HERETICAL PHYSICS XV – FAKE – 'G' Fraud Moons

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ABSTRACT

All begins with fake 'G', a value describing the error bar in (M_1 x m_2) being proportional to planetary gravitational attraction. ***Prof. B. Cox*** suggests the radial pressure causing 'g' underfoot is radial expansion.

Moon orbits behaviour is independent of the effect of their nearest planets since the attractive force of gravity does not exist (Refer ***Einstein***). Moons orbit the Sun by the same mechanism as planets and their supposed moons interaction is not borne out by the unequal radii of near elliptical orbits with reference to said planet. Orbits are circular in a local area, with the local circle situated at a Kepler radius from the Sun. Moons, in a Sun orbits are part of a debris field, which happen to be in some proximity to a planet.

This data spreadsheet is an extension to previous paper describing planetary orbital behaviour in 'HERETICAL PHYSICS XIV – FAKE –'G', in lieu of Newton's 2D theory failure, to identify the origin of His innate tangential velocity.

We now have an explanation for the appearance of Apogee and Perigee; which is not explainable by the currently accepted a gravity environment.

Note; SPACE rocket debris does not respond to Earth's gravity.

Jupiter's moons are many and widely scattered, which makes for a good example of this hypothesis. For detailed examination a copy of the spreadsheet is available.

KEY WORDS

Aether Spheres, Induction, Charge Spin rates, Spreadsheet, Gyro. Precession, Kepler's radius, Kepler's Constant.

INTRODUCTION

Planets are propelled by the Galaxy along a helical path at some constant radius from the centre of the Solar System. In SPACE there can be no preferred out of balance force i.e. gravity, to offset and deform to an elliptical shape from a circular helix. The Solar System Helix is formed by Aether Energy spheres orbiting and precessing by gyroscopic action.

Sun orbits create an elliptical path from two circles, here by two spheres. Each planet is transported by an Aether carrier energy sphere (A.C.S.). Gyroscopic spin and precession follow the resultant helical path at 390km/s. supporting the theory of a single Sun Focus, not possible in a gravity environment. Before analysing moon behaviour the mechanics of the planet orbit and A.C.S. require explanation.

FIGURE 1
JUPITER orbit carrier (A.C.S.) centred at R2

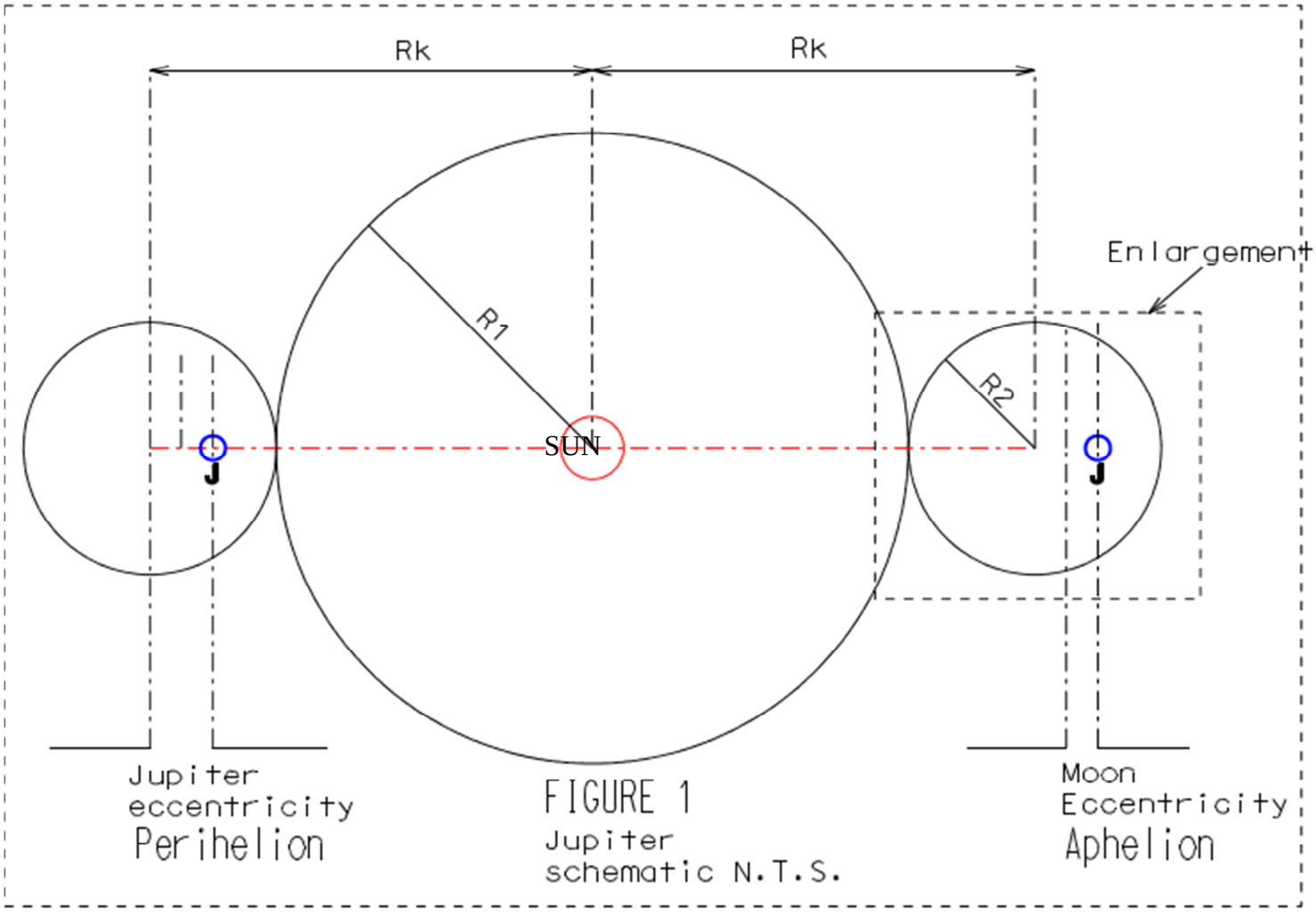

Diagram is clearly not to scale.
SUN Charge sphere radius R1; and R2 is radius of Jupiter's A.C.S.
The smaller sphere is Jupiter's A.C.S. shown at extremes; Aphelion and Perihelion.
Radius R1 is exactly twice R2. If R2 is less than 2 x R1, Perihelion will appear to advance.
Kepler Constant = $R_k \times V_O^2$ where V_O is orbital velocity of sphere (R2)

The same mechanics apply to moon orbits as being Sun centred, not planet centred.

FIGURE 2
Enlargement shows Jupiter 38,000,000km from the 'R_K' Radial from the Sun
R_k ;- being Kepler radius and in Newtonian maths. the 38,000,000km is ignored.
'Rsm' is the Semi- major axis dimension of Jupiter's moons shown equal from Jupiter but reality there is an eccentric distance. WEB data describes this orbit eccentric distance.
'Green' orbit circle is a typical moon orbit, centred at this eccentric distance from Jupiter.

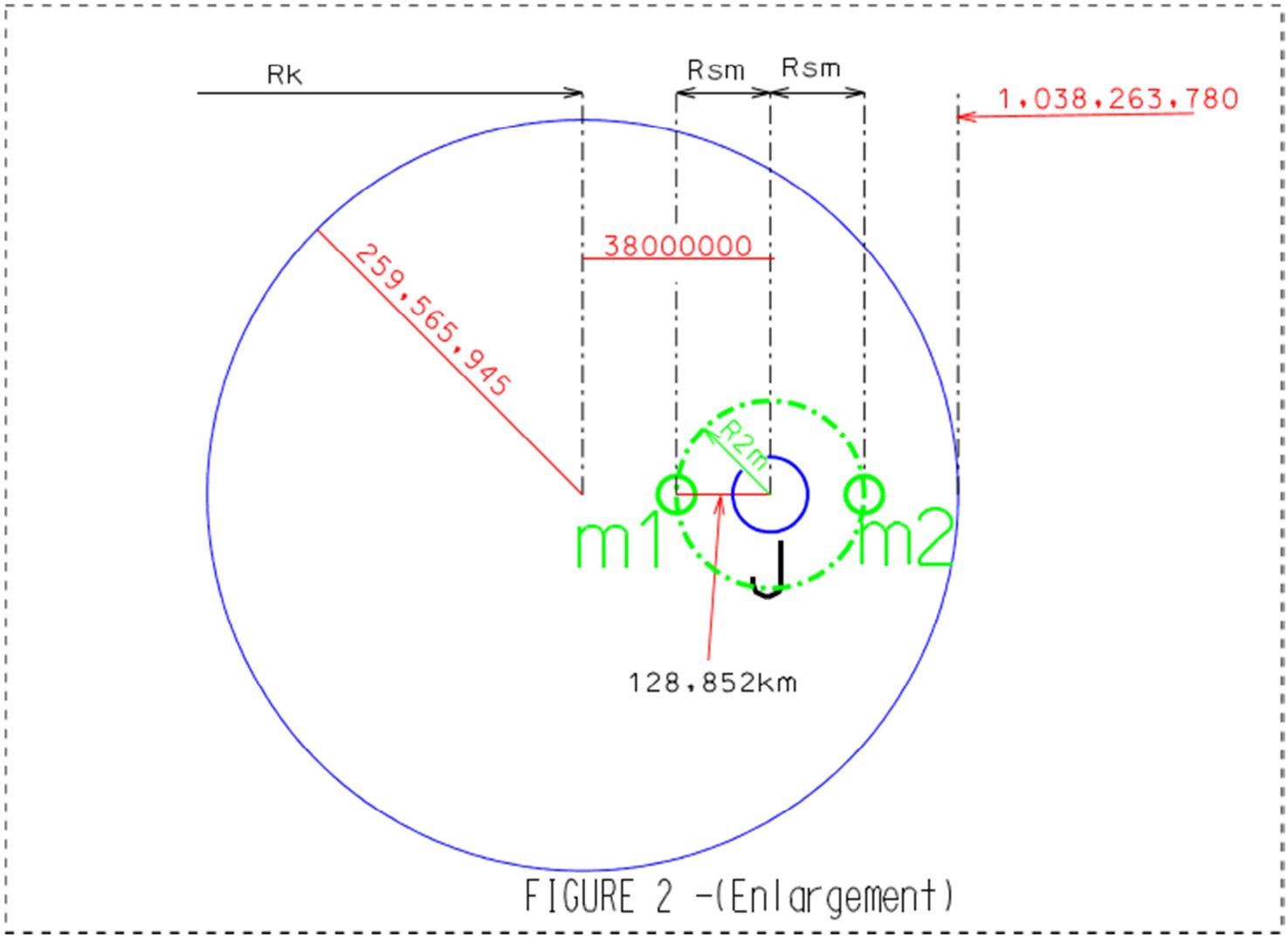

FIGURE 2 -(Enlargement)

Basic;- methodology of Spreadsheet Data.
Moons have separate carrier spheres (A.C.S.) independent from planet A.C.S.(green circle)
From WEB sources moon orbits and periods relative to Planet and Sun are listed.
Positions;- 'm1' and 'm2' diameter of moon orbit near Jupiter. The centre line is eccentric to 'J'
e.g. 992 km for moon 'Metis';-Column 'G'
Radius R_{KM} = 816,696,843km longest distance from Sun of any moon centre.
Distance 1,038,263,780KM extremity of Jupiter A.C.S.
Rsm;- Moon Semi- Major axis.
Detailed in the following spreadsheet, are a selection of eighteen moons. As mentioned in the "…FAKE 'G'…" paper, our Solar System is a microscopic dust spec carried at a remote location

by an average Galaxy. Planet and Moon Debris have no interaction or gravitational attraction with Sun or with each other.

There is scope for an adjacent Star debris field to invade with some temporary debris or comet. (e.g. Halley's comet)

EXAMPLE – JUPITER (distances)

Aphelion = 816,697,835km

Perihelion = 740,697,835km

Kepler radius (R_k) = 778,697,835km = R1 + R2

R1 = 2 x R2 = 518,941,333km

Eccentricity = (Aph. –R_K.) / 2 = 38,000,000km

R2 = 259,565945km and R1 = 519,131,890km

R3 radius Jupiter Charge field = 3,642km [very small in comparison to visible diameter] and real core radius smaller still. Core radius defines 'g'. ('g' is not mass defined).

Kepler's Constant 1.3 x 10^{11} for Debris planets in Solar System.

FIGURE 3

An greater enlargement around planet Jupiter 'J' and moon 'm'

Moon 'm' **if** considered to have a Charge field radius, e.g. some eccentricity within it's R2 and therefore a spin generated magnetic field.

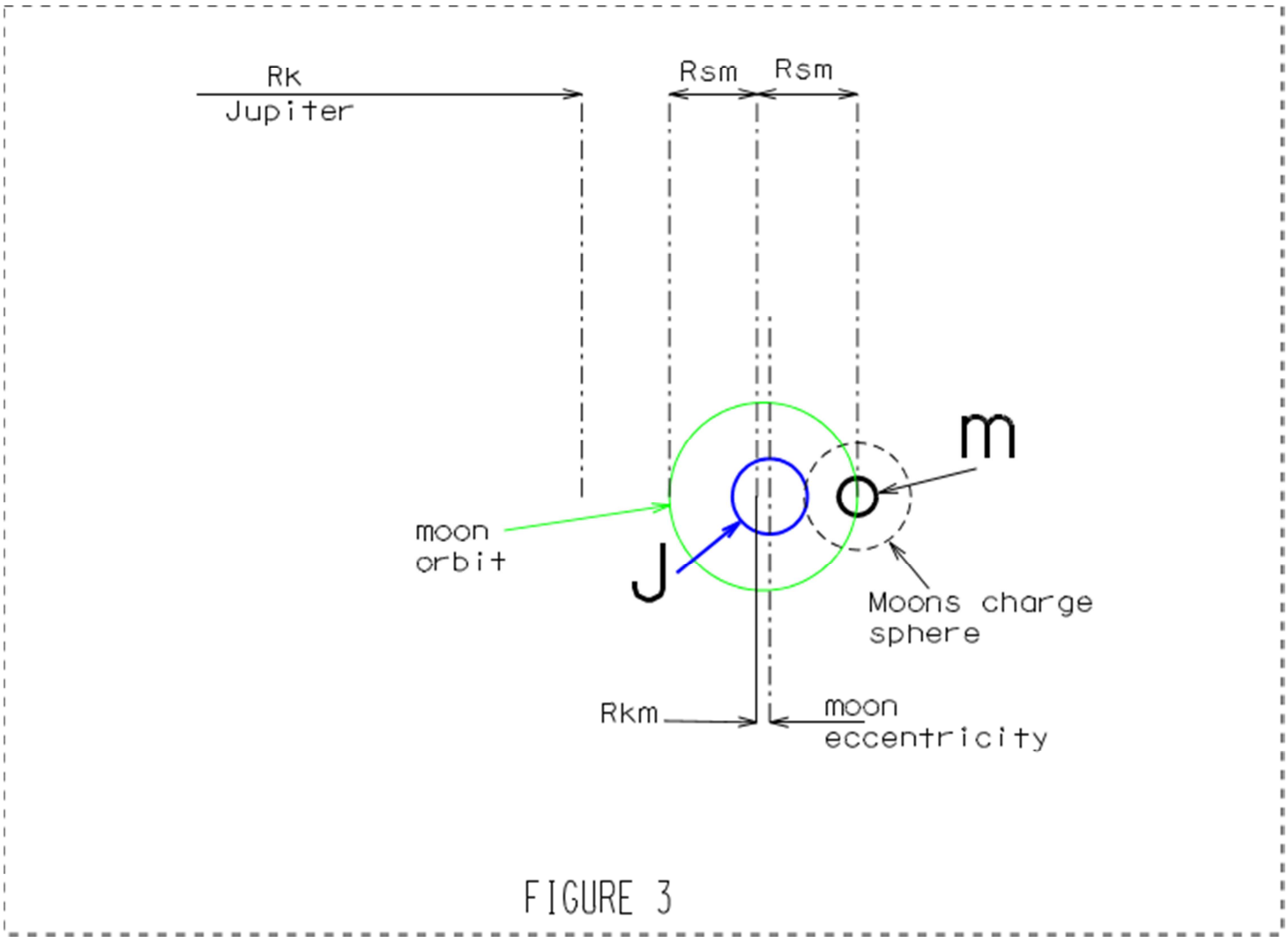

FIGURE 3

Moon eccentricity from centre of Jupiter and R_{Km} radial from Sun.

SPREADSHEET NOTES

Columns A – D Published WEB Data
Column 'M' A derived SUN Charge sphere (R1). Derived from Eccentricity and Jupiter's R_K radius;
R_K is sum of Sun Charge sphere radius (R1) and moon carrier sphere radius (R2).

- Column 'B' Moon orbit 'Semi-Major axis' radius of A.C.S.
- Column 'E' A.C.S. orbital velocity V_O around Jupiter an approximate average.
- Column 'G' Eccentricity of moon's R2 in km. from Jupiter and derived R_{Km}
- Column 'H' Orbit period ratio (sun – planet)
- Column 'J' Kepler radius to centre of moon A.C.S. (R_{Km})
- Column 'K' Orbital velocity V_O of moon A.C.S. to Sun
- Column 'L' Kepler constant for moons; reasonably close 1.5×10^{11} in 2D
- Column 'M' Sun charge field radius for each moon A.C.S.(if eccentricity exists)

Purpose of this paper to define Sun – Moons have same Kepler Constant (Jupiter = $1.3 \cdot 10^{11}$)
Reverse orbits as published were ignored, as the Nett effects of all orbits are moving A.C.W. reference the SUN.
Moon orbits can be propelled by external (R1) contact, orbiting A.C.W. Differing orbital rates around Sun Appearing as retrograde?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
moon	Semi-major axis	planet orbit 't' days	Sun Period T	moons 'J vel Vo km/s	Ecc ratio	**Ecc** km
Metis	128,852	**0.29880**	4,319.4	**31.4**	**0.0077**	992
Adastea	129,000	**0.30230**	4,319.4	**31.0**	**0.0063**	813
Amalthea	181,366	**0.50060**	4,319.4	**26.3**	0.0075	1360
thebe	222,452	**0.67780**	4,319.4	**23.9**	0.018	4004
Io	421,700	**1.76910**	4,319.4	**17.3**	0.0041	1,729
Europa	671,034	**3.5512**	4,319.4	**13.7**	0.0094	6,308
Ganymede	1,070,412	**7.1546**	4,319.4	**10.9**	0.0011	1,177
Callista	1,882,709	**16.689**	4,319.4	**8.2**	0.0074	13,932
Themisto	7,393,216	**129.87**	4,319.4	**4.1**	0.2115	1,563,665

Leda	11,187,781	**240.82**	4,319.4	**3.4**	0.1673	1,871,716
Himelia	11,451,971	**250.232**	4,319.4	**3.3**	0.1513	1,732,683
Lysithea	11,740,560	**259.89**	4,319.4	**3.3**	0.1322	1,552,102
Elara	11,778,034	**259.64**	4,319.4	**3.3**	0.1948	2,294,361
		retrograde				
Ananke	21,454,952	**640.38**	4,319.4	**2.4**	0.3445	7,391,231
Carme	23,197,992	**702.28**	4,319.4	**2.4**	0.2342	5,432,970
Euporie	19,088,434	**538.78**	4,319.4	**2.6**	0.096	1,832,490
Thelxinoe	20,453,753	**597.61**	4,319.4	**2.5**	0.2684	5,489,787
Kore	23,345,093	**723.72**	4,319.4	**2.3**	0.1915	4,470,585

SPREADSHEET
(Part 2)

H	J	K	L	M
		A.C.S.		
orbits	moons	Rk vel. km/s	Kepler	sun
ratio J / Sun	**Rk km**	Vo	constant	charge
T / t	Rkm		**R x V^2**	**R1**
14,494.3	816,696,843	13.71	1.5E+11	816,567,991
14,326.50	816,697,022	13.71	1.5E+11	816,568,022
8,650.82	816,696,475	13.71	1.5E+11	816,515,109
6,390.20	816,693,831	13.71	1.5E+11	816,471,379
2,447.91	816,696,106	13.71	1.5E+11	816,274,406

1,220.48	816,691,527	13.71	1.5E+11	816,020,493
606.29	816,696,658	13.71	1.5E+11	815,626,246
260.49	816,683,903	13.71	1.5E+11	814,801,194
34.35	815,134,170	13.69	1.5E+11	807,740,954
18.98	814,826,119	13.68	1.5E+11	803,638,338
18.31	814,965,152	13.68	1.5E+11	803,513,181
17.66	815,145,733	13.69	1.5E+11	803,405,173
17.68	814,403,474	13.67	1.5E+11	802,625,440
7.76	809,306,604	13.59	1.5E+11	787,851,652
7.17	811,264,865	13.62	1.5E+11	788,066,873
9.04	814,865,345	13.68	1.5E+11	795,776,911
8.25	811,208,048	13.62	1.5E+11	790,754,295
6.98	812,227,250	13.64	1.5E+11	788,882,157

OBSERVATIONS

Values are evidence that the Kepler Constant for Jupiter moons are closely identical, consistent with accuracy of initial data. The grouping of moons, classified as being retrograde, is also similar.

PHYSICS – Standard WEB Anomalies defining gravitational acceleration;-
V^2 / R? or V^2 /2R?

A) The ball experiences the so-called centrifugal force, and it is the rope that provides the force to keep in moving in the circle. F_c = **mv**^{2}/**r**, where F_c = centrifugal force, m = mass, v = speed, and **r** = radius. ... The equation above shows that the force depends on
"… v-**squared over 'r'**…"
Centrifugal Force - Phun Physics - University of Virginia

B) The Kinematic Equation;- From Mathematical WEB site

"…$V_f^2 = V_i^2 + 2 * a * d \rightarrow a = V_f^2/2*d \rightarrow = V_f^2/2*R$…"

NOT V_f^2/R as per Newton "… ***Mathis***…"

[Author A) and B) are no longer relevant since gravitational attraction does not exist.

C) Planet mass $M = (4 . \pi^2 / G) (r^3 / t^2)$;- Kepler's Law? R.H.S. are all constants, e.g All planets have equal mass???

D) 'g' $=3.675 \times 10^{-7} \times 4.1888 \times R$ (mass not required)

E) Escape velocity;- $V^2 = 2 \times g \times R$ (mass not required

CONCLUSIONS

These two papers were triggered by continual reports that Students are not enrolling for physics tuition or dropping out in large numbers. Numerous WEB publications, display may errors in the Standard Model (A;B; and C examples)

The WEB has many dissidents;- ***Evert; Aspden; Kanarev; Mathis*** for starters.

Hypothetical computer models are classified as being genuine data, results from C.E.R.N. and L.I.G.O. broadcasting success claims, then withdrawing in few weeks later admitting failure. (lying?)

In Heretical Physics XIV, the theory showed Black-Hole 'g' almost zero and a reason for CERN to fail

The Spreadsheets show that any gravitational attraction between planets and their moons is not consistent with data and individual Sun-Moon orbits are more realistic. The above solution, complies with data, especially as some of Jupiter's moons are simply big rocks 'asteroids/' that defy gravity.

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