

# CONCLUSION QUERIES (Appendix pink colour page):

**(Subject: Astronomy and Physics)**

Are **real** mean-densities of the planets (Mercury and Venus) lower or higher than the **practically measured correct** mean-density of the Earth?

**Note:** Before giving answers to the queries, must read the following V. V. Important Information:

**The factor, which has raised the question over the authenticity of already calculated mean-densities of the planets:**

One of the data component to calculate mean-density of a planet is its orbital distance from the Sun. Orbital distance of a planet is not by its centrifugal force **only** (or only by the gravitational tug-of-war between a star and its orbiting planet) as the World understands from the 17th century but orbital distance, which it has is because of two prime factors; (i) The centrifugal force and (ii) By the 20th century discovery i.e., thrust/push from the blow of solar-ejects. Scientists (World) by the mind set from 17th century are ignoring the said discovered factor with the result understood calculated mean-densities of the planets (except that of the Earth) are wrong and false.

## 17th century understanding is the same till date

From World renowned Science Magazine; 'NewScientist', issue 20 April, 2013 (Page 14):  
.....  
The gravitational tug-of-war between a star and its orbiting planets means that the Worlds (planets) must be spaced at particular distances or else their orbits become unstable.....

## Latest 20th century discovery by the NASA

**A latest discovery by the scientists:** Solar-ejects by its thrust/push has stretched atmospheric matter of the Venus resulting to transform into 45 million KM long tail. (In no case solar-ejects can spare the Venus from retaining its orbit, which would be in the absence of it).

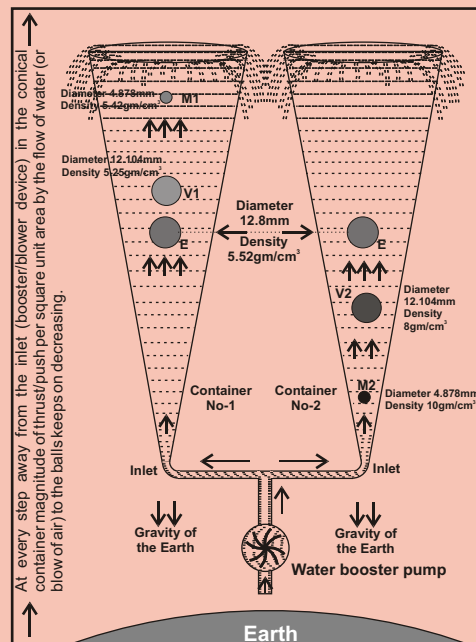
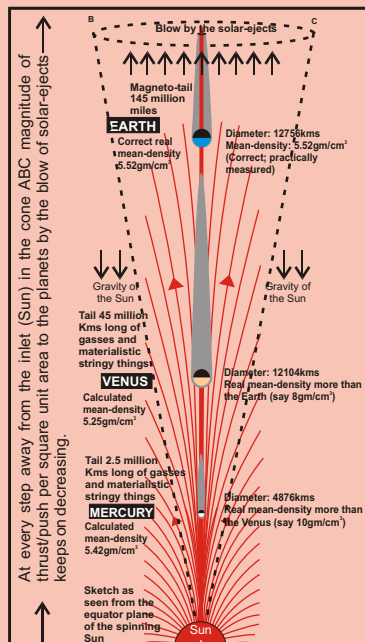
## Satellite catches Venus by the tail



Tail of Venus: credit Jeff Hecht, NewScientist Magazine May 31, 1997.

Practical experiment similar to actual planetary phenomenon by the different alloy metal balls proportional to diameters of the planets (Mercury, Venus and Earth) with the upward flow of water against gravity factor.

Note: Similar practical can be performed with high speed cyclone blower by the air with some finest dust particles (some what similar to solar-ejects) by using 'air cyclone blower' instead of 'water booster pump'.



For easy understanding presume all the planets and the Sun in aligned position. Sketch of the planets showing thrust/push by the blow of solar-ejects has been shown intentionally in vertical position for easy comparison with the upward flow of water (i.e., in tune to human mind-set). A cone ABC in the solar space has been marked, which is the effective zone of thrust/push to the planets by the blow of solar-ejects; similar to conical container of flowing water.

Take two identical glass conical containers provided with inlet at the bottom attached to water regulated booster pump. Also take two metal alloy balls of diameter proportional to each planet Mercury, Venus & Earth, making a total of 6 balls. Balls should have densities as exhibited over the sketches. Upward flowing water (against gravity of the Earth) by regulating its flow would keep the balls suspended as shown. Location of the balls from the water/air inlet source (similar to inlet of solar-wind i.e., Sun) as shown by the practical confirms that real mean-densities of the planets Mercury and Venus are much greater than the Earth.

## Conclusion Query by the above said practical:

Keeping aside the factor of 'Centrifugal force', which also keeps the planet away from the Sun; please give answer that (i) how above said Physics law of thrust/push to metal alloy balls over the said practical on Earth (by the gravity of the Earth) is correct but it defies the Nature in solar system over the Sun (by the gravity of the Sun) by retaining **very small planet** Mercury and also of **lower mean-density** (of mass 0.056 Earth mass units) very near the Sun to face extreme thrust/push (upward as shown over the sketch) by the blow of solar-ejects and also (ii) how blow of solar-ejects keeps away the **big planet** Earth that too of **higher mean density** (of mass 1Earth unit) than the Mercury against very high gravity pull of the Sun? **Please explain OR accept the discovery claim.**

## Conclusion by the Discoverer/Challenger:

Real mean-densities of the planets Mercury and Venus are much higher than the real mean-density to the planet Earth that is why both the planets (Mercury & Venus) of small diameters are nearer to the Sun than the Earth to face high thrust/push by the blow of solar-ejects.

**Note: Conclusion Queries over the planets (Mercury and Venus) are over the reverse of this page.**

P. T. O.

# Conclusion Queries over the planets (Mercury and Venus)

(Subject: Astronomy and Physics)

Are **real** mean-densities of the planets (Mercury and Venus) lower or higher than the **practically measured correct** mean-density of the Earth?

## Conclusion Queries over the planet Mercury:

### Query No. (1-a)

How the planet Mercury by the following features:

- very small diameter, only 38% diameter of the Earth (4878 Km compared to 12756 Km);
- lower mean-density ( $5.42\text{gm/cm}^3$ ) as compared to Earth's correctly measured higher mean-density ( $5.52\text{gm/cm}^3$ );
- very smaller in mass (only 1/18th) than that of the Earth;
- facing extremely greater magnitude of thrust/push per square unit area (also over very lesser mass) than the Earth;
- with extremely lower gravity than the Earth;

can exist so close to the Sun than the Earth (at 0.39% AU distance) despite facing **extremely higher magnitude of thrust/push\*** by the blow of solar-ejects?

\*Extremely higher magnitude of thrust/push is due to **higher ratio** of 'mass (density) **and** diameter (cross-section area, which faces the beam of solar-ejects)'.

**And**

### Query No. (1-b)

Why the planet Mercury is not at wider orbit away from the Earth despite its **higher ratio** of 'diameter (cross-section area, which faces the beam of solar-ejects) **and** mass (density)' by the above said features, which results for much greater thrust/push to Mercury even if planet Mercury would be at 1AU distance (or at presumed orbit of the Earth)?

## Conclusion queries over the planet Venus:

### Query No. (2-a)

How the planet Venus by the following features:

- smaller diameter, 95% diameter of the Earth (12104 Km compared to 12756 Km);
- lower mean-density ( $5.25\text{gm/cm}^3$ ) as compared to Earth's correctly measured higher mean-density ( $5.52\text{gm/cm}^3$ );
- smaller in mass (81%) than that of the Earth;
- facing higher magnitude of thrust/push per square unit area (also over lesser mass) than the Earth;
- with lower gravity than the Earth;

can exist close to the Sun than the Earth (at 0.723% AU distance) despite facing **higher magnitude of thrust/push\*** by the blow of solar-ejects?

\*Higher magnitude of thrust/push is due to **higher ratio** of 'mass (density) **and** diameter (cross-section area, which faces the beam of solar-ejects)'.

**And**

### Query No. (2-a)

Why the planet Venus is not at wider orbit away from the Earth despite its **higher ratio** of 'diameter (cross-section area, which faces the beam of solar ejects) **and** mass (density)' by the above said features, which results for greater thrust/push to Venus even if planet Venus would be at 1AU distance (or at presumed orbit of the Earth)?

### Query No. (3-a)

How the planet Venus by the following features:

- lower mass or surface gravity (only 81%) than the Earth;
- on being much closer to the Sun (at 0.723% AU distance) than the Earth;
- facing high blow of solar-ejects which has greater magnitude of thrust/push per sq. unit area than the Earth;

holds more than 100 times denser atmospheric-matter than the Earth?

**And**

### Query No. (3-b)

Why the planet Venus with its lower mass or **surface gravity** (or with lower mean density  $5.25\text{ gm/cm}^3$ ) and on being nearer to the Sun than the Earth has not lost its atmosphere to lesser than the Earth despite facing higher magnitude of thrust by the blow of solar-ejects?

### Query No. (4-a)

Further, Planet Earth has much greater magnetic field than the almost nil magnetic field of Venus. Due to this, Earth's magnetic field deflects away most of the solar-wind charged particles resulting to protect its atmosphere to major extent. How planet Venus with almost nil magnetic field and also with **lower surface gravity** holds more than 100 times denser atmosphere than the Earth despite facing greater thrust/push by the blow of solar-ejects?

### Query No. (4-b)

**And**

Why the planet Venus with almost nil magnetic field, lower mass or **surface gravity** (or with lower mean density  $5.25\text{ gm/cm}^3$ ) and on being nearer to the Sun than the Earth has not lost its atmosphere to lesser than the Earth despite facing higher magnitude of thrust by the blow of solar-ejects?

## Please Note:

Discovery claim information i.e.; Research Paper (PART-A1 in brief) titled: SCIENCE TOPPLED over real (not calculated) mean-densities of the planets (Mercury and Venus) if not attached with this 'CONCLUSION QUERIES'; please see it over the website: [www.newtonugeam.com](http://www.newtonugeam.com) under title: MATERIALISTIC UNIVERSE; PART-A1 (Brief).

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