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AUR ASPHERE

Master Urban Air Defence Effortlessly!



STEP 1

Smart Auto-Activation launches an invisible bubble when pollutants are detected - no buttons, no hassle!

STEP 2

Dual HEPA and Anion Power neutralises harmful particles to provide clean air.

STEP 3

Bursts automatically when the air is clean.

►► Easy to wear – wrist mounted system

►► Simple refill system

►► No mask discomfort

►► Expert recommended

Your clean-air journey starts now!

DISCLAIMER: Real scientific principles. Fictional ideas with a potential future.

Kriti Sharma, AIS Vas 1, XII C

The universe, over 13.8 billion years old, hides countless wonders – none more fascinating than exoplanets. These are worlds orbiting stars beyond our Sun. Some are scorched giants, some are icy, and a few may even be drenched in water. Each defies what we call ‘normal’.

The water world

Kepler-138d, about 2.1 times Earth’s mass, is a ‘water world’ candidate. NASA’s Hubble and Spitzer telescopes suggest it may be rich in water or other light materials, though its high temperature and pressure make Earth-like oceans impossible.

The marshmallow planet

Then there’s WASP-107b, the ‘marshmallow planet’. Though nearly Jupiter-sized, it’s barely one-tenth as massive. It’s so puffy that scientists compare its density to candy foam. Its bloated at-

Mystery of cosmos

Exoplanets That Break The Rules of Space



mosphere shows how extreme heating can inflate gas worlds.

The whiplash planet

HR 5183b doesn’t play by orbital

rules. With a 74-year eccentric orbit, it slingshots chaotically through space. Its unpredictable movement makes it feel like the galaxy’s true rebel planet.

The glass rain world

HD 189733b, a ‘glass-rain world’, lies 64 light-years away. Its cobalt-blue hue comes not from water but silicate particles. Fierce

winds, reaching thousands of km/h, whip molten glass sideways across the atmosphere – hardly a tropical paradise.

The ultra-hot Jupiter

Even harsher is WASP-12b, an ‘ultra-hot Jupiter’ so close to its star that it’s stretched into an egg shape. Intense tidal forces strip away its atmosphere, slowly consuming the planet - a cosmic death in slow motion.

The darkest planet

Finally, TrES-2b stands out as the darkest planet ever found, reflecting less than 1% of incoming light – darker than coal. It absorbs nearly everything, glowing faintly red from its own heat.

Together, these worlds prove how wildly different planets can be. Some are bright blue, some nearly invisible; some are dissolving, others impossibly light. In a universe this vast, being ‘normal’ is the only impossible thing. [G.T](#)