

HERETICAL PHYSICS – THE ANTIKYTHERA MECHANICS of MERCURY

hlampton@bigpond.com.au

ABSTRACT

Astro-Physics from Tycho Braha ; Kepler (1571-1630); Newton (1643-1727) are not in agreement. Further the Antikythera MOON Mechanism, a two thousand year old Greek mechanism, required thirty seven (37) gears to reproduce Sun-Moon ellipse cycles, but ignored by the ‘Standard Model’ for a few lines of corrupt mathematics, (approximations in lieu of correctness). Newton’s gravitational hypothesis fails everywhere as it relies on a two dimensional theory to describe a three dimensional System.

In this paper spherical “Models” will be constructed from cross sections of orbiting ‘charge’ spheres, becoming the mechanics to match existing data. i.e. constructing an elliptical orbit from circling spheres. A function in opposition to both Newton and Kepler’s theories. Gears are cross sections of circling spheres.

INTRODUCTION

Kepler does not actually fail with a single focus ellipse, which is a circle by default, and Astronomy observation has never identified any second focal point.

- A) Planets must by necessity have a perfectly circular path to satisfy Newton’s gravitational equation thereby failing the concept of a Kepler’s ellipse, before He even makes a start!
- B) There are no Mechanics or Mathematics to derive Newton’s tangential vector (‘the planets innate motion’) from the 400km/s helical speed orbiting the Galaxy and needed to achieve His basic need of a constant tangential vector. Such vector does not exist, despite mathematical corruption endemic in texts. [Newton failure 1]

Further, gravitational attraction impulses need to be emitted as ‘Tension forces’ from the Sun to all planets and return, at speed ‘c’. This is not possible where planetary ‘c’, return distances, vary from a few hundred seconds, to several hours. Newton’s requirement is for instantaneous action, therefore is in need of a constant compression mechanism. [Newton Failure 2]

CONSTRUCTION

Gravitational theory cannot provide a physical construction to apply a ‘Moon Antikythera’ type mechanism. Utilizing Mercury, as the simplest construction, i.e. scaling of smallest distance values. A model consisting of two spheres will convey some understanding. Utilizing WEB published Data;-

- A) G1 (Sun sphere) and G2 (the orbit sphere) each of $r = 29$ units, radius. [half Kepler ‘R’]
- B) Using standard compass points, position G2 to East side of G1
- C) Mark a point east of centre of G2 at 12units, positioning Planet Mercury at Aphelion.
- D) Mark the ‘SUN’ point at centre of G1.
- E) Rolling G2 around G1, brings G2 Aphelion to Perihelion with a single 360^0 roll.

FIGURE 1-Theory for Construction

Dark Matter Sphere G2 at two orbit locations

G1 & G2 equal dia. no perihelion advance = 23,815,700km

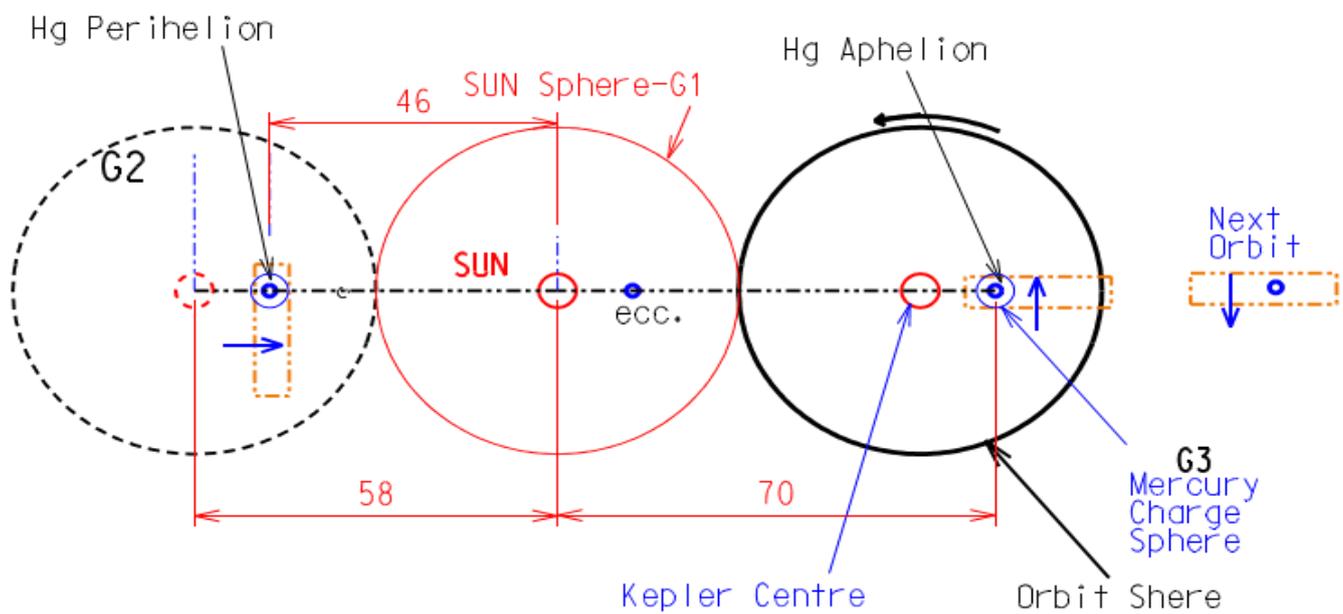
G1-SUN Charge field; Model fixed to base

G2- Galaxy charge sphere; Model slides on BASE

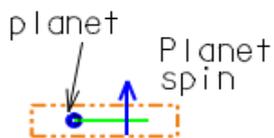
G3-Mercury Charge sphere; Model fixed on G2 at ecc.

G2 fraction smaller than G1 Perihelion will be late

G2 = 23,815,507km



SECTION THROUGH GALAXY SPHERES



Location and orientation of Mercury within G2

Model :- G1 & G2 have 24 tooth gears

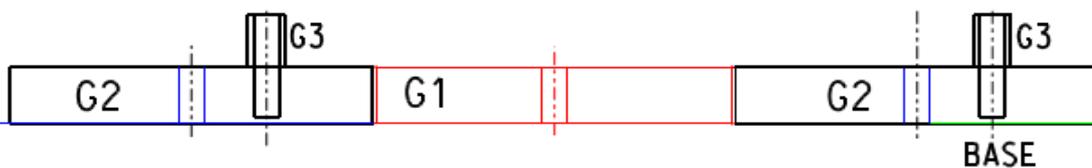


FIGURE 2-Theory for spin:- dimensions x 10⁶

Mercury field R3 spins 540 deg. per orbit

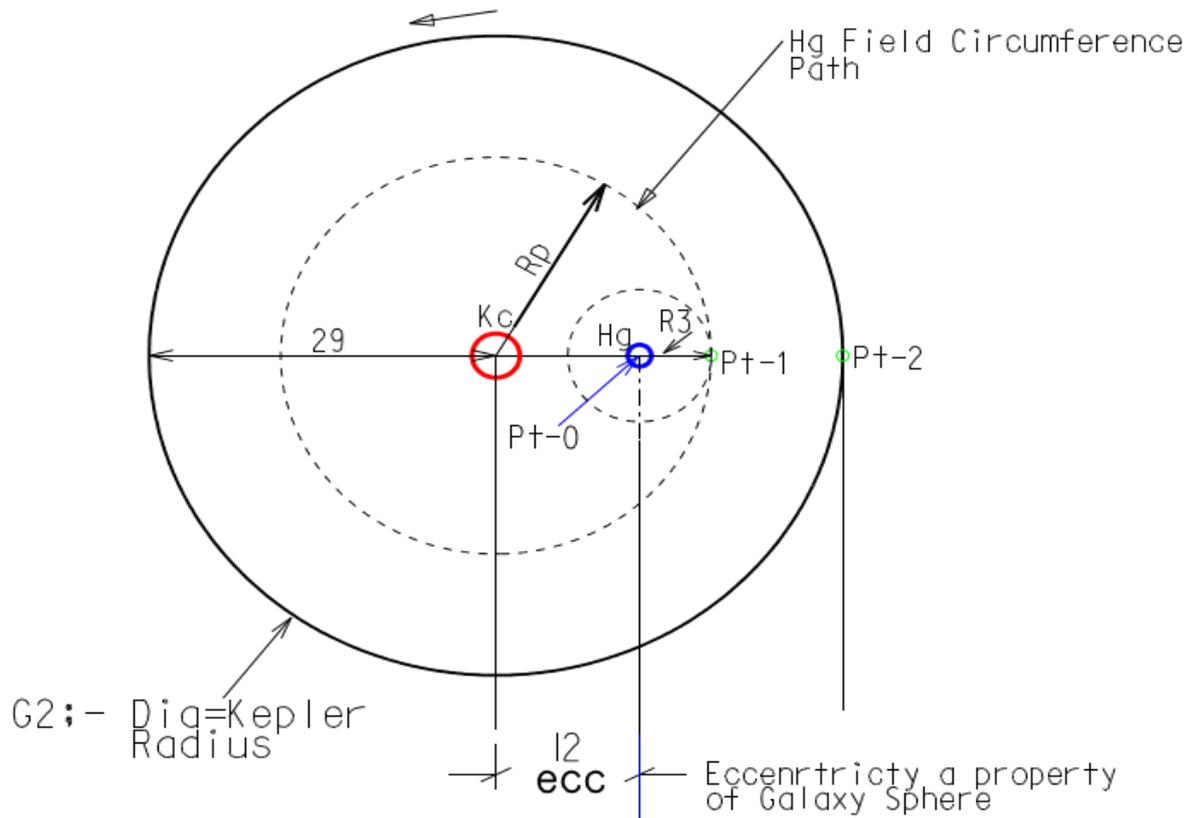
Pt-2 spins 360deg. and Pt-1 spins 540deg.

Hg  orbits 360deg.

mercury travel per orbit = $24 \times \pi = 75.4$

Travel Pt-1 = $24 \times \pi \times 1.5 = 113.1$ for 1.5 spins

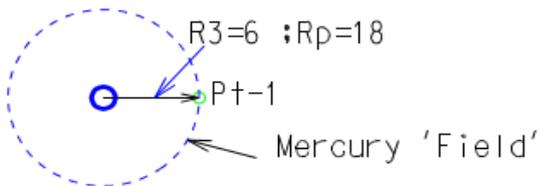
Rp=18 ; R3=6



LEGEND

Kc  Kepler centre  Pt-1

 mercury



NEWTONS HYPOTHESIS

The above scenario was brought about by the failures in Newton's hypotheses to correctly describe the current data attributed to planetary orbits.

STATIC DATA EARTH

Earth mass = 5.9742×10^{24} kg (M_E)

Earth radius = $6,378.1 \times 10^3$ m (R_E)

$$'G_M' = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$$

Earth Surface area = 510×10^{12} m² (A_E)

Earth Vol. (V_E) = $1.083 \cdot 10^{12}$ km³ = $1.083 \cdot 10^{21}$ m³;

Newton's $F = m_2 \times g = G_M \times M_E \times m_2 / R_E^2$ @ Earth density = $5,515$ kg/m³ (δ_E)

and Water density = $1,000$ kg/m³

$G_M \times M_E = 39.845 \cdot 10^{13}$ kg [G units L³ / t²]; in a Volume = $A_E \times 'th'$

[Volume of surface area]

Surface Volume = $39.845 \cdot 10^{13} / 5,515 = 7.225 \text{m}^3 \times 10^{10} \rightarrow 'th' = 0.000,141,7\text{m}$

Newton's ($G_M \times M_{EARTH}$) defines planet Earth as a vacuum encased in a shell thickness

'th' = $0.000,141,7\text{m} = 0.1415\text{mm}$ and Newton's G x M fails! [Newton failure 3]

Observation 1:-

The Standard Model defines quantity G_M as a universal constant, without proof? based on Earth values; Extensive use of 'G' elsewhere must also fail.

'G' Dimensions; (m³/s²/kg) x kg = m³/s² [as dimensions for Kepler Constant (R x V²)]

Brian Cox in a vacuum demonstration showed a bunch of feathers and a bowling ball with equal gravitational acceleration. In which he put forward the Standard Model hypothesis that the equality is considered due to Earth volume expanding, by increasing 'R'? i.e. 'g' proportional to 'R_E'

NOTE;- The above Fig.1 and Fig.2 constructions are based on spherical volumetric ratios, sliced open to display circles.

ALTERNATIVE 'G_{VR}'

Omitting density and therefore mass and creating a matching volumetric fudge, as consequence of mass failure above; **G_{VR}**

$$'a' = G_{VR} \times 4/3 \cdot \pi \cdot R_E^3 / R_E^2 = 4.1888 \times G_{VR} \times R_E = \text{m/s}^2 \text{;- [G}_{VR}\text{;-new Universal? Constant.]}$$

$$'a' = 4.1888 \times G_{VR} \times 6.3781 \times 10^6 \text{m} = 9.79 \text{m/s}^2$$

$$\mathbf{G_{VR} = 9.81 \text{m/s}^2 / [4.1888 \times 6.3781 \times 10^6 \text{m}] = 3.676 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{s}^{-2}}$$
 [in lieu of Newton's G_M]

$$G_{VR} = 3.676 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{s}^{-2}$$
 [a 'SPACE' time?]

$$\text{MERCURY (R}_M\text{)} = 2,440,000\text{m}; \text{- 'g' = } 4.1888 \times 3.676 \cdot 10^{-7} \times 2,440,000 = 3.757 \text{m/s}^2$$

NOTE;- Black Holes now have zero 'g' and event horizon, if they exist? and also "gravity" waves cannot exist, unless planets are pulsing.

CONCLUSION

Newton's hypothesis of gravitational attraction cannot exist between planets.

'g' is a property of SPACE? Providing, compression on planetary surfaces. [Surface Tension?]

'g' is a property of SPACE, more like Archimedes displacement theory.

APPENDIX

The theory incorporated above, requires the Universe to comprise spheres of rotating Aether, transferring Galaxy energy. Solar-System rotating spheres have gyroscopic action causing rotation and precession, while orbiting the Solar-System and the Galaxy at 400km/s around a common centre. Physics does not have a working theory of how gyroscopes function, although widely applied in navigation. Our Solar System is only a minor 'Dust Spec' and can have no internal energy production capabilities.

Each planet is contained, within an individual Aether sphere at some eccentric distance from the centre, except Pluto-Charon which are on opposite sides of the same sphere. The centre of each G2 Sphere is at the Kepler radius from the SUN.

In plotting the path of Mercury the Minor Axis stretched from Aphelion – Perihelion.

Notes on figures

Figure2;- the radius (Rp) is the internal diameter of a ring gear and its external gearing is at the distance Pt-2 from the Kepler centre (Kc).

Kepler's Radius (Rk) and constant = $Rk \times V^2$; defining the Constant, are applicable to all sphere (G2) centres, not to the planet locations.

Eccentricity is a property of Galaxy Sphere 'G2', establishing the position of planet eccentricity from sphere centre (Kc).

The nearest energy transfer possibility is by magnetic field operating as for the common induction motor. The 'Energy Sphere' is the spinning driving field, inducing magnetism to a rotor e.g. Planet Earth. The 'back-e.m.f.' of the rotor, now creating an induced magnetic field within the recipient planet. The repulsion stability of the magnetic fields enables Planet Earth to have a stable orbit and spin.

The Figures were assembled from rounded-off numbers, so using more exact values some additional data can be extracted;- $ecc = (69,816,900 - 46,001,200) / 2 = 11,907,850 \text{ km}$ (12 in Fig2)

Rp;- Pt-1 orbit travel = $(2 \times \pi \times 11,908.10^6 \text{ km}) \times 1.5 = 112.23 \times 10^6 \text{ km} \rightarrow R_p = 17.86.10^6 \text{ km}$
 $R_3 = 17.86 - 11.908) \times 10^6 = 5.952 \times 10^6 \text{ km}$

PERIPHERAL SPEEDS

$$Pt-2 = 2 \times \pi \times 28.845.10^6 \text{ km} / 87.969 \text{ days} = 2.06 \times 10^6 \text{ km/day} [28.845 = 1/2 \text{ Kepler } R_k]$$

$$Pt-1 = 2 \times \pi \times 17.86.10^6 \text{ km} / 87.969 \text{ days} = 1.2757 \times 10^6 \text{ km/day}$$

$$\text{Radius } R_3 = 2 \times \pi \times 5.92.10^6 \text{ km} / 58.587 \text{ days} = 0.6349.10^6 \text{ km/day}$$

NOTE;- Induction motor 'slip' Pt-1 - R3

The gearing principle was applied to a spreadsheet to derive gear ratios for all Solar System Planets, results sheet available for plotting all 'Charge' spheres for computer model. Pluto and Charon both occupy sphere R3, on opposite sides.

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