Common Reality

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Abstract:

This manuscript presents a theory that challenges the current understanding of gravity and introduces the existence of a fifth force of nature, which is, in fact, a redefined version of gravity. Contrary to the widely accepted notion that gravity is a result of an object's mass, this theory posits that gravity arises from a different mechanism altogether. By redefining gravity, the theory proves the nature of dark matter and dark energy, offering explanations for phenomena that have long puzzled scientists and astronomers. This redefined gravity not only explains the nature of dark matter and dark energy but also addresses numerous other phenomena within our solar system and on a larger, universal scale. Additionally, this theory offers a completely new perspective on black holes.

Keywords: Black Holes, Dark Energy, Dark Matter, Redefined Gravity, Fifth Force

Introduction:

Background:

General Relativity: General relativity, proposed by Albert Einstein in 1908, describes gravity as a property of spacetime itself, rather than a force. Matter and energy cause spacetime to curve, similar to how a heavy ball placed on a rubber sheet causes it to bend. Objects move along these curved paths, representing the most efficient way to travel through the curved space. Unlike Newtonian gravity, which treats gravity as a force between masses, general relativity explains it as a consequence of spacetime curvature, providing more accurate predictions, especially for extreme conditions like black holes.

Limitations of General Relativity: While general relativity is widely accepted, it doesn't fully explain certain phenomena, both within our solar system and on a larger universal scale. For example, it struggles to account for dark matter and dark energy.

Dark Matter: Dark matter is an invisible substance that makes up about 80-90% of a galaxy's total mass. It doesn't interact with light or normal matter but exerts a gravitational pull, helping to keep stars and other objects in the galaxy. Observations of stars moving at high speeds suggest the presence of dark matter, as these stars should otherwise fly away from the galaxy.

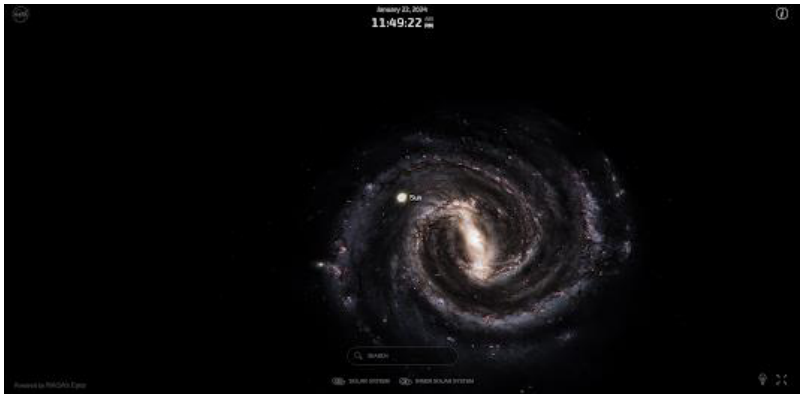
for **Example.** In our or any outermost part of galaxies there's stars and other objects which are moving relatively same as if compared with the object which are present in the inner part of galaxies that these objects should be thrown out of galaxy but they are still orbiting they are still in the galaxy because there is a force or u can Dark Matter which is holding them off.

While it can't be the Gravity of Black hole which is in the center of galaxies because Gravitational Force Decreases with distance **(as of our current understanding of Gravity)**. while these objects which are present in the outermost part of the galaxies are much farther away from the galactic center than cannot have any kind of gravitational influence from galaxy visible matter.

Black Holes: Supermassive black holes at the centers of most galaxies, including the Milky Way, have strong gravitational pulls. However, their influence is limited to a relatively small area around the galactic center. The gravitational effect we observe is due to the bending of spacetime by massive objects.

Dark Energy: Dark energy is an unknown form of energy that drives the accelerating expansion of the universe. It affects the universe on the largest scales, but its nature remains elusive.

Dark energy is like a opposite thing of Gravity. Gravity Attracts but Dark energy makes things to go away from each other.



For **E.g.,** There's a Galaxy near to our Galaxy

Both of these Galaxies should be getting closer to each other due to Gravitational influence on each other, But they are getting away from each other, The Question. Why?

in short, "Dark Energy"

These 2 Invisible Force in the Universe Hold 95% of Total Mass Energy Content

Dark energy -68.2%

Dark Matter - 26.8%

In which, inside in the Galaxies around 85-90% of total mass is just from Dark Matter and by Mass it means force because its mass which bends space fabric and create the **gravitational force or effect** as of current understandings

Unified Force Proposal: I propose that dark energy and dark matter are manifestations of the same underlying force. This single force is responsible for both the accelerated expansion of space and the gravitational effects attributed to dark matter.

Gravity as a Force: Gravity is indeed a force and not just an effect of curved space. For example,

the force that holds us on Earth's surface or the force from the Sun that makes planets orbit around it is a "force" and not merely an effect of curved space due to the Sun's mass. There is something intrinsic within stars, planets, or any object that creates gravitational force.

Observations and Implications: Why can't we see the fabric of space? While many things exist that cannot be seen with the human eye, there are also acceptable explanations provided by scientists.

The fabric of space, often referred to as spacetime, is a fundamental concept in physics. Let me explain why we can't directly see it:

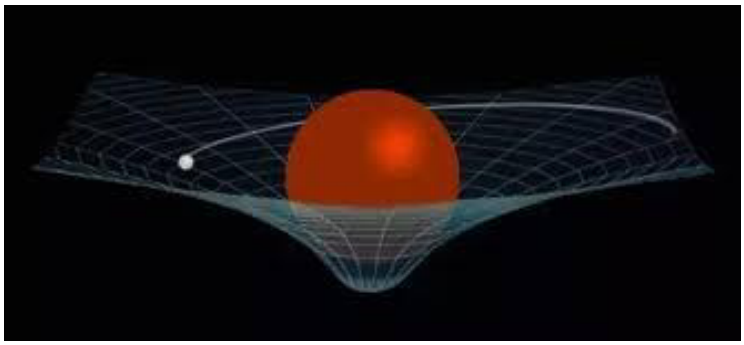
1. Invisible Nature:
   - Spacetime is not something we can perceive with our eyes like everyday objects. It doesn't emit or reflect visible light.
   - Unlike ordinary matter (which interacts with light), spacetime doesn't have any inherent color, texture, or visual appearance.
   - We can't directly observe spacetime using traditional methods that rely on electromagnetic radiation [1] .
2. Indirect Observations:
   - Although we can't see spacetime itself, we observe its effects on the behavior of matter and light.
   - **Gravitational Lensing:** Massive objects (like stars and black holes) bend spacetime around them. When light passes near these massive objects, it follows the curved path due to this bending. This phenomenon, called **gravitational lensing**, allows us to indirectly detect the presence of spacetime.
   - **Time Dilation:** Spacetime also affects time. In the presence of energy (mass), time slows down. This effect is represented by the bending of spacetime around massive objects.
   - **Light Bending:** When light travels through regions of curved spacetime (near massive objects), it bends. This bending was famously confirmed during a solar eclipse when starlight passing near the Sun was observed to deviate from its expected path.
   - **Cosmic Microwave Background:** The afterglow of the Big Bang, known as the cosmic microwave background radiation, provides indirect evidence for the structure of spacetime.
3. Dark Matter Mystery:
   - Dark matter, which doesn't emit or interact with light significantly, is another mysterious component of the universe.
   - Dark matter doesn't clump up like ordinary matter because it doesn't experience friction. Even if two dark matter particles were attracted to each other by gravity, they would simply pass through each other without interacting.
   - Unlike regular matter, dark matter remains relatively spread out, while ordinary matter forms stars, galaxies, and other structures.

We cannot see oxygen, we intake this gas, which is crucial for almost every living organism on Earth. We cannot see oxygen, but we can feel its presence.

While at least we should notice objects bending due to the mass of other objects, such as the Sun. For example. We cannot see oxygen, we intake this gas, which is crucial for almost every living organism on Earth. We cannot see oxygen, but we can feel its presence.

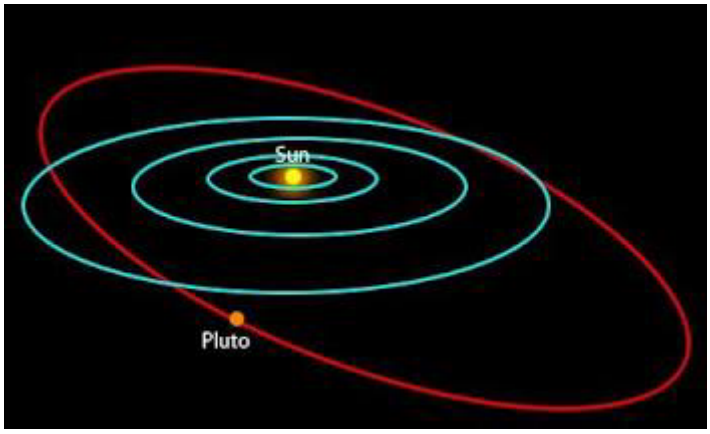
We should observe objects bending when they get close to massive bodies like the Earth or the Sun. For example, Mercury's elliptical orbit is due to the curvature of spacetime caused by the Sun's mass.

However, we should also notice planets orbiting below the Sun rather than beside it, due to this curvature.



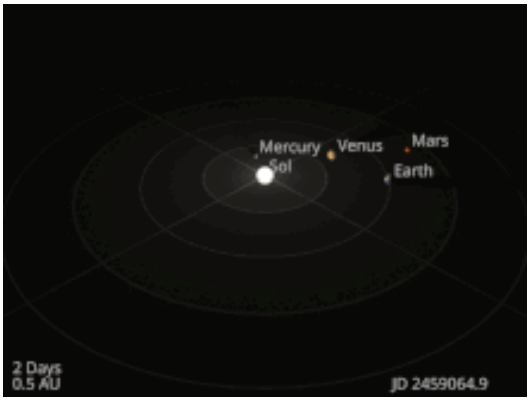
Watch Video on this Link - https://youtu.be/Wz-A50UHFvA

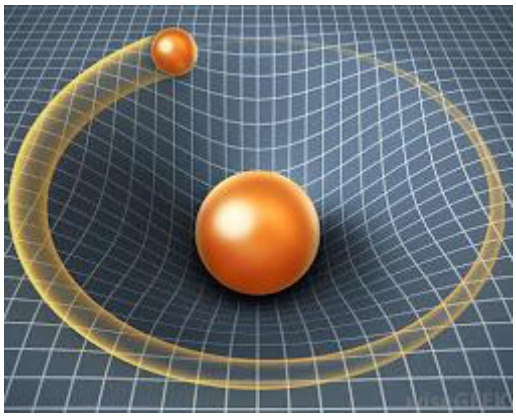
Even if we ignore this fact, we should notice some kind of tilt or inclination, especially in Mercury's orbit, due to the curvature of spacetime. For example, like Pluto's orbit.



However, we only observe the effects of perihelion and aphelion distances, which make Mercury's orbit the most unstable or elliptical. This curved space theory doesn't even fit when we look at our solar system

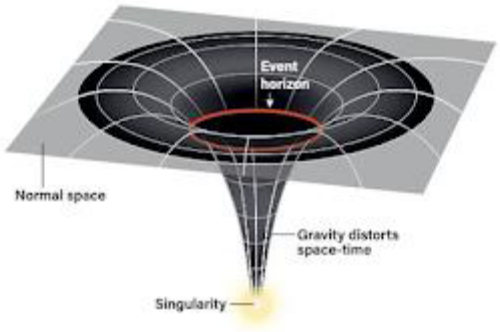
It does if we see our solar system like this…





But this is not exactly how Planets orbit Sun, Planets Orbit Sun while sun also orbit something.

Even when we talk about black holes, one of the most mysterious and fascinating places in the universe…



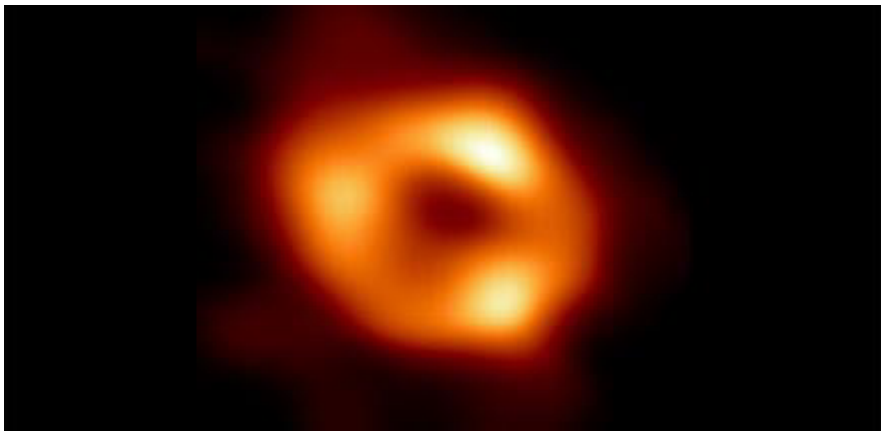
When we can't see the space bend of a planet or even the Sun, we only notice its gravitational effect (the force which attracts or pulls). How is it that objects don't feel the change in the space fabric from object gravity? For example, the space station orbiting Earth, the Moon orbiting Earth, or Earth orbiting the Sun.

Do we really think objects are going to feel the spacetime fabric change of black hole gravity?

There's a famous line: **"Black holes eat everything"**

When objects can't even feel the space fabric change of massive objects, like the examples I gave earlier of the Earth, space station, or Moon, do you really think objects get eaten by black holes or enter black holes? After all, according to our current understanding, even black holes bend the space fabric.

Take one **Example:** the accretion disk. I'll be brief here, as I'll discuss this in more detail later in the theory.



The light we see around black holes comes from particles captured by the black hole's gravity. These particles move around the black hole so fast that this process generates a lot of heat and energy, which is then released in the form of light. This is how scientists are able to detect black holes in the vast expanse of the universe.

Why don't these particles get eaten by the black hole and instead just move around it? Current understanding suggests that they are in the process of being consumed by the black hole. However, the fact is that such a large accretion disk doesn't form all at once; it likely takes hundreds or even thousands of years to form such a massive disk.

While our understanding of black holes has changed drastically over time, thanks to ongoing research and data.

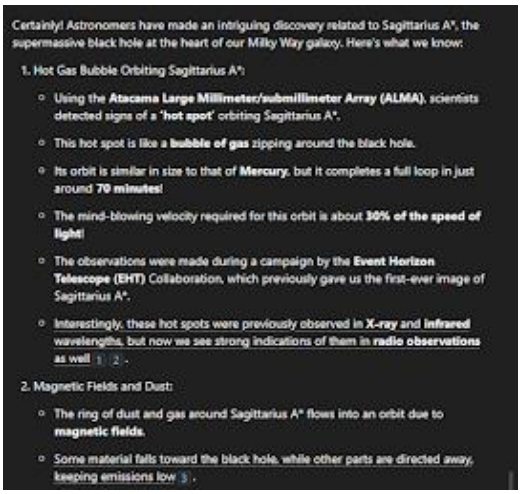
=) One common misconception about black holes

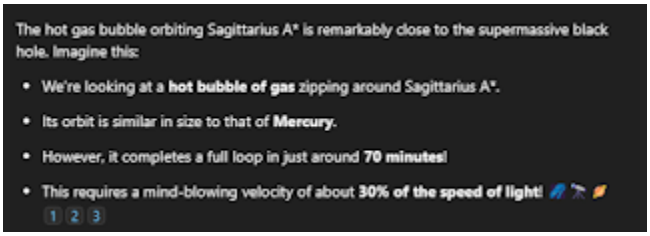
Even if we replace our Sun with a black hole of the same mass as the Sun, the orbits of the planets would remain completely unchanged. Why mass? Because our understanding is that mass= Gravity and Gravity= Mass.

Planets would continue to orbit around the black hole just as they do around the Sun, with no change in their orbits, even for Mercury, the smallest and closest planet to the Sun.

Similarly, if we replaced our Moon with a black hole of the same mass, the gravitational effects, including tides, would remain unchanged.

Looking at a larger scale, such as our galaxy, the Milky Way, the black hole at the center, Sagittarius A*, has been observed with a hot gas bubble orbiting it. This black hole, located at the heart of our galaxy, demonstrates the same gravitational principles.



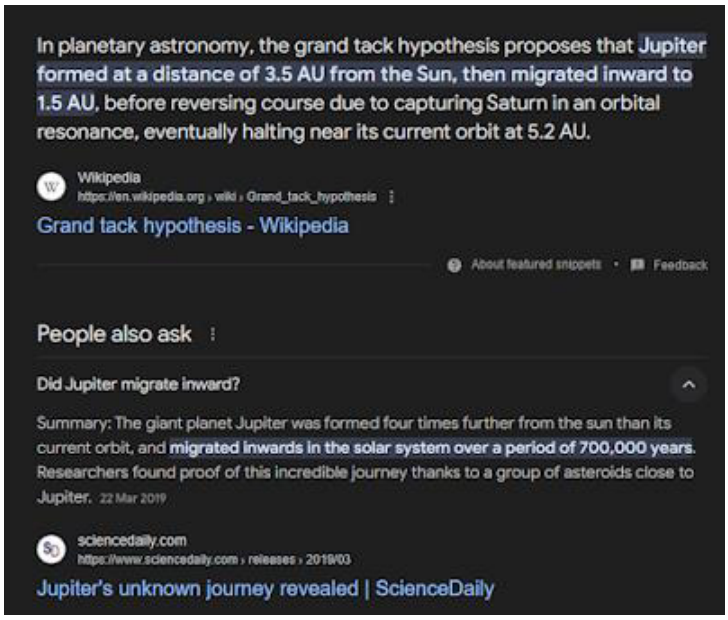


It's just there's a point just outside a black hole known as the event horizon. If anything, even light, crosses the event horizon, it becomes impossible for it to escape the black hole's gravity.

Similarly, Sir Albert Einstein's theory doesn't fit on a larger scale, such as the scale of the universe, and doesn't explain some gravitational influences. This led scientists to develop the concepts of **"dark matter"** and **"dark energy."**

However, this theory doesn't even explain some of the smaller phenomena present within our solar system. For example, I'll be brief here as I will discuss these in detail later with proof.

One theory explains that Jupiter, the fifth planet of the solar system, was pulled inward during the early stages of its formation.

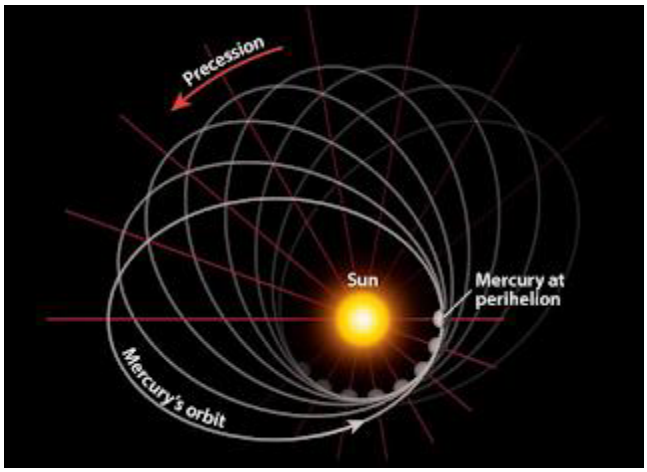


Jupiter was likely and probably pulled inward by the Sun's gravity from 3.5 AU to 1.5 AU (Astronomical Units). To understand the difference, consider that the distance between the Earth and the Sun is 1 AU. This means Jupiter was pulled inward by a significant distance.

The question is, why?

So, are we saying that the Sun's gravity pulled a planet with a diameter of 139,820 km (Jupiter), which was approximately 750+ million kilometers away from the Sun, but did not pull a planet with a diameter of 4,879 km (Mercury), which is only 48 million kilometers away from the Sun? Is there something special about Jupiter that isn't present in Mercury or any other planet?

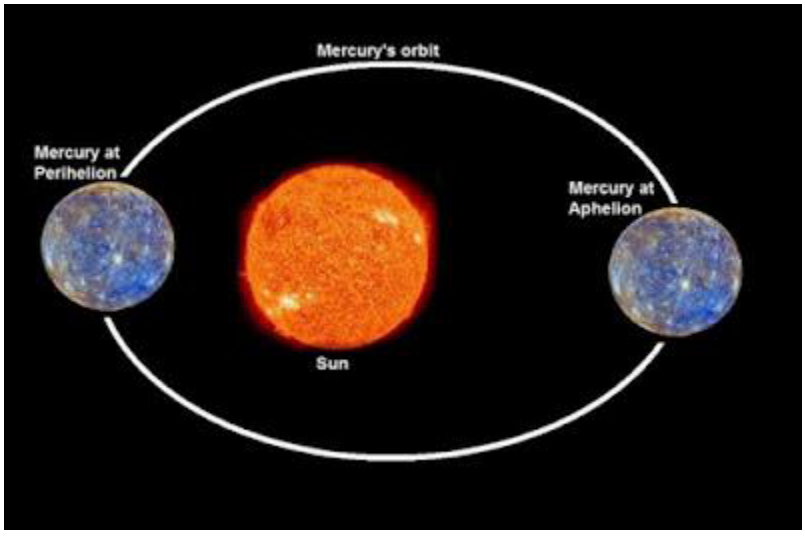
Second example: Mercury's precession



One of the questions that cannot be answered by Newtonian gravitational law, which describes gravity as a force and space not as a fabric, is the precession of Mercury's orbit. Newton's law states that every particle attracts every other particle in the universe. However, when scientists discovered Mercury's precession in 1859, it could not be explained by Newtonian gravitational law.

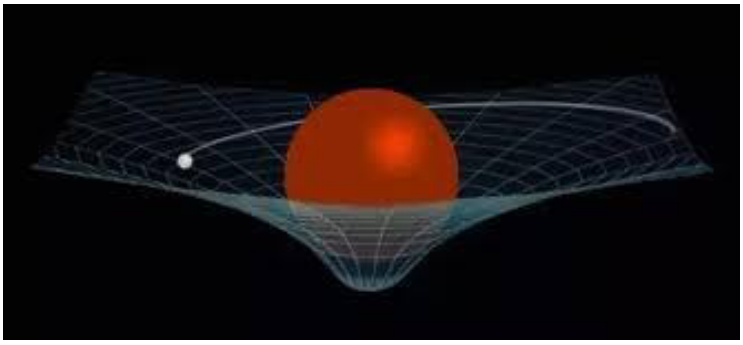
Later, in 1915, Einstein introduced his theory, which explained space as a fabric and gravity not as a force but as the effect of objects bending the spacetime fabric. This theory accurately described Mercury's orbit, as space is curved around the Sun due to the Sun's mass, and Mercury is close to the Sun.

This type of Mercury orbit is influenced by the curvature of spacetime. However, if Mercury's orbit is due to the curvature of spacetime and its close approach to the Sun, we should also observe this effect on Mercury's average, closest, and farthest distances from the Sun, especially when Mercury is closest to the Sun.

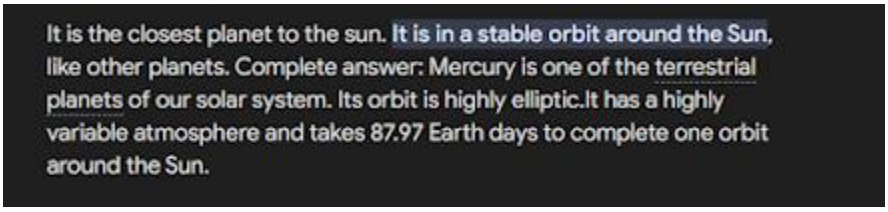


In short, Mercury's orbit is very unstable and unpredictable, especially when Mercury is closest to the Sun due to its close approach and the curvature of spacetime.

but the fact, Mercury should not be existed by now and should have crashed into the Sun, considering it has been orbiting Sun for 4.5 billion years.



The curvature of spacetime due to the Sun's mass should have affected Mercury's closest distance to the Sun, causing it to get closer over time and eventually collide with the Sun long before human existence. However, we observe that Mercury has a very stable orbit around the Sun, with predictable closest, farthest, and average distances, just like every other planet.



If I am saying that space is not the curvature of spacetime and that it is not the mass of objects that creates gravitational force—the force that attracts or pulls—then what is it within stars, planets, moons, and even black holes that exactly creates this gravitational force?

What Else it can Be?

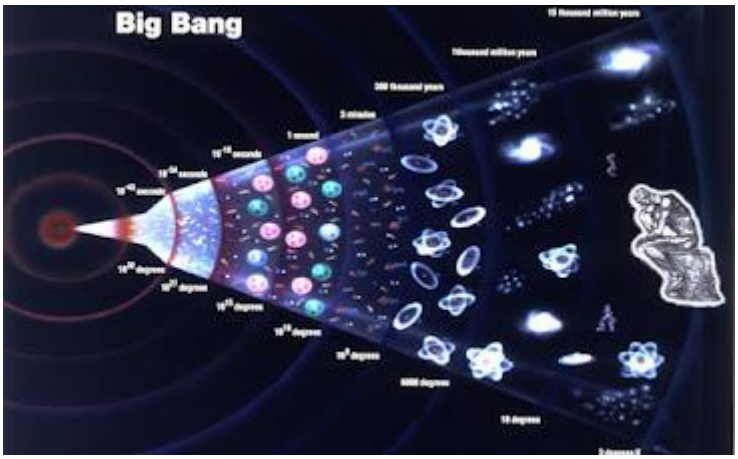
Objective:

The purpose of this theory is to propose that dark energy and dark matter are manifestations of a single underlying force. This theory aims to explain the accelerated expansion of the universe and the gravitational effects observed in galaxies, suggesting that **One Force** is responsible for both phenomena. By redefining gravity as an intrinsic force rather than an effect of curved spacetime.

Method:

The Big Bang Theory

When the universe began, we don't know exactly how, but the "Big Bang" theory is the most widely accepted explanation. This theory suggests that the universe started from a tiny, dense point of very high energy and density that exploded 13.8 billion years ago, expanding rapidly.



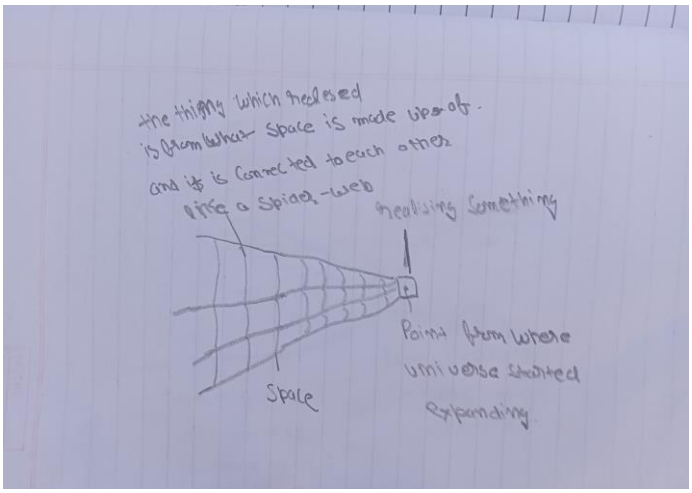
The Explosion and Its Contents: -
When the “Big Bang” happened, the universe began as a hot, tiny mixture of particles, light, and energy.

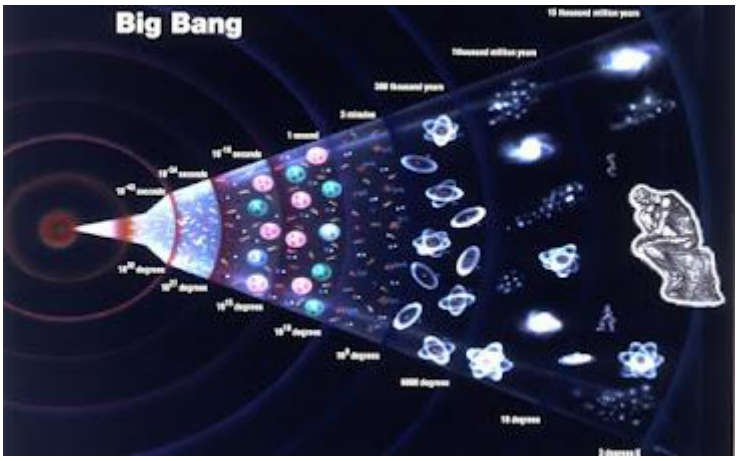
While if our planet Earth were to explode today, it would release a mixture of particles, light, and energy, along with gases like oxygen, nitrogen, argon, and carbon dioxide. These gases would have a negligible effect on the universe.

The Fundamental Substance: -
What if the source of the Big Bang also had something inside it, like a gas or another substance, that was released during the explosion? What if the universe we see today is made up of that “thing”? Just like our planet contains gases, the universe might contain a fundamental substance released during the Big Bang.

The Spider-Web Analogy: -
Imagine the universe itself generates or contains something, much like planets and stars do. Space is not just empty; it is made up of this fundamental “thing” that was released during the

Big Bang. This “thing” is interconnected, much like a **“spider web.”**





Disruption of the Spider-Web: -

When a planet, star, asteroid, or any celestial object forms or occupies space in the universe, it disrupts the connection within this **"spider-web."** For example, the Sun and the Earth both contain this fundamental "thing" because they were formed within the universe. This "thing" creates a force between them, which we perceive as **gravitational force**.

Darkness as the Fundamental Substance: -

What do we see in the universe? Planets, stars, black holes, and other celestial objects. But what else do we see?

Darkness?

What if the darkness we see on our planet and in the universe is the substance released after the Big Bang, or from whatever initiated the expansion of the universe?

Nature of Darkness: -

Current understanding suggests darkness is simply the absence of light particles. However, I propose that darkness is a physical state, rather than just being related to the absence or presence of light photons.

Darkness and the Big Bang: -

As I suggest that darkness was released after the Big Bang explosion, while it might sound **nonsensica**l because, typically, explosions produce light, heat, energy, and particles. It's common sense to associate explosions with these phenomena.

Questioning the Big Bang: -

Do we have any definitive proof, evidence, or even a single theory that fully explains the "Big Bang" theory? No, we don't. How could a random explosion occur where nothing existed? This theory can explain how the universe might have started, with proof, theory, and strong evidence.

Pre-Existence of Darkness: -

Before this universe existed, was darkness already present? I propose that darkness was here before anything existed. I am referring to darkness as a physical state, suggesting that it existed before the universe and before everything else.

Darkness as the Spider-Web: -

I'm referring to darkness as the **"spider-web"** that existed before the universe. By "Universe," I mean all the stars, planets, and other celestial objects.

Darkness and Gravity: -

Even if we consider darkness as a physical state, how can darkness create the gravitational force between two objects? There's something else that creates gravity. I used the example of something released during the Big Bang explosion, which I referred to as a "spider-web." When two objects, such as the Sun and the Earth, form within the universe, they contain this "spider-

web" because they were formed inside the universe. Now, I'm referring to the "spider-web" as darkness.

Clarifying Darkness and Gravity: -
To clarify, it's not darkness that creates gravity. Instead, I'm saying that the darkness we see in the absence of any kind of light is a physical state, and it is what the universe is made up of.

Proof of Darkness as a Physical State,

Darkness

When we close our eyes, what exactly do we see? Darkness? Now, try this at night: close your eyes and just feel the darkness. You cannot see the darkness, but you can feel it.

Close your eyes and cover them with your hands so you won't be able to see any kind of light.

Now, feel the darkness you see when your eyes are closed, and then compare it to the darkness you see after opening your eyes. There is a difference between these two states.

If darkness were not a physical state of the universe, then in both of these scenarios, we should see the same kind of view or visual.

But there is a difference. There is a difference between these two types of darkness, a difference that cannot be explained in words.

Nature of Darkness

If I'm mentioning darkness as a physical state, it helps explain dark matter and even dark energy existence in this universe, including our galaxy and any other galaxy. As I said, the **darkness** we see in the absence of light particles is what this whole universe is made up of and **darkness** is indeed a physical state. The universe we see is made up of darkness. The "darkness" was here before anything or everything.

Darkness as a Fundamental Substance: -
The universe is fundamentally composed of darkness, which existed before any celestial objects

or light. This concept can be broken down into two distinct regions:

1) **Where Darkness is Present:** This encompasses the majority of the universe, including all known celestial bodies like stars, planets, and galaxies. which is inherently have darkness because all these objects have been formed inside this universe.

2) **Where There is No Darkness:** These are hypothetical regions or **"empty spaces"** within the universe where darkness is absent.

By understanding these two regions, we can better grasp how darkness, as a physical state, plays a crucial role in the formation and expansion of the universe. This perspective also introduces the concept of a fifth fundamental force, driven by the movement of darkness towards empty spaces.

In addition to the four known fundamental forces (gravitational, electromagnetic, strong nuclear, and weak nuclear), there is a fifth force generated in the scenario where darkness moves towards areas with no darkness, the **"empty space."**

The Fifth Force: Beyond gravity, electromagnetism, and the strong and weak nuclear forces, some theories propose a fifth fundamental force. This force could explain dark matter or other phenomena. While experimental searches continue, no conclusive evidence has emerged.

Movement of Darkness: -

Darkness, as a physical state, moves towards empty spaces. For **example,** darkness stored within Earth will moves towards area without darkness. This movement is driven by a force between empty space and darkness, which can be considered as dark matter and dark energy.

Which now I'll give one short name to use it as Dark Matter and Dark Energy, **Dark Force.**

When i will say **Dark Force,** it will mean or I'm referring to **dark matter** and **dark energy**

The force between emptiness and darkness!

But, how does this dark force exist within galaxies and our solar system? Because everything in the universe contains darkness?

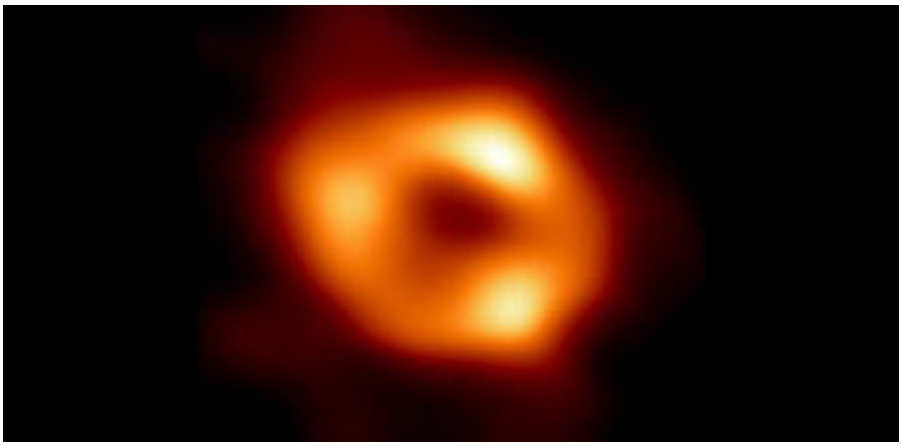
When any object forms in this universe and then leaves its place of formation, what exactly this scenario will do?

It will leave behind a space devoid of darkness? Because as I'm mentioning darkness as a physical state of universe.

Dark Force: The force between darkness and emptiness.

So, what is the object within galaxies exist that has **Dark Forc**e, known scientifically as dark matter or dark energy?

Black Hole



Nature of Black Holes:

Definition: A black hole is a region in space where gravity is so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape. This is due to the immense mass concentrated in a very small area, causing a significant curvature of spacetime.

Event Horizon: The boundary around a black hole beyond which nothing can escape is called the event horizon. Once something crosses this boundary, it cannot return.
Formation of Black Holes:

Stellar Collapse: Black holes typically form when a massive star exhausts its nuclear fuel and collapses under its own gravity, resulting in a supernova explosion. The core of the star becomes so dense that it forms a black hole.

Growth: Black holes can grow by absorbing nearby matter, including stars, planets, and even other black holes.

Types of Black Holes:

Stellar Black Holes: Formed from the collapse of individual stars, these black holes have masses ranging from a few times to several tens of times the mass of our Sun.

Intermediate Black Holes: These have masses between stellar and supermassive black holes, typically ranging from hundreds to thousands of solar masses.

Supermassive Black Holes: Found at the centers of galaxies, these black holes have masses ranging from millions to billions of solar masses.

Miniature Black Holes: Hypothetical smaller black holes that could have formed in the early universe.

Behavior of Black Holes:

Gravitational Effects: Black holes exert a strong gravitational pull, but they do not act like vacuum cleaners. For example, if the Sun were replaced by a black hole of the same mass, Earth's orbit would remain unchanged.

Light and Event Horizon: Light can escape a black hole's gravitational pull unless it gets too close to the event horizon. At this point, the gravitational pull is so strong that not even light can escape.

Questions and Observations

Formation and Observation:

How does a Black Hole form in the Universe?
As of our current understanding, black holes can form in different ways, but the most common way is when a very massive star dies and collapses into itself, creating a huge explosion called a

supernova. The core of the star becomes so dense and heavy that it bends space and time around it, forming a black hole. Black holes can also grow by absorbing other stars, planets, or even other black holes.

While black holes are very mysterious and fascinating objects that challenge our understanding of physics and the universe.

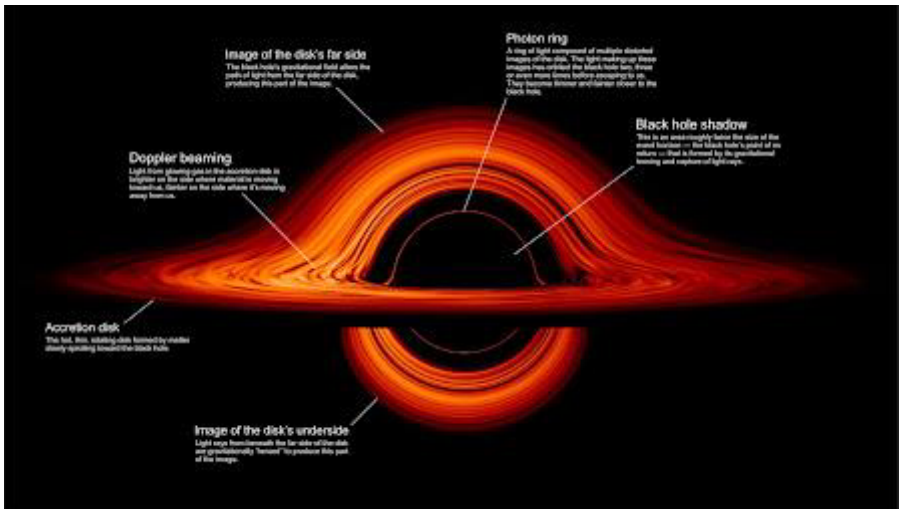
Supermassive Black Holes

Supermassive black holes are formed when a very massive star dies and collapses into itself, creating a huge explosion called a supernova. The core of the star becomes so dense and heavy that it bends space and time around it, forming a black hole.

I have many questions, such as how a planet's core can become a black hole. How does an entire star turn into tiny pieces of particles after a supernova explosion, but the core, the center of the star, survives and becomes a black hole? In fact, we don't even know exactly what's in the center of Earth's core, where we have been for approximately 6 million years.

How exactly did scientists come up with the theory that a black hole forms from a dying star? Have they seen a star dying and becoming a black hole? Or have they seen a black hole forming from a dying star?

Nope! Scientists came up with this by studying the **"Theory of Relativity",** which describes how gravity affects the shape of space and time. According to the theory, a very dense mass can warp space and time so much that nothing can escape from its vicinity, not even light. This region is called a black hole, and its boundary is called the event horizon.



This is the most plausible way a human brain can conceive how a black hole can form, according to “General Relativity.” To explain this, we know that stars are the largest objects in our solar system, followed by planets, asteroids, and moons. Stars have the most mass, and therefore the most gravity, in the universe. We also know that stars have a lifespan, during which they eventually die or explode. So, what happens when they die?

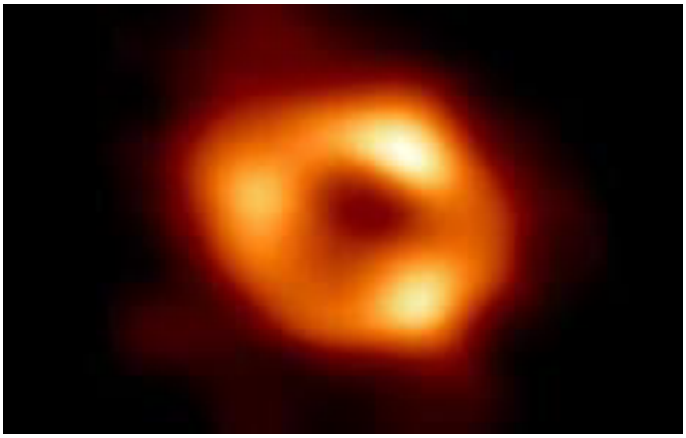
The entire star turns into tiny pieces, and the star’s core bends space around it so much that it becomes a black hole.

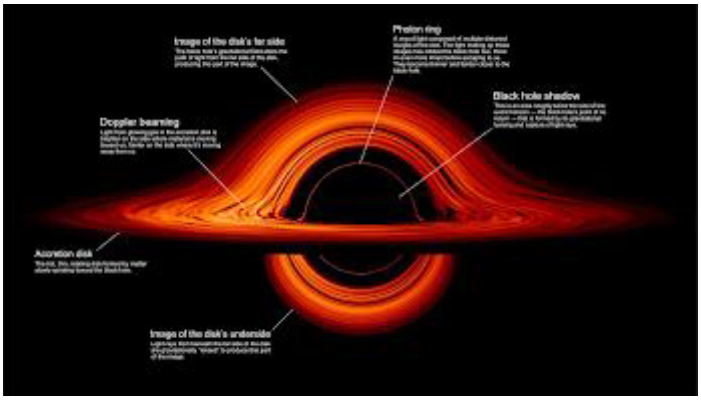
While we have never observed a star dying or a black hole forming, the theory and research are based on the Theory of General Relativity. In this universe, there are estimated to be billions of galaxies, each containing millions or billions of black holes, including those at the center of galaxies.

Random Fact: There are approximately 100 million black holes in our galaxy, the Milky Way. With around 2 trillion galaxies in the universe, there could be billions or even trillions of black holes. Considering these numbers, how could billions of stars have exploded into supernovae in just approximately 13.5 billion years?

This is why scientists propose multiple ways that black holes can form in the universe. Black holes can collide and form intermediate black holes. They can even consume each other to form larger black holes, which is quite fascinating. Some theories suggest that these black holes could lead to another universe or dimension.

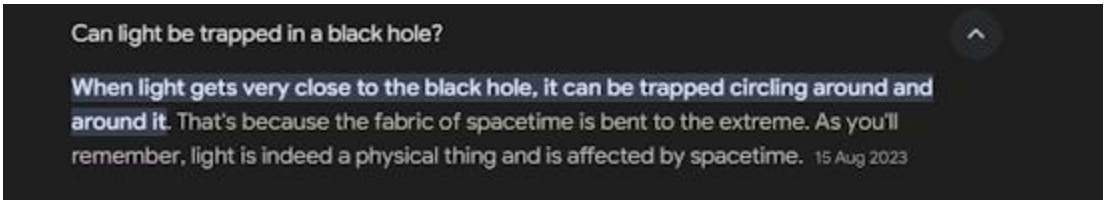
If black holes consume everything, why do we see light around them? Why do we see particles moving around black holes?





How do we see light around black holes, and how are we able to detect them in the vast universe due to this light? Black holes do not emit light like stars.

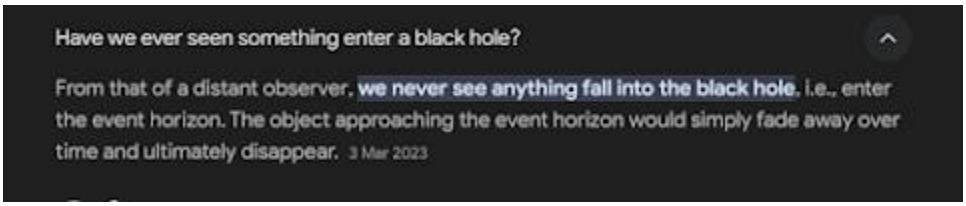
The light we see around black holes is due to the accretion disk. When any kind of material is captured by a black hole's gravity, these materials move around the black hole at incredibly high speeds, almost at the speed of light. These particles generate a lot of heat and energy, which is then released in the form of light.



This is even how astronomers are able to detect black holes in the vast space of universe.

If black holes lead to another dimension or universe, or if they "eat" everything, why do these materials not go to another universe or dimension, or get consumed by the black hole?

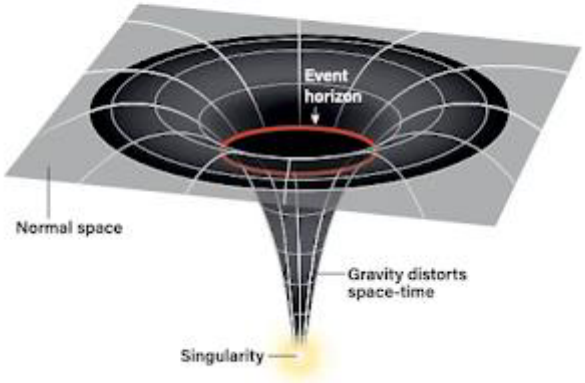
Why do we see those particles just moving around the black hole? Why don't these particles just fall into the black hole? Because there is no such thing as an inside or another universe or dimension within a black hole.



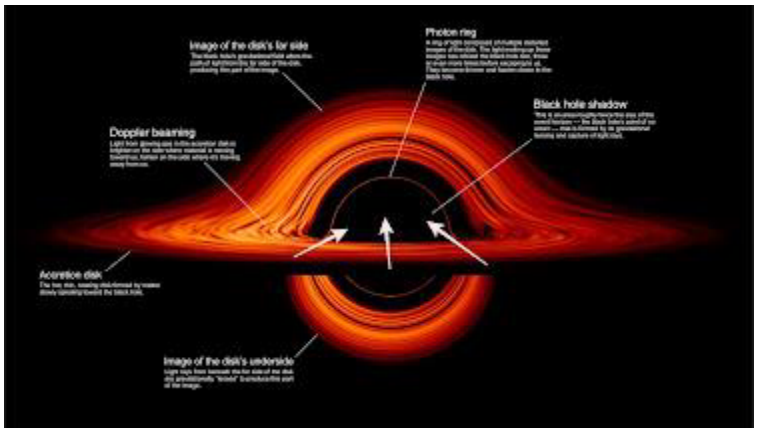
The planet or star does not get inside the black hole; it becomes part of the accretion disk. Scientists have an explanation for why we see accretion disks around black holes.

Accretion disks form in outer and inner rings, essentially in the process of being "eaten" by the black hole.

This is how black holes look according to General Relativity?



Then at least the light in front of a black hole should just dip into the black hole rather than just moving around, kind of like this…



Because of the curvature of spacetime, black holes curve spacetime fabric more than planets, stars, and other objects. Even light should bend due to the massive curvature in spacetime.

We should see light just outside the black hole getting bent because of this massive curvature of spacetime.

How are scientists able to determine the mass of a black hole just by seeing the accretion disk around it? More mass means more gravitational pull.

Common sense: the bigger the accretion disk around a black hole, the more “mass” it will have.

Because our current understanding says an object’s mass is the reason behind gravity, behind a force that pulls or attracts.

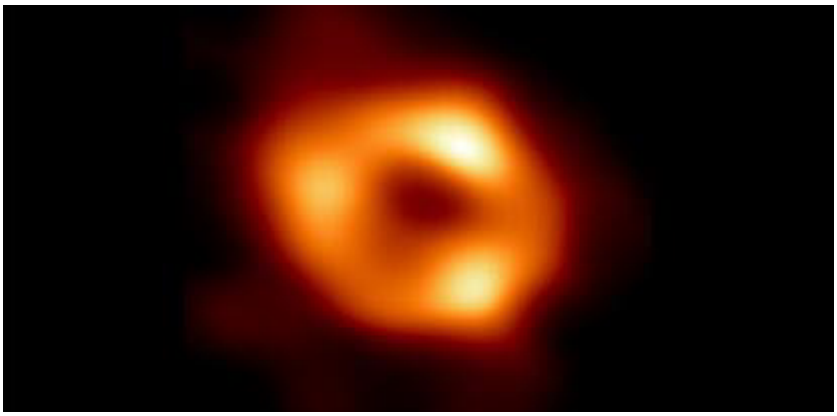
Mass = Gravity

The bigger the accretion disk around a black hole, the more gravity the black hole will probably have.

Hypothesis:

Unlike other objects, black holes do not contain darkness. Instead, black hole represent region of where darkness is absent. This absence creates the dark force, Force between Darkness and emptiness.

A black hole is not really a hole but a place inside this universe where there is no darkness. It is a gap, a hole inside space, or you could say a gap in the **"spider-web"** of darkness. Remember the spider-web example I mentioned earlier?



Now, even if we imagine that black holes have Dark Force, the force that exists between darkness and emptiness—how can this help explain and prove the existence of dark matter? How does this help prove the existence of dark energy?

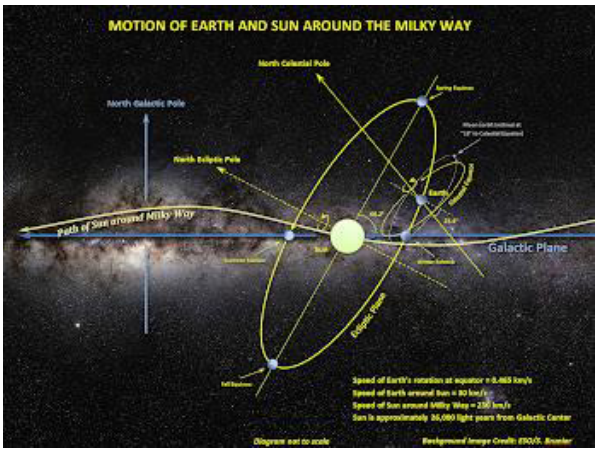
Result:

This precisely proves the existence of Dark Matter because this is literally a completely new perspective on **Black Holes.**

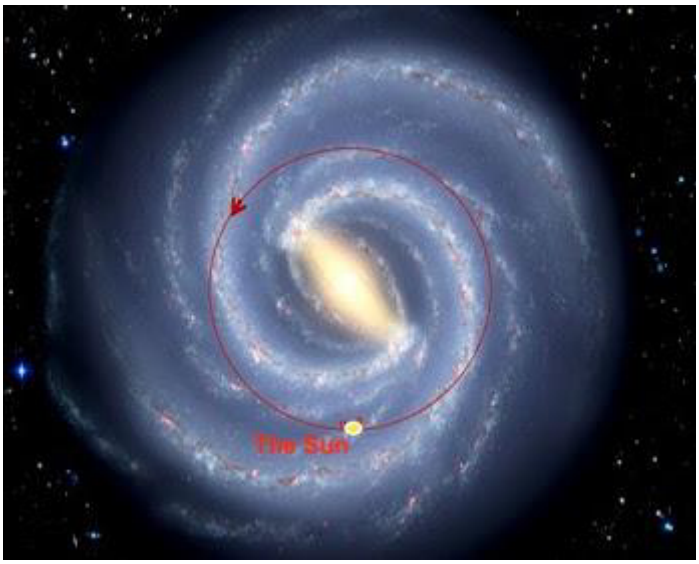
Consider our position:

We are on a planet called Earth. What does Earth orbit? Sun?

What does Sun orbit? A Black Hole?



We are in a spiral-shaped structure known as **Milky Way Galaxy.**



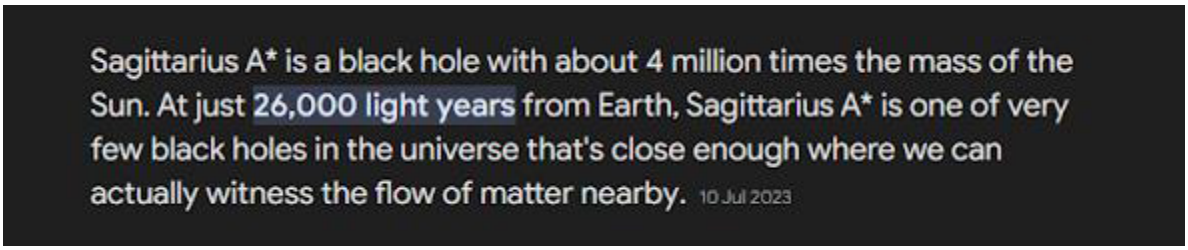
Influence of Sagittarius A* on the Solar System

Sagittarius A and Planetary Orbits*:

Galactic Center: Sagittarius A*, the supermassive black hole at the center of our galaxy, has millions, probably billions, of stars and planets orbiting it.

Distance: Our solar system is about 26,000 light-years away from Sagittarius A*. Given this vast distance, the gravitational effect of Sagittarius A* on our solar system is minimal according to

current understanding of gravity.



Dark Force Hypothesis:

Dark Force vs. Gravitational Force: Unlike gravitational force, which decreases with distance, the dark force (associated with dark matter and dark energy) could potentially influence objects at much greater distances.

Hypothetical Influence: If Sagittarius A* exerts a dark force, it could affect objects millions or even billions of light-years away, including our solar system.

Questioning the Influence of Sagittarius A*

Hypothetical Scenario:

Dark Force Influence: If a black hole like Sagittarius A* exerts a dark force instead of gravitational force, would an object formed in the universe, containing darkness, still be influenced by Sagittarius A* despite the vast distance?

If a Black Hole doesn’t bend the space fabric and lacks gravitational force, but instead has the Dark Force, the fifth force of nature, **then consider this:** if an object is millions or even billions of light-years away from a Black Hole, such as Sagittarius A*, will that object still be influenced by Sagittarius A* despite the vast distance?

If Sagittarius A* Black Hole pull everything that have Darkness in this Universe, will that Object which also have darkness because that object also has formed in the universe and which is much farther away from Sagittarius A*, still going to have influence towards Sagittarius A* or not?

Proving the Hypothesis:

Planet Eccentricity: Eccentricity measures how “stretched out” a planet’s orbit is. For example:

	MERCURY	VENUS	EARTH	MOON	MARS	JUPITER	SATURN	URANUS	NEPTUNE	PLUTO
Mass (10^{24}kg)	0.330	4.87	5.97	0.073	0.642	1898	568	86.8	102	0.0130
Diameter (km)	4879	12,104	12,756	3475	6792	142,984	120,536	51,118	49,528	2376
Density (kg/m^3)	5429	5243	5514	3340	3934	1326	687	1270	1638	1850
Gravity (m/s^2)	3.7	8.9	9.8	1.6	3.7	23.1	9.0	8.7	11.0	0.7
Escape Velocity (km/s)	4.3	10.4	11.2	2.4	5.0	59.5	35.5	21.3	23.5	1.3
Rotation Period (hours)	1407.6	-5832.5	23.9	655.7	24.6	9.9	10.7	-17.2	16.1	-153.3
Length of Day (hours)	4222.6	2802.0	24.0	708.7	24.7	9.9	10.7	17.2	16.1	153.3
Distance from Sun (10^6 km)	57.9	108.2	149.6	0.384*	228.0	778.5	1432.0	2867.0	4515.0	5906.4
Perihelion (10^6 km)	46.0	107.5	147.1	0.363*	206.7	740.6	1357.6	2732.7	4471.1	4436.8
Aphelion (10^6 km)	69.8	108.9	152.1	0.406*	249.3	816.4	1506.5	3001.4	4558.9	7375.9
Orbital Period (days)	88.0	224.7	365.2	27.3*	687.0	4331	10,747	30,589	59,800	90,560
Orbital Velocity (km/s)	47.4	35.0	29.8	1.0*	24.1	13.1	9.7	6.8	5.4	4.7
Orbital Inclination (degrees)	7.0	3.4	0.0	5.1	1.8	1.3	2.5	0.8	1.8	17.2
Orbital Eccentricity	0.206	0.007	0.017	0.055	0.094	0.049	0.052	0.047	0.010	0.244
Obliquity to Orbit (degrees)	0.034	177.4	23.4	6.7	25.2	3.1	26.7	97.8	28.3	119.5
Mean Temperature (C)	167	464	15	-20	-65	-110	-140	-195	-200	-225
Surface Pressure (bars)	0	92	1	0	0.01	Unknown*	Unknown*	Unknown*	Unknown*	0.00001
Number of Moons	0	0	1	0	2	95	146	28	16	5
Ring System?	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Global Magnetic Field?	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown
	MERCURY	VENUS	EARTH	MOON	MARS	JUPITER	SATURN	URANUS	NEPTUNE	PLUTO

Current Understanding:

Gravitational Influence: Scientists attribute planetary eccentricity to the gravitational forces of the Sun and other planets, especially Jupiter.

Dark Force Explanation:

Perihelion and Aphelion: in a hypothetical scenario, When Earth is at aphelion (farthest from the Sun) with no other planet on that side, it still moves further away from the Sun.

While scientists assert that planetary orbits are influenced by the overall gravitational interactions within the solar system, this explanation does not clarify why Earth or any other planet reaches its farthest point (aphelion) and closest point (perihelion) to the Sun at specific times. if Planet Gravitational Pull on each other makes other planet to go farther and closer to the sun, then the Perihelion and Aphelion Dates should be differ from months, instead perihelion and aphelion date just differ from 1-5 days.

Earth’s perihelion (closest) and aphelion (farthest) 10 Years Data.

Year	Date/Time of Perihelion	Distance	Relative to Mean Per.	Date/Time of Aphelion	Distance	Relative to Mean Ap.	Perihelion Interval
2001	Jan 04 08:52	0.9832860 AU	-582 km	Jul 04 13:37	1.0166426 AU	-10122 km	367.15 days
2002	Jan 02 14:09	0.9832898 AU	-20 km	Jul 06 03:47	1.0166882 AU	-3304 km	363.22 days
2003	Jan 04 05:02	0.9833204 AU	4556 km	Jul 04 05:40	1.0167282 AU	2683 km	366.62 days
2004	Jan 04 17:42	0.9832648 AU	-3752 km	Jul 05 10:54	1.0166937 AU	-2485 km	365.53 days
2005	Jan 02 00:35	0.9832968 AU	1032 km	Jul 05 04:58	1.0167416 AU	4683 km	363.29 days
2006	Jan 04 15:30	0.9833270 AU	5543 km	Jul 03 23:10	1.0166973 AU	-1949 km	367.62 days
2007	Jan 03 19:43	0.9832602 AU	-4449 km	Jul 06 23:53	1.0167059 AU	-649 km	364.18 days
2008	Jan 02 23:51	0.9832801 AU	-1476 km	Jul 04 07:41	1.0167535 AU	6465 km	364.17 days
2009	Jan 04 15:30	0.9832730 AU	-2526 km	Jul 04 01:40	1.0166664 AU	-6563 km	367.65 days
2010	Jan 03 00:09	0.9832897 AU	-38 km	Jul 06 11:30	1.0167020 AU	-1246 km	363.36 days

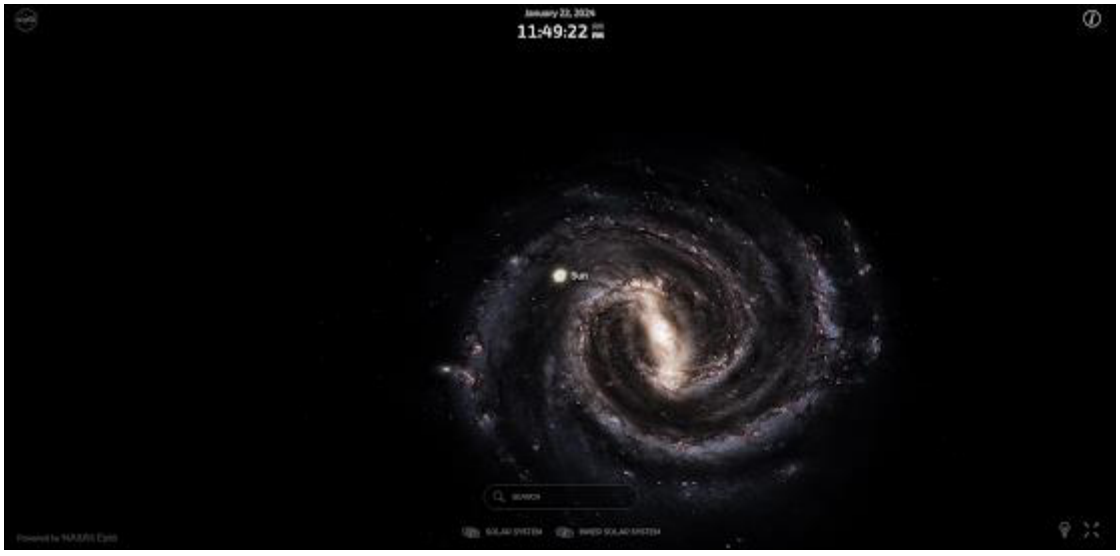
This could be explained by the dark force from Sagittarius A* influencing planetary orbits.

To demonstrate:

We rotate around the Milky Way Galaxy, or you can say Sagittarius A*, in a clockwise direction (right to left). The Sun takes around 225 million years to complete one orbit around Sagittarius A*.

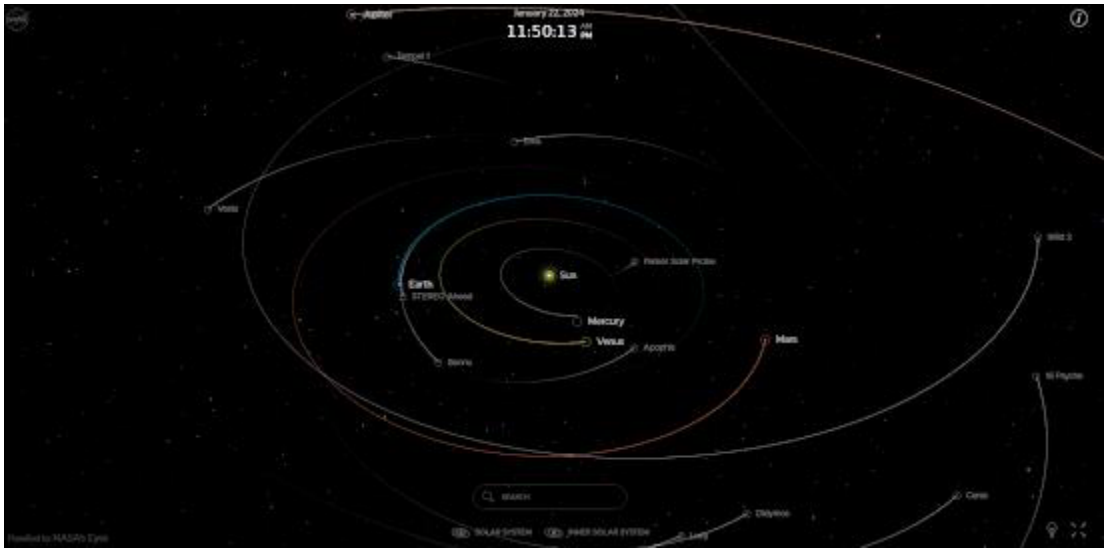
We are here right now **(I know the fact that it all depends on the perspective in space).**

But the result will be same at every single perspective.



These data/pictures are from the official NASA Eyes website, which provides real-time tracking of planet orbits around the Sun and the Sun's orbit around the Milky Way, specifically the Sagittarius A* Black Hole.

for **Example.** As we Rotate Around Milky Way or u can say Sagittarius A* Black Hole in Clockwise (From Right to left) But the fact is from a vantage point above the north pole of the Galaxy, this motion would appear to be counterclockwise. however, from a vantage point above the south of the Galaxy, the same motion would appear to be clockwise. Its totally depends on person perspective in Space, but don't worry the result is going to be the same at every perspective



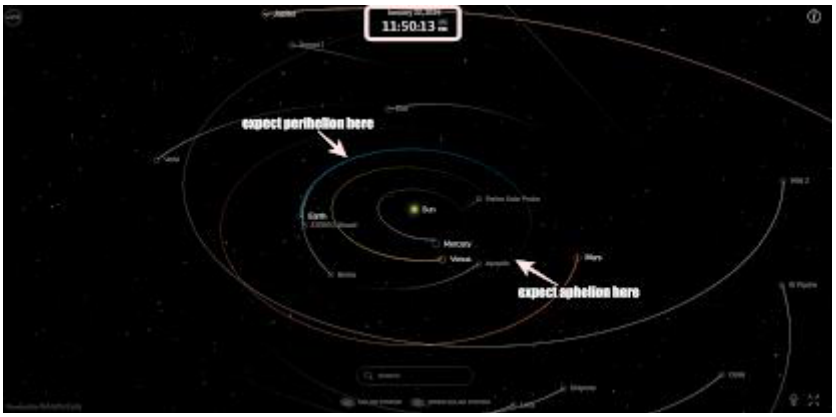
Can you predict where is Perihelion and where is Aphelion of our planet even where is Fall Equinox and Spring Equinox just by seeing this Photo?

There's only 1 way to predict is just by seeing dates -

As, Perihelion (closest distance to the sun) happen around 1-5 January

While Aphelion (Farthest Distance to the Sun) happen around 1-5 July

Perihelion: The Earth reaches its perihelion on January 3 every year at a distance of about 147 million km from the Sun. Aphelion: The Earth reaches its aphelion on July 4 every year when the Earth is at a distance of 152 million km. -> UPSC NDA II 2024 Detailed Notification has been released.



Let me define,

Watch Video (Link) - https://youtu.be/rbb0aktSPgU (You have to watch to understand)

one more **Example...**

Video (Link)- https://youtu.be/9AcJyYqjBko (You have to watch to understand)

This result will be same from every perspective!!!

When Earth is farther away from Sagittarius A*, it is closest to the Sun due to the invisible Dark Force, or you can say Dark Matter or Dark Energy and when Earth is close to Sagittarius A*, it is farther away from the Sun.

You don't believe this?

What I'm trying to say is that planet perihelion/aphelion happens because of the Dark Force pull from Sagittarius A*. If a planet's orbit gets stretched out because of this Dark Force, it should also affect the planet's rotation speed on its axis.

Especially when Earth is Farthest from the sun and closest to Galactic Center, to Sagittarius A*

Earth Farthest (Aphelion) Distance to Sun Happen in **July**

World's Shortest Day Recorded in History:

The shortest day was recorded on June 29, 2022, when Earth completed one spin on its axis in

1.59 milliseconds less than 24 hours, making it the shortest day ever recorded since the invention of atomic clocks.

According to current understanding, this happened due to various factors including winds, ice, and rock.

This shortest day occurred when our planet was close to reaching its aphelion (farthest from the Sun) and closest to the Dark Force pull **(Sagittarius A* Black Hole)**.

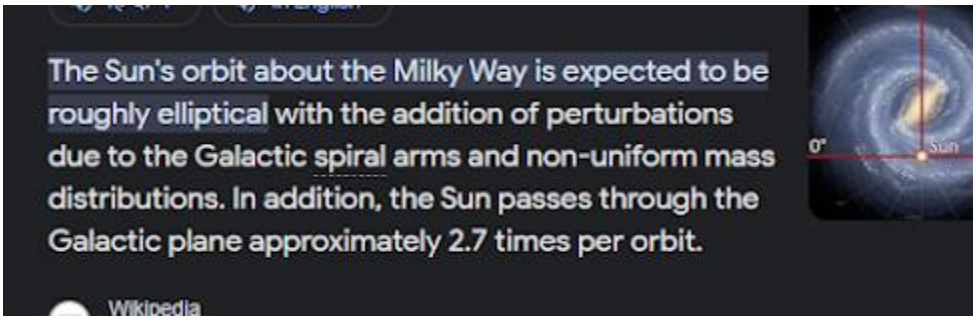
Let's look at some other shortest days:

=) July 26, 2022: Earth rotated 1.5 milliseconds less than 24 hours.
=) July 19, 2020: Earth completed one spin 1.4602 milliseconds faster than 86,400 seconds.

Why do we record the shortest days only in June-July? Do winds, ice, or rock plan together to make Earth spin faster only in June-July? Maybe?

You might have another question: Why do we record these shortest days only in some specific years?

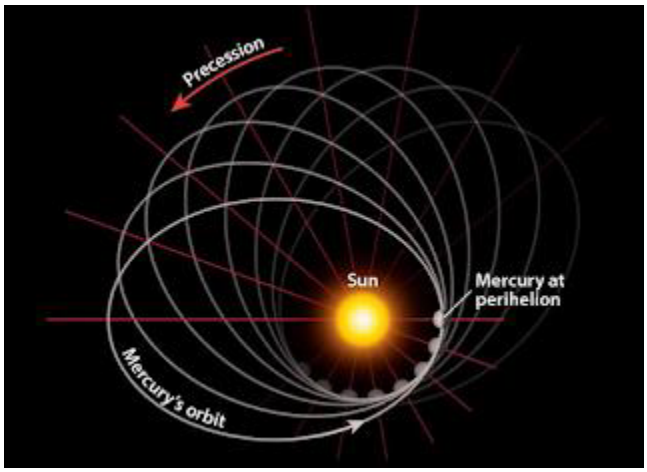
Question: Is the Sun's orbit around Sagittarius A* circular?



Answer: No, it's elliptical. Sometimes the Sun is closer and sometimes it is farther away from Sagittarius A* Black Hole.

Orbital Precession

Why does orbital precession happen? why do perihelion and aphelion dates change every year? Differ from like 1-3 even 1-6 days?



A simple question for you: Are we stationary or moving around Sagittarius A* Black Hole?

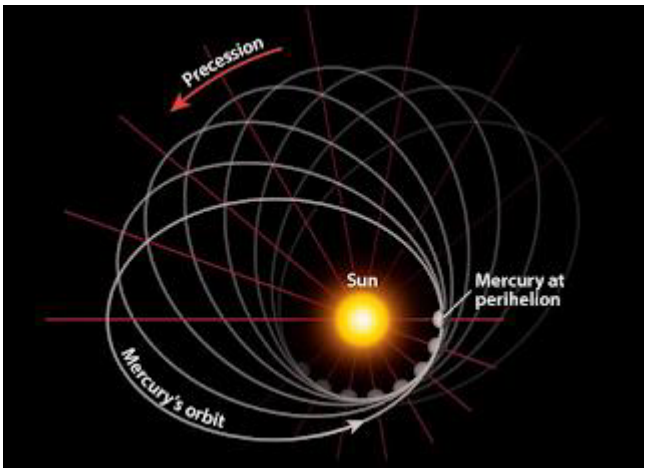
We are moving, just like Earth moves around the Sun and the Sun moves around the Galactic Center, or you can say Sagittarius A* Black Hole.

So, will the Dark Force pull (Dark Matter and Dark Energy), specifically the angle on planets, will going to change or not?

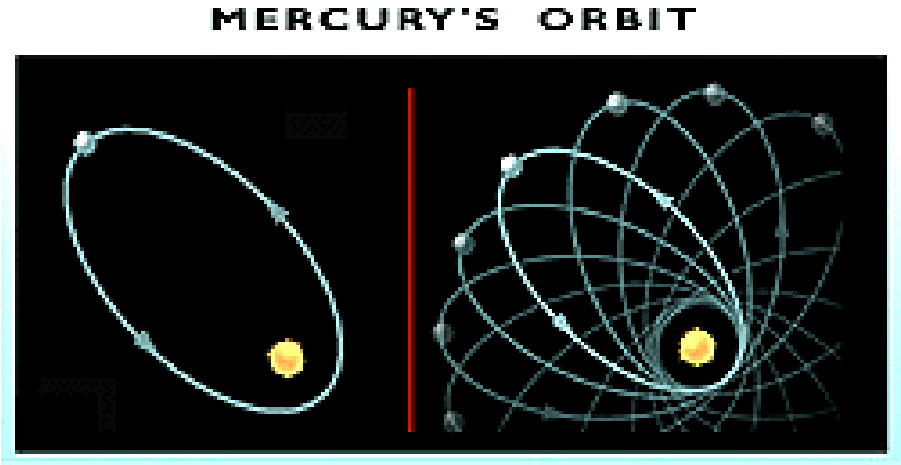
It will?

Hence, the angle of Sagittarius A*, or in short, the Dark Force pull changes, and thus planet orbital precession happens, affecting both perihelion (closest) and aphelion (farthest) distances from the Sun.

Mercury Precession



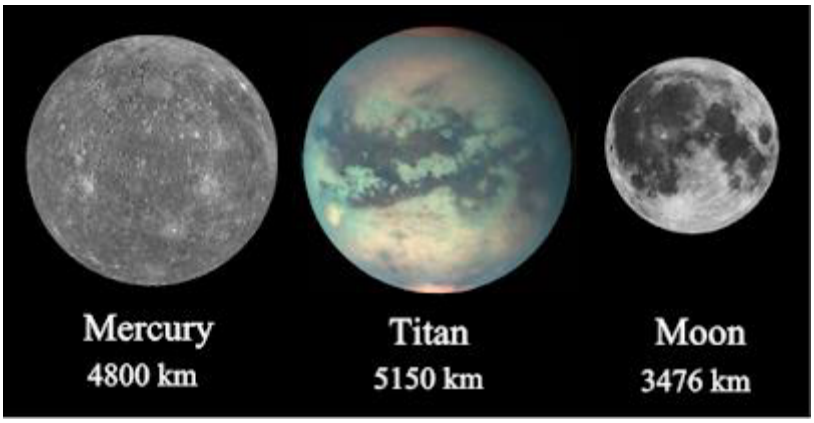
This orbital precession effect is more noticeable on Mercury, which has the most eccentric orbit around the Sun. The question is, why?



Is it because of the curvature of space? Because of the Sun's "mass" bending the space fabric around it? As Mercury is also closest to the Sun, the effect is much more noticeable on Mercury.

Which is the smallest planet in the solar system? Mercury?

Mercury is literally smaller than Saturn's largest moon, Titan.



Tell me, which planet is going to have a more noticeable Dark Force pull effect on it and a more eccentric orbit around the Sun? Which planet is going to have a more noticeable orbital precession effect?

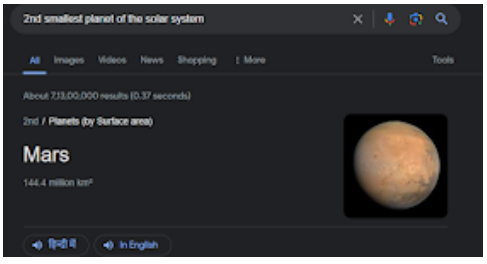
Mercury?

While, again, the fact is Mercury is the planet which completes its orbit fastest around the Sun, so the point, the angle of perihelion or even aphelion change, is going to be much more noticeable on which object or planet? Mercury?

But I know this is not enough to explain and prove the existence of the Dark Force.

Planet Mars

Which is the second smallest planet in the solar system?



Mars, right? Tell me, which planet is going to have a more eccentric orbit after Mercury due to the Dark Force pull from Sagittarius A*?

Mars?

Mercury's eccentricity is 0.206 (the most eccentric orbit), while **Mars' eccentricity is 0.094** (the second most eccentric orbit around the Sun).

One More Example: **Pluto**

We cannot count Pluto as a planet, but just for a fact.

In the scenario of Mercury vs. Pluto, which is going to have a more eccentric orbit around the Sun? Which one is going to have more of a Dark Force pull effect, while Mercury is significantly larger than Pluto?

Mercury's diameter: 4879 km Pluto's diameter: 2360 km

Indeed, Pluto has more eccentricity to the Sun compared to Mercury.

Mercury: 0.206

Pluto: 0.244

Mercury's unstable or oval orbit is not related to its close proximity to Sun.

To further prove the existence of the Dark Force within our solar system from the Sagittarius A* Black Hole:

Question of Sagittarius A* Dark Force Effect on Solar System -

If Sagittarius A* have more effect on our solar system, planets orbit gets affect due to it, hence planet Eccentricity happens.

then why Sagittarius A* Black Hole Doesn't Pull planets of our solar system towards itself?

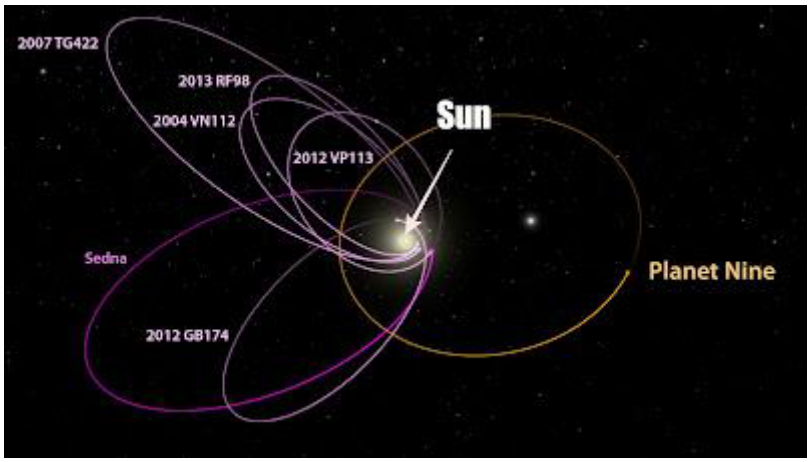
I will explain this further in the theory, as you have to understand some other phenomenon first.

Planet 9

Dark Force and ETNOs

Planet eccentricity is influenced by a galactic force, the Dark Force, rather than the Sun or planetary interactions. This force affects many objects in the solar system, including ETNOs (Extreme Trans-Neptunian Objects).

Astronomers observed unusual orbital inclinations of ETNOs and dwarf planets at perihelion, suggesting a gravitational influence from a distant object. The theory posits a planet beyond Neptune, but I argue that Planet 9 doesn't exist based on this anomaly.



Instead, the Dark Force from the Sagittarius A* Black Hole influences these orbits. This force, not from the Sun or planets, causes the inclined orbits of ETNOs and dwarf planets. The perihelion and aphelion timings align due to this force, not gravitational interactions within the solar system.

Despite extensive searches, Planet 9 remains undiscovered.

Current Debate -

An alternative theory suggests a primordial black hole instead of a distant planet. These black holes, formed shortly after the universe's birth, could explain the observed anomalies.

Primordial Black Hole-Primordial Black Hole - Are totally Hypothetical Black Hole which not formed at the end of a star live, instead they form in the first second after the birth of the universe. in that moment, pocket of hot materials may have been dense enough to form black holes.

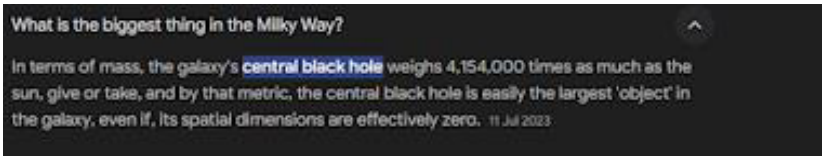
These black holes can be small as a mass of a paperclip and even some can be even more massive than Sun "mass". As, when we talk about Gravity we think of black holes.

The #1 Candidate of Gravitational Anomalies Gravity = Black Holes and Black Hole= Gravity

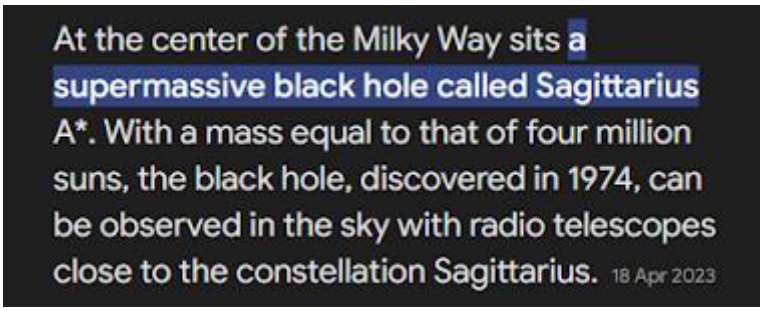
Now, another theory suggests that it's not a planet or a Black Hole out there, but rather the gravity from the Milky Way Galaxy itself. Given the vast number of stars in the galaxy, the total mass (gravity) of the galaxy might be the reason behind the inclined orbits of ETNOs. If ETNOs orbits are affected by the galaxy's mass, then it should also affect the orbits of the planets in our solar system.

Dark Matter

One Question: What is the biggest object present in our galaxy that we know of? Is it Sagittarius A* Black Hole?



Coincidentally, this Black Hole is literally present at the heart of our galaxy, At the center.



Tell me, is everything present in the galaxy, no matter how far or how close the object is to Sagittarius A*, going to move towards Sagittarius A* or not?

As a Black Hole doesn't bend the space fabric and does not have gravitational force, it possesses the fifth force of nature, the Dark Force.

While the Dark Force from Sagittarius A* has to be present all over the Galaxy, even in the Universe.

Because the Dark Force, is the Force which is Present between 2 places, Between darkness and emptiness. In which everything or anything that have Darkness will have influence towards the empty place.

So, if any Object present at around 1million or even billions of kilometers away from the empty place or you say Sagittarius A* still going to have influence of Sagittarius A*.

As I explained, planet eccentricity doesn't happen because of gravitational influence on each other; it happens because of the Dark Force pull from Sagittarius A*.

Then tell me who is behind holding stars in the outermost part of the galaxy?

The Black Hole, which is present at the center of galaxies?

For example, the Black Hole (Sagittarius A*) present at the center of our galaxy is the reason that holds planets, stars, and other objects in the galaxy with the "Dark Force Pull" or you can even say Dark Matter, even in the outermost part of the galaxy.

While I will keep proving this hypothesis throughout this theory, that proving Black Hole which are present at the center of the galaxies are the reason behind holding all the stars/planets and other object in the galaxy.

Why We Float in Space, Not on Planet Earth?

Why We Float in Space, Not on Planet Earth because there's Gravity on our planet which pulls things downward, keeping us on the surface. In space, there is no gravity, so we float.

Current Understanding:

According to current understanding, gravity is “mass” that bends the space fabric and creates gravity. Gravity is primarily present at Earth’s core, which is at the center of Earth. The mass of Earth’s core pulls things downwards; hence we stay on Earth’s surface and don’t float here on Earth.

Earth’s core, primarily made of iron and nickel, generates this gravity.

Observation:

Everything falls towards the surface due to a force pulling downwards. If this is the reason everything falls towards the surface, then it should be the same for why the Moon revolves around Earth or why Earth revolves around the Sun. But the fact we know now, and have seen, is that when any human leaves Earth’s atmosphere and enters space, they barely feel the pull from Earth. The human just free floats even after being so close to Earth.

The specific pull we feel after entering Earth’s atmosphere, the pull that makes anything fall towards the surface or ground, is barely felt by humans or any object when out of Earth’s atmosphere.

While humans barely feel the pull after leaving Earth’s atmosphere, this specific pull makes everything fall towards the surface. I'm saying this, because we have seen how human body behave or works outside earth atmosphere.

Yet, you’re saying this pull exactly holds the Moon around Earth?

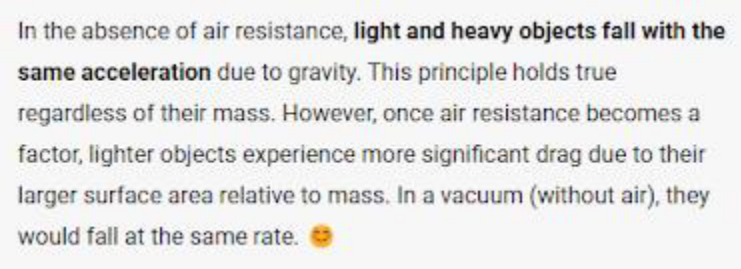
Watch Video - https://youtu.be/VAX3ek-bm4g

Question:

Shouldn’t humans who went to the Moon in a spacecraft feel this pull? No, just after leaving Earth’s atmosphere, any object is literally in a free fall.

Where your fate will be decided by your speed, velocity, and angle, which will determine if you’re going to fall back to Earth or just fade away into the vastness of the universe.

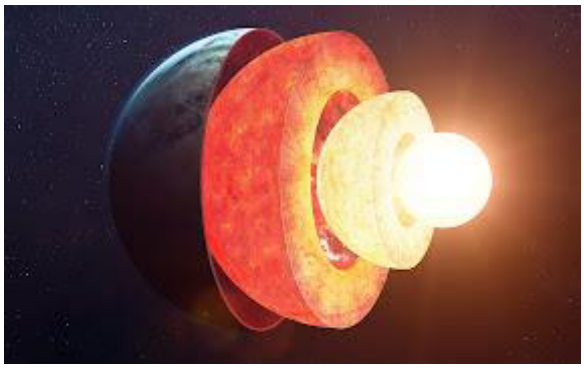
While interestingly, everything falls towards the surface at the same speed, regardless of how heavy or light the object is.



Doesn't it look like a scenario of **"Fee Fall"? rather than scenario of force or effect**

Hypothesis:

What is the planet’s core, after all? What is at the center of the Earth according to current understandings?



It's a Ball Shape object filled with Iron and Nickel that formed Core

How do we know if Earth's core is only made of iron and nickel? Have we ever visited Earth's core? Have we seen Earth's core? Do we have direct observations of Earth's core? All the data about Earth's core come from seismic waves and the magnetic field.

To explain why I'm saying this…

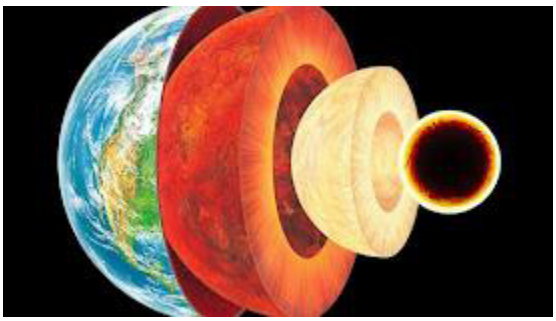
As I mentioned earlier in the theory, it's not the object's mass that exactly creates gravitational force; there's something else that creates gravitational force.

Now, what if I say it's a **"Dark Force"** within the object itself that creates **gravitational force**?

The force that generates between darkness and empty space, where darkness moves towards the empty space **(where there is no darkness)**.

The thing is, only one object in this universe has this force, and that object is…

A black hole. Now, you are smart enough to understand what I'm going to say next. I'm saying that the core of Earth is formed around a black hole.



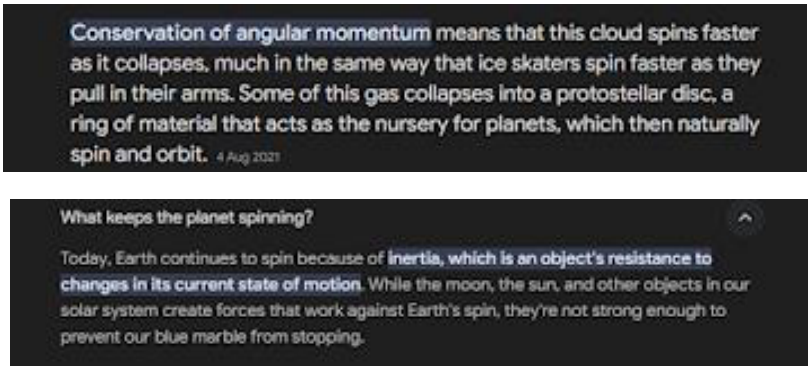
There is a Black Hole at the center of Earth, I can prove this that there is a Black Hole inside Earth, the Core of Earth is a Black Hole.

While I know this might sound nonsensical or pseudoscience, but I have all the evidence and a conclusive theory to prove and explain this hypothesis.

Proof -

Planet Rotation on Their Axis

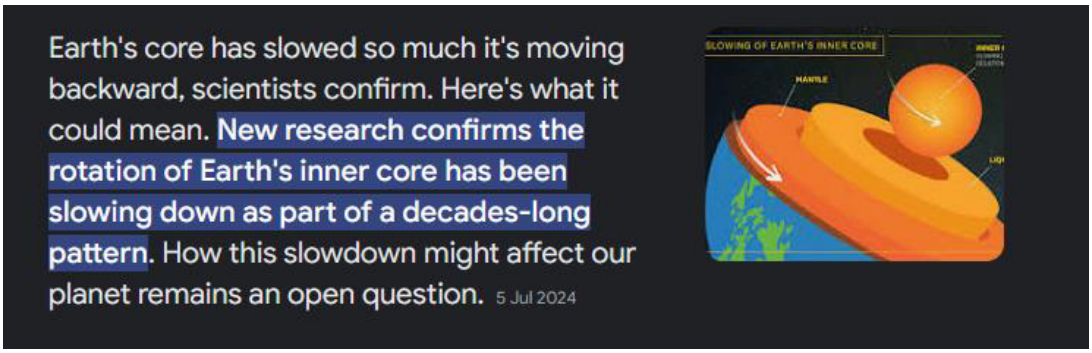
Planets, moons, and the Sun rotate on their axes due to initial conditions in the gas and dust cloud from which our solar system formed and the conservation of angular momentum. This rotation continues due to inertia, the tendency of objects in motion to stay in motion.



However, how do they maintain a constant speed for 4.5 billion years? If Earth was hit by a planet-sized object, forming the Moon, how does inertia still apply?

If the universe is in free fall, the rotation speed should change daily. Instead, a force might cause them to rotate at a constant speed for billions of years.

Even in the latest findings, we have discovered that Earth's core has slowed down, stopped, and then started moving in the opposite direction.



Why does Earth's core slow down and then change its rotation direction? Do you still think Earth rotates on its axis due to initial conditions for almost 4.5 billion years?

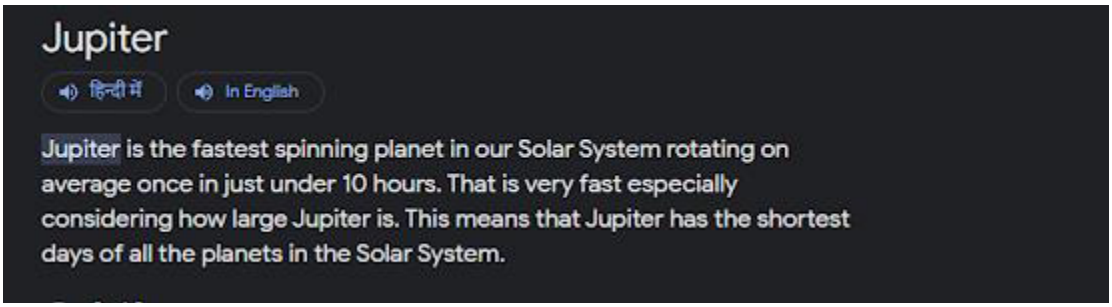
If there's a black hole present inside planets or even the Sun, then it makes sense that bigger objects should be rotating on their axes faster, right?

Well which planet/object in our solar system has the most "darkness"? Jupiter? You might be thinking, why not the Sun? The Sun is the biggest object in our solar system and has more **(darkness)** inside it because of its size.

I will explain this further in the theory, but for now, after the Sun, which object is the second biggest in our solar system and has the most "darkness" inside because of its size?

Now, tell me, which planet should rotate the fastest in our solar system due to the Dark Force, which pulls "darkness" due to the nature of darkness itself?

Jupiter, right?

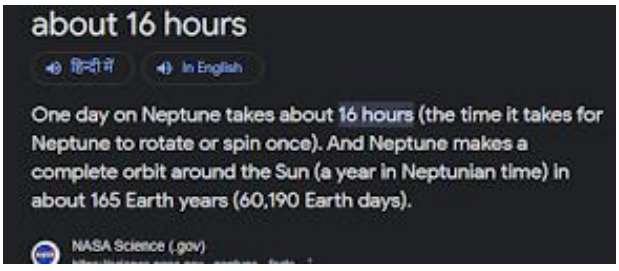


Jupiter rotates in 9 hours and 55 minutes.

Which planet has the most “darkness” after Jupiter? I mean, which is the second biggest planet in the solar system? Saturn, am I right?

Which planet rotates the fastest after Jupiter? Saturn, with a rotation period of 10 hours and 33 minutes.

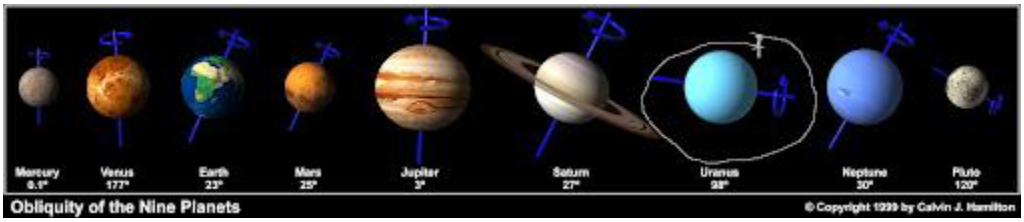
Now, Uranus takes around 17 hours to rotate once on its axis, while Neptune takes 16 hours to rotate once on its axis



But why? Uranus is bigger than Neptune, right?

Uranus should be moving faster if planets rotate on their axes because of the Dark Force, and Uranus has more “darkness” because of its size.

Here comes the twist: Uranus has an unusual 90-degree tilt. Uranus is tilted 90 degrees and orbits the Sun like a **rolling ball**.



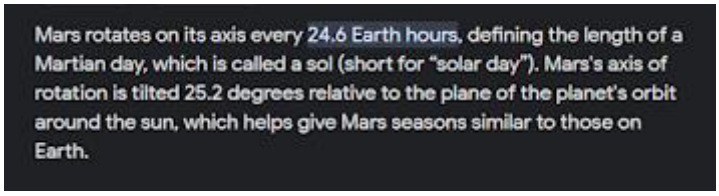
Uranus’s unusual tilt affects the Dark Force pull on it, causing Uranus to rotate slower compared to Neptune.

Uranus - 17 hours (rotates slowly because of its tilt, which affects the Dark Force)

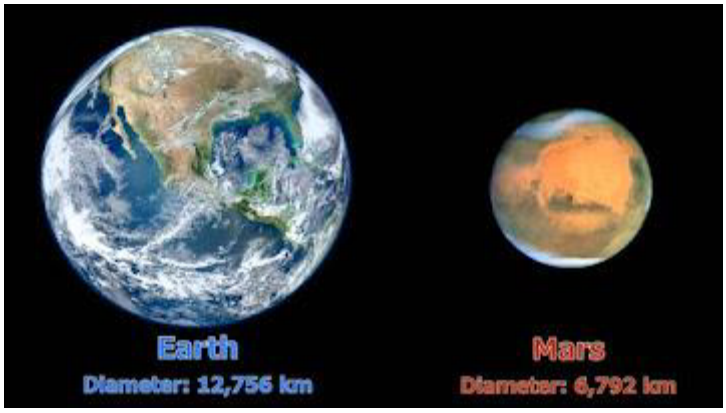
Neptune - 16 hours (smaller than Uranus but still rotates faster than Uranus)

Inner Solar System Planets:

Mars takes around 24 hours and 7 minutes to rotate once on its axis. Earth is quite a bit larger than Mars, which is about half the size of Earth.



Mars: 24 hours and 7 minutes Earth: 23 hours and 59 minutes (24 hours)

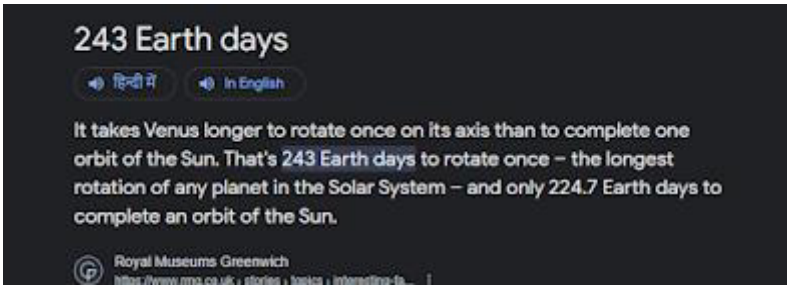


Planet Mars is like Half the size of Earth

Mars take around 24hour and 7 minutes

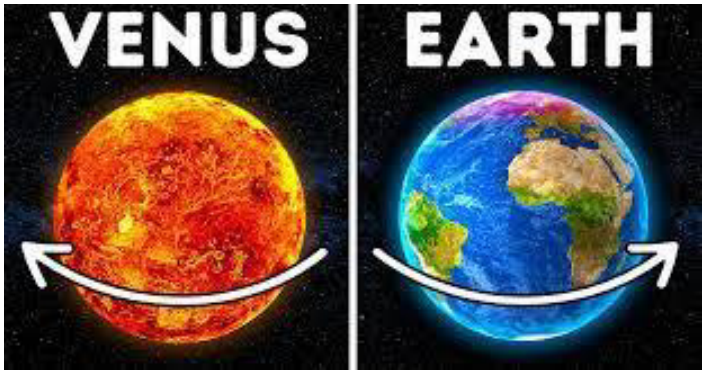
Earth takes around 23 hour 59 minutes (24 Hours)

Venus takes around 243 Earth days to rotate once on its axis?



If planets rotate on their axes because there's Dark Force Present inside and not because of initial conditions, then Venus should be rotating fast on its axis.

Here comes the twist: Venus doesn't rotate like other planets. It rotates clockwise (from right to left), unlike most planets that rotate anticlockwise (from left to right), similar to Uranus.



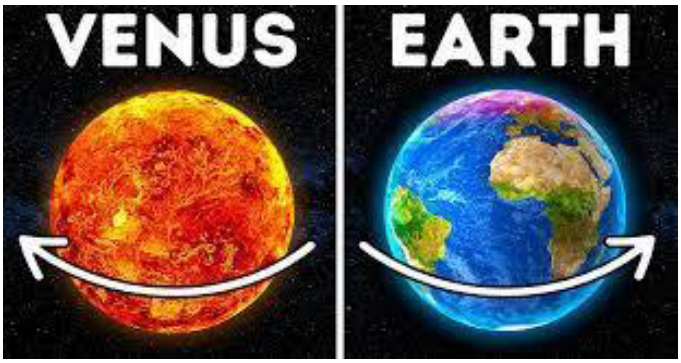
If there's a black hole present inside planets, causing them to rotate on their axes due to the Dark Force, and all the planets rotate in one particular direction (anticlockwise) except for one planet that rotates clockwise, what does this mean?

When observing Earth, doesn't it seem like Earth and other planets in the solar system rotate

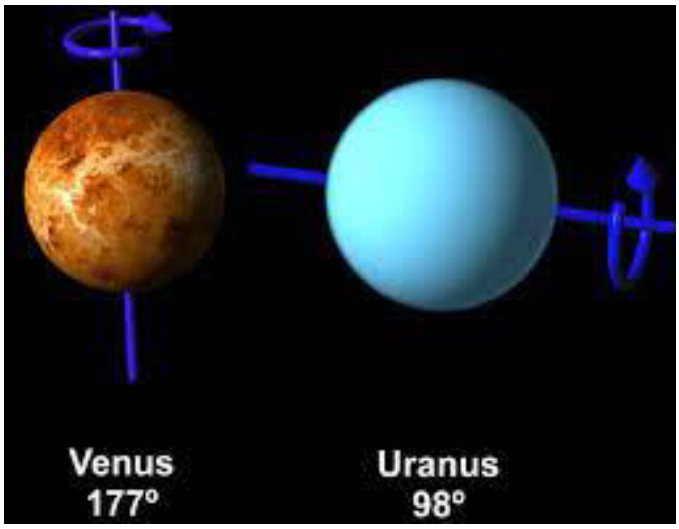
on their axes inward, making everything move inward rather than outward?

Watch Video - https://youtu.be/rYwqmyRRyoI

While only one planet rotates on its axis outward. As I mentioned, there's a black hole present inside planets, causing them and even the Sun to rotate on their axes at a constant speed.

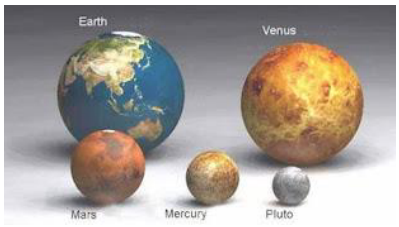


Just like Uranus has a 90-degree tilt and rotates like a rolling ball, Venus has an extreme 177-degree tilt, making it an upside-down planet.



Just as Uranus moves slower compared to Neptune because of its rotation direction, which affects the Dark Force pull on Uranus, causing it to rotate slower on its axis compared to Neptune, the same thing happens with Venus. The 177-degree tilt affects the Dark Force pull, but this effect is much more noticeable on Venus because Venus is literally upside down, hence it rotates from right to left (clockwise).

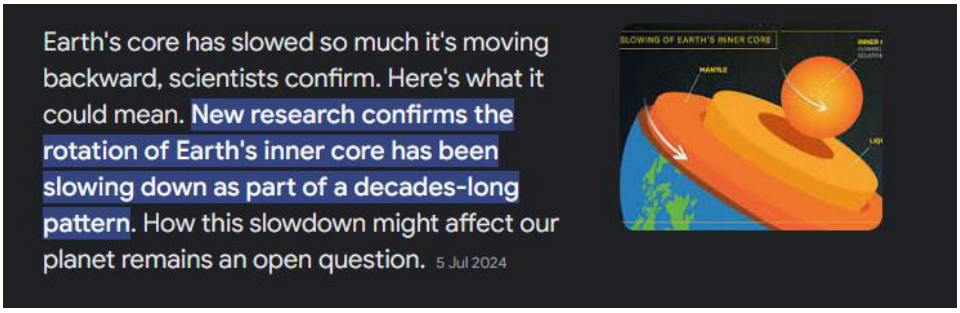
Mercury takes around 59 Earth days to rotate once on its axis. We know that Mercury is much, much smaller than Earth.



Mercury is literally the planet to compare in size with Earth's Moon.

Mercury is just a little bigger than Earth's Moon but smaller than, for example, Saturn's moon Titan.

Now you can understand how small Mercury is, If compared with Earth.

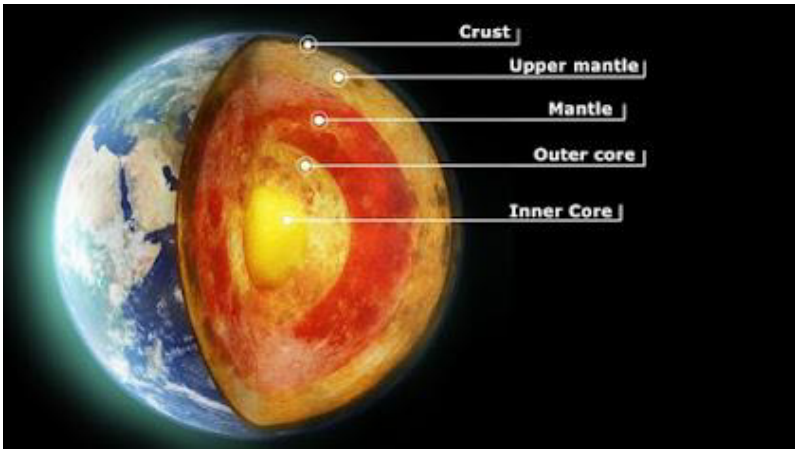


While if there’s a black hole present inside Earth causing it to rotate on its axis, then why and how does Earth’s core slow down? Why does Earth’s core slow down over time and change its rotation direction? We will discuss this scenario further in the theory.

Conclusive Theory

Key Facts:

Seismic Waves and Earth’s Core: Discovered in 1936, seismic waves revealed Earth’s core contains iron and nickel.



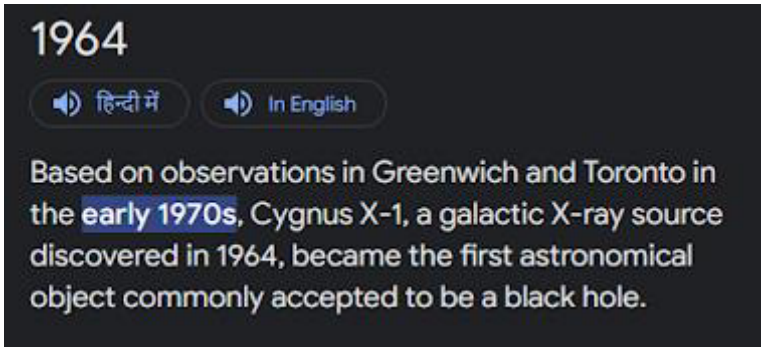
Black Holes: The concept that nothing can escape a black hole's gravity emerged in the early 1900s. The term "black hole" reflects this idea.

Historical Evidence: In the early and late 1900s, there was a theory that nothing could escape a black hole's gravity, and that they consume everything.

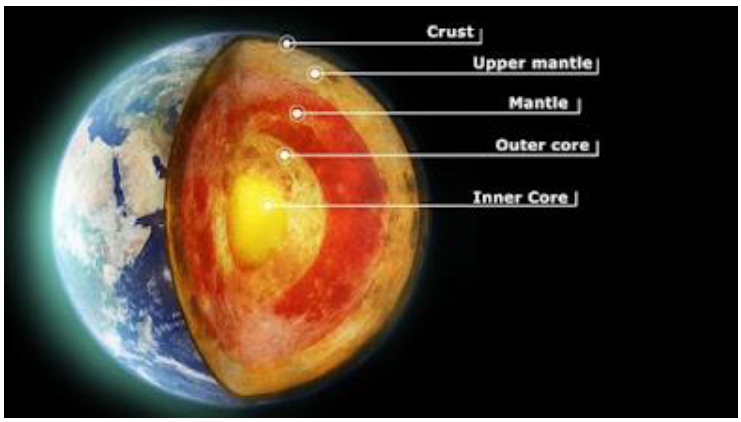
The name "black hole" justifies this idea: a region where anything that enters cannot escape.

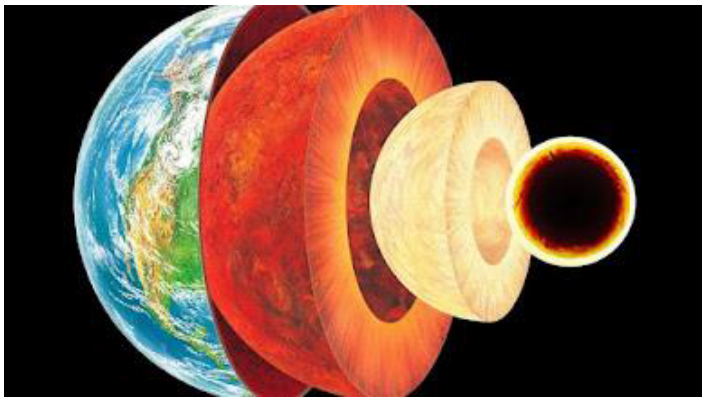
The region of space from which nothing can escape.

This theoretical concept of black holes has been around since the 18th century, but we first found actual evidence of a black hole in 1964 with Cygnus X-1.



Earth's Core Theories: From 1932-1952, theories suggested Earth's core is an iron-nickel alloy, inferred from seismic waves and magnetic fields.





Could a black hole be Earth's core? Historically, black holes were seen as regions where gravity is so strong that nothing escapes. If Earth's core were a black hole, why isn't it consuming Earth?

Revised Understanding:

Black holes don't consume; they are empty spaces left by celestial bodies. They are regions of Universe where there's no darkness.

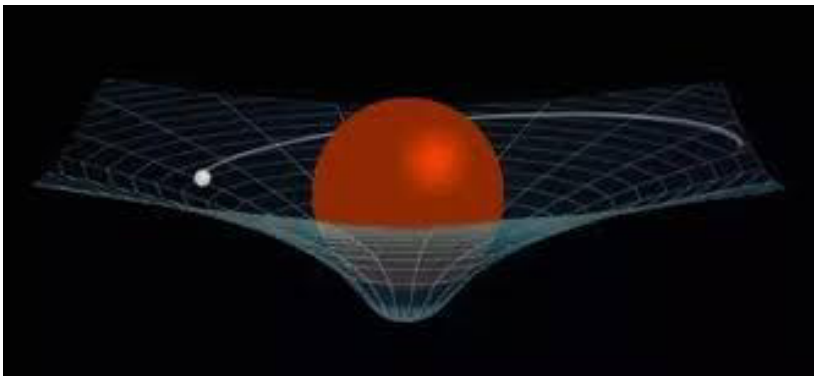
Formation of the Sun and Planets:

How did our planet and Sun form?

In the shortest explanation, "Planets formed due to gravity." What is gravity? What creates gravitational force or effect? According to current understanding, it's the object's mass that bends the fabric of space and creates the gravitational force/effect.

So, let's take the Sun as an **Example.**

If space looks like this around the Sun, then how did the Sun's formation actually take place?



During the early stages of star formation, a massive cloud of gas and dust collapses under the influence of gravity. Let's break it down:

1. **Gravitational Instability**: The process begins when a region within a molecular cloud becomes gravitationally unstable. This means that the gravitational forces pulling matter inward exceed the outward pressure from gas and radiation.
2. **Collapse**: As the cloud contracts, it fragments into smaller clumps. These clumps continue to collapse, forming dense cores. The central core eventually becomes the protostar—the precursor to a star.
3. **Accretion Disk**: As material falls toward the protostar, it forms an accretion disk—a flat, rotating structure around the central object. The disk contains gas, dust, and even icy particles.
4. **Protostar Formation**: The protostar grows by accreting matter from the disk. The infalling material heats up due to compression, and nuclear reactions begin in the core. However, the protostar is not yet in equilibrium—it's still contracting.
5. **T Tauri Phase**: During this phase, the protostar emits strong stellar winds and intense radiation. It's surrounded by a cocoon of gas and dust. The protostar continues to accrete mass from the disk.
6. **Main Sequence Star**: Eventually, the protostar reaches a stable state—the main sequence. Nuclear fusion in its core balances the gravitational collapse. At this point, it becomes a true star, like our Sun.

So, the majority of the gas and dust collapse occurs during the initial stages, from the molecular cloud to the protostar. The process involves complex interactions between gravity, pressure, and energy. ☀️ 🌌

Given how big the Sun is, and that its formation took place first, the fact is, if planets and even the Sun formed around a cloud of gas and dust, then only the Sun should exist because of the space fabric that the Sun has bent around itself.

We can imagine how much space fabric the Sun bends when it holds a planet (Neptune) which is around 4.4718 billion km away from the Sun, where barely any light from the Sun reaches. Even so, many things exist beyond Neptune that orbit the Sun. Everything that existed before planets, which was basically a cloud of gas and dust, should have just formed around or on the Sun, because the Sun formed first, then the rest of the things like planets and moons.

Formation of the Sun:

About 4.5 billion years ago, a cloud of dust and gas, mostly made up of hydrogen and helium, started to collapse under its own gravity. As it collapsed, it began to spin and flattened into a disk.

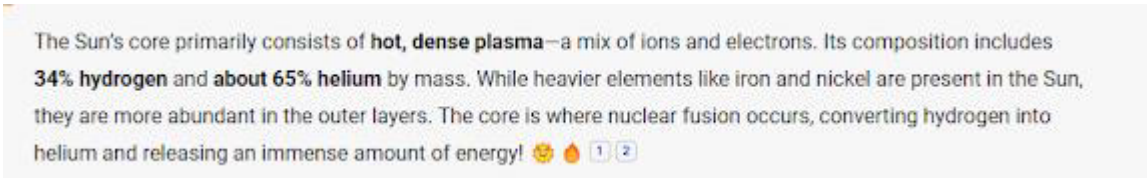
Most of the material was pulled towards the center to form a protostar, which would eventually become the Sun. Over tens of millions of years, the temperature and pressure inside the protostar increased, starting the fusion of hydrogen that powers the Sun today.

But why was most of the material pulled towards the center?

According to current understanding, in the center of this disk, most of the material was pulled together by gravity. This formed a dense, hot core known as a protostar. Over time, as the protostar continued to gather more material and heat up, it eventually ignited nuclear fusion in its core and became a star, which we now know as the Sun.

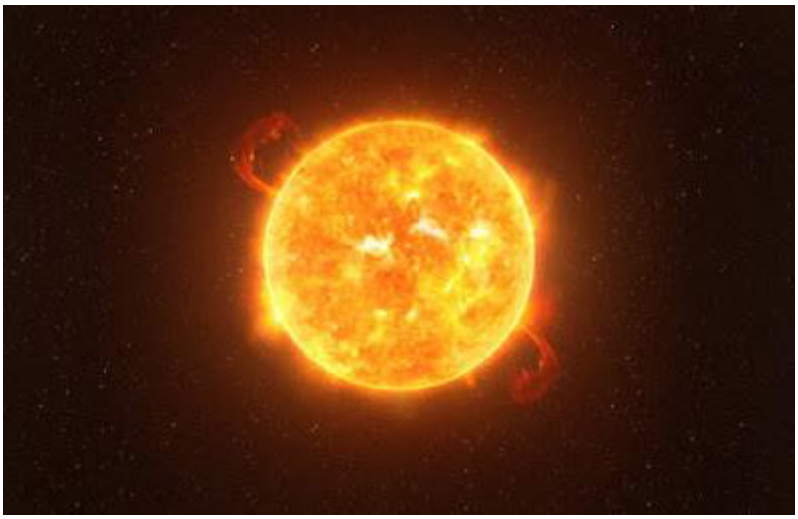
Most of the material was pulled together by gravity?

What exactly could be at the center that everything is just pulled towards it? It cannot even be heavy materials like iron or nickel because the Sun's core is primarily formed with hydrogen and helium.


The Sun's core primarily consists of **hot, dense plasma**—a mix of ions and electrons. Its composition includes **34% hydrogen** and **about 65% helium** by mass. While heavier elements like iron and nickel are present in the Sun, they are more abundant in the outer layers. The core is where nuclear fusion occurs, converting hydrogen into helium and releasing an immense amount of energy! 1 2

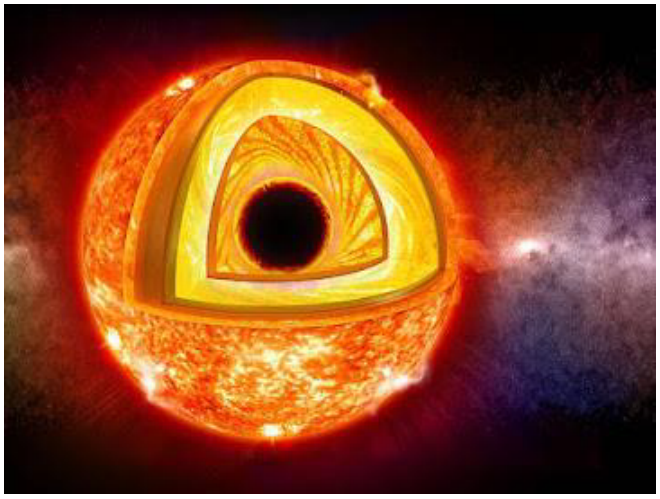
Why and how did the cloud of gas and dust just start collapsing and forming a dense hot core from nowhere?

As I mentioned earlier in the theory, it's not the object's mass that creates gravitational force. There's something else present inside stars or even planets that creates the gravitational force of the object itself, which attracts or pulls.



But what could it be when we look at the Sun? If it's not the Sun's mass that creates gravitational force?

it could be a black hole at the center? which pulled all the material like clouds of gas and dust around it to form a core. This core, around the black hole itself, formed a protostar. As the protostar, or you could say the black hole, continued to gather more material and heat up, this process formed our Sun?

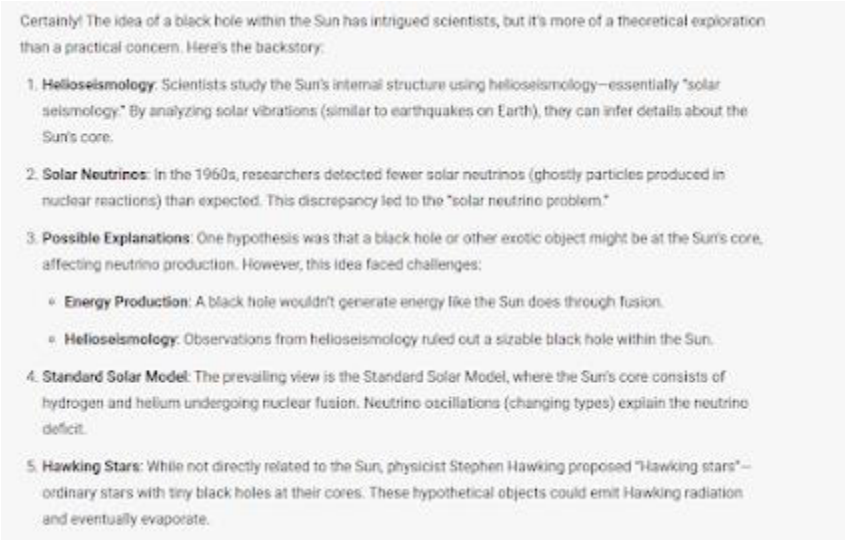


According to current understandings, the concept of a black hole at the center of the Sun is more of a thought experiment than a widely accepted scientific theory. It's a way for scientists to explore and test our understanding of physics under extreme conditions.

It’s not just me who thought of the presence of a black hole inside the Sun. Many others, including physicist Stephen Hawking, have considered this possibility.

But why did they think of a black hole inside the Sun in the first place?

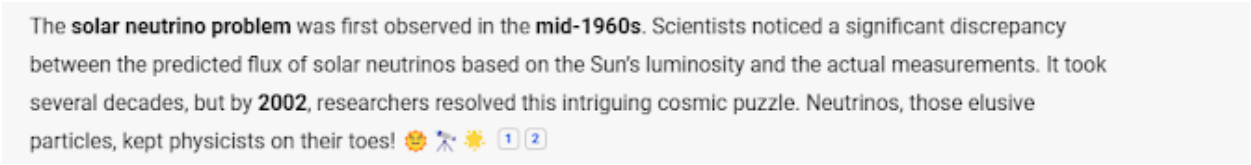
It wasn’t because of the Sun’s size, luminosity, or even gravity. It was due to a problem scientists discovered: the **“solar neutrino problem.”**



Certainly! The idea of a black hole within the Sun has intrigued scientists, but it's more of a theoretical exploration than a practical concern. Here's the backstory:

1. **Helioseismology**: Scientists study the Sun's internal structure using helioseismology—essentially "solar seismology." By analyzing solar vibrations (similar to earthquakes on Earth), they can infer details about the Sun's core.
2. **Solar Neutrinos**: In the 1960s, researchers detected fewer solar neutrinos (ghostly particles produced in nuclear reactions) than expected. This discrepancy led to the "solar neutrino problem."
3. **Possible Explanations**: One hypothesis was that a black hole or other exotic object might be at the Sun's core, affecting neutrino production. However, this idea faced challenges:
   - **Energy Production**: A black hole wouldn't generate energy like the Sun does through fusion.
   - **Helioseismology**: Observations from helioseismology ruled out a sizable black hole within the Sun.
4. **Standard Solar Model**: The prevailing view is the Standard Solar Model, where the Sun's core consists of hydrogen and helium undergoing nuclear fusion. Neutrino oscillations (changing types) explain the neutrino deficit.
5. **Hawking Stars**: While not directly related to the Sun, physicist Stephen Hawking proposed "Hawking stars"—ordinary stars with tiny black holes at their cores. These hypothetical objects could emit Hawking radiation and eventually evaporate.

Simply put, the neutrinos that reach Earth from the Sun’s core were fewer than predicted. Later, it was discovered that these neutrinos have mass and can change their flavor. They have three flavors: electron, muon, and tau neutrinos. So, the number of neutrinos wasn’t less; they were just in different flavors when they reached Earth. This problem was first discovered in the 1960s.



The **solar neutrino problem** was first observed in the **mid-1960s**. Scientists noticed a significant discrepancy between the predicted flux of solar neutrinos based on the Sun's luminosity and the actual measurements. It took several decades, but by **2002**, researchers resolved this intriguing cosmic puzzle. Neutrinos, those elusive particles, kept physicists on their toes! 1 2

Then, in the 1970s, Stephen Hawking came up with concepts like Hawking stars and primordial black holes.

“Hawking Star and Primordial Black Holes”

Hawking Star – Stars which have black hole at the center and they emit light not because of nuclear fusion instead these stars emit light due to Particles moving around black hole fast and

generating heat and energy and then releasing heat into the form of light, the process known as **“Accretion Disk”**

Primordial Black Holes – Black holes form just after big bang, the intense heat after big bang made small pockets in the fabric of spacetime. These black holes can have mass of a “Paper Clip” or even can have more mass than “Sun”

While there are tons of articles from scientists themselves, **“Is there a black hole at the center of the Sun?**”


Astrophysics > Solar and Stellar Astrophysics

[Submitted on 12 Dec 2023 (v1), last revised 19 Jan 2024 (this version, v2)]

Is there a black hole in the center of the Sun?

Matthew E. Caplan, Earl P. Bellinger, Andrew D. Santarelli

The short answer to these theories is:

“Probably not.”

Formation of the Planets:

The formation of the Sun didn’t use up all of the cloud it was born from. What was left continued to orbit the Sun. Dust and gas within this disk slowly stuck together, forming the building blocks of planets, known as planetesimals. These planetesimals collided and merged over time, ultimately forming protoplanets. In the colder parts of the disk, far enough from the Sun for water to freeze, icy fragments could amass into giant planetary cores. This is how the gas giants of our solar system, like Jupiter and Saturn, are thought to have formed. In the warmer parts of the disk, closer to the Sun, rocky planets like Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars began to form. So, in simple terms, the Sun and planets were formed from a big cloud of gas and dust. The Sun formed first in the center, and the leftover material around it gradually stuck together to form the planets.

Hypothetical Idea:

Imagine a significantly big black hole in space and some other black holes closer to that significant big black hole. This scenario is possible because black holes are not stationary in the

universe; they move and can have fly-bys with each other.

The quantity of black holes in the universe is not minimal. There are billions of black holes in the universe. There are estimated to be between 50 million to 1 billion black holes just in our Milky Way galaxy.

Let's give an imaginary name to the significant big black hole: let's call it the Sun for a moment.

The Sun (black hole) pulled the cloud of gas and dust to form a core around itself, but there were leftovers that were not used in the Sun's formation. These leftovers were pulled by other black holes over time, over thousands or even millions of years.

While it is common sense that the Sun formed first and then the planets, the black holes near the Sun (black hole) formed with clouds of gas and significant amounts of rocky objects, giving those planets a true surface.

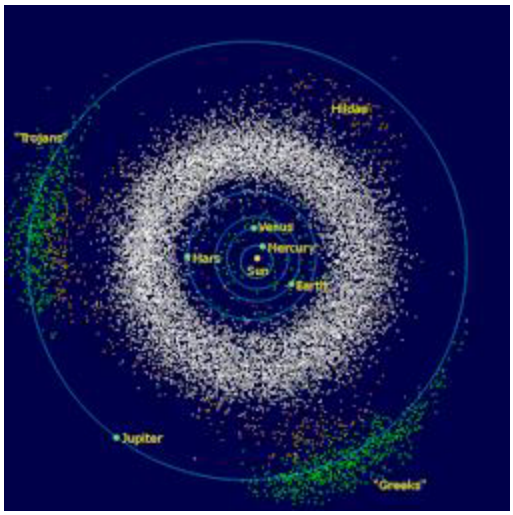
I'm talking about Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars.

To Prove this Hypothetical Scenario:

I'm saying that the core of a planet is a black hole and not just iron or nickel. Iron and nickel are just materials that sink into the center of a planet over time during formation.

The black holes closer to the Sun were smaller and didn't have enough Dark Force, or you could say gravity, to pull all the objects around to form something bigger. The leftovers from the formation of the Sun didn't use all the materials, nor were they used in the formation of the inner solar system planets.

This is why we see the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter.

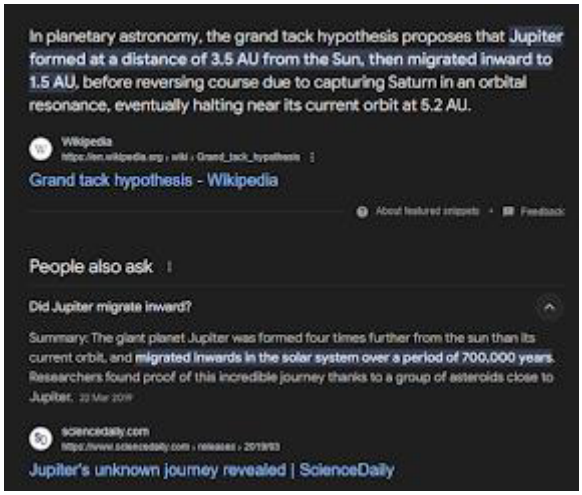


The leftovers which weren't used by the Sun or the inner Solar System planets.

Why don't these leftover rocky objects get used in the formation of outer Solar System planets?

The Sun formed first, and all materials were probably close to the Sun.

Even, consider that Jupiter formed four times farther away than its current position, according to scientific research. Imagine the rest of the planets like Saturn, Uranus, or Neptune were probably even farther away from the Sun than their current positions.

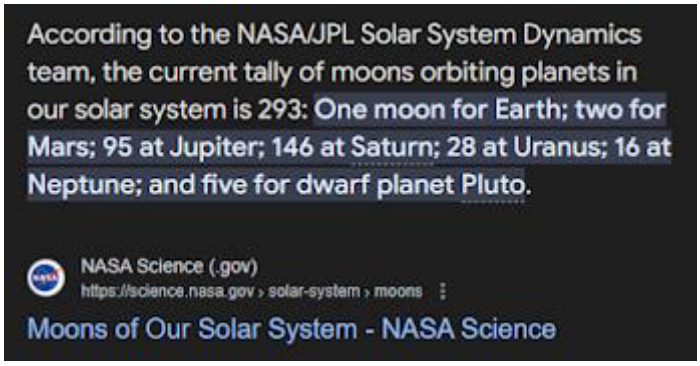


The debris/asteroid belt moved farther away from the Sun over time.

Some of these materials were used by inner Solar System planets, giving them a true surface. The leftovers, which were not used by the Sun or inner planets, moved farther away from the Sun over millions or billions of years.

These objects didn't get used by outer Solar System planets because they didn't have the chance to pull these materials to form a true rocky surface during their formation.

This is why we see tens or even hundreds of moons around outer Solar System planets.



To explain all of these things, it does makes sense-

Watch Video - https://youtu.be/vD2fBNUgFD0

Earth's core has stopped spinning eastwards (anticlockwise) and is now moving west (clockwise).

Years of debate...

1) **Discovery of the Inner Core (1936):** Researchers discovered the inner core in 1936 by studying how seismic waves from earthquakes travel through the planet. Changes in the speed of the waves revealed that the planet's core, which is about 7,000 kilometers wide, consists of a solid center, made mostly of iron, inside a shell of liquid iron and other elements.

2) **Theory of Inner Core Rotation (1996):** In 1996, two researchers, at Peking University in China, realized that the time it took for seismic waves to travel through the Earth's center changed over time. This signaled shifts in the inner core, leading to the theory that the inner core was spinning slightly faster than the rest of the Earth.

3) **Super-Rotation and Controversy:** Later studies refined estimates of the rate of that 'super-rotation', concluding that the inner core rotates faster than the mantle by about one-tenth of a degree per year. However, not everyone agreed with these findings. Other work suggested that super-rotation happens mostly in distinct periods, such as in the early 2000s, rather than being a continuous, steady phenomenon.

4) **Recent Findings (2023):** In a recent study, researchers examined digital seismic records from the 1980s through 2021, as well as paper records of seismic activity from the 1960s and 1970s. They found that the inner core's super-rotation had stopped around 2009. Since then, the rotation seems to be gradually reversing.

5) **Current Debate:** These findings have sparked a new debate among scientists. Some researchers believe that the inner core's rotation has slowed, fallen into sync with the surface rotation, and then slowed even further. Now, the inner core lags slightly behind. However, not all scientists agree on the details of how the inner core is spinning, and some aren't convinced that it's spinning at all.

Planet and Sun Rotation on Their Axis

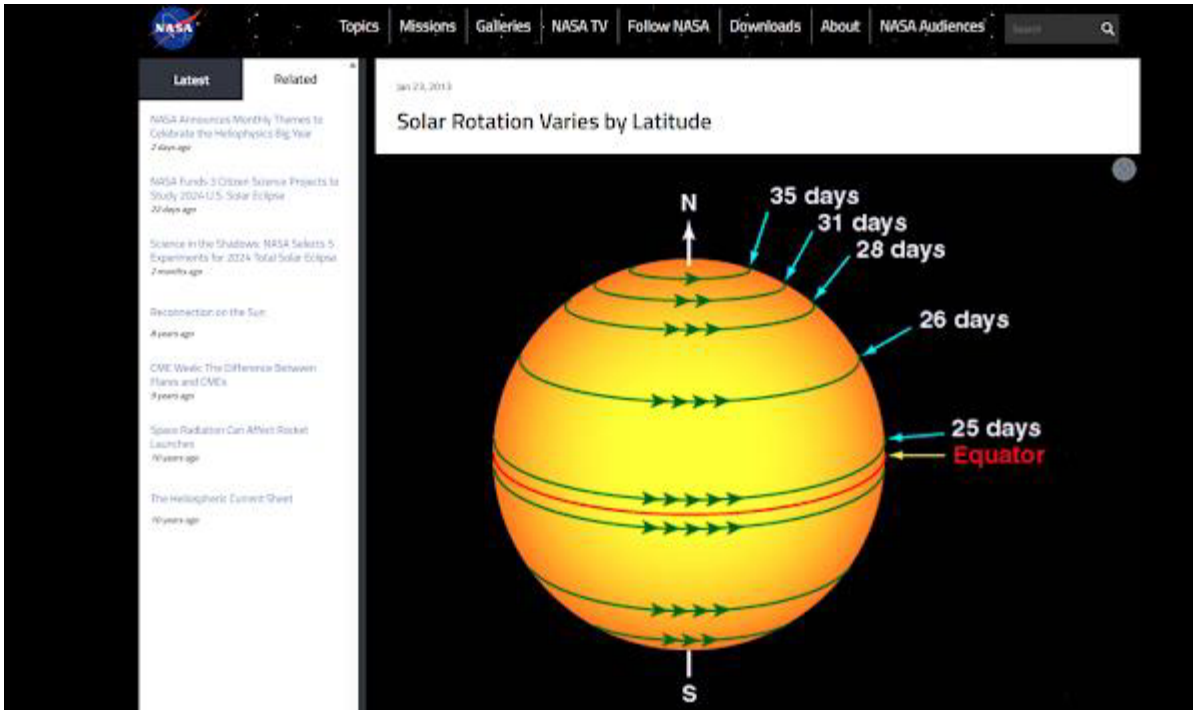
As I explained earlier, planets and the Sun's rotation on their axis, and even planetary orbits, are affected by an unknown force, the Dark Force, from the Sagittarius A* black hole.

Planets and stars rotate on their axis because of the same force, the Dark Force. This force exists in two places: one from which the Sun orbits the black hole Sagittarius A*, and the same force exists inside Earth or the Sun itself.

This is why Earth rotates on its axis, not because of initial conditions, but because of a force inside the planet itself, the Dark Force.

A black hole, or Dark Force, exists between two places: between darkness and emptiness.

Sun's Different Rotation Speeds at Different Latitudes



The equator rotates faster compared to the North/South Poles.

I have explained throughout the theory that planets or even the Sun don't rotate on their axis because of initial conditions or inertia for almost 4.5 billion years.

Planets/Sun rotate on their axis because there's an active force, a natural force present inside the Sun, the Dark Force.

So, which is closest to the core, the North/South Pole or the equator region?

The equator region. Which one will probably rotate faster?

This same scenario happens with planets atmospheres, where the equator rotates faster compared to the North/South Poles. But this effect is much more noticeable on the Sun compared to planets.

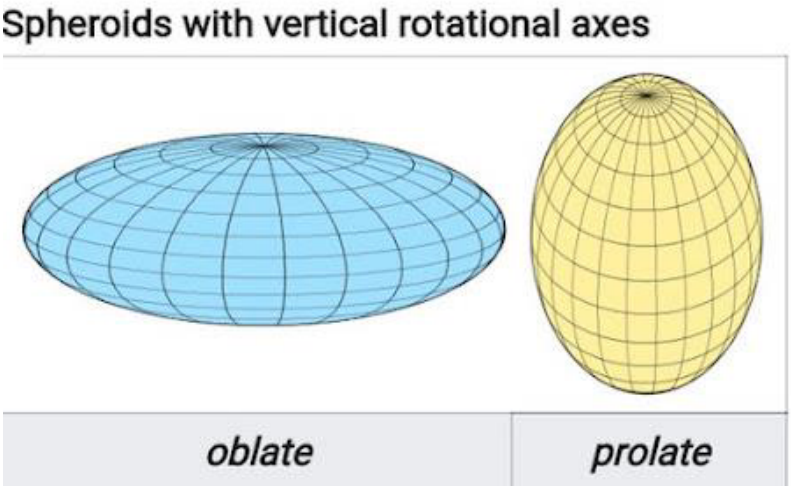
Why?

Compare the size of planets, even Jupiter, the biggest planet in the solar system, with the Sun

Now you can imagine how far away the Sun's North/South Poles are from the Sun's core. This is why this effect is much more noticeable on the Sun.

This is also why the North/South Poles are flattened.

Earth is an oblate spheroid. This means it is spherical in shape, but not perfectly round. It is slightly bulged at the equator and is flattened at the poles.

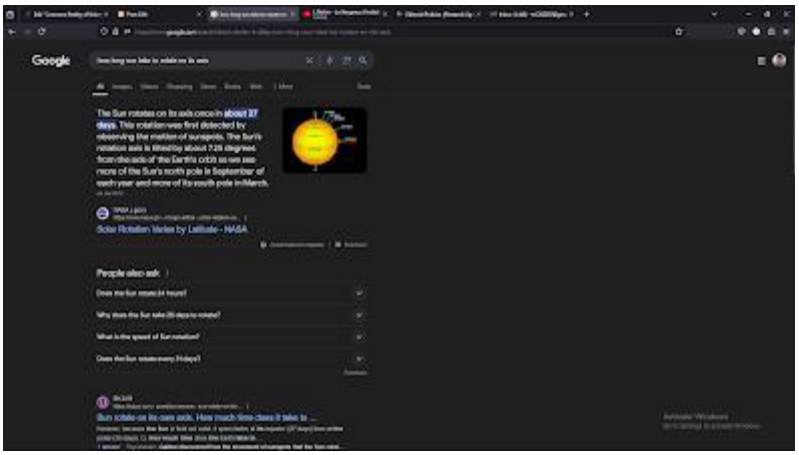


Poles are pulled inward by gravity, gravity from Earth's core, gravity from the black hole.

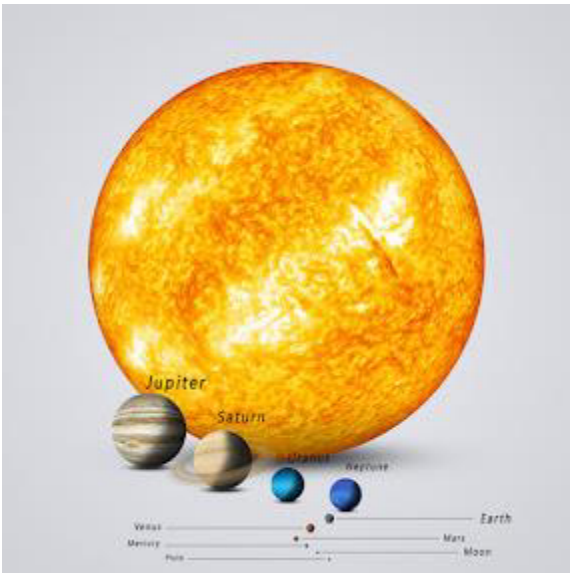
The equator does not get pulled inward like the poles due to centrifugal force.

The Question: Why does the Sun rotate slowly on its axis, even after being the biggest object in the solar system?

The Sun takes 27 Earth days to rotate once on its axis.



The Answer: How big the Sun is, and how far away the Sun's outer layer exists from the Sun's center.



It's the Sun's outer layer that takes 27 Earth days to rotate once on its axis.

As, the Sun, and not just the Sun but even Earth's inner core, rotates fast on its axis.

The liquid outer core separates the inner core from the rest of Earth, and as a result, the inner core rotates a little differently than the rest of the planet. It rotates eastward, like the surface, but it's a little faster, making an extra rotation about every 1,000 years. 11 Jun 2024

As technology develops, scientists will find that the Sun's inner layers, including the core, rotate much, much faster compared to the Sun's outer layers. Faster than Jupiter outer layers which take around 9 hours.

Gravity

Black Hole Present inside Earth and Sun:
I propose that a black hole exists inside both the Sun and Earth. The Sun, a ball of plasma, remains intact due to gravity, or what I call the Dark Force. This force, unique to black holes, could explain why planets orbit the Sun.

Key Points:
Sun's Gravity: The Sun's gravitational force is not due to its mass but the black hole at its core. This black hole exerts a Dark Force that holds the planets around Sun.

This scenario does makes sense to explain,

Example - Earth and Moon:
This means the Moon orbits Earth due to the Dark Force pull from Earth.

Now, for **example,** take one human being and place him 384,400 km away from Earth, which is the average distance of the Moon from Earth.

Now, if that human is 384,400 km away and moving away from Earth, Earth's gravity is not going to hold the human being around.
Make sense? In short, that human being is not bound to Earth's gravity at all.

Moon cannot escape Earth's gravity like this,

The Moon is trapped in Earth's gravity. Then why doesn't Earth's gravity apply to a human who tries to move away from Earth at the same distance as the Moon?

Definition of the **Dark Force**:
The force between darkness and the place where there is no darkness, emptiness. Darkness

moves towards emptiness to fill it with darkness.

Black holes are the empty places of the universe where there is no darkness. Now, tell me, from Earth in space at 384,400 km away, which one is going to have more gravity or Dark Force effect from Earth?

Human
Moon

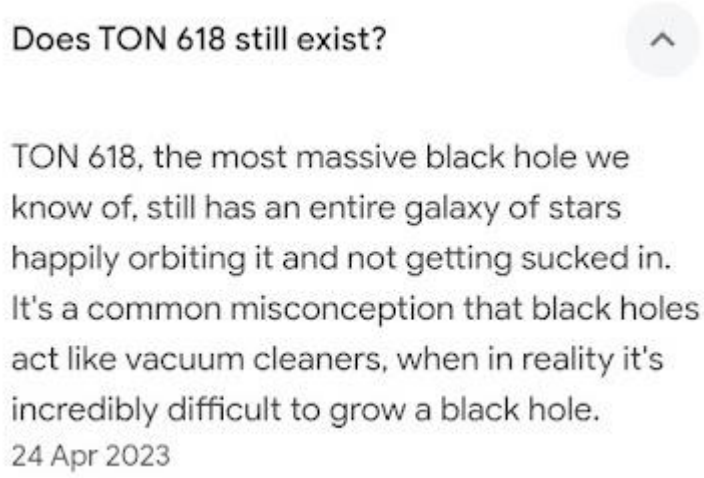
Which one has more darkness stored inside, the Moon or the human? Obviously, the Moon?

So, which will have more Dark Force pull effect in space from Earth?

Moon?

You might question that black holes usually have a strong gravitational pull that pulls everything towards themselves. Then why doesn't the black hole from the Sun, which is the reason behind planets orbiting the Sun, pull the planets of the solar system towards itself?

Take this for example:



Now to explain this scenario inside our solar system:

The Sun can pull our Moon out of Earth's orbit, but it can't because the Sun has enough Dark Force to pull the Moon out of Earth's orbit, but the Moon itself doesn't have enough darkness to get pulled by the Dark Force from the Sun, given how small our Moon is compared to the size

of planets.

I'll explain this in just a minute...

The fact is, a planet, Sun, and probably all moons cannot form without the presence of a black hole in the universe because, as you know, planets, stars, and moons form due to gravity.

Things gather up in a particular center, but why do they gather? Because of a force, gravity. What I'm mentioning as gravity is what Dark Force is—the force between darkness and emptiness, the place where there's no darkness.

Jupiter Migrated Inward in the Solar System

This theory can even explain this phenomenon, but how?

Jupiter migrated inward in the solar system in the past, in the early stage of its formation, because Jupiter probably formed small in size. As it started gathering more materials, it made Jupiter form bigger and bigger.

As Jupiter got bigger and bigger in size, it got pulled inward in the solar system by the Sun's gravity or Dark Force.

But why?

To explain:
Jupiter got pulled inward by the Sun's gravity, or you can say Dark Force pull from the Sun itself.

When Jupiter was in the early stage of formation, it was probably much farther away from its current position. As Jupiter got bigger and bigger in size, what exactly does this mean?

This means Jupiter got more darkness as it got bigger and bigger. And what exactly does Dark Force do?

It pulls darkness.?

What I'm saying is that black holes have Dark Force, and the Sun has a black hole inside. So, as Jupiter formed bigger and bigger over time, it got more darkness because of its size, hence pulled inward in the solar system by the Sun's gravity or Dark Force.

Now you get the point:

The Sun can pull our Moon out of Earth's orbit, but it can't because the Sun has enough Dark Force to pull the Moon out of Earth's orbit, but the Moon itself doesn't have enough darkness to get pulled by the Dark Force from the Sun.

The Moon can only be pulled by the Sun's gravity if the Moon somehow got more darkness, and there's only one way the Moon can get more darkness—by just increasing in size, which is impossible.

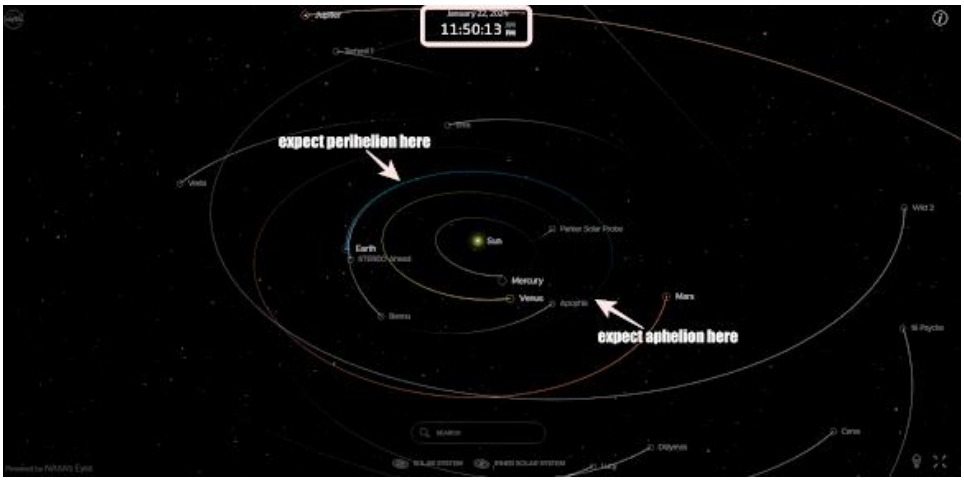
Like in the case of Jupiter, Jupiter formed farther away, but as it got bigger during its formation, it got pulled inward by the Sun's Dark Force because Jupiter was forming bigger, hence getting more darkness.

This is even why planets literally orbit the Sun from where they literally formed almost 4 billion years ago.

I know this might not sound relevant as of all the current understandings, but read till the end, and it will all make sense. I have more proof and conclusive evidence to prove this theory.

Question of Sagittarius A* Dark Force Effect on Solar System -

If Sagittarius A* have more effect on our solar system, planets orbit get affect due to it hence planet Eccentricity happens



then why Sagittarius A* Doesn't Pull planets of our solar system towards itself?

Because to get pulled inward or outward Object or you can say Planets need more or less amount of Darkness.

That's why Planet have influence of Sagittarius A* rather than getting pulled by Sagittarius A*

When Planet are closer to Sagittarius A*, Planets are farther away from Sun and when **Planets are farther away from Sagittarius A*, Planets are closer to Sun.**

Watch Video - https://youtu.be/anF8Bp464kQ (You Have to watch, to understand)

Planet Mercury

It's been 4.5 billion years since the planets and Sun formed. How is Mercury still orbiting the Sun? Why hasn't Mercury crashed into the Sun due to the curved space? Mercury is so close to the Sun because space is not curved, space is not fabric, and gravity is not an effect we see of object mass bending space around and creating the gravity effect. Gravity is indeed a force.

This is why Mercury has a stable orbit around the Sun because the Sun's Dark Force is not pulling Mercury inward nor outward. Mercury will have a stable orbit around the Sun until… until somehow Mercury gets bigger or smaller in size, which is impossible.

Like how Jupiter and other outer solar system planets got pulled inward by the Sun's gravity or Dark Force. Gravity is what Dark Force is, Dark Force is what gravity is, the force between emptiness (where there is no darkness) and darkness because the universe is made up of darkness and everything that forms or takes place inside this universe has darkness.

It's not gravity, it's "Dark Force."

I introduced Dark Force as the 5th force of nature, but the 5th force of nature is not exactly the 5th but it is the 4th force of nature because gravity is what Dark Force is. Gravity is possible because of Dark Force.

The coincidence is I can even explain how if a planet or a star is away from a "black hole," and by away, it can be just 10 million kilometers or even 1 million or even thousands of kilometers away from a black hole.

It's not that the planet or a star or any object will start getting pulled by the black hole drastically; instead, that object will have a stable orbit around the black hole.

Just like how Earth has an orbit around the Sun.

Take another **example:** Sagittarius A* black hole, the black hole present at the center of our galaxy, the Milky Way.

You might have a question or curiosity regarding Sun gravity or even planet gravity. If there's a black hole inside the Sun and that black hole intends to pull everything that has darkness, even darkness itself, and this black hole is the reason behind Sun gravity… So where exactly does the Sun's gravitational pull or Dark Force pull end? Does it end just where our solar system boundary lies? or where exactly does the Sun's gravitational pull end?

As I explained, the thing behind Dark Matter, which makes up around 90% of the galaxy's mass, is nothing but the object, the black hole, present at the center of our galaxy.

As I explained and proved with evidence, Sagittarius A* has a significant effect on our solar system. Planet orbits get affected due to Sagittarius A*, and planet orbits get stretched out because of Sagittarius A*.

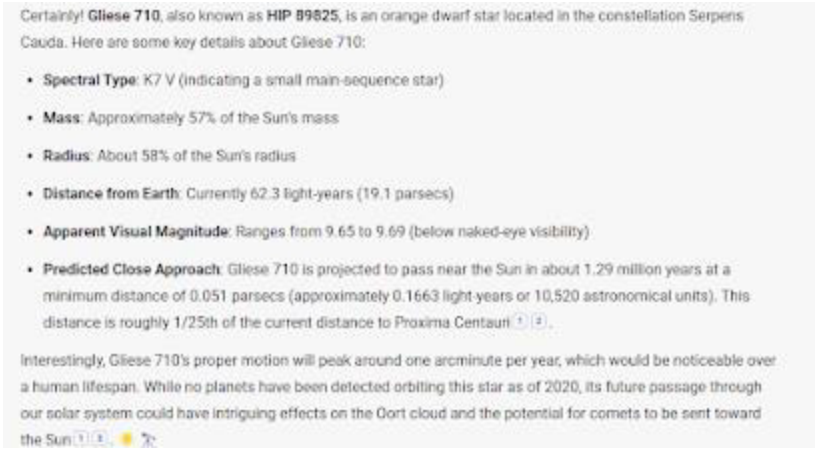
Sagittarius A* has an effect on the entire galaxy, no matter how close or how far the object exists in the galaxy. Sagittarius A Influence is infinite, Present all over Galaxy.

So, Sun Gravity or Dark Force should also Present all over the Galaxy?

1. The Evidence of What I'm Saying:

Gliese 710:

This is an orange dwarf star moving towards our solar system. Currently, this star is approximately 62.3 light years away from Earth.



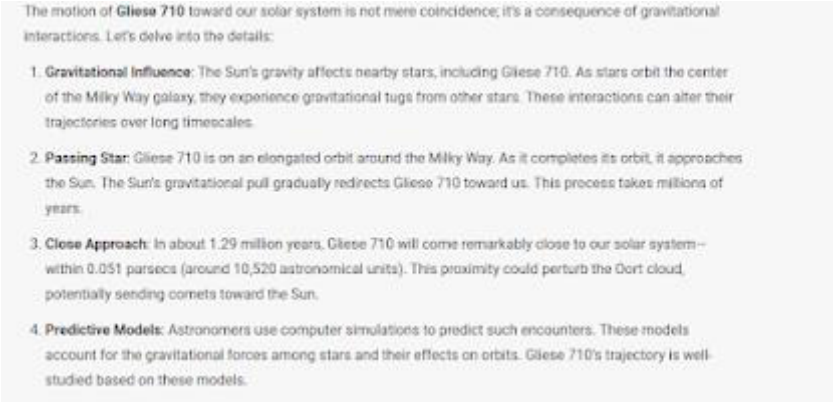
Certainly! **Gliese 710**, also known as **HIP 89825**, is an orange dwarf star located in the constellation Serpens Cauda. Here are some key details about Gliese 710:

- **Spectral Type**: K7 V (indicating a small main-sequence star)
- **Mass**: Approximately 57% of the Sun's mass
- **Radius**: About 58% of the Sun's radius
- **Distance from Earth**: Currently 62.3 light-years (19.1 parsecs)
- **Apparent Visual Magnitude**: Ranges from 9.65 to 9.69 (below naked-eye visibility)
- **Predicted Close Approach**: Gliese 710 is projected to pass near the Sun in about 1.29 million years at a minimum distance of 0.051 parsecs (approximately 0.1663 light-years or 10,520 astronomical units). This distance is roughly 1/25th of the current distance to Proxima Centauri [1] [2].

Interestingly, Gliese 710's proper motion will peak around one arcminute per year, which would be noticeable over a human lifespan. While no planets have been detected orbiting this star as of 2020, its future passage through our solar system could have intriguing effects on the Oort cloud and the potential for comets to be sent toward the Sun [1] [3].

This star is projected to pass near the Sun in about 1.39 million years at a minimum distance of 10,520 astronomical units.

Now the Question: Why is this star moving towards our solar system, specifically towards the Sun? It just cannot be a coincidence. It has to be some type of gravity influence of the Sun towards this star, towards Gliese 710.



The motion of **Gliese 710** toward our solar system is not mere coincidence; it's a consequence of gravitational interactions. Let's delve into the details:

1. **Gravitational Influence**: The Sun's gravity affects nearby stars, including Gliese 710. As stars orbit the center of the Milky Way galaxy, they experience gravitational tugs from other stars. These interactions can alter their trajectories over long timescales.
2. **Passing Star**: Gliese 710 is on an elongated orbit around the Milky Way. As it completes its orbit, it approaches the Sun. The Sun's gravitational pull gradually redirects Gliese 710 toward us. This process takes millions of years.
3. **Close Approach**: In about 1.29 million years, Gliese 710 will come remarkably close to our solar system—within 0.051 parsecs (around 10,520 astronomical units). This proximity could perturb the Oort cloud, potentially sending comets toward the Sun.
4. **Predictive Models**: Astronomers use computer simulations to predict such encounters. These models account for the gravitational forces among stars and their effects on orbits. Gliese 710's trajectory is well-studied based on these models.

Now don't tell me that the Sun's **"mass"** bends space even at the distance of 62.3 light years. **Note: This star is much smaller than the Sun.**

As I explained about all of these things, a black hole is an empty place where there's no darkness. The Sun/Earth formed around a black hole. The reason behind Sun/Earth gravity is that particular black hole and not their respective "mass." Earth/Sun pull darkness and everything that has darkness. There's no point where Sun's gravity ends; Sun's gravity or Dark Force is present all over the galaxy.

Anything present in the galaxy smaller than the Sun, no matter how far that object is from the Sun, will have an influence towards the Sun, only if that particular object doesn't have the influence of any other object already.

it's not exactly Gliese 710 directly getting pulled towards Sun, it's just have influence towards Sun.

Influence and not Force or Effect that is why our planet orbit Sun from the distance where Earth literally formed for almost 4.5 billion years same goes for other Planets

Planet Gravitational or Dark Force Influence on Each Other:

If planet, star, or even black hole gravity is infinite and present all over the galaxy, then why doesn't Jupiter's gravity pull other smaller planets of the solar system towards itself? Even planets should have gravity influence on each other, right? This is why planets should have oval-shaped orbits and why planets have things like perihelion, aphelion, and closest distance to the Sun.

To explain this:

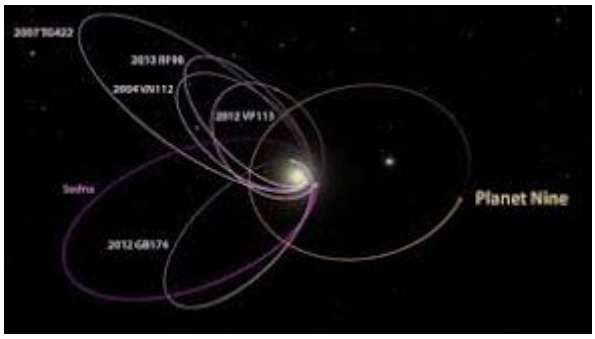
For **example,** Jupiter's gravity doesn't apply to Earth or Earth's orbit at all. Jupiter doesn't affect Earth's or any other planet's orbit because Earth already has the gravity or Dark Force influence of a bigger object, which is the Sun.

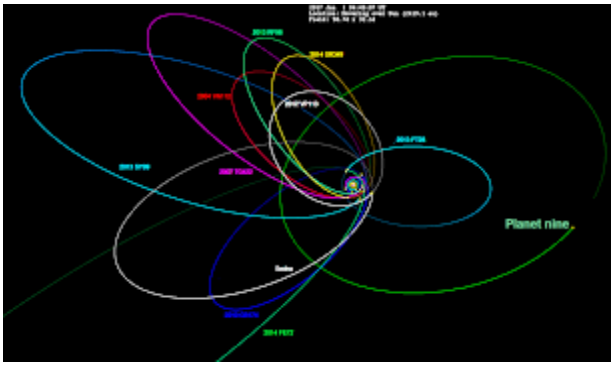
Jupiter's gravity cancels out in front of the Sun's gravity on Earth or any other planet of the solar system because the Sun has more Dark Force pull compared to any other planet in the solar system.

If Jupiter tries to pull Earth, it won't be able to because of the Sun's Dark Force influence on Earth. But again, there's a bigger object present in the galaxy**, the boss**, Sagittarius A* black hole, Present at the center of the galaxy.

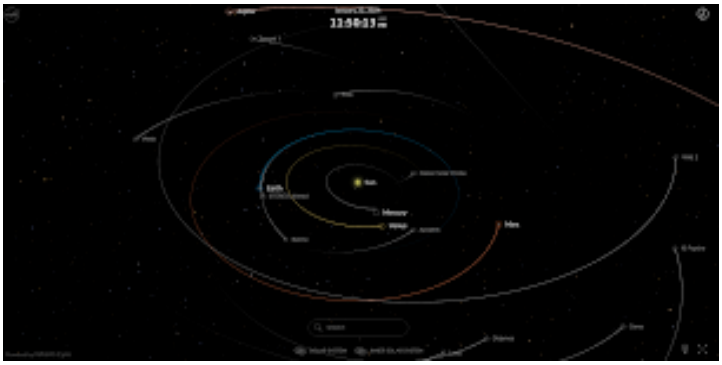
The Sun's gravity or Dark Force cancels out in front of Sagittarius A*, which affects Earth's orbit. Earth's closest, perihelion, and aphelion distances happen due to Sagittarius A*'s Dark Force, and this doesn't just happen with Earth; it happens with every other planet in the solar system,

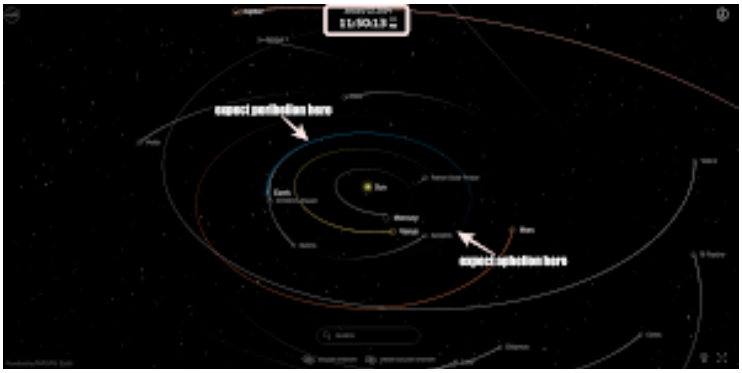
including ETNOs objects.





As I already explained this perihelion and aphelion concept earlier in the theory, it happens due to Sagittarius A* and not because of planet gravity on each other.





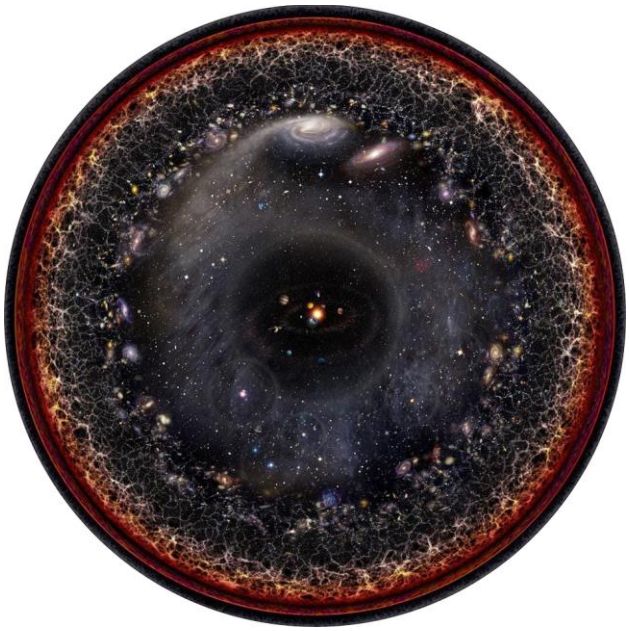
Birth of the Universe: “Big Bang Never Happened”

An explosion happened **(Big Bang)**. How and why, it happened is just something we will never know, at least in our lifetime.

But wait, how can there be a random explosion?

How can an explosion happen where nothing existed, not even a piece of rock? There was not an explosion from which the universe started, as I’m referring to darkness as what the universe is made up of.

Can there be something that exists beyond this universe? Beyond darkness?



What if there is something exists beyond Universe?

There is a probability of this, just using common sense, there can be more universe out there.

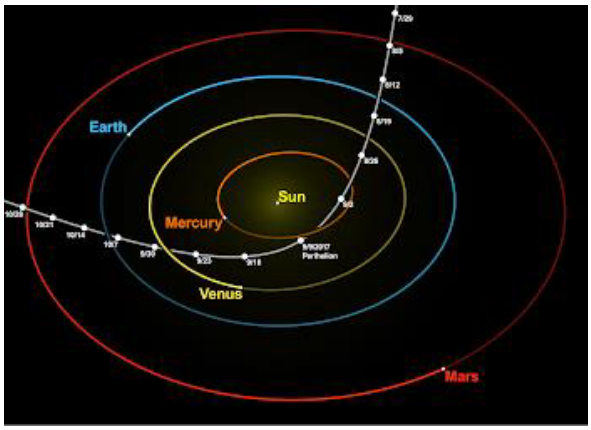
Now, something might have traveled across, beyond this universe, to this universe.

To pretend, there will be billions and billions of light years distance between these two places or universe.

While this is totally a possible scenario, for **example:**

“Oumuamua” was the first interstellar object to visit our solar system.

How did this object come from another solar system and travel millions, even billions of kilometers, before flying by our solar system?



Now, on a bigger scale, in the scale of the universe:

An object traveled from another universe to this universe.

As that object took place in this universe, it left a place in this universe where there was no “darkness.”

This scenario formed the first black hole of the universe, the force between darkness and emptiness, Dark Force.

Aftermath:

The first object formed in the universe, while what might be that object is just impossible to even guess.

As that object got close to the end of its life, it exploded, throwing particles, heat, and energy all over the place.

This phenomenon exactly gave birth to this universe, to all these objects we see in the universe.

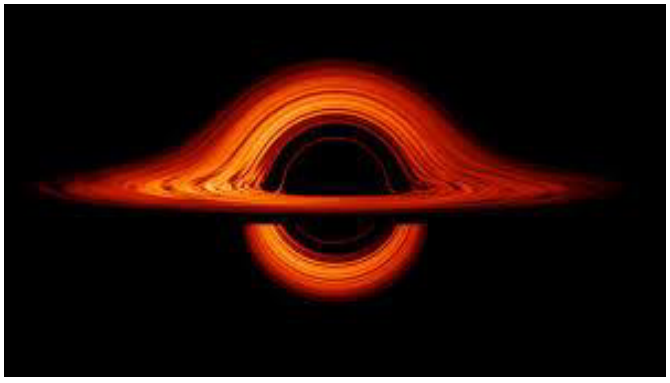
An explosion is a very relevant answer to the question of how the universe started. What was the reason behind that explosion? It's just a question that couldn't be explained by our current understanding of not just gravity but of this universe.

Explosion? But what causes the explosion to occur?

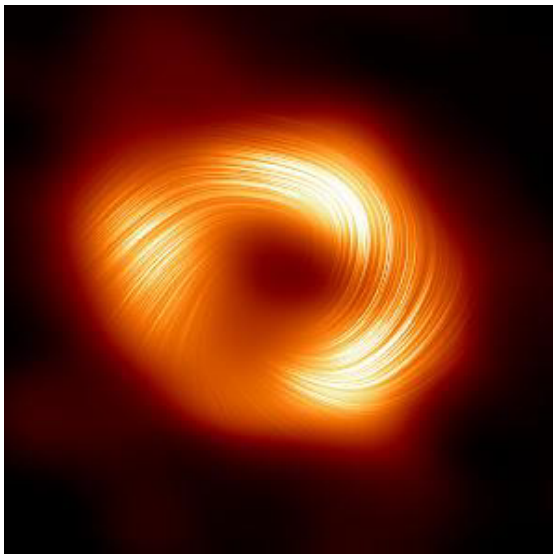
The current understanding of gravity and the universe lacks answers to certain questions.

Characteristics of a Black Hole and How Exactly Black Holes Form?

Why exactly do Black Holes appear like this?



Light outside or around and just Empty Dark Space at the Center.



Isn't it like light spiraling inward into the "Black Hole"? The light forms due to the "Accretion Disk."

The Question: How do Black Holes form in this Universe?

There are at least three ways a Black Hole can form in this Universe:

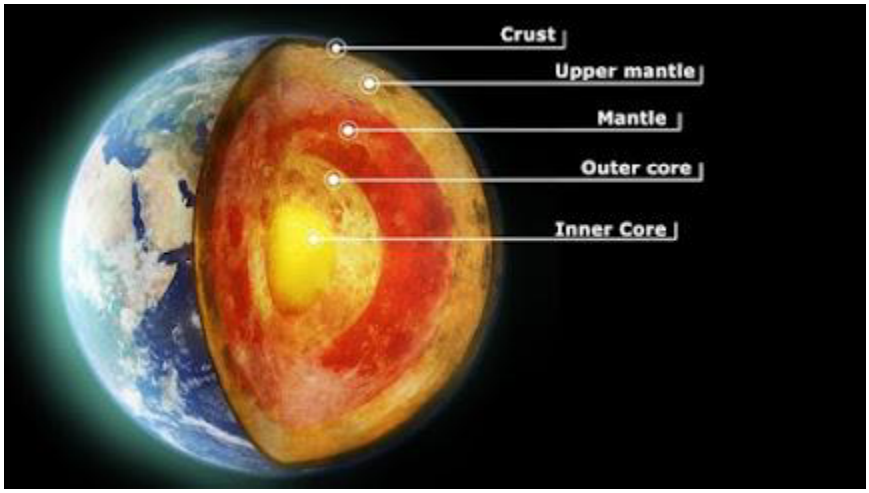
1) Formation Around Planets/Stars:

Planets and stars form with different layers around them. After being formed, the planet or star leaves the place where it was formed.

The fact is, there's a Black Hole present at the core. There's already an empty place inside that planet/star.

When a planet or star forms and leaves the place where there's no "Darkness," the left place or empty place will have "Darkness" at the center and not around it.
The Black Hole should look like this…

In This Particular Black Holes, Object like Planets/Moons Form, Planets like Earth or even Jupiter.



Which have significantly smaller core, which doesn't have enough heat to generate Light, like stars.

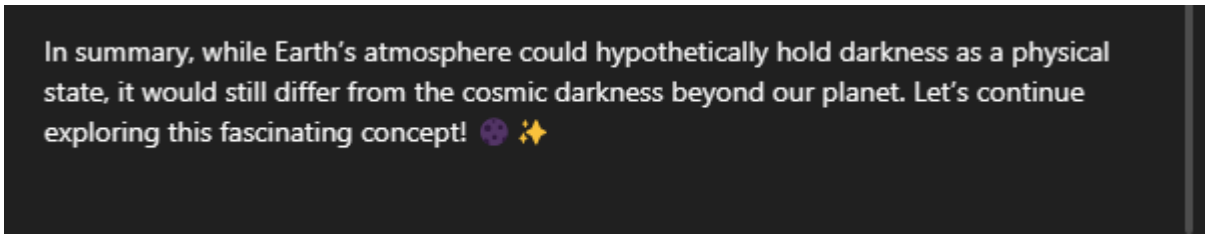
2) **Darkness and Atmosphere:**

The Darkness on the surface of the planet is present, but there's a thing called the atmosphere.

For example, take Earth's atmosphere. Earth has a relatively thick atmosphere.

How do all the gases, including oxygen, stay on Earth's surface and not leak into space due to the atmosphere?

So, my question is, can Earth's atmosphere hold Darkness? As I have already mentioned, Darkness is a physical state throughout the theory.

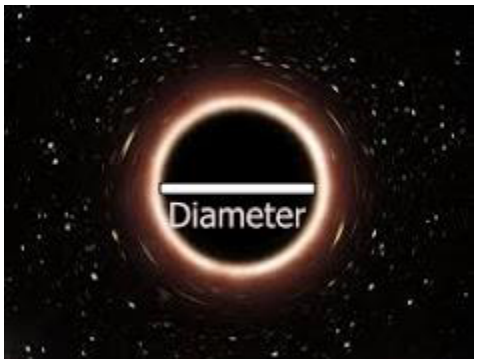


(Later in the theory, I will prove that Earth's atmosphere indeed holds Darkness.)

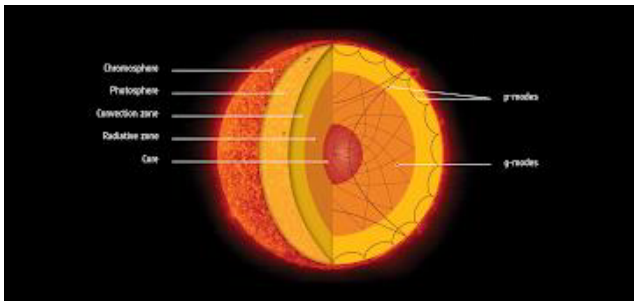
Earth’s atmosphere holds Darkness, which will leave a place in the Universe. The place where there’s no Darkness, or you can call it a Black Hole.

In this scenario, the entire Earth, from its core to its atmosphere, has left a place in the universe where there’s no Darkness…

The same type of Black Hole with Darkness at the center and emptiness around. The difference is these types of Black Holes will have enormously large diameters.

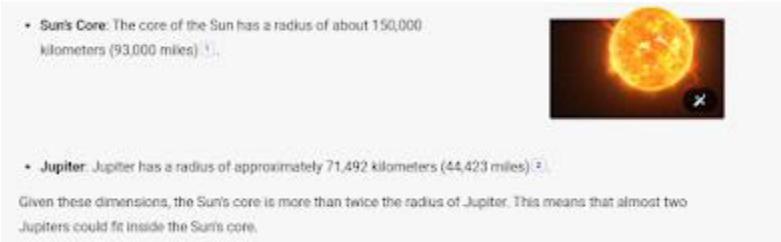


In This Particular Black Holes, Object like Stars Form, Stars like Sun.



Which have a bigger core, a core which is significant bigger in size

take Sun core as an Example: -

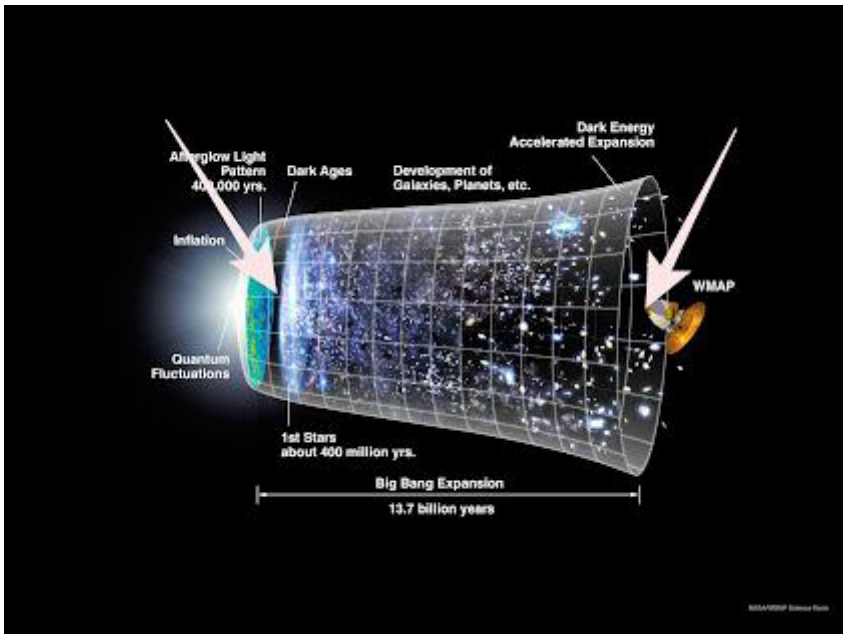


in this same type of Black Holes, we don't see stars/planet or other object but we see literally Black Holes itself.

Some black holes with large diameters lack sufficient material to form a core and the surrounding layers.

3) Rare Black Holes:

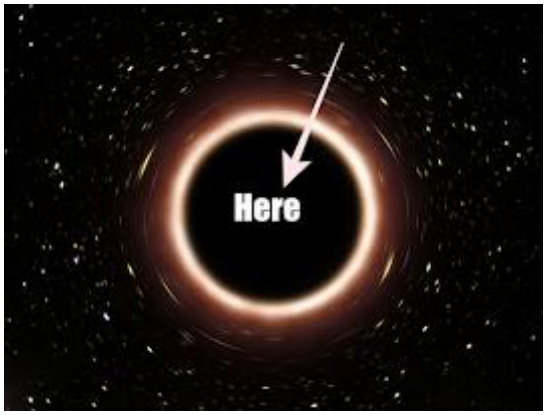
These types of Black Holes are going to be very rare to notice, probably at the end of the Universe or at the start of the Universe. By Universe, I mean all the stars, planets, and other objects.



I have explained how the **birth of the Universe** probably happened. It was not because of some random explosion from nothing. Instead, there was an interstellar object… An object from a different Universe traveled billions of miles before entering this Universe… The Universe which is made up of Darkness.

That object took place in the Universe and left the place where there's no Darkness, starting a loophole of everything we see today.

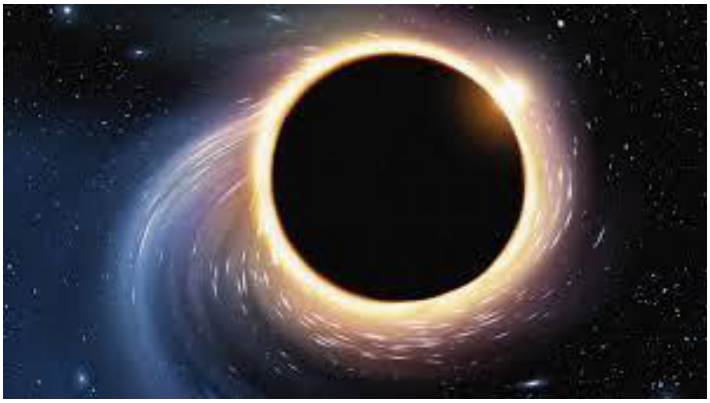
So, that object left the place where there was Darkness around but not at the center.



These 3rd type of Black Holes, where we will see the accretion disk not around but, in a circle, or sphere.

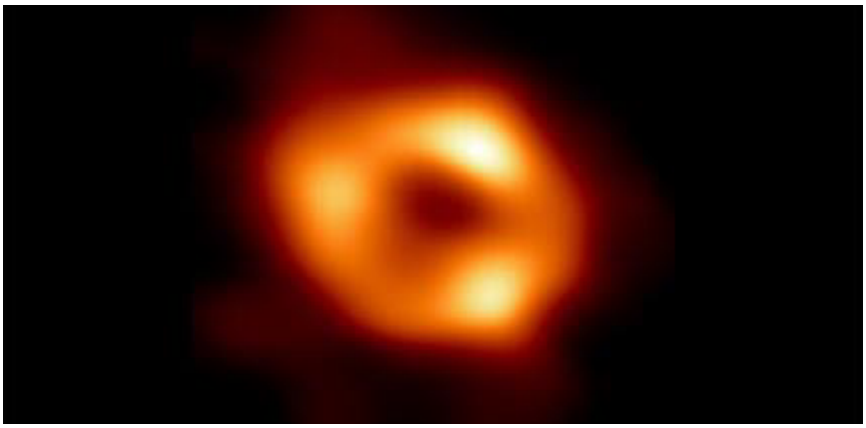
Let's talk about the 1st and 2nd types of Black Holes because the 3rd type of Black Hole we have never seen in the Universe. These 3rd types of Black Holes are going to be present at the end or at the start of the Universe. By Universe, I mean all these objects.

Why do Black Holes look like this?

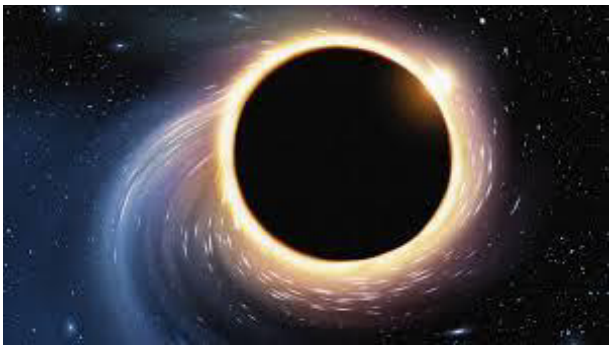


This is kind of an imaginary photo of a Black Hole and not the real one.

The real one kind of looks like this…



But with this photo, I can explain better.

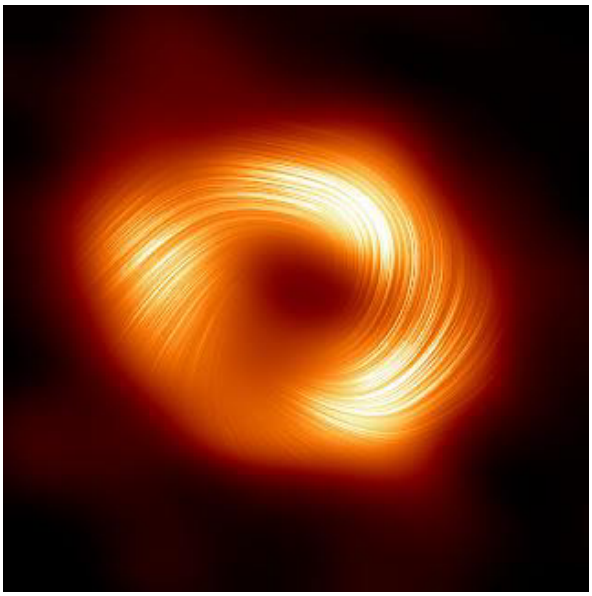


The “Accretion Disk” is the place where exactly Darkness is not present.

The fact that planets/stars form around Black Holes or empty spaces means when a planet/star forms and leaves the place where they form, the left place or abandoned place will have Darkness at the center but not around it.

Where's the Evidence of what I'm saying?

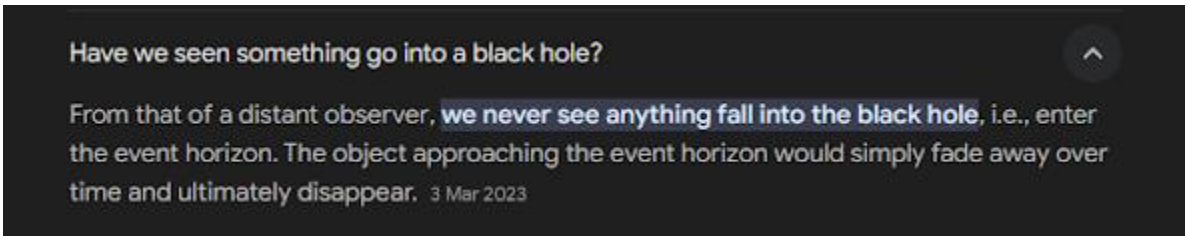
Earth Core



Sagittarius A* Black Hole Photo in Polarized Light

Isn't it that materials appear to be going inside the Black Hole in the form of light, as seen in the accretion disk? Current understanding says Black Holes consume everything.

Even for **Example.**



Why do things disappear into Black Holes?

To explain: The accretion disk is the place where Darkness is not present. This is exactly the place that creates the Dark Force, the force between Darkness and emptiness.

Darkness is present even in the absence or presence of light. Particles moving around a Black Hole generate heat and energy, releasing photons (light) in the process.

What determines if things move inward or outward?

It depends on the direction of rotation:

Clockwise: inward
Anticlockwise: outward

Even the fact, it's also depended on the force, if force pulling inward or outward plays a role.

Earth rotates on its axis due to an internal force and not because of initial conditions

Now for Example:

In One Scenario:

If materials moving anticlockwise in the accretion disk, they will go inward or outward to the place where Darkness is present (in the circle or sphere).

Particles forming in the accretion disk will eventually slow down, stop emitting light, and eventually stop generating heat. This will look like things went inside the Black Hole due to the billions of light-year distance between us and Black Holes.

Black Holes light is the only way we detect them in the vast area of space. If light dims, we assume it is being consumed by the Black Hole or the object went to another universe or dimension.

However, the particles that went into the circle will come back to the accretion disk because of the Dark Force pulling them back now. The particles will eventually return to the accretion disk due to the Dark Force present there.

Earth Core Rotating Cycle

Earth's core has a cycle of rotating, slowing down, and then changing its direction of rotation.

Here comes the question of Earth's core rotating cycle: Earth's core has a cycle of rotating, then slowing down, and then changing its direction of rotation.

Watch Video: https://youtu.be/Q8WtHpAJNqw

Now, what exactly happens if the particles exist outside or you can in the "Accretion Disk" those particles will get inside the hole, in the circle where Darkness is present and Dark Force is not present?

The particles that went into the circle will eventually slow down. What will happen next after those particles slow down? They will start moving the outward side.

But why? Because the Dark Force will now start pulling those things backward, as the Dark Force exists in the accretion disk.

This is what might happen with Earth's core: Rotate in one direction, then slow down, and then start rotating in the opposite direction (inward then outward).

Watch Video: https:youtu.beB654_ow_Uos

The same thing should happen with the Sun's core, which is why we see the solar cycle, including **solar minimum and solar maximum.**

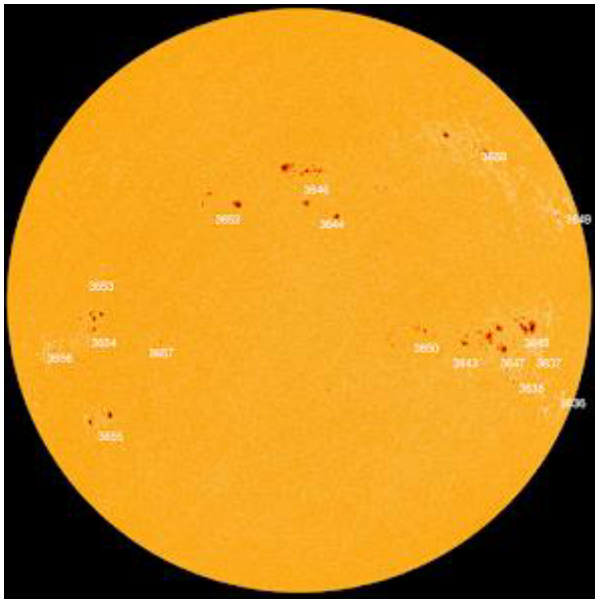
During the time we see the most sunspots on the Sun's surface, if things around the accretion disk slow down, those things will stop emitting light. The effect of this is seen on the Sun's surface with sunspots, solar flares, etc.

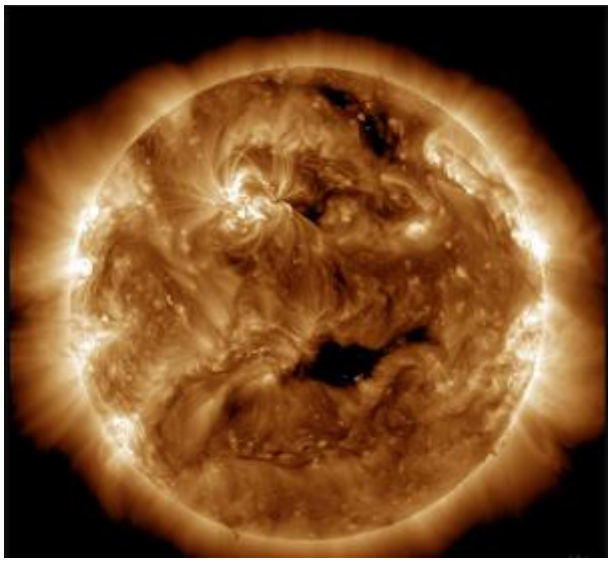
The light we see from the Sun is generated in the Sun's core, then reaches the Sun's surface, and finally reaches us on Earth.

So, if I'm predicting there's a Black Hole in the Sun's core, the light around the Black Hole is generated when particles move fast, producing heat and energy, which then release as light.

If particles slow down around the Black Hole, and as there's a Black Hole in the Sun's core, this process happens once in a while. When particles move and then slow down, they release less heat and light.

This process at the Sun's core will not affect the overall light that reaches from the Sun's core to the Sun's surface. However, this process of particles moving and then slowing down should definitely affect some of the light that reaches the Sun's surface. We should see small dots on the Sun's surface where the light is dim or where the temperature is lower.





While planets or even the Sun rotate on their axes due to a force present inside them—the Dark Force from a black hole—this force should make the Sun rotate fastest on its axis. However, the Sun doesn't rotate as fast as expected because its outer layers are much farther from the center, from the core.

Why Earth or even Jupiter, the biggest planet Core, doesn't generate light photons while Sun Do?

1) Size Difference, The Size Difference between these object core

2) If Jupiter's outer layers rotate in about 9 hours once on its axis, While Sun outer Layer take around 27 Earth days to rotate once on its axis.

Now, just think about how fast Sun core might be rotating.

Hundreds? Thousands? Millions? While it's impossible to judge the speed of Sun Core.

As, almost two Jupiter size planet can fit into just Sun's core.

As I explained there is more than 1 way that a black hole can Form.

This explains why and how Jupiter, the largest planet, failed to become a star. Its core is large enough to generate heat but not large and fast enough to produce enough heat to produce light photons.

Current Understandings:

“If the Sun’s core is slowing down over time, while it doesn’t change its rotation direction every 10 to 30 years due to its size and the rotation speed, like Earth’s core.

However, if the Sun’s core has been slowing down over millions or even billions of years, the number of sunspots should increase, overtime?”

Sunspot data has been recorded extensively since 1749. The number of sunspots follows an approximately 11-year cycle, known as the solar cycle [1] [2]. Over the past century, solar activity, including sunspots, has generally increased, particularly during the 20th century [3]. However, in recent decades, this activity has stabilized at a higher-than-historic level [3].

If the Sun’s core has been slowing down over billions of years, similar to Earth’s, the amount of sunlight (photons) should have decreased over time. Consequently, the overall light output should diminish as well?

Yes, that’s correct. Since solar irradiance is a measure of the Sun’s light energy reaching Earth, a slight decrease in solar irradiance means that the amount of sunlight has also decreased slightly. However, this change is very small and not enough to have a significant impact on Earth’s climate by itself.

The Sun's light, or solar irradiance, has shown some variability over time, but overall, there hasn't been a significant long-term change in its brightness since the start of the Industrial Revolution [1].

Here's a brief overview of what we know:

1. **Solar Cycles**: The Sun undergoes an 11-year solar cycle, during which its activity and brightness fluctuate. During periods of high activity (solar maximum), the Sun emits slightly more light, while during low activity (solar minimum), it emits slightly less [2].
2. **Historical Data**: Records of sunspots, which have been kept since Galileo's time, indicate that solar activity has varied over centuries. For instance, a decrease in solar activity is thought to have contributed to the Little Ice Age between 1650 and 1850 [3].
3. **Recent Observations**: NASA satellite data from the past few decades suggest that solar irradiance has actually been decreasing slightly over the last 40 years [4]. However, this decrease is minimal and not enough to account for the significant warming observed on Earth due to greenhouse gases [3].

Core Size and Temperature-

Planets:

Mercury

Core Temperature: Estimated around 4,200 °C (7,592 °F).

Core Size: Radius of about 2,000 kilometers (1,243 miles).

Venus

Core Temperature: Estimated around 6,000 °C (10,832 °F).

Core Size: Radius of about 3,000 kilometers (1,864 miles).

Earth

Core Temperature: Approximately 5,700 °C (10,300 °F).

Core Size: Inner core radius of about 1,220 kilometers (758 miles); outer core radius of about 3,480 kilometers (2,165 miles).

Mars

Core Temperature: Estimated around 1,500 °C (2,732 °F).

Core Size: Radius of about 1,800 kilometers (1,118 miles).

Jupiter

Core Temperature: Estimated around 24,000 °C (43,232 °F).

Core Size: Radius of about 14,000 kilometers (8,699 miles).

Saturn

Core Temperature: Estimated around 11,700 °C (21,092 °F).

Core Size: Radius of about 25,000 kilometers (15,534 miles).

Uranus

Core Temperature: Estimated around 4,900 °C (8,852 °F).

Core Size: Radius of about 8,000 kilometers (4,971 miles).

Neptune

Core Temperature: Estimated around 7,000 °C (12,632 °F).

Core Size: Radius of about 17,000 kilometers (10,563 miles).

Sun

Core Temperature: Approximately 15 million °C (27 million °F).

Core Size: About 138,000 kilometers (86,000 miles) thick.

Bigger the core is, the higher the temperature is.

One of the mysterious things this theory has answer of:

take this as an E**xample.**

Uranus

Core Temperature: Estimated around 4,900 °C (8,852 °F).

Neptune

Core Temperature: Estimated around 7,000 °C (12,632 °F).

Fun Fact: Neptune is the 8th planet and Uranus is 7th

So, it should be Neptune the coldest Planet of our solar system?

But it is Uranus!!!!

Temperature in Neptune = 214°C (-353°F)

Recorded Temperature in Uranus = -224°C

> The coldest planet in our solar system is **Uranus**. Despite being closer to the Sun than Neptune, Uranus holds the record for the lowest temperature ever recorded in the solar system, which is a frigid **-224°C** [1]. This is due to its unique axial tilt and atmospheric conditions.

It's just due to unique tilt and atmospheric conditions?

Uranus

Core Temperature: Estimated around 4,900 °C (8,852 °F).

Core Size: Radius of about 8,000 kilometers (4,971 miles).

Neptune

Core Temperature: Estimated around 7,000 °C (12,632 °F).

Core Size: Radius of about 17,000 kilometers (10,563 miles).

The heat generated from a planet's core plays a crucial role in determining its surface temperature. Uranus has a smaller core, which generates less heat. Consequently, it provides less warmth to its surface, resulting in lower temperatures. In contrast, Neptune has a larger core that generates more heat, helping to maintain a relatively higher temperature level then Uranus.

Another Mysterious thing this theory has answer of, **"Mars vs Mercury"**

Although Mars is much larger than Mercury, but its core is actually smaller than Mercury's core

Mars: -

Core Temperature: Estimated around 1,500 °C (2,732 °F).

Core Size: Radius of about 1,800 kilometers (1,118 miles).

Mercury: -

Core Temperature: Estimated around 4,200 °C (7,592 °F).

Core Size: Radius of about 2,000 kilometers (1,243 miles).

Mars core is smaller than Mercury core, Mercury which is the smallest planet of the solar system

Question: How Mars Lost Its Magnetic Field?

It has been believed that Mars' core has been slowing down over billions of years and due to that Mars lost its global magnetic field. But why? Why only Mars' core slowed down? and not the core of Earth, Venus, or any other planet?

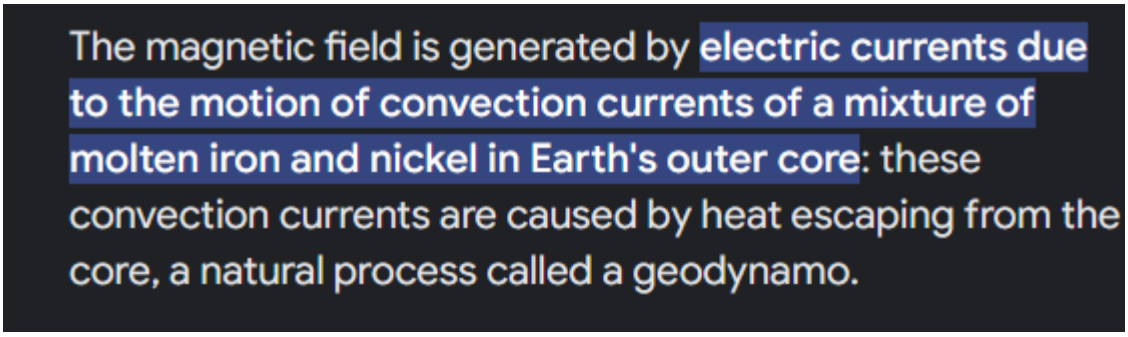
Mars' core is smaller than Mercury's core, even though Mercury is the smallest planet in the solar system. The smaller size of Mars' core generates less heat and lacks sufficient movement to create a strong magnetic field capable of protecting the entire planet.

The fact is this theory even have answer of this that why even the center in short, the **black hole** was smaller, the black hole in which mars formed around and the answer of this just lie in the answer of formation of the planets.

Formation of Planets:

The Sun formed first, and the remaining particles moved further away from the Sun overtime. The asteroid belt lies between Mars and Jupiter, while one of supporting theory that Jupiter formed farther away from its current position and migrated inward.

Additionally, many of the particles were closer to Mars, leading to the planet forming larger in size, unintentionally. And that's why Mars' core, the black hole is smaller and isn't capable of generating a strong enough magnetic field in short, **global magnetic field** to protect the entire planet from Sun solar flares.



The speed, the motion inside Mars core isn't enough to give planet mars a global magnetic field, like earth.

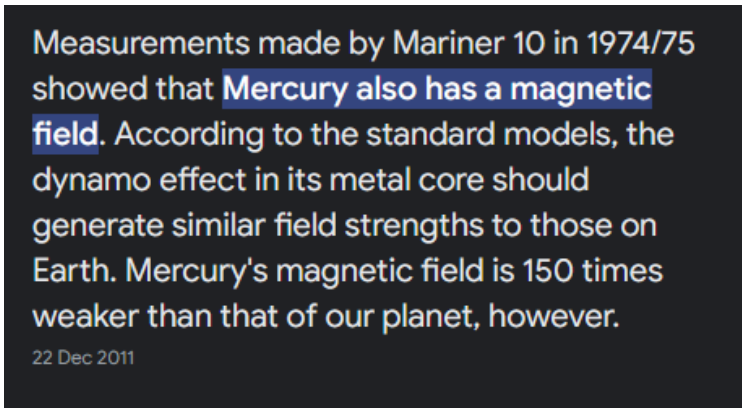
Mars core cannot be revived because it is not dead it is running in its potential speed; it always has been just like any other planet or even star.

The Fact:

Mars' core is not actually slowing down, it never has been. Instead, Mars' core is operating at its full potential. However, the rotational movement within the core is insufficient due to its size to generate a magnetic field strong enough to protect the entire planet from solar flares.

Now, from this perspective, Mercury should have a magnetic field. Despite being smaller than Mars, Mercury has a relatively large core. Therefore, Mercury should possess a strong magnetic field capable of covering and protecting the whole planet, Which mars' core cannot achieve.

Mercury should have a global magnetic field? which Mars lacks?...



Mercury:

- **Global Magnetic Field**: Mercury has a weak global magnetic field, which is about 1% the strength of Earth's magnetic field. This field is generated by its large iron core.

Mars:

- **Localized Magnetic Fields**: Mars does not have a global magnetic field. Instead, it has localized magnetic fields in certain regions of its crust, which are remnants of an ancient global magnetic field that Mars once had.

So, in an overall planetary sense, Mercury does have a global magnetic field, whereas Mars does not. However, the strength of Mercury's magnetic field is relatively weak compared to Earth's.

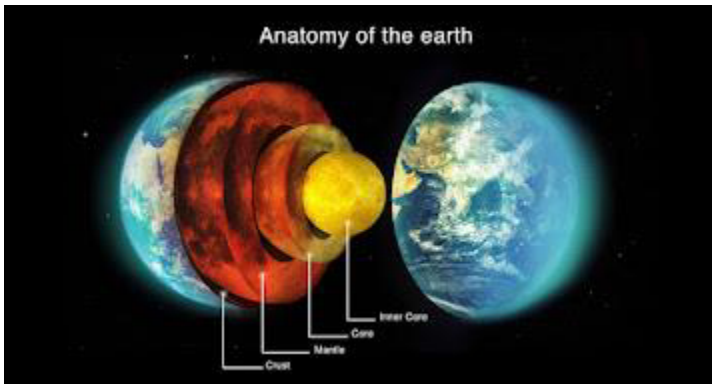
If you have more questions or need further details, feel free to ask!

While again, Mercury's magnetic field is only about 1% as strong as Earth's. This difference is primarily due to the size disparity between Earth's core and Mercury's core, as well as the temperature differences between the cores of the two planets.

Question of Earth's Core Rotating Cycle

If Earth's core rotates on its axis and changes its rotating side over time due to the characteristics of a Black Hole, as there's a Black Hole present inside Earth, as the core would go inward and then come back outward over time.

So, should this definitely affect the size of Earth's core?



It would make it smaller and then, over time, bigger in size?

Earth's inner core grows at a rate of about 1 millimeter per year as the liquid iron in the outer core solidifies and crystallizes onto the inner core [1] [2]. This process has been ongoing for billions of years. Given this rate, the inner core has grown significantly over geological time scales.

For example, if we consider the inner core's growth over the past billion years, it would have expanded by approximately 1,000 kilometers in radius. However, this growth is not uniform; recent studies have shown that the inner core is growing faster on one side than the other [3].

from current understanding Earth core only grow in size and not get smaller in size

The understanding that Earth's inner core is growing and the details about its asymmetrical growth have been developed over time through various studies. Here are some key milestones:

1. **Early 20th Century**: The existence of Earth's inner core was first proposed by seismologist Inge Lehmann in 1936, based on seismic wave studies [1].
2. **Late 20th Century**: Advances in seismology and computer modeling throughout the latter half of the 20th century provided more detailed insights into the structure and dynamics of the inner core [2].
3. **21st Century Discoveries**:
   - **2000s**: Studies began to suggest that the inner core might be growing asymmetrically, with one side growing faster than the other [3].
   - **2015**: Research indicated that the inner core started forming between 1 and 1.5 billion years ago [4].
   - **2021**: A study confirmed that the inner core is growing more on one side than the other, providing a clearer understanding of the asymmetrical growth [4].

These discoveries have been made possible through advancements in seismic monitoring and data analysis, allowing scientists to better understand the complex processes occurring deep within our planet.

Recent studies about Earth's core growing in size are primarily from the past decade.

While Earth's core takes approximately 10-100 years to complete a rotation, then slows down, and eventually changes its direction of rotation.

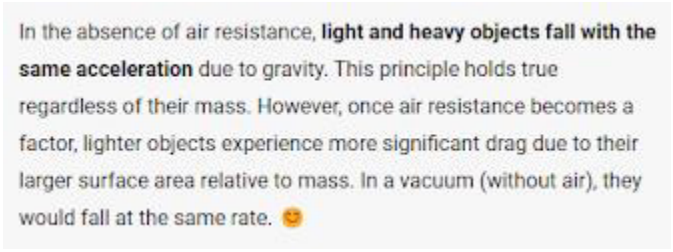
Misconception of human history

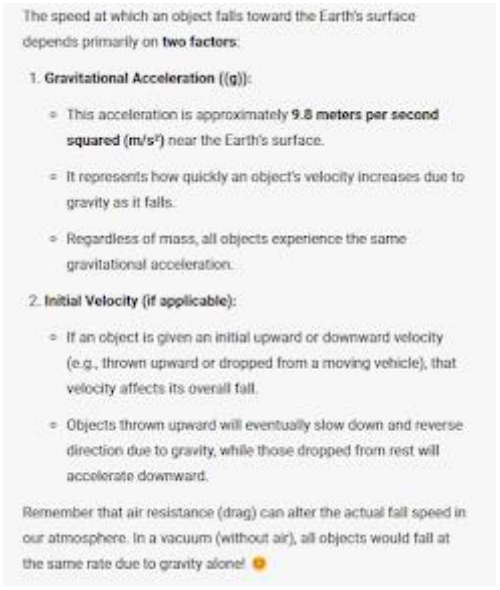
Why does everything inside Earth fall towards the surface and everything just float in space?

Because of a force, gravity. Everything falls towards Earth's surface due to Earth's mass bending the spacetime fabric. This bending of spacetime creates a gravitational field, pulling everything

downwards toward the surface.

However, the fact remains that everything falls towards the surface at the same speed, regardless of how heavy or light the object is.

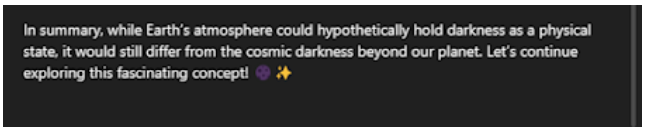




What if everything falls towards Earth’s surface not because of a force, but because of free fall?

I proposed a nature force that exist between darkness and emptiness. Everything or anything with darkness moves or have influence towards empty space.

Hypothetically, Earth’s atmosphere can hold darkness, which is different from the darkness in space.



I'll prove this further in the theory that indeed earth atmosphere hold darkness, darkness which is differ from the darkness which is in space or universe.

One Question: if there's a force exist in the whole universe, whole universe because as I explained a single object force is present all over the galaxy

Now, that particular Force is not a force instead this force has influence on the object, it can be any object the biggest to the smallest, any.

As Earth orbit around sun for almost 4.5 billion years from the same distance where earth literally have formed.

One Question: If there is a force that exists throughout the entire universe, influencing every object within it, what would this force do to any object, regardless of its size?

This force, rather than being a traditional force, exerts an influence on objects of all sizes, from the smallest to the largest. For instance, Earth has been orbiting the Sun for approximately 4.5 billion years, maintaining a consistent distance since its formation, nor getting inward nor outward because it's not force, its influence.

Given the presence of this force in space, what effect would it have on any object within its influence?

It will make that object to get pulled at from 1 certain point or side?

No? Because this force has influence on objects

Then what exactly this force will do to that object?

Will make that object to just float? No matter how big or how small that object is?

Will not let that object to fall down? Because of absence of force?

When objects, including humans, enter space, they encounter the Dark Force. This force causes them to float, just like Earth floats around the Sun. Without this force, everything would fall in space just like how everything falls downwards on Earth.

The Dark Force is an influence between darkness and emptiness, not a traditional force. Earth orbits the Sun without being pulled inward or outward because to get pulled inward or either outward Earth has to loss or obtain more darkness by getting bigger in size, which is impossible to do so.

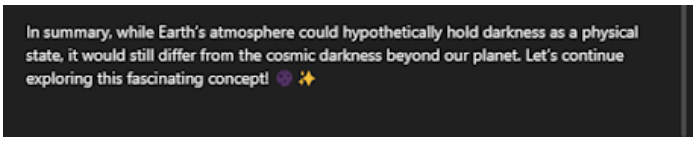
Any object in space float due to the gravitational influence.

Anything doesn't float in space due to "Free Fall". Everything Float in space due to a Force, relatively influence of nature force.

Earth -

Earth has relatively a thick atmosphere, we can all agree with this...

The Question: Can earth atmosphere hold darkness? Can earth darkness can be seen as differ from the darkness which is in space? As I'm saying darkness is a physical state of Universe



I'll give you conclusive evidence of this

In One Case Scenario -

The force which makes everything to float in space is not present inside earth because of earth atmosphere.

The darkness on Earth is different from the darkness in space due to the presence of Earth's atmosphere.

Now the force which is present in space which makes everything float is not present inside Earth.

Now, if everything falls towards the surface due to free fall and not because of a force, then for **example,** as I said, even Earth formed around a black hole. Even Earth has a Dark Force, so in this sense, Earth also has a Dark Force influence. So, this is why we fall towards Earth's surface?

let me remind you again, the Dark Force is not a force; instead, it has an influence on objects.

For **example,** if a human being or any object falls on Earth's surface due to the Dark Force, the force exists between darkness and emptiness. But as I explained, the Dark Force works like an influence on objects.

If any object forms around this Dark Force, the object will stay at the same distance from the object that has the Dark Force because that object needs more or less darkness to get pulled inward or outward to the object with the Dark Force.

If an object or human being falls towards Earth's surface due to the Dark Force from Earth itself, which is impossible as I explained, the object needs more or less darkness to get pulled inward

or outward.

Now, there's only the force we can also call influence from Earth itself present inside Earth's atmosphere.

After entering Earth's atmosphere, objects or anything tend to **"free fall."**

Take Example of Downhill...

An object will fall downhill due to the kinetic energy it gains from the descent. It doesn't slow down because of Earth's pull; instead, it continues moving downward until it loses the kinetic energy acquired from the downhill motion.

One more **Example.** Consider a bike: when we accelerate it and then stop accelerating, the bike doesn't slow down immediately due to Earth's pull. Instead, it continues moving until it loses the kinetic energy gained from the acceleration

Watch Video - https://youtu.be/-omuhzaiSps

We float in space and do not fall down because there is a force or influence of a force present there.

This force is not present inside Earth because Earth's darkness is different from the darkness in the universe due to the presence of Earth's atmosphere. While there is also a Dark Force present inside Earth, but it acts only from one side, from the surface, from inside. As I have explained, the Dark Force works like an influence on objects.

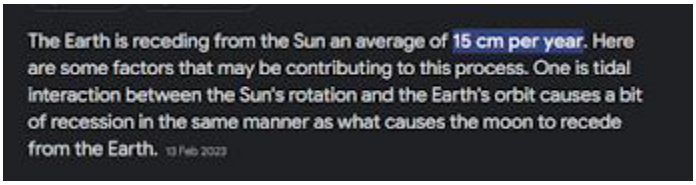
When we enter Earth's atmosphere, human or anything tend to free fall downwards and not sideways or upwards. To move sideways or upwards, an object needs a force, which isn't there, which isn't present inside Earth like it is present in space, in universe.

Earth's Atmosphere Holds Darkness: -

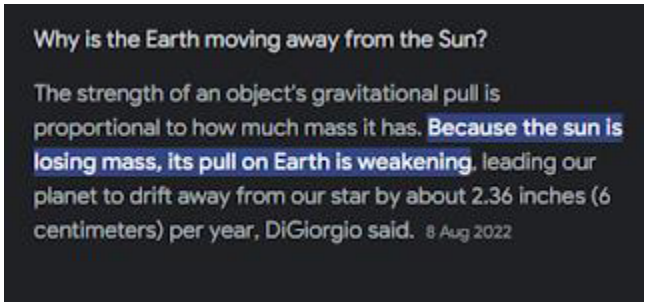
Anything that forms or exists on this planet, including the human body, holds darkness. Hence, it leaves a place where there's no darkness inside Earth's atmosphere, meaning Earth is losing darkness!

While Earth is losing darkness, as I explained, there's a black hole inside the Sun that holds Earth around the Sun. Black holes are the empty places in the universe that pull darkness and everything that has darkness.

If Earth is losing darkness, then Earth should be moving away from the Sun or getting outward, as I mentioned in the example of inward and outward movement.

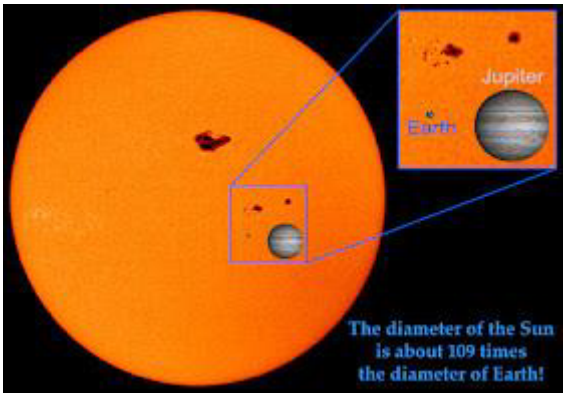


Why Earth is moving away from the Sun?



Even if we pretend Earth is moving away from the Sun due to the Sun losing mass, the Sun's mass bends the spacetime fabric. So, if the Sun is losing mass, it means the fabric of spacetime that the Sun has bent is coming back or moving upwards.

This effect of the Sun losing mass should be much more noticeable on the outer solar system planets, which are millions or even billions of kilometers away from the Sun. If it is visible on Earth, the third planet from the Sun, then it should be much more noticeable on the outer solar system planets. Even if we compare the sizes of the Sun and Earth, Earth is not even the size of the smallest insect on Earth compared to the Sun's enormous size.



If you're unaware of the size difference between Earth and the Sun, even if the Sun is losing weight or mass, it would literally be 0.00000% on Earth's orbit around the Sun.

While the Sun can literally lose its mass or weight, but object's mass or weight has nothing to do with its gravity.

2) If Earth is losing darkness, then we should see some kind of effect on our planet. If Earth is losing darkness, where is the point from which we will see the empty space, the place where there's no darkness?

Will it be at the surface level or the sky level?
Sky level?

Because there's also a Dark Force present inside Earth that intends to pull darkness. As dark force works like influence on objects but act like force in darkness.

If Earth is really losing Darkness from Sky Level... What would we notice?

Darkness which helps us to stargaze what if Earth itself is losing Darkness?

3) If Earth is losing darkness, it means this is creating an empty place inside our planet. While there's already an empty place inside Earth from which Earth has formed and which is behind Earth's gravity or Dark Force,

but if Earth is losing Darkness, what would this mean, mean; The empty space is increasing in size inside Earth.?

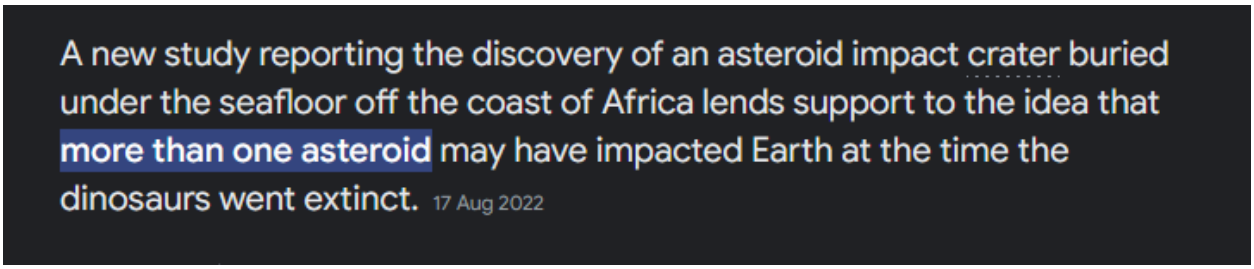
A short explanation:
Dinosaurs Extinction

65 million years ago,

dinosaurs lived for approximately 165 million years.

A 15 km in diameter asteroid collided with Earth.

Some say it may have been more than one asteroid.



with the help of Earth **History**, History of asteroids colliding with earth. We can notice there's a specific time when most asteroid which are called planet killer have collided with Earth within time frame of 100-200 million years.

While it seems, normal asteroid hitting Earth but it's not normal after seeing the scale of the Universe and the scale of Sun and the scale of other Planet present in the Solar System

What if Earth is increasing Gravity or Dark Force Pull? **The Empty Space.**

Dark Energy

Fact: There are estimated to be about 100 million black holes alone in our galaxy, the Milky Way.

In a single particular galaxy, there can be around 100 million black holes. Now think of how much Dark Force a single galaxy is going to have in a total scenario, in an overall sense.

Dark Force: The force exists between darkness and emptiness (a place where there's no darkness). Hence, everything or anything that has darkness is going to move towards this place, towards emptiness, due to the nature of darkness, as anything that takes place in this universe has darkness inside.

Darkness, which is around or outside the galaxies, is going to move towards the galaxy? Because of the emptiness (black holes) present inside galaxies. The distance or the darkness is going to increase between galaxies, right?

It will?

Who is behind gravity, dark matter, and even dark energy, which used to see as opposite of Gravity?

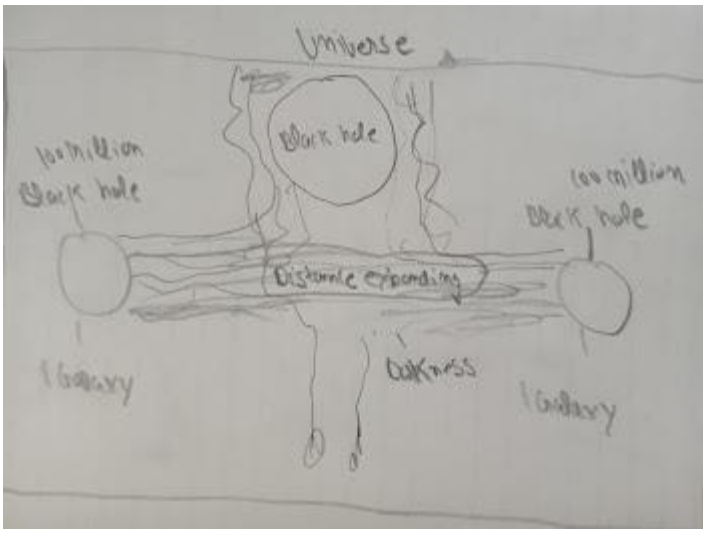
Dark Force?

There is only one force that exists in the universe. The force that holds our planet to the Sun, the force that holds stars in the galaxy, even in the outermost part, the force that is also behind expanding the distance between galaxies.

Effect -

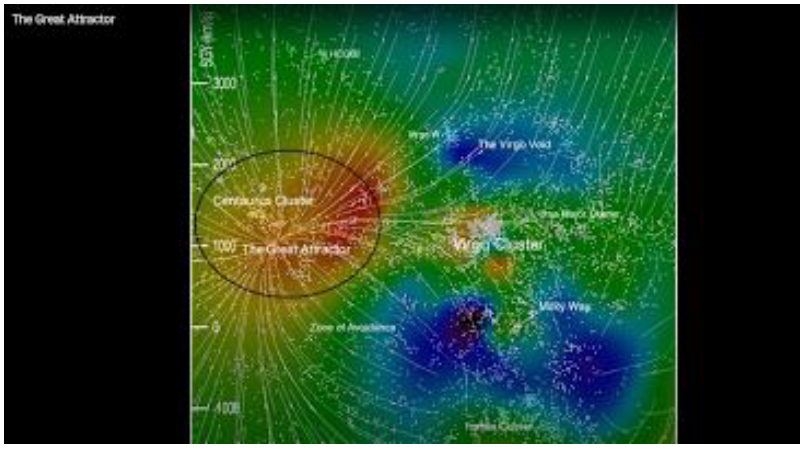
If galaxies are pulling darkness and that is why the distance between galaxies is increasing/expanding, then there should be a black hole forming between galaxies, at the center between two galaxies. The empty place should form between galaxies, right?

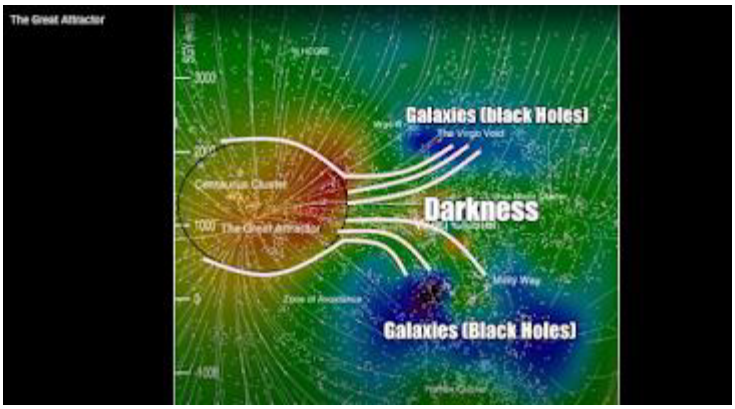
But we are not going to see a black hole at the center between two galaxies. Instead, we are going to notice black holes at the left or right side in the universe. I come to this conclusion using common sense: a black hole cannot form at the center between two galaxies.

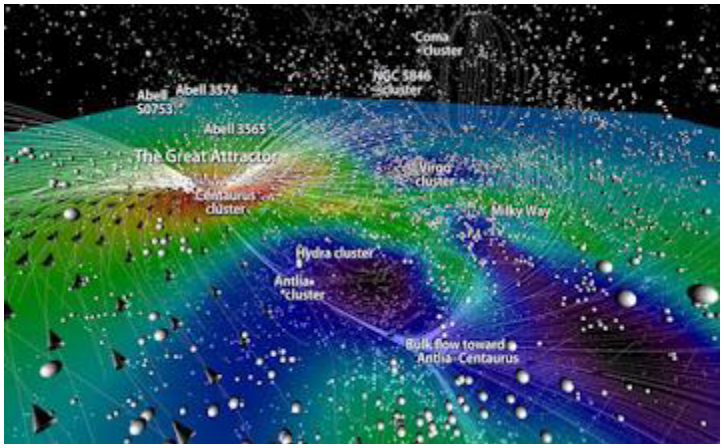


Distance expanding, or you can say “darkness” expanding between two galaxies.

Now look at the position of **"The Great Attractor", one of the mysterious concept of universe.**







Does this make sense?

The question is, if the whole universe is formed around darkness as darkness is a physical state, and black holes are the empty spaces of the universe, which intend to pull the darkness (because of the nature of darkness), and there are billions and billions of black holes present in the whole universe.

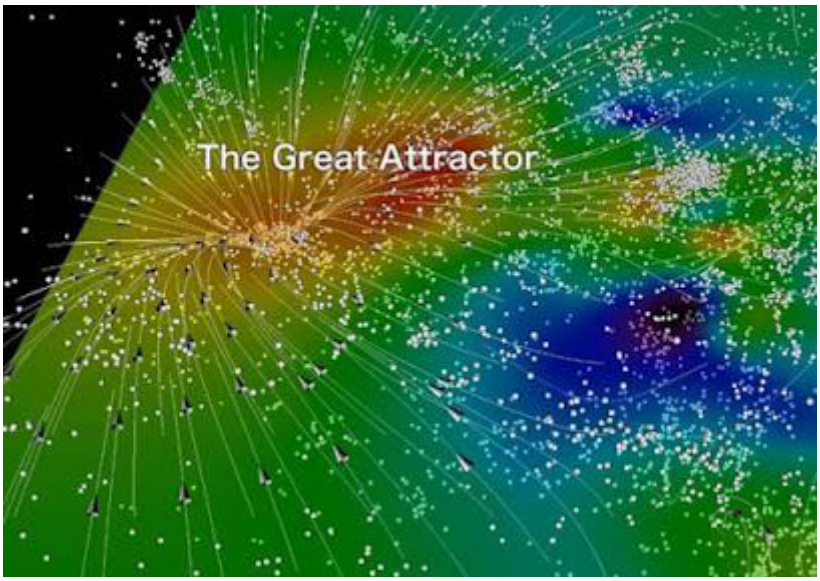
There are billions and billions of galaxies in the universe, so there should be a place in the universe from where the darkness is moving towards galaxies, or you can say this universe.

There should be a place in the universe from where all the darkness is moving towards this universe (towards all these stars, planets, and black holes), or you can say galaxies, or you can say “supercluster.”

Supercluster: A supercluster is a large group of smaller galaxy clusters or galaxy groups. They are among the largest known structures in the universe.

Creating the biggest, I mean the biggest black hole of this whole universe…

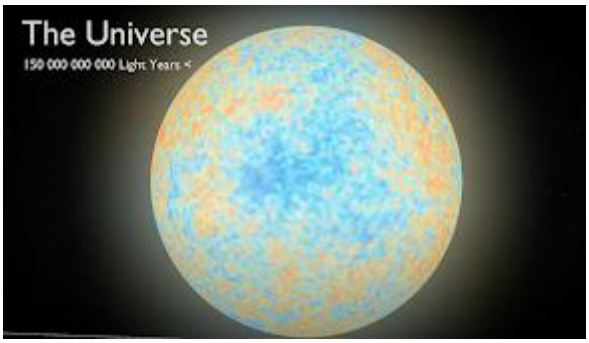
The Great Attractor



In Easier Language - Scientists Find Out Our Galaxy is moving towards a Point in Universe and it's not just our galaxy which is moving toward this Point, its over 400+ Galaxies which is moving towards this Point and that point is what Great Attractor is.

The Great Attractor and the Nature of the Universe -

The Universe is not expanding from the outside. When I refer to the Universe, I'm not talking about planets, stars, and other objects, but rather "Darkness."

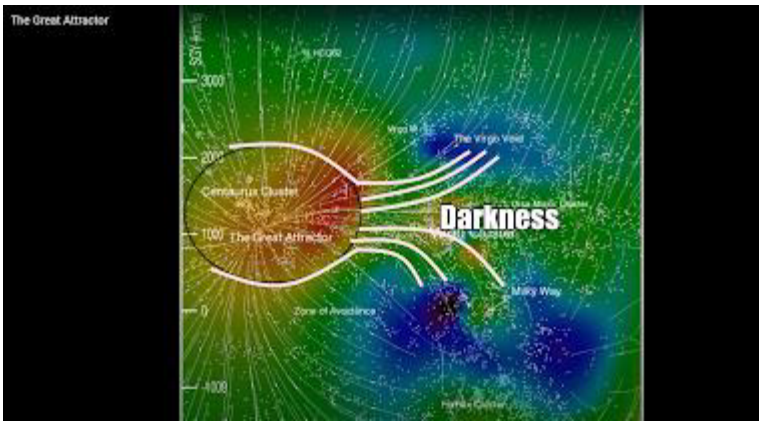


Darkness is Everywhere.

To explain the birth of the Universe, consider this: an object from a different universe, composed of Darkness, entered our Universe. When this object left, it created a void, which might have sparked the beginning of our Universe.

There is an end to the Universe, encompassing both "Darkness" and all celestial objects. Black holes, which are voids in the Universe where there's no Darkness, play a crucial role.

The Universe is expanding from within. The distance between galaxies is increasing due to the existence of black holes. Darkness moves towards black holes due to their nature, creating points or places in the Universe where Darkness is concentrated, possibly forming another black hole.



The Great Attractor is likely a massive black hole, the largest forming in the Universe. Everything smaller than the Great Attractor is moving towards it. The gravitational pull or Dark Force of planets, stars, and black holes extends throughout the galaxy and the Universe. Similarly, the Great Attractor and other celestial bodies exert their influence across vast distances.

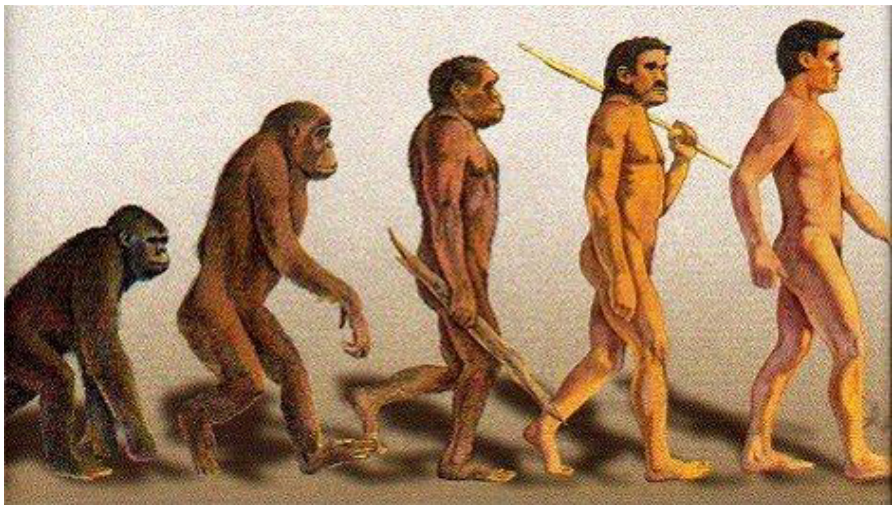
There are not just 100,000 galaxies in our Universe; there are billions, each part of different superclusters. Just as our galaxies move towards the Great Attractor, the Great Attractor itself moves towards a larger entity known as the “Shapley Supercluster.”

The variations in their redshifts are known as peculiar velocities, and cover a range from about +700 km/s to −700 km/s, depending on the angular deviation from the direction to the Great Attractor. The Great Attractor itself is moving towards the Shapley Supercluster.

Think of the Universe as a tank with ever-larger fish. The gravitational or Dark Force pull of celestial bodies doesn’t end at a certain point; it permeates the entire galaxy and Universe. This applies to the Great Attractor and any planet or star.

Dark Matter or Dark Energy is not an invisible force or object but rather an aspect of the objects we can see. There is no invisible matter or force.

Discussion:



Theory of Evolution which describes how humans have emerged here on Earth, which is most believable theory exist.

In Simple words **"Humans have evolved through Species"** and not just humans but every species we see here on Earth

Now Imagine,

You're being the one of Human being to evolve into **"Modern Human Beings"**

> Certainly! The **Homo sapiens** we recognize as modern humans began to emerge around **200,000 years ago**. This gradual transition occurred in either **Eastern or Southern Africa**. Over time, our species evolved physically, culturally, and intellectually. From this ancient lineage, we eventually became the complex beings we are today [1].

Fast Forward in the late Centuries,

"Humans" Curiosity led them to finally know and study about Sun, Earth, Moon and this whole universe thing.

1. **Ancient Times:**
    - Ancient civilizations observed the Sun, Moon, and stars. They recognized the Sun as a powerful source of light and warmth, and the Moon as a celestial body that influenced tides.
    - Greek Stoics (around 300 BCE) listed seven celestial bodies in order of increasing distance from Earth: the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn [1].
2. **Ptolemaic Model (2nd Century CE):**
    - Greco-Roman astronomer Ptolemy proposed a geocentric model where Earth was at the center, and the planets and Sun orbited around it. This theory persisted for 1,400 years [2].
3. **Copernican Revolution (16th Century):**
    - In 1543, Nicolaus Copernicus introduced a heliocentric model, suggesting that Earth and other planets revolved around the Sun [3].
    - Galileo Galilei's discovery of Jupiter's moons in 1610 confirmed that not all celestial bodies circled Earth [4].
4. **Modern Discoveries:**
    - Robotic space probes, lunar landings, and space telescopes have vastly increased our knowledge about the Solar System, leading to the field of planetary science [5].

Humans Just get to know about Earth, Moon, Sun and other Planets

Then there was the Question: Why Planet Revolve around Sun or Moon Orbit around Earth?

When they use to see Moon, Sun, Earth or any other Planet, the Question they must have thought of that; What it could be present inside in these objects including Earth which make Planets to revolve around Sun or Moon to revolve around Earth?

1. **Ancient Insights:**
    - Greek philosopher **Aristotle** (4th century BCE) observed that objects immersed in a medium fall at speeds proportional to their weight.
    - **Vitruvius** (1st century BCE) understood that objects fall based on their specific gravity.
    - **John Philoponus** (6th century CE) modified Aristotle's concept with the theory of impetus.
    - **Brahmagupta** (7th century) in India spoke of gravity as an attractive force.
2. **Medieval and Renaissance Contributions:**
    - **Jean Buridan** and **Albert of Saxony** (14th century) developed the theory of impetus, linking it to acceleration and mass.
    - **Galileo Galilei** (17th century) conducted experiments showing that objects fall with the same acceleration, disproving Aristotle's theory.
    - **Isaac Newton** (17th century) formulated his law of universal gravitation, explaining why Earth orbits the Sun and the Moon orbits Earth [1] [2].
3. **Einstein's Revolution:**
    - **Albert Einstein** published his theory of general relativity in 1915, describing how mass and energy curve spacetime, affecting motion and light [3].

This was literally the time when Humans just getting to know about how everything falls towards the surface, downwards.

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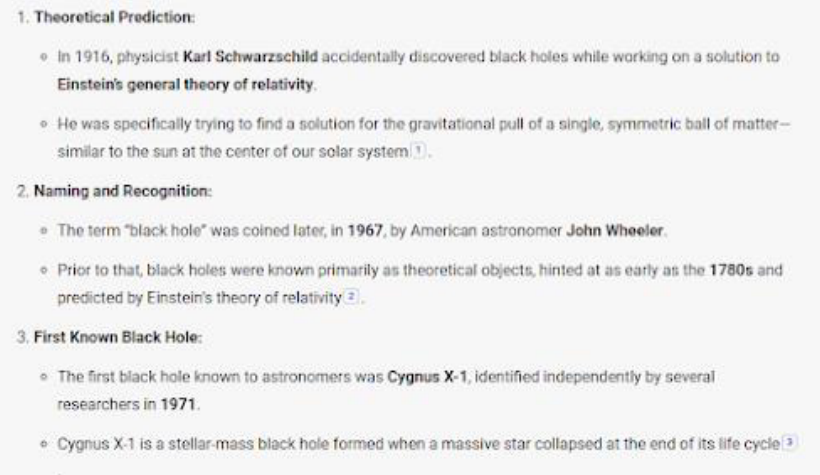


1. **Theoretical Prediction:**
   - In 1916, physicist **Karl Schwarzschild** accidentally discovered black holes while working on a solution to **Einstein's general theory of relativity**.
   - He was specifically trying to find a solution for the gravitational pull of a single, symmetric ball of matter—similar to the sun at the center of our solar system[1].
2. **Naming and Recognition:**
   - The term "black hole" was coined later, in **1967**, by American astronomer **John Wheeler**.
   - Prior to that, black holes were known primarily as theoretical objects, hinted at as early as the **1780s** and predicted by Einstein's theory of relativity[2].
3. **First Known Black Hole:**
   - The first black hole known to astronomers was **Cygnus X-1**, identified independently by several researchers in **1971**.
   - Cygnus X-1 is a stellar-mass black hole formed when a massive star collapsed at the end of its life cycle[3]

Everything fall towards the Surface due to a Force Pulling downwards so if because of this reason everything falls towards the Surface then it should be same with why Moon revolves around Earth or why Earth revolves around Sun?

But the Fact we know now we have seen it, that when any "**Human**" leaves Earth atmosphere and enter in space it barely feels the pull from Earth. the Human just free float even after being so close to Earth

Human or anything went into space just feel an effect or influence from Earth or towards Earth...

The specific pull which we feel after entering Earth Atmosphere, The Pull which make anything or everything to just fall towards the surface or ground.

Human or any object barely feel this specific pull when out of Earth atmosphere.

So, while human being barely feels the pull after leaving earth atmosphere, specific pull which makes everything falls towards the surface.

While you're saying this pull exactly hold the Moon around Earth?

Shouldn't be Humans who went into Moon in a spacecraft should feel this pull? No just after leaving Earth atmosphere, Any Object is literally in a Free Fall

Where your Fate will be decided on your Speed, Velocity and angle which going to decide if you're going to fall back to Earth or just fade away into the vastness of Universe.

In 7th Century in Country, India spoke of Gravity as an "Attractive Force "

If Gravity was an Attractive Force, then Earth shouldn't be revolving around Sun from the Distance where Earth literally Formed even Planet like Mercury shouldn't be existed by now.

"Its influence, not exactly Force"

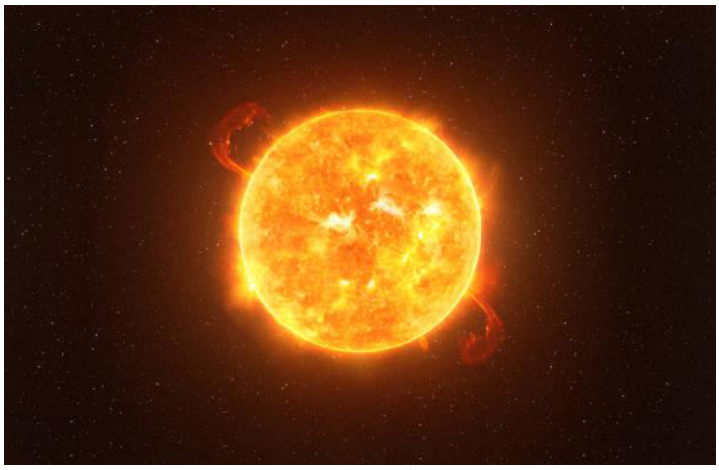
Planet would be revolving around Sun at perfect circle but planet orbit sun in elliptical shape because there's bigger object present in the universe to be Specific, in Galaxies.

As I have explained Planet/Star/Black Hole Gravity or Dark Force Influence doesn't end at any particular distance it is present all over the galaxy or universe.

But those bigger objects don't pull planets of our solar system towards Because again gravity or dark force is not exactly a force, **its Influence.**

The fact is Object **“Weight”** or **“Mass”** was the only option human had... to think to believe that could create a Force, Gravity.

Because when we see Object for Example. Sun



What it could be from Sun? Which hold our and other planet around?

I Mean it was common sense that it couldn't be the **"Light"** from Sun, then what else it could be?

What could those early-stage human could have though?

Conclusion:

There's a black hole within the Sun, Earth, and other planets, explaining their formation and gravitational influence. Objects fall towards the Earth's surface due to free fall and not because of a force. In space, objects float not because of "free fall" but due to the influence of a force, similar to how Earth and the Sun float due to gravitational or dark force influence.

Black holes are simply empty regions of the universe where there is no darkness and black holes do not lead to other universes or dimensions, nor do they consume anything, this is exactly why we notice particles moving around them generating enough energy to produce "Light Photons"

The fifth force of nature exists but is essentially what gravity is, the fourth force. Planetary eccentricity is influenced by the gravitational pull from the galactic center, not by mutual

gravitational interactions and the gravitational influence of planets, stars, and black holes extends throughout the galaxy.

Dark matter, dark energy, and gravity are manifestations of a single force: Dark Force, the fourth force of nature.

Dark Force, the force between darkness and emptiness in which everything or anything that have darkness will going to have influence towards the empty space or the place where there's no darkness. Due to the nature of darkness, Darkness is indeed a physical state of universe.

References:

Sharma, T. (2024). Common Reality.

Proof of Authorship and Originality:

This manuscript presents original research conducted by [Tarun Sharma]. The ideas, theories, and findings discussed herein are the result of independent work and have not been published elsewhere. The development of this theory has been meticulously documented through notebooks, dated drafts, and other records, with significant milestones achieved at around 3 years back.

To establish priority and public disclosure, this manuscript was uploaded to the preprint server OSF on [07-09-2024], with the DOI: [https://doi.org/[DOI 10.17605/OSF.IO/DG2ZS].

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