

Jupiter Effect On The Inner Planets (V)

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Abstract

We still analyze Jupiter Data - the paper tries to answer the following questions:

1. Why the three inner planets distances to Jupiter = their orbital circumferences but not accurately (with error 1%)?

Specifically

- a. Venus Jupiter Distance 673 mkm = Venus orbital circumference 680 mkm
 - b. Earth Jupiter Distance 930 mkm = Earth orbital circumference 940 mkm (In this cases Earth and Jupiter should be at 2 different sides from the sun so $778.6 \text{ mkm} + 149.6 \text{ mkm} = 930 \text{ mkm}$)
 - c. Mercury moves during its day period (175.94 solar days) a distance = 720.7 mkm= Mercury Jupiter distance
2. Do these 3 planets define their orbital circumferences depend on their distances to Jupiter? If yes, How?
 3. Can Jupiter with the inner planets (including Mars) consist one system move together as a train carriages?

Paper Conclusions

I- There's A Light Velocity =1.16 mkm/Sec

II- Jupiter effects On The Inner Planets Periods Of Time

References

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1- Introduction

Jupiter provides us very rich data, we find a strong motive to analyze it frequently because of its endless richness

Here we have a direct and clear question. Also this paper has no methodology because we already wrote it in the previous papers (Please See The References)

Let's start immediately ... The question is clear

- a. Venus Jupiter Distance 673 mkm = Venus orbital circumference 680 mkm (error 1%)
- b. Earth Jupiter Distance 930 mkm = Earth orbital circumference 940 mkm (error 1%) (In this cases Earth and Jupiter should be at 2 different sides from the sun so $778.6 \text{ mkm} + 149.6 \text{ mkm} = 930 \text{ mkm}$)
- c. Mercury moves during its day period (175.94 solar days) a distance = 720.7 mkm= Mercury Jupiter distance (no error)

So, why these 3 planets distances to Jupiter = their orbital period? And in Mercury case it = its motion during its day period

The question is logical, because the errors are so small and can't disprove the hypothesis that each planet creates its orbital circumference depending on its distance to Jupiter!

Also these distances are different and not similar – let's take a deep look

- For Mercury, its distance to Jupiter = its motion distance during its **DAY PERIOD** accurately without error!
- For Venus, its distance to Jupiter = its motion distance during its **ORBITAL PERIOD** but with error =1%, **Why?**
- For Earth, its distance to Jupiter = its motion distance during its **ORBITAL PERIOD** and with error =1%, **Why?**

Earth is specific in this order – because to create the distance 930 mkm between Earth and Jupiter we need to put the Earth on one side of the sun and Jupiter on the other side – and by this way both orbital distances will be added to each other and so 149.6 mkm (Earth orbital distance) + 778.6 mkm (Jupiter orbital distance) = 930 mkm .

The question concerns the geometrical mechanism behind an shortly

Are these distances created depending on each other? If so how?

Now the question is clear let's answer it in the paper

2- Jupiter & The Inner Planets Distances

2-1 Jupiter effects On The Inner Planets Periods Of Time

2-2 Jupiter Mars Relation

2-3 The Sun Position In The Sky

2-1 Jupiter effects On The Inner Planets Periods Of Time

Let's summarize the idea:

I- Data:

- 1- During Mercury Day Period Mercury moves a Distance = Mercury Jupiter Distance
- 2- During Venus Orbital Period Venus moves a Distance = Venus Jupiter Dist.
- 3- During Earth Orbital Period Earth moves a Distance = Earth Jupiter Distance

II- Discussion

The previous data tells us that, Jupiter effects on the time periods and not on the distances, for that reason Jupiter effects on Mercury Day Period – now the orbital circumference isn't important for Jupiter but the planet period-

So Mercury Day Period, Venus Orbital Period and Earth Orbital Period are the players which are effected by Jupiter effect.

This conclusion we reach because Jupiter uses Mercury day and not mercury orbital circumference...

So the entrance through which Jupiter practices its effect on the inner planets is Mercury Day Period!

And why? does any one remember?

Because

A light beam its velocity =1.16 mkm/sec, travels during 4224 seconds a distance = 4900 mkm = Jupiter orbital circumference

So Jupiter position in the sky – somehow – depends on the period 4224 seconds

Which will be seen in Mercury as 4224 hours (Mercury Day Period =4222.6 hours)

So the period 4224 seconds is transported from Jupiter to Mercury!!

And how that happened if the light (supposed velocity 1.16 mkm/sec) will travel around Jupiter orbital circumference and will not reach to Mercury?!!

But the light reached Mercury already! And how ?!

Because Mercury Jupiter distance $(720.7 \text{ mkm} \times 2\pi = 4530 \text{ mk}) \times 1.0725 = 4900 \text{ mk}$

So, the light travels 4900 mkm (the circumference of Mercury Jupiter distance) and this distance (4900 mkm) will be seen by us as (4530 mkm) because of lorentz length contraction effect (1.0725) which we have discussed in the previous paper..

Shortly

A light beam with velocity 1.16 mkm/sec is sent from Jupiter to Mercury during 4224 seconds and this period will be seen in Mercury as 4222.6 hours = Mercury day period.(The light pass 4900 mkm which we see as 4530 mkm)

Conclusion

Mercury Day Period (4222.6 hours) is produced based on Jupiter Data

Venus Jupiter Distance (673 mkm)

4224 seconds is seen in Mercury as 4222.6 hours (Mercury Day Period)

But

In Venus Data the time period is seen as distance because of the high velocity motion i.e.

4224 seconds will be seen as **4224 mkm**

4224 mkm = $2\pi \times$ **673 mkm** (Venus Jupiter Distance)

The light beam which travels during 4224 seconds carries the energy for Mercury and Venus and for that the data is repeated...

I simply created nothing here – it's the planets data only

Shortly

The value 4224 mkm defines the distance 673 mkm (**Venus Jupiter Distance**)

Venus orbital circumference is defined based on this value 673 mkm

Where

Venus orbital circumference x 0.99 = Venus Jupiter distance =673 mkm

Why we use the rate 0.99??

I don't know!

The rate 0.99 is so wide used in the solar system data – almost any number in the planets data is used in 2 forms 100% and 99% -

As examples to prove that we may remember:

- 17.4 deg (the inner planets orbital inclinations total) x 0.99 = 17.2 deg (Pluto orbital inclination)
- 23.6 deg (the outer planets orbital inclinations total) x 0.99 = 23.4 deg (Earth axial tilt)
- 28.6 degree (= $180/2\pi$) x 0.99 =28.3 deg (Neptune axial tilt)

Many other similar data can be added here ... but this is discussed before

Note Please

The previous idea tells that, what's a distance for Venus is a period of time for Mercury – because of the high velocity motions- this idea can be proved simply

For example

- Mercury moves during its rotation period (58.66 solar days) a distance = 243 mkm where Venus rotation period =243 solar days .. which supports the idea.
- Mars during Venus day period (116.7 solar days) moves a distance =243 mkm

Conclusion

Venus orbital circumference is created depending on Mercury Day Period (4222.6 hours) which is created depending on the light (1.16 mkm/sec) travels from Jupiter to Mercury during 4224 seconds

Earth Jupiter Distance (930 mkm)

More data

$$\frac{5040 \text{ s}}{4224 \text{ s}} = \frac{930 \text{ mkm Earth Jupiter distance}}{778.6 \text{ mkm Jupiter orbital distance}} = \frac{3413}{2872 \text{ mkm Uranus orbital distance}} = 1.19$$

And

$$\frac{778.6 \text{ mkm Jupiter orbital distance}}{655 \text{ mkm Jupiter Saturn distance}} = \frac{1433 \text{ Saturn orbital distance}}{1205 \text{ Saturn Mars distance}} = \frac{655 \text{ mkm Jupiter Saturn distance}}{550.7 \text{ mkm Jupiter Mars distance}} = 1.19$$

Also

(5127 mkm Jupiter Pluto distance / 4267 mkm Mars Neptune distance) = (4437 mkm Mercury Neptune Distance / 3716 mkm Jupiter Neptune Distance)

More Discussion

We deal only with the first term (5040 s/4224 s) = 1.19

We see that the value 930 mkm is created relative to 778.6 mkm (Jupiter orbital distance)

The sun position is defined already through Venus orbital circumference which is defined in the previous point

So Earth orbital distance & Jupiter orbital distance are defined based on their distances to Venus

The good news here is that – Jupiter is connected with Earth and the sun in the same equation –

Also Earth (similar to Venus) based on the value 930 mkm defined its orbital circumference 940 mkm with difference 1%

The previous equation has many deep points to discuss – it's hard equation –but we may limited the analysis to the first term only

(5040 s/4224 s)

We know that Mercury day needs 5040 seconds to be 176 solar days

And

The light (1.16 mkm/sec) travels during 4224s the distance between Jupiter and Mercury which we see under the length contraction as (720.7 mkm $\times 2\pi$)

I wish I have explained how the solar system is so complex geometrical machine – nothing here is independent on the contrary each data is created based on other data but through complex geometrical rules... which we still need to discover

Conclusion

Earth orbital circumference is created depending on (as Venus orbital circumference) Mercury Day Period (4222.6 hours) which is created depending on the light (1.16 2-1 Jupiter effect on the time and not the distance

2-2 Jupiter Mars Relation

I-Data

(a)

4331 solar days (Jupiter Orbital Period) = 687 days (Mars Orbital Period) $\times 2\pi$

(b)

4331 solar day (Jupiter Orbital Period) = 4224 \times 24.6 hours (Mars rotation period)

II-Discussion

The data tells us that,

Jupiter effects on the time periods for all 4 inner planets

The point here – because of the high velocity motions – some planets use the time periods (relative to us) as distances

That causes the data to be puzzled... as the following

More Data

- Venus moves during its day period (116.7 solar days) a distance = 352.4 mkm (The Lunar synodic year on Earth = 354.39 solar days) – So the period 352.4 solar days = a lunar synodic year finished with the sidereal month (27.3 days) and not the synodic month (29.53 days)- So the distance 352.4 mkm is seen on Earth as a time period 352.4 solar days...
- Earth moves during Venus day period (116.7 solar days) a distance = 300 mkm (Earth orbital diameter)- So the distance is moved by Earth is seen for us as distance and not period of time ..
- Mars during Venus day period (116.7 solar days) moves a distance =243 mkm (Mercury moves during its rotation period (58.66 solar days) a distance = 243 mkm where Venus rotation period =243 solar days .. which supports the idea)

This distance 243 mkm by Mars and Mercury is seen 243 days by us (Venus rotation period solar 243 days)

- Saturn moves during Venus day period (116.7 solar days) a distance = 97.8 mkm (Uranus axial tilt =97.8 degrees if 1 degree =1 mkm)

Conclusion

Jupiter effects On The Inner Planets Periods Of Time

This is so important conclusion – because it shows the deep relationship between Jupiter and Earth Moon

Where Earth Moon is relative to the time definition

2-3 The Sun Position In The Sky

The previous story tells us some specific data....

That, the previous interactions are found (almost) with or (before) the sun creation
Simply the sun position in the sky is defined based on these 3 Planets orbital circumferences

Because these orbital circumferences are defined based on Jupiter Data – the sun is created as a result of this definition!

That means

The sun is found after the planets creation!

How to prove such mystery?! Let's try to do in following:

(1)

- The Sun Diameter = Jupiter diameter $\times \pi^2$
- Saturn Diameter = Venus diameter $\times \pi^2$

(Saturn equation is found to prove that the using of the rate π^2 is a usual using in the solar system and that means the sun diameter is created based on Jupiter diameter!)

(2)

Jupiter Orbital Circumference = The Sun Diameter \times Earth Moon Diameter
Or

Jupiter Orbital Circumference = Jupiter circumference \times Earth Moon circumfer.

(3)

(The sun mass /Jupiter mass) \times 1 mkm = (Jupiter Uranus Distance /2)

This equation significance depends on Jupiter Uranus Dist. – we discussed before)

Discussion

The main idea in this paper is that- Jupiter effects on the inner planets periods of time
That explain the relationship between Jupiter and earth Moon (as equation no.2 tells)

More Data

(a)

Jupiter diameter = Earth moon circumference \times 13.18 (error 1%)

(Earth moon moves daily 13.18 degrees)

(b)

(Jupiter mass / Earth moon mass) = 25920 (error 0.3%)

Light (0.3mkm/sec) travels during a solar day (86400 s) a distance =25920 mkm

(c)

4331 (Jupiter orbital period) =327.6 days (Earth lunar sidereal year) \times 13.18

But Why Earth moon is related to the time definition?

Earth Moon Data is relative to the time definition

I- Data

Equation No.(I)

$10921 \text{ km (Earth moon circumference)} \times 8640 \text{ seconds (solar day period)} = 940 \text{ mkm}$

Equation No.(II)

$10921 \text{ km (Earth moon circumference)} \times 27.3 \text{ solar days} = 300000 \text{ km}$

Equation No.(III)

$43000 \text{ km (Perigee - Apogee Distance)} \times 27.3 \text{ solar days} \times 0.99 = 1.16 \text{ mkm}$

II- Discussion

Equation No.(I)

$10921 \text{ km (Earth moon circumference)} \times 8640 \text{ seconds (solar day period)} = 940 \text{ mkm}$

$940 \text{ mkm} = \text{Earth orbital circumference}$

This equation tells us that

If The Earth revolves around the sun a complete revolution in one day only – So earth- Moon circumference will be = a distance of its motion for **1 second** period

Equation No.(II)

$10921 \text{ km (Earth moon circumference)} \times 27.3 \text{ solar days} = 300000 \text{ km}$

This equation tells us that

If The Moon rotates around its axis once per solar day, so during its orbital period will move a distance = light (0.3 mkm/sec) travel for **1 second**

Equation No.(III)

$43000 \text{ km (Perigee - Apogee Distance)} \times 27.3 \text{ solar days} \times 0.99 = 1.16 \text{ mkm}$

This equation tells us that

If The Moon passes from perigee to apogee one time each solar day period –so the moon will pass during its orbital period a distance = light (1.16 mkm/sec) travel for

1 second