

**Get reward* \$ 50,000 by proving the below stated new discovered fact as wrong.
What suggests mean densities of planets Mercury and Venus?**

If Discoverer Ramesh Varma (India) had been academic qualified PhD scientist (not citizen scientist); discovery claim instead of being an advertisement, would have appeared in all Science Journals as publication resulting to make it viral among the concerned. (Mode of new discovery information set by the Academic World is a curse on the mankind).

World came to know about solar wind and materialistic properties of the rays centuries later than calculating mean densities of the planets. Humans never forget what they have learned earlier. So, by the mind set, concerned are with old academic knowledge from centuries over the said subject, which has been proved wrong due to new discoveries as stated below.

Mean density of the Earth has been practically known that it is 5.52 gmcm^3 but whereas mean densities of all other planets have been calculated by the known planetary laws and known mean density of the Earth.

Scientists understand that a planet is at distance from the Sun by the centrifugal force due to its orbital motion; truly it is not so. A planet is at distance from the Sun by three factors (i) Known factor: by the centrifugal force; (ii) Forward thrust over the planet by the materialistic particles curved rays of the Sun along with other solar ejects (or simply by the thrust of solar wind) and (iii) Repulsion factor between the materialistic particles curved rays of the Sun and of the planet which it generates and radiates.

Factors (ii) and (iii) have not been accounted for while calculating mean densities of the planets due to which calculated mean densities of other planets (other than the Earth) are not correct. Planets Mercury and Venus are the best suited planets, which prove easily that calculated mean densities are wrong.

Planet Mercury: Planet Mercury is much smaller than the Earth; its diameter is 4876 KM; whereas that of the Earth is 12756 KM. Mercury is closer to the Sun than the Earth. Calculated mean density of the Mercury is 5.42 gmcm^3 , whereas correct mean density of the Earth is 5.52 gmcm^3 .

A smaller planet and of lesser mean density cannot exist nearer to the Sun than the Earth due to high blow of solar wind. Calculated mean density suggests that Mercury should be far away from the Earth but whereas it is closer to the Sun. Situation of the Mercury suggests that mean density of it is much greater than the Earth.

Planet Venus: Diameter of the planet Venus is smaller than the Earth and its mean density too has been calculated lesser than the Earth. Due to the same reason as stated for the planet Mercury, true mean density of the Venus is greater than the Earth but lesser than the Mercury. Further, Venus is closer to the Sun than the Earth but it holds much greater quantum of atmosphere (against high blow of solar wind) than the Earth. This also suggests that true mean density of Venus is greater than the Earth.

Conclusion: Scientists must come forward to explain that how smaller planets (Mercury and Venus) and of lower mean density are closer to the Sun than the Earth to face higher blow/thrust from the solar wind? Or they must accept that academic knowledge over working mechanism of solar system is wrong and false.

Read in detail the discovery claim 'MATERIALISTIC UNIVERSE' on website:

www.newtonugeam.com

*Reward: See Terms and Conditions over website.