

Planet Orbital Period Definition

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Abstract

Paper Hypothesis

- Planet Orbital Period, Rotation Period And Day Period (Planet Cycles Periods), Are Defined Depending On Each Other And On Other Planets Cycles Periods.
- 1 Hour On Mercury = 1 Solar Day On Earth (Venus Also uses This Rate Of Time)
- The Solar Group Is One Machine Works As A Mechanical Clock- Transports The Motion From Planet To Another With Different Rates Of Time, Aiming To Enable Light Motion During 1 Second Period To Cause A Planet Motion For 1 Solar Day

References

Mercury Day Period (Short Discussion)

<http://vixra.org/abs/1910.0548>

Mercury Day Period (Short Discussion) (II)

<http://vixra.org/abs/1910.0577>

1- Introduction

Planets data shows (Planets Cycles are defined depending on others')

Example No. 1

Mars Orbital Period 687 Days = 365.25 days (Earth Orbital Period) x 1.9
= 27.3 days (Moon Orbital Period) x 25.2
= 4331 days (Jupiter Orbital Period) / π

1.9 degrees = Mars Orbital Inclination and **25.2 degrees** = Mars Axial Tilt

The previous data shows a harmony in motions and Cycles Periods between Mars and its neighbors on both sides, which suggests that – some harmony in neighbor planets cycles periods may be found

2- Methodology (methodology is repeated in all papers) please review

Why Saturn Orbital Distance = Saturn Uranus Distance? (II) <http://vixra.org/abs/1910.0078>

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3- Mercury, Venus & Earth Moon Cycles Periods

3-1 Planets Cooperation

These 3 planets have specific cycle periods relative to the other planets – So we will discuss them at first in following...

I- Data

Table No. 1			
Planet	Day Period	Orbital Period	Rotation Period
Mercury	175.94 Solar Days	88 Solar Days	58.66 Solar Days
Venus	116.75 Solar Days	224.7 Solar Days	243 Solar Days
Earth Moon	29.53 Solar Days	27.32 Solar Days	27.32 Solar Days

Data Analysis

Mercury Day Period = 2 Mercury Orbital Period = 3 Mercury Rotation Period

- ❖ Venus Rotation Period = $(\pi+1)$ x Mercury Rotation Period
- ❖ Venus Orbital Period 224.7 – Mercury Orbital Period 88 = 5 x Earth Moon Orbital Period 27.32
- ❖ Mercury Day Period – Venus Day Period = 2 x the Moon Day Period

II- Discussion

- 1- The table shows that – Mercury & Venus Cycles Periods are moving reversing to each other – While Mercury Day is its great period – Venus rotation period is its great period – so we have 2 moving lines reversing to each other.
- 2- The moon orbital and day periods are defined as a difference between Mercury and Venus cycles periods – which suggests that – the moon cycles periods are defined as a result of cooperation between Venus and Mercury
- 3- Can Mercury & Venus effect on the Earth Moon Cycles be seen? Yes in the equality between the moon orbital period and the moon rotation period (=27.3)
- 4- I claim that, "The Moon Orbital Period 27.3 days= The Moon Rotation Period" because of Mercury & Venus Cooperation and Effect on the moon cycles- how to prove that?
- 5- The equality of the moon orbital & rotation periods (27.3 days) is a property transported though the solar group – and the cycle 27.3 days control all solar planets orbital cycles – (this is seen clearly in the outer planets cycles)
- 6- In the outer 5 planets there's one property which is that "**Planet Rotation Period = Planet Day Period**" and I claim that this equality in 5 outer planets are found because "**Earth Moon rotation period = Earth Moon orbital period**" – and that because the moon cycles equality is found as a result of Mercury and Venus cooperation, that's why this effect is transported from the moon to the outer planets cycles periods..... But how to prove that?!
- 7- The outer 5 planets rotation periods total (= Days periods total) = **207.2 hours** where **Earth Moon rotation period = 655.7 hours = 207.2 x π** (error 0.7%)- that tells clearly – The Outer Planets Rotation Periods Are Created Depending On Earth Moon Rotation Period.

3-2 Earth Orbital Period

Earth Orbital Period Is Defined Based On Mercury Day Period

During 2 Mercury Day Period (351.88 solar days) – Mercury moves 1441.4 mkm = Saturn orbital distance (error 0.5%)

Why we need Saturn orbital distance (1433.5 mkm) ? because the solar system is one machines and moves as a train – so all planets (as train carriages) move one unified motion- for this unified motion the solar system moves 1433.5 mkm per A Solar Day
So the distance 1433.5 mkm shows a solar day – that's why we need 2 Mercury Days

Data

351.88 days + **13.379** days = 365.25 days (Earth Orbital Period)

But

365.25 days (Earth Orbital Period) = 27.3 days (The Moon Orbital Period) x **13.379**

Discussion

I claim 365.25 solar days equal (theoretically) 351.88 solar days – the difference is found for geometrical necessity- let's try to discover this geometrical necessity

The rate **13.379** needs a unit (day) to be = the difference between Earth orbital period and 2 Mercury days period – how can we find this unit (day)?!

$(27.32 \text{ solar days (Moon Orbital Period)} / 27.3 \text{ (a rate without unit)}) = 1 \text{ day}$

How can we find this rate 27.3?

The rate 27.3 = (Mercury Saturn distance 1375 mkm/ Mercury Venus Distance 50.3 mkm

So the rate between distances is = 27.3, Only we use this with the moon orbital period to produce the required unit (1 day)! But why Saturn is a player here? because Mercury during 2 Mercury days period moves a distance = Saturn orbital distance

Note Please

(1) The rate **13.379** is so important in the solar system geometry- where it's used frequently – for example (Earth diameter / moon diameter) = $(13.379)^{0.5} = 3.66$ – in fact the rate 3.66 is one of the most basic rates in all solar planets data

(2) (Mars Day / Earth Day) = 365.25/354.36)

Conclusion

2 Mercury Days (175.94 days) are interacted with the moon orbital period 27.3 days to produce Earth orbital period 365.25 days

Now let's try to prove that Moon orbital period 27.3 days control all solar planets cycles periods In following:

3-3 Earth Moon Orbital Period

Mars (Revision)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mars Orbital Period } 687 \text{ Days} &= 365.25 \text{ days (Earth Orbital Period)} \times 1.9 \\ &= 27.3 \text{ days (Moon Orbital Period)} \times 25.2 \\ &= 4331 \text{ days (Jupiter Orbital Period)} / \pi\end{aligned}$$

Saturn

$$10747 \text{ solar days (Saturn orbital Period)} = 365.25 \text{ solar days} \times 29.53 \text{ solar days}$$

Uranus

$$30589 \text{ solar days (Uranus orbital period)} = 27.3 \text{ (Moon Orbital Period)} \times 113.4 \times \pi^2$$

(where 113.4 degrees = 90 degrees + 23.45 degrees **Earth Axial Tilt**)

Neptune

$$59800 \text{ solar days (Neptune orbital period)} = 327.6 \text{ days (lunar sidereal year)} \times 365.25 \text{ days (Earth Orbital Period)}$$

Pluto

$$90560 \text{ solar days (Pluto Orbital Period)} = 365.25 \text{ days (Earth orbital period)} \times (2\pi)^3$$

Simply all solar planets orbital cycles are created depending on the moon orbital period (27.3 days) and Earth orbital period (365.25 days)

3-4 Mercury 1 Hour = 1 Solar Day On Earth

As we have discussed in my previous paper

Why Mercury Day Period = 2 Mercury Orbital Periods = 3 Mercury Rotation Periods? (Theoretical Analysis) <http://vixra.org/abs/1910.0592>

1 hour on Mercury = 1 solar day on Earth

Let's summarize this idea in following:

8 Mercury Days = **1407.6 solar days** – and Mercury rotation period = 1407.6 hours – based on this data I have concluded that 1 solar day on Earth = 1 hour on Mercury But why **the number 8** is so specific one?

To pass Mercury Jupiter Diameter (1441 mkm) – Mercury moves along 2 Mercury Days period (= 351.88 solar days)

Now I have supposed that 351.88 solar days = Earth sidereal year 365.25 solar days (theoretically) as we have seen in the previous discussion-

But Earth has a cycle of **4 years (365+365+365+366 = 1461 solar days)**

Means the full cycle needs **2 Mercury Days x 4 = 1407.6 Solar Days**

So – the product 1407.6 solar days (Earth Rate of time) will be used as input Mercury rotation period (1407.6 hours) (Mercury Rate of Time)

Venus Uses This Same Rate

224.7 days (Venus Orbital Period) x 2π = **1407.6 solar days** (error .3%)

Means

Venus uses this same rate 1 hour on Mercury = 1 day on Earth

But

The factor 2π tells us that – Venus deals with the value 1407.6 as a distance and not a period of time – because we have light motions with planets motions- so easily we can find relativistic effects in the solar system – that's why the time & distance values become exchangeable...

So Venus uses the same rate but – time and distance values many be exchangeable between Venus and Mercury... for example

Mercury during its rotation period 58.66 solar days move a distance near to 243 mkm where Venus rotation period = 243 solar days ... the time value is used as a distance

Also

Venus during 365.25 solar days moves a distance = 1106 mkm = 2π x 175.94 mkm

But 175.94 days = Mercury Day Period – the values similarity isn't found by any pure coincidences – it's found because the time and distance values becomes exchangeable resulting of the high velocity motions which we deal with

Let's see more examples

Time and distance values equivalence

(1)

687days (Mars Orbital Distance)=3.02 mkm/day (Venus Velocity daily) x 227.9 days
But 227.9 mkm= Mars orbital distance

That means Venus sees Mars orbital distance as a period of time – also the result should be a distance 687 mkm but Mars sees as period 687 days

(2)

2.082 mkm/day (Mars velocity daily) x 116.7 days (Venus Day Period) = 243 mkm
(During Venus Day Mars moves 243 mkm but Venus rotation period =243 days-
please remember – this same period 243 days is produced by Mercury as a distance
passed by Mercury during Mercury rotation period- that means this point 243 is a
connection point between many planets)

Please Note

Mercury Data still has great puzzles

For example

Mercury orbital period $(\pi+1) \times 1\text{mkm} = \text{Mercury orbital distance} \times 2\pi$!

We need more deep discussion in Mercury Data...let's try to do that in next papers

Research Hypotheses (Revision)

Hypothesis No.1: The Solar System is One building (or one machine) and each planet is a part of this same building.

Hypothesis No.2: The Solar System moves as a train. i.e. A train moves with its carriages together, similar to that – Solar Planets move together as one train in one unified motion - So all planets move together in one unified motion – regardless the planets velocities differences - Based on that No Planet moves individually or independently from other planets motions ("The Train Motion Concept")

Hypothesis No.3: Planet motion for 1 solar day depends on energy of light motion for 1 second period – that means – Planet moves following light motion – so we have 2 motions (1st) Light Motion (2nd) Its Follower Planet Motion - 2 motions are done by 2 different rates of time while (the passing distance) almost be the same for both motions

Hypothesis No.4: The Solar System Unified Motion depends On Solar Day Period and 1433.5 mkm as a distance should be passed per solar day (1433.5 mkm = Saturn orbital distance)

Hypothesis No.5: Matter Creation process depends on solar day period of time – that means – Matter creation process depends the time as a basic component of it.

My Research Hypotheses

<http://vixra.org/abs/1909.0406>

Research 1st Hypothesis Discussion

<http://vixra.org/abs/1909.0562>

Thanks for reading

Kind regards

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