

**A light beam with velocity (1.16 mkm per sec), creates the solar system**

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### **Abstract**

- There are 2 light velocities in the solar system (1.16 mkm/sec & 0.3 mkm/sec)
- Because of the high velocity motions, time & distance values are equivalent

### **Example No. I**

Let's see how the solar system is created in following:

- Mercury is created by a period of time =50 seconds
- Light beam with velocity =1.16 mkm/sec travels for 50 seconds a distance =58 mkm = Mercury Orbital Distance (=360 mkm Mercury orbital circumference)
- 360 mkm -because of high velocity motion – is used as 360 seconds
- Light beam with velocity (0.3 mkm/sec) during 360 seconds travels a distance =  
**=108 mkm = Venus Orbital Distance**
- 216.4 mkm (Venus Orbital Diameter) is a distance passed by light beam its velocity 0.3 mkm/sec during a period =**720 seconds**
- **720 seconds** is used as a distance =720 mkm = Mercury Jupiter distance –
- Mercury Jupiter diameter (720 mkm x 2) needs a period = **720 seconds** x 2 which needs a distance = 216.4 x 2 mkm
- (the distance 216.4 mkm x 2) is used as a time period in the following equation:  
 $216.4 \times 2 \times 1.16 \text{ mkm/s} = 500 \text{ mkm}$  (500 mkm is used as a time period= 500s)
- Light beam ( 0.3 mkm/sec) needs 500 s to pass Earth orbital distance (149.6 mkm)
- Still the distance 720 mkm is produced by a light beam (1.16 mkm/sec) during a period = 627 seconds (**Example No. I** is discussed deeply in this paper)

### **Conclusion**

**(1<sup>st</sup>) There's a light velocity =1.16 mkm/sec**

**(2<sup>nd</sup>) The solar system is created depending on light motions**

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## 1- Introduction

The previous abstract gives us a good explanation for many puzzled data –let's see some of them in following:

### I- Data

#### Group No. 1

- Mercury Neptune Distance = **Saturn** Pluto Distance
- Mercury **Saturn** Distance = Neptune Pluto Distance
- **Saturn** Orbital Distance = **Saturn** Uranus Distance  
= Mercury Orbital Circumference  
= 2 Mercury Jupiter Distance  
= Pluto Eccentricity Distance
- Jupiter Pluto Distance = Uranus Neptune Circumference
- Earth Neptune Distance = Mercury Saturn Circumference (Error 0.5%)
- Jupiter Uranus Distance = Jupiter Saturn Circumference (Error 1.5%)

### More Data

- Mercury Jupiter Distance = Mars Orbital Distance  $\times \pi$
- Earth Neptune Distance = Mercury **Saturn** Distance  $\times \pi$
- Jupiter Uranus Distance = Venus Jupiter Distance  $\times \pi$
- Jupiter Pluto Distance = Uranus Neptune Distance  $\times \pi$
- Uranus Pluto Distance = Earth Orb. Circumference  $\times \pi$
- Neptune Orb. Distance = **Saturn** Orb. Distance  $\times \pi$
- Pluto Orbital Distance = Earth Orb. Circumference  $\times \pi$

## Why The Previous Distances Are Equal?

#### Group No. 2

1.  $\frac{\text{Earth Daily Motion } 2.58 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Moon Orbital Circumference } 2.41 \text{ mkm}} = 1.0725$  (No Error)
2.  $\frac{\text{Apogee orbital radius } (406000 \text{ km})}{\text{Total Solar Eclipse radius } (378500 \text{ km})} = 1.0725$  (No Error)
3.  $\frac{778.6 \text{ mkm Jupiter Orbital Distance}}{720.3 \text{ mkm Jupiter Mercury distance}} = 1.0725$  (0.7%)
4.  $\frac{720.3 \text{ mkm Jupiter Mercury distance}}{670 \text{ mkm Jupiter Venus Distance}} = 1.0725$  (No Error)

5.  $\frac{670 \text{ mkm Jupiter Venus Distance}}{629 \text{ mkm Jupiter Earth Distance}} = 1.0725$  (0.6%)
6.  $\frac{\text{Saturn Orbital Distance (1433.5 mkm)}}{\text{Sarurn Venus Distance (1325.3 mkm)}} = 1.0725$  (Error 0.8%)
7.  $\frac{\text{Saturn Earth Distance (1284 mkm)}}{\text{Sarurn Mars Distance (1205.6 mkm)}} = 1.0725$  (Error 0.7%)
8.  $\frac{\text{Uranus Orbital Distance (2872.5 mkm)}}{\text{Uranus Mars Distance (2644 mkm)}} = 1.0725$  (Error 0.7%)
9.  $\frac{\text{Jupiter Orbital Circumference (4894 mkm)}}{\text{Neptune Orbital Distance (4495.1 mkm)}} = 1.0725$  (Error 1.5 %)

## Why These Distances Are NOT Equal?

### The question is

Clearly we deal with light motions –

### Why The Distances Are Equal? (Group No. 1)?

Because these distances are created by a light beam reflected from point to another – so both light beams (the original and the reflected are almost equal in energy – if the distance shows this energy – so the distances become equal...

From that we have learnt 2 results

(1<sup>st</sup>) the distances are created by light motions

(2<sup>nd</sup>) the distances are equal because the light beam is reflected...

### Why The Distances Are NOT Equal? (Group No. 2)

Because the reflected light beam doesn't travel in the same frame with the original one instead it passes another frame (where the second frame is created by high velocity motion)

The second frame causes the reflected light beam to be suffered from relativistic effects, and specifically to be suffered from Lorenz Length Contraction Effect - the rate 7.1 is result as a lorentz length contraction rate – this rate is produced by velocity  $v = 0.99c$  (where  $c =$  light known velocity  $0.3\text{mkm/sec}$ )

So we have indeed answers for the questions why the distances are equal (and Not equal).

## 2- Methodology

In my research I use the planets data analysis as **A Research Method** to explain how this method works, we may discuss 2 questions in following:

### (1<sup>st</sup> Question)

**How The Planet Data Is Created?** For example, Saturn Diameter =120536 km – Why? how this diameter is created by this value? If Saturn diameter changes now, can any change be occurred for other Saturn data (or any other planets data)? My basic job in this research is to analyze the data to know how this data is created and why be found by its value.

I hope – my point of view is explained clearly – when we ask to know how each planet data is created we will have a complete detailed report about how the planets are created and moving – we will have a complete story about the solar system creation- and this story will depend on the planets data and facts

### (2<sup>nd</sup> Question)

#### **Is the Planet Data suitable and consistent with the physics theory?**

This question is a remarkable one – we have many stories about how the solar system is created – But are these stories truth? Are our theories about the solar system able to explain the planets data? Suppose we find a contradiction between one physics theory and some planets data, does that disprove the theory? Let's discuss examples:

#### **Example No. a**

By Masses gravity forces **Planet Orbital Distance** is defined! We know that i.e.

#### **More Mass = Less Distance, Why Jupiter Isn't The Nearest Planet To The Sun?!**

Even "Mercury –Venus–Earth" order tells **More Mass= Longer Orbital Distance** Simply the planets order contradicts the masses gravity concept!

#### **Example No. b**

The Planets are created by the big bang theory (based on the random concept) which means – no geometrical planning is found before the solar system creation **BUT**

**(The sun diameter/ the moon diameter)= (Earth orbital distance /Earth moon distance)**

Because of the previous equation we see **the sun disc = the moon disc**

And based on that the total solar eclipse is occurred! Some geometrical process mentioned to make **the diameters rate= the distances rate**, enabling eclipse occurrence The random creation concept (totally) is mistaken & disproved.

#### **Example No. c**

Each planet data is created independently from other planets data

$$\frac{28.3 \text{ Neptune Axial Tilt}}{26.7 \text{ Saturn Axial Tilt}} = \frac{26.7 \text{ Saturn Axial Tilt}}{25.2 \text{ Mars Axial Tilt}} = \frac{25.2 \text{ Mars Axial Tilt}}{23.4 \text{ Earth Axial Tilt}} = 1.0725$$

Here we don't try to disprove any theory – we try to understand how the planets data is created – Why 4 Planets Axial Tilts are created rated to each other by the same rate (1.0725)? What geometrical reason is behind this equation?

### 3- Jupiter uses light with velocity 1.16 mkm/sec

3-1 Jupiter Energy Summary

3-2 Jupiter Distances Creation Details (Example No. I Discussion)

#### 3-1 Jupiter Energy Summary

The previous data should be considered one of my basic proves for the heavy claim  
"There's A Light Velocity =1.16 Mkm/Sec"

I claim that – the distances are found by geometrical reasons – they tell us some clear idea – and to understand their message we should insert the inevitable hypothesis which is: " **Space = Energy –i.e. - Distance = Energy**"

Now let's explain how these distances work....

(1)

Jupiter Pluto Distance = 5127.4 mkm –

This Distance Circumference = 5127.4 mkm  $\times 2\pi = 32229.4$  mkm

And = 32229.4 mkm  $\times 2\pi = 202584.6$ mkm

The important number is 202584.6mkm Why?? because

(2)

202584.6mkm = 1.16 mkm/sec  $\times 2 \times 86400$  seconds (Error 1%)

(A Light, its Velocity 1.16 mkm/s, travels For 2 Solar Days, pass This Distance)

This is my proof for the velocity 1.16 mkm/sec is a fact

(3)

202584.6mkm = 28255 mkm + 2  $\times$  86400 mkm (Error 1%)

28255 mkm = Neptune Orbital Circumference

86400 mkm = (Neptune Venus Circumference 27575mkm)  $\times \pi$  (Error 0.3%)

86400 mkm = (Neptune Earth Circumference 27315 mkm)  $\times \pi$  (Error 0.6%)

So,

Simply I claim, the energy (202584.6mkm) is used to build Neptune Orbital Circumference (14%) and the rest of energy is reflected toward the inner planets in 2 equal trajectories of energy each has an energy =86400 mkm

And from this energy the inner planets orbital circumferences are created

#### Conclusion

(1<sup>st</sup>)

There's no room for doubt – the distances force us to accept the idea – because – we have 3 equal distances =202584.6mkm and we have no another explanation why these 3 distances are equal

#### Please Note

Jupiter energy is discussed in full details in my papers

There's A Light Beam Travels With 1.16 mkm per sec (II)

<https://vixra.org/abs/2002.0316>

Why Mercury Day Period = 4222.6 Hours?

<https://vixra.org/abs/2002.0347>

### 3-2 Jupiter Distances Creation Details (Example No. I Discussion)

Please remember

- There are 2 light velocities in the solar system (1.16 mkm/sec & 0.3 mkm/sec)
- Because of the high velocity motions, time & distance values are equivalent

#### Example No. I (More Details)

##### I- Data

- Mercury is created by a period of time =50 seconds
- Light beam with velocity =1.16 mkm/sec travels for 50 seconds and perform a distance =58 mkm = Mercury Orbital Distance
- Mercury orbital circumference ( $58 \times 2\pi = 360$  mkm)
- 360 mkm because of high velocity motion – is used as 360 seconds
- Light beam with velocity (0.3 mkm/sec) during 360 seconds travels a distance = **=108 mkm = Venus Orbital Distance**
- 216.4 mkm (Venus orbital diameter) is a distance passed by light beam its velocity 0.3mkm/sec during a period =720 seconds
- 720 seconds (because of high velocity motion) is used as a distance =720 mkm = Mercury Jupiter distance –
- Mercury Jupiter diameter ( $720 \text{ mkm} \times 2$ ) needs a period = 720 seconds  $\times 2$  which needs a distance =  $216.4 \times 2$  mkm
- (the distance  $216.4 \text{ mkm} \times 2$ ) will be used as a time period in the following equation  $216.4 \times 2 \times 1.16 = 500$  mkm
- 500 mkm is used as a time period = 500 seconds
- Light beam ( 0.3 mkm/sec) needs 500 seconds to pass Earth orbital distance (149.6 mkm)
- Still the distance 720 mkm is produced by a light beam (1.16 mkm/sec) during a period = 627 seconds
- Light its velocity (0.3mkm/sec) needs 2090 seconds to pass 627 mkm where 2090 seconds is used as distance 2090 mkm = Jupiter Uranus Distance
- But  $6939.75 \text{ seconds} \times 0.3\text{mkm/sec} = 2090 \text{ mkm}$  – means light with c velocity travels during (6939.75 seconds) a distance = Jupiter Uranus Distance (6939.75 days =Metonic Cycle).
- **108 mkm = Venus Orbital Distance** – So Venus Orbital Circumference =680 mkm but Venus Jupiter distance = **670.4** mkm (Venus & Jupiter positions are defined before by their distances to Mercury and Earth – that means – the distance 670.4 mkm we didn't bring it from the planets data sheet but we define it relative to Earth & Mercury positions to Jupiter - i.e. 670.4 mkm is not a new data but a concluded data)

- light beam with velocity 1.16 mkm passes during 670.4 seconds a distance =778.6 mkm (Jupiter orbital distance)
- Also  $670.4 \text{ mkm} \times 2\pi = 4224 \text{ mkm}$  (high velocity motion uses this value as time)
- Light beam with velocity 1.16 mkm travels during **4224** seconds a distance =**4900** mkm = Jupiter orbital distance
- Note Please (Mercury Day =4224 hours approximately- means the light motion period is transferred to Mercury motion but the rate of time is changed from 1 second to 1 hour- that's similar to Metonic Cycle 6939.75 days which we have seen before where the 6939.75 seconds in transferred into the moon motion in form 6939.75 days)
- Light beam with velocity 1.16 mkm travels during **4900** seconds a distance =**5678.1** mkm = Mars Pluto Distance (6585.39 mkm=  $1.16 \times 5678.1 \text{ mkm}$ ) (where 6585.39 days = Saros Cycle)
- $670.4 \text{ mkm}$  (Venus Jupiter Distance) =  $1.0725 \times 627 \text{ mkm}$  (Earth Jupiter distance)
- Earth orbital circumference =940 mkm – which is used as 940 seconds
- A Light beam (0.3mkm/sec) during 940 seconds passes a distance 282 mkm
- A light beam (1.16 mkm/sec) during 282 seconds passes 327.6 mkm (which we see as lunar sidereal year 327.6 days)
- Light beam (0.3 mkm) during 327.6 seconds pass distance =98.7 mkm (Uranus axial tilt =97.8 degrees)
- Light beam (1.16 mkm) during 97.8 seconds pass distance =113.45 mkm (where 1mkm=1deg means  $113.45 \text{ mkm} = 113.45 \text{ deg} = 90 +23.45 \text{ deg}$ . Earth axial tilt)
- $149.6 \text{ mkm} \times 2$  (Earth orbital diameter) is used as time value – so light with velocity (1.16 mkm/sec) during this period  $149.6 \text{ sec} \times 2$  a distance =346.6mkm where 346.6 days – the nodal year.
- 3717 mkm (Jupiter Neptune Distance) us used as time so –light with velocity 0.3mkm/sec travels during 3717 seconds a distance = Jupiter Mars distance (1.2%)
- 5127 mkm (Pluto Jupiter distance) is used as 5127 seconds where a light with velocity 1.16 mkm/sec travels during 5127 s a distance = Pluto orbital distance.

But why Mars is exceptional always?!

- *655 mkm (Jupiter Saturn distance) (655 mkm will be used as 655 sec) x 1.16 mkm/sec = 760 mkm (will be used as 760 seconds)*
- *Light beam (0.3mkm/sec) travels during 760 seconds a distance = 227.9 mkm = Mars orbital distance*

**That answers the question**

**Why the 3 inner planets orbital circumferences = their distances to Jupiter?**

## **But Mars orbital circumference = Saturn orbital distance?**

Because Jupiter orbital distance defines the three inner planets but Jupiter Saturn distance defines Mars orbital distance

### **I- Discussion**

#### **Shortly**

(1)

I have used 2 light velocities (0.3mkm/sec) and (1.16 mkm/sec) and used the produced values as time or distance values equivalently -

I didn't use any other procedure

All distances concerning Jupiter and the inner planets are produced as values created depending on each other

(2)

Why all values are created consistently? Please test any other data and see by yourself that – the result can't be found by any pure coincidence

(3)

The previous process tell us clearly that – **These Values Are Produced By This Process Clearly** -

The previous process provides 2 conclusions

#### **Conclusions**

**(1<sup>st</sup>) There's a light velocity =1.16 mkm/sec**

**(2<sup>nd</sup>) The solar system is created depending on light motions**

#### **References**

There's a Light Beam travels with 1.16 mkm/s (III) <https://vixra.org/abs/2002.0338>

Mercury Motion During Its Day = Mercury Jupiter Distance. (Why?)

<https://vixra.org/abs/2002.0387>

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