

After knowing thrust push by the solar wind in the middle of 20th century no one has attempted to rectify the understanding on the calculated mean densities of the planets.

Data taken from the Internet:

- Calculated mean densities of the planets Mercury and Venus are 5.42gm/cm^3 and 5.25gm/cm^3 respectively, Whereas the practically measured mean density of the Earth is 5.52gm/cm^3 .

- Diameter of the planets Mercury, Venus and Earth are 4876kms, 12104kms and 12756kms respectively.

- Mean distance from the Sun of the planets Mercury, Venus and Earth are 58,00000kms, 108,00000kms and 149,60000kms respectively.

- Scientists admit that mean density of Mercury requires re-check. See an exhibit below.

From Internet dated 01/12/2012

European Space Agency, Science and Technology,
Bepicolombo

Mercury Interior, Density

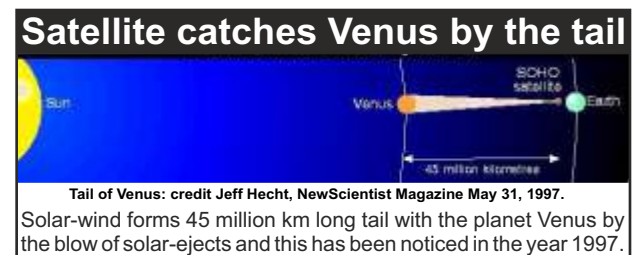
The density of Mercury does not confirm with that of the other terrestrial planets, nor with that of the Moon. When corrected for compression due to size, Mercury has the highest density of all.....

Mercury's high density also suggests that it has a large core, accounting for 70-80% of the planet's mass. Scientists will be able to check this using Bepicolombo's accurate measurements of the planet's shape, rotation, gravity field and tilt of its axis of rotation.....

- Mercury is only 0.056 or 1/18th size of the Earth as shown below.



- A picture sent by NASA's SOHO satellite in 1997 revealed that the powerful solar wind had stretched the atmospheric matter of Venus into a long tail spanning 45 million kilometers.



Discovery Claimer:

The explanation is detailed in the books '**Materialistic Universe**' and '**Materialistic Solar System**'. A brief overview is presented here in flash format.

Planet Mercury is 18 times smaller in volume than Earth, and its calculated mean density (5.42 gm/cm^3) is lower than the mean density (5.52 gm/cm^3) of Earth. According to these physical features, it is impossible for Mercury to stay nearer to the Sun than Earth and face the extremely high thrust from materialistic solar ejects (as shown above in the picture sent by NASA's SOHO Satellite) unless Mercury's mean density is much greater than that of Earth. If Mercury really had a lower mean density than Earth and due to its very small size, it would have been blown far beyond the orbit of Earth by the solar ejects (*solar wind*).

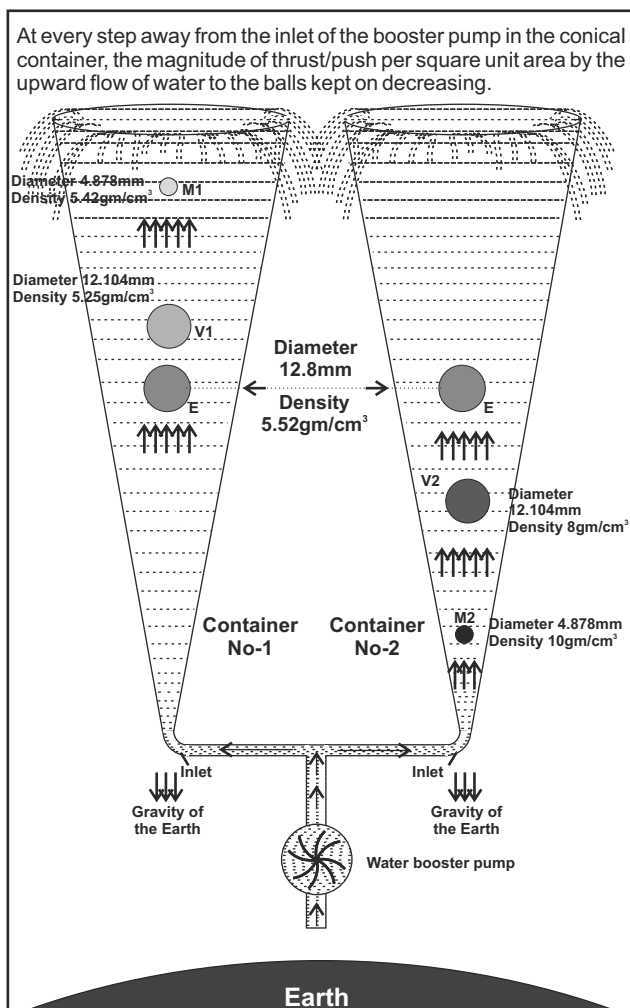
Planetary laws are inadequate by ignoring thrust factors on planets. The mentioned facts confirm that Mercury has a much greater mean density than Earth.

Furthermore, Venus is smaller in size than Earth. If Venus really had a lower mean density, it would have been blown off to a greater distance than Earth, similar to the reason stated above for planet Mercury. Venus too has higher mean density than the Earth but lower than the Mercury.

Practical to understand above stated fact:

To illustrate this point, a practical experiment using different alloy metal balls proportional to the diameters of Mercury, Venus, and Earth is suggested. The experiment involves the upward flow (*thrust*) of water, simulating the thrust/push effect by solar ejects in a manner comparable to the actual planetary phenomenon.

In the experiment, aligned metal balls representing the planets and the Sun are subjected to an upward flow of water against gravity.



Take two identical glass conical containers provided with an inlet at the bottom attached to a water-regulated booster pump. Also, take two metal alloy balls of a diameter proportional to each planet (*Mercury, Venus, and Earth*), making a total of six balls. The balls should have densities as exhibited over the sketch. The upward flowing water (*against the gravity of the Earth*), by regulating its flow, would keep the balls suspended as shown, with the denser ball near the inlet. The location of the balls from the water inlet source (*similar to the inlet of solar wind, i.e., the Sun*), as shown by the practical, confirms that the real mean densities of the planets Mercury and Venus are much greater than that of Earth.

Conclusion:

The real mean densities of the planets Mercury and Venus are significantly higher than that of the Earth. This is why, despite their smaller diameters, both Mercury and Venus are located closer to the Sun than Earth, experiencing a higher thrust/push from solar-ejects.

Note: For mathematical understanding, please read the book 'Materialistic Universe'.

Discovery claim and query to answer:

Why above stated discovery claim on real mean densities of the planets due to thrust (*push*) by the materialistic particles curved rays along with other solar ejects on the planets and repulsion factor between the materialistic particles curved rays of the Sun and the planet cannot be accepted as the correct reason behind understanding on real mean densities of the planets.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Planet's Rotation Questionnaire-4

What Mechanism Truly Rotates The Planets?

The world holds onto outdated (*wrong*) academic knowledge inherited from the Newtonian era.

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What does the world understand?

The prevailing understanding with the World is that planets acquire rotation (*spin*) due to the contraction of segments of the solar nebula from which they formed. Planets now rotate due to the conservation of angular momentum acquired during their formation; **no** additional internal or external force governs their rotation.

The Moon did not form as a result of a massive object's collision with the Earth, so the Earth did not gain any rotational speed as hypothesized in Exhibit No. 1. Furthermore, the Moon is not continuously slowing down the Earth's rotation due to tidal friction; it slowed it down only once—when the Earth captured it. This hypothesis is also incorrect and misleading.

Read below some exhibits:

Exhibit-1

From Astronomy magazine issue November 2019 Page 68
<https://astronomy.com/magazine/ask-astro/2019/11/what-makes-earth-spin-on-its-axis-without-slowing-down>

Why the planets spin?

What makes Earth spin on its axis without slowing down?

The planets in our solar system formed from the solar nebula of gas and dust that surrounded our infant Sun. The material in this nebula was spinning; as the planets formed from this material, they, too, were spinning.

Objects in motion will stay in motion unless an outside force acts on them.....

But there are factors slowing it down, as well as speeding it up. The collision that formed the Moon added rotational energy to the planet, making Earth's day only about five hours long. Over time, tides raised on Earth by gravitational interactions with the Moon and, to a much lesser extent, the Sun, have slowed our planet's rotation to the 24-hour day we now experience. Current measurements show the effects of the Sun and Moon are slowing Earth's rotation at a rate of about 2 milliseconds every 100 years...

Alison Klesman, Associate Editor

Exhibit-2

From Internet Ask an Astronomer dated 25/11/2022
<http://curious.astro.cornell.edu/about-us/56-our-solar-system/planets-and-dwarf-planets/general-questions/218-why-do-planets-rotate-intermediate>

Why do planets rotate? (Intermediate)

.....All planetary and stellar systems are born from the collapse of dense interstellar clouds.....

Anyway, the bottom line is that stars like the Sun spin from the original angular momentum that was there in the solar nebula from which it formed. Not only that, all orbital motion of the planets (including the spin) is due to this original angular momentum.....

Exhibit-3

FROM NEWSPAPER, THE TRIBUNE YEAR - 2003 by Prof Yashpal

From where does the earth receive the energy to rotate around its own axis and to orbit the sun?

The energy and momentum of the earth and other heavenly bodies primarily came from the method of their formation. If we take the generally accepted theory of formation of the solar system then these energies are derived from the original energy and momentum of the large cloud of gas and dust that gave birth to the system through gravitational contraction. In the processes of such contraction the overall angular momentum had to be conserved and enormous amount of gravitational energy was converted into kinetic energy. Once a planet like the earth is set into rotation or circulation around the sun we do not need any engine to keep it going. There are perturbations caused by the various gravitational fields it might encounter. Moving at uniform speed does not require any energy. I am neglecting the small changes that occur through tidal interaction with other heavenly bodies. (It is well known that the speed of rotation of the earth might have been reduced over billions of years because of the tidal friction of the moon).

Exhibit-4

FROM NEWSPAPER THE TRIBUNE YEAR-2003
By Prof. Yashpal

Why do all planets rotate around an axis? What is the force that makes them rotate at a constant speed?

When such a question comes to our mind there seems to be a feeling that a sweet well-behaved planet is sitting there unmoving and quiet when something happens that makes it rotate and then continues to push it around at a constant speed. Such a feeling is misplaced. Rotation and revolution are movements that are integral to the manner in which the planet is created.

The creation process is dynamic. For example it may happen that when a cloud of material is going around a central star the particles, large and small, in that cloud star accreting due to mutual force of gravity to ultimately make a conglomerate that begins to look like a planet. This conglomerate would then have the motions that are resultants of the momentum and angular momentum of the initial particles and stones.

The probability that the angular momentum will be exactly zero is also zero. Therefore the planet will emerge with some positive angular momentum. In other words it is most likely that it will be rotating.

There is a bias introduced by the initial processed and early history of formation of the solar system. It is believed that primarily the whole of the solar system was a single complex happening. A slowly rotating large cloud of gas and dust started to collapse. In order to conserve the angular momentum the speed of rotation increased. The equatorial part of the cloud resisted the inward fall of the material while towards the poles there was no effect of the centrifugal force.

The shape of the cloud tended to look like a disc with a bulge at the centre. The central part became our sun when the heat generated through inward falling of matter created temperature where thermonuclear reactions could start. The material at the fingers of the cloud basically inherited the rotation direction of the initial cloud, though it was spread into disc.

The coagulations of the material into clusters lead to the birth of planets. So rotation and revolution was their inheritance.

There is no force within them that caused or causes their motion. The motions of the planets can be changed if they happen to collide with other large masses, as might have happened more frequently in the early history of the solar system.

The important thing to remember is that a moving mass would continue to move in its path unless there was an external force on it. Luckily that happens fairly infrequently if we measure time in human life spans.

Exhibit-5

From Internet, dated 13/07/2012

Curious About Astronomy? Ask An Astronomers
(<http://curious.astro.cornell.edu/question.php?number=416>)

Why do planets rotate?

Why do the planets rotate? What force cause them to rotate?

There is no force that causes the planets to rotate. Most of the rotation comes about from the conservation of angular momentum. Angular momentum is given by $L = m \times w \times r^2$ where m is the mass, w is the angular velocity in radians per second, and r is the radius of the circular motion. Due to conservation of angular momentum, if the radius of the orbit decreases, then its angular velocity must increase (as the mass is constant).

All planetary and stellar systems are born from the collapse of dense interstellar clouds.....

Exhibit-6

Spin by the planets: By Prof. Yashpal
FROM NEWSPAPER, 16th NOVEMBER, 2007 (The Tribune)

Sticking with the basic argument given in answer to the previous question we can give the following explanation for the apparent discrepancies you have pointed out:

Different rates of spin depend on the rotation period of the original cloud from which the planets congealed. In the relatively chaotic phase of formation of the solar system no uniformity can be prescribed in this regard.

For example Jupiter must have contracted from an enormously large rotating cloud of the dust and gas. That is the reason it spins so fast.

Slow retrograde rotation of Venus probably comes from the fact that its parent cloud was rotating very slowly in that reverse direction.

Uranus must have been knocked on its side early in its history by a large body. Such collisions were not that unlikely.....

Discovery Claimer:

According to a new discovery by scientists using the Hubble Space Telescope, planets form through the aggregation of particles orbiting in a flat disc of dust and gases around their host star. Scientists have not attempted to understand how a planet acquires rotation upon formation from the particles in this flat disc. Instead, they revert to centuries-old (*incorrect*) understanding, perpetuated by ingrained academic knowledge that persists to this day (*year 2025*).

Solar planets are no exception to other planets formed around stars in the universe. Solar planets do not form directly from the contraction of segments of the solar nebula, as understood, but rather from particles of dust aggregating around the protosun in a flat disc.

Planets acquire rotation as they grow larger and develop a spherical shape due to gravity, influenced by the back thrust from their outward materialistic particle curved rays and by the striking curved rays of materialistic particles from the Sun. Planets gradually increase their rotation speed over millions of years to their present rate as they grow.

Planets currently rotate not due to the conservation of angular momentum acquired at their formation, but rather (i) as a result of the gradual accumulation of angular momentum as the planets grew from a spherical shape to the present dimensions over millions of years, attributed to the observed phenomenon (*discovery*) of materialistic particles curved rays; and (ii) they continue to

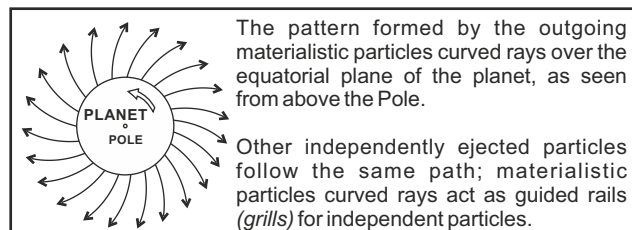
rotate in order to overcome resistance factors, propelled by the outgoing materialistic particles curved rays from the planets and hitting materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun.

Planets experience retardation in their rotation speed due to (i) friction from the surrounding space matter (*white matter*) and (ii) various other factors outlined in the book '**Materialistic Universe**'. Retardation in rotation is countered by the torque force provided by the outgoing materialistic particles curved rays of the planet and by the striking materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun.

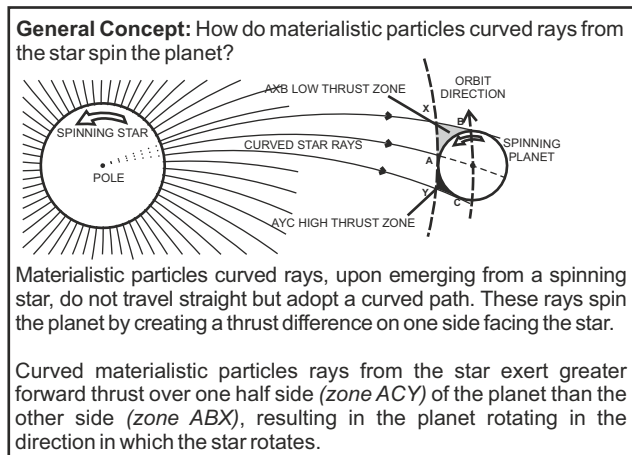
Below are some sketches illustrating the rotation of the planets by the materialistic particles curved rays :

A planet rotates due to two factors.

(i) A planet rotates due to the back thrust from its own outgoing materialistic particles curved rays, along with other independently ejected particles, as shown in the sketch below.



(ii) Apart from imparting spin direction to the planet, the curved rays of materialistic particles from the host star, along with other star ejecta, provide additional torque force to rotate the planet, as depicted in the sketch below.



Note: Illustration is in the books '**Materialistic Universe**' and '**Materialistic Solar System**'.

Query to Answer:

Why can't the above-mentioned discovery claim—that planetary rotation is caused by the back thrust of generated and outgoing materialistic particle-curved rays—be accepted as the correct explanation, especially since it also aligns with NASA's discovery of planet formation through the Hubble Space Telescope?

Rotation

Questionnaire-5

Why do the planets (Mercury and Venus) closer to the Sun rotate slowly?
(Mercury, Venus, and Earth complete one rotation around their axis in 59 Earth-days, 243 Earth-days, and 1 day, respectively).

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

From Newtonian era, the World understands that rotation speed of a planet is related to the rotation speed of original cloud (*segment of the solar nebula*) from which it has formed.

Below are the exhibits taken from the Newspaper and Internet which make understand that what the World knows.

Exhibit-1

FROM NEWSPAPER, THE TRIBUNE YEAR - 2007 by Prof Yashpal

Different rates of spin depend on the rotation period of the original cloud from which the planets congealed. In the relatively chaotic phase of formation of the solar system no uniformity can be prescribed in this regard.

For example Jupiter must have contracted from an enormously large rotating cloud of the dust and gas. That is the reason it spins so fast.

Slow retrograde rotation of Venus probably comes from the fact that its parent cloud was rotating very slowly in that reverse direction.

Uranus must have been knocked on its side early in its history by a large body. Such collisions were not that unlikely.....

Exhibit-2

From Internet Wondrium Daily dated 25/11/2022
<https://www.wondriumdaily.com/the-strange-patterns-of-mercurys-sky/>

Slow rotation speed of Mercury The Strange Patterns of Mercury's Sky

Mercury's rotation is really slow. Or in another way, Mercury's day is really long. That's because when a planet is so close, the Sun's gravity exerts strong tidal forces on the near and far sides of the planet that have slowed Mercury's spin way down. It takes about 59 Earth days for Mercury to complete just one rotation on its axis.

(ii) **Dense elements**, among a mixture of different density elements in the planet's molten core, creates a resistance force. These dense elements tend to face the Sun due to the Sun's gravity, causing greater resistance for planets closer to the Sun.

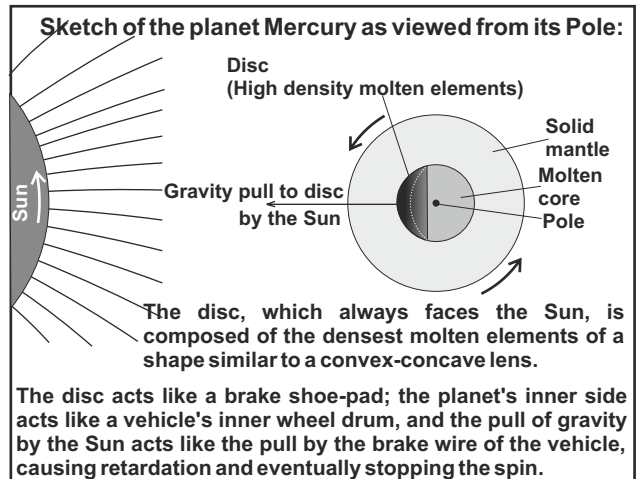
Why does Mercury rotate (spin) very slowly?

Mercury and other planets have not formed from the collapse of a segment of the solar nebula. So, the world's understanding of the rotation of the planet Mercury is wrong.

Furthermore, the slow spin speed of the planet Mercury, as understood due to tidal friction, is partially correct. (*Had there been no torque force provided by the outgoing materialistic particles curved rays from the planet, Mercury would have stopped its spin billions of years ago but the fact is that the planet would not have initiated the spin without rays*).

Discovered facts:

The slow spin speed of Mercury is due to continuous retardation of its spin speed given by the friction (*viscosity-friction*) from the disc formed of the densest molten elements in the molten core among different density elements, as shown below in the sketch.



Discovery Claimer:

The rotation speeds of planets are governed by two main factors: torque force and resistance.

Torque Force: This force is exerted by the back thrust on the planet by the outgoing generated and radiated materialistic spherical particles curved rays.

Resistance Factors:

(i) **Tidal Friction** comes from the gravitational effects of the Sun.

This 'dense-mass molten disc' does not spin with the planet but always faces the Sun because of the great gravity pull by the Sun. Friction (*viscosity-friction*) by the 'molten densest mass disc' is with the inner semi-molten/semi-solid mass of the planet and also on the other side of the disc with the remaining molten mass of its core (*the remaining molten mass of the core also spins*).

Mercury has huge quantity of the high density elements in its molten core among a mixture of different density elements. **If the molten mass of the core were only of one kind of**

element, no disc/pocket of the dense mass would have formed to cause friction, thus retardation to the spin of Mercury.

Furthermore, Mercury is additionally slower in rotation due to the tidal friction from the Sun, as understood by the world.

If Mercury was not continuously receiving torque power to spin from the materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun and also from its own rays, as discovered (understood) by the Discovery Claimer, Mercury would have stopped its spin billions of years ago (*but the fact is that the planet would not have initiated the spin without rays*).

Discovery claim and query to answer:

Why above stated discovery claim cannot be accepted as the correct reason behind slow rotation speed of the planet Mercury?

.....
.....
.....



Why does Venus rotate (spin) very slowly?

What does the World understand?

Exhibit-1	From Newspaper (16th November, 2007) The Tribune Chandigarh (INDIA) Under title: THIS UNIVERSE by Renowned Indian Scientist Professor Yash Pal
Spin speed of the planets:	
.....	
Different rates of spin depend on the rotation period of the original cloud from which the planets congealed. In the relatively chaotic phase of formation of the solar system no uniformity can be prescribed in this regard.....	

Exhibit-2	From Internet dated 09/12/2022 Website: https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/why-venus-spins-the-wrong/
Why Venus Spins the Wrong Way	
Our neighboring planet Venus is an oddball in many ways.....	
.....Many scientists believe that the long days are a result of the sun's strong pull on the planet.....	

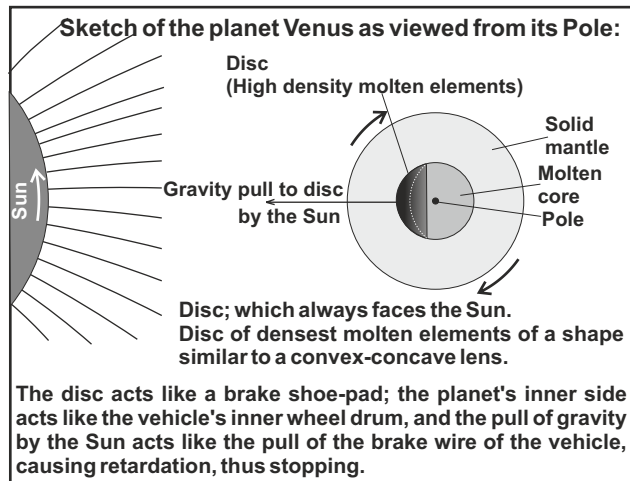
Discovery Claimer:

Venus and other planets have not formed from the collapse of a segment of the solar nebula. So the world's understanding of the rotation of the planet Venus is wrong. Furthermore, the slow spin speed of the planet Venus due to Sun's strong pull, as understood, is correct but only partially so. (*If there had been no torque force provided by the outgoing materialistic particles curved rays from the planet, Venus would have stopped its spin millions of years ago*).

Discovered facts:

The slow spin speed of Venus is due to three reasons:

(i) Continuous retardation to its spin speed is given by the friction (*viscosity-friction*) from the disc formed of the densest molten elements in the molten core, among different density elements, as shown below in the sketch.



The stated 'dense-mass molten disc' does not spin with the planet but always faces the Sun because of the great gravitational pull by the Sun, as the Sun is very close to it. Friction (*viscosity-friction*) by the 'molten densest mass disc' is with the inner semi-molten/semi-solid mass of the planet and also on the other side of the disc with the remaining molten mass of its core (*the remaining molten mass of the core also spins*).

Venus also has huge quantity of high-density elements in its molten core among a mixture of different density elements. If the molten mass of the core were of only one kind of element, however dense it may be, no disc/ pocket of the dense mass would have formed to cause friction, thus retardation to the spin of Venus.

Furthermore, Venus is additionally slower in rotation due to the tidal friction from the Sun, as understood by the world.

If Venus were not continuously receiving torque power to spin by the materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun and also by their own rays, as discovered and understood by the author, Venus would have stopped its spin millions of years ago (*but the fact is that the planet would not have initiated the spin without rays*).

(ii) Materialistic particles curved rays which spin Venus bend towards the normal on entering into a denser medium, thus the angle of their strike over Venus' surface changes. The angle of strike by the Sun-rays changes so much that Venus gets a reverse spin direction but slower.

(iii) Furthermore, the spin speed of Venus is much slower than that of Mercury. The extremely slow spin speed of Venus is because of an additional factor, other than the retardation to its spin speed by the said disc and retrograde spin direction. Venus has a dense atmosphere, 90 times denser than Earth, which poses surface friction (*as stated below*), making the rotation speed of Venus further slower.

The high blow of solar wind (*materialistic particles curved rays along with solar ejects*) forms a long tail of the dense atmosphere that does not rotate, but the gassy tail always points away from the Sun. The said phenomenon of the atmosphere causes surface friction with Venus, making its rotation extremely slower.

Discovery claim and query to answer:

Why above stated discovery claim cannot be accepted as the correct reason behind slow rotation speed of the planet Venus?

.....
.....

Gaseous Planets Questionnaire-6

Why Do Gaseous Planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune) Rotate Faster?

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

Since the Newtonian era, it is generally understood that a planet's rotation speed is related to the angular momentum of the original cloud (segment of the solar nebula) from which it formed. However, some scientists acknowledge that the exact reason remains uncertain.

Below are exhibits taken from newspapers and the internet that reflect the current understanding of the world.

Exhibit-1

FROM NEWSPAPER, THE TRIBUNE YEAR - 2007 by Prof Yashpal

Different rates of spin depend on the rotation period of the original cloud from which the planets congealed. In the relatively chaotic phase of formation of the solar system no uniformity can be prescribed in this regard.

For example Jupiter must have contracted from an enormously large rotating cloud of the dust and gas. That is the reason it spins so fast.

Slow retrograde rotation of Venus probably comes from the fact that its parent cloud was rotating very slowly in that reverse direction.

Uranus must have been knocked on its side early in its history by a large body. Such collisions were not that unlikely.....

Exhibit-2

From Astronomy magazine issue October 2022 Page 62

Speedy giants

Q. Why do the giant planets rotate so much faster than the terrestrial planets in our solar system?

A. We still don't fully understand what determines the rotation rate of giant planets; this is a key open topic in planetary science..

The world has yet to fully understand the materialistic particles and physical properties of light and other forms of rays, or how these rays, along with gravity, influence the operational mechanisms of celestial bodies—particularly the solar system.

Discovered Fact:

Jupiter:

Jupiter, being the largest planet, generates and radiates materialistic particles curved rays in greater quantities than any other planet. These outgoing curved rays create a back-thrust, providing a strong torque force that causes Jupiter to rotate rapidly. Additionally, due to its distance from the Sun, Jupiter experiences less resistance from the solar space (white matter medium). It also avoids tidal friction and rotational retardation caused by the densest elements in the molten core—a phenomenon that significantly slows down the rotation of planets closer to the Sun like Mercury and Venus.

Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune:

The same explanation given for Jupiter applies to these planets as well.

Discovery claim and query to answer:

Why can the above discovery claim not be accepted as the correct explanation for the fast rotation speeds of the gaseous planets (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune)?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Discovery Claimer:

A detailed explanation is provided in the books 'Materialistic Universe' and 'Materialistic Solar System'. A brief overview is presented here in summary format.

Venus' Reverse Rotation Questionnaire-7

What Mechanism Rotates the Venus in the Reverse Direction than the Earth?

The world does not know the reason behind this because it has not yet correctly understood the physical and materialistic particles properties of light and other kinds of rays, along with some other facts discovered and claimed by the author.

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What does the world know?

Venus has not flipped its axis to 180 degrees (*or turned upside down*) for any reason that the world understands. It is not due to strong atmospheric tides or collisions with any other massive object/planet in its past history.

Furthermore, scientists admit that they are not 100 percent sure about what makes Venus and Uranus the odd ones.

Read below some exhibits:

Exhibit-1

From Internet dated 09/12/2022

Website: <https://www.sciencealert.com/why-are-venus-and-uranus-spinning-in-the-wrong-direction>

Why Are Venus And Uranus Spinning in The Wrong Direction?

Space offers plenty of mysteries for astronomers to solve, and there's one in our own Solar System that's been unexplained for decades: why are Venus and Uranus spinning in different directions to the other planets around the Sun?

The planets should really all be spinning the same way: our Solar System was formed by a collapsing and rotating cloud of gas, and it's thought that the spin direction of most planets (like Earth) has been carried over from that ancient rotation.

But Venus and Uranus are the exceptions: they have what's known as retrograde rotation, spinning counter to the rotation of the Sun. But how is this possible?

One of the most long-standing hypotheses is that Venus and Uranus originally rotated counter-clockwise – like Earth and the other planets still do – but were struck at some point by massive objects (perhaps other planets) that sent them spinning in different directions.

As for Venus, our closest neighbour, scientists have suggested that it started off rotating counter-clockwise, then slowed down to be almost static, before starting to spin clockwise like it does now.

How does that happen to a planet? Astronomers think that the Sun's strong gravitational pull on the dense atmosphere of Venus; the atmospheric tides that would create; and the tidal pulls from other planets, could all have combined to reverse the planet's spin.

This idea of tidal torques – where the dense atmosphere on the warm, Sun-drenched side of a planet is pulled away from the cold side – is one of the most well-established explanations for Venus' retrograde rotation, along with a planetary collision.

For now though, no one's 100 percent sure what makes Venus and Uranus the odd ones out in our Solar System's family of planets.

Exhibit-2

FROM NEWSPAPER, THE TRIBUNE, YEAR - 2004 by Prof. Yashpal

Earth revolves around the sun from west to east ; the Venus goes in the opposite direction. Why is it so?

Yes, the sun rises towards the west on Venus. In addition the day on the Venus is longer than the year! It is obvious, all this is due to the specific history of the formation of Venus or the collisions it might have suffered. The point is that we do not know the exact reason for the difference.

Exhibit-3

From Internet dated 09/12/2022

Website: <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/why-venus-spins-the-wrong/>

Why Venus Spins the Wrong Way

.....scientists are still puzzled by Venus's retrograde, or backward, rotation. Now a team of scientists from the French research institute Astronomie et Systemes Dynamiques have proposed a new explanation, published in this week's issue of Nature.

Current theory holds that Venus initially spun in the same direction as most other planets and, in a way, still does: it simply flipped its axis 180 degrees at some point. In other words, it spins in the same direction it always has, just upside down, so that looking at it from other planets makes the spin seem backward. Scientists have argued that the sun's gravitational pull on the planet's very dense atmosphere could have caused strong atmospheric tides. Such tides, combined with friction between Venus's mantle and core, could have caused the flip in the first place.

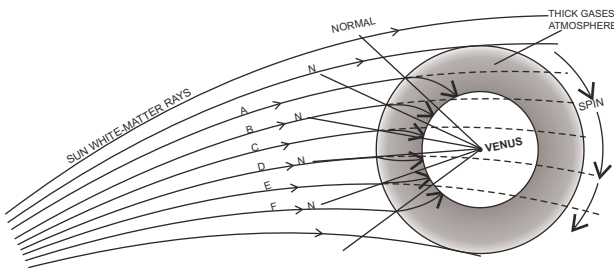
Now Scientists suggest that Venus may not have flipped at all. They propose instead that its rotation slowed to a standstill and then reversed direction. Taking into account the factors mentioned above, as well as tidal effects from other planets, the team concluded that Venus's axis could have shifted to a variety of positions throughout the planet's evolution. Regardless of whether it flipped or not, it is bound to settle into one of four stable rotation states in either direction. The researchers add that Venus would be more stable in one of the two retrograde rotational states. So in essence, it was just a question of time before Venus started spinning the wrong way.

Discovery Claimer:

The author has concluded that being closer to the Sun, a thick column of atmospheric gases (90 times denser than the Earth) over the surface of Venus has resulted in the reverse spin of Venus. Materialistic particles curved rays, upon entering the denser atmosphere of Venus, change their direction of strike due to the change in medium density from lower (*solar space medium*) to higher (*thick column of gases*).

Materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun bend towards the normal, and the bend angle of the rays increases at every step/shell due to increasing atmospheric density, thus forming an arc. The stated bent direction of rays from the Sun exerts greater thrust over the surface of Venus on the other side than it would in the absence of the denser medium. So Venus spins (*rotates*) in the reverse direction compared to other planets. This can be well understood by the sketch shown below.

(Sketch showing reverse spin of Venus due to the bent materialistic particles curved Sun rays)



Rays D, E, F, and nearby (*not shown*), which are the prime rays to rotate a planet in the direction of the Sun, all bend toward the normal; these diverted/bended rays almost direct toward the center of the planet, thus having little or no effect on the planet's spin/rotation (*Venus*). Whereas rays A, B, C, and nearby (*not shown*), by bending somewhat toward the normal, become effective in spinning/rotating the planet in the reverse direction of the Sun's rotation (*or in the reverse direction compared to other planets*).

The generated and radiated materialistic particles curved rays of Venus, due to their back thrust, help the planet to rotate faster in the direction in which it is being rotated by the external force of Sun rays.

Hot Jupiters with Retrograde Spin Around Other Stars:

Most Hot Jupiters that are very close to their host stars rotate in a retrograde direction. They possess a thick, gaseous atmosphere, similar to Venus. Due to this dense atmosphere and their proximity to their host stars, they also spin in the retrograde direction—influenced by the materialistic particles curved rays from the star, in a manner similar to Venus.

Query to Answer:

Why can't the above-mentioned discovery claim—that retrograde rotation of the Venus is due to its denser atmosphere and by the materialistic particles curved rays of the Sun be accepted as the correct explanation?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Venus gets its **spin direction** from the Sun as stated above. Outgoing radiated and generated materialistic particles curved rays, due to their back thrust, give additional torque force to spin Venus in the same direction in which the spin has been given by the Sun rays.

Visualized Scientific Past of Venus:

Like other planets, Venus's location in the past history was far away from the Sun when it was a smaller planet than it is now. When Venus grew bigger from planetesimal, it was rotating in the normal direction (*anticlockwise*). Upon becoming bigger, it came closer to the Sun and developed a huge and thicker gassy shell. A moment came while developing a dense atmosphere, where materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun kept bending, resulting in its slower rotation speed, which finally made it static. On further coming closer to the Sun and gaining a dense atmosphere, materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun started its rotation but in the reverse direction (*clockwise*), as illustrated above.

Planet's Orbital Motion

Questionnaire-8

What Mechanism Really Orbits The Planets?

The world has incorrect academic knowledge that persists from Newton's era.

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What does the world understand?

Exhibit-1

From Internet Cool Cosmos dated 25/11/2022

<https://coolcosmos.ipac.caltech.edu/ask/197-How-do-the-planets-stay-in-orbit-around-the-sun->

How do the planets stay in orbit around the sun?

The Solar System was formed from a rotating cloud of gas and dust which spun around a newly forming star, our Sun, at its center. The planets all formed from this spinning disk-shaped cloud, and continued this rotating course around the Sun after they were formed. The gravity of the Sun keeps the planets in their orbits. They stay in their orbits because there is no other force in the Solar System which can stop them.....

Exhibit-2

From Internet Ask an Astronomer dated 25/11/2022

<http://curious.astro.cornell.edu/about-us/57-our-solar-system/planets-and-dwarf-planets/orbits/243-why-do-the-planets-orbit-the-sun-beginner>

Why do the planets orbit the sun?

First, please note that "rotate" actually is used to describe an celestial body's spin, and "revolve" is used to describe its orbital motion. For example, the Earth completes one rotation about its axis about every 24 hours, but it completes one revolution around the Sun about every 365 days.

Anyway, the basic reason why the planets revolve around, or orbit, the Sun, is that the gravity of the Sun keeps them in their orbits. Just as the Moon orbits the Earth because of the pull of Earth's gravity, the Earth orbits the Sun because of the pull of the Sun's gravity.....

The next question, then, is how did Earth get that velocity, since in real life there's no Superman throwing it. For that, you need to go way back to when the Solar System formed.

Exhibit-3

What forces keep the planets in motion around the Sun? (Or What force keeps all the solar objects in motion around the Sun?)

(Answer got from Internet dated 25/09/2017: Sciencing: <https://sciencing.com/two-planets-motion-around-sun-8675709.html>)

The two forces that keep the planets in motion around the Sun are (1) Gravity and (2) Inertia.

Gravity: Gravity is the primary force that controls the orbit of planets around the Sun. while.....

Inertia: The physical law states that objects in motion have a tendency to remain in motion also plays a role in keeping the planets in orbit. According to Eric Christian, who works for NASA, the solar system was formed from a spinning gas cloud. This set the planets into motion from their birth. Once the planets were in motion, the laws of physics keep them in motion by virtue of inertia. The planets continue to move at the same rate in their orbits.

Discovery Claimer:

According to Exhibits No. 1, 2, and 3, the world holds the academic belief that planets acquire their orbital motion when they form from segments of the spinning (*rotating*) solar nebula.

However, a spinning solar nebula (*or rotating cloud of gas and dust*) cannot split into different rotating segments to form number of planets. Therefore, planets do not form like this and acquire their orbital motion from the rotating solar nebula.

Based on a new discovery by scientists using the Hubble Space Telescope, planets form from a disc of dust and gases around their host stars. Planets form by particles clumping together, gradually increasing in size until they achieve a spherical shape due to their enhanced gravity.

Scientists have observed that all the asteroids in the asteroid belt do not orbit at the same speed. Similarly, particles in the flat disc that surrounded the protosun did not orbit at the same speed. If there were no external forces affecting their orbital speed, particles orbiting at the same distance would affect each other's speeds; slower orbiting particles would have a decelerating effect on faster orbiting particles, and vice versa. This interaction would result in a halting of the orbital speed on becoming larger bodies (*understood as planets*) as they formed.

Orbital motion:

According to the discovery claim, a planet gains forward motion from the lateral (*side*) push exerted by the materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun (*resulting from the Sun's rotation*). The mutual gravitational attraction between the planet and the Sun maintains the planet's orbit.

Similarly, the particles in the disc from which planets form also acquire orbital motion from the lateral (*side*) push of materialistic particles curved rays from the protosun (*Sun*).

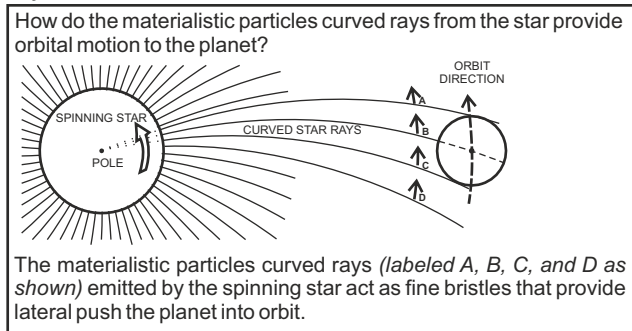
Planets do not form by the coagulation of material from segments of the solar nebula; therefore, their revolution is not inherited. Instead, planets are in orbital motion due to the lateral (*side*) push exerted by the materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun (*resulting from the Sun's rotation*).

Orbital speed:

The orbital speed of a planet is influenced by several factors, including (i) the distance of the planet from its host star, (ii) its volume and mass, (iii) the quantity of generated and radiated materialistic particles curved

rays, (iv) the degree of axial tilt, and (v) whether the planet has flat rings or satellites.

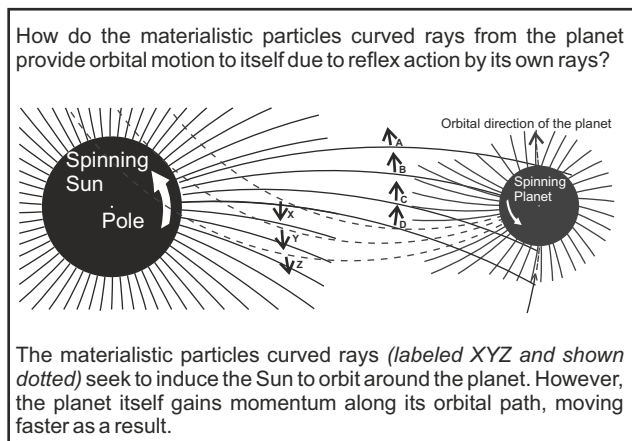
Due to the rotation of the star, its emitted materialistic particles curved rays (*along with other stellar ejecta*) act as fine bristles, providing a lateral push to the planet, compelling it to move. However, due to the mutual gravitational attraction between the planet and the star, the planet follows an orbital path and moves at a speed determined by the magnitude of the lateral push received from the materialistic particles curved rays of the star.



Planets that are closer to their host star orbit faster due to the higher intensity of the lateral push from the materialistic particles curved rays of the star. Additionally, planets with eccentric or elliptical orbits move faster when they are closer to the star than when they are at a greater distance from the star.

Further, the generated and radiated materialistic particles curved rays from the planet also contribute to its orbital motion due to a **reflex action***.

***Reflex action:** When a planet emits its outgoing materialistic particles curved rays, it exerts a force in an attempt to compel the host star to orbit around it (*the planet*). However, since the mass of the planet is negligible compared to the mass of the star, the planet itself gains orbital movement, providing it with additional force to move faster along its orbit, as illustrated below in the sketch.



Currently, a planet orbits **not due to the kinetic energy acquired at its formation**, but rather (i) as a **result of the conservation of kinetic energy gradually accumulated as the planet evolved from a particle over millions of years**, attributed to the **observed phenomenon (discovery) of materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun**

and the planet; and (ii) it continues to orbit due to the lateral push exerted by materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun, which serve to overcome resistance factors.

Note: Detailed explanation is in the books 'Materialistic Universe' and Materialistic Solar System'.

Conclusion:

NASA scientists, through observations made using the Hubble Space Telescope, have discovered that planets formed from particles in the protoplanetary disc that once surrounded the star (Sun). The slower-moving particles in this disc would have reduced the orbital speed of faster-moving ones leading to halt—similar to how asteroids in the asteroid belt do not orbit at uniform speeds. Therefore, some force must have kept these particles and asteroids in orbit. That force, both in the past and present, is the lateral push exerted on the particles (and now on asteroids and planets) by the materialistic particles curved rays emitted from the rotating Sun.

Query to Answer:

Why can't the above-mentioned discovery claim—that planetary orbital motion is caused by the lateral push (thrust) of generated and outgoing materialistic particle-curved rays from the rotating Sun—be accepted as the correct explanation, especially since it also aligns with NASA's discovery of planet formation through the Hubble Space Telescope?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Planet's Axial Tilt

Questionnaire-9

What Mechanism Causes Axial Tilt to the Planets?

The world does not yet know the correct reason because it has not correctly understood the physical and materialistic particles properties of light, other types of rays, and other facts as discovered and claimed by the Author.

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

Read some exhibits below:

Exhibit-1

From Internet dated 09/12/2022
Website: <https://www.sciencealert.com/why-are-venus-and-uranus-spinning-in-the-wrong-direction>

Why Are Venus And Uranus Spinning in The Wrong Direction?
Space offers plenty of mysteries for astronomers to solve, and there's one in our own Solar System that's been unexplained for decades: why are Venus and Uranus spinning in different directions to the other planets around the Sun?
.....
The planets should really all be spinning the same way: our Solar System was formed by a collapsing and rotating cloud of gas, and it's thought that the spin direction of most planets (like Earth) has been carried over from that ancient rotation.

But Venus and Uranus are the exceptions: they have what's known as retrograde rotation, spinning counter to the rotation of the Sun. But how is this possible?

One of the most long-standing hypotheses is that Venus and Uranus originally rotated counter-clockwise – like Earth and the other planets still do – but were struck at some point by massive objects (perhaps other planets) that sent them spinning in different directions.
.....
As for Venus, our closest neighbour, scientists have suggested that it started off rotating counter-clockwise, then slowed down to be almost static, before starting to spin clockwise like it does now.
.....
How does that happen to a planet? Astronomers think that the Sun's strong gravitational pull on the dense atmosphere of Venus; the atmospheric tides that would create; and the tidal pulls from other planets, could all have combined to reverse the planet's spin.

This idea of tidal torques – where the dense atmosphere on the warm, Sun-drenched side of a planet is pulled away from the cold side – is one of the most well-established explanations for Venus' retrograde rotation, along with a planetary collision.

For now though, no one's 100 percent sure what makes Venus and Uranus the odd ones out in our Solar System's family of planets.....

Exhibit-2

From Internet dated 09/02/2024
Website:<https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/axis/>

Axial Tilt
.....
Uranus has the largest axial tilt in the solar system. Its axis is tilted about 98 degrees, so its north pole is nearly on its equator. Astronomers suspect that this extreme tilt was caused by a collision with an Earth-sized planet billions of years ago, soon after Uranus formed.....

Exhibit-3

From Internet dated 09/02/2024
Website:<https://byjus.com/question-answer/why-earth-s-axis-are-tilted/>

Why earth's axis are tilted?
Earth's axis is tilted at an angle of 23.5 degrees relative to our orbital plane . It looks like it probably collided with another small planet and in the process it was tilted.....

Exhibit-4

From Internet March 2010

Why the axes of the planets are inclined.
William H. Pickering.
Courtesy Maria Mitchell Observatory
Proved by the NASA astrophysics Data System
This question is constantly asked by students of astronomy, and the answer generally given is either that it "just happened so", or else that "nobody knows".....

Discovery Claimer:

A planet may experience a tilt to its axis of rotation due to an impact from a large object or another planet, but the **present tilt** of the axis with the planets is not due to any collision or impact in past history, as commonly believed.

Axial Tilt of the Planets (General Concept):

The Sun, due to its rotation, forms a trap zone in its equatorial plane through the outgoing materialistic particles curved rays along with other ejecta. Similarly, planets also form their own trap zones on their equatorial planes due to their rotation and the emission of materialistic particles curved rays. However, the trap zone planes of the Sun and a planet cannot remain aligned due to opposite thrust of materialistic particles curved rays; therefore, the planet's weaker trap zone forms an angle with the Sun's trap zone. Since the planet's trap zone is part of the planet itself, this misalignment causes a tilt in the planet's axis of rotation. (Further explanation can be found in the book 'Materialistic Universe'.)

If a planet (i) does not have any satellite or flat rings; (ii) has a smooth surface; and (iii) has no large nearby planet, then it would have zero axial tilt. The reason for the axial tilt of planets has been illustrated under the relevant planet of the solar system, outlined briefly here.

If a planet experiences a collision or impact with another body, it would gradually restore its tilt and orbital motion path, even if it takes some millions of years.

Furthermore, due to the trap zone formed over the equatorial plane of the star by the outgoing materialistic particles curved rays of the star, no planet, due to any impact or collision, can form a new orbital plane other than the trap zone of the star. That is why every planet, even after colliding with another body, almost orbits in the equatorial plane of the star. *(If the orbital plane of a planet forms some angle with the equatorial plane of the star, it is due to some external features of the planet as stated in the book 'Materialistic Universe' under the relevant planet of the solar system).*

The orbital plane maintained by the planets suggests that no planet in the past has permanently tilted its axis due to any collision or impact with another massive body. *(The axial tilt of the solar planets is due to the reasons stated under the chapter on solar planets).*



1. Why does Mercury have almost no axial tilt (0.04 degrees)?

The surface of Mercury consists of smooth planes with craters at its polar regions. These craters, however, do not affect the axis of rotation, as they are not significant enough to disturb the striking effect of the materialistic particles curved rays of the Sun.

Mercury lacks flat rings or any satellites, which contributes to its lack of axial tilt.

Scientists have observed that Mercury has a 0.04-degree axial tilt. When no obvious reason for the tilt exists, what causes this slight tilt? Mercury rotates slowly, causing its outgoing materialistic particles rays to be less curved and of lower intensity. Consequently, these rays form a feeble intensity trap zone at its equatorial plane.

The feeble trap zone, devoid of visible matter particles but containing invisible white matter particles generated and radiated by Mercury, prevents significant tilting by the thrust of the Sun's materialistic particles curved rays. Moreover, the trap zone plane of the Sun and that of the planet (*Mercury*) cannot coincide due to the repulsion factor between the materialistic particles curved rays of the Sun and those of Mercury.

These factors slightly tilt the trap zone of Mercury (*trap zone is the part of Mercury*), consequently fractionally tilting its axis of rotation to 0.04 degrees.



2. Why does Venus have a 2.7-degree axial tilt (180 - 177.3)?

It's commonly believed that Venus underwent a massive impact or collision with a large celestial object in its past, causing it to tilt upside down, it has not tilted upside down. However, the actual axial tilt of Venus is only 2.7 degrees, not 177.3 degrees.

Venus rotates in a retrograde direction, leading to the misconception that its axis is tilted to 177.3 degrees or is upside down. This retrograde rotation is a result of its dense atmosphere which is 90 times denser than the Earth. When materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun enter this dense atmosphere, they bend towards the normal, causing the planet to spin in a retrograde direction upon hitting its surface.

Despite being a large planet that generates and radiates materialistic particles curved rays in significant quantities, Venus's slow rotation speed results in a trap zone formed by its outgoing rays of feeble intensity or density. Due to it, Venus lacks visible flat rings, contributing to its negligible axial tilt.



3. Why does Earth have a 23.44-degree axial tilt?

Before capturing the Moon from its solar orbit, Earth rotated with a small degree of axial tilt. However, after acquiring the Moon as its satellite, Earth's axis tilted due to the thrust from the materialistic particles curved rays of the Sun.

If the Moon were smaller, Earth's axial tilt would have been less significant, whereas a larger Moon would have resulted in a greater tilt. (*While every phenomenon cannot be succinctly explained, a thorough understanding can be gained by examining the entirety of the discovery's claim*).



4. Why does the planet Mars have a 25.19-degree axial tilt?

Mars's axial tilt is influenced by its satellites and the materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun.



5. Why does Jupiter have a 3.13-degree axial tilt?

As the largest planet, Jupiter generates materialistic particles curved rays in significant quantities, leading to a faster rotation. Jupiter lacks dense visible flat rings, so the materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun, being farther away, have less effect on tilting the giant planet. Hence, Jupiter has a minor axial tilt.



6. Why does Saturn have a 26.73-degree axial tilt?

Saturn's vast and dense flat rings cause the materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun to tilt its axis due to their thrust over the denser and wider ring system.



7. Why does Uranus have a 97.77-degree axial tilt?

Uranus's solid core is shaped like a prolate spheroid (*with the distance between the poles greater than its equatorial diameter*), formed by the soft-clubbing of two adjacent planets in the solar system's past. The materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun, creating a trap zone over the equator plane, prevent such a solid shape from rotating vertically, leading to Uranus rolling over its orbital plane and resulting in its high axial tilt.



8. Why does Neptune have a 28.32-degree axial tilt?

Neptune's axial tilt is influenced by its flat rings and satellites, similar to the mechanism observed in Saturn.



9. Why does Pluto have a 119.06-degree axial tilt?

Pluto, along with its partner Charon, has been affected by the materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun, resulting in their tilted status due to their clubbed distance, as explained in the book under relevant chapter on Pluto.



Query to Answer:

Why can't the above-mentioned discovery claim—that the tilt of a planet's axis is caused by the materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun, along with the trap zone formed at the planet's equatorial plane by its own outgoing materialistic particles curved rays—be accepted as the correct explanation?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



Uranus' Tilt

Questionnaire-10

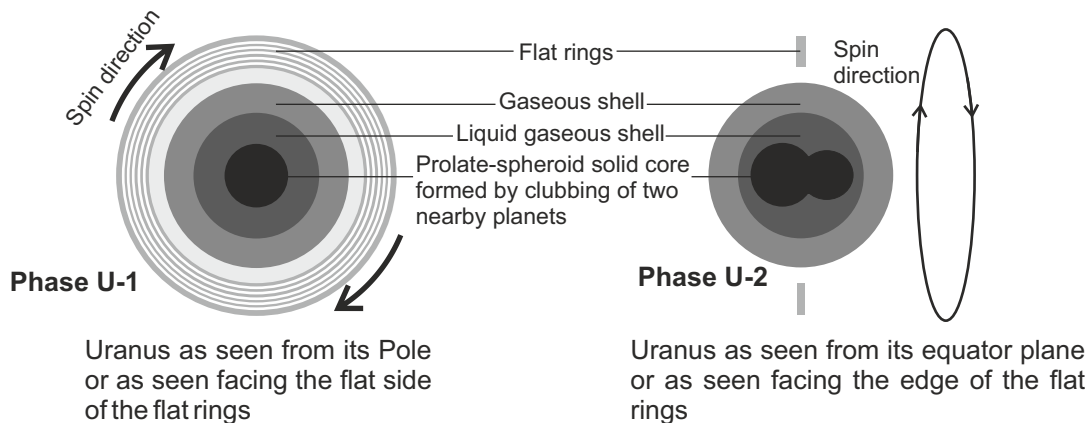
Why does the planet Uranus roll on its orbital plane or have an axial tilt of 98 degrees?

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

Sketch of Uranus showing a solid core in the shape of a prolate spheroid, formed over time by the soft merging of two closely associated planets.



What Does the World Understand?

The world does not yet comprehend the correct reason because it has not accurately understood the properties of materialistic particles of the light rays and the invisible states of matter.

Exhibit-1

From Internet dated 24/03/2018
Website: <http://homework.uoregon.edu/pub/emj/121/lectures/uranus.html>

Uranus

.....Uranus is distinguished by the fact that it is tipped on its side with a rotational axis that is inclined to the orbit by 98 degrees. Its unusual position is thought to be the result of a collision with a planet-sized body early in the solar system's history.....

Exhibit-2

From Internet dated 19/12/2022
Website: <https://www.quora.com/Why-is-Uranus-rotational-axis-tilted-on-its-side>

Why is Uranus tilted sideways on its axis?

The leading hypothesis is that it collided with another large planet early in its formation history and was knocked into its side as a result.

Discovery Claimer:

The tilt to the axis of the planet Uranus is not a result of any past collision or impact, as believed by the scientific community. Instead, it is attributed to a solid core, which has a prolate spheroid shape formed by

the semi-merging (*clubbing*) of two adjacent planets in the early history of solar system.

Uranus has a tilted axis due to the materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun interacting with its solid, prolate-spheroid-shaped core, formed by the slow collision and clubbing of two adjacent planets in the middle of the solar system's history.

Proof of the prolate-spheroid shape from the World's knowledge:

Exhibit-3

From Internet, March 2010

URANUS

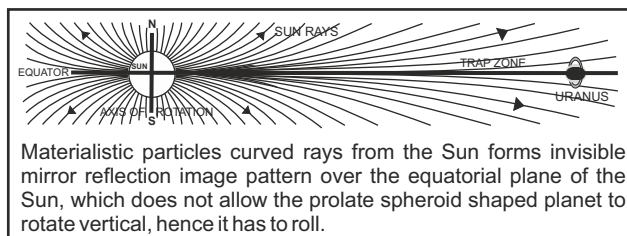
.....It was once believed that Uranus had internal structure similar to that of Jupiter and Saturn, of a rocky core surrounded by a dense mantle of liquid helium, covered in turn by a gaseous atmosphere of mostly hydrogen and helium gas. **However, Uranus does not bulge at its equator as would be expected for such a composition and such a rapid rate of spin; its equatorial diameter is only 2.4% bigger than its polar diameter.** The planet is now thought to have a rocky core at the size of the Earth, with a mixed, superdense atmosphere that extends from the boundary of space to the rocky core.....

Astronomers have measured a minimal bulge at Uranus's equator, despite its high rotation speed. This serves as evidence that Uranus's core is prolate-spheroid (*not spherical or oblate*). If the core were oblate, the high rotation speed would result in a more pronounced bulge. Even if the core were spherical, the bulge would be greater than measured. The observed minimal bulge indicates that the core is of a prolate-spheroid shape, formed by the semi-merging of two clubbed planets.

Unique Scientific Discovery on the Formation of Planet Uranus:

(a) Formation of the Planet Uranus: While the formation process of all other planets aligns with explanations in relevant chapters presented in the book '**Materialistic Universe**', Uranus stands out. It came into existence through the gentle clubbing of two adjacent planets, referred to as 'Ura' and 'Nus,' resulting in the formation of a singular planet, Uranus.

(b) Rotation axis of the Uranus: Uranus rotates with its axis almost parallel to its orbital plane, with a tilt of approximately 90 degrees (*correctly 98 degrees*). This tilt indicates that Uranus's solid core must be **prolate spheroid** in shape. The curved rays of materialistic particles from the Sun, due to the invisible mirror reflection image pattern, prevent a planet of such shape from rotating in a vertical position. Instead, it necessitates a rolling motion.



If the two clubbed planets were exact replicas, the resulting core would have tilted the planet to 90 degrees. The observed tilt of Uranus at 98 degrees suggests differences in the sizes and mean densities of the two clubbed planets.

Referencing Exhibit-3, the discoverer **concludes** that the solid core of Uranus is not a sphere or oblate spheroid but a **prolate spheroid**. This shape can only result from the gentle clubbing of two adjacent planets.

Please read in the book 'Materialistic Universe' or visit website: www.newtonugeam.com for an explanation that for how this mild collision occurred, forming Planet Uranus from the clubbing of the two adjacent planets 'Ura' and 'Nus' and Visualized Phenomenon Explaining the Formation of Planet 'Uranus' through the Gentle Clubbing of Two Adjacent Planets 'Ura' and 'Nus' with some other facts and features related to Uranus.

Query to Answer:

Why above stated discovery claim cannot be accepted as the correct reason behind axial tilt of the planet at 98 degrees?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Uranus' Formation

Questionnaire-11

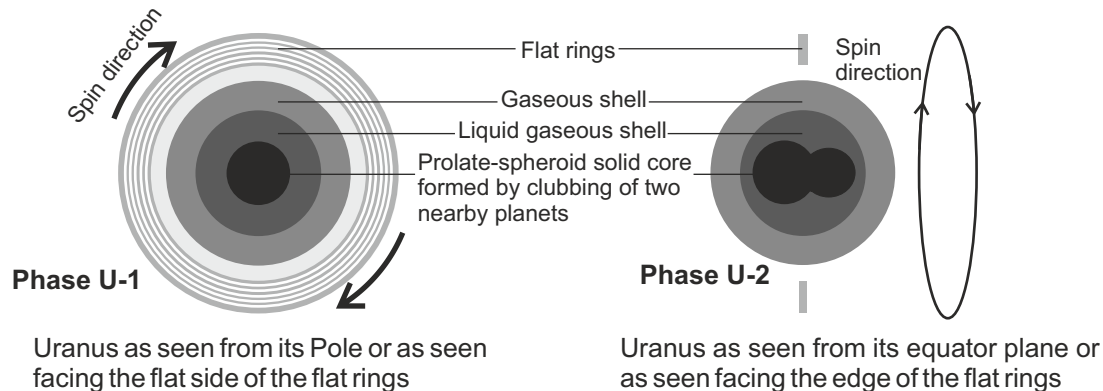
A unique scientific discovery reveals that Uranus was formed in a way that causes it to roll along its orbital plane.

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies as the World understands; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

Sketch of Uranus showing a solid core in the shape of a prolate spheroid, formed over time by the soft merging of two closely associated planets.



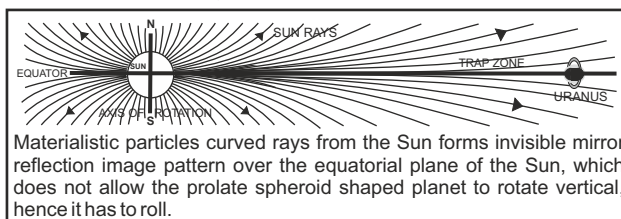
What Does the World Understand?

World does not know about its unique formation.

Discovery Claimer:

(a) **Formation of the Planets:** While the formation process of all other planets aligns with explanations in relevant chapters of the book 'Materialistic Universe', Uranus stands out. It came into existence through the gentle clubbing of two adjacent planets, referred to as 'Ura' and 'Nus,' resulting in the formation of a singular planet, Uranus.

(b) **Rotation axis of the Uranus:** Uranus rotates with its axis almost parallel to its orbital plane, with a tilt of approximately 90 degrees (*correctly 98 degrees*). This tilt indicates that Uranus's solid core must be **prolate spheroid** in shape. The curved rays of materialistic particles from the Sun, due to the invisible mirror reflection image pattern, prevent a planet of such shape from rotating in a vertical position. Instead, it necessitates a rolling motion.



If the two clubbed planets were exact replicas, the resulting core would have tilted the planet to 90 degrees. The observed tilt of Uranus at 98 degrees suggests differences in the sizes and mean densities of the two clubbed planets.

Read below an exhibit:

Exhibit-3	From Internet, March 2010
URANUS	
.....It was once believed that Uranus had internal structure similar to that of Jupiter and Saturn, of a rocky core surrounded by a dense mantle of liquid helium, covered in turn by a gaseous atmosphere of mostly hydrogen and helium gas. However, Uranus does not bulge at its equator as would expected for such a composition and such a rapid rate of spin; its equatorial diameter is only 2.4% bigger than its polar diameter. The planet is now thought to have a rocky core at the size of the Earth, with a mixed, superdense atmosphere that extends from the boundary of space to the rocky core.....	

The discoverer **concludes** from the exhibit that the solid core of Uranus is not a sphere or oblate spheroid but a **prolate spheroid**. This shape can only result from the gentle clubbing of two adjacent planets. Furthermore, the discoverer provides an explanation for how this mild collision occurred, forming Planet Uranus from the clubbing of the two adjacent planets 'Ura' and 'Nus.' The detailed explanation of Uranus's formation follows:

(c) **Before delving into the explanation, it's essential for readers to acquaint themselves with certain facts and features related to the planets 'Ura' and 'Nus,' which clubbed to form the planet 'Uranus.'**

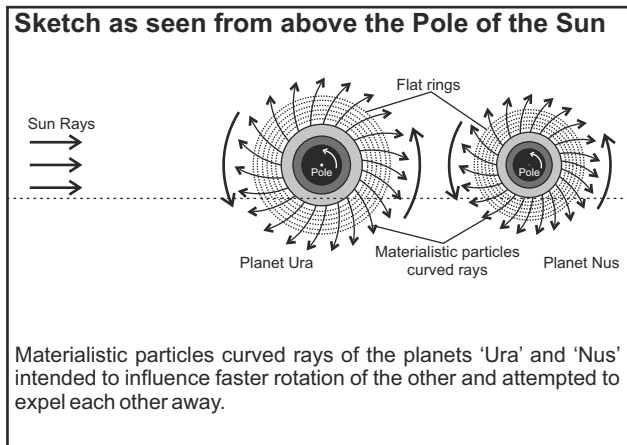
(i) **Positional Context:** The two planets, 'Ura' and 'Nus,' were situated between Saturn and Neptune. 'Ura' was closer to Saturn, implying a larger size and more expansive flat rings compared to 'Nus.'

(ii) **Pre-Clubbing State:** Before their merger, both planets possessed liquid and gaseous shells enveloping their solid cores. Each had its own set of flat rings, and their axes were likely tilted, akin to Saturn, though at a lesser degree due to the lower thrust magnitude from the Sun's materialistic particles curved rays at their respective locations.

(iii) **Asteroid Belt Dynamics:** In the early history, every planet featured an asteroid belt preceding it toward the Sun, contributing to its growth. Ura' and 'Nus' grew by assimilating these asteroids.

(iv) **Orbital Dynamics:** Planet which is at wider orbital distance would move at faster rate towards the Sun than the planet closer to the Sun by the addition of same mass. This is due to lower magnitude of thrust by the materialistic particles curved rays on the planet at wider orbit than the closer.

(v) **Repulsion Mechanism:** Materialistic particles curved rays generated and radiated by both 'Ura' and 'Nus' during their alignment with the Sun aimed to influence each other's rotation and expel one another.



(vi) Tilt Effect: When aligned with the Sun or in close proximity, the repulsion from materialistic particles curved rays induced a greater tilt in the rotation axis of 'Ura' and 'Nus,' retaining their rotation speed.

(vii) Tidal Interaction: The increased tilt reduced the magnitude of repulsion, and the gravitational forces between 'Ura' and 'Nus' caused them to gravitate toward each other for clubbing.

(viii) Tidal Effects for Clubbing: The gravitational pull between 'Ura' and 'Nus' formed tides of liquid gases and other gases, increasing the quantum of these substances toward each other. This acted as a cushion during the mild collision or clubbing of the two planets.

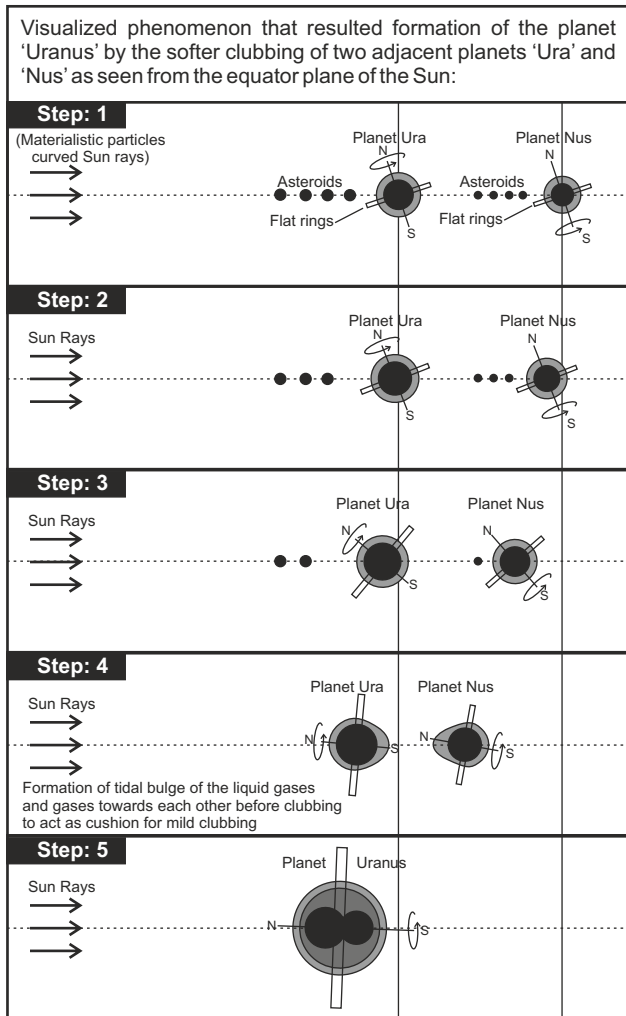
(d) Visualized Phenomenon Explaining the Formation of Planet 'Uranus' through the Gentle Clubbing of Two Adjacent Planets 'Ura' and 'Nus':

Fact: A planet closer to the Sun orbits with faster velocity than a planet at a wider orbital distance.

When planets 'Ura' and 'Nus' were apart, they orbited with their individual speeds. Upon a close approach (*at alignment*), the slower orbiting planet ('Nus') constrained the speed of the faster planet ('Ura'), leading to a situation where both aligned with the Sun for an extended duration at a closer distance. In this proximity, the materialistic particles curved rays, following a specific pattern, aimed to influence the rotation/spin of the other.

The generated and radiated materialistic particles curved rays provided torque force, inducing a tilt in the rotation axis along with their flat rings, maintaining the rotation. As they drew even closer, the tilt of their rotation axes increased, aligning their flat rings almost parallel to each other, with the South Pole of planet 'Ura' facing the North Pole of planet 'Nus.'

At this tilted stage, when the flat rings of planets 'Ura' and 'Nus' were positioned parallel to each other, the axes of both planets also aligned, with the South Pole of 'Ura' facing the North Pole of 'Nus.' Every planet has magnetic Poles near its Axis North and South Poles. Similar to the magnetic attraction between opposite Poles of two bar magnets, the South Pole of 'Ura' was attracted to the North Pole of 'Nus.' Alongside gravity pull, magnetic attraction also played a crucial role in the clubbing of 'Ura' and 'Nus,' forming planet 'Uranus.'



Visualized Phenomenon from the Equator Plane of the Sun: Tidal forces bulged the liquid gases and thick gas shells at the Poles of both planets, acting as a cushion between them during their mild collision or gentle clubbing. The solid cores of both planets, 'Ura' and 'Nus,' united to form a prolate-spheroid-shaped core of Uranus.

Most of the flat ring matter from both planets merged to form a single flat ring around the prolate-spheroid solid core, surrounded by a thick, amalgamated layer of liquid gases and a gaseous shell. The remaining ring matter drifted away into solar space due to solar ejects (*solar wind*). If flat ring matter was partially or fully lost in this process, it would have been replenished at the equatorial plane by matter supplied by Jupiter, chipping off asteroids from the asteroid belt, as explained in the book 'Materialistic Universe' about the formation of flat rings around the planet Saturn.

Query to Answer:

Why above stated discovery claim cannot be accepted as the correct reason behind unique formation of planet Uranus by soft clubbing of two adjacent planets in the early history of the solar system?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Flat Rings

Questionnaire-12

What Mechanism Has Formed Flat Rings Around Saturn and Some Other Planets?

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

Below is an exhibit taken from the Internet, which shows that the world does not know the correct reason behind the formation of flat planetary rings.

Exhibit

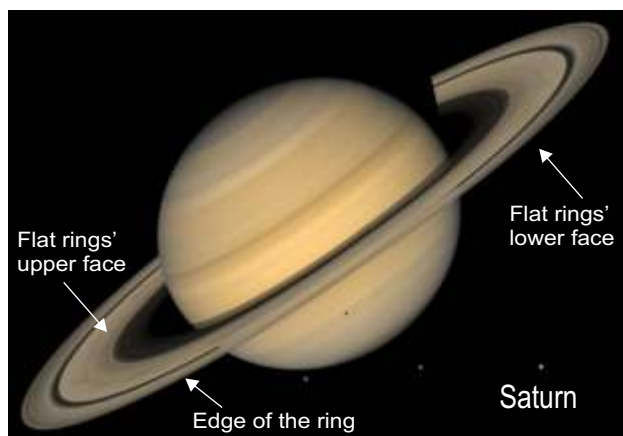
From Internet dated 24/03/2018

Website: <https://www.nasa.gov/audience/forstudents/k-4/stories/nasa-knows/ring-a-round-the-saturn.html>

Ring-a-Round the Saturn

.....One thing we know for sure. Saturn's rings are made of ice and rock. These pieces vary in size. Some are as small as a grain of sand. Others are as large as a house. But scientists aren't sure when or how Saturn's rings formed. They think the rings might have something to do with Saturn's many moons.....

***Note:** Additional exhibits can be found in the books 'Materialistic Universe' and 'Materialistic Solar System'.



Discovery Claimer:

The explanation is detailed in the books 'Materialistic Universe' and 'Materialistic Solar System'. A brief overview is presented here in flash format.

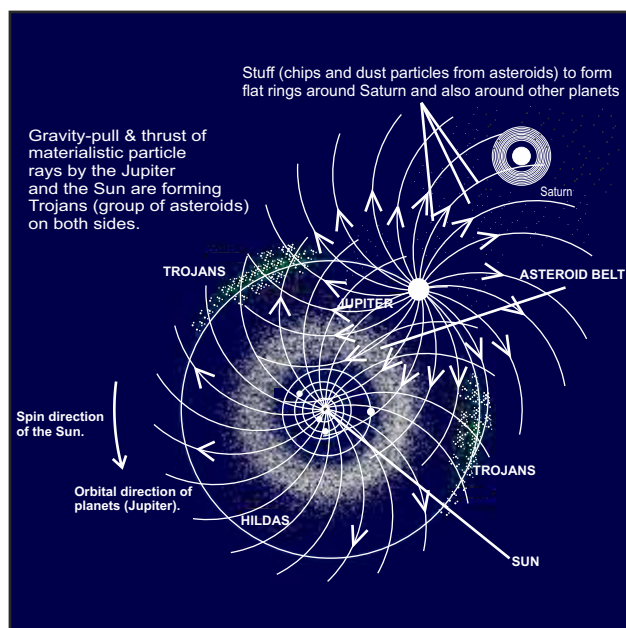
The world does not yet understand the true reason behind the formation of flat rings around Saturn and other planets. This is because it has not correctly understood the materialistic particles and the physical properties of light and other forms of rays, nor how these rays—along with gravity—influence the functioning of celestial bodies, particularly the solar system.

Discovered Fact:

A visualization of the phenomenon helps explain how Saturn acquired its flat rings. (A similar mechanism applies to the other ringed planets.)

Visualize: Saturn's position in the solar system:

After the four terrestrial planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars), there is an asteroid belt. Beyond the asteroid belt lies the giant planet Jupiter, and further out is Saturn. Beyond Saturn are Uranus and Neptune, which also have flat rings (not shown in the sketch).



Some Other Facts:

- Both Jupiter and Saturn emit materialistic particle-curved rays in greater quantities than they receive from the Sun.
- The mutual gravitational attraction between the Sun and the asteroids, along with the forward thrust from solar ejects (solar wind and materialistic particle-curved rays), led to the formation of the asteroid belt.
- Materialistic particle-curved rays from Jupiter, through their thrust/push, created two accumulations of asteroids (called Trojans) from the asteroid belt.
- These rays also cause asteroids to collide, generating chips, dust, and other particles.
- The lighter chips and dust particles are pushed to wider orbits by solar ejects and Jupiter's rays.

Formation of the Flat Rings:

Saturn, located behind Jupiter, has used its own materialistic particle curved rays to create an invisible, mirror reflection image pattern on its equatorial plane to act as trap zone. This zone traps the chips and dust particles formed and supplied by Jupiter. These particles become arranged in flat rings due to the balancing forces of Saturn's gravity and the outward thrust from its own rays.

- Heavier or denser particles settle in rings closer to Saturn.
- Lighter or finer particles are pushed into more distant rings.
- Each flat ring tends to contain particles of similar size and composition, influenced by the gravitational pull and the thrust from Saturn's rays.
- Differences in appearance (such as color or brightness) arise due to variations in composition or surface coatings (e.g., water or ice).

Gaps between the rings occur either due to the formation of satellites in those regions or the absence of matter that could form a ring.

Over time, some larger objects and moons have formed from this ring material—just as planets once formed from disk matter around the protostar (the early Sun).

Discovery Claim and Query to answer:

Why should the above discovery claim not be accepted as the correct explanation for the formation of flat rings around Saturn?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Comet's Path

Questionnaire-13

Does a comet orbit like other planets, or does it follow a looping path to scan the entire equatorial plane of the Sun?

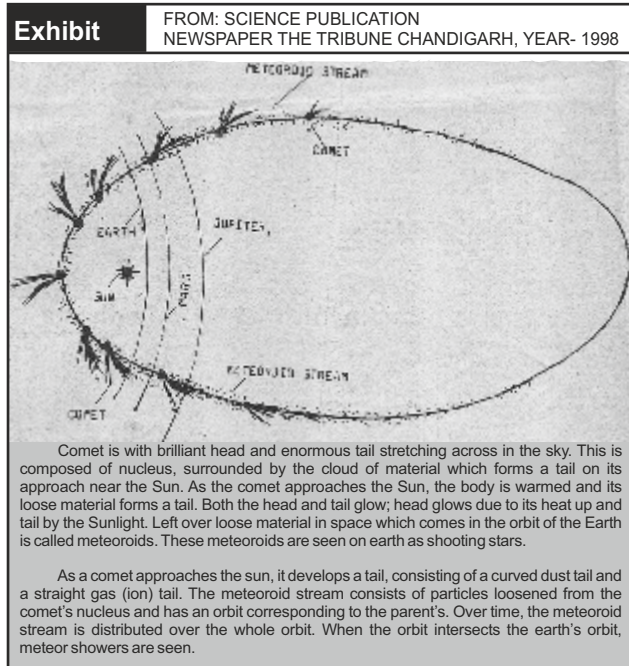
Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

World understands that comets have highly eccentric elliptical orbits; see an exhibit below.



Discovery Claimer:

Contrary to popular belief, a comet does not follow an elliptical orbit. It does not return to the exact point from where it started its journey; instead, it moves in a loop track. On its return journey to the Oort Cloud, the comet crosses its own incoming path.

An extremely eccentric celestial body, due to the angular (*lateral*) thrust of Sun-rays, a comet cannot orbit and it has to follow a loop track. Similar phenomenon is also observed with Pluto, which does not orbit in the traditional sense. Astronomers, misinterpreting its unusual path, have labeled Pluto as a misbehaved planet and subsequently removed it from the category of planets due to a lack of understanding of this phenomenon.

Furthermore, each comet exhibits a variable pattern in its path, depending on its size, gained/lost mass during the journey, and the disturbance or influence of the planets, especially the outermost planets (*Jupiter to Neptune*).

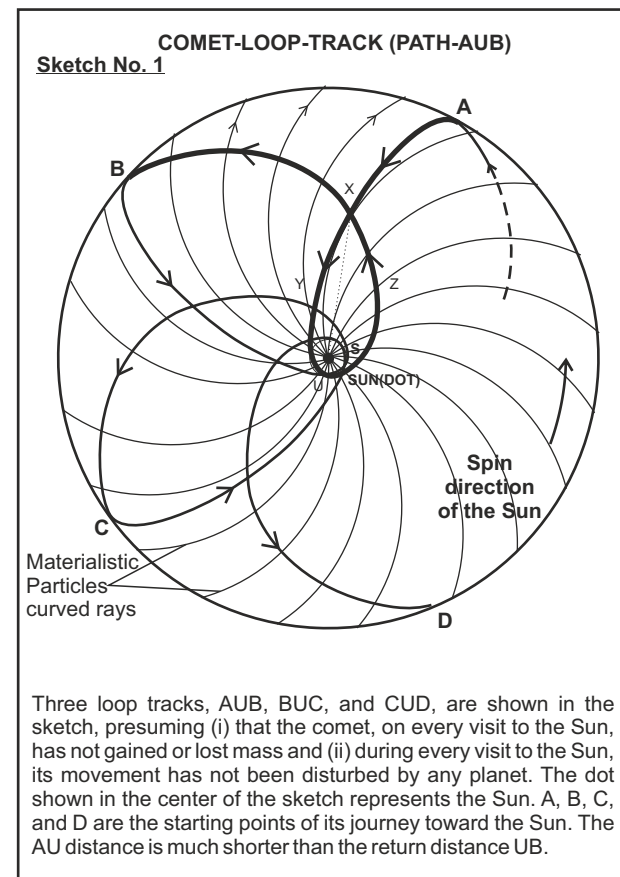
Why and how does a comet move in a loop track?

The movement of the comet in a loop-track is influenced by the following factors:

- The comet begins its journey from a **negligible speed**, essentially considered as zero.
- As the comet starts its journey towards the Sun, the materialistic particles curved rays from the **spinning Sun** gradually drift its path slightly away from a direct collision with the Sun.

- The spinning Sun continuously **exerts an angular (*lateral*) thrust** over the comet, keeping it oriented to the left (as shown sketch No. 1).

A general and simple comet loop track is depicted below in sketch No. 1.

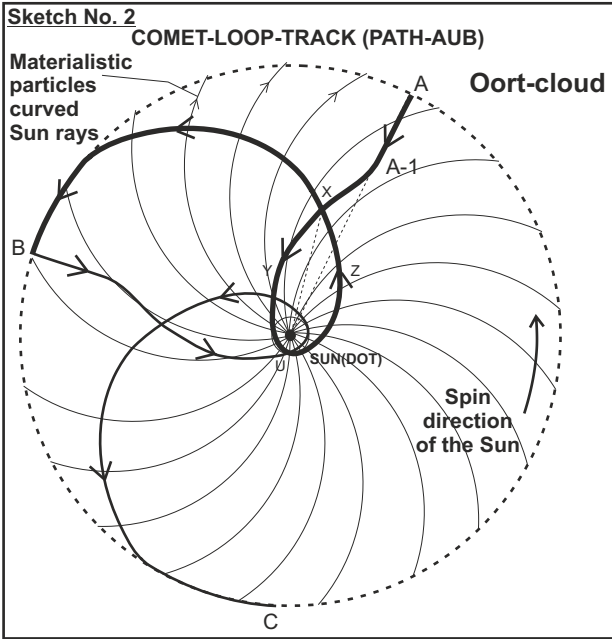


- After the U-turn from the Sun, the loose mass of the comet **flares**. This flared mass, under the thrust of materialistic particles curved rays, propels the comet's nucleus away from the Sun, similar to a **kick**.

For example, just as a person firmly holding an umbrella (*strong enough to withstand the thrust of fast wind*) in a storm would be dragged, the flared mass of the comet, propelled by the thrust from the materialistic particles curved rays, pulls the nucleus towards its home at a greater speed, considering that the entire matter is bonded by the factor of 'gravity' at a distance from each other.

- The comet, during its visit to the Sun, has more mass than when it is returning home, introducing a **variable mass factor**.
- The comet takes less time to reach the U-turn point than when returning home, **another variable mass factor**.
- The speed of the comet on its approach to the Sun is higher compared to its speed on the way back home, representing **another variable mass factor**.
- The **gravity** of the Sun and the comet each plays its own role in shaping the comet's trajectory.

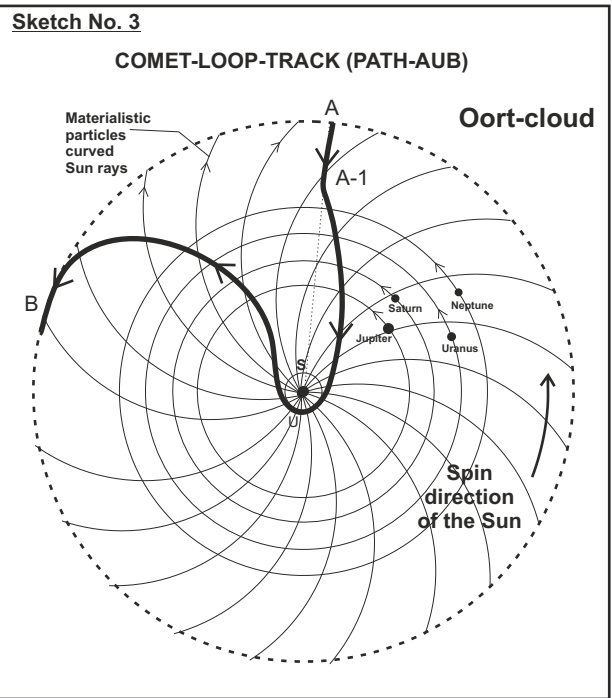
The actual loop-track of the comet would resemble the one shown below in sketch No. 2 if its path is not affected by the gravity of any planet.



If the path of a comet is affected by the gravity resulting from the pull of some outer planets, it would not drift away towards the left at point (A-1) due to the Sun's rays (at the Sun's least effect zone). Instead, the comet would visit the Sun from the other side, in the reverse direction of the orbit of the planets, as depicted in sketch No. 3.

Why do some comets enter the planetary zone from the reverse direction compared to the orbital direction of the planets?

The world understands that the influence of gravity by the outermost planet shapes the orbital path, it is true. However, the world has not yet grasped the concept that, if comets were to orbit as traditionally understood, how the influence of gravity would alter the direction of their paths.



The author had not considered the above-stated query before February 24th, 2009. On that date, short information about the newly discovered comet 'Lulin' appeared in the newspaper, highlighting its unique property of approaching the Sun in the reverse direction compared to the direction of the planets.

Comets initiate their journey from the distant Oort cloud with almost zero speed towards the Sun. The comet's approach toward the Sun is triggered by the addition of mass or by the gravity factor of nearby outermost large planets. The position of the nearest outermost planets at the moment when the comet's journey was triggered by their gravity factor determines the orbital direction of the comet. After the triggering of the comet's movement, planets continue to exert their gravity influence over the comet throughout its path.

The direction of the orbital motion of solar bodies is governed by the materialistic particles curved Sun rays, which act as moving spokes, resembling fine curved filaments of a rotating wheel, providing a lateral push to the bodies/objects. This is explained in detail in the relevant chapter(s) of the book 'Materialistic Universe'. However, the power of the Sun's rays diminishes significantly at a distance far from the Sun, while the gravity pull exerted by the outermost planets, in particular, is much stronger there. Therefore, the computing effect of the gravity factor of the outermost planets determines the direction of the comet's movement. The gravity of the outermost planet(s) pulls the comet towards them, causing the comet to take a U-turn from the other side. As the comet approaches near the Sun, its high-speed factor overpowers the Sun rays' factor that guides the orbital motion direction of solar bodies. Thus, the comet takes a 'U' turn influenced by the gravity factor from the Sun, entering from the side towards which the outermost planets have pulled it.

The factors mentioned above result in the development of the orbital (visit) direction of some comets in the reverse direction compared to the orbital direction of the planets.

After taking a U-turn from the other side, the comet follows a universal path to return to its home in the Oort cloud. In such cases, the comet does not orbit and does not adopt a loop-track path but forms a unique path, as shown in sketch No. 3. The comet's next journey towards the Sun may or may not be similar.

Detailed explanation is in the book 'Materialistic Universe' and on the website: www.newtonugeam.com

Query to Answer:
Why can't the above-mentioned discovery claim—be accepted as the correct explanation?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Comet's Origin Location

Questionnaire-14

Did comets originate within the solar system from a region very close to the protosun, or from the outermost parts of the planetary disc?

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

The world, not correctly understanding the materialistic and physical properties of the rays and invisible states of matter, has not been able to grasp most of the phenomena of comets, thus accumulating incorrect and false information.

formed from the leftover finest material at the outer rings of the solar system but nucleus of the comets have formed from the densest elements of the proto planetary disc, which were closer to the protosun, and comets have formed much earlier than planets have formed.



Read some exhibits below:

Exhibit-1

From Internet dated 10/04/2018
Website: <https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/11693>

How Comets Are Born

Comets are small, icy objects that circle the sun.....Astronomers believe comets materialized more than 4.5 billion years ago from the dust and gas of the protoplanetary disk, a donut-shaped cloud of debris surrounding our newborn star. On the fringes of the disk, far from the sun's heat, fine grains of dust coated with frozen gases and water ice began clumping together. Over time, clumps of dust assembled into ice-rich rocks, which later evolved into the mile-sized bodies that we observe today traveling among and far beyond the planets.....

The nucleus of the comet is indeed made of extremely dense matter from the solar system. It has been created from a densest elements that once existed very close to the protostar (*Sun*) in its flat particle proto planetary disk.

Further, there is a lack of understanding with the World regarding how a small dense mass nucleus grows larger to become a significant comet.

Exhibit-2

From Internet dated 10/04/2018

Website: <https://www.spaceanswers.com/deep-space/how-are-comets-made/>

How are comets made?

It's said that comets are made from the leftover material, namely lumps of leftover space debris, that formed the planets and make up the Solar System we know today.

The Solar System was made by a huge cloud of gas and dust, which collapsed some 4.6 billion years ago. Most of the cloud, which had flattened into a disc around a young Sun, clumped together to make the planets. However, some small lumps remained and became chunks of frozen gas and dust, living in the outer region of the Solar System where it's cold enough to make the frozen ices that give comets their tails.....

A small comet dense nucleus grows in size through continuous collisions with solar-eject particles during its repeated visits, accumulating hit-mass (*independent particles ejected by the Sun*) onto the nucleus. The semi-molten and swiftly moving large-sized nucleus, upon colliding with the fast-speeding, denser solar-eject particles, continues to grow bigger. The nucleus has grown up from extremely dense matter, particularly from solar-wind independent particles.

Furthermore, during the turbulent era of the protostar (*Sun*), there was an extremely dense mass near it in its flat disk of particles. Big chunks of matter developed from this denser mass. During the turbulent period of the protostar (*Sun*), every denser chunk of mass in the disk was approaching back the Sun (*due to fluctuating thrust magnitude*) after getting burst thrust/kick of solar ejects which later at stabilisation of thrust magnitude formed the nucleus of the comets.

Discovery Claimer:

Comments regarding Exhibit No. 1:

If a comet is formed on the fringes of the disc (*at the outermost rings*) from fine grains of dust, it cannot gain mass for the visit to the Sun. (*At the outermost rings, disc particles besides the finest were of light-density elements.*) The understanding about the origin of comets with astronomers is absolutely wrong, as per the true formation of flat rings/disc around the protosun.

Comments regarding Exhibit No. 2:

The solar system has been formed from the nebula of gas and dust (*which is true*), but planets have not formed by the collapse of gas and dust. Planets have formed from the flat disc of dust particles (*dust particles have formed from the solar nebula*) by clubbing grain by grain. Furthermore, comets have not

Upon stabilization of the Sun and the matter of the disk in their orbits, the matter of the solar rings developed into planets, while the densest chunks of matter formed the nucleus of the comets. The nucleus of the comet developed bigger on every visit due to the deposit of dense particles from the solar wind (*solar ejects*), making the comet larger with each return journey. Repeated visits to the Sun transformed a small comet into a great comet because of its increasingly dense nucleus. A bigger and denser nucleus acquires more loose mass, causing it to grow larger.

In the early history of the solar system, there were likely a great number of comets; however, their numbers have significantly reduced. In the future, there is no scope for the formation of new comets in the solar system.

By growing the nucleus larger and larger, a comet can split into two nuclei, or if the nucleus does not split, a stage may come where it has to plunge into the Sun because Sun-rays have a limit to thrust away a mass of a specific quantum.

Loss and addition of mass during journey of a comet

Comets indeed shed or spread meteorites in significant quantities as they approach the Sun and take a U-turn. However, after the U-turn, the comet does not shed or spread meteorites; instead, it collects scattered masses from space to regain a substantial part of its lost mass.

Comets do not require the gravitational pull of any star to restart their journey from the Oort Cloud. The nucleus of the comet, influenced by gravity, continuously adds mass during its return journey from the Sun to the Oort Cloud, simultaneously reducing its speed. At a specific stage in its return journey, there is a point where the gravity pull between the Sun and the comet balances the thrust of the materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun. At this point, the comet almost halts its forward journey away from the Sun but continues to move slowly in a circular orbit, similar to asteroids, at its extreme end.

At this point of zero forward speed away from the Sun, any addition of mass (*such as dust, objects, or ice*) over the comet, either suddenly or gradually, can trigger its return journey towards the Sun. In rare cases, the return journey of the comet can be triggered by the gravitational influence of planets, particularly those ranging from Jupiter to Neptune, causing an early return.

Detailed explanation is in the book '**Materialistic Universe**' and on the website:

www.newtonugeam.com

Query to Answer:

Why can't the above-mentioned discovery claim—be accepted as the correct explanation?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Moon

Questionnaire-15

Why can't the Moon be captured from a solar orbit by the Earth, according to the phenomenon described and claimed below?

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

Since the Newtonian era, most astronomical phenomena have been understood—especially by the general public and many in the scientific community—through the lens of impacts and collisions, as such events are easier to comprehend. For example:

1. Planetary axial tilts are often attributed to collisions or impacts with large objects. (Incorrect)
 2. Variations in the rotational speeds of planets are commonly explained by impacts with massive bodies. (Incorrect)
 3. Saturn's flat rings are believed to have formed from the destruction of a moon in a collision with the planet. (Incorrect)
 4. It is widely believed that water on Earth arrived through the collision of comets with our planet. (Incorrect)
 5. The extinction of dinosaurs is commonly attributed to the impact of a large asteroid or object with Earth (the true reason has been claimed—please refer to the Book).
 6. Mount Everest is believed to have formed due to the collision between the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates millions of years ago. (Interestingly, Mount Everest continues to grow taller each year—by approximately 4 millimeters annually. The true reason for this ongoing growth has been understood by the discoverer; details are available in the Book. The same reason likely explains the original formation of Mount Everest as well.)
 7. **This preference for impact-based explanations is why many scientists support the giant impact hypothesis for the formation of the Moon—though this explanation is, in fact, entirely incorrect.**
 8. There are a number of other theories and hypotheses about the origin of the Moon, such as the co-formation theory, collision theory, fission theory, condensation theory, and capture theory. The capture theory was rejected by scientists due to improper reasoning and visualization. Had it been visualized the way the current discovery claimant understands it, the correct discovery might have been made earlier in the 20th century.
- The two exhibits shown below reflect this mistake.

Exhibit-1

From Internet dated 26/03/2018
Website: <https://starchild.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/StarChild/questions/question38.html>

How Earth got its moon

Various theories had been proposed for the formation of the Moon.

The Fission Theory:

The Capture Theory: This theory proposes that the Moon was formed somewhere else in the solar system, and was later captured by the gravitational field of the Earth. The Moon's different chemical composition could be explained if it formed elsewhere in the solar system, however, capture into the Moon's present orbit is very improbable. Something would have to slow it down by just the right amount at just the right time, and scientists are reluctant to believe in such "fine tuning". Also, this hypothesis does not have a natural explanation for the extra baking the lunar material has received.

The Condensation Theory:

The Giant Impactor Theory (sometimes called The Ejected Ring Theory):

Exhibit-2

From Internet dated 12/04/2018
Website: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Origin_of_the_Moon

Origin of the Moon

Capture hypotheses

This hypothesis states that the Moon was captured by the Earth. This was popular until the 1980s, and some things in favor of this model include the Moon's size, orbit, and tidal locking.

One problem in understanding the capture mechanism. A close encounter with Earth typically results in either collision or altered trajectories. For this hypothesis to function, there might have been a large atmosphere around the primitive Earth, which would slow the movement of the Moon by natural aerobraking before it could escape. That hypothesis may also explain the irregular satellite orbits of Jupiter and Saturn. This hypothesis also has difficulty explaining the essentially identical oxygen isotope ratios of the two bodies.

NASA has discovered and acknowledged that Triton, a satellite of the planet Neptune, was captured from a solar orbit. Therefore, there should be no problem in accepting that the Moon could have been captured by the Earth. The discovered location of the Moon's origin supports other features that align with Moon rock samples, suggesting that the Moon was formed somewhere near the Earth.

9. There are a number of moons (satellites) orbiting other planets. None of them have been formed by an impact, as the Giant Impact hypothesis suggests. Then why is it assumed that only our Moon was formed by such an impact?

10. See below an exhibit on the Giant Impact Hypothesis, which reflects that scientists are at a crossroads and, to this day, are unable to understand the origin of the Moon.

Exhibit-3

From Astronomy magazine issue November 2019
Pages 44 to 49.

Giant Impact Hypothesis

As is not uncommon in science, the Apollo data, which was originally intended to test existing theories, instead inspired a new one. In the mid-1970s, researchers proposed the Giant Impact Hypothesis. The novel scenario envisioned that at the end of its formation, Earth collided with another planet-sized body. This produced a great deal of debris in Earth's orbit, which in turn coalesced into the Moon. The impacting planet would later be named Theia.

The scientific community was initially skeptical of this new model. The impact hypothesis was critiqued as being a contrived, ad hoc solution that might represent an extremely unlikely event. But at the same time, work on the competing models proved increasingly unsatisfying.

But could a giant impact really produce the Moon? The answer to this question was not obvious at the time.

Lingering questions

If the Moon were like other astronomical bodies, for which we typically have only remote observations, at this point we would have likely declared the origin story of the Moon solved. In this case, however, we have physical samples from both the Moon and Earth that we can compare. Explaining the chemical relationship of those samples has proven to be the biggest challenge to the Giant Impact Hypothesis, inspiring a flurry of work over the past decade investigating how exactly the Moon came to be.

The conundrum is this: In most giant, disk-forming impacts like those described above, it is mainly material from the outer portions of Theia that are slung into Earth orbit. But we cannot know for certain what Theia's composition was when it impacted Earth. If Theia, like Mars or main-belt asteroids, were made of different material than Earth, then ejecta coming from Theia should have a different composition than our planet.

Instead, data derived from Apollo lunar samples increasingly show that the Moon and Earth are almost chemically indistinguishable, not just for oxygen, but for many other elements, too. They have similar isotopes, or variations, of the same elements. Solving this isotopic crisis requires explaining how the collision of two independently formed planets, each with its own distinct history and composition, could have produced two such indistinguishable offspring.....

Where do we go from here?

Thus, we find lunar origin models at a crossroads of sorts..... However, the new ideas impose additional constraints. Thus, the impact theory still grapples with the question it faced nearly half a century ago..... Ultimately, we will continue to pursue the answer for how our Moon came to be, not only so we can understand the history of our home world, but more generally, so we can learn what our nearest cosmic neighbor can teach us about the formation and evolution of inner planets — both in our solar system and beyond.

**Discovery Claimer:
Visualised scientific capture story of the Moon by the Earth (year 2007):**

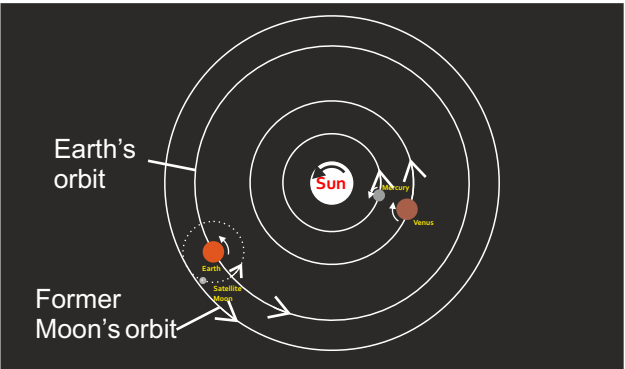
Note: In the capture hypothesis, scientists did not fully visualize the dynamics of the solar system. Instead, they imagined the Moon approaching Earth like a cricket ball flying toward a fielder — either passing closely or heading directly toward him to be caught. This imagery (of a cricket ball flying toward a fielder) became ingrained in the minds of scientists and influenced the development of the impact hypothesis for the Moon's formation and capture.

This was a flawed interpretation. In reality, the Moon was captured by Earth while both were orbiting the Sun in parallel — more like a prey running slower than a hunter, who captures it with a lasso — with Earth's gravity acting as the lasso. The Moon was orbiting the Sun more slowly than Earth, as inner planets (closer to the Sun) move faster in their orbits.

Billions of years ago, the Moon was itself a planet, orbiting the Sun between Mars and Earth.

At that time, all planets were gaining mass by engulfing asteroids, and asteroids were also growing by merging with one another. As these bodies gained mass, their orbital distances gradually decreased.

As the Moon (then a planet) gained mass through the accumulation of asteroids, it gradually moved closer to Earth's critical gravitational attraction zone. Once it crossed this threshold — particularly during an alignment with Earth and the Sun — the mutual gravitational pull between Earth and the Moon became strong enough for Earth to pull the Moon out of its solar orbit, forcing it to adopt a new orbit around Earth, as illustrated in the sketch below.



The Moon was captured by the Earth at relative orbital speed to make its satellite (relative orbital speed is extremely slower than orbital speeds of both the planets). From that moment Moon lost its identity as the planet by becoming satellite of the Earth.

Note: If the planet Moon was located ahead of the planet Earth rather than behind; its capture would have resulted in its revolution (orbital) direction retrograde to rotation (spin) direction of the Earth. (NASA has discovered that Triton; satellite of the Neptune revolves/orbits in retrograde direction to rotation/spin direction of the Neptune; it baffles the Scientists but discovery claimer has discovered the reason behind backward revolution which has been stated in the book 'Materialistic Universe').

Location of the Moon—Where It Was Formed:

Planets formed from the disc of particles that once surrounded the protosun. These particles were arranged—by density and size vise (denser and bigger particles near the Sun, finer and lighter at the end)—into a flat disc (or rings) due to the forward thrust from of materialistic particles curved rays, along with other ejected matter from the Sun, and the mutual gravitational attraction between the particles and the Sun.

The location of the Moon, as discovered and claimed, fulfills all the requirements and aligns with the data prepared by scientists, as exhibited below.

Exhibit-4

From Internet (NASA): <https://history.nasa.gov/EP-177/ch2-2-1.html#:~:text=The%20composition%20of%20the%20Moon,its%20rocks%20contain%20no%20water.>

The Moon

Is the Moon a planet? Technically no, for it revolves around the Earth rather than directly around the Sun.

In composition, origin and history, the Moon is like a terrestrial planet, resembling the Earth in many ways,.....

The composition of the Moon is much like that of the Earth. Its rocks are similar to Earth rocks and contain many but not all of the same minerals.....

Exhibit-5

From Internet

Oxygen isotope factor: Moon and Earth, both have exactly the same oxygen isotopes. Planet Mars' rocks and meteorites have different oxygen isotope composition. This suggests that Moon has been formed from the material of Earth's neighborhood.

Query to Answer:

Why can't the Moon be captured from a solar orbit by the Earth, according to the phenomenon described and claimed above?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Maria on the Moon

Questionnaire-16

Why are the volcanic eruptions and maria on the Moon concentrated on the side facing the Earth?

Discovered Reason:

The gravity of the Earth, due to the Moon's locked spin.

Note: The gravity of the Moon is 1/6th that of the Earth. Despite this low gravity, the Moon can still pull ocean water on Earth to create tides. Now imagine the gravitational pull of the Earth on the Moon—it would be approximately $6 \times 6 = 36$ times stronger than the Moon's pull on Earth's ocean water.

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

(What are the maria? Read the exhibit below.)

From Internet (Google) dated 05/07/2025

The maria on the Moon are large, dark, basaltic plains formed by ancient volcanic eruptions. They appear dark because they are rich in iron and less reflective than the lighter lunar highlands. These plains are actually vast lava-filled impact basins that formed between 4.2 and 1.2 billion years ago.

Why are the volcanic eruptions and maria on the Moon concentrated on the side facing the Earth?

Read the exhibit below:

From Internet (Google) dated 05/07/2025

The lunar maria are concentrated on the side facing Earth due to combination of factors related to Moon's formation and evolution. A thinner crust on the near side, combined with a higher concentration of heat producing elements, made it more susceptible to lava flows after asteroid impacts.

Discovery Claimer:

Astronomers tend to rely heavily on high-tech instruments and devices rather than using critical thinking to visualize events, which often prevents them from understanding even the simplest phenomena.

Before its capture by Earth, the Moon was a planet located between Earth and Mars, rotating with a molten core at its center. Upon becoming a satellite of Earth, the Moon gradually stopped rotating (as illustrated in the book 'Materialistic Universe'), summarized briefly here.

When the Moon became Earth's satellite, the densest elements in its molten core tended to face the Earth, causing a slowdown in its rotation. The torque force generated by the Moon's outgoing materialistic particle-curved rays could not sustain its spin, and eventually, the Moon's rotation ceased.

Due to the locked spin, the strong gravitational pull from Earth continuously attracted the Moon's central dense mass (mantle) and molten core toward the Earth-facing side.

This persistent gravitational pull caused the near side (facing the Earth) to become thinner and less dense, while the far side became denser and thicker.

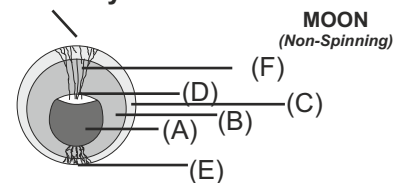
The thinner crust, combined with Earth's continuous gravitational pull, facilitated the eruption of lava. This lava filled in basins formed by craters that existed prior to the Moon's capture.

Gases in the molten core of the Moon, which accumulated on the side away from the Earth, exerted additional pressure toward the Earth, causing molten lava to emerge more easily, as shown in the sketch below.

Additionally, high-impact collisions with meteors and large objects—on both sides of the Moon—created cracks. These cracks served as channels for molten lava to reach the surface more easily, further contributing to the concentration of volcanic activity on the side facing the Earth.

Understanding Volcanic Eruptions on the Moon's Earth-Facing Surface:

Side of the Moon away from the Earth



- A-** A somewhat pear-shaped (*towards Earth*) molten or semi-molten dense core with a slightly dipped surface (*away from Earth*).
- B-** The mantle from a past era.
- C-** A young mantle.
- D-** Pockets of hot gases under pressure.
- E-** Molten lava channels (*facing Earth*) and lava pulled by the high gravity of Earth when the Moon's core was perfectly molten.
- F-** Channels for the hot gases and the release of gases under pressure causing vibrations in rocks and triggering quakes on the side of the Moon facing away from Earth.

Query to Answer:

Why above stated discovery claim cannot be accepted as the correct reason behind the volcanic eruptions and maria on the Moon concentrated on the side facing the Earth?

.....
.....
.....

Light: Particle or Wave? Questionnaire-17

Does light truly have a dual nature—as both a particle and a wave—or is this accepted property merely a way for physicists to close the debate and conceal their inability to understand whether light is a particle or a wave?

Discovery Claimer: Light has only one property: it is a materialistic particle.

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

Light is considered one form of electromagnetic radiation, or electromagnetic waves. In most situations, it behaves like a wave, exhibiting properties such as wavelength. However, in certain situations, it appears to behave like a particle, called a photon. This photon has no mass but carries a fixed amount of energy.

Note: After discarding Newton's corpuscular theory, physicists adopted the wave theory of light. In the 20th century, they discovered that wave theory failed to explain certain phenomena. Consequently, they began to accept that light exhibits both wave and particle properties and advocated for a new framework known as quantum theory.

Numerous scientific theories have since been proposed to explain the nature of light. However, physicists remain entangled in these models due to incorrect—or even fundamentally flawed—understandings. It now appears extremely difficult for them to shift from theory-dominated paradigms to a perspective grounded in observable facts.

As physicists have become entrenched in theoretical constructs and detached from empirical truths, astronomers remain in the dark about the true workings of the solar system and the universe—until physicists develop a correct understanding of light, other forms of radiation, and invisible space matter.

Discovery Claimer:

The chapter on light in the book '**Materialistic Universe**' spans 29 pages, making it difficult to condense into a single page. However, an attempt has been made here to present a concise and understandable overview of the facts regarding light, various kinds of rays, and the invisible state of matter.

Humans can exhibit duality depending on the situation, but light cannot behave both as a wave and as a particle depending on circumstance.

Ibn al-Haytham, a renowned scientist of the past who made significant advances in optics, mathematics, and astronomy around 1000 years ago, is known to have said:

"If learning the truth is the scientist's goal, then he must make himself the enemy of all that he reads."

By this, he meant that it is essential to conduct

experiments and test what is written rather than blindly accepting it.

In reality, the subject of **Light** is a subset of astronomy. Unfortunately, physicists shifted this subject into the domain of physics, mistakenly considering it a form of energy. In truth, light is an invisible state of matter that behaves like energy only under specific conditions.

Light is the finest and lightest form of matter, and its particles move at the highest known speeds. Because of this, no scientific device or laboratory—whether on Earth, underground, or in space—can directly determine the true physical properties of light. To discover these properties, one must observe and understand natural processes, as a Discovery Claimer would, using the Solar Space as nature's vast laboratory.

Everything in Solar Space—such as the Sun, planets, satellites, asteroids, comets, and cosmic dust—should be seen as scientific instruments. By analyzing how the Sun's rays influence each celestial body, the true physical properties of light can be determined or verified.

Physicists, working within the controlled environments of classrooms and laboratories, traditionally understand light as a wave. If they had instead studied light as the author has—by observing nature's expansive laboratory—they would have unequivocally concluded that light is a stream of particles.

The Following Observations Confirm That Light Is Not a Wave:

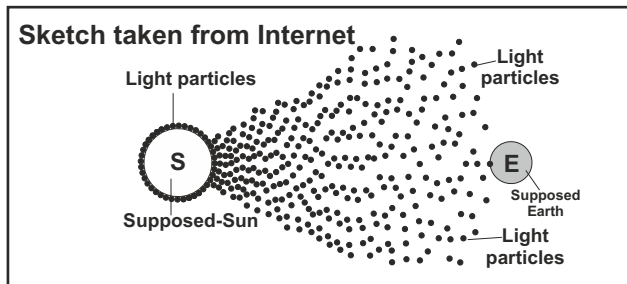
1. Wave Overlap: The overlapping of two wave-rays with identical specifications results in a formation that can be understood as made up of closely touching spheres. Calculations related to reflection, refraction, and diffraction using this model yield results consistent with those from treating light as a ray of particles. This similarity led to a critical early error in physics, as explained in the sketch below.

Bring two wave-rays closer and closer till they form a ray like formed of spheres as shown.

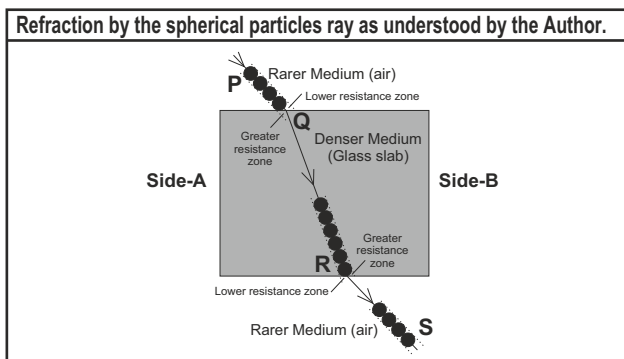


Conclusion: A wave motion theory cannot yield the same results as a particle-based theory. In science, two different laws cannot produce identical outcomes. The fact that they appear to do so suggests a significant early mistake in understanding.

2. Reflection, Refraction, and Diffraction: Physicists have failed to fully understand phenomena like reflection, refraction, and diffraction when considering light as a stream of particles. Thus, they continue to describe light as a wave. While scientists have likened light particles to like spherical water droplets sprayed from a nozzle (as shown below in the exhibit), they have not adopted the correct understanding proposed by the Discovery Claimer.



Refraction by Spherical Particle Rays:



When a ray of spherical particles (PQ) from a rarer medium meets a denser medium at point Q, the micro-sized sphere at the boundary experiences unequal resistance across its hemispheres. The side facing the denser medium (Side A) encounters more resistance than the opposite side (Side B). This asymmetry causes the sphere to spin slightly, bending the ray in the direction QR toward Side A.

At point R, a similar resistance difference in the opposite direction causes another spin, resulting in a secondary bend.

Conclusion: These interactions confirm that a light ray consists of closely touching, materialistic spherical particles—not a wave.

3. Photoelectric Effect: The photoelectric effect—where blue light ejects electrons from a metal surface—demonstrates that light behaves as a stream of material particles, not as a wave.

4. Biological Effects: The differing effects of various kinds of rays on living organisms confirm that light is composed of invisible matter particles.

5. Chemical Reactions: The reactions of light with photographic materials reinforce the idea that light is material, not just energy.

6. Phosphor Pigments: When light particles fall on phosphor pigments, they charge electrons. Once the light stops, these electrons emit the same light in darkness, proving light has mass and material properties, not waves.

7. Solar Cells: The conversion of sunlight into electricity via silicon solar cells confirms light is composed of materialistic particles.

8. Path of Light: Like electrons and lightning, light should follow the shortest path. If light were a wave, it would follow a longer, wavy path—this contradiction supports the particle theory.

9. Speed in Dense Media: Light slows down in denser media, which aligns with materialistic particle behavior, not waves.

10. Black Hole Interaction: Light bends and is attracted by black holes, which implies it has mass—contradicting the idea of massless photons.

11. Atomic Bomb Explosion: In an atomic explosion, the mass of the released white matter (energy) equals the mass of the Uranium. The inability to weigh or store released **white matter** doesn't mean it is massless.

12. Thrust by Light: Light particles exert backward and forward thrust. This, along with gravity, drives the movement of celestial bodies. This properties supports that light is composed of materialistic particles.

13. Sun's Mass Loss: The Sun loses mass to emit light and other invisible forms of matter. If light were massless, this loss would not occur.

14. Misuse of 'c' in $E = mc^2$: Physicists, due to the strong influence of Albert Einstein's theory, associate 'c' with the velocity of light, which creates the illusion that photons have no mass. In reality, 'c' is simply a numerical constant equal to the square of light's velocity—approximately 300,000,000 metres per second. Substituting an infinite speed (a theoretical concept) into the equation falsely reduces mass (m) to zero. This misuse has led to the misconception that light is massless. If a metre were equivalent to 4 feet, would the equation still work? No. (A detailed explanation is provided in the book and in Appendix Page-L).

Query to Answer:

Why can't the above-mentioned discovery claim—be accepted as the correct explanation?

.....

$$E = mc^2$$

Questionnaire-18

Is the Symbol 'c' in Albert Einstein's Equation $E = mc^2$ a Numerical Constant, or Does It Truly Represent the Speed of Light?

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

Due to the strong influence of Albert Einstein's theory and the deep faith placed in him, the symbol 'c' in the equation $E = mc^2$ is still believed to represent the speed of light in metres per second. Concerned scientists, without rethinking or questioning it, continue to follow this interpretation blindly. As a result, it leads to the assumption that the mass of a photon is zero.

However, the fact that a renowned scientist has made remarkable discoveries does not mean that every theory or interpretation attributed to them is necessarily correct. The same principle applies to the interpretation of the symbol 'c' in the equation $E = mc^2$.

Discovery Claimer:

1. Linking the Speed of Light to the Energy Released from an Atom:

The author observes that when Einstein first conceived his equation, he may have considered 'c' to be a large numerical constant—perhaps starting with a form like $E = mc$. Later, upon refining the concept, he related the constant to the speed of light measured in metres per second. While this has a large numerical value, it is arguably too small to account for the actual energy released from an atom. Hence, Einstein arrived at $E = mc^2$.

If Einstein had originally meant 'c' to represent the velocity of light, he might have used the symbol 'v' instead. Thus, linking 'c' directly to the velocity of light in metres have led the scientific world to misunderstand the true properties of light rays.

Consider this: If the length of a metre were equivalent to two or four feet, would the equation $E = mc^2$ still hold true? No. Therefore, it is in the best interest of scientists to reconsider their interpretation. The symbol 'c' should represent a numerical constant—for example, 3×10^8 —not necessarily the speed of light in metres per second.

As of 2025, no one has precisely tested to what extent (in percentage terms) this equation matches the actual energy released from an atom. But it is believed to be approximately correct for estimating the release of energy (in the form of materialistic particle rays) from atomic reactions.

2. How Linking the Speed of Light to the Energy Equation $E = mc^2$ Has Led Scientists to Misunderstand the Materialistic Particle Nature of Light and Invisible Matter in Space:

Physicists claim that photons are never at rest—they always move at the fastest possible speed. Since light (carried by photons) travels at the maximum speed allowed in the universe, they conclude that photons must have zero mass. If a photon were at rest, it would possess mass—called rest mass. By this logic, if a photon traveled at half the speed of light, it should have half the rest mass of a stationary photon.

From Internet: 07/07/2022

https://www.desy.de/user/projects/Physics/Relativity/SR/light_mass.html#:~:text=Light%20is%20composed%20of%20photons,experiment%20to%20within%20strict%20limits.

Does light have mass?

.....
If we now return to the question "Does light have mass?", this can be taken to mean different things if the light is moving freely or trapped in a container. The definition of the invariant mass of an object is $m = \sqrt{E^2/c^4 - p^2/c^2}$. By this definition a beam of light is massless like the photons it is composed of. However, if light is trapped in a box with perfect mirrors so the photons are continually reflected back and forth in both directions symmetrically in the box, then the total momentum is zero in the box's frame of reference but the energy is not. Therefore the light adds a small contribution to the mass of the box. This could be measured—in principle at least—either by the greater force required to accelerate the box, or by an increase in its gravitational pull. You might say that the light in the box has mass, but it would be more correct to say that the light contributes to the total mass of the box of light. You should not use this to justify the statement that light has mass in general.....

However, based on analysis and understanding, the author argues that photons **do** possess mass. The incorrect assumption of zero mass arises because the speed of light is linked to the energy equation $E = mc^2$. In truth, the constant 'c' in the equation should simply represent a **fixed numerical constant** (such as 3×10^8), not the physical speed of light.

By this flawed logic, if a human or any object were to travel at the speed of light, it would also have zero mass—which is clearly not true.

Only hypothetical objects with **zero mass** can travel at **infinite speed** (∞). But light does **not** travel at infinite speed; its speed is **limited**— 3×10^8 m/s—due to the resistance offered by the white matter medium in space. This implies that photons must have mass.

Furthermore, various theories (which remain unverified) complicate our understanding of the true mass and nature of the photon.

If light bends and is attracted by black holes, it implies that light must possess mass—contradicting the theory of massless photons. If light had infinite speed (i.e., traveled any distance in zero time), then black holes could not attract it, because something with zero mass and infinite speed cannot be influenced by gravity. Thus, the existence of such particles is not supported by observations—no materialistic particle traveling at infinite speed exists in the universe.

Moreover, the velocity of light—whether measured in metres or any other unit like yards—has no inherent connection to the measurement units of energy (E) and mass (m) in the equation. Therefore, linking the speed of light directly to the equation is fundamentally flawed. The symbol 'c' should represent only a **numerical constant**.

Query to Answer:
Why can't scientists de-link the velocity of light from the equation $E = mc^2$?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Initial Mass of Big Bang

Questionnaire-19

How could an extremely dense and hot mass, equivalent in size to a pinhead, exist surrounded by nothing (a void) before the explosion and expansion from which the Universe evolved according to the Big Bang theory?

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

From text book of 11th Standard year 2022
(NCERT) INDIA

The Big-Bang

The Big Bang Theory considers the following stages in the development of the universe.

(i) In the beginning, all matter forming the universe existed in one place in the form of a "tiny ball" (singular atom) with an unimaginably small volume, infinite temperature and infinite density.

(ii) At the Big Bang the "tiny ball" exploded violently. This led to a huge expansion.....

From Internet dated 04/07/2025:

<https://www.space.com/25126-big-bang-theory.html>

What is the Big Bang Theory?

The Big Bang Theory stands as the most widely accepted explanation for the origin of the universe. According to this theory, the universe began as an infinitely small, hot, and dense point, which rapidly expanded and continued to stretch over 13.7 billion years. This initial period of rapid inflation set the stage for the vast and still-growing cosmos we observe today.

Although astronomers cannot directly witness the universe's formation, much of what we know about the Big Bang Theory comes from advanced mathematical models and simulations. Evidence supporting this theory includes the cosmic microwave background, a faint "echo" of the universe's early expansion that scientists can study in detail. While the Big Bang Theory is widely supported within the scientific community, some researchers propose alternative ideas, such as eternal inflation or a cyclical, oscillating universe. These theories aim to address questions the Big Bang does not fully resolve, keeping the debate about the universe's origins alive and dynamic.....

Discovery Claimer:

When scientists observed that the Universe is expanding, it became evident that the Universe must have had a much smaller and denser volume at its origin. However, the discovery claimer is astonished by how—and under which laws of physics—the scientific community accepts that the Universe originated from a size equivalent to a point or a pinhead.

Furthermore, the discovery claimer is baffled by the scientific idea that such a vast amount of mass—equivalent to that of the current Universe—

could have existed in such a compact volume of extremely high density.

Moreover, he wonders how scientists concluded that this tiny, high-density state had an infinite temperature.



Why can't a mass of such small size, extreme density, and high temperature exist at the origin of the Universe or before it?

(To date, the existence of such a hypothesis within the scientific community does not reflect their high academic qualifications; rather, it closely resembles the unscientific interpretations found in the religious texts of many faiths.)

The relationship between size, density, and temperature can be better understood through the following brief explanation. (An illustration is provided in the book 'Materialistic Universe'.)

Matter of any density and size cannot exist in the absence of external pressure. Therefore, the hypothesized high-density matter of the Universe—compressed into a size equivalent to a pinhead—could never have existed without some form of external pressure.

Example: In a vacuum metalizing chamber, atoms of molten matter lose their mutual bonds and evaporate, depositing onto a colder object.

Similarly, water boils (evaporates) at a lower temperature when the pressure above it is reduced.

The human body (or any biological life) functions due to the presence of air (oxygen) inside the body, balanced by the atmospheric pressure outside. If a human is placed in a vacuum chamber, death occurs within minutes. If an instant vacuum is created, body parts containing trapped air may even burst.

By similar principles, subatomic particles (or "white matter"*) within an atom exist and function due to the pressure exerted by the surrounding white matter in space. In the absence of any external pressure—under absolute vacuum—visible matter (atoms) of any density or dimension cannot exist.

*White matter: Refers to the invisible matter in space, released by stars and other celestial bodies as they lose mass. This has been misinterpreted by cosmologists as dark matter.

Thus, visible matter on Earth and in the Universe exists because it is under pressure from invisible white matter.

A hot, dense mass with a temperature of billions of degrees cannot exist, as it would evaporate due to the complete absence of external pressure.



What would be the volume of the Universe from which it has evolved?

The discovery claimer has understood the following facts.

- **The Mass:** The mass of the Universe remains constant.
- **The Age of the Universe:** The Universe lacks both a beginning and an end; its matter oscillates between forming the visible Universe from invisible white matter and disintegrating visible matter back into white matter, in an eternal cycle. Although there is no specific age for the Universe due to its oscillating nature, the age of the present visible Universe can be considered the same as calculated by scientists, approximately 13.8 billion years.
- **The Prime Fundamental of the Universe:** The four Fundamentals commonly understood by the world are, in fact, sub-Fundamentals of the primary Fundamental: 'The Universe is Materialistic.'

Evolution of the Present Visible Universe and Volume of the Universe from which originated:

- No form of matter can exist if it is surrounded by absolute nothingness. Thus, the speculation that the visible Universe has evolved from a highly dense mass (*the Big Bang*) of a size equivalent to a pinhead is considered scientifically unfounded.
- The pre-visible Universe, upon disintegration, transformed all its visible matter into invisible matter (*white matter*). This invisible white matter occupied the entire space of the present Universe.
- The white matter of the pre-Universe formed a dense mass at its center due to gravity, which can be likened to the largest Black hole ever formed, surrounded by the remaining white matter of the Universe.

The formation of the 'Universe-originating, biggest-ever-formed black hole' from white matter suggests that, as the black hole grew larger and larger, its central temperature increased prior to the explosion and subsequent expansion. This black hole would have reached temperatures of billions or even trillions

of degrees at its core due to extreme compression caused by the immense gravity and pressure exerted on it by the surrounding white matter of the Universe.

This "biggest black hole ever formed" can be more aptly termed as "Compact Dense Universe Matter" (*CDUM*). CDUM, upon its explosion and subsequent expansion, gave rise to the present visible Universe.

Query to Answer:

Which understanding has the upper hand regarding the size of the Universe from which it originated — that of the scientists or that of the discovery claimer?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Black Hole

Questionnaire-20

What mechanism forms a massive black hole at the center of a massive and young galaxy?

In fact, it is the Pumping Hole created by a cluster of massive stars in the galactic bar through the emission of materialistic particles curved rays, which gradually grew into a larger Pumping Hole-cum-Black Hole.

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

Read below some exhibits:

Exhibit-1	From Internet Encyclopedia, June 2009.
How does a black hole form? A black hole forms when any object reaches a certain critical density, and its gravity causes it to collapse to an almost infinitely small pinpoint. Stellar-mass black holes form when a massive star can no longer produce energy in its core. With the radiation from its nuclear reactions to keep the star "puffed up," gravity causes the core to collapse. The star's outer layers may blast away into space, or they may fall into the black hole to make it heavier. Astronomers aren't certain how supermassive black holes form. They may form from the collapse of large clouds of gas, or from the mergers of many smaller black holes, or a combination of events.	

Exhibit-2	From Newspaper 'The Tribune' Chandigarh dated 26/02/2023
Rapidly growing black hole may provide clues to evolution of galaxies Astronomers have discovered a rapidly growing black hole in one of the most extreme galaxies known in the very early Universe, according to a new study..... The galaxy shines bright from both this intense burst of star formation and the growing supermassive black hole at its centre, the study reportedly said. The new work is published in the journal Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society..... They have also found that this growing supermassive black hole, frequently referred to as an active galactic nucleus, is generating a strong jet of material moving at near light speed through the host galaxy. Today, black holes with masses millions to billions of times greater than that of our own Sun sit at the centre of nearly every galaxy. How these supermassive black holes were first formed remains a mystery till date for the scientists, particularly because several of these objects have been found when the Universe was still very young.....	

Exhibit-3	World renowned magazine 'Astronomy', issue March, 2019
More evidence for galactic supermassive black hole Science recently obtained detailed evidence that shows the massive object at the heart of our galaxy is most likely a supermassive black hole. With the help of the European Southern Observatory's GRAVITY instrument on the Very Large Telescope, researchers observed infrared radiation flares coming from the accretion disk around Sagittarius A*- the massive object at the center of our galaxy. Scientists believe that most galaxies have a supermassive black hole at their centers, but these objects are notoriously hard to observe in close detail.....	

Discovery Claimer:

Experts have discovered a unique phenomenon in the center of an active, young, and massive galaxy, which exhibits all noticeable features similar to a black hole.

Thus, experts have mistakenly identified it as a black hole (*Experts are not certain that the discovered phenomenon is caused by a black hole, but they have presumed so. The fact is that the experts do not know what is causing the phenomenon similar to a black hole. Experts are far from correctly understanding the noticed phenomenon because they have not yet understood the invisible states of matter and the unique materialistic properties of particles in the rays, besides not correctly understanding the true working mechanism of the solar/planetary system*). The author has correctly understood the phenomenon and has given the name "**Pumping-hole**" to it. Noticed phenomenon by the Scientists as per the Author's understanding involves the pumping of matter (*white matter*) toward the center of the galaxy by the cluster of massive stars, called a galactic bar. Furthermore, the finest form of pumped white matter escapes with high speed in the form of jets from the poles of the formed Pumping hole due to high compact (*gravity*) pressure created in the Pumping Hole.

Understanding the chapter on Galaxy, Black hole, and Pumping hole may be challenging for readers who have not yet correctly understood the solar system, materialistic particle properties of light and other kinds of rays, invisible states of matter, and the formation of the Universe.

Before reading this chapter, please first understand the solar system based on discovered materialistic spherical particles and curved rays.

The physical properties of black holes and pumping holes are almost the same. Black holes can be formed anywhere in space, whereas pumping holes exist only in the center of an active and young massive galaxy (*i.e., in the galactic bar*). Black holes are formed by attracting surrounding visible and invisible matter, i.e., white matter, due to their high gravitational pull. In contrast, pumping holes are formed in new active and young galaxies by pumping white matter released by the cluster of massive stars (by losing their mass) in the galactic bar of the galaxy. In addition to acquiring pumped white matter, a pumping hole, as it grows larger due to its gravity, pulls white matter from the galactic bar, similar to a black hole. This can be referred to as a pumping hole cum black hole. When a galaxy matures and moves towards collapse, although this process may take millions of years, the **pumping hole cum black hole** becomes a supermassive black hole. The supermassive black hole also plays a role in the disappearance of the galaxy by engulfing it.

Supermassive black holes cannot exist forever due to the expansion of the universe. As a result of the universe's expansion, the pressure of white matter over the supermassive black hole decreases to a critical stage, leading to its explosion or fragmentation into billions of fragments. This explosion sets the stage for the formation of new, albeit smaller, galaxies.

Detailed illustration with some sketches is in the book 'Materialistic Universe' and also available on the website www.newtonugeam.com.

A Note on Black Holes:

Binary black holes cannot exist permanently. Due to the extremely long astronomical time scales, they may exist for millions of years, but eventually, they must merge to form a larger black hole. In contrast, binary stars can exist because of the repulsion between them caused by their outgoing materialistic particles curved rays.

Query to Answer:

Why can't the above-mentioned discovery claim—be accepted as the correct explanation?

.....

.....

.....

.....



Dark Matter or White Matter? Questionnaire-21

Does dark matter really exist, or is it actually invisible 'white matter' released by stars and other celestial objects as they lose mass, which has been identified as dark matter?

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

Scientists have determined that the visible matter in a galaxy accounts for only about 10% of its total mass, while the remaining mass is invisible. This invisible mass—comprising over 90%—is termed **Dark Matter**, though its true nature remains unknown.

(Note: The percentage of invisible mass attributed to dark matter varies in different studies—some state it as 95%, others 70%, and some even 27%. The exhibits below aim to explain this variation.)

Exhibit-1

FROM Astronomy Magazine issue August 2015

The mystery of Dark matter

Following the explosive discovery in 1998, cosmologists still don't know what nearly 70 percent of the Universe is made of. Decades ago, astronomers thought they had a huge mystery with the discovery that so-called dark matter must exist, an unseen mass in and around galaxies. (And they did. We still don't know exactly what dark matter is).....

Exhibit-2

FROM Newspaper The Tribune Dated 09/10/2019

Dark matter, exoplanet discoveries win Nobel Physics

Nobel prize winner James Peebles:

His work showed that the matter known to us—such as stars, planets and ourselves—only makeup 5 percent, while the other 95 percent are made up of "unknown dark matter and dark energy". In a telephone interview at the press conference, Peebles said what those elements actually are was still an open question.

"Although the theory is very thoroughly tested, we still must admit that the dark matter and dark energy are mysterious". Peebles said.

Exhibit-3

From Internet dated 01/07/2025: <https://science.nasa.gov/universe/overview/building-blocks/#dark-matter>

Dark matter

Like ordinary matter, dark matter takes up space and holds mass. But it doesn't reflect, absorb, or radiate light – at least not enough for us to detect yet.

While scientists have measured that dark matter makes up about 27% of the cosmos, they're not sure what it is. Theories include several kinds of as-yet unidentified types of particles that rarely interact with normal matter.

Discovery Claimer:

1. The author finds it perplexing that scientists—despite knowing that stars lose mass through fuel consumption—fail to account for the **white matter** released into space by stars and other celestial bodies. The author argues that this white matter, which is the byproduct of mass loss, has been wrongly identified as **dark matter**.

Conclusion: There is no such thing as dark matter in space. What scientists are searching for is actually **white matter**—the invisible matter released by stars and other celestial bodies as they shed their mass.

2. As explained in the book Materialistic Universe, the discovery claimer describes various forms of invisible matter—collectively referred to as **white matter**—that exist in space. A brief explanation follows:

(i) Light and all other rays consist of invisible material particles—white matter.

(ii) Gases released by stars and other celestial bodies exist in invisible forms—white matter.

(iii) Magnetic rays are also composed of invisible particles—white matter.

(iv) Electricity/electrons are invisible particles (which act as energy under specific conditions)—white matter.

(v) Smell/odor particles are materialistic particles—white matter.

(vi) Any other material ejected by stars or celestial objects, aside from those listed above, is also categorized as white matter.

Every planet emits materialistic particles curved rays that generate a torque force, causing the planet to rotate due to the back thrust produced as they leave the planet.

3. If the total mass of the above-mentioned forms of invisible matter equals the currently estimated mass of dark matter, then **dark matter does not exist**—it is simply a **mirage** perceived by scientists. Moreover, scientists claim that dark matter does not reflect, absorb, or emit light. However, if what is being

observed is actually **light or light-based particles (white matter)**, then how can light absorb or be absorbed by itself?

4. The debate around dark matter will remain unresolved, as elaborated in the book '**Materialistic Universe**'.

Final Conclusion

There is no dark matter. What has been termed as dark matter is actually **white matter**—invisible substances released by stars and other celestial objects as they lose mass.

Query to Answer:

Why do scientists skip away from understanding that the invisible matter released by stars—as they lose mass—a form of invisible matter with measurable mass?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Hidden Truth:

If scientists accept this perspective, their current understanding of the **working mechanism of the solar system** would collapse.

Dark Energy

Questionnaire-22

Does dark energy really exist, or is there something else that is accelerating the expansion of the Universe?

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

Scientists have observed the accelerated expansion of the universe; objects farther from Earth move away at a greater speed. Speculating an external force beyond the visible universe attracting galaxies to move away from us, scientists coined the term "Dark Energy."

Read below some exhibits:

Exhibit-1

From Internet: 25/06/2022

<https://earthsky.org/space/definition-what-is-dark-energy/>

What is dark energy?

Dark energy is the name given to the mysterious force that's causing the rate of expansion of our universe to accelerate over time, rather than to slow down. That's contrary to what one might expect from a universe that began in a Big Bang. Astronomers in the 20th century learned the universe is expanding. They thought the expansion might continue forever, or eventually – if the universe had enough mass and therefore enough self-gravity – reverse and cause a Big Crunch.....

The force responsible for this acceleration was dubbed dark energy by scientists. In this case, dark means unknown rather than literally dark, as is the case with dark matter. It should be noted that dark energy and dark matter are completely unrelated phenomena. Read more: What is dark matter?.....

Dark energy is one of the great unsolved mysteries of cosmology. It is now thought to make up 68% of everything in the universe, with normal, so-called "baryonic" matter – every bit of matter we can actually see – comprising a mere 5%, with the rest consisting of dark matter, another huge cosmic mystery.....

The physics of dark energy are highly speculative. Cosmologists also have no idea if dark energy will continue to accelerate the universe's expansion forever, leading to a scenario, far in the future, where the acceleration will overcome the forces that hold the universe together and literally tear all matter in the cosmos apart, in a nightmare scenario known as the Big Rip.....

Bottom line: The universe is expanding faster than older theories predicted. Dark energy, one of the great unsolved mysteries of cosmology, may cause its accelerating expansion. Dark energy is now thought to make up 68% of everything in the universe.

Exhibit-2

The following information about Dark-energy has been taken from the Internet (July 2009)

- That Dark-energy is a notion conceived by the modern Physicists.
- There is no proof that it exists, but it must exist, solely because it is universally agreed by the most Physicists that:

- 1) The Universe had a beginning.
- 2) The Universe is expanding.
- 3) (a) The known mass-energy of the Universe cannot account for the supposed rate of expansion.
(b) Add to this that this rate of expansion is accelerating.
- That despite thousands of papers published on the subject, there is literally no experimental evidence that dark-matter or dark energy exists. Hence, it is all a matter of belief.

Discovery Claimer:

Dark Matter:

The author finds it perplexing that scientists— despite knowing that stars lose mass through fuel consumption—fail to account for the **white matter** released into space by stars and other celestial bodies. The author argues that this white matter, which is the byproduct of mass loss, has been wrongly identified as **dark matter**.

There is no such thing as dark matter in space. What scientists are searching for is actually **white matter**—the invisible matter released by stars and other celestial bodies as they shed their mass.

Dark Energy:

The Universe did not form from a highly compact matter equivalent to a pea-nut, as suggested by the Big Bang Theory. No matter in such a compact state can exist if surrounded by absolute nothing.

The existing Universe has formed from the thinnest possible white matter. Due to gravity, the largest ever formed black hole was created from finest white matter at the centre of the Universe. This black hole, better termed as Compact Dense Universe Matter (CDUM), grew larger, causing a decrease in pressure over it by the remaining white matter. This led to a critical stage for its explosion. Explosion and subsequent expansion of the CDUM formed the existing Universe and is currently undergoing oscillation; it is now moving towards disintegration.

Due to the expansion of the Universe, the white matter pressure over every visible object is decreasing. As a result, celestial bodies are expanding, and due to the decreased white matter pressure, they are releasing a greater quantum of white matter, resulting in their loss of mass. In the Universe, a swelled body with lower mass would experience greater thrust by the outgoing white matter from the centre.

The conversion of visible matter into white matter is increasing at an accelerated rate, resulting in the accelerated expansion of the Universe. There is no force (or dark energy) pulling objects outward. It is the white matter that is thrusting objects outward into regions with lower white matter pressure.

Further explanation can be found in the book *Materialistic Universe* and on the website www.newtonugeam.com.

Despite efforts to convey to physicists and astronomers that there is no such thing as dark matter and dark energy as speculated, they persist in their pursuit. The experts' failure to grasp the unique materialistic and physical properties of light/rays has led to the speculation of dark matter, and the search for dark energy—a pursuit that lacks a basis in the way they understand it. **This speculation resembles the futile search for a God in the shape of a human-like creature.**

Query to Answer:

Why can't the above-mentioned discovery claim—be accepted as the correct explanation?

.....

.....

.....

.....



Magnetic Rays

Questionnaire-23

According to accepted understanding with the World:

Why do magnetic rays enter a magnetic bar from its South Pole and exit from its North Pole?

Why not the opposite—magnetic rays entering from the North Pole and exiting from the South Pole?

Or, are both of these understood patterns incorrect? If so, what is the correct pattern?

Fundamental discovery claim:

The universe is materialistic; invisible space is occupied by an invisible matter called white matter, which is released by stars as they lose mass. This white matter is a blend of various kinds of invisible particles and rays that act as energy under specific conditions.

Gravity is not the sole factor governing the formation and functioning of celestial bodies **as the World understands**; it works alongside "materialistic particles-curved rays" emitted by celestial bodies (Sun, planets etc.).

What Does the World Understand?

Read below some exhibits:

Exhibit-1

From Internet (Google) dated 14/07/2025

Direction of magnetic filed lines

Magnetic field lines are observed to enter a magnet at the south pole and exit at the north pole due to a **convention** established for describing magnetic fields. This convention is based on the behavior of a compass needle, where the north pole of the needle is attracted to the south pole of a magnet, and vice versa. Therefore, by definition, magnetic field lines are said to emerge from the north pole and enter the south pole outside the magnet. Inside the magnet, the lines continue from south to north, completing the loop.

Convention, not a law of nature:

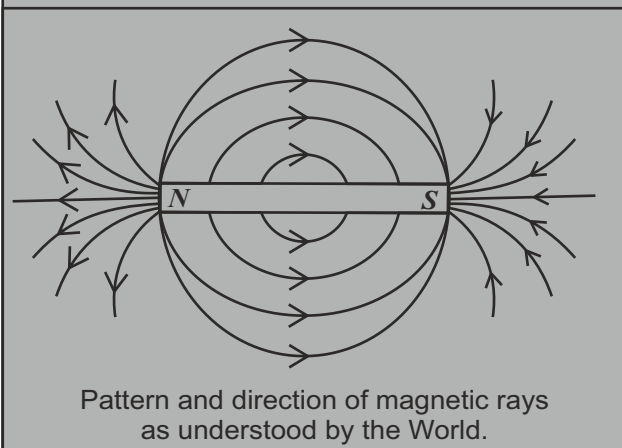
The direction of magnetic field lines is a convention, not a law of nature. It's a way to visualize and describe magnetic fields, and it's based on the behavior of magnets and compass needles.

Exhibit-2

From Internet (Google)

The pattern of magnetic rays over a bar magnet

(Magnetic rays originate from the North Pole and enter the bar magnet from the South Pole).



Discovery Claimer:

While mapping the direction of magnetic rays (or the magnetic field) of a bar magnet on plain paper using a compass, it is observed that the compass behaves the same way at both poles of the bar magnet. This raises a critical question:

If the compass behaves similarly over both poles, why is it believed that magnetic rays originate from the North Pole and enter the South Pole?

The author has concluded, based on Exhibit No. 1, that this widely accepted understanding is a **convention**—not a law of nature. The true pattern and direction of magnetic rays, as governed by natural law, are briefly presented here. A detailed explanation is available in the book Materialistic Universe and on the website www.newtonugeam.com.

Practical Mapping of Magnetic Rays:

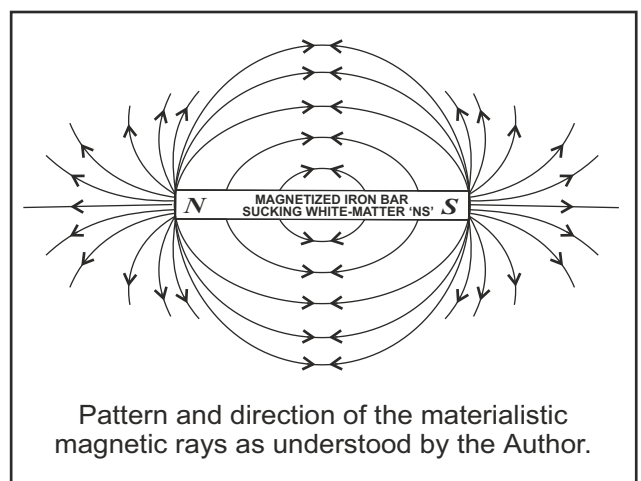
Most science students in school have likely mapped magnetic rays. Those who haven't can watch demonstrations on YouTube. When this is done, the North Pole of a compass needle points towards the South Pole of a bar magnet, and the South Pole of the compass needle points towards the magnet's North Pole.

The mapped magnetic rays form an **invisible mirror reflection pattern** on the magnetic bar, as shown in the illustrations above.

Although practical mapping of magnetic field lines is commonly taught in schools, it is rarely questioned afterward. Physicists do not generally face issues from accepting the **conventional** direction of magnetic rays. However, even scientists are aware that this convention does not represent a fundamental law of nature.

Discovered fact:

Magnetic rays are composed of invisible materialistic particles and form a **mirror-reflection pattern** on the magnetic bar as shown below on the sketch:



According to the author, atoms of magnetic material act as catalysts that split a stable form of invisible white matter—referred to as **NS**—into two types of unstable white matter magnetic rays: **N** and **S**. These rays (or their particles) tend to reunite to re-form the stable white matter (NS).

As a result, particles of ray **N** bend toward particles of ray **S**, and vice versa, producing a **mirror reflection image pattern** on the equatorial plane, which is perpendicular to the bar magnet and passes through its center.

Furthermore, because of these properties, two bar magnets **repel** each other when like poles are facing, and **attract** when opposite poles are aligned.

A Surprising Oversight:

It is surprising that this misunderstood concept has remained unquestioned worldwide, affecting even the correct understanding of astronomy—despite technological advancements such as the Hubble Space Telescope and the James Webb Telescope.

Query to Answer:

Why can't the above-mentioned discovery claim—be accepted as the correct explanation?

.....

.....

.....

.....



Everest's Height

Questionnaire-24

What Has Caused Mount Everest's Exceptional Height, and Why Does It Continue to Rise by a Few Millimetres or Centimetres Each Year?

Mount Everest's Exceptional Height

What Does the World Understand?

Read the exhibit below:

Exhibit	From Internet (Google) dated 11/07/2025
<p>Mount Everest's exceptional height is primarily due to the ongoing collision of the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates, which has been pushing the Himalayas upwards for millions of years. A recent study also suggests that the erosive power of the Arun River, particularly after a river piracy event, has contributed to the mountain's uplift through a process called isostatic rebound. Here's a more detailed explanation:</p> <p>Tectonic Plate Collision: The Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates are colliding, and this force has been relentlessly pushing the Earth's crust upwards, forming the Himalayas. This collision is an ongoing process, which is why Everest continues to grow taller, even today.</p> <p>Isostatic Rebound: Read from Internet.</p> <p>River Erosion: Read from Internet.</p> <p>Cumulative Effect: Read from Internet.</p>	

Discovery Claimer:

The author has not found, on the Internet, any detailed explanation of the exact mechanism by which tectonic plates have collided and how these plates continue to uplift the height of Mount Everest.

In most natural phenomena, multiple factors contribute collectively to the outcome—this may be one such case. The following is an observed query: How can two opposing tectonic plates collide and raise the surface at the collision zone if there was no empty space between them, and all space was already occupied by matter?

Below is a visualized factor that might have contributed to the formation of Mount Everest and the surrounding hills:

Suppose the Moon were to collide with the Earth—what would happen?

It would not form a crater, but instead create a high bulge—like a mountain—formed by the displacement of hot molten lava and the formation of new lava from within the bulge due to the impact. (The entire Earth and Moon would not melt into a single spherical object.) Over time, due to climatic conditions, the impact site might come to resemble Mount Everest and its surrounding hills.

Does this appear to be one of the possible reasons? Please comment.



What Mechanism Is Causing the Height of Mount Everest to Increase Every Year?

While multiple factors may be involved in this phenomenon, one observed and interpreted explanation by the author is provided below. Other possible reasons may exist, either currently unknown to the world or still under scientific investigation.

The Author's Observation and Conclusion:

- Due to its significant elevation, Mount Everest is composed of solid, dense rocks that are resistant to compression under normal conditions.
- The upper region of Mount Everest is subject to extreme cold, while the middle levels experience moderate warmth.
- In extremely cold weather, the rocks contract and develop cracks. During summer, thermal expansion occurs, but the rocks do not return to their original state because the cracks become filled with small rocks, stones, and dust brought in by rainwater or snow. This ongoing cycle of contraction and expansion, along with the gradual filling of these cracks, contributes to a slight elevation in Mount Everest's height—by a few millimetres or centimetres each year.

Query to Answer:

Why can't the above-mentioned discovery claim—be accepted as the correct explanation?

.....

.....

.....

.....

=====

Dinosaurs

Questionnaire-25

Dinosaurs went extinct due to nature's biological law of species' development, not because of the collision of a large asteroid with Earth.

What Does the World Understand?

Read some exhibits below:

Exhibit-1

FROM NEWSPAPER, YEAR 2001

THE SUDDEN EXIT

Dinosaurs ruled the Earth for about 150 million years and then they died out and mammals took over. Why did they die out? There are many theories. According to one, an enormous asteroid, approximately 8 km wide, hit the earth and the dust it raised blocked out sunlight for nearly three months. Temperatures dropped and plants died and as result, all plant-eating dinosaurs died. Flesh-eating dinosaurs became weak because of the cold and could not hunt and they too perished.

Exhibit-2

From Internet Dated 31/01/2024

<https://www.deccanchronicle.com/science/science/190416/dinosaurs-struggled-to-survive-long-before-asteroid-hit.html>

Dinosaurs struggled to survive long before asteroid hit

Dinosaurs struggled to survive for tens of millions of years before they finally went extinct, an event widely blamed on the environmental fallout from an asteroid strike, researchers have said.....

"While a sudden apocalypse may have been the final nail in the coffin, something else had already been preventing dinosaurs from evolving new species as fast as old species were dying out," said lead author Manabu Sakamoto yesterday, a paleontologist at the University of Reading, in Britain.

For the study in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, researchers combed through fossil records from around the world and performed a statistical analysis showing that various species of dinosaurs were going extinct at a faster pace than new ones were emerging for a period of at least 40 million years prior to the cosmic debris that smashed into what is modern-day Mexico.....

Discovery Claimer:

There exist numerous versions and theories regarding the existence and extinction of dinosaurs. However, the author has observed something different, previously published in the year 2007 within his book 'YOUNG AT 100', which explores the slowdown of the human aging process. The author contends that the extinction of any species cannot be comprehended without understanding its origin. Hence, according to the author's observations, the development of dinosaurs from a crocodile-like species unfolds as follows:

Extinction of the Dinosaurs: Traditionally the realm of biology, the extinction of dinosaurs has now become intertwined with astronomy. This crossover occurred because astronomers and bio-astrophysicists assert that all types of dinosaurs

worldwide perished due to the impact of a large asteroid colliding with Earth. To challenge this assertion, the author has incorporated the extinction of dinosaurs into the realm of astronomy. Understanding the extinction of dinosaurs becomes clearer by delving into their evolution and the history of life on Earth.

- **Principle of the Evolution of Life:** Life evolves through a struggle against gravity and the environment, achieved by the organization of matter into living creatures.
- **The Vital Role of Gravity in the Evolution of Life:** Without gravity, life would not evolve. In a perfect zero-gravity environment, an egg cannot hatch, as there is nothing to struggle against. It is Earth's gravity, along with suitable environmental conditions, that has facilitated the evolution of life on our planet. Eventually, bowing before gravity signifies the end of life.
- **Mode of Life:** Every life form aims to overcome natural forces and other life forms. Each adopts a unique mode of existence and competition. Dinosaurs, for example, evolved to become larger and more powerful.
- **Factors Contributing to Extinction:** The gravity of Earth, combined with the mode adopted by dinosaurs, contributed to their extinction, alongside other environmental factors.

Explanation: The process is summarized briefly.

Scientific Factor:

Prior to the formation of the amoeba, the first living single-cell organism in water, semi-living organisms would have emerged. Nothing can emerge suddenly from non-living matter to a living cell, so semi-living organisms in their ultra-microscopic form would have converted gases to water on Earth, similar to how living bacteria convert buried matter into fossil fuels like crude oil.

Non-living matter, along with semi-living matter or various types of non-living matter, amalgamated to form an organized structure called the amoeba. The motive behind this organization was to struggle against gravity and the environment so that organized non-living matter, acting as organized life, could assert its dominance over natural forces that hindered them against their inherent desires.

To achieve this goal, a life tempo began by aggregating more and more living cells to form different species. Each species, in order to maintain its dominance over others, adopted its own unique mode or skill for development and survival.

Life on land likely originated from water. Species such as the crocodile-like creatures emerged to inhabit both water and land.

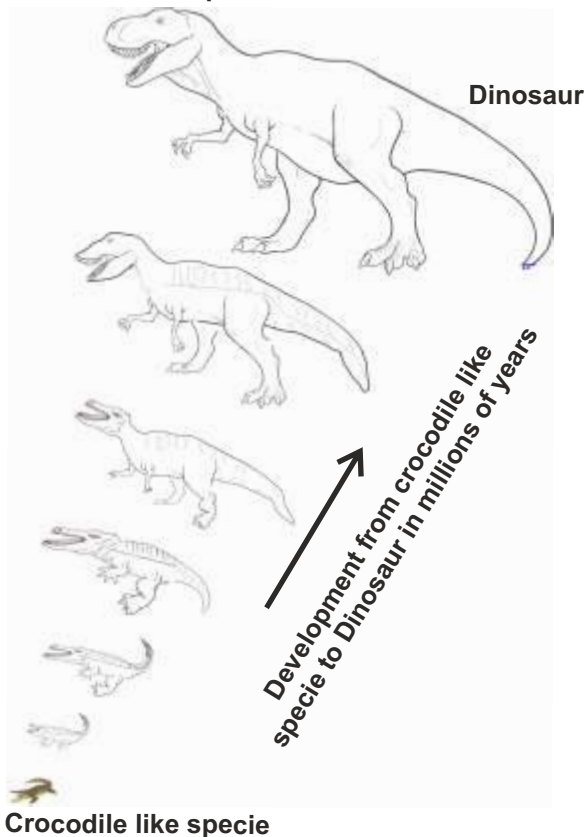
Some species, like dinosaurs, chose to grow larger and larger from the crocodile-like creatures. However, due to factors such as gravity and their increasing mass, they reached a point where further development became challenging, leading to a sense of stagnation or **depression in their subconscious minds**. Consequently, subsequent generations experienced a decline in vitality, shifting from becoming mightier to weaker. This abrupt decline led to the extinction of large species like dinosaurs in a relatively short period compared to the time it took for them to reach their peak. The difference between the periods of formation and extinction is so significant that the extinction appears sudden, akin to the swift demolition of a building that took years to construct.

Furthermore, scattered parts of the Earth experienced the extinction of large species and dinosaurs due to changes in environmental conditions, such as asteroid impacts.

Note: According to Exhibit No. 2, scientists have correctly identified the phenomenon—but not the reason—behind the extinction of dinosaurs. This supports the reason discovered and published by the discovery claimer in the book Young at 100 (2007).

Further explanation and a practical visualization of the development and extinction of dinosaurs can be found in the book Materialistic Universe (2024).

See some sketches showing the development of dinosaurs from a species similar to the crocodile.



Query to Answer:

Why can't the above-mentioned discovery claim—that Dinosaurs went extinct due to nature's biological law of species' development, not because of the collision of a large asteroid with Earth.—be accepted as the correct explanation?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Why are the concerned authorities (in India and around the world) not coming forward with the truth, even after being informed through letters, books, and a website about what is correct regarding the discovery claimed subjects of Astronomy and Physics?

There are several factors and reasons behind this, some of which are outlined below:

1. Rigid mindset:

The discovery claims contradict what has long been accepted as correct by the scientific community, even though that understanding is not actually accurate. This persistence dates back to the Newtonian era. Today, the global scientific community often exhibits a rigid mindset. The following is an example of history repeating itself.

Repeat of the history: The discoveries I claim are akin to repeating the historical revelation that the Earth is round at a time when humanity firmly believed it was flat. It took 2,300 years from the initial observation of a spherical Earth to the eventual acceptance, in the 17th century, that our planet is indeed round. There were reasons that hindered this correct understanding. Similarly, there are obstacles today that prevent a clear comprehension of my discoveries, which I address in detail in the book *'Materialistic Universe' and 'Materialistic Solar System'*.

Faith and influence factor: In the past, rulers of nations (Kings/Monarchs) were under the influence and control of religious heads and astrologers (who were also considered astronomers at the time). These rulers did not entertain any claims that contradicted the beliefs held by these trusted authorities. The entire world accepted the notion that the Earth was flat, with no horizontal ends, and that realms existed far beneath it. It was a commonly accepted belief that countless civilizations lived far below the Earth. All religions were based on and rooted in the belief in a flat Earth.

Now, we are again in a similar situation. Political leaders and monarchs around the world are deeply influenced by top/key astronomers, physicists, organizations, and powerful nations—just as in the past. These leaders do not listen to or pay attention to any discovery that is not endorsed by their trusted scientists. Many of these scientists are unwilling to consider or even read information or discoveries that challenge their long-held beliefs, beliefs to which they have dedicated their entire lives. Their goal is to maintain their prestige and reputation rather than risk acknowledging that what they once believed, taught, and promoted was incorrect.

Phrase 'Think Out of the Box':

In today's modern world, top politicians often encourage students and the scientific community to "think out of the box." However, when a discovery claimant writes to them (Hon'ble politicians) about a discovery claim, they themselves do not step out of their own box to consider or even listen to it.

Forwarded letters along with the posted books sent to any Prime Minister, President, Education Minister, or university/research funding commissions of any country mostly end up in the hands of official staff who do not have a background in science and have no interest in astronomy. As a result, they are not in a position to

understand the importance of the discovery claims. They therefore divert the material according to their own understanding and never present it to the intended recipient.

2. Discovery Claim Involving Multiple Subjects and Sub-subjects:

In today's advanced scientific world, every discipline is expanding rapidly. To make complex knowledge more manageable, each subject is increasingly being divided into specialized branches and sub-branches. As a result, it becomes difficult for an individual to fully understand a discovery claim that spans multiple areas of study. This fragmentation of knowledge prevents many concerned experts from correctly interpreting the facts presented in such interdisciplinary claims.

3. Should Astronomers Follow Physicists, or Vice Versa?

Astronomers have increasingly become followers of physicists. However, to truly understand the materialistic particle nature of light, other forms of rays, and the invisible states of matter, physicists must, in fact, learn from astronomers and astrophysicists through the field of astronomy.

The properties of materialistic particles in rays cannot be fully understood within the confines of man-made physics laboratories. Instead, solar space must be recognized and visualized as nature's vast laboratory, where celestial bodies like the Sun, planets, and satellites act as experimental devices that provide real-world insights into these phenomena.

4. Nexus Between Science Experts and Science Journalists:

Science journals publish discovery-related articles only if they are submitted by academically qualified experts. Similarly, newspapers publish science articles only when they come from academic experts. The discovery claimant has documentary evidence and has also personally confirmed by contacting publishers that almost all science journalists and science publishing houses do not employ actual science experts—they are simply publication platforms. For this reason, they publish science-related content only if it is received from academically qualified experts or organizations.

Academically highly qualified experts (astronomers, astrophysicists, physicists, cosmologists, etc.) have adopted a self-imposed and questionable practice: they engage with or discuss any discovery-related material only if it has been published in a reputed, peer-reviewed science journal or magazine. This restrictive (and arguably unjustified) approach excludes all non-academic individuals. Any discovery claims sent to them via letter or email by a general person are, in most cases, discarded without reading or acknowledgment.

Fact: Any discovery that contradicts the currently accepted understanding or knowledge in the scientific community finds no path to enter the tightly controlled circle formed by science experts and science journalists. This is due to the exclusive nexus they maintain. Moreover, discoveries that challenge existing knowledge are unlikely to originate from within the academic establishment, as most experts are mentally bound by existing theories and are compelled to follow their seniors or institutional doctrines. As a result, they often lack the intellectual freedom to conceive alternative views.

The discovery claimant, being outside this established circle, faces enormous resistance in trying to gain recognition or break through the barriers. It is an unfortunate reality for humanity that, due to this entrenched system, vital discoveries—such as what actually causes the Sun to rotate, faster at its equator than near to its Poles may remain unacknowledged, even though it is correct. The claimant appeals to sensible experts to either step out of this restrictive circle or help dismantle it, so that the world may finally know what is truly correct: the claimant's discovery or the prevailing academic belief.

5. Prime Motive of the Modern Scientific Community:

Before making his discovery public, the Discoverer had very high expectations from the scientific community. He believed that even if scientists (especially astronomers and physicists) received just a torn piece of paper describing part of the claim, they would still be able to understand the discovery in full. However, reality proved quite the opposite. Over time, his perception of scientists changed drastically.

After publicly announcing his discovery on **7 April 2007** through a press conference in **Chandigarh**, the Discoverer expected to receive a flood of calls, letters, and emails—so many that he might struggle to respond to them all. However, this overwhelming response never came. Despite writing numerous letters to the concerned authorities, he received no replies. As a result, he again held a press conference on **18 July 2007**, challenging the scientific world once more.

Despite sending **thousands of letters and emails**, the Discoverer received no meaningful or positive response. In response, he shortened his claims—reducing the number of phenomena presented—yet still faced silence. He held another press conference in Chandigarh on **15 December 2015**, reiterating his challenge to the global scientific community.

Since 2007, over the past 18 years, the Discoverer has exhausted every possible means to make the world aware of what is correct, what has been discovered, what has been claimed, and how it compares to what is currently taught and accepted.

After years of unreciprocated effort, the Discoverer has reached a sobering conclusion: many individuals in the fields of scientific research and academia appear to be more focused on **job security, salaries, perks, pensions, and continued funding**, rather than on seeking the **truth in science**. In all his efforts and interactions, he did not come across a single professional who truly embodied the passion, curiosity, and honesty that define a **true scientist**.

Thus, the Discoverer believes that the **scientific community** will never acknowledge the truth **unless the head of the nation and funding authorities intervene**—specifically, by temporarily **withholding**

funding until a fair, open, and rigorous **evaluation of his claims** is conducted in comparison to the currently accepted scientific understanding.

6. Globe as One in Knowledge – A Cause:

In the past, the world was not as connected in terms of information and knowledge. Most nations remained largely isolated from one another for long periods. This isolation allowed some new ideas to develop, though at a slow pace.

Today, only one nation appears to lead the global pursuit of knowledge, and within that nation, a single organization dominates. Unfortunately or fortunately, that organization is NASA. (*If NASA comes out with the truth, it is fortunate and if retains silence, it is unfortunate*). Unless NASA endorses a new or contrary discovery, others are unlikely to accept it. Holding its top position, NASA seems to operate with the mindset that it already knows everything correctly, does not need to be guided or informed, and that others should only listen to it.

7. Large Timescale of Celestial Bodies:

Large timescale (lifespan) plays both the roles, not allowing to understand themselves and also even on informing the concerned scientists. To calculate the movement, rotation, and position of celestial bodies, scientists rely solely on the gravitational factor, neglecting to account for **resistance factors** and the above-stated **energy mechanisms** (materialistic particles curved rays) that drive celestial movement and overcome these resistance factors. Their **calculations*** remain accurate because these resistance factors and energy considerations remain relatively constant over celestial bodies for centuries or even millennia. Had the intensity of these factors fluctuated within a year or even a decade, the concerned would not have gone in the wrong direction to know formation and working mechanism of celestial bodies (*solar system*).

***Calculations:** When and where a lunar/solar eclipse would be visible; when and where a planet in the solar system would be after a year or so, and much more like this.

8. Images taken through high-tech telescopes of distant celestial bodies may give the impression that astronomers know much about these objects, though this is not necessarily true. For example, observing through a telescope that Venus rotates in the opposite direction to Earth does not mean that astronomers correctly understand why Venus rotates in reverse. (Astronomers mistakenly believe that Venus collided with a massive object in the distant past, which tilted it upside down—hence its current reverse rotation.) In reality, Venus rotates retrograde due to its extremely dense atmosphere, which is 90 times denser than Earth's. Materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun as they enter this denser medium, curving toward the normal and resulting in a torque force opposite to that of Earth's rotation. (Further explanation is provided in the book.)

Due to such misconceptions, students, general science enthusiasts, and even top scientific authorities around the world often do not pay attention to discovery claims made by non-academic individuals.

Some key factors in flash format

that have kept the concerned away from correctly understanding the subject of Astronomy:

1. Status of World's Knowledge:

Existing knowledge worldwide regarding the subjects of claimed discoveries is based on theories, hypotheses, postulations, and speculations. The meanings of these English words denote tentative information, likely to be challenged and proved wrong.

The world cannot correctly understand the subjects of claimed discoveries through any means, not even by developing super-telescopes and supercomputers, unless it incorporates the discovered and claimed information or data into these devices. This makes both subjects (*Astronomy and Physics*) compulsory for every concerned individual (*Physicist and Astronomer*).

2. Light:

(Physical and materialistic particle properties of the light and other kinds of the rays).

The world understands that light possesses dual properties as both a wave and a particle. However, the world does not correctly grasp how light rays propagate in the form of particles and how these particles, in their propagation, adhere to the laws of reflection, refraction, and diffraction, among others.

In fact, a light ray consists of closely touching ultra-micro materialistic spheres. Due to this closely-packed structure, light rays from rotating celestial bodies follow a curved or spiral path. This, and the materialistic particle properties of the rays, along with gravity, are crucial for the functioning of celestial bodies.

Further, the author concludes, based on knowledge and understanding, that a photon indeed possesses mass, but due to linking its speed to the equation $E=mc^2$, it is erroneously considered to have no mass. In reality, it is incorrect to associate the speed of light (*photon*) directly with the equation $E=mc^2$; 'c' should represent a constant, i.e., 3×10^8 . This implies that if a human or any object were to travel at the speed of light, its mass would be zero.

In truth, only objects with zero mass can travel at infinite speed (∞), but the speed of light (*photon*) is not infinite. Due to the resistance of the white matter medium in space, photons have a limited (*restricted*) speed of 3×10^8 m/s. Hence, photons possess mass.

3. Invisible Space Matter:

It is commonly believed that galaxies contain more than 90 percent invisible mass, known as dark matter. However, in reality, this is not unknown invisible matter referred to as dark matter. Instead, it is invisible white matter—comprising particle rays of light, independent material particles, gases, and other substances released by stars and celestial bodies over time as they lose mass.

4. Observation of Free-Falling Bodies:

No two free-falling (*or Earth-attracted*) objects of different densities and sizes (*volume*) can touch the ground at the same time due to the resistance of air. Space is occupied by white matter, so this fact also applies in space.

Both Aristotle's and Galileo's observations on free-falling bodies are crucial for comprehending the workings of the solar and planetary systems, but scientists have ignored them. The author argues further that the world has overlooked the resistance posed by white matter in space, leading to a flawed understanding of astronomy.

5. Gravity and Celestial Mechanics:

Gravity is not the sole factor in the movement of planets and the solar system. It works alongside the forward, backward, and lateral thrusts/pushes from generated and radiated material particles curved rays.

Planets formed from the particles of the flat disc that once surrounded the protosun. As a planet grew larger, its orbital distance shortened. Orbital motion for the disc particles and the formed planets was/is provided by the lateral push from the material particles curved rays emerging from the rotating Sun. The orbital lateral push force continues to increase due to the ever closer approach to the Sun and the acquisition of greater volume. This factor, along with gradually acquired kinetic momentum, keeps increasing the orbital motion speeds of the planets. The gain in orbital speed can be observed over a long period (*some millennia*). This fact has been overlooked by the Concerned due to the **large time scale** of celestial bodies.

6. Large Timescale of Celestial Bodies:

To calculate the movement, rotation, and position of celestial bodies, scientists rely solely on the gravitational factor, neglecting to account for **resistance factors** and the above-stated **energy mechanisms** that drive celestial movement and overcome these resistance factors. Their **calculations*** remain accurate because these resistance factors and energy considerations remain relatively constant over celestial bodies for centuries or even millennia. Had the intensity of these factors fluctuated within a year or even a decade, the concerned would not have gone in the wrong direction to know formation and working mechanism of celestial bodies (*solar system*).

***Calculations:** When and where a lunar/solar eclipse would be visible; when and where a planet in the solar system would be after a year or so, and much more like this.

7. Much more is in this book and in the Materialistic Universe (Edition-2, Year-2024).

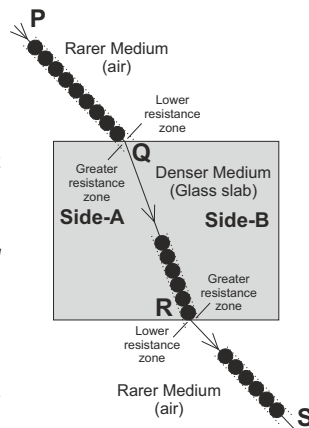
Materialistic Solar System And Materialistic Universe

Some important sketches depict (i) how do materialistic particles curved rays propagate from rotating celestial bodies (*such as the Sun or planets*) and (ii) how these rays provide the working mechanism for solar bodies through various thrusts (*backward, forward, and lateral*).

Refraction of Light Rays:

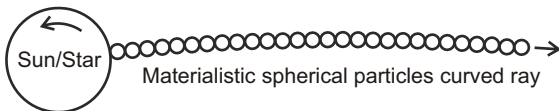
The author explains refraction by detailing how, upon entering a denser medium, the spherical particles of a light ray face varying resistance on different hemispheres. This unequal resistance causes the ray to bend as it enters the denser medium.

When a monochromatic particle ray PQ from a rarer medium touches the denser medium at point Q, the ultra-micro sphere at the interface experiences differing resistance on its hemispheres (*Side-A and opposite Side-B*). This difference in resistance causes the particle to spin slightly, resulting in the bending of the materialistic ultra-micro sphere (*particle*), and thus, the ray bends toward Side-A in direction QR.

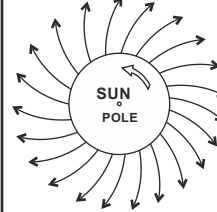


The ultra-micro sphere (*materialistic particle*) in the ray QR at entry point to rarer medium, upon touching at R, again encounters a difference in resistance on its hemispheres, but in the opposite magnitude to that at Q. Consequently, the ray particle at R spins slightly, bending the ray QR in the opposite direction to adopt the path RS.

A light ray composed of materialistic spherical particles closely touching each other does not propagate straight from a rotating celestial body but instead adopts a curved/spiral path.



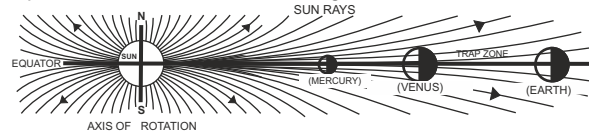
The back thrust generated by the outgoing materialistic particles curved rays is responsible for imparting rotation to the Sun or planet.



The pattern formed by the outgoing materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun or planet, as seen from above the pole, guides other ejected independent particles along the same path. In essence, the materialistic particles curved rays act as guided paths for the independent particles.

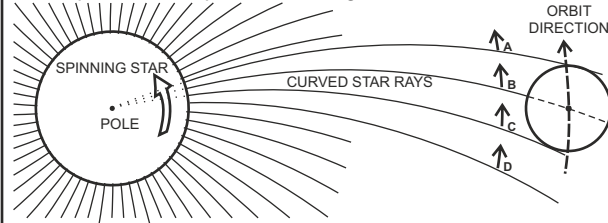
Mirror Reflection Pattern:

The curved rays create an invisible mirror reflection pattern across the equatorial plane of the spinning star. This pattern acts as a trap-zone for celestial bodies orbiting around the star.

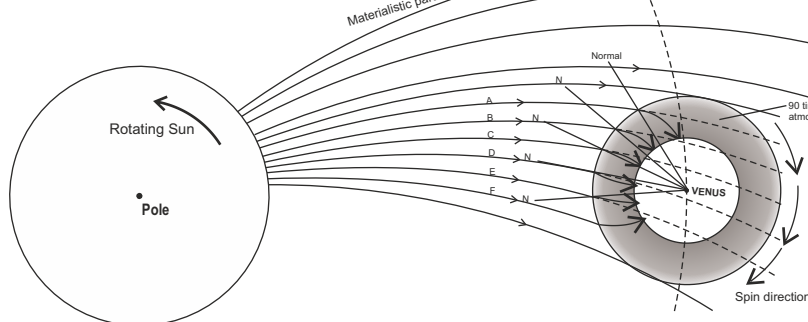


Orbital Motion:

The materialistic particles curved rays from the spinning star (Sun) act like fine bristles, providing a lateral (*side*) push to the trapped solar bodies, causing them to orbit around their host star. Explanation of how materialistic particles curved rays from the star (Sun) provide orbital motion to the planet: The materialistic particles curved rays (*labeled as A, B, C, and D*) emitted by the spinning star (Sun) function as fine bristles. These rays exert a lateral push on the planet, inducing it to orbit around the star.



A sketch illustrates the clockwise spin of Venus induced by the bent materialistic particles curved rays from the Sun. This occurs upon entering a denser medium, approximately 90 times denser than Earth's. Conversely, the Sun's rays spin Earth in the normal (*anticlockwise*) direction due to a thrust difference over half of Earth's surface.



Why does Venus rotate in the retrograde direction, while Earth rotates in the same direction as the Sun?

In the past, Venus rotated counterclockwise. However, as it approached the Sun and gained a denser atmosphere, it flipped its rotation direction. The present **angular momentum*** of the planets has gradually accrued over millions of years as they grew larger and approached the Sun. The working mechanism described by the materialistic particles curved rays overcomes resistance factors to rotation, as outlined in the book.

***Angular momentum**: While the prevailing belief is that planets acquire angular momentum during their formation from the collapse (*compactness*) of rotating segments of the solar nebula, this understanding is incorrect and false.