

CHAPTER-6

COMET

Highlights about the chapter COMET in MATERIALISTIC UNIVERSE by Ramesh Varma.

Note: Chapter over COMET is not an encyclopedia. Challenger has illustrated only which relates to the new or contrary findings/understandings with some existing references to make the subject understandable.

- Comet does not orbit in elliptical orbit i.e., It does not reaches at the same point from where it has started its journey. It moves in a loop-track. An extremely eccentric celestial-body can not orbit because of the thrust of Sun-rays but has to move in a loop-track. That is why Pluto does not orbit, so it has been termed as misbehaved planet by the Astronomers because Astronomers do not understand the said phenomenon thus Astronomers have de-listed Pluto from the category of the planets.
- Nucleus of the comet is formed of the extremely dense matter of the solar-system. (Solar-wind particles are the extremely dense matter; most part of the nucleus must be made of it.)
- A small comet by the hit with the solar-wind particles becomes the great comet on its repeated visits by adding hit-mass (solar-wind particles) to the nucleus. Semi-molten and fast moving big-sized nucleus on its strike (collision) with the fast-speeding solar-wind dense-particles kept on growing to big nucleus.
- Comet for its return journey towards the Sun does not require gravity influence of any star or planets. It starts its journey by the addition of critical-limit in mass (Dust, ice or of any objects). Influence by the gravity of any star/planet can trigger its move early.
- Materialistic-rays of the planets and of the comet by the repulsion property prevent collision of the comet with the planets. This repulsion factor of the materialistic-rays makes rare chances of the collision in thousands and thousands visits of the comets, where collision of a comet can take place with any planet. Had there been no such-repelling power by the materialistic rays, comet would be colliding to disturb every planet in a century; we may not be having our Earth and life like this.

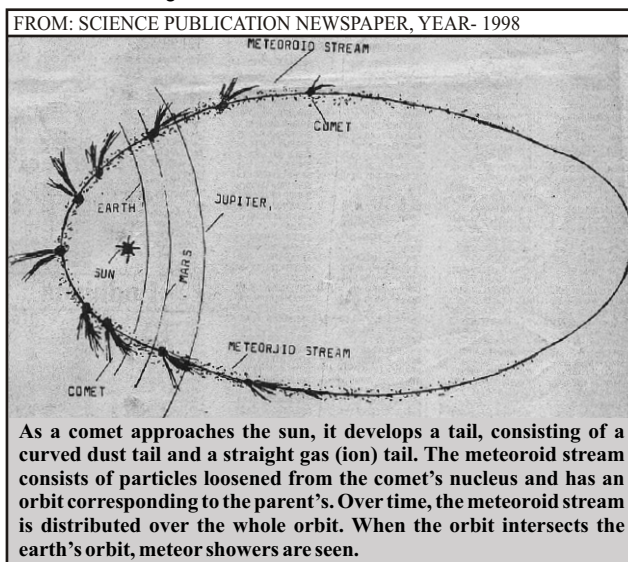
CHAPTER-6

COMET

Some understandings about the comet with the World and the Challenger:

World:

Comet is with brilliant head and enormous tail stretching across in the sky. This is composed of nucleus, surrounded by the cloud of material which forms a tail on its approach near the Sun. As the comet approaches the Sun, the body is warmed and its loose material forms a tail. Both the head and tail glow; head glows due to its heat up and tail by the Sunlight. Left over loose material in space which comes in the orbit of the Earth is called meteoroids. These meteoroids are seen on earth as shooting stars.



- World:** Orbit of the comet is elliptical.

Challenger: Comet does not move in an elliptical orbit but forms a loop-track path. It always shifts its re-start point. On return journey it crosses its own in-coming path on way back to home in Oort-cloud.
- World:** Curved tail of the comet is formed by the dust and straight tail is formed by the gas (Ions).

Challenger: Curved tail is formed by the big boulders, rocks, stones etc but whereas straight tail is formed by the dust, fine dust and gases and ions. On reaching near the planetary zone, it ends up its tail formed from water vapors.
- World:** Comet sheds/spreads (meteorites) over its path while approaching the Sun and also while going away from the Sun.

Challenger: Comet sheds/spreads (meteorites) only on its approach near the Sun and also while taking U-turn at the Sun but after taking U-turn, Comet does not shed/spread meteorites/mass but collects scattered masses from the space to regain its lost mass.
- World:** Tails of the comet are formed by the thrust of solar-wind.

Challenger: Tails of the comet are formed by the thrust of white-matter rays of the Sun along with solar-wind particles.

5. World: Comet starts its journey from the Oort cloud towards the Sun by the gravitational influence of any nearby star.

Challenger: Comet does not require gravitational pull of any star to re-start its journey from the Oort-Cloud. Nucleus of the comet keeps on adding mass on its return journey towards the Oort cloud and also keeps on reducing its speed. A stage during its return journey developed when at this point/stage gravity pull between the Sun and comet balances the white-matter thrust of the Sun-rays thus it almost stops its forward (away from Sun) journey but keeps on moving in circular orbit like the planets.

At this zero forward (away from the Sun) speed point any addition of mass (Dust/object/ice) suddenly or slowly over the comet would trigger its return journey towards the Sun. Return journey of the comet can also be triggered by the gravity influence of the planets (particularly from Jupiter to Neptune).

6. World: All comets originate from vast cloud of material located beyond the orbit of Pluto. This material is left over in space at the time of the formation of the solar system.

Challenger: Every time the same comet does not originate or reach at the same place in the Oort-cloud. This all depends upon the lost/gained mass by its core (nucleus) on its journey towards the Sun and return journey to its home in Oort-cloud.

Further, the mass in the Oort-cloud is not only that which has been left at the time of formation of the solar system but this mass also contains mass (from planetary zone to Kuiper-belt) which has been drifted to far off by the thrust of white-matter Sun-rays.

In fact now after billions years of the formation of solar system and repeated visits of the comets to the Sun, significant volume of the mass has gone under shift by the comets from Oort-cloud to the planet's zone and from planets' zone to Oort-cloud (with the net result from Oort-cloud to over the planets).

Origination of the Comets:

World: See Internet.

Challenger:

Comets must have originated first than the planets. During the turbulent period of the Sun (Solar system), every mass was approaching the Sun and going back to far off by the thrust/kick of white-matter Sun-rays. On stabilization of the Sun and matter in their orbits, the matter of the orbits developed to planets but the matter (Some extremely dense matter as core or nucleus) developed to Comets. Nucleus of the comet on every visit deposited over it dense particles of the solar-wind (solar-ejects) thus become bigger comet for the return journey. Repeated visits to the Sun made a small comet to a great comet because of its bigger dense nucleus. Bigger and dense nucleus acquires more loose mass to grow bigger.

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

Super-active Journey by the Comet:

World: See Internet

Challenger:

STAGE-1: Comet starts its journey from the Oort cloud (at far off extreme end of the Solar system). Comet when just decides to start its journey towards the Sun, it aims at the centre of the Sun but later on its move, it is drifted by the Sun's curved white-matter rays from the Sun's aim. On its start comet has over it loose mass and the entire mass is covered and bonded with ice and has the shape of a sphere. On just gaining additional mass with the dust/ice or any object or by the influence of gravity from any planet (Jupiter to Neptune) it starts/triggers its journey towards the Sun.

STAGE-2: At the move of the comet, rays from the spinning Sun start drifting its aim so that the comet should have U-turn around the Sun and should not plunge into it. Sun-rays are feeble in the zone from Oort-cloud to Kuiper-belt, thus comet moves almost straight towards the Sun).

STAGE-3: Comet from step-2 to near the planetary zone gains accelerated speed. As its speed increases, its loose mass starts breaking up from a sphere to have a pear-shape. On further gaining the speed, ice start cracking/breaking/melting and water start evaporating and the loose mass starts forming a tail behind the nucleus (Big one and extremely dense mass called as nucleus).

STAGE-4: On further increase in the speed over the planetary zone, loose mass forms the tail by arranging the mass; Big and denser masses near the nucleus and fine dust and gases at the last and rest of the masses in between as per their sizes and densities.

STAGE-5: One further increase in the speed and after crossing the planetary zone of last planets, it start losing its mass because of its accelerated increased speed and by the high thrust of white-matter Sun-rays and solar wind particles.

STAGE-6: Comet on reaching near the Sun but much before the start of U-turn forms two tails. One tail of big boulders, stones which remain directly in line over its path and the second tail of fine dust and gases in line with the rays of the Sun. At this stage too it sheds its loose mass.

STAGE-7: By the gravity factor, as comet enters the U-turn zone, big boulders and stones form an arm (tail) outward due to the momentum and centrifugal force but fine dust and gases always keep their direction over the Sun-rays' direction pointing away from the Sun.

STAGE-8: While taking U-turn, said two tails become more separated and longer thus better visible. Here chances of splitting the Comet to two becomes more and that mostly reunite later. (Comet splits into two if its nucleus splits to two parts or if any one big boulder has mass comparable to the nucleus of the Comet) at U-turn. On splitting to two comets, if swing of any one split-comet would be of low magnitude it would be pulled by the Sun to plunge it into it.

STAGE-9: Comet while taking U-turn and after taking the swing over the Sun moves in the computed direction guided by the white-matter Sun-rays, gravity-pull between the Sun and the Comet and different momentums of the loose-material. These forces flare the loose material of the comet to ahead to the nucleus. Flared material acts as parachute to provide a kick to the Comet by the thrust of Sun-white-matter rays. Nucleus follows its loose-mass till it crosses the planetary zone.

Point worth noting: Just after U-turn and near the U-turn point flared masses take the comet more away from the Sun than the comet was near the Sun while approaching the Sun as shown ahead over the sketch. This factor plays the prime role to make the orbit of the planet as loop-track

STAGE-10: Material over the Comet-nucleus starts re-adjusting to form comet a big-ball of stones. Its speed keeps on reducing regularly to finally extremely slow. While on its return journey it keeps on collecting littered masses from the space to recoup its lost mass.

STAGE-11: Computing result of the mass gained and lost during the journey determines its far end destination. Gained mass would result to end journey much before reaching the distance of its start, but whereas loss of the mass would take the Comet further more away/deep in to space of Oort-cloud. From slow speed, it finally stops going away from the Sun but does not stop its orbital move; it starts moving slowly in Oort-cloud over a circular orbit like planets. In due course of time it adds mass of dust, ice and of some objects; this addition of mass results for its re-journey towards the Sun.

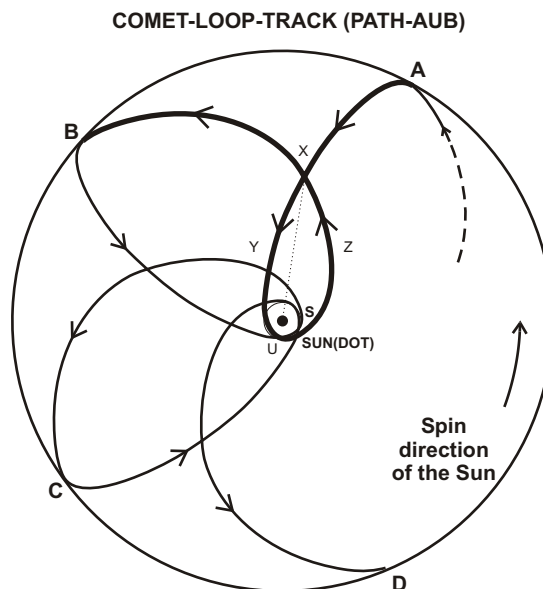
Does a comet orbits the Sun or moves in a loop-track?

World: Comet moves in highly elliptical orbit.

Challenger: Comet being highly eccentric to the Sun thus because of the thrust by the white-matter Sun-rays' comet can not orbit the Sun even in highly elliptical-path **OR** It cannot reach at the same point after completing one orbit around the Sun. Further every comet has variable pattern of its path depending upon its size, gained/lost mass during the journey and also orbit pattern is being disturbed/governed by the influence of the planets, particularly the outer most planets (Jupiter to Neptune).

Why and how comet moves in a loop-track?

General and simple comet-loop-track sketch is shown as below.



Three loop tracks AUB, BUC and CUD have been shown over the sketch by presuming that the comet on its every visit to the Sun has not gained or lost its mass and during every visit to the Sun its movement also has not been disturbed by any planet. Dot in the centre is the Sun. ABCD is the start points of its journey towards the Sun. AU distance is much shorter than the return distance UB.

Movement of the comet in loop-track is due to the following facts:

(Computed-result of all the said facts makes the concerned understand that why a comet moves in a loop-track).

- Comet starts its journey from **negligible speed** which can be considered as zero.
- On its start, it aims towards the Sun. Rays from **spinning Sun** drifts its path slightly and gradually away from dashing towards the Sun.
- White-matter rays from the spinning Sun always keeps on **putting a thrust** over the comet to keep it towards the left (as shown).

- After the U-turn, its loose mass **flares**. This flared mass by the thrust of Sun-rays drifts the comet away from the Sun like a **kick**. This phenomenon makes right side arc UZX wider than the arc UYX.

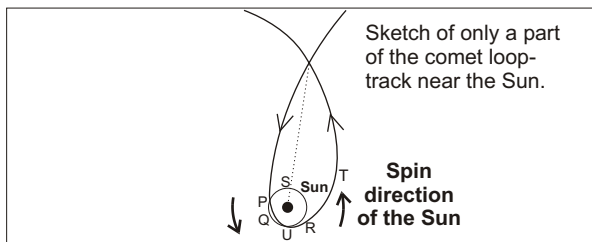
Example: If you are holding firmly a umbrella strong enough to bear the thrust of fast wind in a storm; umbrella (or parachute) would drag you, though in the absence of umbrella you may be firm over the place. Similarly the flared mass of the comet by getting thrust from the materialistic Sun-rays drags the nucleus towards its home with greater speed because entire matter is connected to each other by the factor 'gravity'.

- Comet on its approach to the Sun has more mass than going back to its home; **a variable mass factor**.
- Comet takes less time to reach at U-turn point than going back to home; **a variable mass factor**.
- Speed of the comet on its approach to the Sun is more as compared to speed on its way back to home; **a variable mass factor**.
- **Gravity** of the Sun and comet play its own role.

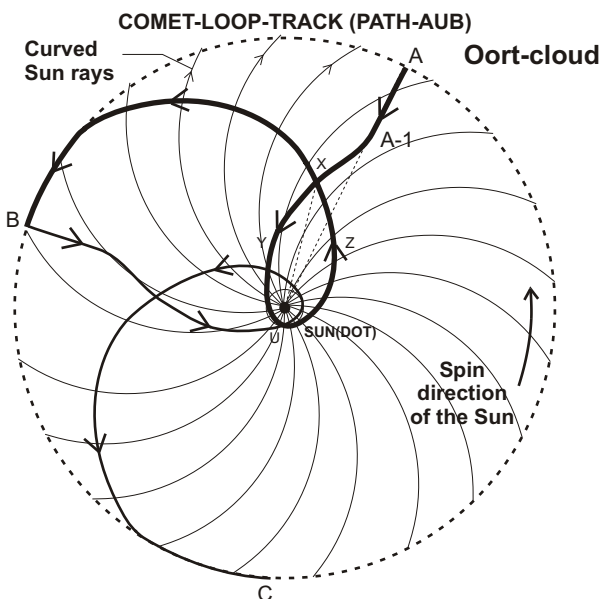
Orbit or move-track (loop-track) of the comet near the Sun:

If a circle is drawn by keeping the Sun pole as its centre by touching the circle over the path at its entry point (P), its return journey move-track would be away at points (R) and (T) from the circle by the two factors.

- At point (R), loop track would be away from the circle due to the swing at U-turn by the momentum of the comet.
 - At point (T), loop track would be away from the circle due to flared loose mass which gives a kick like motion to the comet by the white-matter Sun-rays.
- But at point (Q), comet would be inside the circle because of its high speed and gravity factor.
 Because of the said factors move-track of the comet at U-turn is not circular.

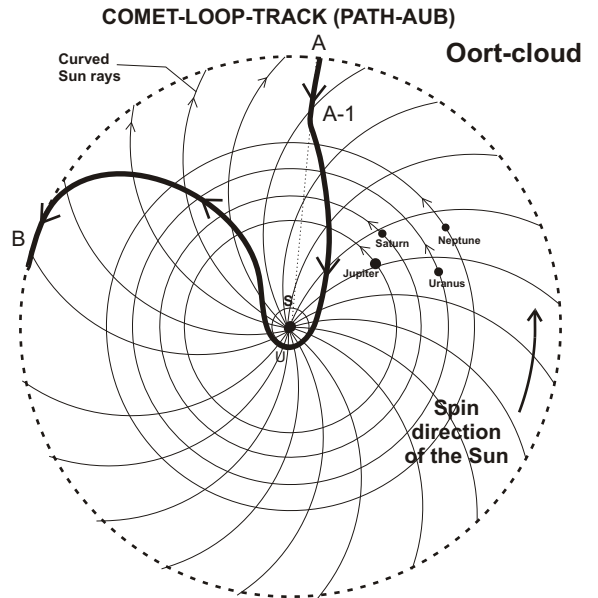


Note: Actual loop-track of the comet would be as shown below, if it is not effected by the gravity of any planet.



If a comet is effected by the gravity of some outer planets, it would not drift away towards left at point (A-1) by the Sun rays (at Sun's least effect zone), but comet would visit the Sun from other side (In reverse direction of the orbit of the planets as shown over the sketch below).

WHY SOME COMETS ENTER IN THE PLANETARY ZONE FROM THE REVERSE DIRECTION THAN THE ORBIT DIRECTION OF THE PLANETS?



Challenger has not given thought over this query prior to 24th February 2009. On 24th February short information about the new discovered comet 'Lulin' appeared in the newspaper, which highlighted its property that it is approaching near the Sun in the reverse than direction of the planets.

Challenger concluded that reverse direction of the orbit can only be with the comets and not with any planet or any other object which has continuous orbital movement. Comets start their journey from far off from Oort cloud from almost zero speed towards the Sun. Its visit towards the Sun is triggered by the addition of mass over the comet or by the gravity factor of the outermost big planets. Position of the nearest outer most planets at the moment when comets' journey was triggered due to its (planets) gravity factor decides the orbital direction of the comet. After triggering the move of the comet, planets retain their gravity influence over the comet all over its path.

Direction of the orbital motion of solar bodies is being governed by the white-matter Sun rays which act as moving spokes (like fine curved filaments) of a moving wheel to give a push to the bodies/objects as explained under the relevant chapter(s). But the power of the Sun rays is weak at far off from the Sun, whereas gravity pull by the outer most planets in particular is much greater there, so the computing effect of gravity factor of the outer most planet(s) pulls the comet towards them with the result that comet is bound to take U-turn from the other side. On approach near the Sun, high speed factor of the comet over powers the Sun rays factor which guides the orbital motion direction of solar bodies thus comet takes 'U' turn by the gravity factor from the Sun by entering from the side towards which the outer most planets have pulled it.

These stated factors result to develop the orbital (visit) direction of some comets in the reverse direction than the orbital direction of the planets.

After taking U-turn from the other side, comet adopts universal path to go back to its home in Oort-cloud. In such case, comet does not orbit and also does not adopt loop-track path but forms a unique path as shown over the rough sketch. Its next journey towards the Sun, may or may not be the same.

Some miscellaneous observations/understandings about the comet:

Which factors help the comet to get accelerated speed and more fast speed on its visit to the Sun and also while going back at U-turn and near the U-turn?

World: World has not given a deep thought over the said query.

Challenger:

Accelerated speed the comet is by the gravity factor of the comet and the Sun. (This reason is known to the World).

High speed of the comet is due to low resistance of the space medium as compared with the medium (air) of the Earth. Further comet has loose mass over its nucleus, thus its loose mass forms its tail on gaining the speed. Loose mass hides behind the nucleus, thus provides comet with the least resistance from the space and also low resistance/thrust from the Sun-ejects. These factors results for high speed of the comet.

While going back to home, comet gets a kick by the thrust of Sun white-matter rays because of the flared loose mass. Further Sun white-matter rays keep on pushing the comet towards its home. These factors again provide the force to the comet to move with fast initial speed at U-turn like a kick to it towards the Oort-cloud.

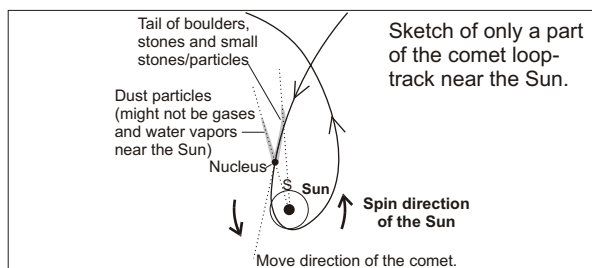
This speed factor concludes that time taken by the comet from Oort-cloud to the Sun would be much less than the time taken by the comet from the Sun to its re-starts journey point.

What forms two tails of the comet?

World: World knows this phenomenon but not as properly as properly understood by Challenger.

Challenger: Had the comet on its entire move path was aiming perfectly towards the Sun to plunge into the Sun, comet would have formed only one tail but comet has to take U-turn (target away from the Sun) from the Sun thus big boulders, stones follow the path of the nucleus in the form of a tail but whereas dust (course to fine) along with gases and water vapors being of small size and lighter density form their tail in direction away from the Sun by the thrust of solar-ejects. Thus comet forms two tails as shown over the sketch.

Tail formed from the boulders, stones and of small stones etc forms a curve at its tail end because end of the tail is from small stones thus face great thrust from the Sun-rays. Greater the distance of tail material from the nucleus, greater the curve to the tail.



Comet at what stage of its journey, can not have tail of gases and water vapors?

World: World has not given thought over this said query.

Challenger: Before getting answer of the said query, recollect some facts about the planet 'Mercury', which is nearest to the Sun. Planet Mercury is the dense planet but has no gaseous atmosphere because of the thrust by the Sun-ejects. Mercury is not moving at accelerated high speed like the comet. Gas and water vapors are the lightest matter-particles (which form the tail of the comet) thus face great magnitude of thrust of the Sun-ejects being of small size and of low density. Comet holds its tail against its accelerated high speed and high thrust of the Sun-ejects by the gravity of its nucleus and other loose matter. When dense Mercury can not hold the gaseous atmosphere due to the thrust of solar-ejects then in planetary zone how a comet which moves at accelerated high speed could hold gases and water vapors in its tail that too at the end of its tail, where gravity effect of the comet is the least.

This suggests that comet loses its tail of gases and water-vapors much before its entry to the planetary-zone and in no case comet can hold tail of gases and water vapors after the orbit of Asteroid-belt. After Asteroid-belt on approach towards the Sun, comet would be having tail of only solid masses from big sizes to the finest size (i.e., dust). Liberation of the gases from the solid mass by the heat of the Sun can not be termed as its tail but it is a trail of the gases of the comet to vanish in the space; like trail of exhausted gases of the jet in the atmosphere.

Where the shed debris go?

World: World has not yet given a deep thought over this query and answer of the said query by the World could not be correct as the World has not understood thrust by the Sun white-matter rays over these objects.

Challenger:

Comet sheds mostly dust and small objects in the planetary zone. Big objects in small numbers it sheds only very near the Sun. These littered objects move for wider orbit by the thrust of the Sun white-matter rays. Their destination is always the same orbit-distance from which these objects have been picked up by the comets. But most objects never reach to their targeted destination and have collision with the objects/bodies/planets and some of these are again picked up by the comets to repeat the cycle.

Comets are making the planets richer in their masses since their formation:

World: World has not given any thought over the said query.

Challenger: Planets are not losing their mass but comets are helping them to grow bigger and bigger. Comets shed their loose mass over the space; planets attract these masses to grow bigger. Shooting stars (the left over debris by the comets) are adding material to our Earth's atmosphere; this atmospheric material settles over the Earth. Every planet is growing like this.

Collision of the comets with the planets is addition of mass to the planet in addition to the said regular gain in the mass.

In addition to above, comets are making the planets rich with the masses with different properties of the matter collected and spread from the Sun to far off from the Oort-cloud.

What prevents the comets from colliding with the planets?

An important fact to understand:

World: World does not know this factor which prevents collisions.

Challenger: Comet on its approach towards the Sun, mostly pick-up objects but also collides with small objects and also may collide with small objects while going back to its home in Oort-cloud. Collision impact is greater with these objects on its approach toward the Sun than while going back to its home.

But collisions of the comet is prevented with the planets because they emit their powerful rays (white-matter particles). They emit powerful repelling rays because they are giant-bodies. These white-matter powerful rays repel each other and also act as warning signals. Powerful materialistic-rays of both the celestial bodies result to adjust orbital speeds of the comets and planets so that collision should be prevented.

There are rare chances in thousands and thousands of visits by the comet, where collision of a comet could takes place with any planet because of the repulsion power of white-matter rays. Had there been no such repelling powerful rays, comets would be colliding with the planets within a few visits resulting to disturb every planet in a century. We may not be having our Earth and life like this.

Note:

- Some observations/understandings about the comets are also over the chapter 'Kuiper-belt and Oort-cloud'.
 - World has understood that tail of the comet is formed of ions of the gases along with other loose matter of the comet. Challenger has concluded that tail of the comet may or may not be having ions of the gases because the World has made numbers of speculation which the Challenger has proved wrong. There is nothing like solar-wind to be understood as wind but it is the materialistic rays and solar/star eject particles. From the existing knowledge of the World over the subject 'Astronomy', it has been concluded that once a claim is accepted, all the Science-concerned kept on following blindly without giving a re-thought, so to understand ions of gases in the tail of the comet might be a blinded follow thought. **This fact that tail of the comet also has ions of gases requires re-understanding.**
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