



The Beginning of The Nuclear Universe and The Theory of Orbital Superconductivity of The Celestial Bodies

Eduardo S. Guimarães

Intellectual, Author, Writer, and Inventor

edu.guimaraes8@gmail.com

Abstract

1. This article is a logical and rational analysis of the original nuclear matter, and of the structure that gave rise to the space architecture of the universe with galaxies, stars, the system of planets and moons, and arrives to original and inedited conclusions.
2. After the so-called Big Bang of the universe arose the space, a new time count and the nuclear universe, governed by the actions of the physical properties of nuclear superconductivity space.
3. The actions of the physical properties of superconductivity nuclear matter generate the spatial phenomenon of orbital superconductivity, which creates the orbit and space distance of the orbit between the moons with their planets, between the planets with their star, forming the system of planets, and among the stars creating the architecture of the galaxy.
4. The actions of the physical properties of superconductivity nuclear matter also generate the spatial phenomenon of gravity superconductivity, which creates the form and distance from the gravity field in moons, planets, stars and comets, creating the actions of physics of the star and celestial bodies with gravity superconductivity.
5. The actions of the physical properties of superconductivity nuclear matter also generate the spatial phenomenon of nuclear superconductivity of magnetism, which creates the magnetic pole and the spatial distance of the magnetic field.
6. The nucleus of all stars, planets, moons, are made of matter, called, by mass of energy nuclear of superconductivity.
7. All the materials that exist in the nuclear universe are produced, through the atomic decomposition of space nuclear matter.
8. The atomic decomposition of superconductivity nuclear matter reduces the nucleus and nuclear energy of spatial superconductivity.
9. In the reduction of superconductivity nuclear energy there is a loss of the orbital superconductivity property of the moon and the planet.
10. In the loss of the orbital superconductivity property of the moon and the planet, the moon is attracted by the superconductivity of the planet and reduces the spatial distance of the orbit until attracted by the superconductivity of the planet's gravitational field.
11. The fall of the moon will destroy the planet or produce a crater because of the size of the planet.
12. The fall of the moon on Jupiter created an immense nuclear crater in which the diameter and depth was measured the extension of thousands of kilometers.
13. The fall of the moon on Mars will create an immense nuclear explosion, and will destroy the planet.



14. The majority of the planets of the galaxies and the universe have a time schedule of self-destruction in the fall of the moons.

15. The most of the planets in the solar system have a time schedule of self-destruction in the fall of the moons.

Keywords

Time, Big Bang, Universe, Superconductivity, Gravity, Space, Orbit, Jupiter, Earth, Galaxy, Energy, Moon, Kepler's Supernova

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Introduction

The beginning of the nuclear universe and the orbital superconductivity theory of the celestial bodies is a deep study in the disciplines of physics, astronomy, geology, big bang, atomic decomposition, nuclear energy, study of the Sun, explosion of Kepler's Supernova, that give the structure of the new concept that the universe, galaxies and stars are formed by a specific matter of nuclear energy that generate the orbits, the magnetism of the planet and gravity.

Isaac Newton in the book *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, published in 1687, reveals the discovery of gravity through his theory of universal gravitation.

In 1687, Isaac Newton, without even having the basic knowledge of electrical energy, and of superconductivity, also had no knowledge in the physical, chemical, and geological disciplines of the physical properties of nuclear energy, and had no knowledge of Earth's geology, and moon geology. So, Isaac Newton did not describe Earth's gravity as having origin in Earth's superconductive nuclear geology, which generates superconductivity of gravity, orbital superconductivity, and magnetic nuclear superconductivity of the planet.

Nuclear superconductors of nuclear matter

The nuclear superconductivity of the Sun can be divided into at least three phenomena: orbital superconductivity [3]; superconductivity of gravity [4] and magnetic nuclear superconductivity [5]. Nuclear high temperature magnetic superconductivity is a phenomenon that the star has a superconductive nuclear magnetic field, through magnetic nuclear superconductivity between the stars. The moon has a superconducting nuclear magnetic field that anchors in the planet's superconducting nuclear magnetic field. The high-temperature orbital superconductivity is the phenomenon capable of making the smaller celestial body orbit the larger celestial body, and makes the smaller celestial body not fall on the surface of the larger celestial body. The lines of the orbital field of the larger celestial body are anchored virtually in the nucleus of the minor celestial body. The high temperature orbital superconductivity of the sun makes the nuclear anchoring of the orbiting of all planets in orbit with the sun. That is, all the planets are interconnected to the sun by the orbital superconductivity of the nuclei of the celestial bodies.

Orbital superconductivity

Every star has a nucleus of superconductive nuclear mass; this is the orbital superconductor of the star. Orbital superconductivity is a physical phenomenon of orbit in the space of the superconducting nuclear mass of the superconducting nucleus of the planets with the Sun. Each planet in the solar system has an orbit with the sun through its orbital superconductivity. The dynamics of the solar system is given by the mass of superconductive nuclear energy. The mass of superconductive nuclear energy is concentrated in the nucleus of the moon, the planet, the sun, in all stars, and is present in the space architecture of all galaxies. It is by the orbital superconductivity of the stars that we get the design and architecture of the galaxies when in the form of a disk of orbital superconductivity. The mass of superconductive nuclear energy is concentrated in the nucleus of all the stars and in the nucleus of the galaxy creating the disk form. So, really, the galactic universe is moving slowly between the arms of the galaxy. And still, some stars will be out of the galaxies.

Superconductivity of gravity

On July 5, 1687, Sir Isaac Newton published a three-volume work known as *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*. In the first edition of this work, Isaac Newton reveals the discovery of gravity through the Theory of Universal Gravitation. Sir Isaac Newton, in his work *Principles Mathematics of Natural Philosophy*, could not explain the origin of gravity, and then considered gravity to be a force of gravity. But gravity is actually superconductivity with the effect of force produced in the nuclear geology of the Earth's core, and also in the nucleus of the other celestial bodies. The superconductivity of gravity is generated by the superconducting nuclear mass of the core of the celestial body, which produces a gravitational field that pulls matter with certain force to the center of gravity of the celestial body.



Nuclear superconductivity of magnetism

The actions of the physical properties of superconductivity nuclear matter also generate the spatial phenomenon of nuclear superconductivity of magnetism, which creates the magnetic pole and the spatial distance of the magnetic field. The nuclear superconductivity of magnetism is also generated by the superconductive nuclear mass of the star's nucleus, and of the planets, which produces a natural magnetic field in space.

The nuclear geological energy mass of superconductivity [6]

The nuclear geological energy mass of superconductivity produces the superconductivity of gravity, and also the orbital superconductivity that produces the architecture of the system of planets and the architecture of the galaxies. In 1995, Eduardo Guimarães of noble origin, in physical studies, discovered that the acceleration of gravity over mass was not a physical phenomenon of any mass effect, or an effect of spatial geometry, but a superconductivity of gravity originating in the nuclear geology of the propulsive nucleus of the motion of the celestial body. So, the propulsive superconductivity of the sun, planets, moons and comets could also generate orbital superconductivity that would create the orbits of the planets in the nuclear superconductivity of the Sun's nucleus. In fact, every star has a nuclear superconductor in the star's nucleus that produces superconductivity of gravity and also produces orbital superconductivity of star.

The nuclear universe

The nucleus of the galaxy, the nucleus of the stars, the nucleus of the planets, the nucleus of the moons, and the comets has a nuclear geology that generates the superconductivity of gravity.

In the galaxy there is an immense nucleus of nuclear superconductivity mass. Therefore, it is the orbital superconductivity of this nucleus, which gives the disk-like astronomical architecture between the galaxy's nucleus and the billions of orbiting stars in space anchored in the superconductivity of the orbital superconductivity disk. Other galaxies that do not have superconductivity nuclear mass at their center have astronomical cloud-like architecture because of orbital superconductivity among the billions of stars anchored in space by orbital superconductivity.

The nuclear geology of the celestial bodies

The nucleus of stars is constituted by matter, called, by mass of nuclear energy of superconductivity. The nucleus of the planets is constituted by matter, called, by mass of nuclear energy of superconductivity. The nucleus of the moons is constituted by matter, called, by mass of nuclear energy of superconductivity. The comet consists of matter, called, by mass of nuclear energy of superconductivity. The artificial moons and asteroids and comets are constituted of matter, called, by mass of nuclear energy of superconductivity. The nuclear geology of the celestial bodies is constituted by matter, called, by mass of nuclear energy of superconductivity.

The loss of the energy geological nuclear of superconductivity of the celestial bodies of the star system

In the loss of nuclear geological energy from the superconductivity of the Sun's nucleus, the celestial body loses the orbital superconductivity field level and the superconductivity level of the gravitational field. In the loss of geological nuclear energy from the superconductivity of the Moon's core, then the moon loses the level of orbital superconductivity and the level of superconductivity of the gravitational field.

The fall of the moons of Mars, by the loss of energy geological nuclear of superconductivity

Mars has two artificial moons; the first artificial moon is Deimos with 12 km in diameter and is in space at a distance of 23,400 km from the surface of Mars. The second artificial moon is Phobos with 23 km in diameter and is in space at a distance of 6,000 km from the surface of Mars. Soon, Deimos will fall on Mars, after the passage of Earth by Mars. The orbital superconductivity of the Earth will push Phobos into Mars, and Phobos



will be drawn through the superconductivity of Mars's gravity and will fall on Mars. Deimos and Phobos are kilometeric fragments of superconductivity nuclear mass originating from the explosion between a large comet coming from Jupiter and the planet Ceres. In the nucleus explosion of planet Ceres, a small $\frac{1}{2}$ meter cubic fragment pulled by a comet fell on Earth in the state of Arizona, USA. This fragment of comet that fell on Earth was detached from most of the comet that moved attracted by the orbital superconductivity of the Sun. Phobos is a 23-km-diameter plate, the nuclear fragment of the nuclear mass of orbital superconductivity, originating in the nucleus of the planet Ceres. Because it is a nuclear mass plate of orbital superconductivity, Phobos has an orbit around Mars, so the fall of Phobos will produce a huge nuclear crater on Mars, larger than the diameter of Mars. So Mars will be destroyed by the nuclear explosion from the fall of Phobos, and will have the creation of a new asteroid belt in the orbit of Mars. The destruction of the nucleus of the orbital nuclear mass of Mars will produce several comets that traveled at high speed attracted by the size of the sun's nuclear mass. Because the Earth is in orbital alignment with Mars, then the comet will hit and destroy Earth. The Earth's destruction only occurs because when the Earth passes Mars, the Earth's orbital superconductivity pushes the moon from Mars on Mars through the opening of the Earth's radius. When the planet Earth makes the opening of its ray, the orbital superconductivity of the Earth, pushes the moon Phobos and the moon falls.

The fall of Jupiter's fifth moon

Jupiter's fifth moon orbited Jupiter's first orbit and lost some of the orbital superconductivity nuclear energy, so the fifth moon fell by the loss of orbital superconductivity and fell on Jupiter and created the superconductive hurricane. The destruction of Jupiter's fifth moon produced giant asteroids that were attracted by the superconducting mass of the Sun and in that displacement of superconductive attraction destroyed Ceres, who in that space moment was aligned with the orbit of Jupiter. Ceres' orbital superconductivity pushed the moon into Jupiter, and the moon fell on Jupiter creating the crater with the superconducting abyss on Jupiter.

The hurricane with superconducting mass on Jupiter

The hurricane is in the region of the gravitational abyss because it is generated by the superconductive nuclear mass of the nucleus of the fifth moon of Jupiter. Jupiter's superconducting hurricane has a temperature above 600 degrees Celsius. Jupiter's superconducting hurricane has winds over 600 km / h due to the superconductivity of gravity in the center of the abyss of Jupiter. The fall of Jupiter's moon created the largest abyss of the solar system, with a diameter of 16,560 km and a depth of 4,000 km. Jupiter's superconducting hurricane is so large that it can be seen through an Earth telescope.

The destruction of the planet Ceres

Jupiter's moon fall produced large superconductive comets that were drawn by the superconducting mass of the Sun. The ancient planet Ceres by being aligned with Jupiter at the opening of its orbital radius was struck by one of these superconductive comets and exploded in space. The destruction of the ancient planet Ceres, created the belt of asteroids and some immense superconductive comets, which, were, attracted by the superconductivity of the Sun. The planet Mars and the other planets were not destroyed by the comet of Ceres because it was not in alignment with Ceres through the superconductivity of the Sun.

The artificial moons arose on Mars

The superconductive comet passed by Mars attracted by the superconductivity of the Sun. The planet Mars received kilometer fragments of the comet superconductivity from the orbital field of Mars. And so, the artificial moons Phobos and Deimos appeared in the orbit of Mars.



The Barringer crater appeared in Arizona, USA

The superconductive comet passed through the Earth attracted by the superconductivity of the Sun. Planet Earth received a small superconducting meteor from the superconducting comet's tail. And so, appeared in the state of Arizona, USA, the crater of Barringer.

The superconductive comet dragged Mercury

The superconductive comet passed Venus attracted by the superconductivity of the Sun, and displaced the superconductive orbit of the Mercury moon of Venus. Mercury was a moon in the superconducting field of the planet Venus. And because of this, Mercury was moved to an exclusive orbit near the Sun.

Ceres the destroyed planet

The olden Ceres was destroyed because it was aligned with the planet Jupiter and the Sun. Then the superconductive kilometer comet was attracted by the superconductivity of the ancient planet Ceres, when it moved in speed towards the superconductivity of the Sun. The other planets were not destroyed because they were misaligned with the planet Jupiter and the Sun.

The self-destructive universe in the fall of the moons

What makes the orbital generation between the planet and the moon is the nuclear energy of orbital superconductivity. So by the natural loss of nuclear energy from orbital superconductivity, it is due to a drop in the generation of energy that produces the orbit between the planet and its moon. This fall in the generation of energy produces the fall of the moon, and in this way, the destruction of your planet. In the orbiting fall of the moon, the nucleus of the moon loses nuclear energy from orbital superconductivity and its nucleus reduces in diameter, so the moon falls from orbit due to the decrease in the generation of orbital superconductivity between the planet and the moon, in motion revolution. So if nothing is done by man, the moon will fall on the planet Earth in the future time and will completely destroy the Earth. According to experts in the Milky Way galaxy there are more than 100 billion stars and in each star there are 9 planets, and a few dozen moons. In the universe there are 100 billion galaxies, that is, there are 10 sextillion stars and probably more than 90 sextillion planets. So the universe is self-destructive in the fall of all moons.

Conclusion

We conclude that Isaac Newton in 1687, discovered the existence of gravity, but did not explain the origin of gravity and the origin of the orbit.

So my work, the nuclear universe and the orbital superconductivity theory of the celestial bodies, explains the geological origin of gravity, the geological origin of the space orbit, and the geological origin of the planet's magnetism, in the geology of superconductive nuclear energy, inherent in the nucleus of celestial bodies.

The nuclear universe and the orbital superconductivity theory of the celestial bodies also explain that the planets are self-destructive in the fall of the moon, therefore, the whole existing universe is self-destructive.

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