

UNLOCKING ALLAH'S SECRETS HOW ALLAH
MAKES THE SUN SHINE AND THE MOON SHINE

Ahmad Sudirman

Stockholm - SWEDEN
July,14 2021

UNLOCKING ALLAH'S SECRETS HOW ALLAH MAKES THE SUN SHINE AND THE MOON SHINE

© Copyright 2021 Ahmad Sudirman*
Stockholm - SWEDEN.

ABSTRACT

First of all, by asking forgiveness from Allah SWT here I try to reveal the signs of Allah SWT about how Allah made the sun shine and the moon shine based on photons, quarks and the molecular structure of nucleic acids or deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

In the Qur'an there is a verse that is the key to unlocking the secret of how Allah made the sun shine and the moon shine, namely the verse:

"It is He Who made the sun shine and the moon shining and He appointed manzilah (places) for the course of the month, so that you may know the number of years and the reckoning (time). Allah did not create such things except by right. He explain the signs (of His greatness) to those who know.(Yunus: 10:5)

"Allah is the light of the heavens and the earth....Light upon light (in layers), Allah guides to His light whom He wills...(An Nuur: 24:35)

In an effort to unmask how God made the sun shine and the moon shine based on photons, quarks and deoxyribonucleic acid or deoxyribonucleic acid or the molecular structure of nucleic acids.

HYPOTHESIS

Here I put forward the hypothesis that the sun shines because of hydrogen and the moon shines because it reflects back sunlight based on photons, quarks and Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID (DNA)

DNA is a repository of genetic information that has a double structure that forms a double helix and which contains polynucleotide macromolecules that are arranged repeatedly from nucleotide polymers. This nucleotide is composed of folate, a 5 carbon sugar and one of the nitrogenous bases. The nitrogenous bases are Guanine (G), Adenine (A), Cytocine (C) and Thymine (T). Guanine (G) is composed of 5 carbon atoms, 5 nitrogen atoms, 1 oxygen atom and 5 hydrogen atoms.

Adenine(A) has 5 carbon atoms, 5 nitrogen atoms and 5 hydrogen atoms. Cytocine (C) contains 4 carbon atoms, 3 nitrogen atoms, 1 oxygen atom and 5 hydrogen atoms. Thymine (T) contains 5 carbon atoms, 2 nitrogen atoms, 2 oxygen atoms and 6 hydrogen atoms. Folate contains 1 phosphorus atom, 4 oxygen atoms and 2 hydrogen atoms. The 5 carbon sugar has 5 carbon atoms, 2 oxygen atoms and 8 hydrogen atoms.

PHOTON

Photons are elementary particles of the boson type and carriers of electromagnetic interactions.

QUARK

As for if we want to know quarks, then we look at one of the hydrogen atoms that are the building

blocks of the human body, animals, plants and fruits as well as inanimate objects. Then we open the body of the hydrogen atom, we will find one electron and one proton nucleus. Then if this proton is split, then we will find two up quarks and one down quark. Where these three quarks are combined with gluons.

HYDROGEN ATOMS THAT MAKE THE SUN SHINE

Now we reveal the secret behind the verse: *"He is the one who makes the sun shine ... (Yunus: 10: 5)*

Now the question is

How does the sun shine?

The answer is Inside the sun there are hydrogen atoms.

Where the hydrogen atom has one electron and one proton nucleus. When two hydrogen atoms collide due to nuclear fusion, one of the protons is converted into a neutron, becoming an atom that has one proton and one neutron.

Furthermore, when an atom that has one proton and one neutron collides with a hydrogen atom, it becomes helium which has two protons and one neutron, which is called a helium-3 atom.

When these two atoms collide, gamma-ray photons are released.

Where these photon gamma rays become sunlight that reaches our earth.

Then when these helium-3 atoms collide with other helium-3 atoms, it becomes helium-4 which has two protons and two neutrons.

So, *"He is the one who makes the sun shine ... (Yunus: 10: 5)* meaning that when an atom that has one proton and one neutron collides with a hydrogen atom, it becomes helium which has two protons and one neutron, which is called a helium atom.

When the two atoms collide, gamma photons are released, which are the rays of the sun.

THE MOON IS NOT LUMINANT BUT REFLECTS THE SUN SO THAT OUR EYES SEE THE MOON

Now, let's unveil the secret behind the verse: *"He is the one who makes the moon shine... (Yunus: 10: 5)*

It turns out that the moon does not actually glow, but reflects sunlight that reaches the surface of the moon.

Well, to our eyes from the earth it looks like the moon is shining. In fact, the moon does not shine.

So the secret behind the verse *"... the moon shines... (Yunus: 10: 5)* is actually the moon reflects sunlight that reaches the surface of the moon, which to our eyes from the earth looks like the moon is shining.

Now, the secret behind the verse has been revealed: *"It is He who made the sun shine and the moon shine... (Yunus: 10: 5)*, namely the sun shines because of hydrogen atoms colliding through nuclear fusion, and the moon does not shine, but reflects sunlight that reaches the surface of the moon.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, we can conclude that the secret behind the verse: "***He is the one who makes the sun shine ... (Yunus: 10: 5)***"

Now the question is

How does the sun shine?

The answer is Inside the sun there are hydrogen atoms.

Where the hydrogen atom has one electron and one proton nucleus. When two hydrogen atoms collide due to nuclear fusion, one of the protons is converted into a neutron, becoming an atom that has one proton and one neutron.

Furthermore, when an atom that has one proton and one neutron collides with a hydrogen atom, it becomes helium which has two protons and one neutron, which is called a helium-3 atom.

When these two atoms collide, gamma-ray photons are released.
Where these photon gamma rays become sunlight that reaches our earth.

Then when these helium-3 atoms collide with other helium-3 atoms, it becomes helium-4 which has two protons and two neutrons.

So, "***He is the one who makes the sun shine ... (Yunus: 10: 5)***" meaning that when an atom that has one proton and one neutron collides with a hydrogen atom, it becomes helium which has two protons and one neutron, which is called a helium atom.

When the two atoms collide, gamma photons are released, which are the rays of the sun.

Now, let's unveil the secret behind the verse: "***He is the one who makes the moon shine... (Yunus: 10: 5)***"

It turns out that the moon does not actually glow, but reflects sunlight that reaches the surface of the moon.

Well, to our eyes from the earth it looks like the moon is shining. In fact, the moon does not shine.

So the secret behind the verse "***... the moon shines... (Yunus: 10: 5)***" is actually the moon reflects sunlight that reaches the surface of the moon, which to our eyes from the earth looks like the moon is shining.

Now, the secret behind the verse has been revealed: "***It is He who made the sun shine and the moon shine... (Yunus: 10: 5)***", namely the sun shines because of hydrogen atoms colliding through nuclear fusion, and the moon does not shine, but reflects sunlight that reaches the surface of the moon.

*Ahmad Sudirman

Candidate of Philosophy degree in Psychology

Candidate of Philosophy degree in Education

Candidate of Philosophy degree in vocational education in The Industrial Programme,
Engineering Mechanics

ahmad@ahmadsudirman.se

www.ahmadsudirman.se