

A Revised Solar System

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Abstract

I hereby suggest that there may have been planets that were moons of other planets. Mercury may have been a moon of Venus; Pluto may have been a second moon to Earth. We also see an explanation as to where the new planet V113 may have come from. Finally, we see the calculation for the inclination of Venus.

Keywords: Moons; Venus; Earth; V113; Pluto; Mercury

Introduction

I hereby suggest a possible new model for the Planets in our Solar System [1,2]. I calculated that:

- V-113 the new Pluto was the second Moon to Earth.
- Pluto was the second Moon to Earth.
- Mercury was a moon to Venus.
- The inclination of Venus.

V113 - New Planet

Refer to Figure 1 for showing the moon as the new planet V113 and the forces acting upon it.

$$F = ks$$

$$0.1525 = k (0.0655)$$

$$s = 0.0655 = 6.55\%$$

The tilt on the elliptic orbit of Mars = about 7%

V113 is 1.239 billion kilometers from Earth. So, $1239 + 149.9 = 1388.6$ (6.78 degrees tilt).

V113 was the Moon planet to Mars.

$$F = GM_1M_2/R^2 = 0.666 (58.9) (0.639)/(0.129)^2 = 0.1508$$

$$\tan 24.59 \text{ degrees} = 0.4526/30 \text{ km/s} = 0.015 = 0.1508$$

Pluto is the Second Moon of Earth

Refer to Figure 2 for the trajectory of the possible path of how the Earth's second moon is Pluto.

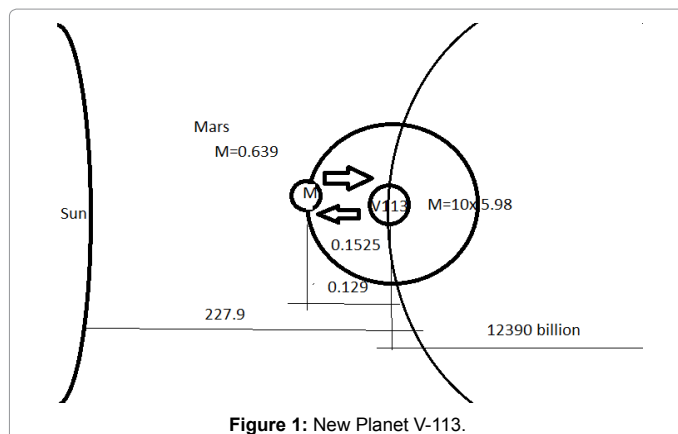


Figure 1: New Planet V-113.

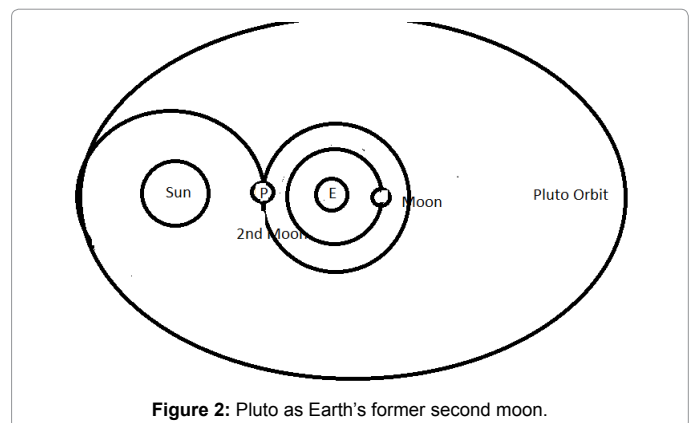


Figure 2: Pluto as Earth's former second moon.

$$F = GM_1M_2/R^2 = 0.666(0.736)(5.98)/384000^2 = 1.9825$$

$$F = GM_1M_2/R^2 = 0.666(1.219)(5.98)/332000^2 = 3.0120$$

$$F T. = 1.9825 + 3.0120 = 4.9945 = 5$$

$$FE = GM_1M_2/R^2 = 0.666(5.98)(1.989)/149.6^2 = 6.67$$

$$F \text{ Net} = 5 - 6.7 = 1.7$$

$$s = 0.3 + 0.4 + 2^n = 1.7$$

$$F = ks, k = 1$$

$$M \text{ Pluto} = 1.3 \text{ cf } 0.1334 \text{ of moon of Venus}$$

Pluto was a Moon of Earth

Earth Inclination = 23.6 degrees.

$$\tan 23.6 \text{ degrees} = 0.4327$$

$$M \text{ Earth} = 5.98 \text{ Mt}$$

$$0.4327 * 5.98 = 2.5878 = P$$

$$P_1 = M_1V_1 = P_2M_2V_2$$

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$$P1 = 2.5878 = 5.98v$$

$$v = 0.4327$$

Now Pluto

$$P = MV$$

$$0.5522 = 1.29 (0.4327)$$

$$P1 = 1.29(30 \text{ km/s}) = 38.7$$

$$P2 = 38.7 * 0.5532 = 6.995 = 7$$

$$v2 = 4.66 P = 1.29(4.66) = 6.0$$

$$\text{delta MV} = 1$$

The energy goes into the rotation (original rotation neglected as it is small).

$$Mv = 1 = 1.29v$$

$$v = 0.77$$

Rotation

$$\text{Omega} = 48.7$$

$$48.7/0.77 = 0.01590$$

$$\text{So, } 1/6.99 - 0.01590 = 0.01430 - 0.01590 = 1.618 \text{ Golden Mean}$$

Considering Pluto was a Second Moon of Earth,

$$F = G M1M2/R^2 \quad F = 1.29(5.98)/R^2 = 7.7142$$

$$F = 1.29(1.989)/R^2 = 256452$$

$$R = 256452/7.7142 = 332441; \text{ cf Moon} = 384406 \text{ km}$$

Mercury Was a Moon of Venus

Refer to Figures 3 and 4 for the illustration of the forces acting on the moon.

$$F = ks = GM1M2/R^2$$

$$F = s$$

$$k = 1$$

$$(1)s = F = Gk = 2/3 (1/1.3) = 0.5128$$

$$k = 0.5$$

$$0.5 s = G = 6.67$$

$$s = 0.1334$$

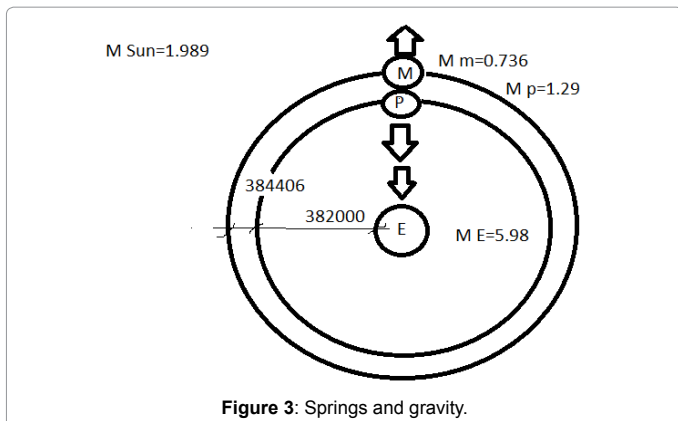


Figure 3: Springs and gravity.

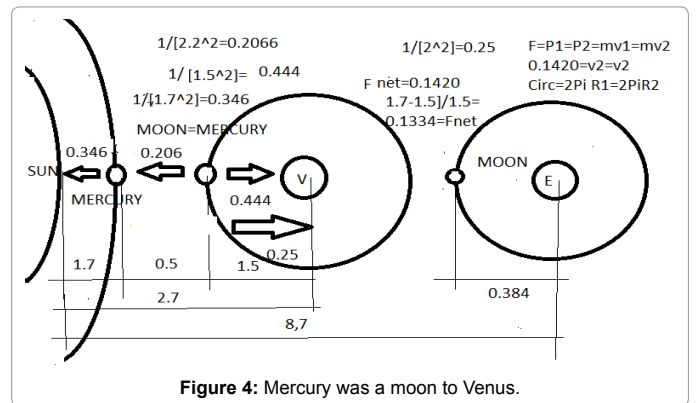


Figure 4: Mercury was a moon to Venus.

cf $F_{net} = m \cdot 0.1334$ for Venuses' Moon Mercury z

$0.4 + 0.3 + 2^n$ the elongation of Venus averages 47 to 45 degrees. So $0.1420 - 0.1334 = 86$

$$86 * 7.14/7 \text{ degrees} = 1.02 = 45.6 \text{ degrees} = 46 \text{ degrees}$$

Using Energy from the dampening of the Magma inside Mercury, we have:

Dampened cosine Curve

$$E = Y = e^{-t} \cos \theta$$

$$= 0.2016 = e^{-t} \cos \theta$$

$$0.2016 = e^{-t} \cos 60 \text{ degrees}$$

$$E^{-t} = 0.4032$$

We also know,

$$\text{Work} = E = F * d$$

$$F = Ma$$

$$\text{If } a = v$$

$$F = Ma = M \sin \theta = [e^{-t} \cos \theta]/d$$

$$M \cos \theta = e^{-t} \cos \theta/d$$

$$M = e^{-t}/d = 0.4032/d$$

$$\text{Mass of Mercury} = 3.301$$

So,

$$3.301 = 0.4032/d$$

$$D = 1.2214$$

Since the $D = 1.2214$

Since the push and pull can be modelled as $\cos = \sin$,

$$1/0.8415 = 1.1884$$

$$\text{Delta } d = 3.300\%$$

$$\text{Now the tilt is } 0.6 \text{ degrees} / 29.124 = 2.062\%$$

$$2.0602 * 3.300 = 6.7985 \text{ degrees}$$

$$\text{Tilt} = 6.776 \text{ degrees}$$

$$6.7985/6.776 = 1.0033 = 1 + \text{delta } d$$

So, the dampening motion of the magma inside Mercury was enough to cause the planet to move to a different orbit about the Sun.

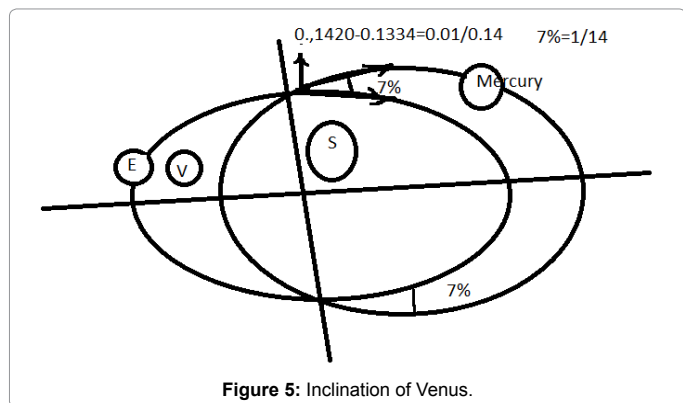


Figure 5: Inclination of Venus.

Inclination of Venus

Refer to Figure 5 for an illustration of the tilt on Venus.

Venus is at 6 degrees inclination on its own axis. Conservation of $P = M1V1 = M2V2$

$$P1 = (3.3 + 48.7) = 52.0$$

$$P2 = 48.7$$

$$P1/P2 = 52/48.7 = 1.06776$$

$$52 - 48.7 = 3.3$$

$$3.3/48.7 = 0.06776$$

$$0.06776 * 90 \text{ degrees} = 6.089 \text{ degrees} = 6 \text{ degrees true}$$

The Moon is on a 5-degree ecliptic. Pluto is on a 17-degree elliptic.

Added together it is 22 degrees. This is off the Earth's tilt by 1.4 degrees. I suggest Pluto is at $(17 + 1.4) = 18.4$ -degree tilt to the elliptic or the moon has dropped by 1.4 degrees from 6.4 degrees to 5 degrees which is more likely. Perhaps the swell of the Earth's oceans is slowing down the Moon's elliptic? It absorbs energy lost in heat and friction to move the oceans on earth- 28% over 5 billion years.?

$$28\% * 0.834 = 23.4 \text{ degrees-tilt of Earth}$$

$$5.6 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$0.839G = \sin 1 * G$$

$$\sin 45 \text{ degrees} * 1/\sin 1 = 1/\sqrt{2} * 1/0.839 = 0.8428 = \sin 1$$

The 2nd moon was 90 degrees off the lunar moon. $\sin 1 = \cos 1$ shifted by 90 degrees (1 quasackian = 45 degrees)

Pluto is inclined at 66.66 degrees. $66.66 - 17 = 49.66$ degrees $1 - 49.66 = 50.34$ degrees cf 51.28 1.4 degrees (see above paragraph) $(1) s = F = G$
 $k = 2/3 (1/1.3) = 0.5128$.

So, that's it. Pluto is Earth's second moon gone astray.

Conclusion

We see that there are possible 3 planets that may have been moons of other planets.

References

1. Wikipedia (2010) List of unsolved problems. Astronomy and Astrophysics.
2. Cusack PTE (2010) Conservation with Wm. J. Cusack RE: Plant 113.

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