



## Innovative parallel prefix reflection method to estimating star's distances in difference space layers

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### Abstract

The lack of a blue hue on the lunar surface has sparked questions about astrophysical explanations and perceived gaps in research. Color observation involving Rayleigh scattering entails sunlight interacting with molecular dipoles, where shorter wavelengths—such as blue—are preferentially scattered, resulting in no intrinsic blue tint. The lunar cycle approximates 29.53 days. Variations in scattering can occasionally yield intense red and orange hues, as observed during blood moon events, confirmed by NASA <sup>[1, 2]</sup> spectroscopic analyses. Our research proposes a new star-distance estimation method, "parallel reflection of light," that uses reflections from planets and other celestial bodies for measurement. It will improve accuracy over traditional approaches, especially accounting for complex cosmic layers' dimensions.

**Keywords:** Rayleigh scattering, color perception, lunar eclipse, blood moon, atmospheric scattering, red-orange light

### Introduction

In our research paper, we introduce a novel approach to estimating the distances of stars. Traditional techniques often struggle with complex scenarios where the universe's structure may include multiple layers rather than a simple conical shape. To address this, we propose the 'parallel reflection of light' method, which measures star distance using light reflections. Since stars usually have planets and other celestial bodies nearby, we can use the reflected light from these objects to determine the star's distance in a parallel manner. This method aims to provide more precise estimates than conventional approaches by leveraging the measurable reflection of light, leading to a clearer understanding of star distances.

As bypass a solution to the above, this research paper introduces an innovative "parallel light reflection" method. When the light emitted by a star represents a reflection of the star's core, it will indicate its intrinsic energy. When a star illuminates its surrounding space, the emanating light derives from the star's inherent and will reflect by the parallel of the moon body. We understand that when a star is expressed, it is usually accompanied by a planet of two, and also, the planet is usually accompanied by a moon, most often having more than one. So, this "parallel prefix light reflective" method can more accurately measure the distance of the stars. This research article presents a novel "parallel light reflection" technique. The light emanating from a star serves as a reflection of the star's core, signifying its inherent energy. When a star illuminates its surrounding space as it reflects to other planet bodies, the resulting light will bypass originates from the star's intrinsic energy. Therefore, this "parallel-prefixed light-reflection" method offers a more precise means of determining the distances to stars.

The light from a star represents the past tense of time. The light reflection comes from the star's core, which belongs to the star itself. When a star shines and lights up the space, the light comes from the star's energy. This means that  $L \text{ energy} = MK \text{ constant}$ , where the light belongs to the energy of the star itself. It usually comes from the star or the planet. When the light reflects from the planet, we can estimate the distance of the star by estimation, and we can approximately know the direction to which the star belongs. It means that

the light emitted by a star represents a reflection of the star's core, indicating its intrinsic energy. When a star illuminates its surrounding space, the emanating light derives from the star's inherent energy. This co-relationship is expressed by the equation  $L \text{ energy} = MK \text{ constant}$ , where the light is a manifestation of the star's energy. Consequently, the estimation of a star's distance and directional orientation can be approximated by observing the reflection of its light from celestial entities such as planets.

When considering the example of the blue moon, we can estimate the moon's distance by using the sun's projection. However, there is some debate about the lack of a blue tint on the moon. Instead, the occurrence of the blue moon can be explained by light reflection. By applying a similar method, we can develop an innovative approach that could lead to the exploration of new stars. It's important to understand the process of color perception. When there is a change in color, the distance will be different because light reflection and the light energy emitted by the object itself. Although some may say the distance is still the same as the color change, actually, it is from the reflection of the sunlight; so, in other words, the color change will be due to the sun's reflection and also from the distance expansion from our universe expansion.

So, Rayleigh scattering of sun-light causes shorter wavelengths to lead to more intense scattering <sup>[3, 4]</sup>. During a total lunar eclipse, the moon is completely behind the Earth, and sunlight can only pass through the Earth's atmosphere at its edges to reach the moon. In this sense, we can understand that the light reflection actually comes from the sun itself. We can then estimate the distance of the star by observing the color change. This means that when considering the blue moon as an illustrative case, the estimation of the moon's distance can be derived through the sun's projection. The phenomenon of the blue moon can be attributed to light reflection. By employing a similar methodology, this research paper suggested an innovative approach that can be devised, potentially leading to the exploration of new celestial entities. We can utilize the process of color perception as paramount. Any alteration in color, such as that of the moon, signifies a variance in the distance due to the inherent light reflection – the energy emitted by the object itself. In the case of the blue moon, as passby our

earth atmosphere, the Rayleigh scattering of sunlight results in more intense scattering with shorter wavelengths. So, we can utilize the scattering of the light wavelength as a measure of the distance of the star; we introduce a “parallel light reflection” method as a new innovative approach to measuring the distance of the stars. If the assumption is that our universe is in a multi-layered universe. (likewise, the earth atmosphere reflection).

From this perspective, we can utilize this new innovative approach as a measure of the estimated distance of the star. Since the universe’s space layers may not be cone-shaped, they may have multiple layers, and the “parallel light reflection” approach can provide a clearer picture, demonstrating that the light reflection emanates from the entity. Subsequently, the estimation of a star's distance can be approximated through the observation of color alteration. It mean when the universe expands the galaxy of the neighbor will expand so does the distance, so, as a result, the universe and the galaxy will expand by the distance accordingly, it will develop such as the redshift in between the stars in difference galaxy, in our research paper, we suggested to utilize “a parallel prefix method” as a methodology approach, with utilizing the reflection of the light of the stars, in the planet body, we may be clear off to project the whole picture, when the universe is not in the cone shape as we think, so our innovative method can be used in applying to the multi layers of the universe since the light reflection in parallel can provide a more clear signal, as well as the wave of the distances when the color between the distance of the reflective body variation, we can estimate the distance more clearly in the muti-layers of the space universe.

We present a novel and innovative approach to estimating the distance of stars. Traditional methodologies may prove inadequate in elucidating complex spatial configurations within the universe, potentially deviating from a strictly conical structure to encompass multi-layered formations. Hence, we propose a new method termed the "parallel reflection of light" method, which leverages light reflection as a means of ascertaining star distance. Given that stars are invariably accompanied by planets and giant planets, we can employ the “parallel reflected light” from these entities to concurrently gauge the star's distance. By adopting the parallel light reflection method, we anticipate to achieving a more precise estimation of the star's distance compared to conventional methodologies. This innovative approach refines the antiquated method and introduces light reflection, easily measurable through celestial body light reflection, thus yielding enhanced accuracy in estimating the star's distance.

### **In conclusion**

In our research paper, we propose a novel methodology to address the contest of estimating star distances. In particular, traditional methodologies may encounter limitations in elucidating intricate scenarios in which the spatial configuration of the universe deviates from a conical shape to encompass multiple layers. Consequently, we introduce a new technique termed the "parallel reflection of light" method. This method leverages light reflection as a mechanism for gauging the distance of a star. Given that stars are commonly orbited by planets and celestial bodies, we can exploit the reflected light from these celestial bodies to concurrently ascertain the distance of the star. By

employing the parallel light reflection method, we anticipate achieving a more precise estimation of the star's distance when compared to conventional approaches. This pioneering approach refines existing methodologies by integrating light reflection, which can be readily quantified through the reflected light from celestial bodies, thereby yielding enhanced accuracy in estimating the distance of the star. Hope this research paper can contribute to the world and humanity.

### **References**

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