

Ten Reasons Why All Motions in the Universe Are Periodic and Rhythmic, Even the Big Bang

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The universe appears saturated with motion, change and transformation. Behind these changes, however, recurring rotational and orbital patterns can be observed at many scales. From the structure of subatomic particles to the motions of planets, stars and galaxies, and even to cosmic cycles, there are numerous examples of periodicity and orderly motion. Within the framework of Saleh Theory, these phenomena may be examined as indications of a fundamental periodicity in the dynamics of the universe.

1. The Photonic Structure of Electron and the Helical Motion of Photons

Saleh Theory believes Electron is considered a hypothetical hollow sphere, with photons located on its surface. In addition to rotating about their own axes, these photons move helically across the surface of the sphere and can cover the whole of it. In this view, the combination of these two motions, rotation about the axis and helical movement over the electron's surface, is an example of a fundamental periodic motion in the structure of matter [1].

2. The Motion of Electron around the Nucleus

The motion of Electron around the nucleus of an atom is one example of regular, periodic motion at the atomic scale. Within the framework of the model in question, this motion reflects an orderly pattern of motion in atomic structure and is one exhibition of periodicity at the subatomic scale.

3. The Rotation of the Atomic Nucleus around Its Own Axis

In Saleh Theory, the nucleus of atom is not regarded as a wholly static structure; it rotates about its own axis. According to the paper, “[5 Evidences Demonstrating Nuclear Spin in Atomic Systems](#)”, this property is a further example of rotational order at the subatomic scale [2].

4. The Rotation of Electron around Its Own Axis

Electron possesses an intrinsic property known as spin, which plays a fundamental role in quantum physics. This property is related to the magnetic properties of matter and, within the framework of Saleh Theory, may be regarded as another example of fundamental rotational motion in the structure of matter [3].

5. The Motion of Planets around a Central Star

In stellar systems, planets traverse in well-defined orbits around the central star under the influence of gravity. These motions repeat periodically and are among the most evident examples of order and periodicity at the scale of planetary systems and the cosmos.



6. The Motion of Stars within a Galaxy

Under the influence of gravity, the stars within a galaxy move around its centre of mass. In many galaxies, this involves stars orbiting a galactic centre that may also contain a supermassive black hole. These extensive motions are an example of order and periodicity at the galactic scale.

7. The Motion of Galaxies within the Large-Scale Structures of the Universe

Galaxies are themselves part of the large-scale structures of the universe, such as galactic groups and clusters. According to the Saleh model, the motion and dynamics of these structures are regarded as part of a larger pattern of motion in the universe. This subject has been examined by the Saleh Research Group, using Hubble's Law, in the paper “New Discoveries about Hubble's Law” [4].

8. The Periodic Pulsations of Pulsars

Owing to their regular rotation, pulsars emit highly regular, repeating radiation, which is received on Earth as periodic pulses. This phenomenon is a clear example of temporal periodicity in celestial objects and shows that regular motion can also be observed at very large cosmic scales.

9. The Orbital Motion of Binary Stars

In binary star systems, two stars move around a common centre of mass under their mutual gravitational attraction. This orbital motion repeats periodically and is another example of regular, cyclical motion in the universe.

10. The Repeating Cycle of the Big Bang in the Saleh Model

According to the Saleh model, the Big Bang is not a singular event but part of a repeating cosmic cycle. In this model, following the Big Bang and a prolonged period of extensive expansion, the universe enters a phase of contraction, during which celestial objects and structures gradually draw closer together. Ultimately, the extreme concentration of matter and energy provides the conditions for the next Big Bang and the beginning of a new cycle. On this basis, each cosmic cycle lasts approximately 50 billion years, and the universe passes continuously between phases of expansion and contraction [5].

References:

- [1] Saleh, Gh. “[The structure and shape of the Electron.](#)” *APS Division of Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics Meeting Abstracts*. Vol. 2022. 2022.
- [2] Saleh, Gh. “5 Evidences Demonstrating Nuclear Spin in Atomic Systems.” Saleh Theory, 19 Jul. 2026, <https://saleh-theory.com/article/5-evidences-demonstrating-nuclear-spin-in-atomic-systems>
- [3] Saleh, Gh. “New Discovery About the Helical Motion of Electrons in the Universe.” Saleh Theory, 20 Feb. 2024, <https://saleh-theory.com/article/new-discovery-about-the-helical-motion-of-electrons-in-the-universe>
- [4] Saleh, Gh. “[New Discoveries about Hubble's Law.](#)” *APS Prairie Section Meeting Abstracts*. 2023.
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