

The Solar Group is One Machine (Proves)
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1-Abstract

The Solar group is one machine each planet should be considered as a gear in this same machine

The Planet matter and orbital distance are created together from the same energy, so both of them are players in the solar group geometrical structure and motions
i.e.

The Matter is Energy $(E=mc^2)$

The Distance is Energy (Hypothesis)

The Solar group is created from one energy.

This same energy created the planets matters and their orbital distances to guarantee the solar group general harmony.

This paper provides the proves for this claim

2- The Solar Group is one Machine

- 2-1 The Data
- 2-2 Data Analysis
- 2-3 The Discussion
- 2-4 The Sun Circumference

2-1- Data

Group No.1 rate = 1.392

Max Error 1.6%

1- Diameters

$$\frac{\text{Mars diameter } 6792 \text{ km}}{\text{Mercury diameter } 4879 \text{ km}} = \frac{\text{Mercury diameter } 4879 \text{ km}}{\text{The Moon diameter } 3475 \text{ km}} = \frac{\text{Jupiter Radius } 71492 \text{ km}}{\text{Uranus diameter } 51118 \text{ km}} = 1.392$$

2- Distances

$$\frac{\text{Mercury orbital distance } 57.9 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Venus - Earth distance } 41.4 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Venus orbital distance } 108.2 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Earth Mars distance } 78.3 \text{ mkm}} = 1.392$$

$$= \frac{\text{Earth orbital distance } 149.6 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Venus orbital distance } 108.2 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Mars Neptunedistance } 4267.2 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Saturn Neptunedistance } 3061.6 \text{ mkm}} = 1.392$$

$$= \frac{\text{Jupiter orbital distance } 778.6 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Jupiter Mars distance } 550.7 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Jupiter Mars distance } 550.7 \text{ mkm} \times 2}{\text{Jupiter orbital distance } 778.6 \text{ mkm}} = 1.392$$

$$= \frac{\text{Pluto orbital distance } 5870 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mars Neptunedistance } 4267.2 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Uranus orbital distance } 2872.5 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Jupiter uranus distance } 2095 \text{ mkm}} = 1.392$$

$$= \frac{\text{Pluto Jupiter distance } 5095 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Jupiter Neptunedistance } 3716.5 \text{ mkm}} = 1.392$$

3-Cycles

$$\frac{\text{Venus rotation period } 243 \text{ days}}{\text{Mercury day } 175.94 \text{ days}} = 1.392$$

4- Orbital inclination and axial Tilt

$$\frac{2.5 \text{ Saturn orbital inclination}}{1.8 \text{ Neptune orbital inclination}} = \frac{5.1 \text{ degrees (Moon orbital inclination)}}{3.66} = 1.392$$

Note Please **1.392 mkm = The Sun Diameter**

Group No.2 rate =1.9 =(1.392)²

Max Error 1.25 %

1- Diameters

$$\frac{\text{Earth diameter } 12756 \text{ km}}{\text{Mars diameter } 6792 \text{ km}} = \frac{\text{Venus diameter } 12104 \text{ km}}{\text{Earth radius } 6370 \text{ km}} = 1.9$$

2- Distances

$$\frac{\text{Earth Mars distance } 78.3 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Venus - Earth distance } 41.4 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Earth orbital distance } 149.6 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Earth Mars distance } 78.3 \text{ mkm}} = 1.9$$

$$= \frac{\text{Mars orbital distance } 227.9 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Venus Mars distance } 120 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Earth Saturn distance } 1284 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Venus orbital circumference } 680 \text{ mkm}} = 1.9$$

$$= \frac{\text{Mercury Saturn distance } 1375 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mercury Jupiter distance } 720.7 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Earth Uranus distance } 2723 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Saturn orbital distance } 1433.5 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Jupiter Uranus distance } 2095 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mars Jupiter distance } 550.7 \text{ mkm} \times 2} = 1.9$$

$$= \frac{\text{Pluto Mercury distance } 5817 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Saturn Neptune distance } 3061.6 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Saturn Neptune distance } 3061.6 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Uranus Neptunedistance } 1622.6 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Mars Saturn distance } 1205 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Earth Jupiter distance } 629 \text{ mkm}} = 1.9$$

$$= \frac{\text{Mars Uranus distance } 2644.6 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mercury Saturn distance } 1375 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Earth pluto distance } 5720 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Pluto Uranus distance } 2997.5 \text{ mkm}} = 1.9$$

$$= \frac{\text{Mars Neptunedistance } 4267.2 \text{ mkm} \times 2}{\text{Neptuneorbital distance } 4495.1 \text{ mkm}} = 1.9$$

3-Cycles

$$\frac{\text{Mars orbital period } 687 \text{ days}}{\text{Earth orbital period } 365.25 \text{ days}} = \frac{\text{Venus orbital period } 224.7 \text{ days}}{\text{Venus day } 116.8 \text{ days}} = 1.9$$

$$\frac{\text{The Moon year } 327.6 \text{ days}}{\text{Mercurt day } 175.94 \text{ days}} = \frac{\text{Neptune orbital period } 59800 \text{ days}}{\text{Uranus orbital period } 30589 \text{ days}} = 1.9 \text{ (Exceptional Error 2.9\%)}$$

4- Orbital Inclination And Axial Tilt

$$\frac{7 \text{ (Mercury orbital inclination)}}{3.66} = \frac{2.5 \text{ Saturn orbital inclination}}{1.3 \text{ Jupiter orbital inclination}} = 1.9$$

$$\frac{3.4 \text{ Venus orbital inclination}}{1.8 \text{ Neptuneorbital inclination}} = \frac{122.5 \text{ Pluto axail tilt}}{63.7 \text{ the sun inclination}} = \frac{232.7 \text{ inner planets axail tilts total}}{122.5 \text{ Pluto axail tilt}} = 1.9$$

Note Please: 1.9 degrees is Mars orbital inclination

Group No.3 rate = 3.66 = (1.9)²

Max Error 1.25%

1- Diameters

$$\frac{\text{The Sun diameter } 1.392 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Saturn Circumference } 378827.4 \text{ km}} = \frac{\text{Saturn Circumference } 378827.4 \text{ km}}{\text{Uranus diameter } 51118 \text{ km} \times 2} = 3.66$$

$$\frac{\text{Neptuneradius } 24764 \text{ km}}{\text{Mars diameter } 6792 \text{ km}} = \frac{\text{Earth diameter } 12756 \text{ km}}{\text{The Moon diameter } 3475 \text{ km}} = 3.66$$

2- Distances

$$\frac{\text{Earth orbital distance } 149.6 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Earth Venus distance } 41.4 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Mars Uranus distance } 2644.6 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mercury Jupiter distance } 720.7 \text{ mkm}} = 3.66$$

$$\frac{\text{Earth Jupiter distance } 629 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mercury Mars distance } 170 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Jupiter Pluto distance } 5095 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mercury Saturn distance } 1375 \text{ mkm}} = 3.66$$

$$\frac{\text{Mars Jupiter distance } 550.7 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Earth orbital distance } 149.6 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Uranus orbital distance } 2872.5 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Jupiter orbital distance } 778.6 \text{ mkm}} = 3.66$$

$$\frac{\text{Mercury Neptunedistance } 4437.2 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mars Saturn distance } 1205 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Pluto orbital distance } 5870 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Uranus Neptunedistance } 1622.6 \text{ mkm}} = 3.66$$

3-Cycles

$$\frac{\text{Jupiter orbital circumference } 4900 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Venus Saturn distance } 1325.3 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Venus Saturn distance } 1325.3 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mercury orbital circumference } 364 \text{ mkm}} = 3.66$$

$$\frac{\text{The Moon year } 327.6 \text{ days}}{\text{Mercury orbital Period } 88 \text{ days}} = 3.66$$

4- Orbital Inclination and Axial Tilt

$$\frac{63.7 \text{ (the sun inclination)}}{17.4 \text{ (inner planets orbital inclinations total)}} = \frac{232.7 \text{ (inner planets axial tilts total)}}{63.7 \text{ (the sun inclination)}} = 3.66$$

$$\frac{97.8 \text{ degrees (Uranus axial tilt)}}{26.7 \text{ degrees (Saturn axial tilt)}} = \frac{26.7 \text{ Saturn axial tilt}}{7.25 \text{ the sun angle}} = 3.66$$

$$\frac{91.9 \text{ deg. (mars orbital inclination at vertical } 1.9 + 90)}{25.2 \text{ degrees (Mars axial tilt)}} = \frac{113.4 \text{ Earth axial tilt at vertical axis } (23.4 + 90)}{\pi^3} = 3.66$$

5- Velocity

$$(\text{Mercury velocity} / \text{Jupiter velocity}) = (\text{Venus velocity} / \text{Saturn velocity}) = 3.66 \text{ (error 1.5\%)}$$

Group No.4 rate =13.39 = (3.66)²

Max error 1.25%

1- Diameters

$$\frac{\text{Uranus Circumference } 160657 \text{ km}}{\text{Venus diameter } 12104 \text{ km}} = 13.39$$

$$\frac{\text{Jupiter diameter } 142984 \text{ km}}{\text{Moon Circumference } 10921 \text{ km}} = 13.39 \text{ (Exceptional Error 2.3\%)}$$

2- Distances

$$\frac{\text{Jupiter orbital distance } 778.6 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mercury orbital distance } 57.9 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Saturn orbital distance } 1433.5 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Venus orbital distance } 108.2 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Mars Jupiter distance } 550.7 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Venus Earth distance } 41.4 \text{ mkm}} = 13.39$$

$$\frac{\text{Mars Saturn distance } 1205 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mercury Earth distance } 91.7 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Jupiter Uranus distance } 2095 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Earth Mars distance } 78.3 \text{ mkm} \times 2} = \frac{\text{Uranus Neptune distance } 1622.6 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Venus Mars distance } 120 \text{ mkm}} = 13.39$$

$$\frac{\text{Saturn Neptune distance } 3061.6 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mars orbital distance } 227.9 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Venus Jupiter distance } 670 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Venus Mercury distance } 50.3 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Neptune orbital circumference } 28255 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Jupiter Uranus distance } 2095 \text{ mkm}} = 13.39$$

$$\frac{\text{Pluto orbital circumference } 37000 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Venus Uranus distance } 2763.2 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Neptune orbital diameter } 8991 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Venus Jupiter distance } 670 \text{ mkm}} = \frac{\text{Jupiter orbital circumference } 4900 \text{ mkm}}{\text{Mercury orbital circumference } 364 \text{ mkm}} = 13.39$$

3-Cycles

$$\frac{\text{Earth orbital period } 365.25 \text{ days}}{\text{Moon orbital period } 27.3 \text{ days}} = \frac{\text{Jupiter orbital period } 4331 \text{ days}}{\text{The Moon year } 327.6 \text{ days}} = 13.39$$

$$\frac{\text{Neptune Orbital Period } 59800 \text{ days}}{\text{Jupiter Orbital Period } 4331 \text{ days}} = 13.39 \text{ (Exceptional Error 3\%)}$$

4- Orbital Inclination And Axial Tilt

$$\frac{232.7 \text{ degrees (inner planets axil tilts total)}}{17.4 \text{ (inner planets orbital inclinations total)}} = \frac{25.2 \text{ Mars axail tilt}}{1.9 \text{ Mars orbital inclination}} = 13.39$$

$$\frac{41 \text{ (solar planets orbital inclinations total)}}{3.1 \text{ (Jupiter axail tilt)}} = \frac{17.4 \text{ (inner planets orbital inclination total)}}{1.3 \text{ Jupiter orbital inclination}} = 13.39$$

$$\frac{97.8 \text{ Uranus axail tilt}}{7.25 \text{ (the sun angle)}} = 13.39$$

- 7 Mercury orbital inclination x 1.9 Mars orbital inclination = 13.39
 - 5.1 the moon orbital inclination x 2.6 = 13.39
- (Note please/ 2.6 = 180 – Venus axial tilt 177.4)

Group No.5 rate =175.94 = (13.39)²

- Uranus orbital period = (174.9)²
- 243 Venus rotation period = 175.94 x 1.392 (error less than 1%)
- 175.94 = 2π x 28.3 degrees (Neptune axial tilt) (error 1.1%)

A General Comment On The Data

The previous 5 groups are series as following

1.392	= A
1.9	= A ²
3.66	= A ⁴
13.39	= A ⁸
175.94	= A ¹⁶

Note Please: 175.94 days is Mercury day

2-2- Data Analysis

2-2-1 the Distances

2-2-2 Orbital Inclinations and Axial Tilts

2-2-1 the Distances

All solar planets orbital and internal distances are 45 distances

All of them are found in the 5 groups of Data except 7 distances which are (655.7 mkm – 2764.3 mkm – 2815 mkm – 4345 mkm – 4387 mkm – 5642 mkm – 5762 mkm)!

Why these 7 distances only are not included in the 5 groups of data?

Let's analyze 2 of these 7 distances

Example No.1

Venus Uranus distance = 2764.3 mkm = $3.66 \times \Pi \times 120$ mkm (Venus Mars distance)

So the distance 2764.3 mkm also depends on the rate 3.66 (group No. 3) but doesn't use the distance 120 mkm directly, rather uses its circumference

So, more analysis will help to insert these 7 distances in the data 5 groups

Example No.2

The distance 4387 mkm (Venus Neptune distance) = 13.39×327.6

We know that the moon year = 327.6 days

The previous equations uses this value as a distance in place of period of time

Also the distance uses the rate 13.39 (group No.4)

To understand the previous equation we need to review our old hypothesis that

"the time and distance values become equivalent with the high velocities- as relativistic effects"

Please review

The Time definition

<http://vixra.org/abs/1805.0523>

The Conclusion

All solar planets orbital and internal distances are included in 5 groups of data

2-2-2 Orbital Inclinations and Axial Tilts

All orbital inclinations and axial tilts are included in the 5 groups of data

Except the following (6.7- 28.3- 177.4- 511.1-278.4)

Let's analyze 3 of them in following

Example No.1

6.7 degrees (the moon axial tilt) = 3.66×1.8 (Neptune orbital inclination) (error 1.7%)

The Moon axial tilt depends on the rate 3.66 (group No.3) but the error is higher than 1.25% so I avoided to write it

Example No.2

177.4 degrees (Venus axial tilt)

But $175.94 = A^{16}$

The difference between 177.4 and 175.94 is very weak, that needs very accurate analysis to find the equation of 177.4

Example No.3

28.3 Neptune axial tilt = $(180/2\pi)$ (Error 1.25%)

The Conclusion

All solar planets orbital inclination and axial tilts are included in the 5 groups of Data, But we should use the Value Π because it's main player in orbital inclinations and axial tilts

Note Please

511.1 degrees is the solar planets axial tilts total

278.4 degrees is the solar outer planets axial tilts total

$511.1 = 1.9 \times 278.4$ (error 3.4%)

$511.1 = 1.8 \times 278.4$ (error 2%)

The previous equations need accurate analysis to see which equation is better and why..

2-3- The Discussion

1- As we have seen all solar planets orbital and internal distances are found in the 5 groups of Data ... What does that mean?

If all distances are found in the 5 groups of data that means,

The distances are classified according to the rates

$$A - A^2 - A^4 - A^8 - A^{16}$$

That proves my claim which is

"The Solar Planets Orbital And Internal Distances Are Related To Each Other And Can't Be Found Independently From Each Other"

2- Because all distances depend on these 5 rates, that means all distances are created depending on the same source, specifically depend on the rate (A)

3- I use here all solar distances which means no new information can change this fact. Actually the solar planets distances can't be created independently from each other. where the data analysis tells us that each distances is depending on the others

4- From our analysis we may conclude that **"The Solar Group Is One Machine"**

To understand the previous conclusion, let's study the sun circumference in following

2-4 The Sun Circumference

$$\mathbf{180 \text{ degrees} / 41 \text{ degrees} = 4.37}$$

41 degrees = all solar planets orbital inclinations total

4.37 mkm = the sun circumference

We know 1 degree can = 1 million km ... how?

Mercury orbital circumference = 360 mkm approximately and 360 degrees

i.e. 1 million km = 1 degree

what does the previous equation tells us? What does mean

$$180/41 = 4.37$$

let's imagine we have a triangle, its first angle = 90 degrees, and the second angle = 30 degrees, now let's ask what's the third angle value? 60 degrees! How I know?

180- 90-30= 60 very simple

That's the same

The sun circumference = 4.37 million mkm because the solar planets orbital inclinations total = 41 degrees

Deep Discussion

Let's discuss with some more depth the previous equation 180 degrees... we found in the equation this value 180 degrees? From where this value is found?

Let's call the triangle again, his total degrees = 180 degrees, so it's geometrical rule

That means there's 180 degrees automatically, and we don't need to search for!

That's wrong?

Nothing is free

The distance is Energy

The orbital inclination is Energy

The axial tilt is Energy

The time is Energy

The Mass is Energy

Every thing in the solar group is energy with different forms

So where we can find 180 degrees?

177.4 degrees (Venus axial tilt) + 2.5 (Saturn orbital inclination) = 179.9 degrees
(very close)

What does that mean?

Saturn and Venus make cooperation together to create this value 180 degrees which will be used to create the sun circumference

In fact it's not very true

There's some difference because 179.9 degrees is not 180 degrees

This problem is not related to the error level, the difference 0.1 is real and truth

Now we need this value 0.1 to reach 180 degrees to create the sun

Where can we find it?

3.1 Jupiter axial tilt but we need only 0.1 degrees and how we can do that?

We'll divided 3.1 degrees to 31 parts each part = 0.1 degrees

Some one may consider this explanation as pure imagination, but may be not
 $31 = \pi^3$

And we know that (Uranus axial tilt / Jupiter axial tilt) = $31 = \pi^3$

In fact the factor is crucial in the sun creation because

C^2 (90000 mkm) = $\pi^3 \times 2872.5$ mkm (Uranus orbital distance)

We have discussed this equation before

So, the value 180 degrees is created by cooperation between Jupiter, Saturn and Venus, where this cooperation depends on cycle of 31 parts each part = 0.1 degrees.. we can this cycle is a crucial cycle in the sun creation...

A comment

I can see even the basic idea is hard, that the sun is created by the solar planets motions, i.e. the sun is found by solar planets cooperation

this is a basic idea and very difficult to be believed... but I try to explain the data which is provided already in this paper and many others..

So I don't know how to ignore thousands of data and consider them as pure coincidences just for the current description account, which explains nothing and provides thousands of unanswered puzzles... How to reach to the truth?

I use the data analysis

Have any one explanation why all solar distances depend only on these 5 factors

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(1.392- 1.9- 3.66- 13.39- 175.94)

Not only the distances but all solar data..

We can't just ignore the real data for the simple unreal description

I show the solar group as one of the most complex system ever found as I explained here and in many other papers, where the current description gives us only unreal simplicity

Please review my previous paper to see that the sun gravity is defined by the same rule by which any planet gravity is defined.... So the sun is not distinguished!

Solar Planet Gravity Equation

<http://vixra.org/abs/1808.0012>

For an alternative description for the solar group please review

The Moon Orbit Geometrical Structure (revised)

<http://vixra.org/abs/1807.0449>

Also see

84 Minutes are Required for Mercury Day

<http://vixra.org/abs/1807.0412>

Pluto was "The Mercury Moon"

<http://vixra.org/abs/1807.0331>

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/1807.0208>

Uranus Position In The Sky

<http://vixra.org/abs/1806.0212>

The Sun Data shows Relativistic Effects (revised)

<http://vixra.org/abs/1806.0209>

Earth Motion Produces the Moon Orbit

<http://vixra.org/abs/1806.0137>

The Time definition

<http://vixra.org/abs/1805.0523>

Solar Group Geometrical Structure

<http://vixra.org/abs/1805.0081>

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