Pluto was "The Mercury Moon"
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S. Virgin Mary Assumption into Heaven- Written in Cairo – Egypt -20th July 2018

Abstract
I claim the following:

1- Pluto was – The Mercury Moon-
2- Pluto had to immigrate from his original point to his new point at orbital distance =5870 mkm because of Mars immigration
3- Mars original orbital distance = 84 mkm and he immigrated from this point to his current point at orbital distance = 227.9 mkm
4- Mercury day was 176 days and decreased by 84 minutes = 5040 seconds because of Mars Immigration
5- The solar planets, found before Mars Immigration were:
   Pluto – Mercury- Mars – Earth- Jupiter – Uranus – Neptune (the order is incorrect)
6- The solar planets, created after Mars Immigration were:
   Venus – Saturn – The Earth Moon – the Sun

"Pluto was The Mercury Moon" is a claim aims to supports the relationship between planet diameter and his orbital distance which supports the concept that "the Matter and distance are created together from the same Energy"
Introduction

We still discuss the planet diameter and orbital distance relationship.
As we have noticed the order:
Mercury - Venus - Earth
tells us a clear rule:
"Greater Planet Diameter needs Greater Orbital Distance"

Something happened with Mars. After Mars this rule is inversed as following:
Jupiter – Saturn – Uranus – Neptune – Pluto
The rule became
"Greater Planet Diameter needs Shorter Orbital Distance"

What happened with Mars?
Mars immigration from his original point in 84 mkm to his new point in 227.9 mkm

So if Mars return to his original point 84 mkm the order will be consistent as following:
Mercury- Mars- Venus – Earth
No problem, the order follows the rule perfectly
"Greater Planet Diameter Needs Greater Orbital Distance"

But the rule is inversed after Mars immigration and caused Pluto to move very far from the sun because of his smallest diameter according to the inversed rule
i.e.
Pluto should be the nearest planet to the sun according to the rule but because the rule is inversed Pluto had to be the farthest planet from the sun

In this paper I try to prove that Pluto was the Mercury Moon which means he was the nearest planet to the sun
If I can prove this claim, that will support the next 2 claims:
1- There's a relationship between the planet diameter and his orbital distance
2- Mars immigrated from his original point 84 mkm to the new one 227.9 mkm

(Note Please, It's impossible to return to the solar planets original order because there are planets created after Mars immigration, specifically Saturn who is created based on the new situation and prevent to return to the original order)
3- Pluto belonged to the solar inner planets
3-1 Pluto diameter
3-2 Planet Orbital Distance Equation
3-3 Pluto was – the Mercury Moon–
3-4 Pluto Mass
3-5 Pluto Orbital Inclination
3-6 Pluto Orbital Distance 5780 mkm
3-7 Mercury Mars relationship

3-1 Pluto diameter
I-Data

1- Pluto diameter = Mercury radius (error 2%)

2- Mercury circumference x Pluto circumference = Mercury orbital diameter (115.2 mkm)

3- (Venus diameter/ Pluto diameter) = (Pluto orbital inclination 17.2/ Venus orbital inclination 3.4) = 5.06 (Moon orbital inclination = 5.1 degrees)

4- (Mars diameter/ Pluto diameter) = (solar planets diameter total / Jupiter diameter) (solar planets masses total/ Jupiter mass)

5- 2 x Venus diameter x Pluto diameter = 57.9 mkm (Mercury orbital distance)

6- 2 x Saturn circumference x Pluto circumference = 5720 mkm (Earth Pluto distance)

7- 4 x Saturn diameter x Venus diameter = Pluto orbital distance 5870 mkm

8- Solar outer planets diameters total = Pluto diameter x 153.3 (153.3 days = Pluto day)

9- Earth- moon diameter 3475 km x 10^2 = 41.4 mkm (Venus – Earth distance) and Pluto Circumference 7511.4 km x 10^2 = 89.2 mkm (Mercury –Earth distance with error 2.8%)

10-Pluto diameter x 101 = 2 x Saturn diameter but Mercury orbital distance 57.9 mkm x 101 = Pluto orbital distance 5870 mkm

11-Pluto velocity daily = 406000 km (Earth moon distance at apogee point)

12-(Saturn Mass/ Neptune Mass) = (Earth Moon mass/ Pluto mass)
3-2- Planet Orbital Distance Equation
We study here Equation No. 9

Equation No.9
1- Earth- moon diameter 3475 km x 10^9^2 = 41.4 mkm (Venus – Earth distance)
2- Pluto Circumference 7511.4 km x 10^9^2 = 89.2 mkm (Mercury –Earth distance with error 2.8%)
I claim Pluto was Mercury Moon..! How can we understand this data?

- Earth – Moon defines the distance between his Parent (Earth) and next neighbor (Venus) depending on his diameter and the factor 10^9^2
- Pluto defines the distance between Mercury (his supposed parent) and Earth based on his circumference and factor 10^9^2! Was Pluto really The Mercury Moon?

Pluto defines the distance between Mercury and Earth?
Because
- Mars immigrated from his point in (84 mkm) where he was the nearest neighbor to Mercury
- Venus was not created yet because Venus is created after Mars immigration
- So The only neighbor for Mercury in this time was the Earth
That's why Pluto (the Mercury suppose Moon) defines Mercury Earth distance, with behavior similar to the Earth Moon behavior
(This analysis provides another geometrical feature for our Equation D=R*10^9^2)

3-2-1 the Planet Orbital Distance Equation
The previous analysis provides an explanation for the planet distance equation we found before, Let's remember the Equation here again

\[ d^2 = 4d_o = (d-d_o) \]

where
\( d \): Planet orbital distance
\( d_o \): Previous Planet orbital distance
this equation, as we knew, has 3 exceptions
1- Earth depends on Mercury in Place of Venus
2- Mars depends on Venus in Place of the Earth
3- Pluto depends on Uranus in Place of the Neptune
Why these exceptions are found? Because…
- Mars and Pluto immigrated from their original positions that causes the disturbance for their Equations
- Earth was the only neighbor for Mercury after Mars immigration and before Venus creation and that's why Earth depends on Mercury in Place of Venus
Please review (page 11)
3-3 Pluto was – the Mercury Moon-
Mercury needs 84 minutes = 5040 seconds to make his day = 176 days

I-Data
1- 5040 seconds x 1.16 mkm/sec (light higher velocity) = 5870 mkm (Pluto Orbital Distance)
2- 5040 seconds x 47.8 km/sec (Mercury velocity) = 2 x 120536 km (Saturn diameter)
3- 5870 = 71 x 82.6 = (71)^2 x 1.16
   a. (84/83.5) = (83.5/82.6) = 1.0725
4- If Pluto was (the Mercury- Moon) and the distance between them was = 0.241 mkm
   = 2 x Saturn diameter, so this orbit circumference = 1.51 mkm
   a. Note (26.1mkm /1.51mkm) = 17.2 where 26.1 mkm the distance between
      Mercury and Mars (in his old point 84 mkm) and 1.51 mkm the Pluto orbital
      circumference around Mercury (as he supposed moon) and 17.2 degree is the
      Pluto current orbital inclination

II- Discussion
The Data provides clear proves, let's discuss them as following:
- The distance 84 mkm is produced by Lorentz contraction with rate 71 from Pluto
  orbital distance 5870 mkm
- But the produced is 82.6 mkm, and the value 84 mkm can be produced only from it
  by double contraction with rate 1.0725 (which we studied before in details)
  Earth Motion Produces the Moon Orbit
  http://vixra.org/abs/1806.0137
- We should remember that, The sun is produced by double Lorentz contraction
  according to the equation
  \[6939.75 = (71)^2 \times 1.392 \text{ mkm (the Sun diameter)}\]

Please review (page 13)
Solar Planet Diameter Creation Rule
http://vixra.org/abs/1807.0190

III- Deep Discussion
How can we understand that? Did Pluto has an obligation to immigrate to this very far point
(5870 mkm)?
- We need the value 5041 = (71)^2 because the sun is produced based on double
  contraction of Lorentz (that's why Mercury day defines this value accurately 5040
  seconds = 84 minutes)
- Lorentz contraction with rate 71 is produced from a velocity = 0.9999c which is the
  complementary velocity for Earth Actual Velocity 0.0001c
- Light velocity 1.16 mkm/sec is a velocity I concluded in my previous paper and used
  it frequently in many of my papers in tenths of equations which can be a proof that
  this velocity is real

\[5870 \text{ mkm (Pluto orbital distance)} = (71)^2 \times 1.16\]
i.e. all values are obligatory
- i.e. Pluto had to travel very far to the point 5870 mkm as obligatory task to help the
  sun production process…
3-4 Pluto Mass

I- Data
1- (Mercury Mass/ Pluto Mass) = 25.2 (Note 25.2 degrees is Mars axial Tilt)
2- (Mars Mass/ Pluto Mass) = 49 (Note 7 degrees is Mercury orbital inclination)

3- (Earth Mass/ the Moon Mass) = 81.7 but
   (Venus Mass/ Earth Mass) = 0.81 (Neighbor Mass /Parent Mass) (81.7/100)

4- (Mercury Mass/ Pluto Mass) = 25.2 but
   (Mars Mass/ Mercury Mass) = 0.514 (Neighbor Mass /Parent Mass) (25.2/50)

II-Discussion
We discuss the Equation No. 3 and 4 only
Venus, Earth and the moon behavior is clear before us
Earth/Moon masses rate is divided by 100 to define Venus/ Earth masses rate
What about Pluto (Mercury supposed Moon)?
Mercury/ Pluto masses rate is divided by 50 to define Mars/ Mercury masses rate

The behavior is similar the only difference is the value 100 changes to 50 why?
We know
- Mercury diameter = 2 x Pluto diameter (error 2%)
- Mercury day = 2 Mercury orbital period
- Mercury moves during 5040 seconds a distance = 2 x Saturn diameter
- Mercury Pluto distance (the supposed Moon) = 2 x Saturn diameter

The repeated Value (2) is the reason
So the value 100 become 50 because of this value 2
Of course there's a geometrical description can explain how that happened, but I still search for it
But any way the data supports the idea strongly
Please Note (1)
Equations no.1 and tell us
- Mercury, Mars and Pluto Masses are related to each other according to Mars axial tilt and
Mercury orbital inclination
So these values are produced by the 3 planets masses interaction
Note Please (2)
Equation No. 5, 6 and 7 in sub-point No. 3-1 use 2 x Saturn diameter, 2 x Venus diameter,
or even 4 x Saturn diameter.
That's easily explained, because the distance between Mercury and Pluto (his supposed moon) = 2 x Saturn diameter … i.e. this orbit diameter = 4 x Saturn diameter

The Conclusion
The Masses data shows a relationship between Mercury, Mars and Pluto is similar to the
relationship is shown between Earth, Venus and the Earth Moon Masses which supports the
claim that "Pluto was The Mercury Moon"
3-5 Pluto Orbital Inclination

I-Data
1- The solar inner planet orbital inclinations total = 17.4 degrees
2- Pluto Orbital inclination = 17.2 degrees
3- \((17.4/17.2) = 0.99\)

Orbital Inclinations Total (Mercury 7+ Venus 3.4+ the moon 5.1+ Mars 1.9= 17.4 degrees)

II- Discussion
We have studied this equation before
We can conclude from the previous data that, the inner solar planets are created depends on Pluto orbital inclination based on the rule (99/100) which we have studied before

This also supports that Pluto belonged to the solar inner planets

3-6 Pluto Orbital Distance 5780 mkm

I- Data
1- 5040 x 1.16 = 5870 mkm
2- 4.095 mkm (Mercy Velocity Daily) x 1433.5 days = 5870 mkm
3- 2.082 mkm (Mars Velocity Daily) x 2820 days = 5870 mkm

II- Discussion
Equation No. 1 and 2 tell us about the planet motion
The light moves firstly and the planet follows this light
That’s why both motions (light and planet motions) perform the same distance 5870 mkm
We have discussed this idea in a previous paper
Solar Planet Motion
http://vixra.org/abs/1807.0220

3-7 Mercury Mars relationship

I- Data
1- (Mars diameter 6792 km/ Mercury diameter 4879 mkm) = 1.392 km
2- 4879 mkm is Jupiter orbital circumference
3- 5870 mkm (Pluto orbital distance) x 1.16 (light velocity) = 6792 mkm

II-Discussion
I want to say…there are
Mercury diameter = 4879 km
But also there’s a distance = 4879 million km
And also
Mars diameter = 6792 km
But also there’s a distance = 6792 mkm

For Equation No. 1 (6792/4879) = 1.392
If the used values are in million km, the result may be also in million km
Means 1.392 million km (the sun diameter)

The conclusion
The sun is produced during Mercury Mars relationship
General Comment
To see the geometrical structure behind all this discussion we need to answer the following question

**Question No. 1** / why Mercury needs 84 minutes (84 minutes = 5040 seconds = (71)²) to make his day = 176 days..

**Question No. 2**/ why Mercury moves during this period 5040 seconds a distance = 2 x Saturn diameter

**Question No.3**/ why the velocities values are reflective
For example (1/Pluto velocity daily) = Moon orbital circumference, and also (1/ Neptune velocity daily) = Mars velocity daily ... Also
The distance between Pluto and Mercury = 0.241 mkm but

$$\frac{1}{(\pi+1)} = 0.241$$
The previous equation tells us that Mercury velocity is reflective with the distance 0.241 (which equals 2x Saturn diameter)
If the value 0.241 is the original one so Mercury velocity daily 4.14 = (π+1) is the reflective one)

**Question No.4**
Why 5040 second x 1.16 = 5870 mkm (Pluto orbital distance)
4.095 mkm daily (Mercury velocity) x 1433.5 days = 5870 mkm (Pluto orbital distance)
1433.5 mkm = Saturn orbital distance
We should see there's a great truth under this relationship, especially if we study this claim with Metonic Cycle in Mars Immigration Proves (Revised)
http://vixra.org/abs/1807.0268

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Saturn Data Proves Mars Immigration
http://vixra.org/abs/1807.0301
Mars Immigration Proves (Revised)
http://vixra.org/abs/1807.0268
Solar Planet Motion
http://vixra.org/abs/1807.0220
Mercury Velocity
http://vixra.org/abs/1807.0208
Solar Planet Diameter Creation Rule
http://vixra.org/abs/1807.0190
Uranus Position In The Sky
http://vixra.org/abs/1806.0212
The Sun Data shows Relativistic Effects (revised)
http://vixra.org/abs/1806.0209