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Is Moon Littered with Dinosaur Remnants of Mesozoic Era (First Reporting)

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Abstract: ***(Breakthrough Finding of Advanced Extraterrestrial Life on Moon: Riddle of Fermi's Paradox Solved) The mankind has always been curious about the search of extraterrestrial life in the universe. This life can be anything, from microbial organisms to even more advanced, hitherto inconceivable species. The method used for making the discovery enumerated in this paper can be a milestone in not only determining the future direction of science, but also precipitate similar findings on other planets as well. The paper also entertains the possibility of an advanced civilization in correlation to Swastika like marks visible on the surface of the moon in two places. A big area of the Moon surface is discovered as densely littered with remnants from the Mesozoic Era. This area is identified at South pole (Near side)- between the crater Mazinus-E to Bogulawsky- H crater, at Nusl-S crater, Hind crater and Antonia-D. It may be possible that fossils of flora and fauna of Mesozoic Era may also be found at the site. These lunar remnants are identified as likely a skull of T-Rex, and two skeletons of Parasaurolophus, one skeleton of Protoceratopsian, a skeleton of Dragon and one skeleton of pterodactyl, two human or humanoid skulls; some other bony structures have also been observed. It is hoped that this will be a new 'Giant leap of Mankind'.***

Keywords: Extraterrestrial Life, Space, Fermi's Paradox, Moon, Fossils, Humanoid, Human, Dinosaur, Swastika, ISRO, NASA, Astrobiology

1. Introduction

There has been a quest for extra-terrestrial life from the centuries on celestial bodies other than Earth. Which could be in the form of Microbial organisms, Aliens, God, or somewhat else. For which many efforts have been made including the search of Planets, sub-planets, asteroids, comets, etc. But no major success has been made. In this regard, we have got a breakthrough success for the first time. We have discovered Dinosaur remnants under the surface of the Moon. This is a 'breakthrough in the quest of extraterrestrial life and habitation on planets other than Earth'.

A big area of the South Pole under the Moon surface is discovered as densely littered with Dinosaurs remnants of the Mesozoic Era. This area is identified at the South pole (Nearside)- between the crater **Mazinus**-E to **Bogulawsky**-H crater, at**Nusl-S**crater,**Hind**crater, and**Antoniadi**. It may be possible that fossils of flora and fauna of the Mesozoic Era may also be found at the site.

The remnants found under the Moon surface are likely identified as a skull of ***T-Rex, and 2 Skeletons of Parasaurolophus, one skeleton of Protoceratopsian, a skeleton of Dragon, and one skeleton of the pterodactyl***, (Swinton, 1970) some other bony structures are also observed.

Though the big area of the Moon is identified to be littered with such types of animal fossils of the Mesozoic Era. But the area where clear structures are observed separately, have been reported here. This finding may raise the question about the formation of the Moon. Has the Moon been formed just 6.5 crores years ago, Or has it been littered with fossils through some asteroids departed from Earth? Or it's been the parallel evolution of Dinosaurs at Earth and Moon simultaneously. It might be a matter of further studies and discussion. Because there has been a big gap between the period of evolution of the Moon and Dinosaurs. As the moon is supposed to come into existence 4.5 billion years ago, whereas dinosaurs are supposed to come into existence just a few crores of years ago (as per the table attached).

What period are these relics, how did they reach the Moon? Is the sequence of destruction of the Dinosaur on Earth related to the derivation of the moon? All these points generate deep curiosity. Which will enable us to understand future science more.

The technique used for the identification of remnants of Dinosaurs under the surface of the Moon

To provide a geologic basis for interpreting available fossils under the lunar surface, we have used the Moon Mineralogy Mapper (M3), LRO camera Filters of Lunar Orbiter Laser data. It could not be seen directly at the surface of the moon. Because these structures are buried under many layers inside the lunosphere, which are not possible to identify above the surface of the moon with bare eyes. The region has a relatively slow sloping topography and thus suffers from highly contrasting illuminated and shady surfaces. Whose multidisciplinary study shows that the inside surface of the Moon is filled with bones of animals and birds of the Jurassic period. Flora and Fauna in their fossilized state may also probably be available at the site.

Various imagery available on the LROC site has been used for accurate information and reliable analysis of the data, using GLD100+LOLA (Slope) layer of Act / Virtual layers (Experimental) to analyze the data available on the LROC portal. Also, images used by LROC Wide Angle Camera Basemaps- wide-angle camera Mosaic +NACs have been used for a clear bright image.

M3 spectra were used primarily for half-meter pixel resolution Narrow-angle camera (NAC) imagery for locations marked for spectroscopic description and geological accuracy.

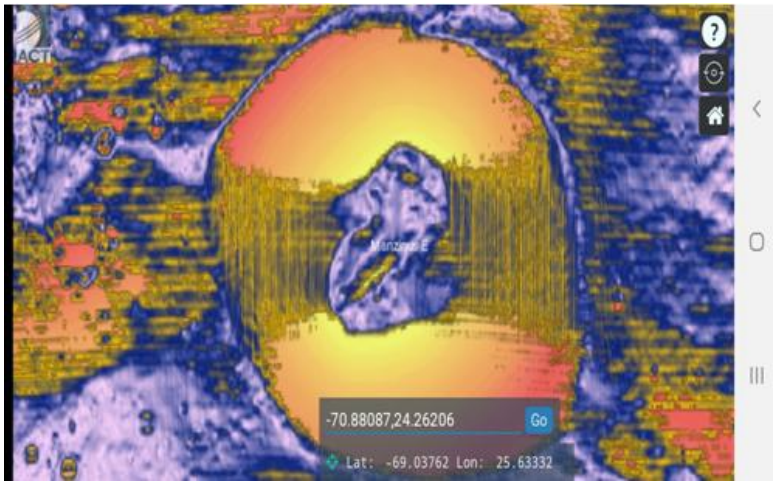


Figure 1: Skeleton of Parasaurolophus at Boguslawsky M crater of the South Pole (near side) of Moon (QuickMap, 2022)

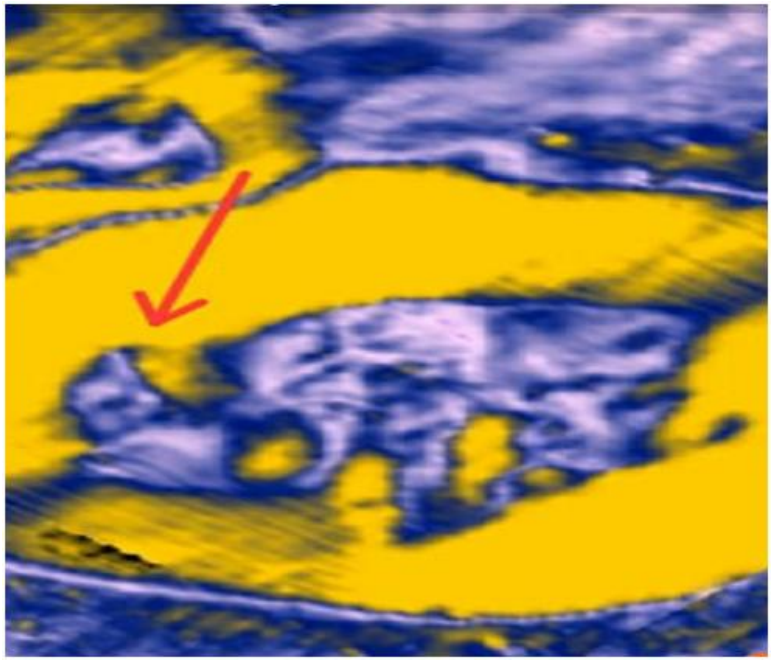


Figure 2: T-Rex Skull at Mazinus D Crater South Pole (near side) at moon (QUICKMAP, 2022)

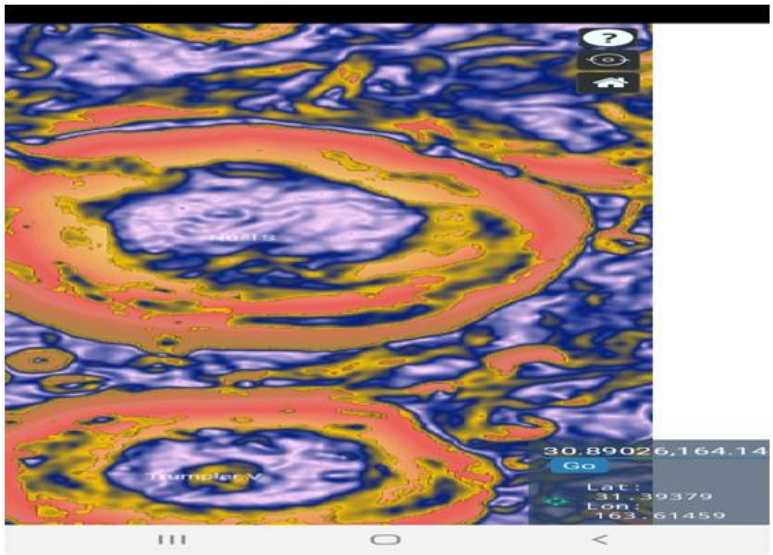


Figure 3 Protoceratopsian-skeleton Atnusl-S Crater (quick map, 2022)

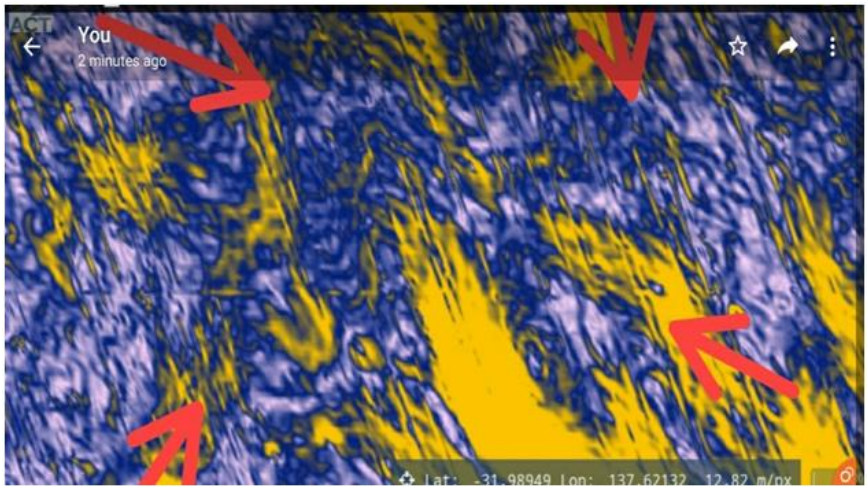


Figure 4: Skeleton of Dragon at Hind Crater (Quickmap, 2022)

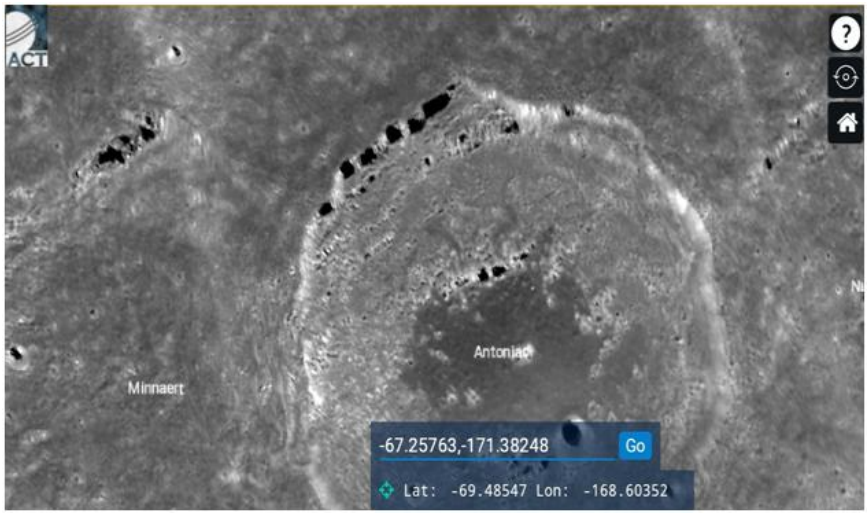


Figure 5: Crater Antonia- D Showing Water Traces (Quickmap, 2022)

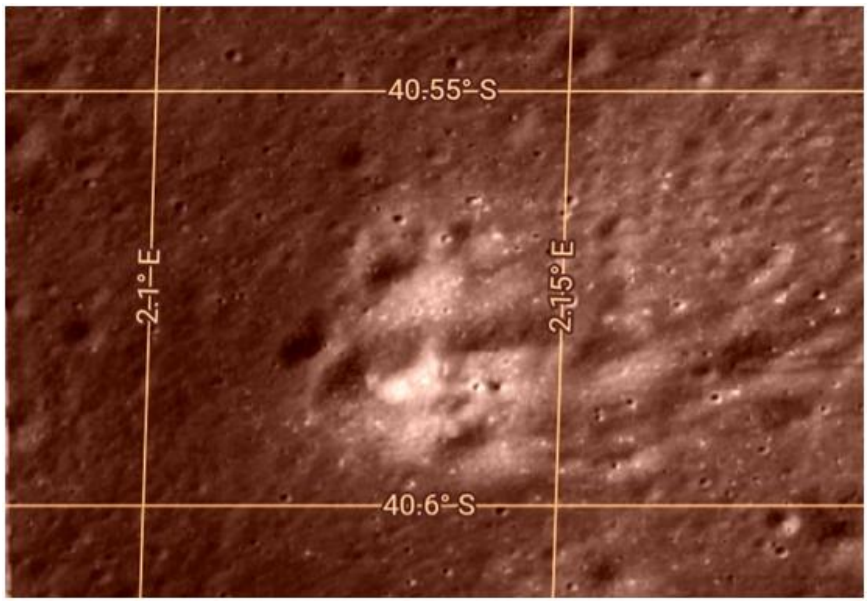


Figure 6: Sign of Swastika (QUICKMAP, 2022)

Tables-

Table 1: Shows Protists and Plant of the Mesozoic Era (PURVES et al., 1994)

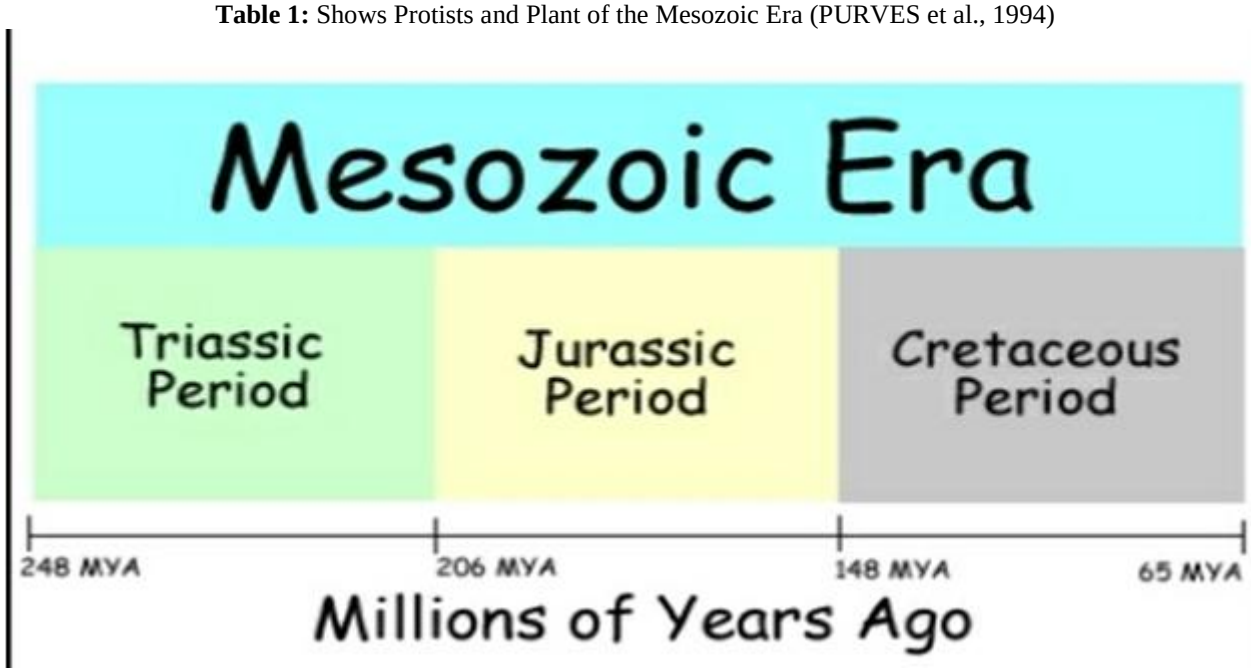


Table 2: Isotopic Evidence of Warmth (Price et al., 2013)

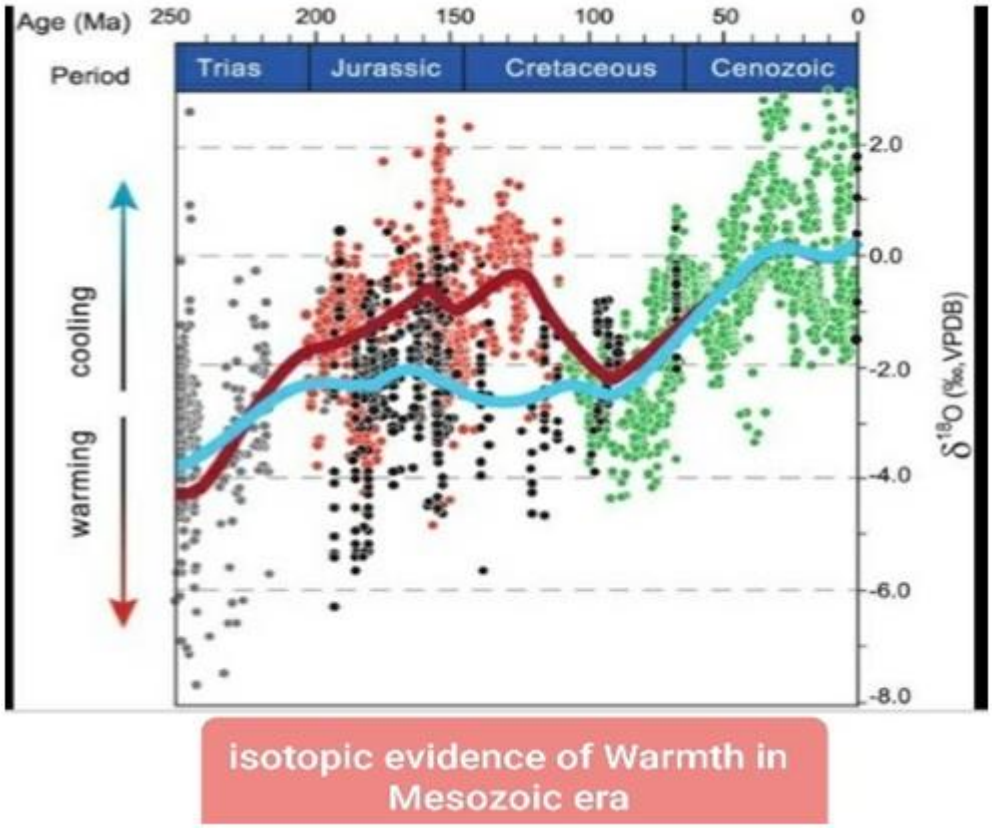
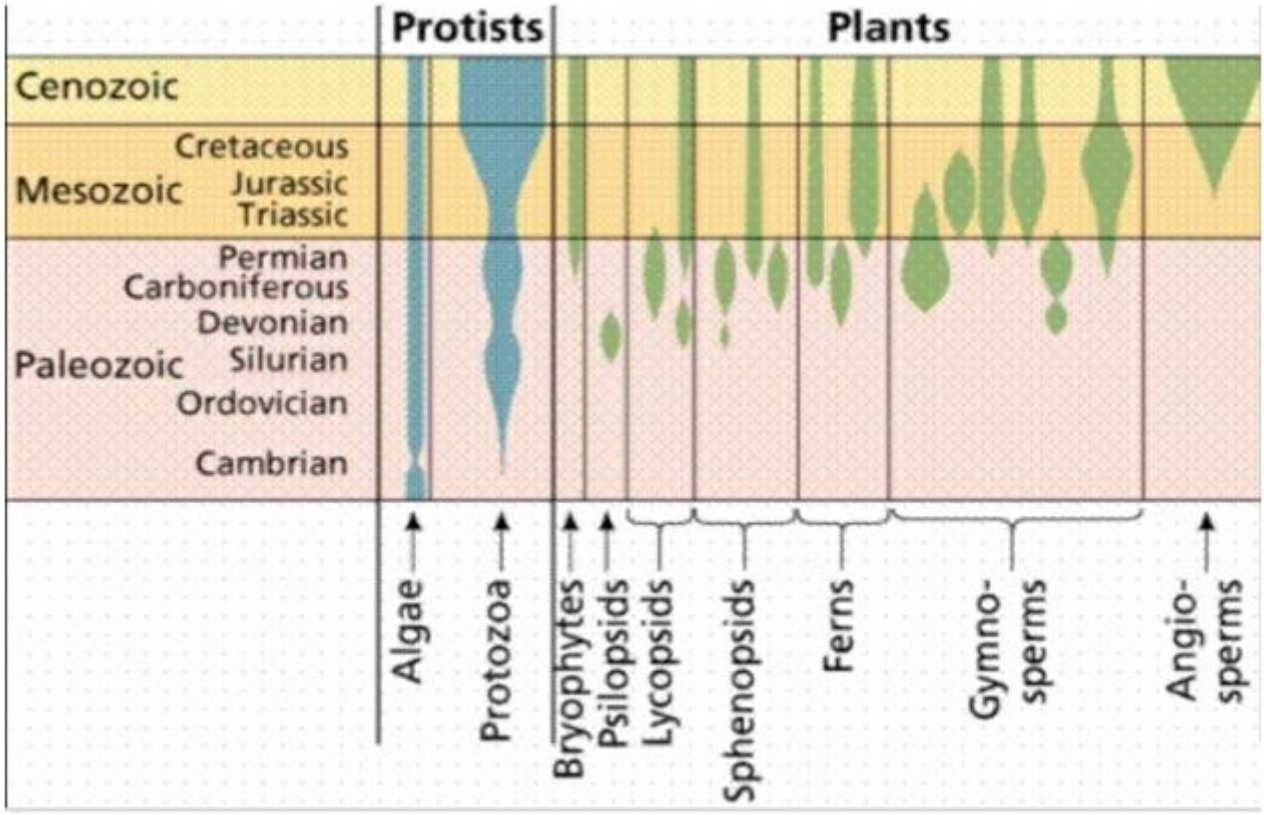


Table 3: Mesozoic Era Period on Earth (What is the Mesozoic? - Science for Kids, 2013)



Contradiction in the size of remnants observed

The paradox is observed in the real size of fossils and the matrix of images projected through the remote sensing tool at the LROC site, the correction may be suggested to reach the right size of projected imagery.

Habitability of natural satellite of Earth

The habitability of natural satellites is a measure of the potential of natural satellites to have environments hospitable to life. Though habitable environments do not necessarily harbor life. Natural satellite habitability is an emerging field. This is considered important to Astro-biology for several reasons, foremost being that natural satellites are predicted to greatly outnumber planets and it is hypothesized that habitability factors are likely to be similar to those of prime planets. There are, however, key environmental differences that have a bearing on moons as potential sites for extraterrestrial life. Europa is also a potentially habitable moon of Jupiter.

The strongest candidates for natural satellite habitability are currently icy satellites such as those of Jupiter and Saturn, Europa and Enceladus respectively, although if life exists in either place, it would probably be confined to subsurface habitats.

Europa and Enceladus exist outside the circumstellar habitable zone which has historically defined the limits of life within the Solar System as the zone in which water can exist as a liquid at the surface.

In the Solar system's habitable zone, there are only three natural satellites€”the Moon, and Mars's moons, Phobos and Deimos (although some estimates show Mars and its moons to be slightly outside the habitable zone) €”none of which sustain an atmosphere or water in the liquid form beside the Moon. Tidal forces are likely to play a significant role in providing heat as stellar radiation in the potential habitability of natural satellites.

It is possible that some of their attributes could be determined by similar methods as those of transiting planets. Despite this, some scientists estimate that there are as many habitable exomoons as habitable exoplanets-Satellite (s) of large Saturn or Jupiter-sized gas planets, in the habitable zone are thought to be the best candidates to harbor Earth-like moons.

Life supporting pieces of evidence as discovered by findings of Chandrayaan 2

The orbiter of the Chandrayaan 2 mission found unique signatures of both **a Hydroxyl molecule (OH) and an H2O water molecule.**

The discovery about the presence of water confirmed by the Indian mission is the most comprehensive so far compared to earlier missions to the Moon.

Though India's second lunar mission Chandrayaan 2 partially failed to make a soft landing on the lunar surface. But the entire mission was not doomed as the orbiter part of the mission functioned well and was collecting data from the Moon.

The information collected by the orbiter of Chandrayaan-2

ISRO has released the following information gathered by the orbiter –

Water molecules: While the presence of water on the lunar body has already been established in various Moon missions including ISRO's Chandrayaan1, the Chandrayaan-1 mission did not have the sensitive equipment to clearly distinguish whether the signal was ***hydroxyl radical (OH). or water molecule (H2O)***which also contains OH as a component.

This time during the Chandrayaan 2 mission, the instruments were far more sensitive and used the Imaging Infrared Spectrometer (IIRS) and were able to separate the signals emanating from OH and H2O. The orbiter of the Chandrayaan 2 mission found unique signatures of both ***hydroxyl molecule (OH)***and***an H2O water molecule.*** The discovery about the presence of water confirmed by the Indian mission is the most comprehensive so far compared to earlier missions to the Moon.

Though the previous lunar missions were able to detect the presence of water only over the polar regions of the Moon, the Chandrayaan 2 orbiter has confirmed the presence of water at all latitudes of the celestial body. The IIRS instrument also found that the abundance of water on the Moon varies from latitude to latitude. (Lunar Science Workshop and Release of Chandrayaan-2 Data - ISRO, 2021)

Finding of Small Elements:
The discovery of the Large Area Soft X-ray Spectrometer is used to measure the X-ray spectrum of the Moon to detect the presence of minerals and elements such as***magnesium, aluminum, silicon, calcium, titanium, iron.***Certainly, there is a good possibility of availability of***nucleic acids.***

For the first time, the instrument used in the ISRO orbiter has been detected without any ambiguity- small elements too, such as **Chromium** and M**anganese, Sodium**on the surface of the Moon. This discovery can play an important role in understanding the magical revolution of the celestial body and the possibility of life on the Moon.

Significance of the Orbiter Findings
The information gathered by the orbiter of Chandrayaan-2 replicates the findings of previous Lunar missions, many new aspects about the elements on the surface, the presence of water in latitudes and space will help along with the volatile mapping of the Moon in various forms supporting the possibility of extraterrestrial life. (Lunar Science Workshop and Release of Chandrayaan-2 Data - ISRO, 2021).

2. Conclusion

Mankind has always been curious about the search for exoplanet life other than Earth in the universe. This life can be from microbial organisms to advanced aliens or any other type. This breakthrough discovery can be a special contribution not only in accelerating the future direction of science but also in determining the dimensions.

The time may have come when we can say "We have found some concrete evidence of extraterrestrial life form." We are not alone in the universe, immense possibilities of life on exoplanets / Moons are waiting for us, which we are going to face soon.

The remains found under the Moon surface may be identified as a skull of T-Rex, and 2 Skeletons of Parasaurolophus, one skeleton of Protoceratopsian and one skeleton of the pterodactyl, some other bony structures are also observed.

Along with this, we have moved a step forward in the decades-old curiosity of searching for extraterrestrial life in the Universe. May this be a 'Giant leap of Mankind'.

Abbreviations

GLD100+LOLA - Global Lunad DTM or Global Lunar Digital Terrain Model 100 + Lunar Orbiter Laser Altimeter
IIRS - Imaging Infra-red Spectrometer
ISRO - Indian Space Research Organisation
LRO - Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter
LROC - Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter Camera
M3 - Moon Mineralogy Mapper
NAC - Narrow-Angle Camera

Declarations:

Ethics approval and consent to participate:

Not Applicable

Competing Interest Statement:
The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Consent of Publication form:
I understand that the text and any pictures or videos published in the article will be freely available on the internet and may be seen by the general public. The pictures, videos and text may also appear on other websites or in print, may be translated into other languages or used for commercial purposes.

I have been offered the opportunity to read the article.

This consent form will be submitted with the article and will be treated confidentially. Signing this consent form does not remove my rights to privacy.

Name: Jagmohan Saxena
Date: 22/2/2022
Signed: Jagmohan Saxena
Author name: Jagmohan Saxena

A copy of the consent form is available for review by the Editor of this journal.

Availability of data and Interests:
- The data generated and/or analysed during the current study are available in the LROC repository, kmap.lroc.asu.edu.
- The data that support the findings of this study are available from ISRO website or the articles referenced but restrictions apply to the availability of these data, and are publicly available.

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Authors' contributions:
Jagmohan Saxena is the sole contributor to this article. All the research, gathering of data, authorship of article, formatting has been done solely by him.

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