Waves (Gravity and Electromagnetism Black Hole)

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Abstract

Solar system consists of the sun and a number of planets orbiting them and orbits different of the planets, each plant has its own orbit according to its mass and density, small rocky planets are closest to the sun, while the huge gas planets are the farthest, because gases are low-density and not affected by gravity to a large extent, so density is essential in gravity between objects and on the basis of the ratio between mass and density, the final result of the attraction is, mars for example, has a mass of (11%) of earths mass, if mass were the only force in gravity, mars would have been in the second orbit after mercury, this is because mars is the least planet of mass after mercury, but because its low density it is in fourth orbit. As the outer planets with very high masses, while its density is low, increased mass does not mean that density increases.

Keywords: Gravity; Electromagnetism; Waves; Black hole

Introduction

For gravity and electromagnetism scientists say that electromagnetism is stronger than gravity, for example, If a small pin is thrown into the air, it will fall to the ground due to gravity and if you bring a small magnet and then close it to the pin, it will lift it off the surface of earth, which means that the gravitation of the magnet has overcome the gravity and this is wrong, imagine that the place of this pin is a huge tank can your small magnet lifting it from the surface of earth and rid it of gravity and what if the place of the pin is a vertical mountain, what force can lift the mountain and rid it of gravity? Can your small magnet do this? And the interpretation of the above that the gravity is (harmonic) [1].

Literature Review

Orbital variation

We mentioned in the introduction that the distance between the planet and the sun depends on the ratio between the planet's mass and density, because the sun's gravity on the planet depends on its mass and density, we will talk more about this [2]. The planets are divided into two groups, and each group has special features that we will explain as follows:

Planetary group

Rocky planets they are closest to the sun because of:

- Their low masses

- High densities

- Small size

Gaseous planets are farthest from the sun because of:

- Their high masses

- Their densities are low

- Hugh size

Factors affecting the attraction between objects (solar system)

Mass: For rocky planets, their masses are lower than those of gaseous planets, and are small and if the mass is less it is easier to attract the sun and the rocky planets are arranged from the lowest mass to the highest, but mars different from the arrangement due to its low density of rocky planets [3].

Gaseous planets, their masses are very high, they are arranged from the highest mass then the least, but Neptune is different because of its lower density of Uranus [4].

Density: for rocky planets their densities are higher than those of gaseous planets, which are arranged from the highest density and then the least, but Earth is anomalous because of its higher mass than the rocky planets.

As for gaseous planets, their densities are very low and the planets in general decrease their densities from the highest to the lowest [5].

In the end the summary of the above is that gravity between objects is based on the ratio between mass and density and then be the distance between the two bodies.

As for the undiscovered planets, they must be gaseous planets, low-density, medium-sized and medium-mass [6].

Wave rebound

We mentioned in the introduction that gravity is harmonic, so what does this mean? This means that gravity on a small pin corresponds to its mass and density and also gravity on the mountain is equal to its mass and density, so everything on earth falls on gravity equal to its mass and density and not the forces of gravity as a whole, so gravity works like a balance with what we might call a balance of gravity or moderate gravity, so the amount of earth's attraction to a body or weight=mass $\times$ density (for a body) [7].

Definition of gravity: It is a bouncing wave force from the nucleus.

- For force, power is the result of energy; power causes ability and activity and leads to movement, so gravitation causes movement [8].

- And with regard to that gravitational waves are bouncing waves, this is the secret of their gravity, whereas if it were not a bouncing, it would be launched into space and would not attract objects towards the source, the attraction of objects towards the source indicates that there is strength and work in reversing the original waves, since gravitational waves are bouncing waves, they operate in a closed circuit system, known in physics [9].

Discussion

Black holes

The black holes are formed by the explosions of stars, where the distances between the atoms break down and electrons escape, while the nucleus remain and then the nucleus compress and become mass and density is very high and then become a black hole a big gravitation force, and from this we conclude:

- That the height of mass and density increases the force of gravitation.

- Those positive charges are responsible for the gravitation in black hole.

- As a positive charges are responsible for the gravitational in black holes, when they launch into space, they attract any celestial body approaching from black hole, When these positive charges collide with the body, they only attract negative charges of the celestial body, while a positive charges move away so, celestial body disturbance occurs and circulates around itself while it is attracted to the black hole.

- The electromagnetic force is responsible for the coherence of the atoms with each other, but, there are no electrons in black holes, so, there is no electromagnetic force, so how does the black hole hold together.

- If the black holes are made up of the nuclei only, how do these nuclei hold together when they are congruent IN the charge.

From all the above we assume the following:

First: Gravitation is something and electromagnetic is something else, but gravitation is a force than electromagnetism.

Second: Electromagnetism is a degree of gravitation.

Third: If conjunction in the nucleus black hole which is concordant in charge, it similar to conjunction of protons in the nucleus, so thus attractiveness of the black hole is a nuclear powers.

Fourth: Nuclear forces and electromagnetic forces are degrees of gravitation.

Fifth: Considering the installation of anti-stars, we find that it consists of a nucleus of a negative charge and positively charged electrons, and assuming that an anti-star had burst, and turned into a black hole, the black hole will be negatively charged.

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When we say that gravitational waves are bouncing waves: Bouncing waves are connected to the waves of other objects according to their mass and density and the rest of the wave force penetrates the body and affects the behind it, for ex: Putting a glass of water on a table: Where gravity affects the table and then penetrates the gravitational waves of the table and then affects the cup.

Gravitational waves are interconnected with body waves: Each atom and each body has a gravitation force, but this gravitation is no shown without number of factors: When Gravitational waves start from the sun, it collides with the gravitational waves of the planets, then the two, waves overlap, then a bond is formed between the two waves cosmic knots.

And the bonding points are closer to the planet than the sun, given that the sun's gravity is much stronger than the planet's and the break-even points different from one planet to another, according to the degree of gravity located on it according to its distance from the sun and also according to the strength of its attractiveness, so mercury, for example, is the closest planet to the sun in addition to its gravity being weak. Then the break-even point is very close to it or on its surface, as for Jupiter, it is far from the sun in addition to its strong attractiveness, and then the break-even point is far away from it.

And I think that this point is present on the asteroid belt, which is the remains of an exploding planet, as it occurred at this point, which led to its cracking and explosion, as it exposed the sun's gravity on the one hand and the buyer's gravity on the other.

What confirms that the asteroids were a planet and then exploded is that these asteroids are irregularly shaped bodies which are not spherical as if they were spherical they would have formed when the nebula was present.

The center of gravitation: The center of gravitation at the center of the material or body, if the body is spherical, for example, the center of the ball is the center of gravitation and for planets, the center of gravitation is the hearts of inflamed iron.

The results of the planet's rotation around itself:

- Activate its gravitation.

- Succession of night and day.

- Resistance and the equation of the gravitation of the sun, where rapid movement or rapid rotation repels gravitational waves.

Magnet

Attracting magnets to a piece of metal. When a piece of metal enters the magnetic field of a magnet, the waves of the magnet are connected to the waves of the piece or in other words, with the electrical activity in the atoms of the piece of metal and due to the strength of the waves of the magnet, it tightens the waves of the piece and then bounces back to the magnet and because the waves of a piece originate from their atoms, when they are drawn to a magnet, they attract the atoms with them and then the metal piece moves toward the magnet.

Conclusion

Density is an essential factor in the process of attraction between bodies, gravity between two bodies is based on the ratio between the mass and density of both bodies and gravity is the harmonic basis as the mass of the body and its density are what determines the amount of gravity that falls on it and gravitational waves are bouncing waves, as they go from the source towards the bodies then bounce back to the source, and gravity is present in all bodies, but it does not appear except by certain factors, the most important of which is the presence of iron in the material, and also the body's rotation or movement very quickly.

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