

Origin of the solar system

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Abstract:The new theory systematically explains the origin of the main features of the solar system.Especially the new doctrine.The exact formula of interplanetary distance is given.It also gives the distance formula for the satellite,For centuries,This is the first one.

This study pointed out that the nine planets in the solar system orbit accuracy conforms to a formula, which we have reason to speculate that there are many planetary systems in accordance with the law in the universe, the earth's position are universal, an alien civilization is widespread.

Keywords: double nebulas, distance formula

I have paid attention to the origins and evolutions of the Solar System for more than ten years. In this period, I collected a great number of evolution materials and analyzed about forty kinds of doctrines that came from domestic and overseas.

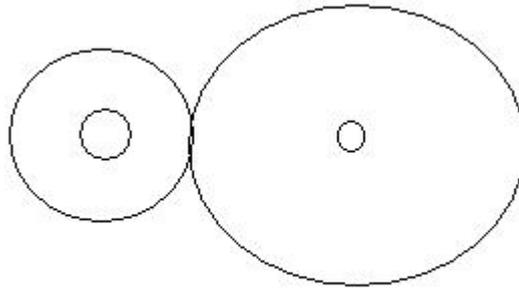
eventually to reveal the internal relationships of many characters of the Solar system .

Double-nebula doctrine

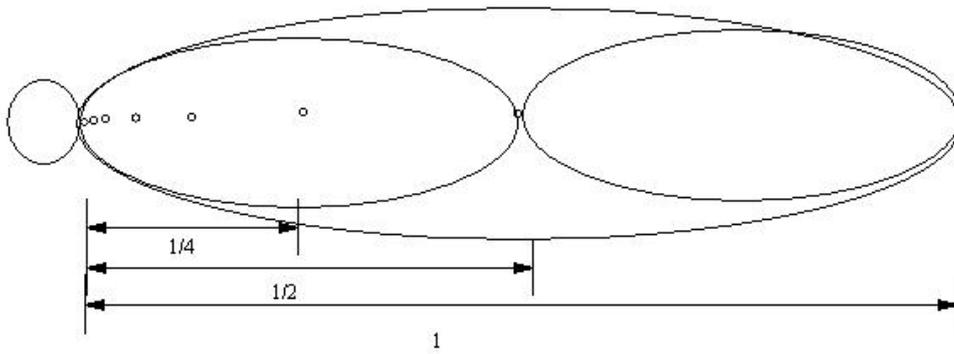
The new doctrine is presented new viewpoints for the origins of planets' substances. It is considered that the Solar System was formed by two small nebulas which came . These two nebulas had rotation and revolution .

They were contracted under their self-gravitations. The central part of one of the nebulas became Sun, the outer part became a flat nebular-plate,

The central part of another nebula (planetary nebulas) became the first planet nucleus, as shown in Figure 1.1-1

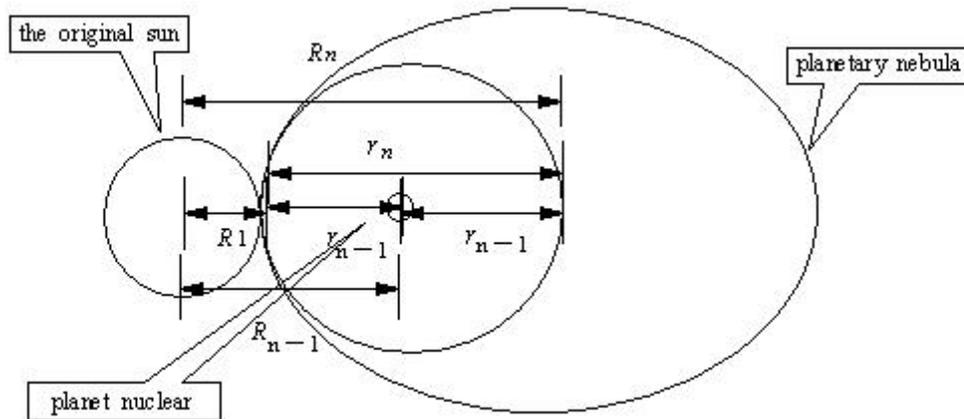


1.1-1



1.1-2

Important conclusions of double-nebula , I have found the accurate formula the distance between planets and the Sun under . I also present the reason of my formula with . The followings are the process for getting the formula by using the origins of the Solar System. as shown in Figure 1.1-3 . The radius of the Sun is R_1 ; Radius of the planetary nebula is r_n ; The nebula become the first star nucleus by contracting centrally, and the distance between the first star nucleus and the centre of the Sun is R_n .



1.1-3

From graph 1.1-2 and 1.1-3,

It is easy to see that the distance from the new planet nucleus to the border of sun is half way of the distance between the first planet to the sun. Supposing that the distance from the first planet nucleus to the border of the Sun is r_n ,

$$r_n / 2 = r_{n-1}$$

Because the distance between the first planet and sun is R_n , it has obviously

$$R_n - R_1 = r_n$$

$$R_{n-1} = r_{n-1} + R_1$$

$R_n - R_1 = r_n$ Substitution $r_n / 2 = r_{n-1}$

obtain

$$(R_n - R_1) / 2 = r_{n-1}$$

R_1 is the radius of the sun, adding R_1 on the two side of (1.1-1)

$$(R_n - R_1) / 2 + R_1 = r_{n-1} + R_1$$

Therefore,

$$(R_n - R_1) / 2 + R_1 = R_{n-1}$$

Multiplying 2 for two sides, and it has

$$R_n + R_1 = 2 R_{n-1}$$

In fact, to give the formula, We have to assume that, Planets are formed from the outside to the inside. Moreover, the formula is the necessary conclusion that planets formed from their outer to inner orderly. In addition, it can be seen that the Sun was very huge long time before; the edge of the Sun was near the orbit of Mercury, but the sun became small afterward.

Using the formula above, we can get the distance between the planets and the Sun. Then we can compare the value calculated with the value observed.

There are two measures to get the orbit of each planet using the formula above: One is to get the theoretical value by using observed values of each outer planet and Mercury. Another measure is

to get the theoretical value of each planet by using the observed values of Pluto and Mercury directly. Results are like those below respectively:

	Observed Values	Calculated Values	
Mercury	0.387	0.387	
Venus	0.723	0.6935	4.3 %
Earth	1.00	0.9535	4.9 %
Mars	1.52	1.5785	3.7 %
Minor planet	2.77	2.8135	1.5 %
Jupiter	5.24	4.9635	5.6 %
Saturn	9.54	9.7385	2.0 %
Uranus	19.09	19.9235	4.2 %
Pluto	39.46	39.46	

	Observed Values	Calculated Values	
Mercury	0.387	0.387	
Venus	0.723	0.6922	4.1 %
Earth	1.00	0.9975	0.2 %
Mars	1.52	1.608	5.5 %
Minor planet	2.77	2.829	2.1 %
Jupiter	5.24	5.271	0.58 %
Saturn	9.54	10.15	6.0 %
Uranus	19.09	19.9235	4.18 %
Pluto	39.46	39.46	

Neptune was formed by the contraction of the nebulae between Pluto and Uranus, therefore:

$$R_{n-1} = (R_{n-2} + R_n) / 2$$

There are two ways to get the orbit of Neptune. Firstly, using the observed values of Pluto and

Uranus directly calculate the orbit of Neptune. Secondly, first use the formula to find the theoretical value of Uranus., and then using the theoretical values and the observed values of Pluto to get the orbit of the Neptune.

Followings are the calculated value and observed valued of two means:

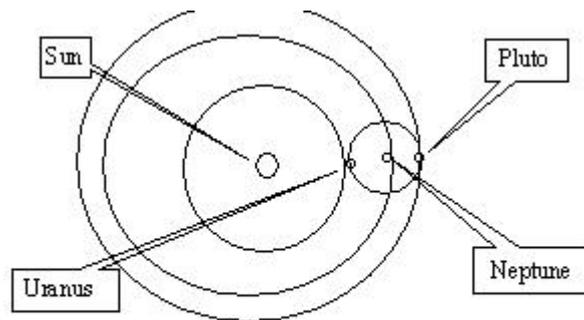
	Observed Values	Calculated Values	
Uranus	19.09	19.09	
Neptune	30.07	29.275	2.7 %
pluto	39.46	39.46	

	Observed Values	Calculated Values	
Uranus	19.09	19.09	
Neptune	30.07	29.69175	1.27 %
Pluto	39.46	39.46	

We can coordinate the data in above tables. We use first approach the calculated value under for Saturn, Minor planets and Mars.The second means can be used on other planets. Please see the table below first

	Distance (observed values)	Distance (calculated values)	
Mercury	0.387	0.387	
Venus	0.723	0.6922	4.1 %
Earth	1.00	0.9975	0.2 %
Mars	1.52	1.5785	3.7 %
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Deviation of the calculated value and planetary ' distance values is less than 5%. Those values are reasonable because the differences of planets' masses are big. Two types' theoretical values of Venus are quite different with its observed values. The differences are up to 4%. That because the orbit of Venus had huge a change that came from the serious impact before. The rotation cycle and direction of Venus are very different with other planets' . This is another evidence for the impact of Venus.



1.1-4

Regular Moons

The formation of the regular-moon system was a small-scale replay of planetary system.

If our view points are correct, The calculated values should be consistent with the observed values.

The reality is as follows

Regular moons of Jupiter

	Distance (Observed Values)	Distance (Calculated Values)		Diametre (Kilometre)	Consistency
Jupiter moon No.5	180	180		170	
Jupiter moon No.1	432	425	1.6 %	3630	3.55
Jupiter moon No.2	671	625	6.86 %	3140	3.04
Jupiter moon No.3	1070	1032	3.55 %	5260	1.93
Jupiter moon No.4	1885	1885		4800	1.83

Regular moons of Saturn

	Distance (Observed Values)	Distance (Calculated Values)		Diametre (Kilometre)
Saturn moon No.1	187	187		390
Saturn moon No.2	238	241	1.26 %	500
Saturn moon No.3	295	282	4.4 %	1050
Saturn moon No.4	378	375	0.79 %	1120
Saturn moon No.5	562	562		1530
Saturn moon No.x	?	937		
Saturn moon No.6	1221	1209	0.98 %	4800
Saturn moon No.7	1481	1687		300

Regular moons of Uranus

	Distance (Observed Values)	Distance (Calculated Values)		Diametre (Kilometre)
Uranus moon No.5	130	130		
Uranus moon No.1	192	198	3.3 %	1330
Uranus moon No.2	267	284	5.9 %	1110
Uranus moon No.3	438	438		1600
Uranus moon No.4	587	592	0.8 %	1630
Uranus moon No.x	?	746		

CONCLUSIONS

This study pointed out that the nine planets in the solar system orbit accuracy conforms to a formula, which we have reason to speculate that there are many planetary systems in accordance with the law in the universe, the earth's position are universal, an alien civilization is widespread.