Decreasing gravitational pulls caused by the loss of mass in the form of emitted photons and cosmic particles set the expanding universe in motion

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Abstract:

The Earth is orbiting away from the Sun each year, and so are the other planets in the solar system. The Sun loses small amount of mass via the emission of photons and cosmic particles, and the slight decrease of solar gravitational pull results in the minute expansion of the orbits of the planets. Cumulatively, the universe is expanding. The gaseous feature of large planets can be explained by the more extensive volcanoes than that on the Earth. The slower deceleration of larger mass and faster acceleration of smaller mass triggered by Jupiter's gravitational pull may result in sunspot. Therefore, starspots can be harnessed for the search of orbiting exoplanets.

Keywords:

loss of mass; decreasing gravitational pulls; expanding universe; emitting of photons and cosmic particles

The Earth is moving away from the Sun each year, albeit at a minute rate. Other planets in the solar system are likewise. The Sun loses small amount of mass via the emission of photons and cosmic particles each day, each minute, and the reduction of solar gravitational pull results in the expansion of the orbits of the planets in the solar system.¹ This is true for the whole cosmos. Cumulatively, the universe seems expanding.¹ Extrapolating the expansion rate of one star to the other and comparison with experimental data suggests this additivity. Once most stars shrink to lightless heavenly bodies, the universe may retract, and stars reform. Then another cycle begins, and the stars emit photons and cosmic particles again. There may be no big ban as commonly believed.

The blocked electron movement under immense gravity generates heat, which may account for the volcanoes on the Earth, the gaseous nature of larger planets resulting from more extensive volcanoes, the widespread lava flow of the Sun.²⁻³ The slower deceleration of larger mass and faster acceleration of smaller mass triggered by the largest planet Jupiter may result in sunspot, as the sunspot cycle coincides with Jupiter's orbital revolution.⁴ Therefore, starspots can be used for the search of orbiting exoplanets.⁴

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declare no conflict of interests.

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