

# New Theory of Planetary Motion

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**Abstract** After the collapse of kepler's first law<sup>[1]</sup>, it becomes too important to talk about the real theory of planetary motion and to determine the accurate coordinates of the center of mass of our solar system.

**Keywords** Astrophysics, Planetary, Motion, Astronomy

## 1. Introduction

Astronomy seems too simple, but - in fact- we have -there- many complicated traps.

During last ages of human life, when he was observing the sky, human decided that the universe moves around his land (Earth)<sup>[2]</sup>. After Eighteen centuries ago, he realized that is an optical illusion, then Copernicus deduced that Aristotle's Universe is wrong. In 1609 kepler deduced that the heliocentric theory was also wrong, because he discovered that "each planet moves along ellipse, with Sun at one of foci"<sup>[3]</sup>.

Earlier to 2009, I discovered that we have some problems in Kepler's first law, where I decided to review all data of Earth's Orbit (EO), after I was observing the celestial sphere for long time.

Anyway, I think that the following data are too necessary to make any progress in this field:

- Angular acceleration ( $\theta''$ ) =  $\frac{F_T}{m}$ .
- Angular speed ( $\omega$ ) on elliptical orbit is changeable from second to second.
- $F_{12} = F_{21}$ .
- $\theta'_x = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$
- $\theta'_y = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$
- $area (A) = \pi r^2$
- Minor-axis of ellipse ( $2b$ )  $\neq$  major-axis ( $2a$ )
- Stability of planet on its orbit means;  $F_T = F_{12} - F_{21} = 0$
- $\frac{0}{1} = -\infty$
- $\frac{1}{0} = \infty$
- The star proper motion ( $\mu$ ) =  $\frac{v\theta}{r}$
- $period (T) = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$

•  $acceleration a = \frac{v^2}{r}$

## 2. Objectives and Questions of this Research

In this research the following questions will be explained and fully answered.

- 2.1. Is there a constant rate of change for the distance between Sun and planet during the year?
- 2.2. Can we put the correct explanation for ascension and declining of the diurnal path of the Sun above the horizon during the four seasons?
- 2.3. Can we rewrite the theory of planetary motion?

## 3. Review of Kepler's First Law

I think that Kepler's first law has two faces of one coin;

3.1. Mathematical law which is not suitable to calculate the moment distance between Sun and planet. For example; when we want to determine the distance (R) between Sun and Earth when Earth is located at polar coordinates to the center of mass ( $\theta = 90^\circ$ ), we note that, Kepler's first law could not give us the real distance:

$$R_{90^\circ} = \frac{a(1-e^2)}{1+e \cos 90^\circ} \neq a \quad (1)$$

For that, when we choose a center of mass reference frame for a binary system, we find;

$$\frac{m_1 r_1 + m_2 r_2}{m_1 + m_2} \neq 0$$

And when we return to equation (1) we find: ( $R_{90^\circ} < a$ ), but in my view: ( $R_{90^\circ} = a$ ).

To prove this idea, we can say that the distance between Sun and planet has a constant ( $l$ ) rate of change, that we can obtain it by the following equation:

$$l = \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta \theta} = \frac{r_{max} - r_{min}}{180^\circ - 0^\circ} = \frac{2c}{180} \quad (2)$$

where;  $c = ea$ , and;  $e = \frac{r_{max} - r_{min}}{2a} = \frac{c}{a}$

So; the accurate law for determining the exact distance between Sun and planet when it moves from perihelion to

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aphelion, is given by:

$$R = r_{min} + (l \theta) \quad (3)$$

where;  $(180^\circ \geq \theta \geq 0)$

So, we find;

$$R_{90^\circ} = r_{min} + (l \times 90^\circ) = a \quad (4)$$

But the accurate law for determining the real distance between Sun and planet when it moves from aphelion to perihelion, is given by:

$$R = r_{max} - (l \theta) \quad (5)$$

where;  $(180^\circ < [\theta + 180^\circ] < 360^\circ)$ .

Something else, when we want to determine the length of minor-axis of orbit, we use this formula:  $b^2 = a^2 (1 - e^2)$ , which means that the difference between minor-axis and major-axis of Earth's orbit is not more than  $21 \times 10^3$  km. In my view, the truth is not reflected by this difference, because we have an experimental theory about ellipse says: {oblateness ( ) of ellipse is directly proportional to the distance between focus and center of that ellipse (c)}. For that; ellipse becomes line when  $(c = \infty)$ , and becomes circle when  $(c = 0)$ . Then, we can say that; if  $(c = 0)$  then  $(\alpha = b)$ , and if  $(c = \infty)$  then  $(\alpha = \infty, b = 0)$ .

$$\text{By result; } c = \quad (6)$$

So; we can use a simple equation for determining the length of minor-axis of orbit:

$$b = a - c \quad (7)$$

3.2. Physical theory which is "unable to make any progress towards a correct dynamical view of planetary motion"<sup>[4]</sup> because it could not "place the focus of orbital ellipse at the center of gravity"<sup>[5]</sup>. For that, I think that we still have a "task of demonstrating the relationship between the laws of Kepler and Newton"<sup>[6]</sup> because there is a scientific distance between the **flat model** (which puts the center of Sun at major axis of orbit), and the **coronal model** (which believes that the Sun occupies the top of the **semi-conical body** of solar system). It is too simple to prove that, just refer to (1), (4) and take a look at figure -1, when planet is located at polar coordinates.

According to the observational data, I noted that the Sun's ray at noon at equinox falls vertically at Earth's Equator (EE) and when I analyze the whole equation concerning ellipse, I note this ray should be longer than (b) and equal (a), but in the flat model, when Kepler believed that the major axis of orbit is passing through the center of mass, we note (theoretically and physically) that one of output of Kepler's first law is wrong:  $(b > R_{90^\circ} < a)$ . See figure -1.

To prove my view, we can use formula (3) and (7) to realize that:

$$R_{90^\circ} > b < a \quad (8)$$

Something else, when Kepler put the center of mass at focus, as seems in the flat model in figure -1, we note that (EE) could not parallel x-axis. therefore; Sun's ray, with polar coordinates could not fall vertically on (EE), which we

find a huge difference between these notes and the observational data. For that, when we choose the flat model, as seems in figure -1, we find the angular acceleration is swimming out of dynamics:

$$y \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \neq 0$$

Where;  $x = \alpha \cos \theta$ , and;  $y = \alpha \sin \theta$ .

The golden rule in dynamics says; angular acceleration equals zero if angular speed is steady and  $F_T = 0$ .

But when we go to put the center of mass out of two foci, as seems in coronal model in figure -1, we find (x-axis) parallel (EE) when Earth is located at Equinox, also, at the same time we find the Sun's ray is vertically falling on (EE), where we find these results match with the observational data.

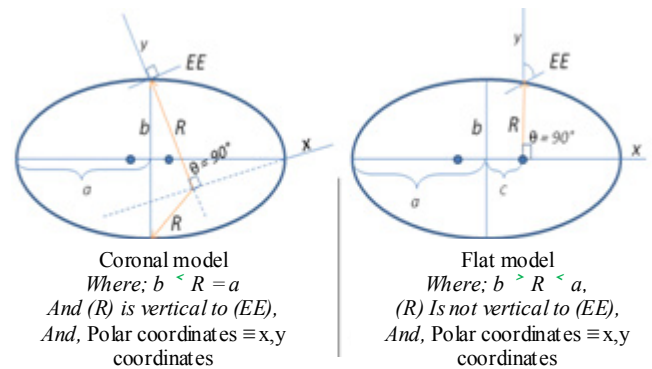
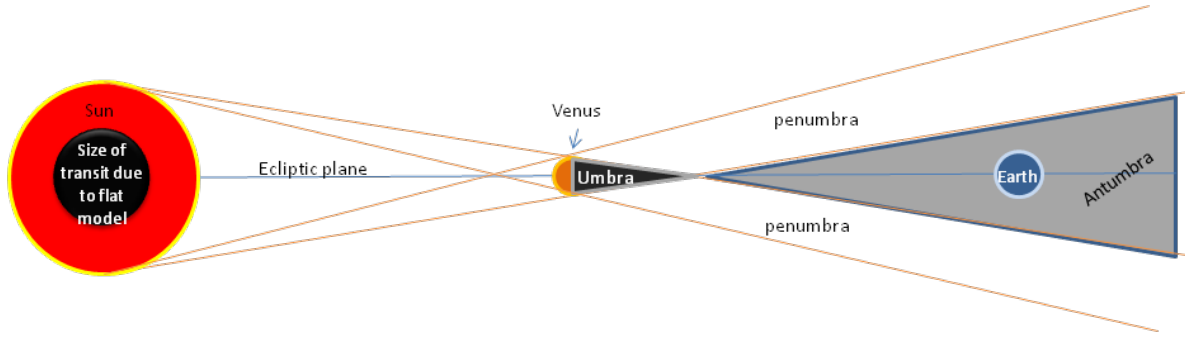


Figure 1. Polar coordinates

Therefore, a continuous change of the inclination of (EE) to Ecliptic plane had been proved:  $(23.4607188^\circ)$  when Earth is at perihelion, and  $(23.4381042^\circ)$  when Earth is at aphelion<sup>[1]</sup>, which means; the inclination of the tropic of Cancer to ecliptic plane, when Earth is located at perihelion, equals  $0.0107188^\circ$  ( $\theta_1$  in figure-4), and the inclination of the Capricorn to ecliptic plane, when Earth is located at aphelion, equals  $0.0214376^\circ$ .

Due to this continuous change, we can put the correct explanation for ascension and declining of the diurnal path of the Sun above the horizon during the four seasons, where we observe this path in winter is closer to the horizon than in summer. (9)

Indeed, these results encouraged me to review the history of the transit of Venus<sup>[7]</sup>, especially when Venus passes between Sun and Earth, where I asked myself; due to the flat model, three objects should be at one level at nodal line (inferior conjunction), and the dark spot should be seen (one day) from Earth, exactly across the center of solar disk, where we find the area (A) of this dark spot should be equals 34.8% of solar disk<sup>[8]</sup> as seen in figure -2, which is different from the truth.



**Figure 2.** According to the flat model, the size of the transit of Venus should be seemed bigger than we observed and an annual eclipse by Venus should be shown, but this phenomena did not ever happened

**Table (1).** Differences between  $F_{12}$  and  $F_{21}$  in solar system

Planet	Mass $\times 10^{24}$ kg (1)	$r$ $\times 10^9$ m (2)	$mv^2/r$ ( $\times 10^{21}$ N)	$GMm/r^2$ ( $\times 10^{21}$ N)	$F_T$ (N)
Mercury	0.03022	57.90917	1.30685743	1.30688640	$28978 \times 10^{12}$
Venus	4.869	108.2089	55.1878758	55.1877632	$11255 \times 10^{13}$
Earth	5.974	149.5979	35.4291884	35.4277446	$14438 \times 10^{12}$
Mars	0.64191	227.9366	1.63986100	1.63974033	$12067 \times 10^{13}$
Jupiter	1899.7	778.4120	417.949693	418.244025	$29433 \times 10^{20}$
Saturn	568.51	1426.725	37.2791680	37.0401911	$2389779 \times 10^{13}$
Uranus	86.849	2870.972	1.4133127	1.39841499	$1489771 \times 10^{13}$
Neptune	102.44	4498.25	0.6833419	0.67190924	$1143265 \times 10^{13}$

Reference;  
(1). Allen's, Astrophysical Quantities, N. Cox, 4th Edition, Los Alamos, 1999, pg 295  
(2). Allen's, Astrophysical Quantities, N. Cox, 4th Edition, Los Alamos, 1999, pg 294

To prove this misunderstanding view, which is depending on the flat model, we can use the following equations;

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{\text{Radius of Venus}}{\text{distance between Venus and Earth}} \quad (10)$$

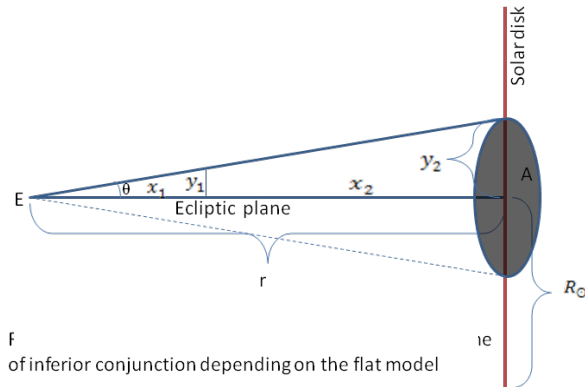
where;

$$y_2 = \tan \theta \times r \quad (11)$$

so;

$$A = \pi(y_2)^2 \quad (12)$$

where; ( $r$ ) is the distance between Sun and Earth and ( $y_2$ ) is the radius of dark spot as seen from Earth (E). see figure – 3



**Figure 3.** Shadow of Venus as seen from Earth in the time of inferior conjunction depending on the flat model

Rule says; ( $y_2$ ) is the shadow of ( $y_1$ ) as seen from (E), but the field observation data proved that the transit of Venus

had never observed (exactly) at the center of solar disk, it just passed on 23 Nov 424 (9.6'') from the center of Sun<sup>[9]</sup>. Also, Venus was shown at inferior conjunction as a new moon (crescent) contrary to superior conjunction, where it was shown as a full moon<sup>[10]</sup>, and the shadow of Venus on solar disk (during the transit) had never shown bigger than 1/32 of the Sun's apparent diameter.

Overall, when we want to check Kepler's first law by laws of gravitational attraction, we find that the planets of our solar system have no stability on its orbits, especially with Jupiter case, where we find:

$$F_T = \left( \frac{GmM}{r^2} \right) - \left( \frac{mv^2}{r} \right) \neq 0$$

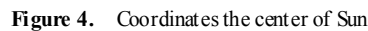
So we have something wrong in the current theory of planetary motion which depends on flat model. see table-1

Therefore, we are strongly encouraged to develop an accurate image for the coordinates of Sun's mass on the map of our solar system.

## 4. Coordinates of Sun's mass

I think, there is a complex process concerning to know the accurate location of Sun in solar system, because we have some missing data in the dynamical astronomy.

For that, we need – firstly - to know all lengths and distances of (EO), which we need to establish a data base for these coordinates.



So, Sun occupies its place out of the two foci. which means that we have a solar system had been built by **semi-conical orbits**. See figure – 5.

4.3. When we are talking about inferior conjunction or superior conjunction, we had never observed any one of outer planets appears as a new moon (crescent).

Each planet moves around the Sun along elliptical or circular orbit, where Sun occupies the top of semi- conical body of solar system, (orbits above each other) as seem in figure-5.



4.1. We had never observed that the transit of Venus was taking place across the middle of the solar disk, when Venus passes directly between earth and the sun (inferior conjunction).

- [1] M.T.K Al –Tamimi; Great collapse Kepler's first law, Natural Science, 2, (2010) pp. 786-792. ISSN Print: 2150-4091, ISSN Online: 2150-4105.
- [2] Aristotle's theory, (about 350 BC) see: Feldman, Fred; "The Open Question Argument: What It Isn't; and What It Is", Philosophical Issues, vol. 15 Issue 1, (2005), pages 22–43.
- [3] Grald Holton and Stephen G. Brush; Physics the Human Addventure from Copernicus and Byond, third edition, 2004, Addison Weslon, pg.40.
- [4] H.C. Plummer, M.A; An introductory treatise on dynamical astronomy, Cambridge, 1918, pg.2.
- [5] David p. Stern; Refining the first law, Harvard, 2010, <http://www.phy6.org/stargaze/Skep11stA.htm>.
- [6] Andrew T. Hyman; A simple Cartesian treatment of planetary motion. Eur.j.Phys., 14, (1993) pg.147. printed in

UK.

[7] see:[http://astro.ukho.gov.uk/nao/transit/V\\_1032/](http://astro.ukho.gov.uk/nao/transit/V_1032/)

[8] Astronomers say that the Venus “appears to be only 1/32 of the Sun's apparent diameter”. Newcomb, S., 1895, "Tables of the Motion of the Earth on its Axis Around the Sun", Astron. Papers Amer. Eph., Vol. 6, Part I.

[9] E-mail from Dr. John Westfall to me on May 25 (2011).

[10] see:<http://www.eso.org/public/outreach/eduoff/vt-2004/mt-2003/mt-mercury-orbit.html>