



Discovery of a Sri Yantra – like structure on the Moon

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Abstract: *Sri Yantra* is a complex sacred geometry connected deeply with the ancient art of *Vaastu*. *Sri Yantra* has the power to absorb and spread tremendous positive cosmic energy in its surrounding area. The positive energy neutralizes the negative energy. The *Sri Yantra* is a symbol of Hinduism, which is based on the Hindu philosophy of the Vedas. Aadiguru Shankaracharya established *Sri Yantra* at six major religious places in India. However, till date there is no record of extraterrestrial use of *Sri Yantra*. We present here the first direct visual evidence of presence of a possible *Sri Yantra* – like structure on the Moon indicating ancient, and probably the first among the mankind, attempt by Hindus at colonizing the Moon. The images were obtained from the NASA Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter Camera (LROC) imagery available in the public domain.

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Introduction

Shree (or *Sri*) *Yantra*, also known as *Sri Chakra*, is a complex sacred geometry used for worship, devotion and meditation. *Yantra* means 'instrument' or 'machine' in Sanskrit. This sacred symbol is in use for thousands of years, and its origin is clouded in mystery [1]. *Shree Yantra* has the power to absorb and spread tremendous positive cosmic energy in its surrounding area. The positive energy neutralizes the negative energy. *Shree Yantra* is connected deeply with the ancient art of *Vaastu* and has been specifically mentioned in the '*Vaastu Shastra*'. All constructions based on *Vaastu* must essentially have *Shree Yantra* in it.

Vaastu Shastra (in Sanskrit: *vāstuśāstra* literally means "science of architecture") is a traditional Indian system of architecture based on ancient texts that describe principles of design, layout, measurements, ground preparation, space arrangement, and spatial geometry. The designs aim to integrate architecture with nature, the relative functions of various parts of the structure, and ancient beliefs utilizing geometric patterns (*yantra*), symmetry, and directional alignments[2].

The *Sri Yantra*, or *Shri Chakra* is a form of mystical diagram (*yantra*) used in the *Shri Vidya* School of Hinduism. It consists of nine interlocking triangles - four upward ones which represent *Shiva*, and five downward ones representing *Shakti*. All these surround the central point, the *bindu*. These triangles represent the

cosmos and the human body. The description of *Shri Yantra* is identical to the *yantra* described in the *ŚrīSūkta* in the Hindu scripture *Rigveda*.

The *Sri Yantra*'s 9 constituent triangles vary in size and shape and intersect to form 43 smaller triangles, organized in 5 concentric levels. Together they represent the totality of the cosmos and express *Advaita* or non-duality. In the middle, the power point (*bindu*) represents the cosmic center. The triangles are circumscribed by two concentric circles composed of 8 and 16 petals, representing the lotus of creation and reproductive vital force. The entire configuration is framed by the broken lines of an earth square, representing a temple with four doors open onto the regions of the universe.

The *Sri Yantra* is a symbol of Hinduism, which is based on the Hindu philosophy of the Vedas. The four upward-pointing isosceles triangles represent the Goddess' masculine embodiment *Brahman*, while the five downward-pointing triangles symbolize the female embodiment *Jagat janani* (mother of the world). The 12 and 15 sides of the four upward and five downward triangles also correspondingly symbolize, on the physical plane, the 12 sidereal zodiac signs of the Sun and 15 'nityas' phase-signs of the Moon [3].

Aadiguru Shankaracharya established *Sri Yantra* at six places in India including Tirupati Balaji Temple, Srisailem, Bharambaika Temple Kolhapur, Mahalakshmi Temple, Tuljabhavani Temple, and Kachipuram Sringeri. The largest *Sriyantra* in India has

been established in Sholapur district on the border of Maharashtra and Karnataka. Till date there is no record of extraterrestrial use of Sri Yantra. We discuss the possibility of the same in this report.

Materials and Methods

Images of the lunar surface from the South Pole of the Moon taken by the NASA Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter Camera (LROC) were scanned using appropriate filters to locate the mysterious object. The following settings and filters were employed to obtain images of the mysterious object from the LROC imagery:

Lunar Globe 3D

Projection:

Filter layers:

Nomenclature

LROC Featured images

LROC Globe DTM (GLD100)

GLD 100 (+LOLA)

WAC DTM Color Map

GLD 100 (+LOLA) Slope

LROC WAC Basemaps

WAC Mosaic + NACs

Kaguya

Lunar Prospector

Deconvolved Hydrogen Map

Magnetic Field Magnitude

Chandrayaan 1

M3 2UM Center

ACT Layers (Experimental)

GLD 100 (+LOLA) Slope

SLDEM 2015 (+LOLA) Slope

LRO LOLA:

SLDEM 2015 (+LOLA)

SLDEM 2015 Slope

Results and discussion

Scanning of images of the lunar surface from the South Pole of the Moon taken by the NASA Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter Camera (LROC) applying certain filters revealed a giant opaque metallic object superimposed on a large part of the Shackleton crater.

Shackleton is an impact crater that lies at the lunar South Pole [4]. The peaks along the crater's rim are exposed to almost continual sunlight, while the interior is perpetually in shadow. Measurements by the *Lunar Prospector* spacecraft showed higher than normal amounts of hydrogen within the crater, which may indicate the presence of water ice. The rotational axis of the Moon passes through Shackleton, near the rim. The crater is 21 km (13 miles) in diameter and 4.2 km (2.6 miles) deep. The age of the crater is about 3.6 billion years and it has been in the proximity of the lunar south pole for at least the last two billion years.

A neutron spectrometer on board the Lunar Prospector spacecraft detected enhanced concentrations of hydrogen close to the northern and southern lunar poles, including the crater Shackleton. In July 1999, the spacecraft was crashed into the nearby crater Shoemaker. Optical imaging inside the Shackleton crater down to the image resolution of 10 m per pixel was done for the first time by the Japanese lunar orbiter spacecraft *Kaguya* in 2007. However, till date, there is no published report on sighting of any man made or unnatural object overlying the crater.

Employing a combination of filters on the LROC imagery, we have sighted an opaque, giant metallic object at the rim of Shackleton crater overlying a major part of the crater on the South Pole of the Moon [5]. From a distant view, the object appears to be an opaque fan like structure with four equal sized blades placed at equal distances from each other. It covers the view of a major part of the crater as if superimposed on the crater. However, on greater magnifications and after applying a combination of certain filters, the 3D image of the object in high resolution resembles that of a gigantic Sri Yantra. The structure appears to be a solid metallic structure from the reflected light which is strikingly different from that of the regolith or boulders on the lunar surface. Unaltered original screen shots of the images of interest obtained from the LROC imagery showing Sri Yantra like structure are presented here (Fig. 1 – 8). A diagrammatic representation of a Sri Yantra is shown in Fig. 9.

The sharp and straight edges and vertical slits visible on the metallic blades (Figs. 5, 6 & 7) are clearly machine built and indicative of advanced science, precision engineering and extraordinary skill.

Since there is no published report till date of any construction or parts of any spacecraft or probe left by any nation on or near the Shackleton crater, our discovery of this mysterious structure adjacent to the crater on the South Pole may be the first evidence of earliest attempt of colonization of the South Pole of the Moon. Since the structure strikingly resembles the Hindu Sri Yantra which is an integral part of the Vaastu Shastra - the science of architecture, described in the ancient Indian religious text Rigveda, it may possibly indicate the earliest attempts of colonization of the Moon by the Hindus. Sri Yantra has the power to absorb and spread tremendous positive cosmic energy in its surrounding area. The positive energy neutralizes the negative energy.

Is it a mere coincidence that NASA is also implementing the Artemis program with the goal of human landing on the South Pole of the Moon by 2024? NASA and its partners will build a base camp near the Shackleton crater at the Lunar South Pole.

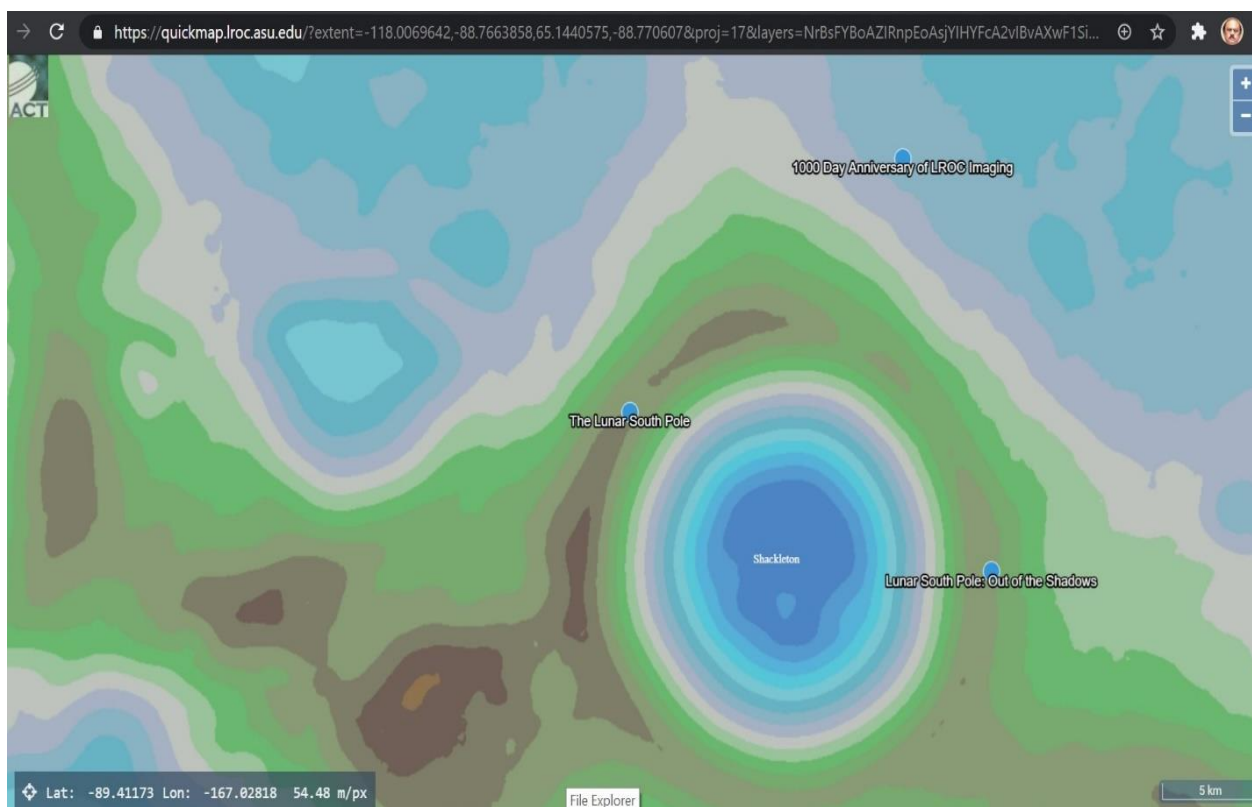


Fig. 1. Orthographic South Pole view at the site

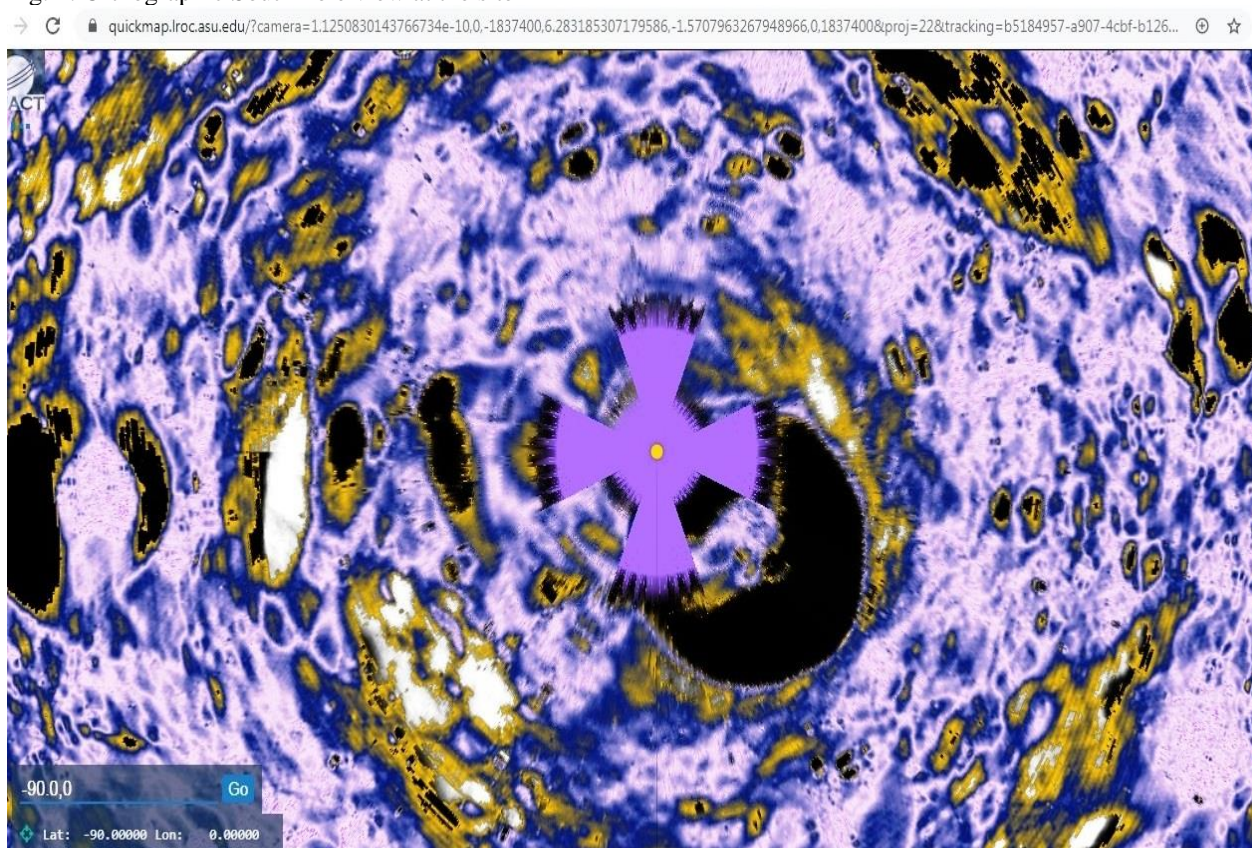


Fig. 2. Fan like structure at Lunar South Pole Lat -90,Longi 0

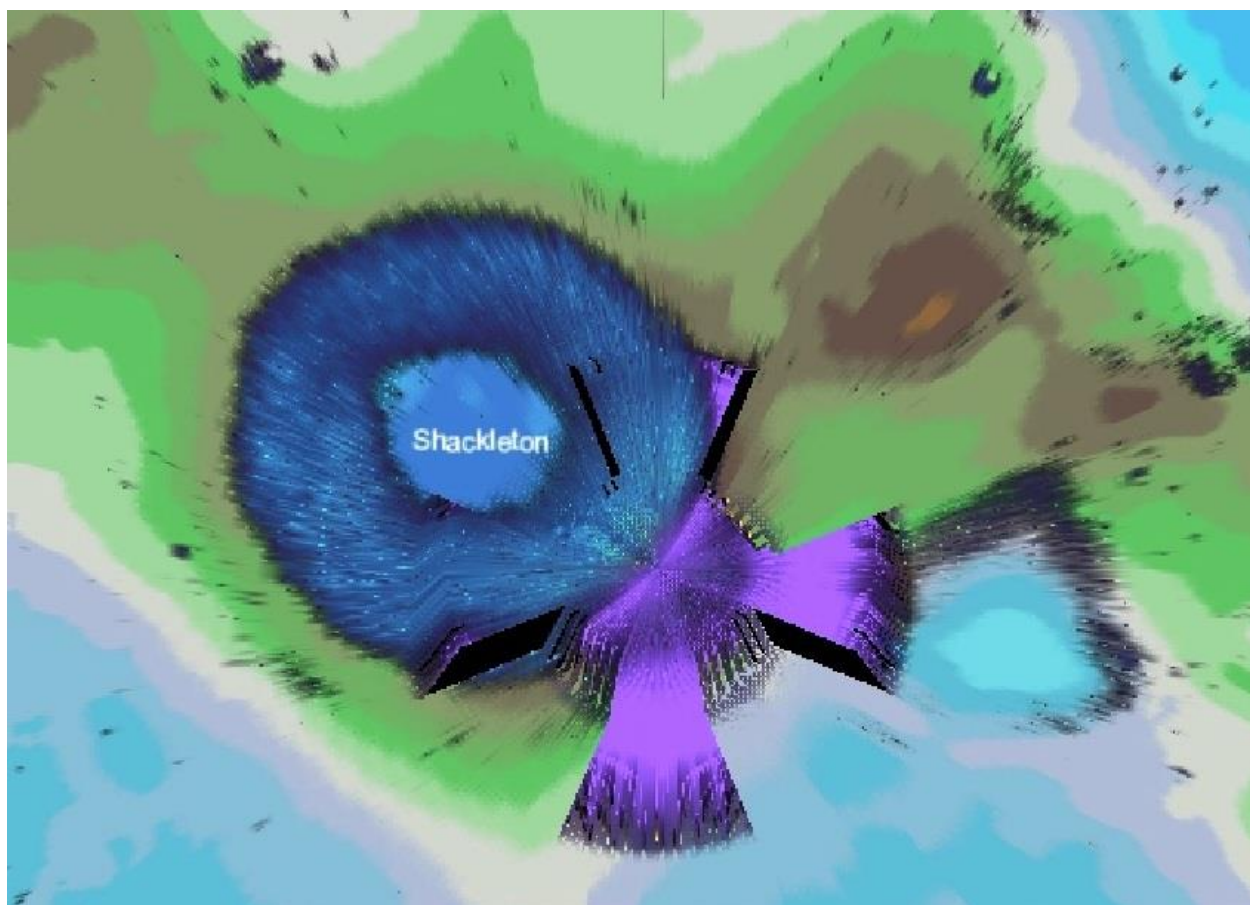


Fig. 3. A 3D view of the object along with the crater

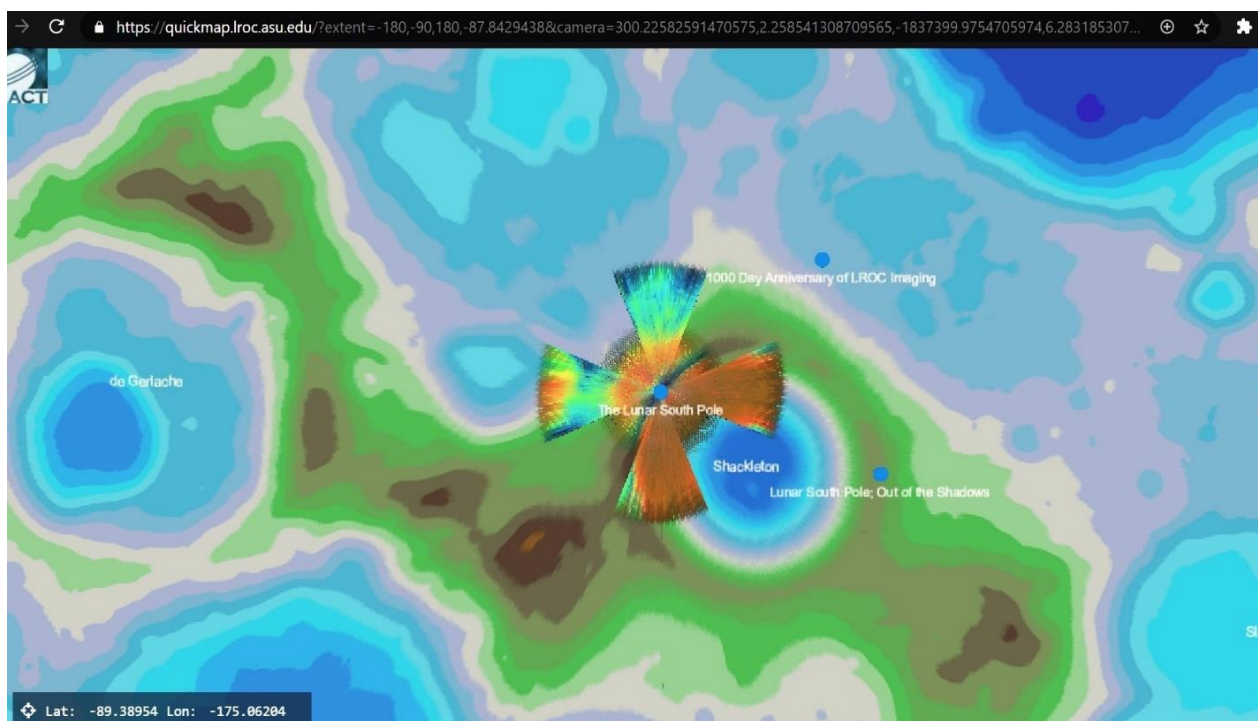


Fig. 4 Fan like structure near the crater at the Lunar South Pole

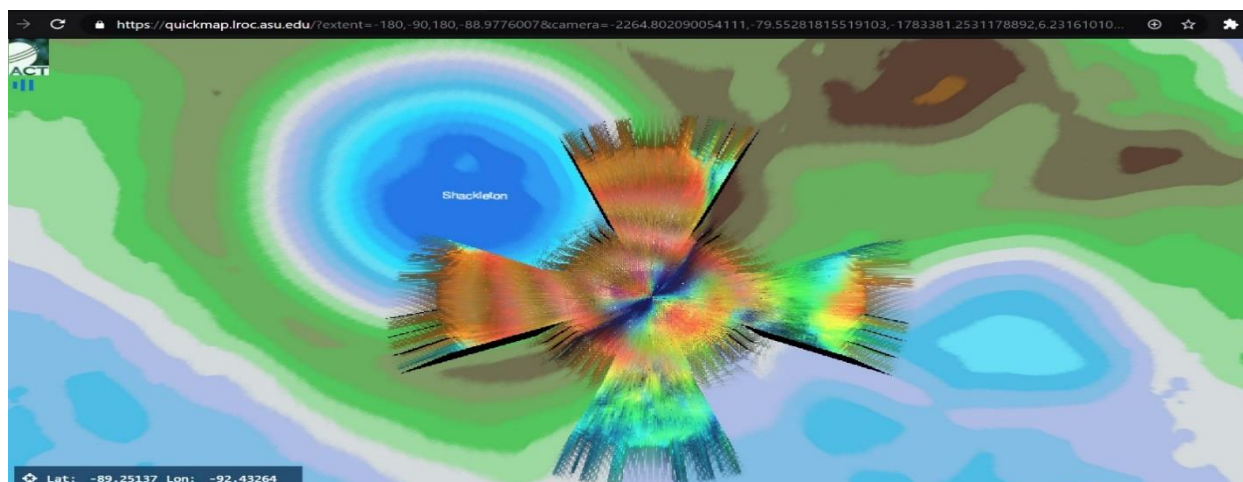


Fig. 5 Close up of the mysterious object



Fig. 6 A close up 3D view showing Sri Yantra like structure and vertical slits on metallic blades



Fig. 7. A 3D view of Sri Yantra like structure with precise slits on sharp edged metallic blades

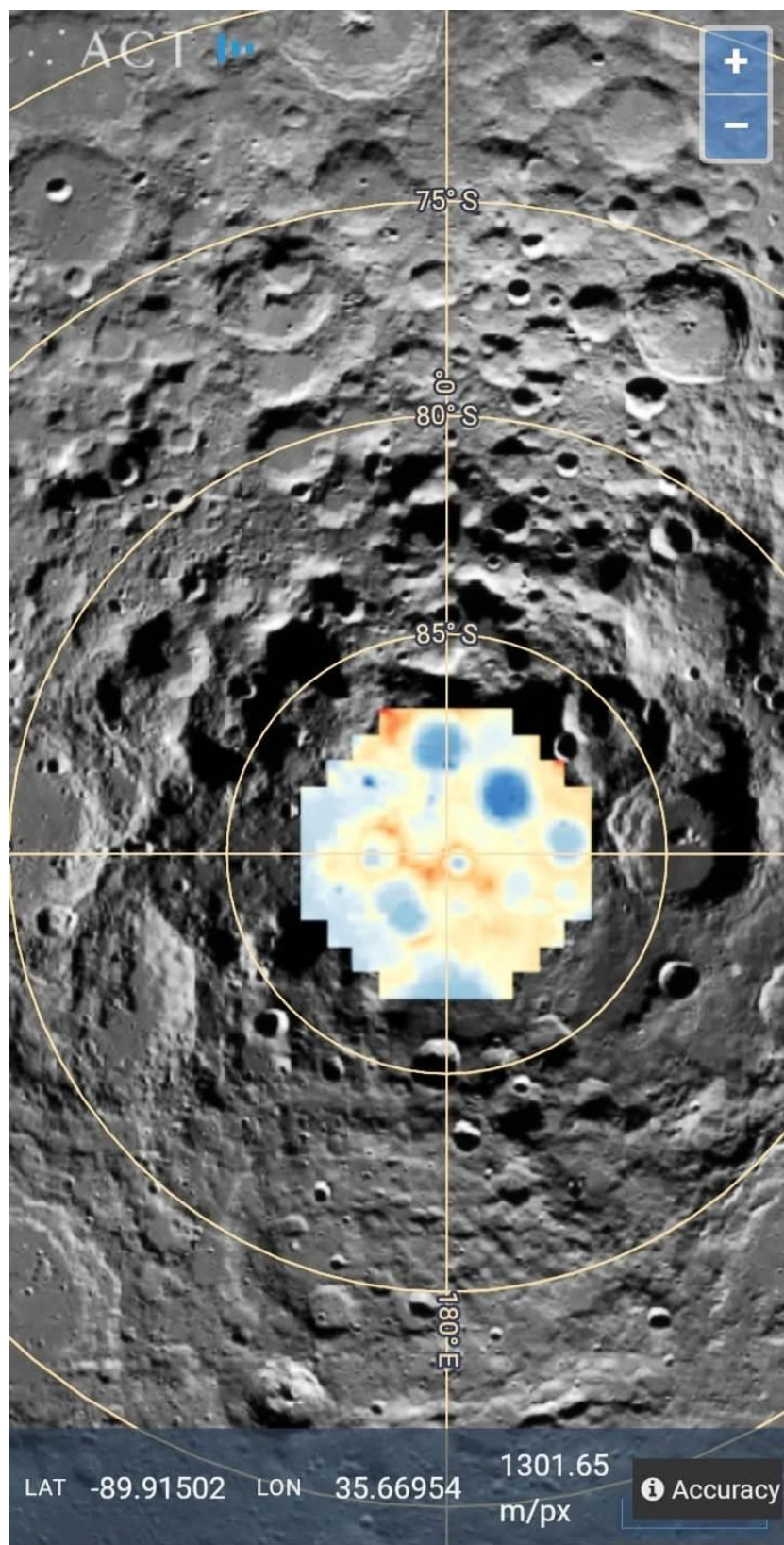


Fig. 8. Sri Yantra like shape of the mystery object on the Moon



Fig. 9. Diagrammatic representation of a Sri Yantra

Conclusion

The present report is the first record of discovery of a mysterious object with Sri Yantra like shape near the Shackleton crater on the South Pole of the Moon suggests of earliest attempts of colonization of the Moon by Hindus.

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