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## The Earth Moon is Older Than Saturn

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The Assumption Of S. Virgin Mary -Written in Cairo - Egypt - $\mathbf{2 4}^{\text {th }}$ April 2020 Abstract

## Paper hypothesis <br> 'Saturn is Created After The Earth Moon"

That means
Saturn is the most young planet in the solar system- Saturn is created after all other planets creation and also after The Earth Moon Creation.. How To Prove That?

## The Proving Concept

The Solar System Is One Geometrical Structure or One Building And Each Planet Is
A Part Of This Same Building
Imagine we have a triangle -2 angles of it $=60$ degrees and 50 degrees what's the third angle value ?? It's $=70$ degrees - so the third angle have to be 70 degrees because the other are found (before it) and defined its value
That's perfectly the same way
Saturn Data is found by the other planets effect- Saturn has no single independent data - on the contrary - its data is found before its creation - Saturn diameter had to be $=120536 \mathrm{~km}$ and its orbital distance had to be $=1433.5 \mathrm{mkm}-$
By Saturn data analysis we conclude easily that Saturn data was defined before Saturn Creation -
Based on that
Saturn Data doesn't only prove that- Saturn is the last planet created after all other
But
Saturn Data also proves the following:
( ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Concept)
"The Solar System Is One Geometrical Structure Or One Building And Each Planet Is A Part Of This Same Building"
(2 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ Concept)
The Solar System Moves With All Planets Together One Unified Motion As A Train Moves With All Carriages.

## How The Earth Moon is Created?

The paper introduction answers this question...
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## 1- Introduction

## Mars Migration Theory Revision:

- Mars original orbital distance was 84 mkm . and Mars had migrated to 227.9 mkm
- Through Mars Motion from 84 mkm to 227.9 mkm , Mars had collided with Venus and then Mars had collided with Earth also.
- From the Collisions debris The Earth Moon was created -and Mars had found its moons. And the rest debris had attracted by Jupiter and created The Asteroid Belt


## The Giant-Impact Hypothesis is in consistency with Mars migration theory

But Instead of the (Supposed Planet) Theia, Mars itself made the collisions.
Mars migration Theory solves The Giant-Impact Hypothesis difficulties:
I. Why Venus has No Moon? - Because Mars had migrated and moved from 84 mkm to 227.9 mkm and pushed all debris in its motion direction - far from Venus - So Venus had found no debris around to create its own Moon - But Earth has a greater Mass and the debris lost their motion high momentum at Earth Position- so Earth could attract some debris and create its moon
II. The Lunar Magma Ocean (LMO) Origin- is Venus - because the moon is created by 3 planets debris (Venus - Earth - Mars) - So their rocks are found in it
III. Why The Iron Oxide (Feo) of the Moon= (13\%)? Because The rate (13\%) is a middle between Mars rate (18\%) and the terrestrial mantle (8\%).

## IV. Why Mars diameter (and Mass) are decreased through the history? Because

 of the collisions - Mars diameter lost around ( $4.1 \%$ ) (And Mars mass also which causes difficulties for Mars gravitation equation)V. Mars migration is done Because of The Sun Creation Process
VI. Is there a possibility that Mars will return to its original point ( 84 mkm )? Yes
VII. Why? Because the Planet orbital distance is defined relative to its diameter (and Mass) Mars now is in the wrong Position- but forced to it because of the sun effect

## Conclusion The Giant-impact hypothesis supports Mars migration Theory

## Paper contents

2- Mars Migration Theory Proves
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3- The Earth Moon is Older Than Saturn (Page No.8)

## 2-Mars Migration Theory Proves

( $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ proof) The Giant -Impact Hypothesis (The Geological Proves)
( $2^{\text {nd }}$ proof) The Planets Order Analysis
( $\mathbf{3}^{\text {rd }}$ proof) Mars migration Results
a- The Earth Moon Creation
b- Mars Moons Creation
c- Mars Diameter (and Mass) decreasing
d- The Asteroid Belt Creation
(4 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ proof) Planet Effect On Its Neighbor
( $\mathbf{5}^{\text {th }} \mathbf{~ p r o o f ) ~ M a r ~ m i g r a t i o n ~ M o t i o n ~ D i r e c t i o n ~}$
( $1^{\text {st }}$ proof) The Giant -Impact Hypothesis (The Geological proves)
As the paper abstract shows how Mars theory is in consistency with The GiantImpact hypothesis - also Mars migration theory answers many basic questions face the giant -impact hypothesis -as we have discussed-
Why Venus has no moon?
because Mars Motion was from the point ( 84 mkm ) to ( 227.9 mkm )- so the direction of Motion is defined - and Mars Motion pushed all debris to move with Mars that made a wave pushed all debris far from Venus - So Venus Couldn't create a moon for it. then these debris lost their high motions momentum when reach to Earth position and because Earth mass is greater than Venus - Earth could attracted some debris and created from them its moon -
Mars Moons supports this description because Mars with small mass could attracted 2 moons - How?
Because the debris high momentum is lost already, and its motion became so weak even Mars could attracted its moons -
Also the rest debris was attracted by Jupiter and created The Asteroid Belt.
Please review The Giant -Impact Hypothesis -
The Lunar Magma Ocean (LMO) Origin- is Venus -
This solution is so important, it solves a serious difficulty - as explained before
Now the question is why Mars had migrated when the sun is created? we have to discuss that later...

## Why Mars original orbital distance was 84 mkm ?

Because the planet orbital distance depends on its diameter and mass - but the order is disturbed by Mars migration and we don't see it now - the planets order analysis we should discuss in the following point...

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1 ( $2^{\text {nd }}$ proof) The Planets Order Analysis

11 (Jupiter - Saturn -Uranus - Neptune - Pluto)

## (Mercury - Venus - Earth)

 - the order rule is
## A Greater Diameter Or Mass Needs A Greater Orbital Distance

But reversed from the previous one
i.e.

## A Greater Diameter Needs A Shorter Orbital Distance -

 Orbital Distance. -Mars migration theory is born basically based on the planets order analysis

This order of planets shows an order in planets diameters, masses and orbital distance

If this order controls all planets so Mars should be the second planet after Mercury -
the outer planets order shows that the rule depends on planet diameter (and not mass because Uranus Diameter is greater than Neptune but less Mass) and the rule is

This analysis refers to that Mars may be found in a wrong position in the planets order and this wrong position causes a disturbance for the planets order - based on this analysis Mars migration theory can be concluded ... to get the correct answer we need to know if There's A Real Relationship Between Planet Diameter And
( $3^{\text {rd }}$ proof) Mars migration Results
a- The Earth Moon Creation
b- Mars Moons Creation
c- The Asteroid Belt Creation
d- Mars diameter Decreasing (4.1\%)
e- Mars Mass Decreasing (4.1\%)
Simply we have a reason to answer Why Venus has no moon but Mars (mass $=1 / 13$ ) has 2 moons?!
The fact shows itself clearly - there were no debris around Venus to create a moon! But Mars had!? Why? because of the Motion Direction

Mars had moved from the Point ( 84 mkm ) to the point ( 227.9 mkm ) from the sun and pushed all debris with it in the same motion direction - so no debris left around
Venus - because all debris had moved with Mars in its Motion Direction
Now if we practice such event - what expectation we may conclude?
Mars Diameter (and Mass) must be decreased
i.e.

Mars Diameter (and Mass) must be decreased than their values when Mars was in its original orbital distance ( 84 mkm )
Can this conclusion be proved?
The gravitation Equation works only with Saturn and Jupiter Masses - where

$$
\frac{(\text { Saturn orbital distance })^{2}}{\left({\text { Jupiter orbital distance })^{2}}^{2}\right.}=\frac{\text { Jupiter Mass }}{\text { Satrun Mass }}=3.4
$$

## If Mars Mass is increased by $\mathbf{4 . 1 \%}$ the gravitation equation can work

$\frac{(\text { Mercury orbital distance } 57.9 \mathrm{mkm})^{2}}{(\text { Mars original orbital distance } 84 \mathrm{mkm})^{2}}=\frac{\text { Mars Mass } 0.668}{\text { Mercury Mass } 0.33}$
(Equation Error 3.4\%)

## Question (1)

## Why don't all planets follow the gravitation equation?!

Because of Mars migration which caused disturbance for the planets order Question (2)
Is there any proof that Mars Diameter is decreased by the same rate (4.1\%) Yes Mercury orbital distance $57.9 \mathrm{mkm} \quad=$ Mercury Diameter 4879 km x $109^{2}$ Earth orbital distance $149.6 \mathrm{mkm}=$ Earth Diameter $12756 \mathrm{~km} \times 109^{2}$ Satrun orbital distance $1433.5 \mathrm{mkm}=$ Satrun Diameter $120536 \mathrm{~km} \times 109^{2}$ Mars (org) orbital distance $84 \mathrm{mkm}=$ Mars (org) Diameter 7070km x $109^{2}$
(Mars Diameter 7070 km is increased than the Mars registered diameter 6792 km with 4.1\%)

So
(1) i.e.
(2)
(4 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ proof) Planet Effect On Its Neighbor
Let's summarize the idea in following...

- I claim each planet effect on its neighbor planet data and motion
- I provide data shows such effect (for example Earth effects on Mars Motion)
- If we have found data claiming that - Mars Motion is effected by Mercury Data so this data may refer to that - Mars was a neighbor of Mercury


## I- Data

687 days $($ Mars orbital period $)=365.25$ days $($ Earth orbital period $) \quad$ x 1.9
687 days $($ Mars orbital period $)=27.3$ days $\quad($ The moon orbital period) $\quad 25.2$
But 25.2 degrees $=$ Mars axial tilt and 1.9 degrees $=$ Mars orbital incaution
Also 25.2 deg (Mars axial tilt and $)=(1.9 \mathrm{deg}$. Mars orbital incaution) x 13.18 deg.
Where
The moon motion degrees daily $=13.18$ degrees
We should not limit our discussion for just Data consistency - let's see its depth
Because
Mars moves per solar day $=0.524$ degrees ( $=360$ degrees /687 days)
The value 0.524 degrees $=(1 / 1.9)$ where 1.9 degrees $=$ Mars orbital incaution

Mars Data (25.2, 1.9, $0.524 \ldots$..etc) depends on the solar day period of time

## 4331 days $($ Jupiter orbital period) $=687$ days $($ Mars orbital period) $\mathbf{x} \mathbf{2} \pi$

II-Discussion
The previous data shows that Earth and moon on one side and Jupiter on the other side all of them effect on Mars orbital period (i.e. effect on Mars Motion)
More Data
Equation No. (1)

$$
\left(\frac{\text { Mercury Diameter }}{\text { Mars Diameter }}\right)^{2}=\frac{\text { Mars Mass }}{\text { Mercury Mass }}=0.524
$$

Equation No. (2)

$$
\frac{\text { Mars Orbital Period } 687 \text { days }}{\text { Mercury Day } 175.94 \text { days }}=\frac{\text { Mars Orbital Distance } 227.9 \mathrm{mkm}}{\text { Mercury Orbital Distance } 57.9 \mathrm{mkm}}=3.93
$$

Equation No. (3)
$\frac{\text { Mars Day } 24.7 \text { hours }}{\text { Earth Day } 24 \text { hours }}=\frac{\text { Earth Orbital Period } 365.25 \text { days }}{\text { Moon Synodic Year } 354.36 \text { days }}=1.029$

Equation No. (5)
7 deg. (Mercury Orbital Inclination)= 1.9 deg. (Mars Orbital Inclination)+ 5.1 deg. (Earth Moon Orbital Inclination)

[^0]
## (5 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ proof) Mar migration Motion Direction

Let's summarize the idea in following

- The solar system has one defined motion which is the planets revolution around the sun
- Mars Motion from (84 mkm) to (227.9 mkm) is a new direction of Motion is unknown in the solar system
- In this point I refer to another motion started from Jupiter to Pluto - and this motion is in the same direction of Mars migration Motion which makes Mars migration Motion is a defined motion in the solar system and not a unique one

Please review Jupiter Data Analysis in my previous paper

Please review
The Sun Creation Reason And Effect (II)
https://vixra.org/abs/2004.0534

The Earth is Older Than The Sun
https://vixra.org/abs/2004.0553

The Solar Planets Order Still Shows More Puzzles
https://vixra.org/abs/2004.0086

## 3- The Earth Moon is Older Than Saturn

## 3-1 Preface

3-2 Saturn Data Shows That Saturn is Created after Mars Migration
3-3 Saturn Data Shows That Saturn is Created after all other planets Creation
3-4 Saturn Data Shows That Saturn is Created after Earth Moon Creation
3-5 Saturn Data Shows That Saturn is Created after Pluto Migration Proves

## 3-1 Preface

Let's try to explain this idea as possible -

- I consider The solar system as one building or one geometrical structure - simply we don't deal with separated planets from each other - one the contrary we deal with one geometrical system - as in the puppets theater the distances between the puppets doesn't separate them from each other - they all connected together by the same one thread
- Based on this concept - The planets data have no free choices - on the contrary they are created relative to each other and by that each planet data is controlled by the other planets data
- This concept is clear now - the point is how to prove that? we analyze Saturn data and we may conclude how this data is created...

This idea provides a very good answer for real puzzles we have found through the solar system data -let's discuss one of them in following:

Saturn Circumference = Earth Moon Distance At The Total Solar Eclipse Radius !! Why?
How the planet circumference (matter) will equal any distance?
The answer always be "pure Coincidence"
But this paper gives a new vision to answer this question
The moon was found before Saturn Creation and Saturn diameter is created to be in harmony with the moon orbital different radiuses for some geometrical reasons

That shows the basics importance behind this discussion
Of course it's very useful to prove that Saturn is created after the earth Moon but the most important to prove that the solar system is one geometrical structure and we should no longer consider the solar planets as separated points in the space but to consider the planet and distances as players in one general geometrical structure

Please review
Solar Group Geometrical Structure
https://vixra.org/abs/1805.0081

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## 3-2 Saturn Data Shows That Saturn is Created after Mars Migration <br> I- Data

(1)

Mars Orbital Circumference $=1433.5 \mathrm{mkm}=$ Saturn Orbital Distance
(2)
(a) (Why These Distances Are Equal)

## Saturn Orbital Distance

(1433.5 mkm)
(b)

* Mercury Neptune Distance = Saturn Pluto Distance
* Mercury Saturn Distance = Neptune Orbital Circumference
* Jupiter Pluto Distance = Uranus Neptune Circumference
* Earth Neptune Distance = Mercury Saturn Circumference (0.5\%)
* Jupiter Uranus Distance = Jupiter Saturn Circumference (1.5\%)
(c)
* Jupiter Mercury Distance $=2$ Mercury Orbital Circumference
* Jupiter Venus Distance = Venus Orbital Circumference
* Jupiter Earth Distance = Earth Orbital Circumference
* Jupiter Mercury Distance = Mars Orbital Distance $\mathrm{x} \pi$
(d)
* Jupiter Uranus Distance = Venus Jupiter Circumference
* Uranus Pluto Distance $=$ Earth Orbital Circumference $\mathrm{x} \pi$
* Pluto Orbital Distance = Earth Orbital Circumference x $2 \pi$
(3)

Kepler law $\left(\mathrm{d}^{3} / \mathrm{P}^{2}=\right.$ constant $)($ the constant $=25) \quad \mathbf{P}$ : The Planet orbital period
d : The Planet orbital distance
25 degrees: Mars Axial Tilt

| Table No. 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Planet | $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ | * 25 | $=\mathrm{d}^{3}$ | Error |
| Mercury | (88) ${ }^{2}$ | *25 | $(57.9)^{3}$ | 0.2\% |
| Venus | $(224.7)^{2}$ | *25 | $(108.2)^{3}$ | 0.3\% |
| Earth | $(366)^{2}$ | *25 | $(149.6)^{3}$ | 0 |
| Mars | (687) ${ }^{2}$ | *25 | $(227.9)^{3}$ | 0.3\% |
| Jupiter | $(4331)^{2}$ | *25 | $(778.6)^{3}$ | 1.4\% |
| Saturn | $(10474)^{2}$ | *25 | $(1433.5)^{3}$ | 1\% |
| Uranus | $(30589)^{2}$ | *25 | $(2872.5)^{3}$ | 1.3\% |
| Neptune | $(59800)^{2}$ | *25 | $(4495.1)^{3}$ | 1.5\% |
| Pluto | (90588) ${ }^{2}$ | *25 | $(5870)^{3}$ | 1.4\% |

## 25 degrees (Mars Axial Tilt) $/ \mathbf{1}$ degree $=25$

(1 degree we have discussed in Mercury Axial Tilt)
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## II- Discussion

In the equal distances we see that Saturn orbital distance is the main player in this equality - Why?
The usual answer is (Pure Coincidence)
I have another answer
Mars Migration - as we have discussed - is done geometrically - that means Mars moved from 84 mkm to 227.9 mkm by geometrical force control the whole solar system -
That explain the importance of the distance 1433.5 mkm
Saturn is created after Mars Migration- So - Saturn had to use this distance 1433.5 mkm to perform the geometrical job for which Saturn is created
We here don't deal with separated points in the sky - Not True
We here deals with a geometrical power uses the planets data (Matters) and distances (space) in one geometrical structure

Based on that - the geometrical power forced Saturn to use 1433.5 mkm as orbital distance
The geometrical power is smart power and understands perfectly that when Saturn orbital distance will be 1433.5 mkm that means Saturn Uranus Distance will be $=1433.5 \mathrm{mkm}=$ Saturn orbital distance

I just try to remove the naïve idea by the big bang theory from our minds - the wrong concept of The Random Creation Process - which is Absolute Wrong
The creation is done based on geometrical rules and done by geometrical (so smart geometrical) power and because of that we see the interesting and puzzled data

## Now Please Note

In Kepler law Table the constant 25 and Mars axial tilt $=25.2$ degrees
As we know ( 25 degrees $/ 1$ degree) $=25$
So the rate 25 is produced by Mars axial tilt - regardless the mechanism
The question why? its usual answer pure coincidence....
Not true Because $\qquad$
"Saturn orbital distance $=1433.5 \mathrm{mkm}=$ Mars orbital circumference" tells that, there's a unification point around Mars (Saturn) Distance
And that means - Mars orbital circumference ( 1433.5 mkm ) is an unified point in the solar system and Saturn had to use this same distance ( 1433.5 mkm ) to help the solar system unification - which makes Mars data as a point of the solar system unification and that explains why (Mats axial tilt is the constant in kepler equation controls all solar Planets).


52 Jupiter Circumferences - 2 Saturn Circumferences = 1 Jupiter Diameter (error 1.3\%)
-

7 (Jupiter Diameter $)^{2}+(\text { Saturn Diameter })^{2}=(0.5 \text { Saturn Circumference })^{2}(1.2 \%)$

9 Jupiter Diameters + 1 Saturn Diameter = Solar Planets Diameters Total=
10 Earth Moon Distance at apogee radius 406000km
12 Jupiter Diameter = 8 Planets Diameters Total
(4)

```
Saturn Diameter - Jupiter Radius = Neptune Diameter x 0.99
(No Error)
``` Group (II)
(5)

Mercury moves during 5040 seconds a distance \(=2\) Saturn diameters (1\%)
Mars moves during 5040 seconds a distance = Saturn diameter
Saturn moves during 5040 seconds a distance \(=\) Neptune diameter (1.3\%)
(Where Mercury Day needs 5040 seconds to be 176 Solar Days)
Group (III)
(6)

Saturn Diameter \(=\) Venus diameter \(\mathrm{x} \pi^{2}\)

\section*{Gerges Equation For Venus Diameter}
\[
\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{AR}^{2}{ }_{\mathrm{v}} \Pi^{\mathrm{n}}
\]
\(\mathrm{D}=\) the planet distance to the sun or to another planet
\(\mathrm{A}=\) constant \(\quad \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{v}}=\) Venus diameter
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Table No. 3} \\
\hline Constant & * \(\Pi^{\mathbf{n}}\) & & The distance & Error \\
\hline \multirow[t]{10}{*}{(Venus diameter) \({ }^{2}\)} & * \(\Pi^{0}\) & & 149.6 mkm Earth orbital distance & 2\% \\
\hline & * \(\Pi\) & & 455.8 m km Mars Orbital diameter & - \\
\hline & * \(\Pi^{2}\) & & 1433.5 mkm Saturn Orbital distance & - \\
\hline & * \(\Pi^{2}\) & /2 & 720.3 mkm Mercury Jupiter distance & - \\
\hline & * \(\Pi^{2}\) & *2 & Uranus orbital distance & - \\
\hline & * \(\Pi^{2}\) & *4 & Pluto orbital distance & 1.4\% \\
\hline & \({ }^{*} \Pi^{3}\) & & Neptune orbital distance & 1.1\% \\
\hline & * \(\Pi^{-1}\) & *2 & Earth Mercury distance & 2\% \\
\hline & * \(\Pi^{-2}\) & *4 & Mercury orbital distance & 2.5\% \\
\hline & * \(\Pi^{-2}\) & *8 & Venus Mars distance & - \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Note please: (-) means the error less than \(1 \%\)} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
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\section*{Discussion}

\section*{Group (I)}

The Data in group No.(I) tells a clear meaning
- Jupiter Diameter \(=\) All other planets diameters total without Saturn
- 4 equations (Group I) shows that Saturn diameter is created based on Jupiter diameter- Saturn here is seen somehow independent because he isn't including with the other planets - but Saturn is needed independently - specially in this equation ....

\section*{Equation No. (3)}

\section*{2 Jupiter Diameters + 1 Saturn Diameter = Solar Planets Diameters Total=Earth Moon Distance at apogee radius 406000km}
- In this equation Saturn is needed to produce the total - and to produce Earth Moon distance - but Saturn is seen independently because all other planets together produce Jupiter diameter...
- This argument is a powerful one and shows that - Saturn must be created after all other planets - but to save the solar system geometrical structure Saturn had to follow the same geometrical rules and that forced specific data to be belong to Saturn

\section*{Group (II)}
- The Data in group No.(II) is so complex data
- Mercury moves a distance \(=2\) Saturn diameters (error \(1 \%\) ) during 5040 seconds where Mercury day needs 5040 seconds to be 176 solar days
- Also Mars moves during the same period distance \(=\) Saturn Diameter

Why?
- Because the planet motion depends on light motion -it's along discussion - please review

\section*{The Sun Creation Reason And Effect}
https://vixra.org/abs/2004.0372
The Sun Creation Reason And Effect (II)
https://vixra.org/abs/2004.0534
- To summarize the idea - the planet moves depends on light motion - for that reason the planet diameter is \(=\) a distance passed by planet motion - so let's ask is there a difference between a distance and diameter? A Distance \(=\) Saturn diameter are this equation 2 components equivalent to each other? The matter and space?! But Lorentz length contraction effect causes the contraction for the distance and the particle length equivalently!
Matter Creation Known Features (Analytical Study) https://vixra.org/abs/1912.0290 Group (III)
- Group (III) Data shows that - Venus Diameter also is a common geometrical value and that explains the equation - Saturn Diameter = Venus diameter x \(\pi^{2}\) - Again - we deal with a power created the data mentioned geometrically.

3-4 Saturn Data Shows That Saturn is Created after Earth Moon Creation


Figure No. 1 (Note Please - FDBR is a square)
Figure shows the moon orbit around Earth with some details (my created figure)
Where..... \(A B=B C=86000 \mathrm{~km} . \ldots\). and \(B R=C R\) also \(A D=B D\)
\(\mathrm{EB}=363000 \mathrm{~km}=\) Perigee radius (perigee is the nearest point, the moon can reach)
\(\mathrm{EC}=378000 \mathrm{~km}=\) Earth Moon Distance when the moon in total solar eclipse point
\(\mathrm{EG}=384000 \mathrm{~km}=\) The Moon Orbital Distance (registered in NASA Planetary sheet)
\(\mathrm{ED}=406000 \mathrm{~km}=\) Apogee radius (Apogee is the most far point, the moon can reach)
I-DATA
\((\mathbf{E B})^{2}+(86000 \mathrm{~km})^{2}=(\mathrm{EC})^{2} \quad\) (error 1\%)
\((E C)^{2}+(86000 \mathrm{~km})^{2}=(\mathrm{EG})^{2}\)
(error 0.5\%)
\((\mathbf{E G})^{2}+(86000 \mathrm{~km})^{2}=(\mathrm{S})^{2} \quad\) (where \(\mathrm{S}=394000 \mathrm{~km}\) - unknown point)
\((S)^{2}+(86000 \mathrm{~km})^{2}=(\mathbf{E D})^{2} \quad\) (error \(\left.0.7 \%\right)\)
I- More Data
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
BG & \(=21000 \mathrm{~km}\) & \(\mathrm{DG}=22000 \mathrm{~km}\) \\
CG & \(=88500 \mathrm{~km}\) & \\
Triangle Angles & & \\
E Angle & \(=13.33\) degrees & C= 121.7 degrees \\
A Angle & \(=45\) degrees \((\) ABC is an Equilateral triangle \()\) \\
ECB Angle & \(=76.66\) degrees & BCA Angle \(=45\) degrees \\
BDC Angle & \(=63.4\) degrees & ADC \(=116.6\) degrees \\
DCB Angle & \(=26.6\) degrees & GCB \(=13.7\) degrees
\end{tabular}

\section*{More Data}

In the previous triangle
\(\mathrm{AC}=120536 \mathrm{~km}\)
\(\mathrm{EC}=378000 \mathrm{~km}\)
\(\mathrm{AE}=449378.3 \mathrm{~km}\)

\author{
= Saturn Diameter \\ = Saturn Circumference \\ = Jupiter Circumference
}

Table No. 1
Why Earth Circumference \(=40080\) km?
If Earth diameter \(=12756 \mathrm{~km}\), is considered to be \(=1\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Earth Circumference }=40080 \mathrm{~km} \text {, will be just }=\Pi \\
\text { Vales Are Correct }
\end{gathered}
\] & So..... The Following & Error \\
\hline * Earth Circumference & = \(\Pi\) & - \\
\hline * Solar Inner Planets Diameters Total & \(=\Pi\) & - \\
\hline * Solar Outer Planets Diameters Total & =9П & - \\
\hline * Moon Orbit Radius (At Perigee Point) & =9П & - \\
\hline * All Solar Planets Diameters Total & =10П & 1\% \\
\hline * Moon Orbit Radius (At Apogee Point) & \(=10 \Pi\) & 1.2\% \\
\hline * 2 Jupiter Diameter + Saturn Diameter & =10П & \\
\hline * Moon Orbit Radius (At Total Solar eclipse Point) & \(=9.5 \Pi\) & - \\
\hline * Saturn Circumference & \(=9.5 \Pi\) & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

This data is discussed deeply in my previous paper
Earth Moon Orbit Triangle Analysis (Revised) https://vixra.org/abs/1907.0627
II-DISCUSSION
How the previous data is created?
The usual answer "pure coincidence"
I have a different answer -
Saturn is created after the Earth Moon Creation and based on the general geometrical rules which control the solar system

Because of that Saturn had to adopt specific data...! How to understand?
i.e.

If any planet will be created after all other planets were created and the sun was created and the Earth Moon was created -
So the solar system is complete and just one planet only is absent - if this is the situation - So this planet diameter will be 120536 km regardless its name and this planet orbital distance will be \(1433.5 \mathrm{mkm} . .\). ..etc

The data is forced to Saturn - Saturn can't choose a different diameter for any reason! Why? because the system is found before Saturn birth
As a child is born based on their parents genes - the child has no ability to refuse the parents genes - it's the available way to create this child (this planet).

\section*{A Conclusion}

Saturn Is Created After The Moon Orbital Circumference Is

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\section*{3-5 Saturn Data Shows That Saturn is Created after Pluto Migration Proves}

\section*{Part I}

\section*{Pluto Migration Discussion}

\section*{Pluto was The Mercury and had migrated with Mars Migration}
- Pluto had migrated to the end point in the solar system ( 5906 mkm ) ...

But
- This Point (5906 mkm) was occupied with Neptune
- Pluto had collided Neptune hardly and pushed Neptune to the point (4495.1 mkm) and occupied Neptune point which is ( 5906 mkm ).
- From Pluto Neptune Collision Debris Pluto Moons were created, also The Kuiper Belt is created by this debris.
- Pluto Data shows that, Pluto Was Belonged To The Inner Planets
- Pluto Moons and the The Kuiper Belt shows that -Some collision is occurred here similar to the collisions of Mars with Venus and Mars with Earth. - So the logical conclusion tells that Pluto may collide with Neptune
- Pluto Eccentricity Distance = Pluto Neptune Distance \(=\) Neptune Orbital distance \(/ \pi\), The previous data tells there's an interacting effect between Pluto \& Neptune.
- Titius Bode Law predicts perfectly Pluto orbital distance but Not Neptune, Where Neptune Only can't be defined by Titius Bode Law that tells some disturbance is found here for some reason

I want to say that - The point 5906 mkm is defined by the solar system geometry because it's the end point in the solar system - So this point 5906 mkm is defined geometrically in the solar system- so any law controls the solar system geometry will define this point easily
But the point 4495.1 mkm (Neptune orbital distance) is not defined geometrically Neptune had to go to this point because of Pluto collision with it
Because of that
Neptune Pluto Distance = Pluto Eccentricity Distance
i.e. Pluto Pushed Neptune to end of its eccentricity distance simply regardless where Neptune will be - that's why the point ( 4495.1 mkm ) can't be defined by Titius Bode Law.

\section*{Part II}

\section*{Saturn Data Shows That Saturn is Created after Pluto Migration Proves I- Data Equation No. (1) \\ Saturn Diameter 120536km x Neptune Diameter 49528 km =5906 mkm (Pluto orbital distance)}

The previous equation tells clearly what's happened -
Again
Why does Titius Bode Law predict perfectly Pluto orbital distance but Not Neptune?
The point 506 mkm is defined by the planets diameters! Why?
Because there's a relationship between the planet diameter and orbital distance frequently we have found the distances between the planets are defined by planets diameters multiplication...

\section*{For example}
- (Uranus diameter) \(^{2} \quad=\) Mars Uranus Distance
- \((\text { Mars diameter })^{2} \mathrm{x} \pi=(\text { Venus Diameter })^{2}=144 \mathrm{mkm}=\) Mars Displacement

It's just example - we have discussed many others before

Now Why Saturn diameter x Neptune Diameter = Pluto orbital distance??
Because it's Neptune Point -
Neptune Orbital Distance was \(=5906 \mathrm{~km}\) - but Pluto had to migrate with Mars migration and by that Pluto be thrown to the end point of the solar system ( 5906 mk )
Then Pluto had collided with Neptune pushed it to the point ( 4495.1 mkm ) which isn't defined geometrically - and Pluto occupied the point in place of Neptune!
By the collision debris Pluto moons and the Kuiper Belt were created

\section*{PLEASE NOTE (Very important)}
- That explains why Neptune used \(14 \%\) of Jupiter energy for its orbital circumference - but Pluto didn't use any energy !
- The point 5906 mkm is found geometrically but the point 4495.1 mkm is NOT
- So Jupiter energy is sent to Pluto and Pluto reflected it without any using - but when the energy reached to Neptune - Neptune used \(14 \%\) of its to build its orbital circumference - because it had not one -
- In following point we will review Jupiter energy and Pluto Migration proves will be later to make this point as clear as possible ....

\section*{Part III}

10 During 2 solar days, light with velocity \(1.16 \mathbf{m k m} / \mathrm{s}\) passes a distance \(=\mathbf{2 0 2 5 8 4} \mathbf{m k m}\)

\section*{Jupiter Energy}
(1)

Jupiter sends the energy to Pluto - Jupiter energy is sent in a light beam form, where this light beam velocity \(=1.16 \mathrm{mkm} / \mathrm{sec}-\) Jupiter continued sending its energy for 2 full solar days ( \(2 \times 86400\) seconds)
(2)

This light beam passes during the period \(=1.16 \mathbf{m k m} / \mathrm{s} \times 2 \times 86400 \mathrm{~s}=\mathbf{2 0 2 5 8 4} \mathbf{m k m}\) So (3)

This Energy reach to Pluto - but Pluto reflected this full energy again to Neptune That means Pluto didn't use any of this energy but Pluto reflected it to Neptune completely
(4)

Neptune - in that time - had no an orbital circumference - for that reason - Neptune used part of the sending energy to build its orbital circumference ( 28255 mkm ) Specifically Neptune used \(14 \%\) of the total energy to build its orbital circumference
(3)

After Neptune Orbital Circumference Building
The rest of energy \(=86 \% ~(=2 x 86400 \mathrm{mkm})\),
this energy Neptune reflected to the inner planets -into 2 equal trajectories of Energy, Each Trajectory contains an energy \(=43 \%\) of the total \(=86400 \mathrm{mkm}\)
(4)

Neptune reflected the first Trajectory of energy contains ( 86400 mkm ) to Venus and Earth together (to be used by Venus \& Earth)
(5)

Also Neptune reflected the second Trajectory of energy contains ( 86400 mkm ) to Jupiter and then to Mercury (Jupiter doesn't use any of the energy - Jupiter directed the energy only toward Mercury to reach Mercury \(=86400 \mathrm{mkm}\) completely)
(6)

How we know this story and the values?! Because Distance = Energy
(7)

So all distances I have referred are real distances - and that means - these real distances are created based on the previous story which force us to conclude that a light velocity \(1.16 \mathrm{mkm} / \mathrm{sec}\) must be found in the solar system
(8)

\section*{Simply -}

The distances values analysis force us to accept that a velocity of \(1.16 \mathrm{mkm} / \mathrm{sec}\) must be found behind these distances creation -let's analyze and discuss that deeply as possible in following:

\section*{Jupiter Energy Analysis}
(Equation No. a)
(Pluto Orbital Circumference-Jupiter Orbital Circumference) \(\mathbf{x} \mathbf{2} \boldsymbol{\pi}=\mathbf{2 0 2 5 8 4 m k m}\)
\(1.16 \mathrm{mkm} / \mathrm{sec} \mathrm{x} 2 \mathrm{x} \quad 86400\) seconds \(\mathbf{= 2 0 2 5 8 4 m k m}\)
(Equation No. b)
202584 mkm =
28255 mkm (Neptune Orbital Circumference) + \(2 \times 86400 \mathrm{mkm}\)
(Equation No. c)
(Neptune orbital Circumference -Earth orbital Circumference) x \(\pi=\underline{\mathbf{8 6 4 0 0} \mathbf{~ m k m}}\) (Error less 1\%)

\section*{Discussion}

Equation No. a
(Pluto Orbital Circumference -Jupiter Orbital Circumference) \(\mathbf{2} \boldsymbol{2} \boldsymbol{\pi}=\mathbf{2 0 2 5 8 4 m k m}\)
Jupiter \& Pluto Orbital Circumferences Difference x \(2 \pi=202584 \mathrm{mkm}\)
Also
Light with velocity \(1.16 \mathbf{m k m} / \mathrm{s}\) during 2 solar days passes a distance \(\mathbf{= 2 0 2 5 8 4} \mathbf{m k m}\)

\section*{Equation No. b}

This equation tells a simple information - from a distance \(=202584 \mathrm{mkm}\) _we minus Neptune orbital circumference ( 28255 mkm )- The rest of energy \(=\mathbf{2} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{8 6 4 0 0} \mathbf{~ m k m}\)

Equation No. c
This equation tells that the value 86400 mkm reach to Earth (or Venus)!
First, Why this prove any thing??
Because we use the same equation!!
The difference between Neptune \& Earth Circumferences x \(\boldsymbol{\pi}=\mathbf{8 6 4 0 0} \mathbf{~ m k m}\)
This is the same equation by which the energy is sent from Jupiter to Pluto - it's NOT similarity for some numbers - it's the same motion of energy- so the same equation and the same amount of energy are used
Second, to where the energy is sent, because if we use Neptune Earth circumferences difference or Neptune Venus circumferences difference - the error will be less \(1 \%\) give no direction to the energy transportation- so the \(1^{\text {st }}\) trajectory energy is sent to Earth or Venus?!
To both together - the energy is reach to a point 120 mkm from the sun and from this point the energy ( 86400 mkm ) is divided for 2 Planets (Earth and Venus)
Third,
The difference between (Neptune \& Mercury) orbital circumferences x \(\boldsymbol{\pi}=\underline{\mathbf{8 6 4 0 0} \mathbf{m k}}\) (error 1.5\%)
So - why this energy must be passed through Jupiter - why not directly to Mercury?
Because Mercury Jupiter Distance \(=720.7 \mathrm{mkm}\) and \(720.7 \mathrm{mkm} \times 2 \pi=4495.1 \mathrm{mkm}\) (Neptune orbital distance)- later we'll discuss it.

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More Deep Discussion

\section*{QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS}
(1)

Why does the previous data prove the story?

\section*{Shortly}

The value \(\mathbf{2 0 2 5 8 4 m k m}\) is used 3 times in the previous data
(1) As the result of Jupiter Pluto Circumferences Difference x \(\mathbf{2 \pi}\)
(2) As a distance passed by light with velocity \(1.16 \mathrm{mkm} / \mathrm{s}\) during 2 days
(3) As the total \(=28255 \mathrm{mkm}+2 \times 86400 \mathrm{mkm}\)

Where ( \(28255 \mathrm{mkm}=\) Neptune orbital circumference) and ( \(86400 \mathrm{mkm}=\) Neptune Earth orbital circumferences difference \(\mathrm{x} \boldsymbol{\pi}\) ) where we can use Venus or Mercury in place of Earth and reach to the same result
The 3 times of using the value 202584mkm have no clear explanation - just what I provided here in this paper.
(2)

How to prove the energy is transported really?
Let's remember - we accepted that - Distance \(=\) Energy \(\ldots\). Now
The inner planets creation energies are sent from Jupiter and reflected by Neptune What conclusion we can reach here?
Jupiter \& Neptune orbital distances control the inner planets data Is It True?? More Data

\section*{Group No. (I)}

\section*{Neptune Orbital Distance \(4495.1 \mathrm{mkm}=\)}
> = Earth Venus distance \(41.4 \times\) Venus orbital distance 108.2
> = Mercury Orbital Distance 57.9 x Earth Mars distance 78.3
> = Mercury venues distance 50.3 x Mercury Earth distance 91.7 (error 2.5\%)

Simply the inner planets define their distances with a limit which is Neptune orbital distance- Why? because Neptune reflected their energy

\section*{Group No. (II)}

\section*{Jupiter Orbital Circumference}

360 mkm (Mercury Orbital Circumference) + 680 mkm (Venus Orbital Circumference) +940 mkm (Earth Orbital Circumference) +1433.5 mkm (Mars Orbital Circumference) x \(2=4900\) mkm (Jupiter Orbital Circumference) (error 1\%)

\section*{Shortly}
the inner planets orbital circumferences total = Jupiter orbital circumference! Why? because Jupiter energy is their creation source - the inner planets are created because of Jupiter energy - and Energy = Distance - that explains the data clearly-

\section*{Note Please}

For a geometrical necessity Mars Orbital Circumference is used 2 times in the previous summation (Later we'll have more deep discussion).

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\section*{Jupiter Orbital Distance}
- Mercury Orbital Distance x 2
- Venus Orbital Distance
- Earth Orbital Distance

\section*{Note Please}
(1)

When Earth and Jupiter are at 2 sides from the sun so \(930 \mathrm{mkm}=778.6 \mathrm{mkm}+149.6\) mkm - so Earth Jupiter distance (in this case) = Earth orbital circumference ( 940 mk ) (2)

The previous data needs more deep discussion - we should realize that Jupiter is the inner planets store of Energy and Neptune reflected this energy to them - simply the inner planets live on this energy - and that creates a very great effect of Jupiter and Neptune on the inner planets
The previous data (which is so much data) is a very small part of a sea of data proving this fact-we need to discuss each relationship alone to see clear as possible

\section*{For example}

Mercury moves during its day period (around 176 solar days) a distance \(=\) Mercury Jupiter Distance! Why? it's Jupiter effect on Mercury motion - which we need to discuss later
Mercury orbital inclination, orbital period and a great part of Mercury orbital motion depends directly on Jupiter data
The previous data I inserted to work as a proof for the argument - but the real relationships are so deep in the solar system geometrical structure and we should discuss them as deep as we can in this paper.

\section*{Group No. (IV)}
> 778.6 mkm Juppiter Orbital Distance
> 1. 720.3 mkm Jupiter Mercury distance \(=1.0725\)
2. \(\frac{720.3 \mathrm{mkm} \text { Jupiter Mercury distance }}{670 \mathrm{mkm} \text { Jupiter Venus Distance }}=1.0725\) (No Error)
3. \(\frac{670 \mathrm{mkm} \text { Jupiter Venus Distance }}{629 \mathrm{mkm} \text { Jupiter Earth Distance }}=1.0725\)

\section*{Part IV}

\section*{Pluto Was The Mercury Moon (More Proves)}

\section*{I-Data}

1- Pluto Orbital inclination \(\quad=17.2\) degrees \(=17.4 \times 0.99\)
Orbital Inclinations Total (Mercury \(7+\) Venus \(3.4+\) the moon \(5.1+\) Mars \(1.9=17.4\) degrees)
2- Pluto diameter \(=\) Mercury radius \((\) error \(2 \%)\)
3- Mercury circumference x Pluto circumference \(=\) Mercury orbital diameter ( 115.2 mkm )
4- (Venus diameter/ Pluto diameter) \(=\) (Pluto orbital inclination 17.2/ Venus orbital inclination 3.4) \(=5.06(\) Moon orbital inclination \(=5.1\) degrees \()\)

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

6- 2 x Venus diameter x Pluto diameter \(=57.9 \mathrm{mkm}\) (Mercury orbital distance)
7- 2 x Saturn circumference \(\times\) Pluto circumference \(=5720 \mathrm{mkm}\) (Earth Pluto distance)
8- 4 x Saturn diameter x Venus diameter \(=\) Pluto orbital distance 5870 mkm
9- (Earth Velocity /Pluto Velocity) +(Pluto Day/ Earth Day)

\section*{More Data}

1- 5040 seconds \(\mathrm{x} 1.16 \mathrm{mkm} / \mathrm{sec}\) (light higher velocity) \(=5906 \mathrm{mkm}\) (Pluto Orbital Distance)
2- 5040 seconds \(\mathrm{x} 47.8 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{sec}\) (Mercury velocity) \(=2 \mathrm{x} 120536 \mathrm{~km}\) (Saturn diameter)
3- 4.095 mkm (Mercy Velocity Daily) x 1433.5 days \(=5906 \mathrm{mkm}\)

\section*{II-Discussion}

The previous data is a strong proof for the claim- that Pluto was the Mercury moon we need to look patiently to this data - first why Pluto should be mercury moon?
- The planets order analysis which we have done with Mars shows that the planet orbital distance depends on the planet diameter - Pluto the smallest diameter and should be the most near to the sun
- Any equation of the previous can prove this claim!

Equation No.(1)
Pluto Orbital inclination \(=0.99\) of the inner planets orbital inclination total why?
Earth Circumference \(=\) The inner (5)planets diameters total - why
It's the data behavior -the data is created by this method depending on each other and because Pluto was belonged to the inner planets its data shows that
Equation No.(2)
Pluto diameter \(=\) Mercury radius \((\) error \(2 \%)\)

Logically is Pluto had collided -that may decrease its diameter - so may Pluto diameter \(=\) Mercury radius but after the collision with Neptune the difference \(2 \%\) is found.
Equation No.(3)
Mercury circumference x Pluto circumference \(=\) Mercury orbital diameter (115.2 mkm ) the data shows the dependency between each other
Equation No.(4)
(Venus diameter/ Pluto diameter) \(=\) (Pluto orbital inclination 17.2/ Venus orbital inclination 3.4) \(=5.06\) (Moon orbital inclination \(=5.1\) degrees \()\)
It's clear data which supports greatly the argument.
For more discussion please review
Pluto was "The Mercury Moon"
https://vixra.org/abs/1807.0331
Why couldn't Titius Bode Law predict Neptune's orbital distance?
https://vixra.org/abs/2004.0509
or
https://www.academia.edu/42803181/Why_couldnt_Titius_Bode_Law_predict_Neptune_s_orbital_distance
or
https://www.slideshare.net/Gergesfrancis/why-couldnt-titius-bode-law-predict-neptunes-orbital-distance

\section*{Please Note}

1- 5040 seconds \(\mathrm{x} 1.16 \mathrm{mkm} / \mathrm{sec}\) (light higher velocity) \(=5848 \mathrm{mkm}\) (Pluto Orbital Distance)
2- 5040 seconds \(\mathrm{x} 47.8 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{sec}\) (Mercury velocity) \(=2 \mathrm{x} 120536 \mathrm{~km}\) (Saturn diameter)
3- 4.095 mkm (Mercy Velocity Daily) x 1433.5 days \(=5848 \mathrm{mkm}\)
A light with (supposed) velocity 1.16 mkm passes during 5040 seconds (the needed period for Mercury day to be 176 days) will pass a distance \(=\) Mercury Pluto Distance ( 5848 mkm )
Now
Mercury moves during 346.6 days (the nodal year) a distance \(=1433.5 \mathrm{mkm}\) (Saturn orbital distance) but during 1433.5 days Mercury moves 5848 mkm (Mercury Pluto Distance) that means mercury save ( 5040 seconds) because it defines its distance to Pluto -

\section*{Please Note}
(1)
17.4 degrees \(=7\) degrees (Mercury orbital inclination) x 2.5 degrees (Saturn orbital inclination) ( please remember \(17.4 \times 0.99=17.2\) degrees Pluto Orb. Inclination)
(2)

Mercury moves during 5040 seconds a distance \(=2\) Saturn diameters (1\%)
(3)

Saturn orbital distance \(=(\text { Saturn diameter })^{2} / \pi^{2}(\) error \(2 \%)\)
The data needs more analysis -but it's written in other papers - Mercury \& Saturn relationship is so deep and need more discussion - and this relationship is found because of Pluto which was the Mercury Moon and now is migrated too far from it and needs a connection point between both which is Saturn.

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