Projections

Constructing the Anunnaki Systems

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Archeological Renaissance: Part III

Archeological Renaissance

Part I: Ants

Part II: Pivots

Part III: Projections

Part IV: Frames

Summary

Archeological Renaissance is a four (4) part series that explores the details of recent **archeological/scientific discoveries**. These discoveries are **groundbreaking** and will change both human history and science as we know it. **Some** of these discoveries include:

1. Mathematical proof of the **existence of Atlantis** and that its layout is a **model of the solar system**.
2. Mathematical proof that **Plato knew the precise orbits of the planets in the solar system**.
3. Mathematical evidence that the **poles have shifted** several times.
4. Physical proof of the **"ruins" of Atlantis** with measurements **verified** mathematically.
5. Evidence that human **civilization is at least $40,000$ years older** than originally thought.
6. Evidence of other "mythical" locations such as **Hyperborea**, **Hy-Brasil**, and **Aztlan**.

Archeological Renaissance

This Information Shall Remain Free

Archeological Renaissance

This Information Shall Remain Free

For Elaina, Collin, and Arianna:

This lost world I’ve found; I rebuild for you.

-Dad

Section I:

Arrayed with the Sun

The following section examines the properties of the solar system in its current state. This includes the size (circumference) and orbital radius of the “primary” objects of the solar system.

Arrayed with the Sun

Venus: Equatorial Circumference

All the planets in the Solar System orbit the Sun in an anticlockwise direction as viewed from above Earth's north pole. Most planets also rotate on their axes in an anti-clockwise direction, but Venus rotates clockwise in retrograde rotation once every $\mathbf{243}$ Earth days—the slowest rotation of any planet. Because its rotation is so slow, Venus is very close to spherical.

However, if the equatorial radius of Venus was adjusted to the same "flattening" ratio as Earth's (its ratio of its equatorial to polar radius), then Venus and Earth would have an equatorial circumference ratio of **exactly** $\mathbf{20:21}$ (or $\mathbf{60:63}$), respectfully. The equatorial radius of Venus would be increased from $\mathbf{9,066,954}\ \boldsymbol{a}$ to $\mathbf{9,094,568}\ \boldsymbol{a}$.

This adjustment simulates a comparable rotation to that of Earth. The table below displays the resulting equatorial circumference ratio of Venus to Earth in sacred cubits.

Planet	Equatorial Circumference (Sacred Cubits)
Venus	$\mathbf{60,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{sc}$
Earth	$\mathbf{63,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{sc}$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venus

Arrayed with the Sun

The Usual Suspects

The table below displays the object radius and circumference information for $\mathbf{9}$ of the planets/dwarf planets of the solar system. All units are displayed in ants. Values rounded within $\pm\mathbf{0.3}\%$.

Planet	Equatorial Circumference	Equatorial Radius	Polar Circumference*	Polar Radius*
Mercury	$\mathbf{22,973,835}$	$\mathbf{3,656,399}$	$\mathbf{22,912,520}$	$\mathbf{3,646,641}$
Venus	$\mathbf{57,142,857}$	$\mathbf{9,094,568}$	$\mathbf{56,990,343}$	$\mathbf{9,070,295}$
Earth	$\mathbf{60,041,369}$	$\mathbf{9,555,881}$	$\mathbf{59,839,860}$	$\mathbf{9,523,810}$
Mars	$\mathbf{32,000,000}$	$\mathbf{5,092,958}$	$\mathbf{31,782,269}$	$\mathbf{5,058,305}$
Jupiter	$\mathbf{658,285,715}$	$\mathbf{104,769,425}$	$\mathbf{628,318,531}$	$\mathbf{100,000,000}$
Saturn	$\mathbf{548,571,429}$	$\mathbf{87,307,854}$	$\mathbf{511,630,803}$	$\mathbf{81,428,571}$
Uranus	$\mathbf{239,359,440}$	$\mathbf{38,095,238}$	$\mathbf{235,370,116}$	$\mathbf{37,460,317}$
Neptune	$\mathbf{231,746,032}$	$\mathbf{36,883,526}$	$\mathbf{229,785,062}$	$\mathbf{36,571,429}$
Pluto (dwarf planet)	$\mathbf{11,181,818}$	$\mathbf{1,779,642}$	$\mathbf{11,163,126}$	$\mathbf{1,776,667}$

*Represents the *virtual* polar radius and circumference.

Arrayed with the Sun

The Usual Suspects (and Ceres)

The table below displays the orbital information for $\mathbf{10}$ of the planets/dwarf planets of the solar system. Note that the abbreviation for P-Ratio is **pr**.

Planet	Min Orbit P-Ratio	Avg Orbit P-Ratio	Max Orbit P-Ratio
Mercury	$\mathbf{2.29}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{2.89}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{3.49}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$
Venus	$\mathbf{5.36}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{5.40}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{5.44}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$
Earth	$\mathbf{7.34}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{7.47}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{7.60}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$
Mars	$\mathbf{10.32}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{11.39}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{12.45}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$
Jupiter	$\mathbf{37.00}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{38.87}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{40.75}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$
Saturn	$\mathbf{67.34}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{71.59}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{75.04}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$
Uranus	$\mathbf{136.79}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{143.44}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{149.94}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$
Neptune	$\mathbf{222.34}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{224.50}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{226.82}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$
Pluto (dwarf planet)	$\mathbf{222.11}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{294.96}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{368.55}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$
Ceres (dwarf planet)	$\mathbf{18.50}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{20.00}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{21.50}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$

Arrayed with the Sun

The Moon

The table below displays the object orbit, radius, and circumference information for Earth's moon. All units are displayed in ants.

Object	Orbital Radius	Equatorial Circumference	Equatorial Radius	Polar Circumference*	Polar Radius*
Moon (Luna)	$576,000,000$	$16,363,636$	$2,604,354$	$16,336,282$	$2,600,000$

*Represents the *virtual* polar radius and circumference.

Arrayed with the Sun

Ceres

The table below displays the object orbit, radius, and circumference information for the dwarf planet Ceres. All units are displayed in ants.

Object	Orbital Radius (avg)	Circumference	Radius
Ceres	$\sim 600,000,000,000$	$4,451,000$	$708,399$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceres_(dwarf_planet)

Arrayed with the Sun

Solar System Equatorial Radius Ratios: Reference

Object	Sun	Mercury	Venus	Earth	Moon	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn	Uranus	Neptune	Pluto	Ceres
Sun	1	284.9090	114.5454	109.0909	400.0000	204.5454	9.94318	11.93182	27.27273	28.40909	585.4545	1,480.0000
Mercury	0.00351	1	0.40204	0.38290	1.40396	0.71793	0.03490	0.04188	0.09572	0.09971	2.05488	5.19464
Venus	0.00873	2.48730	1	0.95238	3.49206	1.78571	0.08681	0.10417	0.23810	0.24802	5.1111	12.92063
Earth	0.00917	2.61167	1.0500	1	3.6667	1.8750	0.09115	0.10937	0.2500	0.26042	5.3667	13.5667
Moon	0.00250	0.71227	0.28636	0.2727	1	0.51136	0.02486	0.02983	0.06818	0.07102	1.46364	3.7000
Mars	0.00489	1.39289	0.5600	0.5333	1.95556	1	0.04861	0.05833	0.1333	0.13889	2.86222	7.23556
Jupiter	0.10057	28.65371	11.5200	10.97143	40.22857	20.57143	1	1.20000	2.74286	2.85714	58.8800	148.84571
Saturn	0.08381	23.87810	9.6000	9.14286	33.52381	17.14286	0.8333	1	2.28571	2.38095	49.0667	124.03810
Uranus	0.03667	10.44667	4.2000	4.0000	14.6667	7.5000	0.36458	0.43750	1	1.04167	21.46667	54.2667
Neptune	0.03520	10.02880	4.0320	3.8400	14.0800	7.2000	0.3500	0.4200	0.9600	1	20.6080	52.0960
Pluto	0.00171	0.48665	0.19565	0.18634	0.68323	0.34938	0.01698	0.02038	0.04658	0.04852	1	2.52795
Ceres	0.00068	0.19251	0.07740	0.07371	0.27027	0.13821	0.00672	0.00806	0.01843	0.01920	0.39558	1

Section II:

Measurement Systems

The following section examines various measurement systems. These include the antediluvian systems, the sexagesimal number system, the Mesopotamian deities (numbers), and others. The purpose is to identify patterns and similarities between measurement systems as well as infer the origins of ancient measurement systems (as well as systems currently in use).

Measurement Systems

Standard Systems

The table below displays the calibration values for standard/common measurement systems.

Measurement System	Ratio to Gravity Ant	Calibration Value (Antediluvian Equatorial Circumference)	Antediluvian Polar Radius
Inch	26.27782564404	$\mathbf{1,576,669,500}$	$\mathbf{250,265,000}$
Foot	2.18981880367	$\mathbf{131,389,128}$	$\mathbf{20,855,417}$
Yard	0.72994	$\mathbf{43,796,376}$	$\mathbf{6,951,806}$
Meter	.667456755	$\mathbf{40,047,405}$	$\mathbf{6,356,731}$
Mile	4.0186×10^{-5}	$\mathbf{24,884}$	$\mathbf{3,950}$
Nautical Mile	4.6246×10^{-5}	$\mathbf{21,624}$	$\mathbf{3,432}$

Measurement Systems

Measurement System Pairs

A measurement system pair is two $(\mathbf{2})$ measurement systems based on one $(\mathbf{1})$ calibration value. The calibration value is applied to the antediluvian equatorial circumference of Earth as well as the antediluvian polar radius of Earth.

For example, a measurement system pair can be created from the calibration value of $\mathbf{10,000,000}$. Create the first system of the pair by using the calibration value as the polar radius. This first system is a **radius-based** system.

Base Calibration Value	Antediluvian Polar Radius	Antediluvian Equatorial Circumference	Final Calibration Value
$\mathbf{10,000,000}$	$\mathbf{10,000,000}$	$10{,}000{,}000 \times 6.3 = \mathbf{63,000,000}$	$\mathbf{63,000,000}$

The above uses the "Hudson Bay Measurement System Factory" method. This method creates an equatorial circumference with a ratio of $\mathbf{6.3}$ to the polar radius.

Measurement Systems

Measurement System Pairs

Create the second system of the pair by using the calibration value as the equatorial circumference. This second system is a **circumference-based** system.

Base Calibration Value	Antediluvian Equatorial Circumference	Antediluvian Polar Radius	Final Calibration Value
$\mathbf{10{,}000{,}000}$	$\mathbf{10{,}000{,}000}$	$\frac{10{,}000{,}000}{6.3} = \mathbf{1{,}587{,}302}$	$\mathbf{10{,}000{,}000}$

Note that the final calibration value is equal to the equatorial circumference of the system.

Measurement Systems

Measurement System Pairs

The table below displays the information for the newly created measurement system pair.

Measurement System Pair	
Base Calibration Value	$\mathbf{10,000,000}$
Calibration Value (Radius-Based System)	$\mathbf{63,000,000}$
Calibration Value (Circumference-Based System)	$\mathbf{10,000,000}$

Note that the radius-based system represents the sacred cubit ($\mathbf{63,000,000}$).

Measurement Systems

Antediluvian Systems Pairs

The table below displays the calibration values for the measurement system pair of the ant.

Measurement System	System Based Type	Calibration Value	Antediluvian Polar Radius
Ant	Circumference	$\mathbf{60,000,000}$	$\mathbf{9,523,810}$
Radius Ant	Radius	$\mathbf{378,000,000}$	$\mathbf{60,000,000}$

Measurement Systems

Antediluvian Systems

The table below displays the calibration values for antediluvian measurement systems.

Measurement System	System Based Type	Calibration Value	Antediluvian Polar Radius
Ant	Circumference	$60,000,000$	$9,523,810$
Sacred Cubit	Radius	$63,000,000$	$10,000,000$
Olympic Stadion	Radius	$226,800$	$36,000$
Pyramid Inch	Radius	$1,575,000,000$	$250,000,000$
Royal Cubit	Radius	$78,750,000$	$12,500,000$
Yax'xu (Teotihuacan)	Circumference	$48,000,000$	$7,619,048$
Caxtla (Mayan)	Radius	$81,900,000$	$13,000,000$

Measurement Systems

Antediluvian Systems

The table below shows the calibration values of the Pyramid Inch in the five different pole locations (axis positions).

Axis Position	Eq. Circumference	Polar Circumference	True Polar Circumference
Current Location	$\mathbf{1,576,588,519}$	1,579,214,700	1,577,958,218
Hudson Bay	1,575,000,000	1,580,811,960	1,577,958,218
Yukon	1,575,000,000	1,579,214,700	1,577,050,598
Norwegian Sea	1,577,958,218	1,580,811,960	1,579,214,700
Beaufort Sea	1,575,000,000	1,577,958,218	$\mathbf{1,576,588,519}$

Note that the equatorial calibration value at the current location and the true polar calibration value at the Beaufort Sea location is very close to the calibration value of the inch ($\mathbf{1,576,669,500}$), with a difference of $\mathbf{0.0051}\%$.

This indicates that the inch (and subsequently the foot, yard, and mile) may have been derived from the Pyramid Inch while in those two pole locations.

Measurement Systems

Antediluvian Systems: The Yax'xu

The **Yax'xu**, which derives its name from the Mayan language for "**blue ant**", is the base unit of length used at the archeological site of **Teotihuacan**, Mexico.

The table below displays the details of the Yax'xu.

Measurement System	System Based Type	Calibration Value	Antediluvian Polar Radius
Yax'xu (y)	Circumference	$\mathbf{48,000,000}$	$\mathbf{7,619,048}$

https://news.asu.edu/content/asu-archaeologist-determines-standard-unit-measurement-ancient-mesoamerican-city

Measurement Systems

Antediluvian Systems: The Yax'xu

There are several systems based on the **Yax'xu** (and vice-versa). The table below displays the details of these measurement systems. Note that all systems are circumference-based.

Unit/Measurement System	System Based Type	Conversion	Calibration Value	Polar Radius
Macpalli ($\boldsymbol{mcp}$)	Circumference	$1\ mcp = 0.25\ yx$ $1\ yx = 4\ mcp$	$\mathbf{192,000,000}$	$\mathbf{30,476,190}$
Omitl ($\boldsymbol{oml}$)	Circumference	$1\ oml = 0.4\ yx$ $1\ yx = 2.5\ oml$	$\mathbf{120,000,000}$	$\mathbf{19,047,619}$
Mitl ($\boldsymbol{mil}$)	Circumference	$1\ mil = 1.5\ yx$ $1\ yx = 0.667\ mil$	$\mathbf{32,000,000}$	$\mathbf{5,079,365}$
Maitl ($\boldsymbol{mat}$)	Circumference	$1\ mat = 2\ yx$ $1\ yx = 0.5\ mat$	$\mathbf{24,000,000}$	$\mathbf{3,809,524}$
Niquizantli ($\boldsymbol{niq}$)	Circumference	$1\ niq = 2.5\ yx$ $1\ yx = 0.4\ niq$	$\mathbf{19,200,000}$	$\mathbf{3,047,619}$
Tlalcuahuitl ($\boldsymbol{tlc}$)	Circumference	$1\ tlc = 3\ yx$ $1\ yx = 0.333\ tlc$	$\mathbf{16,000,000}$	$\mathbf{2,539,683}$

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sistema_m%C3%A9trico_mexica#Teotihuac%C3%A1n

Measurement Systems

Antediluvian Systems: The Caxtla

The Caxtla, which derives its name from the archeological site of **Cacaxtla,** Mexico is a base unit of length used at this and other Mayan/Mesoamerican sites. The measurements are based on the research of the anthropologist, **Genevieve Lucet** (and others).

The table below displays the details of the Caxtla.

Measurement System	System Based Type	Calibration Value	Antediluvian Polar Radius
Caxtla (cx)	Radius	$\mathbf{81,900,000}$	$\mathbf{13,000,000}$

Dimensioning_at_the_Epiclassic_site_of_Cacaxtla_Tlaxcala_M%C3%A9xico_An_Expression_of_Pan-Mesoamerican_Complex_Thinking

Measurement Systems

Antediluvian Systems: The Caxtla

There are several systems based on the **Caxtla** (and vice-versa). The table below displays the details of these measurement systems. Note that all systems are radius-based.

Unit/Measurement System	System Based Type	Conversion	Calibration Value	Polar Radius
Xoot ($\boldsymbol{xt}$)	Radius	$1\ xt = 0.020833\ cx$ $1\ cx = 48\ xt$	$\mathbf{3,931,200,000}$	$\mathbf{624,000,000}$
Kab ($\boldsymbol{kb}$)	Radius	$1\ kb = 0.1875\ cx$ $1\ cx = 5.333\ kb$	$\mathbf{436,800,000}$	$\mathbf{69,333,333}$
Oc ($\boldsymbol{oc}$)	Radius	$1\ oc = 0.333\ cx$ $1\ cx = 3\ oc$	$\mathbf{245,700,000}$	$\mathbf{39,000,000}$
Zapal ($\boldsymbol{zp}$)	Radius	$1\ zp = 3\ cx$ $1\ cx = 0.333\ zp$	$\mathbf{27,300,000}$	$\mathbf{4,333,333}$

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sistema_m%C3%A9trico_mexica#Teotihuac%C3%A1n

Measurement Systems

The Sexagesimal Systems

The **gravity ant** is based on a $\mathbf{60,000,000-\mathit{unit}}$ equatorial circumference of Earth (sexagesimal). A corresponding measurement system can be created for each object in the solar system.

For example, Mars has an equatorial circumference of $\mathbf{32,000,000}\ a$. To create a measurement system based on a $\mathbf{60,000,000-\mathit{unit}}$ equatorial circumference of Mars, divide $\mathbf{60,000,000}$ by the circumference of Mars (in gravity ants), and then multiply by $\mathbf{60,000,000}$. This will be the new measurement system's calibration value. The new measurement system will be called the **Martian Ant**.

Martian Ant Calibration Value	
Equatorial Circumference	$32{,}000{,}000\ a$
Martian Ant	$60{,}000{,}000 \div 32{,}000{,}000 = \mathbf{1.875}$
Martian Ant Calibration Value	$1.875 \times 60{,}000{,}000 = \mathbf{112,500,000}$
Equatorial Circumference	$\mathbf{60,000,000}\ \mathit{martian\ ants}$

Measurement Systems

The Sexagesimal Systems

The table below displays the calibration values for the **inner** objects of the solar system as well as the Sun and Moon.

Object	Equatorial Circumference	Ratio to Earth	Calibration Value (Circ.-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
Sun	$6.55 \times 10^9\ a$	109.0909	$\mathbf{550,000}$	$\mathbf{3,465,000}$
Mercury	$2.304 \times 10^7\ a$	0.38290	$\mathbf{156,700,000}$	$\mathbf{987,210,000}$
Venus	$5.71 \times 10^7\ a$	0.95238	$\mathbf{63,000,000}$	$\mathbf{396,900,000}$
Earth	$6.00 \times 10^7\ a$	1.00	$\mathbf{60,000,000}$	$\mathbf{378,000,000}$
Moon	$1.64 \times 10^7\ a$	0.2727	$\mathbf{220,000,000}$	$\mathbf{1,386,000,000}$
Mars	$3.20 \times 10^7\ a$	0.5333	$\mathbf{112,500,000}$	$\mathbf{708,750,000}$

Measurement Systems

The Sexagesimal Systems

Note that the sexagesimal calibration value (circumference-based) for Venus represents the sacred cubit ($\mathbf{63,000,000}$).

In addition, the circumference of the Sun is $\mathbf{24,000,000,000}$ using the measurement system created with the Moon's circumference-based calibration value of $\mathbf{220,000,000}$.

Object	Calibration Value	
Venus	$\mathbf{63,000,000}$	$\mathit{Represents}$: $\mathbf{63,000,000}$ $\boldsymbol{Sacred\ Cubit\ Calibration\ Value}$
Moon	$\mathbf{220,000,000}$	$\mathit{Creates}$: $\mathbf{24,000,000,000}$ $\boldsymbol{Circumference\ of\ the\ Sun}$

Measurement Systems

The Sexagesimal Systems

The table below displays the sexagesimal calibration values for the **outer** planets of the solar system as well as the dwarf planet Pluto.

Object	Equatorial Circumference	Ratio to Earth	Calibration Value (Circ.-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
Jupiter	$6.58 \times 10^8\ a$	10.9714285	$\mathbf{5,468,750}$	$\mathbf{34,453,125}$
Saturn	$5.49 \times 10^8\ a$	9.142857	$\mathbf{6,562,500}$	$\mathbf{41,343,750}$
Uranus	$2.40 \times 10^8\ a$	4.00	$\mathbf{15,000,000}$	$\mathbf{94,500,000}$
Neptune	$2.304 \times 10^8\ a$	3.84	$\mathbf{15,625,000}$	$\mathbf{98,437,500}$
Pluto	$1.118 \times 10^7\ a$	0.1867995	$\mathbf{321,200,000}$	$\mathbf{2,023,560,000}$

Measurement Systems

The Sexagesimal Systems: Moons & Dwarf Planets

The table below displays the sexagesimal calibration values for the largest solar system **moons & dwarf planets.**

Object	Equatorial Circumference	Ratio to Earth	Calibration Value (Circ.-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
Ganymede	$2.48 \times 10^7\ a$	0.413500	$\mathbf{145,100,000}$	$\mathbf{914,130,000}$
Titan	$2.42 \times 10^7\ a$	0.404040	$\mathbf{148,500,000}$	$\mathbf{935,550,000}$
Mercury	$2.304 \times 10^7\ a$	0.382900	$\mathbf{156,700,000}$	$\mathbf{987,210,000}$
Callisto	$2.27 \times 10^7\ a$	0.378000	$\mathbf{158,730,159}$	$\mathbf{1,000,000,000}$
Io	$1.72 \times 10^7\ a$	0.285714	$\mathbf{210,000,000}$	$\mathbf{1,323,000,000}$
Luna (Moon)	$1.64 \times 10^7\ a$	0.272727	$\mathbf{220,000,000}$	$\mathbf{1,386,000,000}$
Europa	$1.47 \times 10^7\ a$	0.244898	$\mathbf{245,000,000}$	$\mathbf{1,543,500,000}$
Triton	$1.27 \times 10^7\ a$	0.212390	$\mathbf{282,500,000}$	$\mathbf{1,779,750,000}$

Measurement Systems

The Sexagesimal Systems: Moons & Dwarf Planets

The table below displays the sexagesimal calibration values for the largest solar system **moons & dwarf planets.**

Object	Equatorial Circumference	Ratio to Earth	Calibration Value (Circ.-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
Pluto	$1.118 \times 10^7\ a$	0.186799	**321,200,000**	**2,023,560,000**
Eris	$1.10 \times 10^7\ a$	0.183333	**327,272,727**	**2,061,818,182**
Titania	$7.42 \times 10^6\ a$	0.123711	**485,000,000**	**3,055,500,000**
Haumea	$7.20 \times 10^6\ a$	0.120000	**500,000,000**	**3,150,000,000**
Rhea	$7.19 \times 10^6\ a$	0.119990	**500,225,000**	**3,151,575,000**
Oberon	$7.17 \times 10^6\ a$	0.119459	**500,250,000**	**3,164,175,000**
Lapetus	$6.92 \times 10^6\ a$	0.115238	**520,833,333**	**3,281,250,000**
Makemake	$6.72 \times 10^6\ a$	0.112000	**535,714,286**	**3,375,000,000**
Gonggong	$5.90 \times 10^6\ a$	0.098300	**610,388,889**	**3,845,450,000**

Measurement Systems

The Sexagesimal Systems: Moons & Dwarf Planets

The table below displays the sexagesimal calibration values for the largest solar system **moons & dwarf planets.**

Object	Equatorial Circumference	Ratio to Earth	Calibration Value (Circ.-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
Charon	$5.71 \times 10^6\ a$	0.095100	**631,000,000**	**3,975,300,000**
Umbriel	$5.51 \times 10^6\ a$	0.091800	**653,500,000**	**4,117,050,000**
Ariel	$5.45 \times 10^6\ a$	0.090900	**660,066,007**	**4,158,415,842**
Dione	$5.29 \times 10^6\ a$	0.088100	**681,000,000**	**4,290,300,000**
Quaoar	$5.27 \times 10^6\ a$	0.087900	**682,500,000**	**4,299,750,000**
Tethys	$5.00 \times 10^6\ a$	0.083400	**719,424,718**	**4,532,375,721**
Sedna	$4.71 \times 10^6\ a$	0.078500	**764,333,333**	**4,815,300,000**
Ceres	$4.45 \times 10^6\ a$	0.074200	**810,810,811**	**5,108,108,108**
Orcus	$4.31 \times 10^6\ a$	0.071900	**834,500,000**	**5,257,350,000**

Measurement Systems

The Sexagesimal Systems: Moons & Dwarf Planets

The table below displays the sexagesimal calibration values for the largest solar system **moons & dwarf planets.**

Object	Equatorial Circumference	Ratio to Earth	Calibration Value (Circ.-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
Salacia	$3.98 \times 10^6\ a$	0.066400	$\mathbf{903,500,000}$	$\mathbf{5,692,050,000}$
2002 MS	$3.77 \times 10^6\ a$	0.062832	$\mathbf{955,000,000}$	$\mathbf{6,016,500,000}$
2002 AW	$3.60 \times 10^6\ a$	0.060000	$\mathbf{1,000,000,000}$	$\mathbf{6,300,000,000}$
Varda	$3.51 \times 10^6\ a$	0.058561	$\mathbf{1,024,159,205}$	$\mathbf{6,452,202,992}$
2013 FY	$3.49 \times 10^6\ a$	0.058090	$\mathbf{1,033,000,000}$	$\mathbf{6,507,900,000}$
Ixion	$3.34 \times 10^6\ a$	0.055735	$\mathbf{1,076,500,000}$	$\mathbf{6,781,950,000}$
2003 AZ	$3.30 \times 10^6\ a$	0.055000	$\mathbf{1,090,909,091}$	$\mathbf{6,872,727,273}$

Measurement Systems

The Anunnaki Systems

The following measurement system pairs are based on a group of Mesopotamian deities called the **Anunnaki**. Each deity (as well as their consort) had a number associated them. These numbers were considered "sacred" and some cases represent the name of the associated deity. The table below displays the primary deities and their sacred numbers. Note that Anu has two ($\mathbf{2}$) numbers associated with him, which are the **first** and **last** numbers in the Anunnaki Systems.

Deity	Sacred Number
Anu	60 & 1
Antu (Consort of Anu)	55
Enlil	50
Ninlil (Consort of Enlil)	45
Enki	40
Ninki (Consort of Enki)	35
Sin	30
Ningal (Consort of Sin)	25

Deity	Sacred Number
Shamash	20
Ishtar	15
Nabu	12
Adad	10
Ereshkigal	7
Ninhursag (Consort of Enki)	5

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anunnaki

Measurement Systems

The Anunnaki Systems

The table below displays the calibration values for the **Anunnaki Systems**. The calibration value is derived from the “sacred” number of the deity.

Object	Sacred Number	Calibration Value (Circumference-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
Anu	60	60,000,000	378,000,000
Anu	1	1,000,000	6,300,000
Antu	55	55,000,000	346,500,000
Enlil	50	50,000,000	315,000,000
Ninlil	45	45,000,000	283,500,000
Enki	40	40,000,000	252,000,000
Ninki	35	35,000,000	220,500,000
Sin	30	30,000,000	189,000,000
Ningal	25	25,000,000	157,500,000

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anunnaki

Measurement Systems

The Anunnaki Systems

The table below displays the calibration values for the **Anu** and **Enki** **Anunnaki Systems**. The calibration value is derived from the “sacred” number of the deity.

Object	Sacred Number	Calibration Value (Circumference-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
Anu	60	$\mathbf{60,000,000}$	$\mathbf{378,000,000}$
Enki	40	$\mathbf{40,000,000}$	$\mathbf{252,000,000}$

Note that the circumference-based **Anu** system represents the **gravity ant** ($\mathbf{60,000,000}$). Also note that the circumference-based calibration value for **Enki** is very close to the size of the **meter**.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anunnaki

Measurement Systems

The Anunnaki Systems

The table below displays the calibration values for the **Anunnaki Systems**. The calibration value is derived from the "sacred" number of the deity.

Object	Sacred Number	Calibration Value (Circumference-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
Shamash	20	**20,000,000**	**126,000,000**
Ishtar	15	**15,000,000**	**94,500,000**
Nabu	12	**12,000,000**	**75,600,000**
Adad	10	**10,000,000**	**63,000,000**
Ereshkigal	7	**7,000,000**	**44,100,000**
Ninhursag	5	**5,000,000**	**31,500,000**

Note that the radius-based **Adad** system represents the **sacred cubit** (**63,000,000**).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anunnaki

Measurement Systems

The Anunnaki Systems

The calibration values for the Anunnaki Systems in the previous slides were derived by multiplying the sacred number of the deity by $\mathbf{1,000,000}$ ($\mathbf{10^6}$). Therefore, a different set calibration values can be derived by using a different multiplier. i.e., $\boldsymbol{sacred\ number} \times \mathbf{10^n}$.

These different calibration values (within each deity) belong to the same base measurement system; the same way the centimeter and the millimeter are both a part of the metric measurement system for distance (the meter).

The table below illustrates how to derive new calibration values for the deity **Ningal** using a multiplier of $\mathbf{10,000,000}$ ($\boldsymbol{n} = \mathbf{7} \rightarrow \mathbf{10^7}$).

Object	Sacred Number	Calibration Value (Circumference-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
Ningal	$25 \times 10{,}000{,}000$	$\mathbf{250,000,000}$	$\mathbf{1,575,000,000}$

Note that the radius-based **Ningal** system represents the **pyramid inch** ($\mathbf{1,575,000,000}$).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anunnaki

Measurement Systems

The Anunnaki Systems

The table below illustrates how to derive new calibration values for the deity **Antu** using a multiplier of $\mathbf{10,000}$ $(\boldsymbol{n} = \mathbf{4} \rightarrow \mathbf{10^4})$.

Object	Sacred Number	Calibration Value (Circumference-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
Antu	$55 \times 10{,}000$	$\mathbf{550,000}$	$\mathbf{3,465,000}$

Note that the circumference-based **Antu** system represents the sexagesimal system for the **Sun** $(\mathbf{550,000})$.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anunnaki

Measurement Systems

The $\mathbf{369}$ Systems

The $\mathbf{369}$ systems are measurement systems based on each unique two-digit combination of the numbers $\mathbf{3, 6, \mathit{and}\ 9}$. The other systems (antediluvian, Anunnaki, sexagesimal, etc.) share calibration values with many of the $\mathbf{369}$ systems.

The table below shows the calibration values for the first set of the $\mathbf{369}$ systems ($\mathbf{3}$**-based**).

Number	Calibration Value (Circumference-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
3	**3,000,000**	**18,900,000**
30	**30,000,000**	**189,000,000**
33	**33,000,000**	**207,900,000**
36	**36,000,000**	**226,800,000**
39	**39,000,000**	**245,700,000**

Measurement Systems

The 369 Systems

The table below shows the calibration values for the second set of the 369 systems (6-based).

Number	Calibration Value (Circumference-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
6	$6,000,000$	$37,800,000$
60	$60,000,000$	$378,000,000$
63	$63,000,000$	$396,900,000$
66	$66,000,000$	$415,800,000$
69	$69,000,000$	$434,700,000$

Measurement Systems

The $\mathbf{369}$ Systems

The table below shows the calibration values for the second set of the $\mathbf{369}$ systems ($\mathbf{9}$**-based**).

Number	Calibration Value (Circumference-Based)	Calibration Value (Radius-Based)
9	$\mathbf{9,000,000}$	$\mathbf{56,700,000}$
90	$\mathbf{90,000,000}$	$\mathbf{567,000,000}$
93	$\mathbf{93,000,000}$	$\mathbf{585,900,000}$
96	$\mathbf{96,000,000}$	$\mathbf{604,800,000}$
99	$\mathbf{99,000,000}$	$\mathbf{623,700,000}$

Note that the calibration value of $\mathbf{96,000,000}$ is twice the calibration value of the yax'xu.

$$\mathbf{96,000,000} = \mathbf{2} \times \mathbf{48,000,000}\ (yax'xu)$$

Measurement Systems

The Moon's Orbit

Each unique measurement system (calibration value) creates has a unique value for the orbital radius of the Moon (the distance from the Earth to the Moon).

For example, the measurement system with a calibration value of $\mathbf{6,562,500}$ creates a $\mathbf{60,000,000}$ –unit equatorial circumference of Saturn (in that measurement system). With this system, the orbital radius of the Moon is $\mathbf{63,000,000}$. This represents the sacred cubit.

The ratio of the Moon's orbit to the calibration value of the measurement system is $\mathbf{9.6004.}$ This ratio has been rounded to $\mathbf{9.600}$ in all calculations.

$$\mathbf{9.600 \rightarrow 96,000,000\ (369\ \mathit{systems})}$$

Measurement Systems

The Moon's Orbit: The Standard Systems

The table below displays the value for the Moon's orbit for the antediluvian measurement systems.

Object	Calibration Value	Moon's Orbit
Inch	$1,576,669,500$	$15,136,027,200$
Foot	$131,389,128$	$1,261,335,629$
Yard	$43,796,376$	$420,445,210$
Meter	$40,047,405$	$384,455,088$
Mile	$24,884$	$238,886$
Nautical Mile	$21,624$	$207,590$

Measurement Systems

The Moon's Orbit: The Antediluvian Systems

The table below displays the value for the Moon's orbit for the antediluvian measurement systems.

Object	Calibration Value	Moon's Orbit
Ant	$60,000,000$	$576,000,000$
Sacred Cubit	$63,000,000$	$604,800,000$
Olympic Stadion	$226,800,000$	$2,177,280,000$
Pyramid Inch	$1,575,000,000$	$15,120,000,000$
Royal Cubit	$78,750,000$	$756,000,000$
Yax'xu	$48,000,000$	$460,800,000$
Caxtla	$81,900,000$	$786,240,000$

Measurement Systems

The Moon’s Orbit: The Solar Sexagesimal Systems (Circumference-Based)

The table below displays the value for the Moon’s orbit for the sexagesimal calibration values (**circumference-based**) of the inner objects of the solar system.

Object	Calibration Value	Moon’s Orbit
Sun	$\mathbf{550,000}$	$\mathbf{5,280},000$
Mercury	$\mathbf{156,700,000}$	$\mathbf{1,504,320,000}$
Venus	$\mathbf{63,000,000}$	$\mathbf{604,800,000}$
Earth	$\mathbf{60,000,000}$	$\mathbf{576,000,000}$
Moon	$\mathbf{220,000,000}$	$\mathbf{2,112,000,000}$
Mars	$\mathbf{112,500,000}$	$\mathbf{1,080,000,000}$

Note that the Moon’s orbit using the Sun’s calibration value represents the number of feet in a mile ($\mathbf{5,280}$).

Measurement Systems

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The Moon's Orbit: The Solar Sexagesimal Systems (Radius-Based)

The table below displays the value for the Moon's orbit for the sexagesimal calibration values (**radius-based**) of the inner objects of the solar system.

Object	Calibration Value	Moon's Orbit
Sun	$3,465,000$	$33,264,000$
Mercury	$987,210,000$	$1,504,320,000$
Venus	$396,900,000$	$9,477,216,000$
Earth	$378,000,000$	$3,628,800,000$
Moon	$1,386,000,000$	$13,305,600,000$
Mars	$708,750,000$	$6,804,000,000$

Measurement Systems

The Moon's Orbit: The Solar Sexagesimal Systems (Circumference-Based)

The table below displays the value for the Moon's orbit for the sexagesimal calibration values (**circumference-based**) of the outer objects of the solar system.

Object	Calibration Value	Moon's Orbit
Jupiter	$5,468,750$	$52,500,000$
Saturn	$6,562,500$	$63,000,000$
Uranus	$15,000,000$	$144,000,000$
Neptune	$15,625,000$	$150,000,000$
Pluto	$321,200,000$	$3,083,520,000$

Note that the Moon's orbit using Saturn's calibration value represents the sacred cubit ($\mathbf{63,000,000}$).

Measurement Systems

The Moon's Orbit: The Solar Sexagesimal Systems (Radius-Based)

The table below displays the value for the Moon's orbit for the sexagesimal calibration values (**radius-based**) of the outer objects of the solar system.

Object	Calibration Value	Moon's Orbit
Jupiter	$34,453,125$	$330,750,000$
Saturn	$41,343,750$	$396,900,000$
Uranus	$94,500,000$	$907,200,000$
Neptune	$98,437,500$	$945,000,000$
Pluto	$2,023,560,000$	$19,426,176,000$

Measurement Systems

The Moon's Orbit: The Anunnaki Systems (Circumference-Based)

The table below displays the value for the Moon's orbit for the sexagesimal calibration values (**circumference-based**) of the first $\mathbf{8}$ Anunnaki Systems.

Object	Calibration Value	Moon's Orbit
Anu (60)	$\mathbf{60,000,000}$	$\mathbf{576,000,000}$
Anu (1)	$\mathbf{1,000,000}$	$\mathbf{9,600,000}$
Antu	$\mathbf{55,000,000}$	$\mathbf{528,000,000}$
Enlil	$\mathbf{50,000,000}$	$\mathbf{480,000,000}$
Ninlil	$\mathbf{45,000,000}$	$\mathbf{432,000,000}$
Enki	$\mathbf{40,000,000}$	$\mathbf{384,000,000}$
Ninki	$\mathbf{35,000,000}$	$\mathbf{336,000,000}$
Sin	$\mathbf{30,000,000}$	$\mathbf{288,000,000}$
Ningal	$\mathbf{25,000,000}$	$\mathbf{240,000,000}$

Note that the Moon's orbit using Ningal's calibration value equals the equatorial circumference of Uranus ($\mathbf{240,000,000}$).

Measurement Systems

The Moon's Orbit: The Anunnaki Systems (Circumference-Based)

The table below displays the value for the Moon's orbit for the sexagesimal calibration values (**circumference-based**) of the remaining Anunnaki Systems.

Object	Calibration Value	Moon's Orbit
Shamash	$\mathbf{20,000,000}$	$\mathbf{192,000,000}$
Ishtar	$\mathbf{15,000,000}$	$\mathbf{144,000,000}$
Nabu	$\mathbf{12,000,000}$	$\mathbf{115,200,000}$
Adad	$\mathbf{10,000,000}$	$\mathbf{96,000,000}$
Ereshkigal	$\mathbf{7,000,000}$	$\mathbf{67,200,000}$
Ninhursag	$\mathbf{5,000,000}$	$\mathbf{48,000,000}$

Note that the Moon's orbit using Ninhursag's calibration value represents the Yax'xu ($\mathbf{48,000,000}$).

Measurement Systems

The Moon's Orbit: The Anunnaki Systems (Radius-Based)

The table below displays the value for the Moon's orbit for the sexagesimal calibration values (**radius-based**) of the first $\mathbf{8}$ Anunnaki Systems.

Object	Calibration Value	Moon's Orbit
Anu (60)	$\mathbf{378,000,000}$	$\mathbf{3,628,800,000}$
Anu (1)	$\mathbf{6,300,000}$	$\mathbf{60,480,000}$
Antu	$\mathbf{346,500,000}$	$\mathbf{3,326,400,000}$
Enlil	$\mathbf{315,000,000}$	$\mathbf{3,024,000,000}$
Ninlil	$\mathbf{283,500,000}$	$\mathbf{2,721,600,000}$
Enki	$\mathbf{252,000,000}$	$\mathbf{2,419,200,000}$
Ninki	$\mathbf{220,500,000}$	$\mathbf{2,116,800,000}$
Sin	$\mathbf{189,000,000}$	$\mathbf{1,814,400,000}$
Ningal	$\mathbf{157,500,000}$	$\mathbf{1,512,000,000}$

Note that the Moon's orbit using Ningal's calibration value equals the equatorial circumference of Uranus ($\mathbf{240,000,000}$).

Measurement Systems

The Moon's Orbit: The Anunnaki Systems (Radius-Based)

The table below displays the value for the Moon's orbit for the sexagesimal calibration values (**radius-based**) of the remaining Anunnaki Systems.

Object	Calibration Value	Moon's Orbit
Shamash	$126,000,000$	$1,209,600,000$
Ishtar	$94,500,000$	$907,200,000$
Nabu	$75,600,000$	$725,760,000$
Adad	$63,000,000$	$604,800,000$
Ereshkigal	$44,100,000$	$423,360,000$
Ninhursag	$31,500,000$	$302,400,000$

Section III:

The Antediluvian Year

The following section examines the antediluvian year, which consisted of **360** days, as well as ancient calendars that reflect this orbital period (length of year).

The Antediluvian Year

Plato's War Chariot

Recall from $\boldsymbol{Part\ I}$ that the components of Plato's War Chariot are used to derive the average orbital radius of the Earth.

War Chariot Derived Number	222,011,222,334

An average orbit of $\mathbf{222,000,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{a}$ would create an orbital period (year) of exactly $\mathbf{360}$ days. The "remaining" $\mathbf{11,222,334}\ \boldsymbol{a}$ is equivalent to $\mathbf{11.1}$ seconds/year.

These numbers are placeholders for "$\mathbf{0}$'s", thus allowing the full number ($\mathbf{222}$ billion) to be built without the last $\mathbf{9}$ components of the War Chariot being described as containing nothing (zero). However, the numerical value(s) of these placeholders are not random. This will be examined in the next section.

The Antediluvian Year

Plato's War Chariot

The table below shows the antediluvian orbital information for Earth. An average orbit of $\mathbf{222,000,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{a}$ would create an orbital period (year) of exactly $\mathbf{360}$ days.

Earth Orbit	Ants	P–Ratio
Minimum	217,200,000,000	$\mathbf{7.23}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$
Average	222,000,000,000	$\mathbf{7.4}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$
Max	226,800,000,000	$\mathbf{7.56}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$

These values use an orbital eccentricity of $\mathbf{.0216}$ $(60 \times 60 \times 60 = \mathbf{216},000 = \boldsymbol{Sexagesimal})$.

Note that the maximum orbit is exactly $\mathbf{226,800,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{a}$. This distance has a P-Ratio of $\mathbf{7.56}$, which is $\mathbf{3.78} \times \mathbf{2}$. Recall from $\boldsymbol{Part\ II}$, that Plato's "normalizing" multiplier is $\mathbf{3.78}$.

The Antediluvian Year

The Sexagesimal Calendar

A **360**-day year would adhere to the **sexagesimal** number system.

A **360**-day year would allow for **12** months of exactly **30** days each. It would also synchronize the moon's **30** -day orbit/cycle directly with the **30** days of each month.

A **360**-day year would mirror the division of the Earth in degrees (**360**). Whereas minutes and seconds are currently used in the DMS (Degrees, Minutes, Seconds) coordinate system, the "**day**" would be the functional equivalent of the degree.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexagesimal

The Antediluvian Year

Ancient 360-Day Calendars

Roman Calendar

Plutarch's Parallel Lives recounts that Romulus's calendar had been solar but adhered to the general principle that the year should last for $\mathbf{360}$ days. Months were employed secondarily and haphazardly, with some counted as $\mathbf{20}$ days and others as $\mathbf{35}$ or more.

India

The Rig Veda describes a calendar with $\mathbf{12}$ months and $\mathbf{360}$ days.

Mesoamerica

In the Mayan Long Count Calendar, the equivalent of the year, the tun, was $\mathbf{360}$ days. The “days" component of the Mayan calendar rotates (resets) at $\mathbf{360}$. The calendar specifically violates (makes an exception to) its base $\mathbf{20}$ numbering system to force the days component to roll over "early" at $\mathbf{360}$.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/360-day_calendar

The Antediluvian Year

Ancient 360-Day Calendars

The Ancient Egyptians

The ancient Egyptians originally used a $\mathbf{360}$-day calendar. One myth tells of how the extra $\mathbf{5}$ days were added:

> "A long time ago, Ra, who was god of the sun, ruled the earth. During this time, he heard of a prophecy that Nut, the sky goddess, would give birth to a son who would depose him. Therefore, Re cast a spell to the effect that Nut could not give birth on any day of the year, which was then itself composed of precisely $\mathbf{360}$ days. To help Nut to counter this spell, the wisdom god Thoth devised a plan. Thoth went to **the moon** god Khonsu and asked that he play a game known as Senet, requesting that they play for the very light of **the moon** itself. Feeling confident that he would win, Khonsu agreed…."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/360-day_calendar#Egypt

The Antediluvian Year

Ancient 360-Day Calendars

The Ancient Egyptians

> “However, while playing he lost the game several times in succession, such that Thoth ended up winning from **the moon** a substantial measure of its light, equal to about five days. With this in hand, Thoth then took this extra time, and gave it to Nut. In doing so this had the effect of increasing the earth’s number of days per year, allowing Nut to **give birth** to a succession of **children**; one upon each of the extra $\mathbf{5}$ days that were added to the original $\mathbf{360}$. And as for **the moon**, losing its light had quite an effect upon it, for it **became weaker and smaller** in the sky. Being forced to hide itself periodically to recuperate; it could only show itself fully for a short period of time before having to disappear to regain its strength."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/360-day_calendar#Egypt

Section IV:

The Light-Year

The following section examines the properties of the light-year adjusted for a year of $\mathbf{360}$ days. The purpose is to illustrate the mathematical consequences (and "phenomenon") that arise from this adjustment.

The Light-Year

Definition

A light-year (ly) is a large unit of length used to express astronomical distances and is equivalent to about $\mathbf{9.46}$ trillion kilometers ($\mathbf{9.46 \times 10^{12}}\ \boldsymbol{km}$), or $\mathbf{5.88}$ trillion miles ($\mathbf{5.88 \times 10^{12}}\ \boldsymbol{mi}$). As defined by the International Astronomical Union (IAU), a light-year is the distance that light travels in vacuum in one Julian year ($\mathbf{365.25}$ days).

The light-year is most often used when expressing distances to stars and other distances on a galactic scale, especially in non-specialist contexts and popular science publications. The unit most used in professional astronomy is the parsec (symbol: pc, about $\mathbf{3.26}$ light-years) which derives from astrometry; it is the distance at which one astronomical unit subtends an angle of one second of arc.

The Light-Year	
Unit	Distance
Kiloant (Gravity Ant)	$\mathbf{1.42 \times 10^{13}}$
Kilometer	$\mathbf{9.46 \times 10^{12}}$
Mile	$\mathbf{5.88 \times 10^{12}}$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Light-year

The Light-Year

The Speed of Light

The table below displays the values for the speed of light (represented by a lower case "$\boldsymbol{c}$").

Measurement System	Speed of Light Value (c)
Ant (Gravity)	$\boldsymbol{c = 449,156,885\ a/s}$
Meter	$\boldsymbol{c = 299,792,458\ m/s}$

The speed of light is constant for all reference frames (as measured in a vacuum). This means its value is constant regardless of the relative velocity of all observers to the source of the light.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speed_of_light

The Light-Year

The Light Ant

Recall from $\boldsymbol{Part\ II}$ how the **light ant** creates a non-fractional value for the speed of light. This makes the **light ant** an ideal system for measuring large distances (such as interstellar distances).

Measurement System	Calibration Value	Speed of Light Value (c)
Gravity Ant (a)	60,000,000	$\boldsymbol{c = 449,156,885\ \ a/s}$
Light Ant (la)	60,112,694	$\boldsymbol{c = 450,000,000\ \ la/s}$

Recall that the gravitational constant ($\boldsymbol{G_{ants}}$) is $\boldsymbol{1.00 \times 10^{-10}}$.

$$\boldsymbol{\Delta = 100,000 = 1 \times 10^{5}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{G = 1.00 \times 10^{-10} = \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}}}$$

The Light-Year

The Speed of Light^2

The square of the speed of light (which can be found in many physics' equations such as Einstein's famous $\boldsymbol{E = mc^2}$) is $\mathbf{202,500,000,000,000,000}$ $(\mathbf{2.025 \times 10^{17}})$

$\boldsymbol{c^2}$	
$\mathbf{2.025 \times 10^{17}}\ \boldsymbol{la}$	$\mathbf{202,500,000,000,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{la}$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass%E2%80%93energy_equivalence

The Light-Year

The Antediluvian Light-Year

The antediluvian light-year (**aly**) is the light-year adjusted to a $\mathbf{360}$-day year. The table below shows the distance values of the antediluvian light-year for both the light ant and the gravity ant.

The Antediluvian Light-Year			
Unit	Distance	Distance	P-Ratio
Light Ant (la)	$\mathbf{13,996,800,000,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{la}$	$\mathbf{1.39968 \times 10^{16}}\ \boldsymbol{la}$	$\mathbf{465,700}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$
Gravity Ant (a)	$13{,}970{,}575{,}751{,}040{,}000\ a$	$\mathbf{1.39706 \times 10^{16}}\ \boldsymbol{a}$	$465{,}700\ pr$

Note that the longitude coordinate for Atlantis is $-\mathbf{11.397}°$.

The Light-Year

The Antediluvian Light-Year

Note that the inverse of the light-year P-Ratio has the same **decimal value** as the average orbital radius of Saturn.

The Antediluvian Light-Year	
Light-Year P-Ratio	Inverse of Light-Year P-Ratio
$\mathbf{465,685.16}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$	$\mathbf{2.147 \times 10^{-6}}$

Average Orbital Radius of Saturn	
$\mathbf{2.147 \times 10^{12}}\ \boldsymbol{a}$	$\sim\mathbf{2,147,000,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{a}$

The Light-Year

The Antediluvian Light-Year

Note that the antediluvian light-year (**aly**) value for the light ant is very close to $\mathbf{14,000,000,000,000,000}$ ($\mathbf{1.400 \times 10^{16}}$), with a difference/offset of $\mathbf{3.2 \times 10^{12}}$.

The Antediluvian Light-Year Offset
$\mathbf{14,000,000,000,000,000 - 13,996,800,000,000,000 = 3,200,000,000,000}$

The Light-Year

The Antediluvian Light-Year Offset: Mars

This "offset" is the same **decimal value** for the equatorial circumference of Mars and has a P-Ratio of $\mathbf{106.47}$.

The Antediluvian Light-Year Offset		P-Ratio
$\mathbf{3,200,000,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{la}$	$\mathbf{3.20 \times 10^{12}}\ \boldsymbol{la}$	$\mathbf{106.14}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$

Mars Equatorial Circumference	
$\mathbf{\sim 32,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{la}$	$\mathbf{\sim 3.20 \times 10^{7}}\ \boldsymbol{la}$

The difference in the quantitative value ($\boldsymbol{\Delta}$) is a factor of $\mathbf{1 \times 10^{5}}$.

$$\because \boldsymbol{\Delta} = \mathbf{1 \times 10^{5}} \therefore \boldsymbol{G} = \mathbf{1}/\boldsymbol{\Delta}^{\mathbf{2}}$$

The Light-Year

The Antediluvian Light-Year Offset Ratio

The tables below show the $\mathbf{2}$ antediluvian light-year offset ratios and their inverse.

Antediluvian Light-Year Offset Ratio	
$\frac{3{,}200{,}000{,}000{,}000}{13{,}996{,}800{,}000{,}000{,}000}$	.0022862368541380887059899405578418
$\frac{3{,}200{,}000{,}000{,}000}{14{,}000{,}000{,}000{,}000{,}000}$	.0022857142857142857142857142857143

Antediluvian Light-Year Offset Ratio	
Inverse Ratio	Inverse Ratio $\div$ **12**
$\mathbf{4,374}$	$4{,}374 \div 12 = \mathbf{364.5}\ (days)$
$\mathbf{4,375}$	$4{,}375 \div 12 = 364.58$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Enoch

The Light-Year

The Antediluvian Light-Year Offset Ratio

Note that using the inverse ratio value of $\mathbf{4,375}$ $(\times\ \mathbf{1,000})$ as a calibration value will create the following equatorial circumferences:

$\boldsymbol{Calibration\ Value\ =\ 4,375}$	
Planet	Equatorial Circumference
Mercury	1,675,175
Venus	4,166,667
Earth	$\mathbf{4,375},000$
Mars	2,333,334
Jupiter	$\mathbf{48,000,000}$
Saturn	$\mathbf{40,000,000}$
Uranus	17,500,000
Neptune	16,800,000

The Light-Year

The Antediluvian Light-Year Offset Ratio: Earth

Both antediluvian light-year offset ratios have the same **decimal value** as the **current** maximum orbital radius of Earth.

The Antediluvian Light-Year Offset Ratio
$\mathbf{2.286 \times 10^{-4}}$

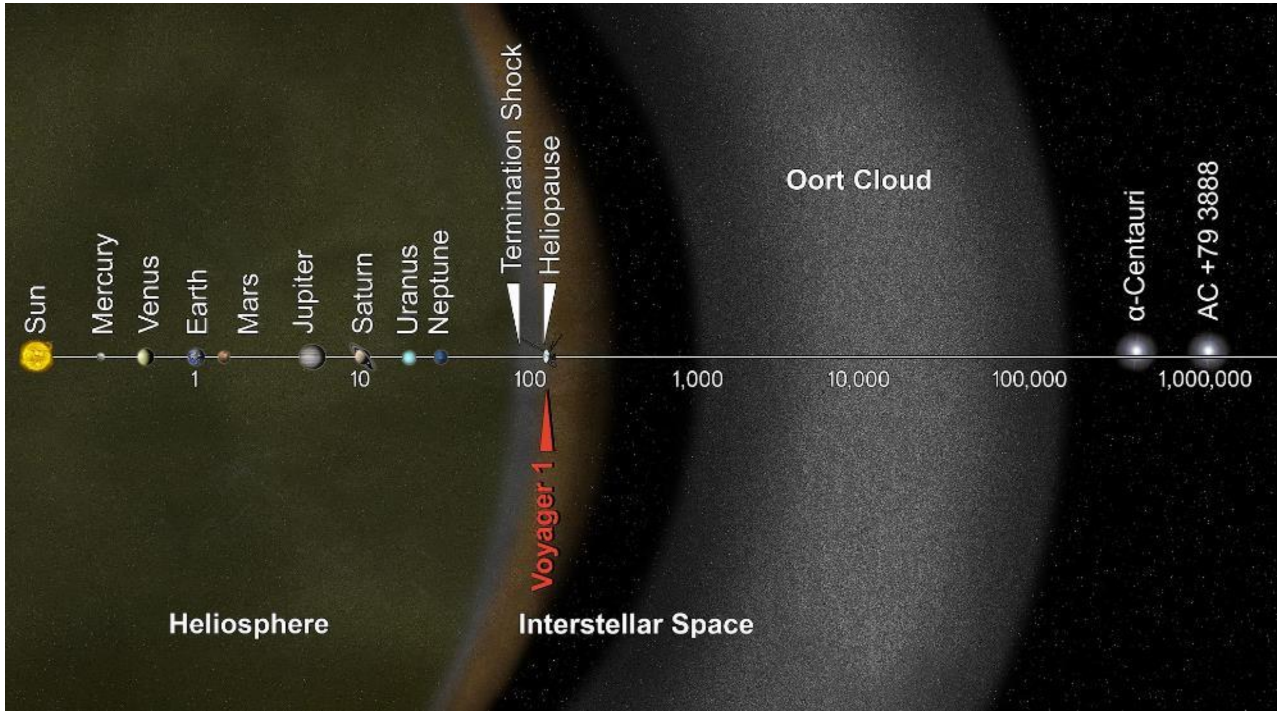
Current Maximum Orbital Radius of Earth	
$\mathbf{2.286 \times 10^{11}}\ \boldsymbol{la}$	$\mathbf{\sim 228,600,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{la}$

Antediluvian Maximum Orbital Radius of Earth	
$\mathbf{2.268 \times 10^{11}}\ \boldsymbol{a}$	$\mathbf{\sim 226,800,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{a}$

The Light-Year

The Oort Cloud

The Oort cloud, sometimes called the Öpik–Oort cloud, first described in 1950 by the Dutch astronomer Jan Oort, is a theoretical concept of a cloud of predominantly icy planetesimals proposed to surround the Sun at distances (radius) ranging from $\mathbf{1{,}000 - 100{,}000}\ \boldsymbol{AU}$, $(\mathbf{0.015 - 1.6}\ light - years)$.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oort_cloud

The Light-Year

The Oort Cloud

The Oort cloud is divided into two regions: a disc-shaped inner Oort cloud (or **Hills** cloud) and a spherical outer Oort cloud. Both regions lie beyond the heliosphere and in interstellar space. The outer limit of the Oort cloud defines the cosmographic boundary of the Solar System and the extent of the Sun's Hill sphere.

Note that the outer boundary of the Oort cloud is located at $\boldsymbol{100,000\ AU}$.

$$\boldsymbol{100,000\ AU = Earth\ Avg\ Orbit\ \times 100,000 = 2.220 \times 10^{11}\ \times 100,000}$$

$$\boldsymbol{2.220 \times 10^{11}\ \times 100,000 = 2.220 \times 10^{16}\ a = 740,000\ P - Ratio}$$

$$\mathbf{37}0{,}000 \times 2 = \mathbf{74}0{,}000$$

$$\boldsymbol{\because \Delta = 100,000 \therefore G = 1/\Delta^2}$$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oort_cloud

The Light-Year

The Oort Cloud & Plato's War Chariot

Recall the "remaining" $\mathbf{11,222,334}\ \boldsymbol{a}$ from Plato's War Chariot. This number, when multiplied by the distance to the outer boundary of the Oort Cloud ($\mathbf{100,000}$), is equal the minimum orbital radius of Jupiter.

$$\mathbf{11,222,334 \times 100,000 = 1.1222334 \times 10^{12}} = \boldsymbol{Min\ Orbit\ of\ Jupiter}$$

$$\boldsymbol{P - Ratio_{Jupiter}^{Min}} = \mathbf{37.41}$$

The entire War Chariot ($\mathbf{222,011,222,334}$) represents the average orbital radius of Earth ($\mathbf{1}\ \boldsymbol{AU}$).

$$\mathbf{222,011,222,334 \times 100,000 = 2.22011222334 \times 10^{16}} = \boldsymbol{Oort\ Cloud\ Boudary}$$

This is an indicator that Plato knew the distance to the boundary of the solar system (Oort Cloud) and was "embedding" this information within his dialogue(s).

$$\because \boldsymbol{\Delta} = \mathbf{100,000} \therefore \boldsymbol{G} = \mathbf{1}/\boldsymbol{\Delta}^{\mathbf{2}}$$

The Light-Year

The Antediluvian Parsec

The table below shows how the value for the antediluvian parsec is calculated for the **gravity ant**.

$$\boldsymbol{aly} \;=\; antediluvian\ light - year$$

Gravity Ant Antediluvian Parsec (ga-apc) Calculation
$\boldsymbol{\pi \times ga - apc = 180 \times 60 \times 60 \times (1\ au)}$
$\boldsymbol{\pi \times ga - apc = \left(6.48 \times 10^{5}\right) \times \left(2.220 \times 10^{11}\ a\right) = 1.43856 \times 10^{17}}$
$\boldsymbol{ga - apc = \frac{1.43856 \times 10^{17}}{\pi}\ a}$
$\boldsymbol{ga - apc = 4.57907869 \times 10^{16}\ a}$
$\boldsymbol{1\ ga - apc = 3.27766\ aly}$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parsec

The Light-Year

The Antediluvian Parsec

The table below shows how the value for the antediluvian parsec is calculated for the **light ant.**

$$\boldsymbol{aly} = \mathit{antediluvian\ light - year}$$

Light Ant Antediluvian Parsec (la-apc) Calculation
$\boldsymbol{\pi \times la - apc = 180 \times 60 \times 60 \times (1\ au)}$
$\boldsymbol{\pi \times la - apc = \left(6.48 \times 10^{5}\right) \times \left(2.22417 \times 10^{11}\ la\right) = 1.441262 \times 10^{17}}$
$\boldsymbol{la - apc = \frac{1.43856 \times 10^{17}}{\pi}\ la}$
$\boldsymbol{la - apc = 4.58768096 \times 10^{16}\ la}$
$\boldsymbol{1\ la - apc = 3.27766\ aly}$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parsec

Section V:

The Model Solar System

The following section examines the properties of the solar system and how they represent various physical constants, mathematics, and aspects of the Standard Model of physics. The purpose is to underline the many "conspicuous" properties of the solar system, which is assumed to have formed **100%** "naturally".

The Model Solar System

Earth: The Speed of Light

The average orbital radius of Earth has the same **decimal value** $(\mathbf{4.50 \times 10^{12}}\ \boldsymbol{la})$ as the inverse of the speed of light.

Inverse of Speed of Light $({}^{1}/_{c})$
$\mathbf{{}^{1}/_{c} = 2.22 \times 10^{-9}}\ \boldsymbol{la/s}$

Earth Avg Orbital Radius	
$\mathbf{2.22 \times 10^{11}}\ \boldsymbol{la}$	$\mathbf{\sim 222,000,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{la}$

Therefore, the average orbit of Earth is a **virtual representation** of the inverse of speed of light $({}^{1}/_{c})$.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_Model

The Model Solar System

Mars: The Mass of the Top Quark

The mass of the Mars is equal to **both** the decimal and quantitative value for the inverse of the mass of the top quark fermion particle. Values are shown in kilotenna (kt).

Mass of Top Quark	
$6.9250 \times 10^{-25}\ kt$	$\boldsymbol{inverse = 1.4437 \times 10^{24}\ kt}$

Mass of Mars	
$\boldsymbol{1.4404 \times 10^{24}\ kt}$	$inverse = 6.9426 \times 10^{-25}\ kt$

Therefore, the mass of Mars is a **virtual representation** of the inverse of the mass of the top quark fermion particle.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Top_quark

The Model Solar System

The Lifetime of the Top Quark

Recall that the mass of the Higgs boson is $\mathbf{5.00 \times 10^{-25}}\ kt$.

Mass of Higgs Boson
$\mathbf{5.00 \times 10^{-25}\ \boldsymbol{kt}}$

Because of its enormous mass, the top quark is extremely short-lived, with a predicted lifetime of only $\mathbf{5.00 \times 10^{-25}\ \boldsymbol{seconds}}$. As a result, top quarks do not have time before they decay to form hadrons as other quarks do.

Lifetime of Top Quark
$\mathbf{5.00 \times 10^{-25}\ \boldsymbol{s}}$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Top_quark

The Model Solar System

Mars: The Mass of the W Boson

The minimum orbital radius of Mars is equal to the decimal value for the inverse of the mass of the W boson particle. Values are shown in kilotenna (kt) and ants (a).

Mass of W Boson	
$3.21667 \times 10^{-25}\ kt$	$\boldsymbol{inverse = 3.10 \times 10^{24}\ kt}$

Mars Min Orbital Radius	
$\mathbf{3.10 \times 10^{11}}\ \boldsymbol{a}$	$\mathbf{\sim 310{,}000{,}000{,}000}\ \boldsymbol{a}$

Therefore, the minimum orbital radius of Mars is a **virtual representation** of the inverse of the mass of the W boson particle.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W_and_Z_bosons

The Model Solar System

Mars: The Ratio of the Mass of the Sun

The ratio of the mass of the Sun to the mass of Mars is equal to the decimal value of the minimum orbital radius of Mars. Values are shown in ants (a) and kilotenna (kt).

Mass Ratio	
$\boldsymbol{Sun}$	$\mathbf{4.4635 \times 10^{30}}\ \boldsymbol{kt}$
$\boldsymbol{Mars}$	$\mathbf{1.4404 \times 10^{24}}\ \boldsymbol{kt}$
$\boldsymbol{Ratio^{Sun}_{Mars}}$	$\mathbf{3.10 \times 10^{6}}$

The difference in the quantitative value ($\boldsymbol{\Delta}$) is a factor of $\mathbf{1 \times 10^{5}}$.

$\because \boldsymbol{\Delta} = \mathbf{1 \times 10^{5}} \therefore \boldsymbol{G} = \mathbf{1}/\boldsymbol{\Delta}^{\mathbf{2}}$

Mars Min Orbital Radius	
$\mathbf{3.10 \times 10^{11}}\ \boldsymbol{a}$	$\sim\mathbf{310,000,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{a}$

Therefore, the minimum orbital radius of Mars is a **virtual representation** of the ratio of the mass of the Sun to the mass of Mars.

The Model Solar System

Saturn: The Speed of Light Squared

The minimum orbital radius of Saturn has the same **decimal value** ($\mathbf{2.025 \times 10^{12}}$ $\boldsymbol{la}$) as the speed of light squared ($\boldsymbol{c^2}$).

Speed of Light^2	
$c^2 = 2.025 \times 10^{17}\ la/s$	$c^2 = 202,500,000,000,000,000\ la/s$

Saturn Min Orbital Radius	
$2.025 \times 10^{12}\ la$	$\sim 2,025,000,000,000\ la$

The difference in the quantitative value ($\boldsymbol{\Delta}$) is a factor of $\mathbf{1 \times 10^5}$.

$$\because \boldsymbol{\Delta = 1 \times 10^5} \therefore \boldsymbol{G = 1/\Delta^2}$$

Therefore, the minimum orbit of Saturn is a **virtual representation** of the speed of light squared ($\boldsymbol{c^2}$).

The Model Solar System

Saturn: The 8th Mersenne Prime Number

The average orbital radius of Saturn has same **decimal value** ($\mathbf{2.147 \times 10^{12}}$ $\boldsymbol{la}$) as the $\boldsymbol{8th}$ Mersenne prime number.

8th Mersenne Prime Number
$\mathbf{2^{31} - 1 = 2,147,483,647}$

Saturn Average Orbital Radius	
$\mathbf{2.147 \times 10^{12}}$ $\boldsymbol{a}$	$\mathbf{\sim 2,147,483,647,000}$ $\boldsymbol{a}$

Therefore, the average orbit of Saturn is a **virtual representation** of the $\boldsymbol{8th}$ Mersenne prime number.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2,147,483,647

The Model Solar System

Saturn: The Planck Length

The inverse squared ($^1/_{x^2}$) of the minimum orbital radius of Saturn has the same **decimal value** as the Planck length (in ants).

The Planck Length (ℓ_P)
$\ell_P = 1.616255 \times 10^{-35}\ m = 2.42115 \times 10^{-35}\ a$
$\boldsymbol{\ell_P = 2.42115 \times 10^{-35} = {}^1/_{x^2}}$
$\boldsymbol{x = 2.032154 \times 10^{17}\ a}$

The difference in the quantitative value ($\boldsymbol{\Delta}$) is a factor of $\boldsymbol{1 \times 10^5}$.

$$\because \boldsymbol{\Delta = 1 \times 10^5 \therefore G = 1/\Delta^2}$$

Saturn Minimum Orbital Radius
$\boldsymbol{\sim 2.03 \times 10^{12}\ a}$

Therefore, the minimum orbit of Saturn (inverse squared) is a **virtual representation** of the Planck length.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planck_length

The Model Solar System

Saturn: The Planck Mass

The inverse ($^1/_x$) of the minimum orbital radius of Saturn has the same **decimal value** as the Planck mass (in kilotenna).

The Planck Mass (m_P)
$m_P = 2.176434 \times 10^{-8}\ kg = 4.88539 \times 10^{-8}\ kt$
$\boldsymbol{m_P = 4.88539 \times 10^{-8} = {}^1/_x}$
$\boldsymbol{x = 2.04691 \times 10^{7}\ kt}$

The difference in the quantitative value ($\boldsymbol{\Delta}$) is a factor of $\boldsymbol{1 \times 10^5}$.

$$\because \boldsymbol{\Delta = 1 \times 10^5 \therefore G = 1/\Delta^2}$$

Saturn Minimum Orbital Radius
$\boldsymbol{\sim 2.04 \times 10^{12}\ a}$

Therefore, the minimum orbit of Saturn (inverse) is a **virtual representation** of the Planck mass.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planck_length

The Model Solar System

Uranus: The Mass of the Charm Quark

The mass of the Uranus is equal to both the decimal and quantitative value for the inverse of the mass of the charm quark fermion particle. Values are shown in kilotenna (kt).

Mass of Charm Quark	
$5.120 \times 10^{-27}\ kt$	$\boldsymbol{inverse = 1.9524 \times 10^{26}\ kt}$

Mass of Uranus	
$\boldsymbol{1.9500 \times 10^{26}\ kt}$	$inverse = 5.1318 \times 10^{-27}\ kt$

Therefore, the mass of Uranus is a **virtual representation** of the inverse of the mass of the charm quark fermion particle.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charm_quark

The Model Solar System

Uranus: The Speed of Light

The maximum orbital radius of Uranus has the same **decimal value** $(\mathbf{4.50 \times 10^{12}}\ \boldsymbol{la})$ as the speed of light.

Speed of Light (c)	
$\boldsymbol{c = 4.50 \times 10^{8}\ la/s}$	$\boldsymbol{c = 450{,}000{,}000\ la/s}$

Uranus Max Orbital Radius	
$\mathbf{4.50 \times 10^{12}}\ \boldsymbol{la}$	$\mathbf{\sim 4{,}500{,}000{,}000{,}000}\ \boldsymbol{la}$

Therefore, the maximum orbit of Uranus is a **virtual representation** of the speed of light $(\boldsymbol{c})$.

The Model Solar System

Uranus: The Fine-Structure Constant

The minimum orbital radius of Uranus (P-Ratio) has the same **decimal value** as the inverse of the fine-structure constant.

Fine-Structure Constant
$\alpha = {}^{1}/_{137}$

Uranus Min Orbital Radius
$137\ pr$

Therefore, the minimum orbit of Uranus is a **virtual representation** of the inverse of the fine-structure constant.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fine-structure_constant

The Model Solar System

Uranus & Neptune: The W-Z Boson Mass Ratio

The ratio of the mass the mass of Uranus to the mass of Neptune is approximately equal to the W-Z boson mass ratio.

Mass	
Uranus	$\mathbf{1.9500 \times 10^{26}}$ $\boldsymbol{kt}$
Neptune	$\mathbf{2.29 \times 10^{26}}$ $\boldsymbol{kt}$
Ratio	$\mathbf{.85}$
W-Z Boson Mass Ratio	$\mathbf{.88}$

The W-Z boson mass ratio is the ratio of the mass of the $W^{\pm}$ boson particle to the mass of the Z boson particle.

The $W^{\pm}$ bosons are best known for their role in **nuclear** decay.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W_and_Z_bosons

The Model Solar System

Sun: The Kilotenna to Kilogram Ratio (Water)

The mass of the Sun (and its inverse) is approximately equal to the ratio of kilotenna to kilograms.

Mass of the Sun	
$\mathbf{4.4635 \times 10^{30}}\ \boldsymbol{kt}$	$\boldsymbol{inverse} = \mathbf{2.2404 \times 10^{-31}}\ \boldsymbol{kt}$

Ratio Kilotenna-to-Kilogram	
$\mathbf{4.4550 \times 10^{-1}}$	$\boldsymbol{inverse} = \mathbf{2.2447 \times 10^{0}}$

This correlation relies on the definition of the kilogram (which is tied directly to the size of the meter) and is therefore an **arbitrary mathematical artifact**.

However, the meter and the kilogram create a value for the density of water that is almost exactly $\mathbf{1.00}\ {}^{\boldsymbol{kg}}/_{\boldsymbol{cm^3}}$. Therefore, a measurement system set (distance and mass) "exists" that ***would*** create a ratio of exactly $\mathbf{1.00}$. This measurement system set would be very close in size to the kilogram (and meter).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Properties_of_water#Density_of_water_and_ice

The Model Solar System

Sun: The Square Root of Five

The inverse of the mass of the Sun is approximately equal to the decimal value of $\sqrt{\mathbf{5}}$.

Mass of the Sun		
$4.4635 \times 10^{30}\ kt$	$\boldsymbol{inverse} = \mathbf{2.24}04 \times 10^{-31}\ kt$	$\sqrt{\mathbf{5}} = 2.2361 = \mathbf{2.24}$

Therefore, the inverse of the mass of the Sun is a **virtual representation** of $\sqrt{\mathbf{5}}$.

The Model Solar System

Solar System Mass Ratio: Reference

The table below displays mass ratio information for the "major" objects in the solar system. Mass values are shown in kilotenna (kt).

	Mass	Sun	Mercury	Venus	Earth	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn	Uranus	Neptune	Pluto	Moon
Mass		4.464E+30	7.410E+23	1.093E+25	1.341E+25	1.440E+24	4.261E+27	1.276E+27	1.949E+26	2.299E+26	2.925E+22	1.649E+23
Sun	4.464E+30	1	6.024E+06	4.085E+05	3.330E+05	3.099E+06	1.048E+03	3.499E+03	2.291E+04	1.942E+04	1.526E+08	2.707E+07
Mercury	7.410E+23	1.660E-07	1	6.782E-02	5.527E-02	5.144E-01	1.739E-04	5.808E-04	3.803E-03	3.223E-03	2.533E+01	4.494E+00
Venus	1.093E+25	2.448E-06	1.474E+01	1	8.150E-01	7.585E+00	2.564E-03	8.564E-03	5.607E-02	4.753E-02	3.735E+02	6.626E+01
Earth	1.341E+25	3.003E-06	1.809E+01	1.227E+00	1	9.307E+00	3.146E-03	1.051E-02	6.880E-02	5.832E-02	4.583E+02	8.130E+01
Mars	1.440E+24	3.227E-07	1.944E+00	1.318E-01	1.074E-01	1	3.381E-04	1.129E-03	7.392E-03	6.266E-03	4.925E+01	8.735E+00
Jupiter	4.261E+27	9.546E-04	5.750E+03	3.900E+02	3.178E+02	2.958E+03	1	3.340E+00	2.187E+01	1.853E+01	1.457E+05	2.584E+04
Saturn	1.276E+27	2.858E-04	1.722E+03	1.168E+02	9.516E+01	8.857E+02	2.994E-01	1	6.547E+00	5.550E+00	4.362E+04	7.736E+03
Uranus	1.949E+26	4.366E-05	2.630E+02	1.784E+01	1.454E+01	1.353E+02	4.574E-02	1.528E-01	1	8.477E-01	6.662E+03	1.182E+03
Neptune	2.299E+26	5.150E-05	3.102E+02	2.104E+01	1.715E+01	1.596E+02	5.395E-02	1.802E-01	1.180E+00	1	7.859E+03	1.394E+03
Pluto	2.925E+22	6.553E-09	3.947E-02	2.677E-03	2.182E-03	2.031E-02	6.865E-06	2.293E-05	1.501E-04	1.272E-04	1	1.774E-01
Moon	1.649E+23	3.694E-08	2.225E-01	1.509E-02	1.230E-02	1.145E-01	3.870E-05	1.293E-04	8.462E-04	7.173E-04	5.638E+00	1

Section VI:

Orbital Projection

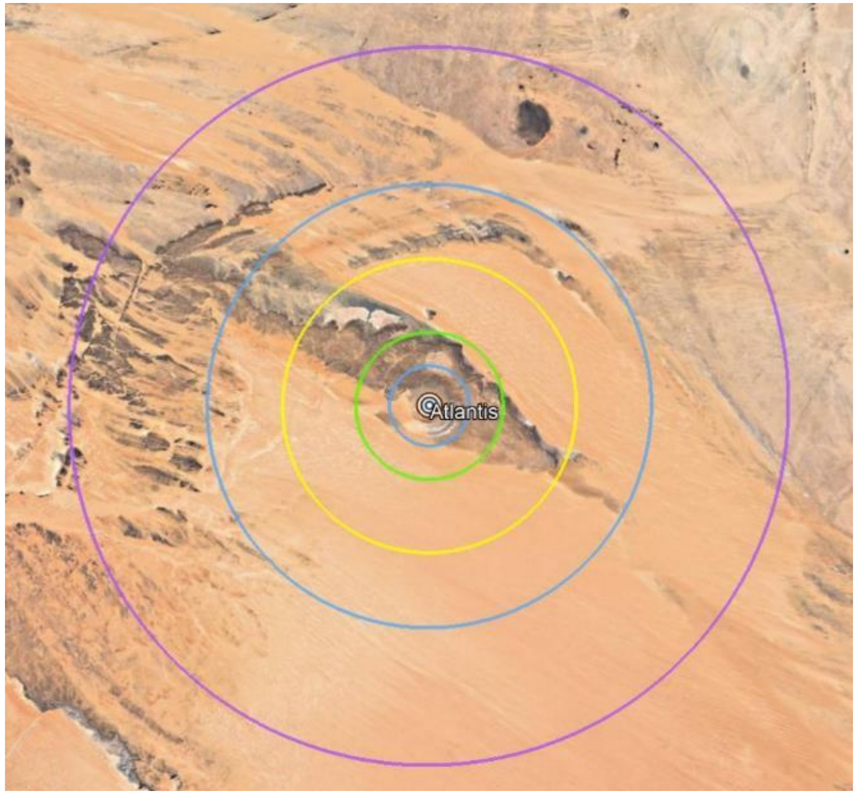
The following section examines various orbital layouts of the solar system that are projected onto a digital globe (Google Earth) and their alignments with various geographical and archeological locations.

An **orbital projection** is the transformation of celestial orbit information into location data for a global coordinate system.

Orbital Projection

The Outer Planets

The images below show a projection of the orbits of the solar system overlaid on top of the center of Atlantis.



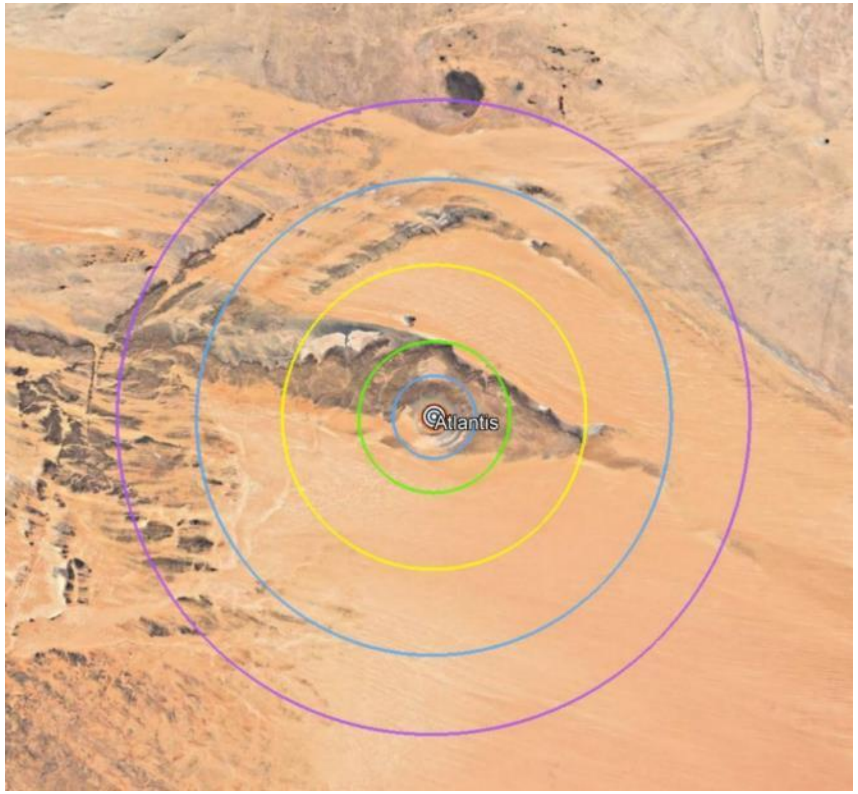
Maximum Orbits

Minimum Orbits

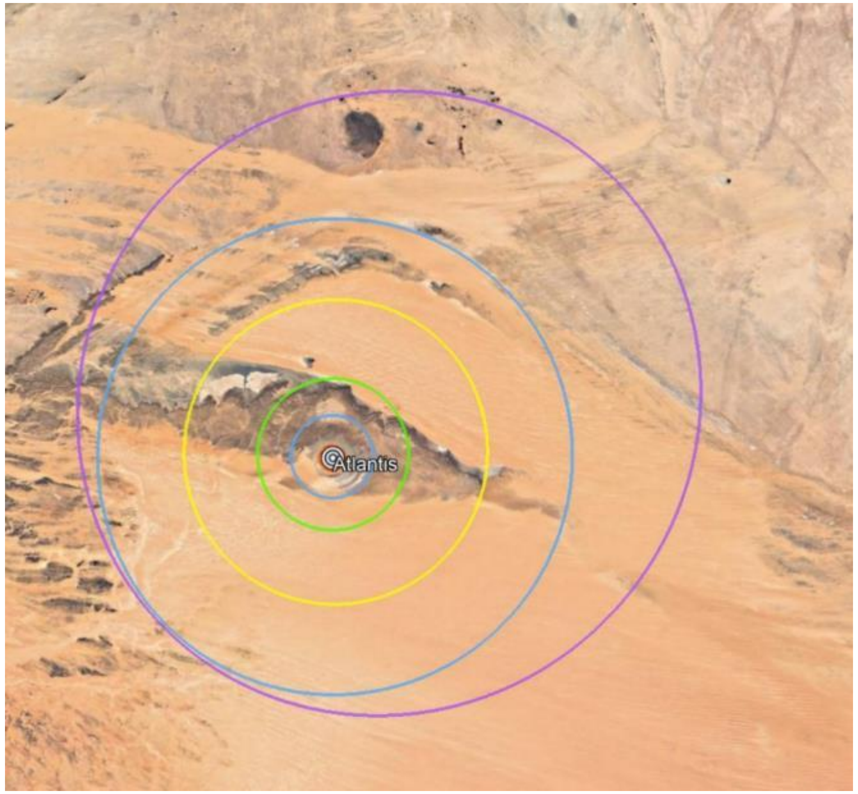
Orbital Projection

The Outer Planets

The images below show a projection of the orbits of the solar system overlaid on top of the center of Atlantis.



Average Orbits

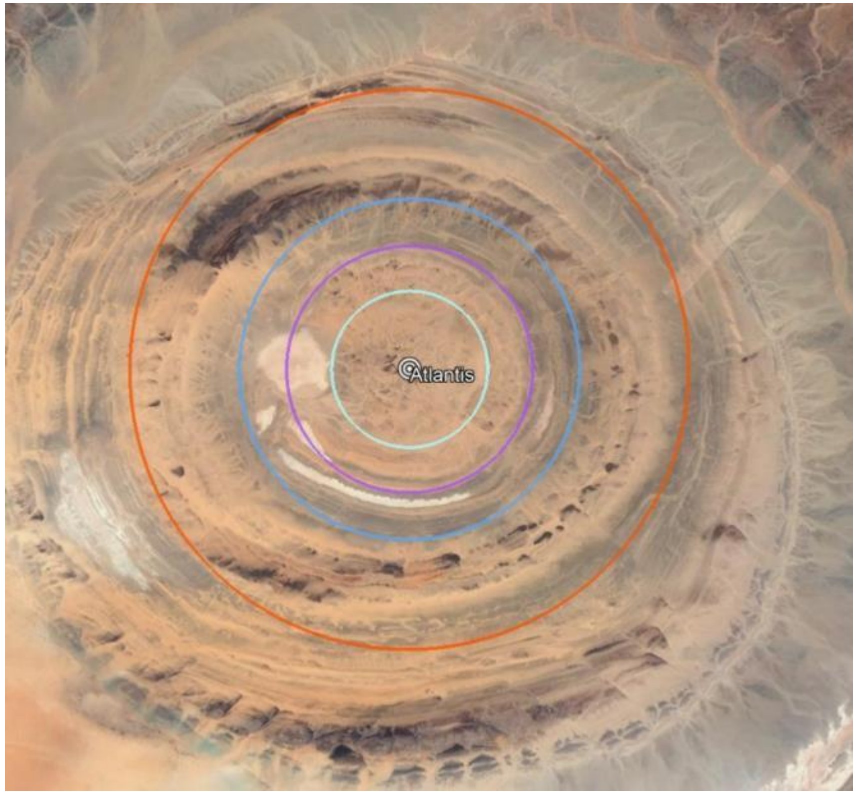


Normalized (Actual) Orbits

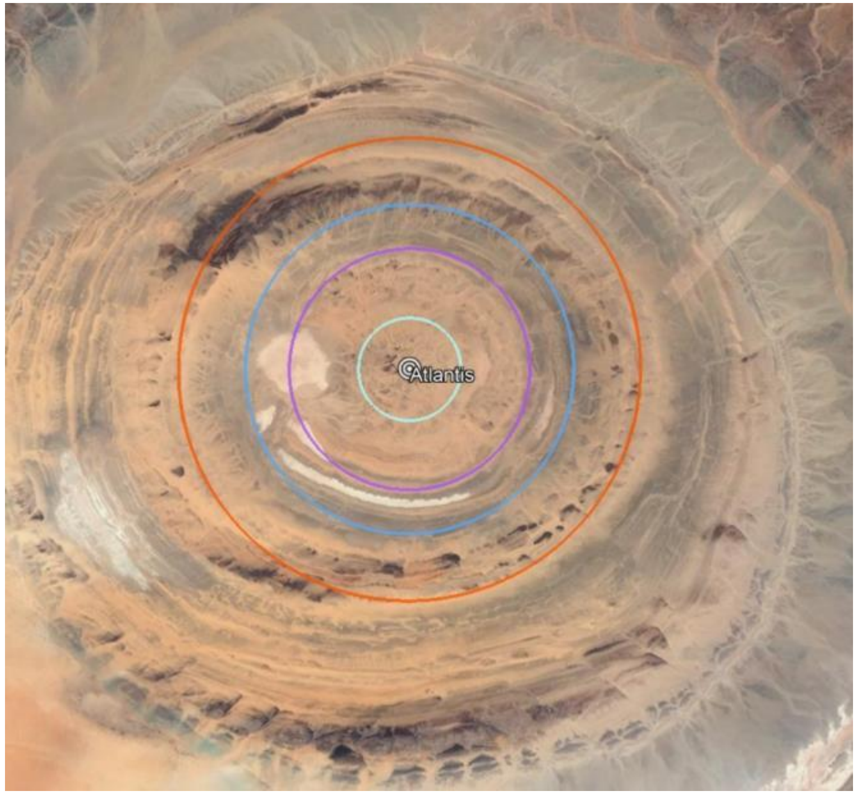
Orbital Projection

The Inner Planets

The images below show a projection of the orbits of the solar system overlaid on top of the center of Atlantis.



Maximum Orbits

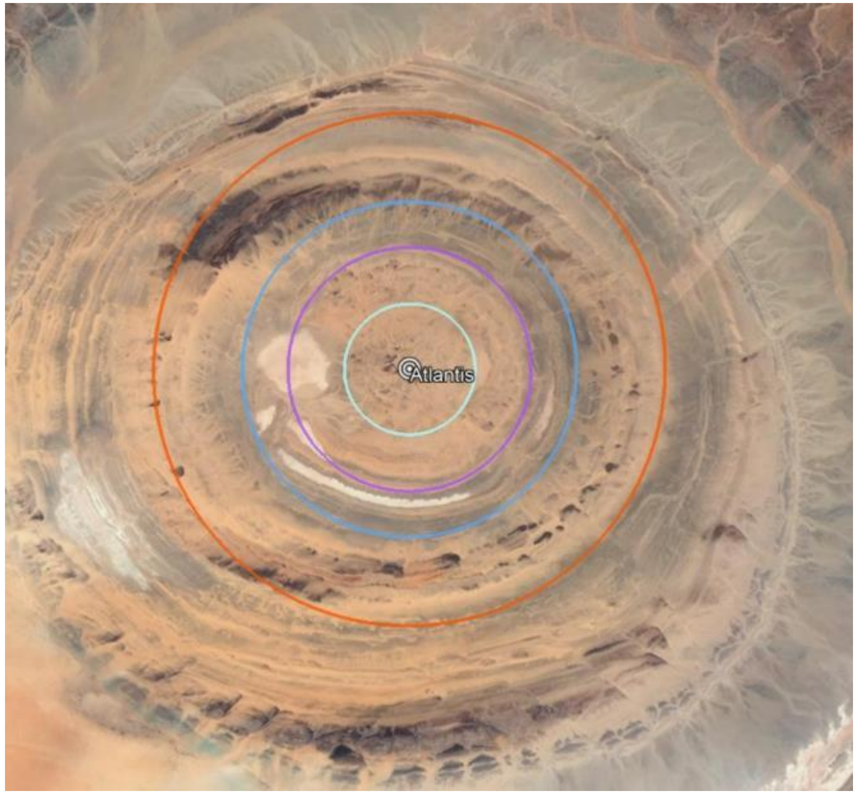


Minimum Orbits

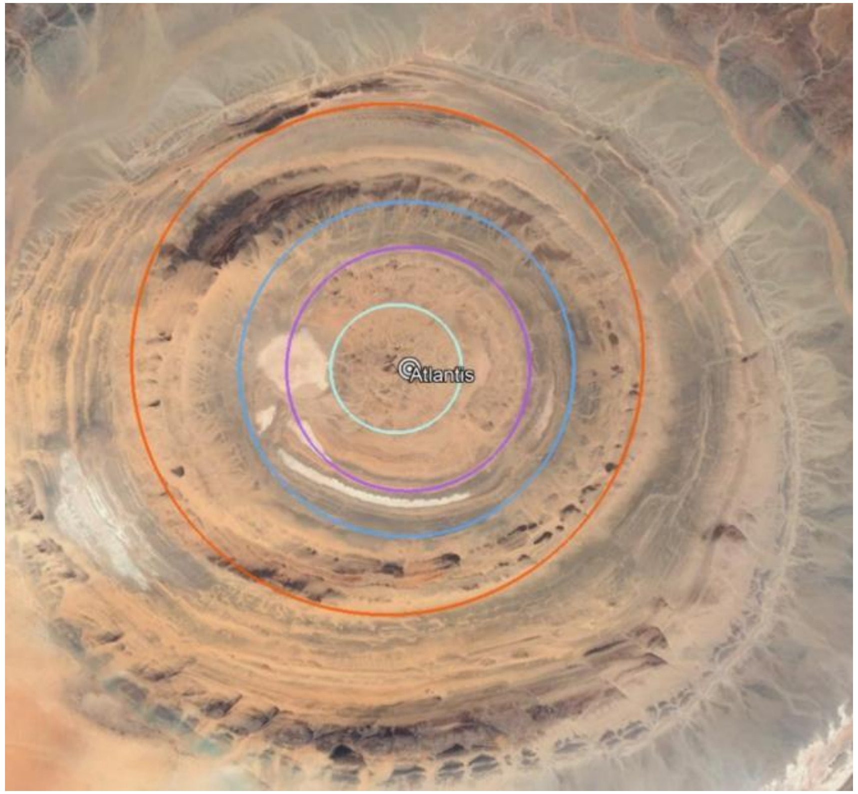
Orbital Projection

The Inner Planets

The images below show a projection of the orbits of the solar system overlaid on top of the center of Atlantis.



Average Orbits



Normalized (Actual) Orbits

Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 720

The previous projections used the kiloant (ka) as the unit that represents the P-Ratio. For example, the P-Ratio for the average orbital radius of Earth is $\mathbf{7.4}$. So, the projected radius of the orbit is $\boldsymbol{7.4\ ka}$ $(\boldsymbol{7,400\ a})$. This would be the actual radius of the orbit "line" if it were literally drawn on the surface of the Earth.

Different scales of layouts can be projected by using different measurement systems. A projection that uses degrees $(\mathbf{0}° - \mathbf{360}°)$ as its P-Ratio representation can be created by implementing a measurement system with a base unit size of $\mathbf{.0005}°$ $(P - Ratio\ =\ Base\ Unit\ \times \mathbf{1,000})$. Use a calibration value of $\mathbf{720,000}$ to create this unit size.

Measurement System	Calibration Value	Circumference
$\boldsymbol{Global\ Projection\ (gp)}$	$\mathbf{720,000}$	$\boldsymbol{720,000\ gp}$

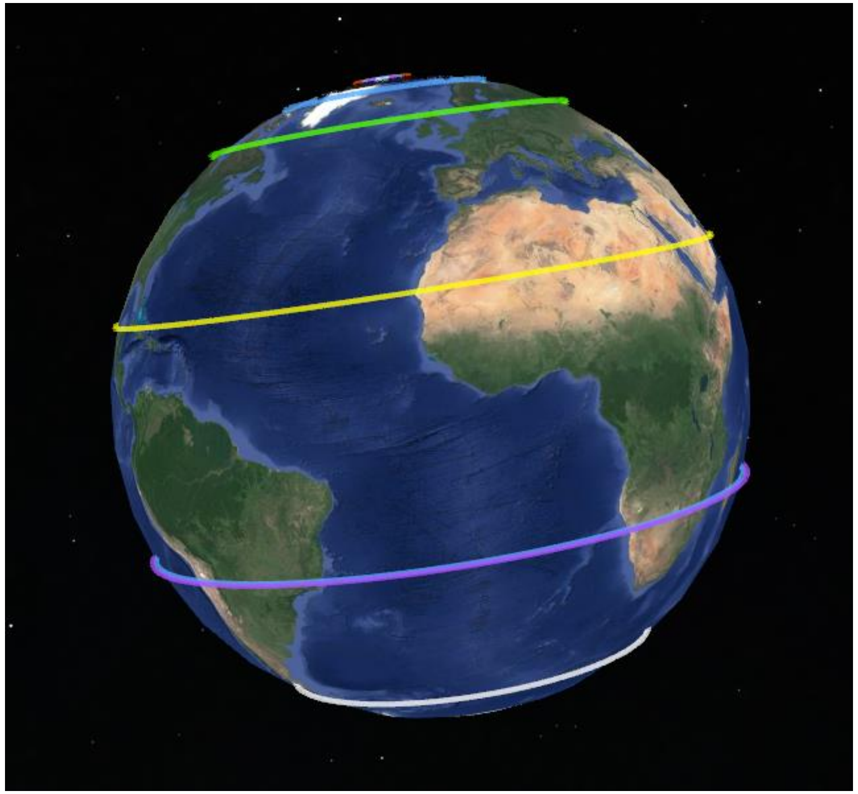
The example equation below demonstrates the conversion to **Global Projection 720**.

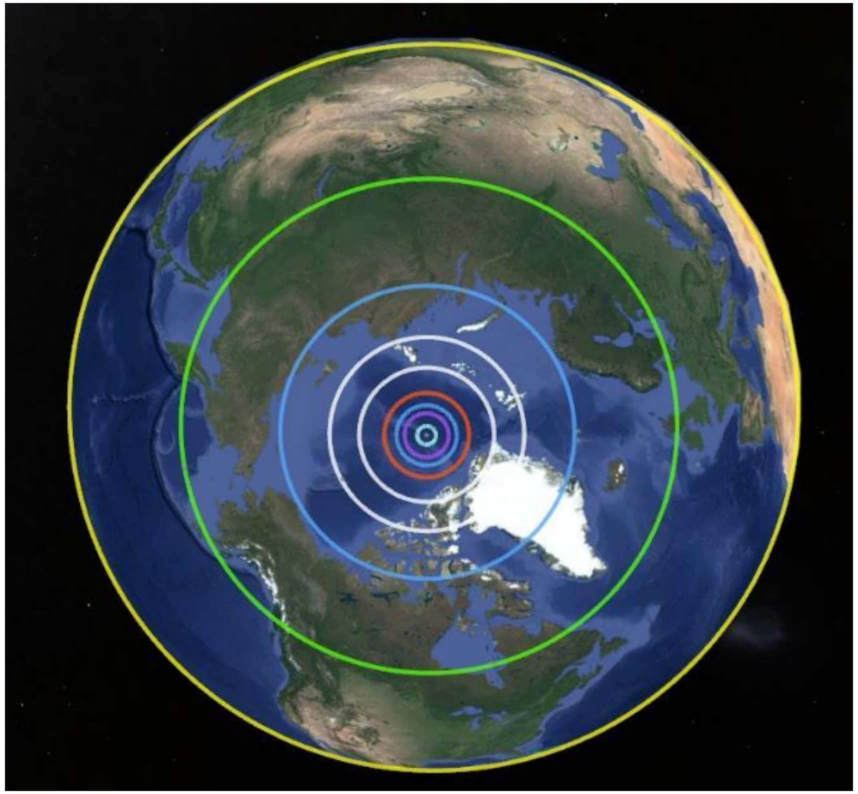
$$\boldsymbol{Saturn\ Min\ Orbit\ P - Ratio = 67.5 = 67.5 \div 2 = 33.75°}$$

Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 720

The images below show the layout of the solar system (minimum orbits) projected on top of the northern hemisphere.

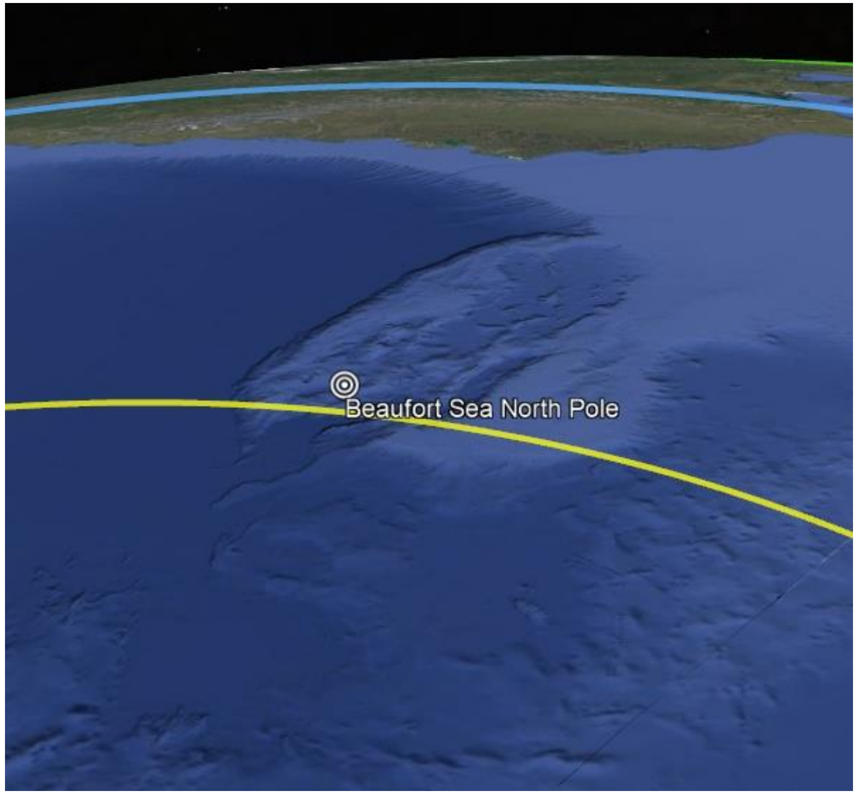




Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 720: Ceres

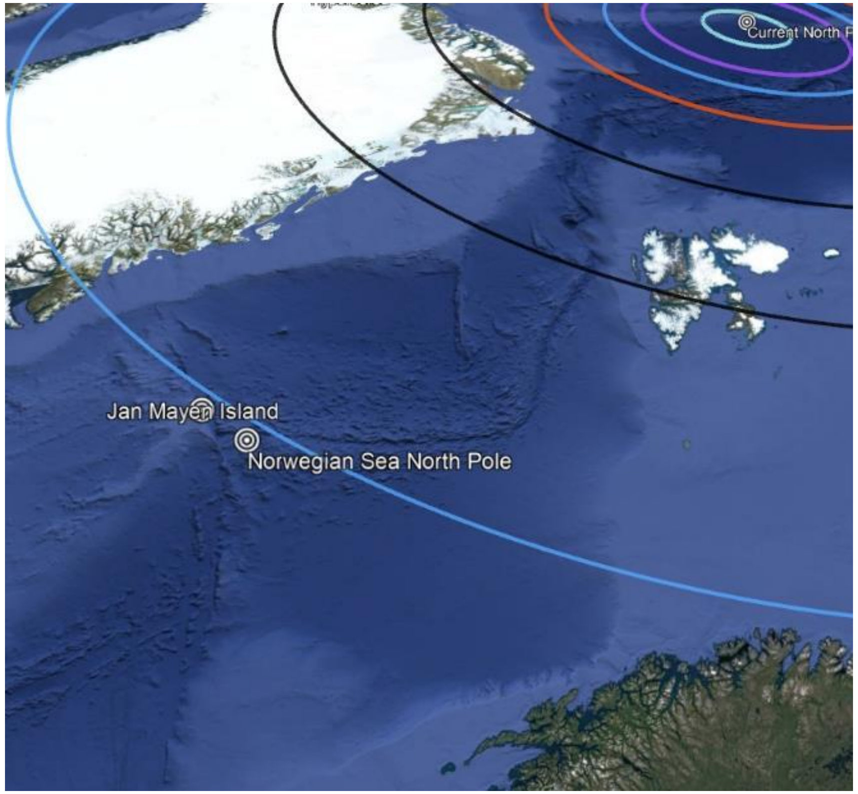
The images below show the alignment of the maximum orbit of Ceres with the Beaufort Sea (pole location) and with Hyperborea (Lantis).

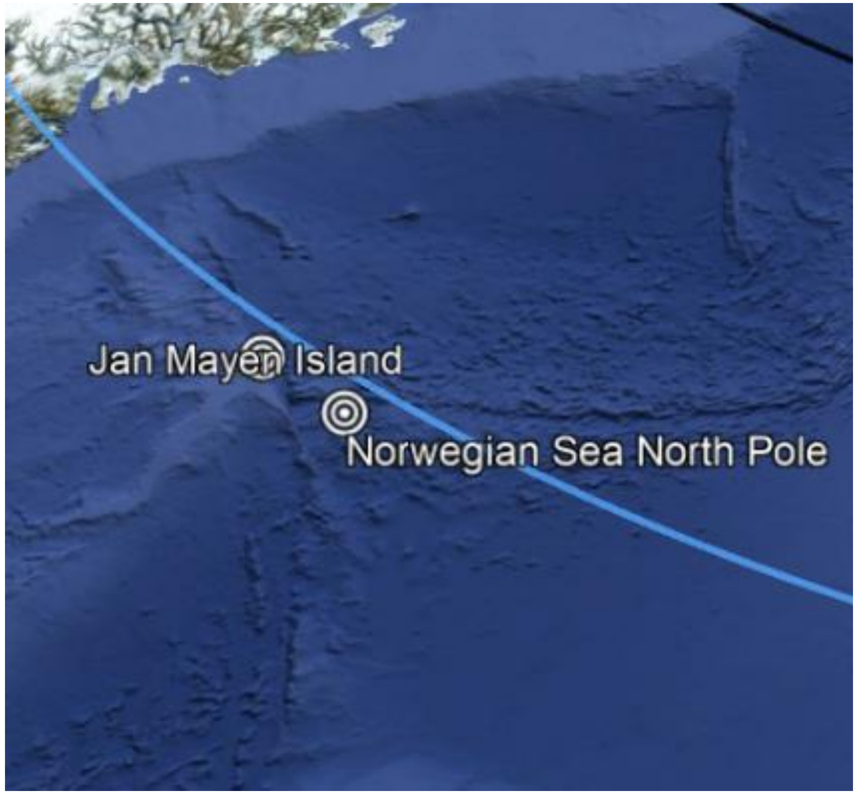


Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 720: Jupiter

The images below show the alignment of the minimum orbit of Jupiter with the Norwegian Sea (pole location) and with Jan Mayen Island (Lantis).

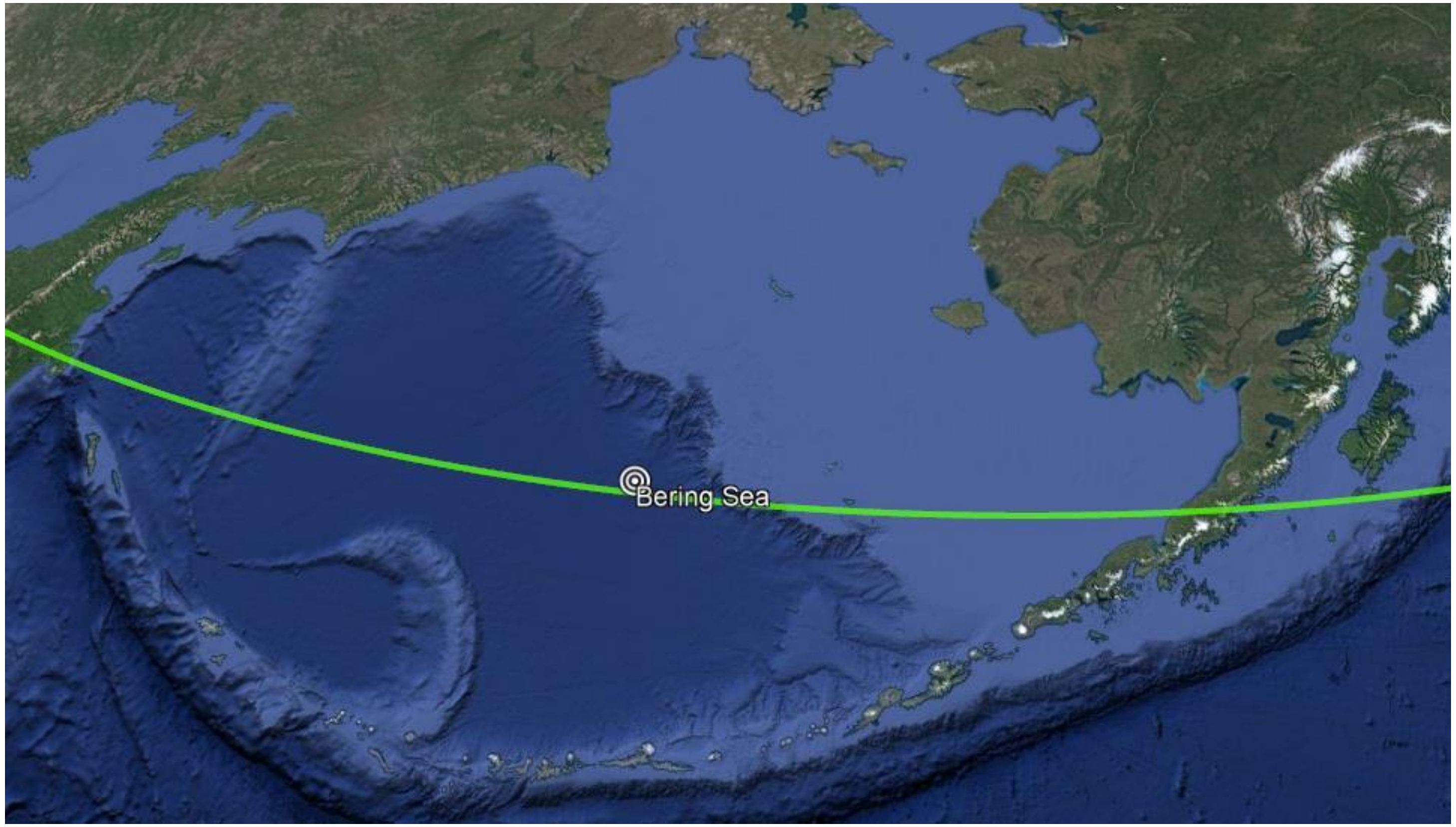




Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 720: Saturn

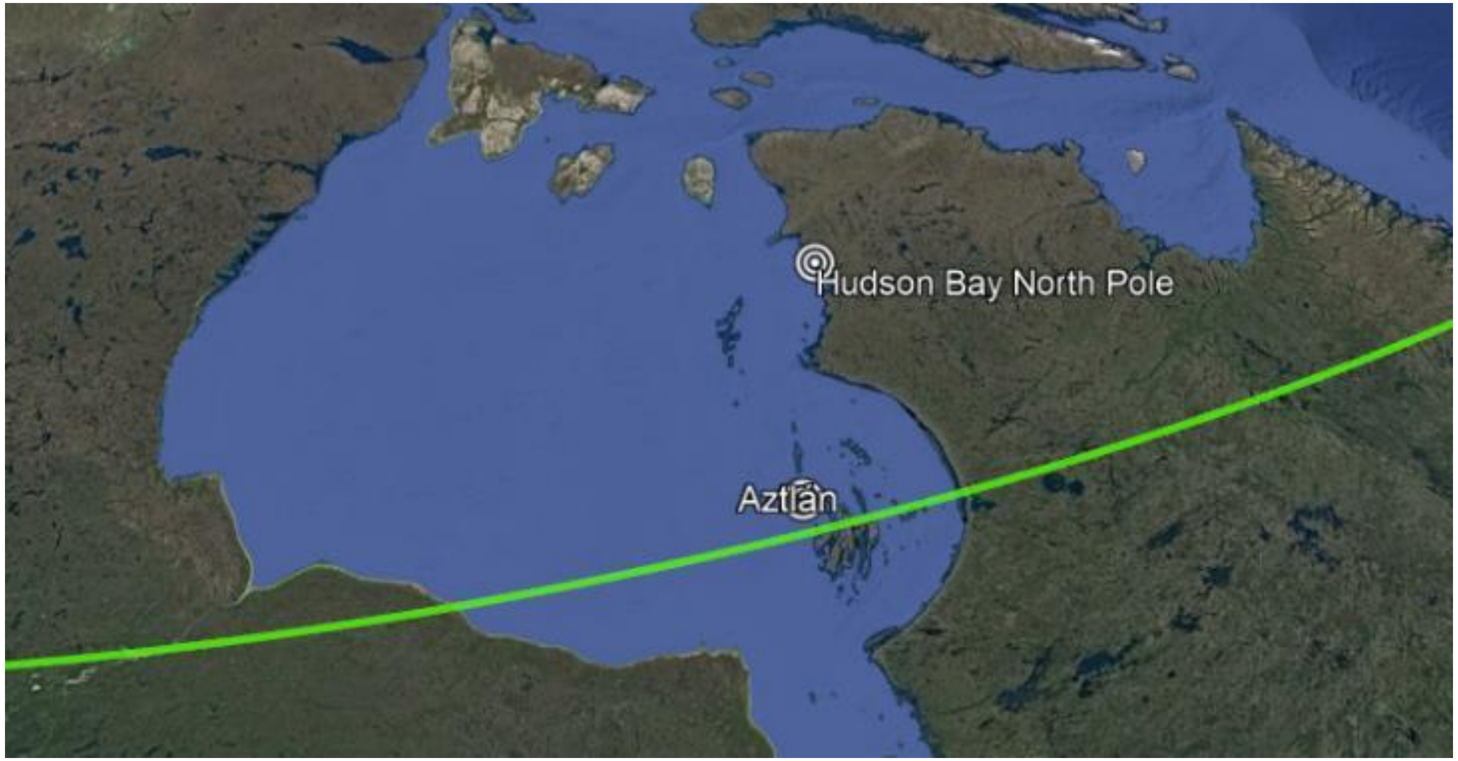
The image below shows the alignment of the minimum orbit of Saturn with the Bering Sea (Lantis).



Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 720: Saturn

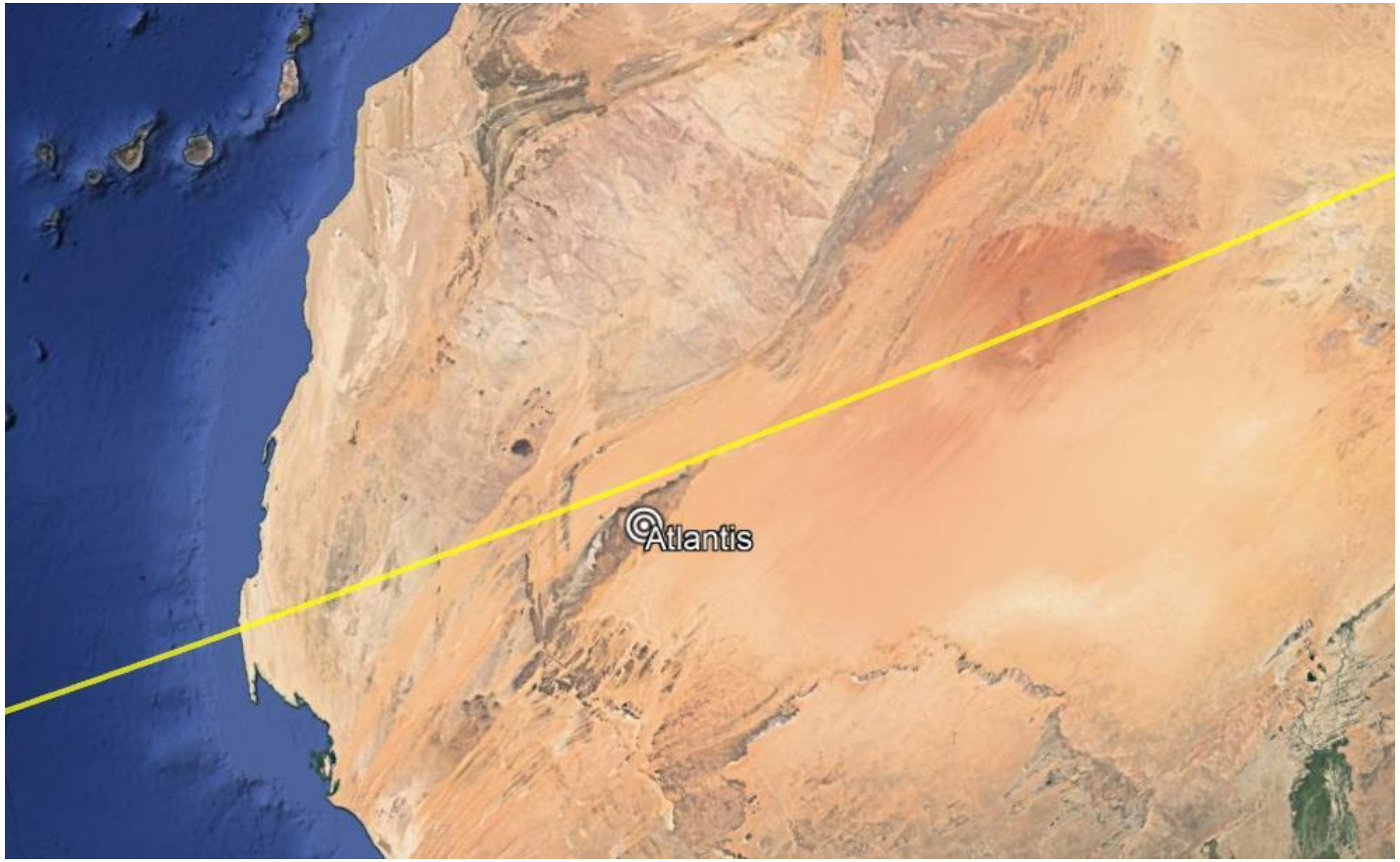
The image below shows the alignment of the minimum orbit of Saturn with Aztlan (Lantis).



Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 720: Uranus

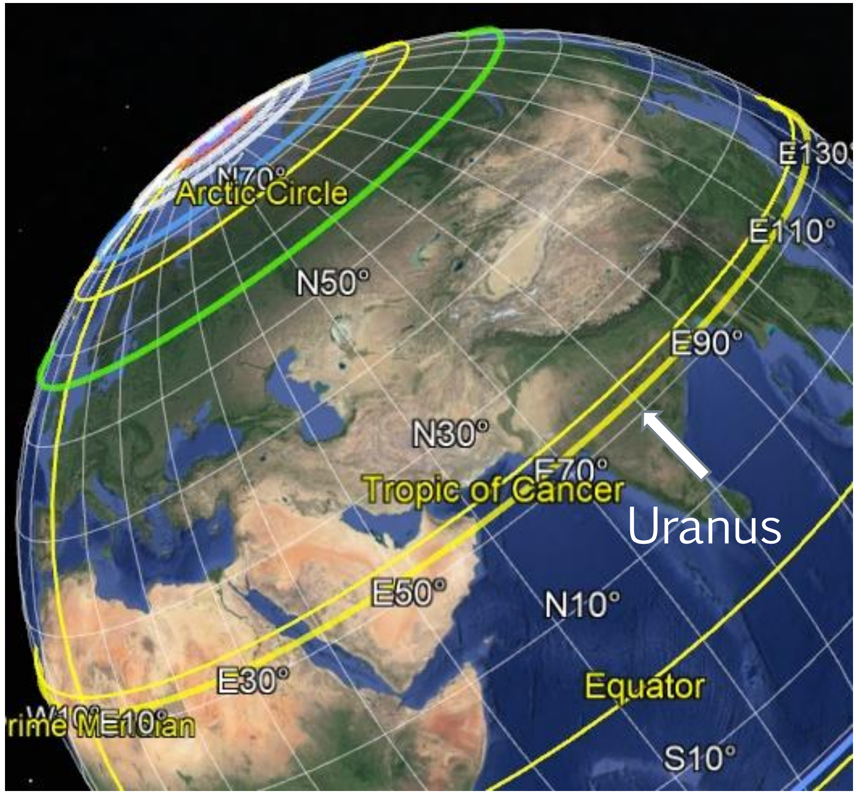
The image below shows the alignment of the minimum orbit of Uranus with Atlantis.



Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 720: Uranus: Tropic of Cancer

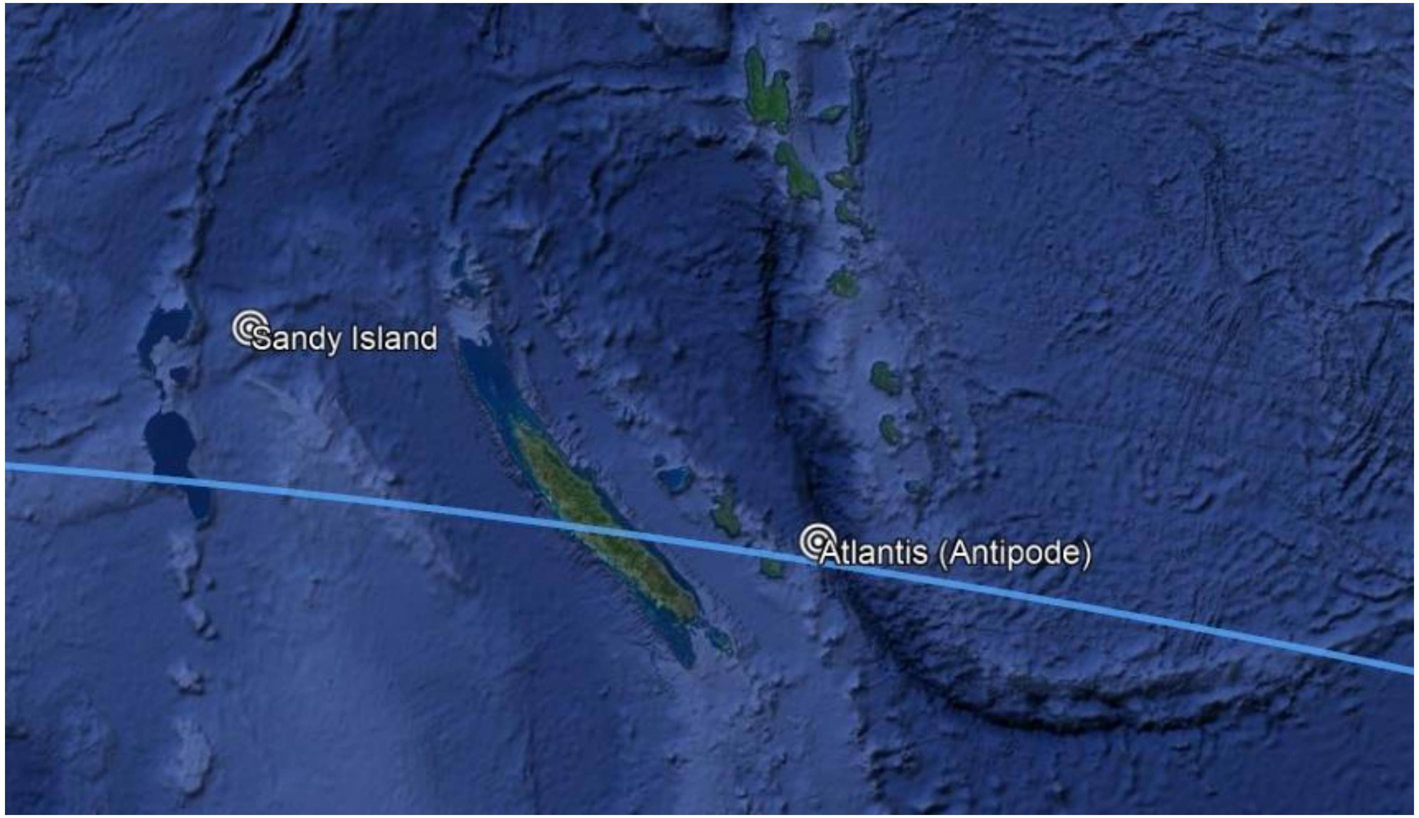
The images below show the alignment of the minimum orbit of Uranus with the **Tropic of Cancer** latitude line.



Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 720: Neptune

The image below shows the alignment of the minimum orbit of Neptune with the **ant**ipode of At**lantis**.
Note the proximity of Sandy Island.



In geography, the **ant**ipode of any location on Earth is the point on Earth's surface diametrically opposite to it.

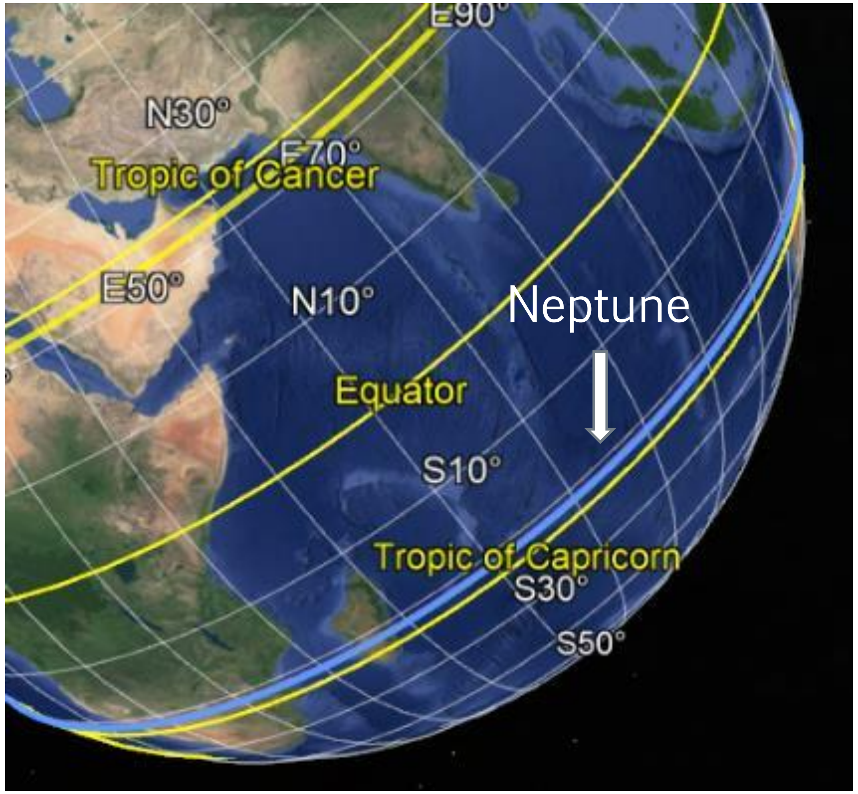
A pair of points **ant**ipodal to each other are situated such that a straight line connecting the two would pass through Earth's center.

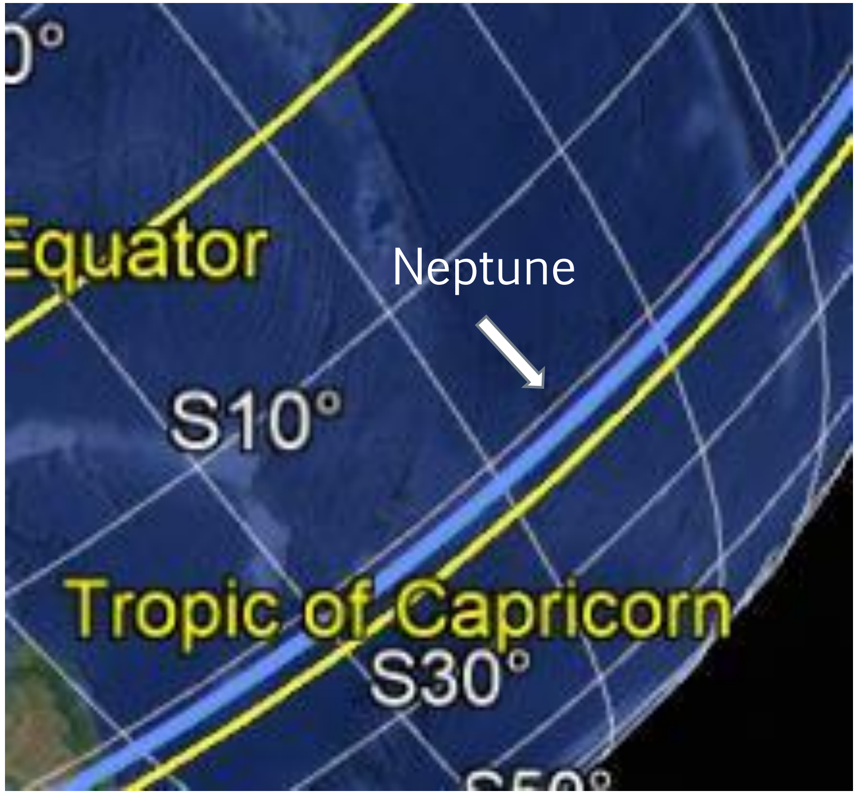
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antipodes

Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 720: Neptune: Tropic of Capricorn

The images below show the alignment of the minimum orbit of Neptune with the **Tropic of Capricorn** latitude line.

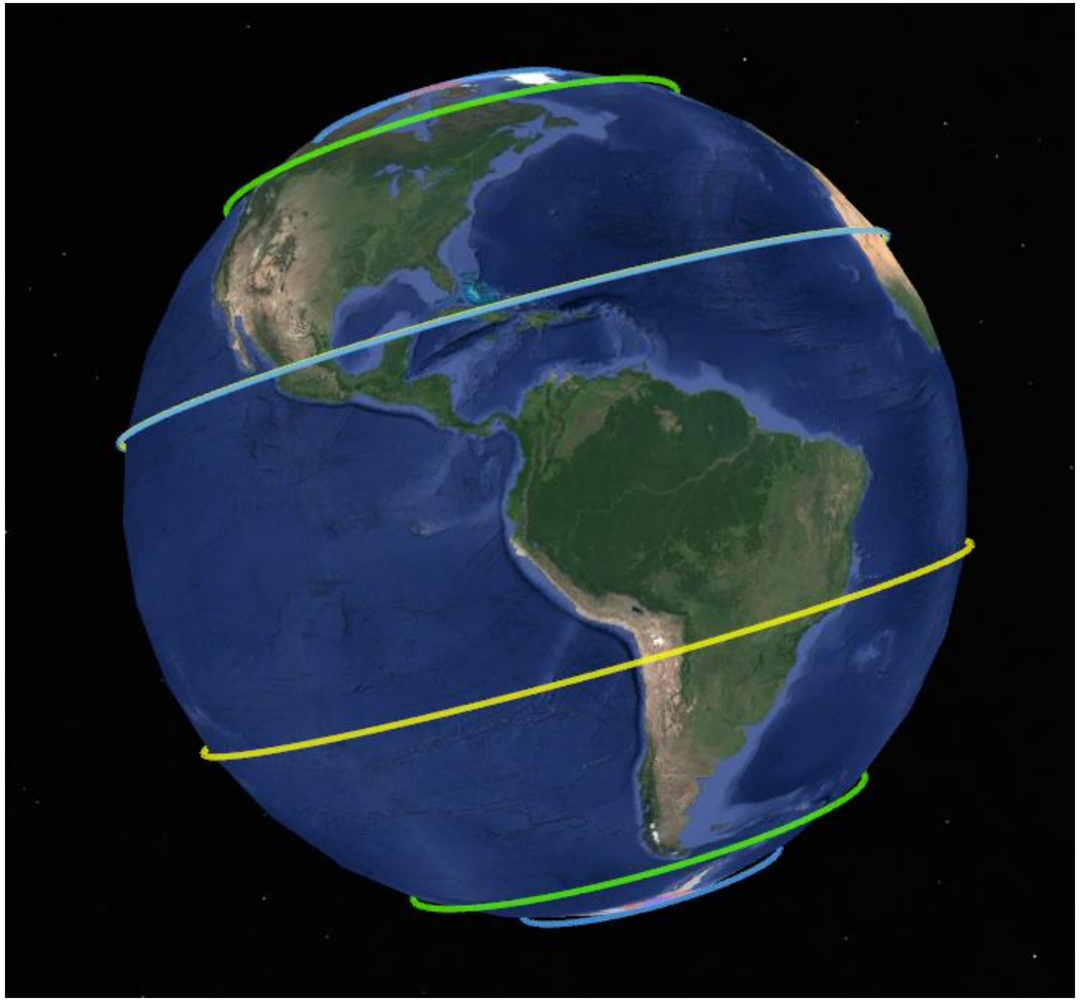




Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 720: As Above, So Below

The image to the right shows the layout of the solar system (minimum orbits) projected on top of **both hemispheres**.

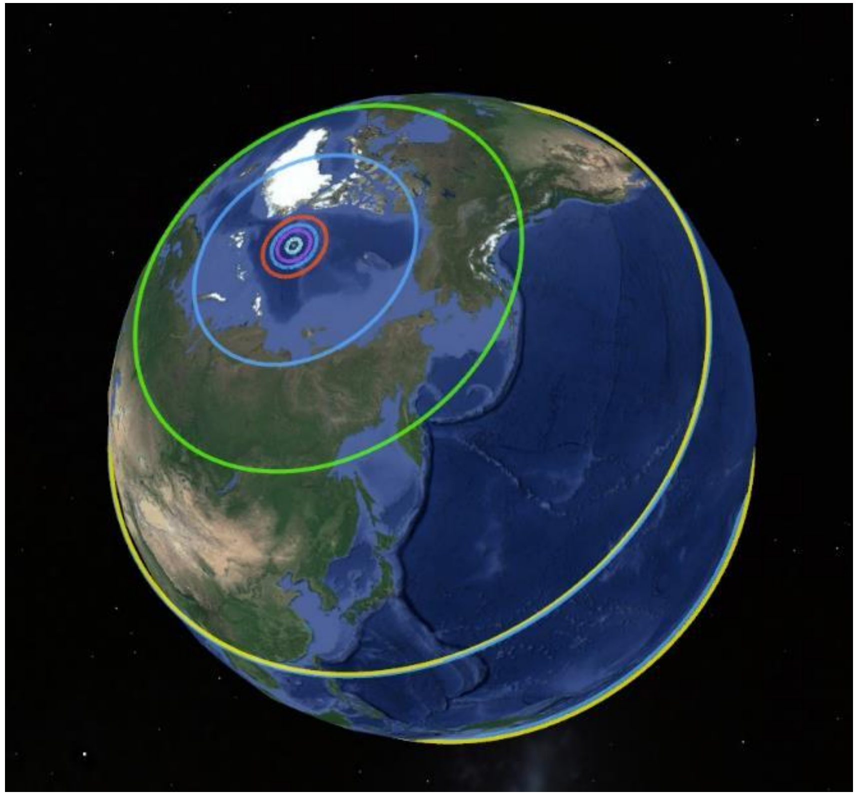


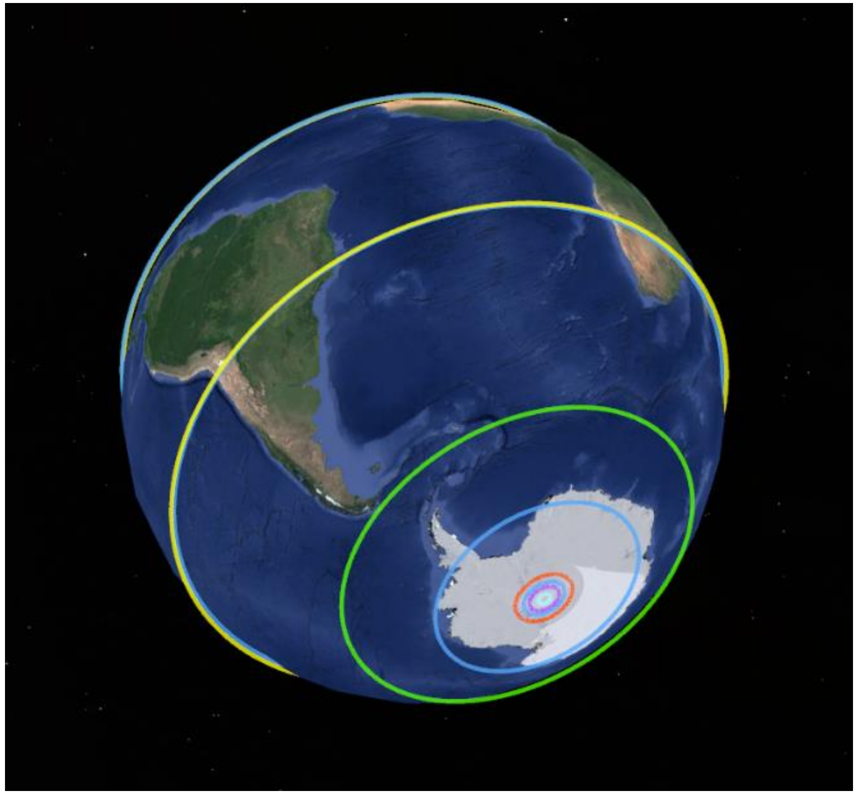
The orbits of Uranus and Neptune overlap each other at the Tropic of Cancer **and** at the Tropic of Capricorn.

Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 720: As Above, So Below

The images below show the layout of the solar system (minimum orbits) projected on top of **both hemispheres**. The orbits of Uranus and Neptune overlap each other at the Tropic of Cancer **and** at the Tropic of Capricorn.





Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 1440

A projection that uses a $\mathbf{4:1}$ ratio for converting a P-Ratio to degrees can be created by implementing a measurement system with a base unit size of $\mathbf{.0005°}$. Use a calibration value of $\mathbf{1,440,000}$ to create this unit size.

Measurement System	Calibration Value	Circumference
$\boldsymbol{Global\ Projection\ (gp2)}$	$\mathbf{1,440,000}$	$\mathbf{1,440,000}\ \boldsymbol{gp2}$

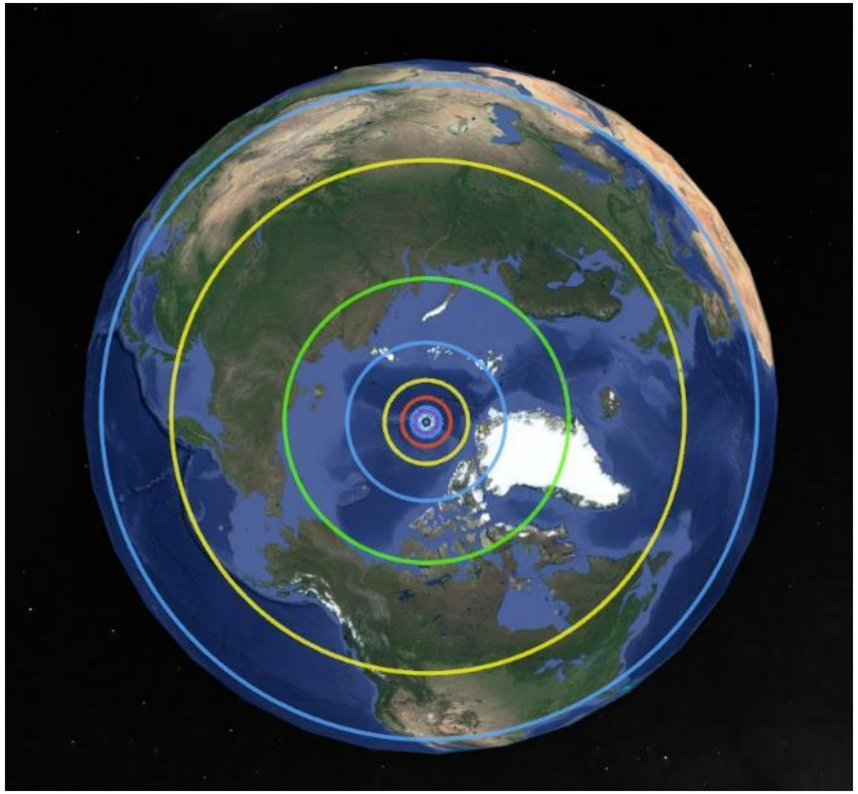
The example equation below demonstrates the conversion to **Global Projection 1440**.

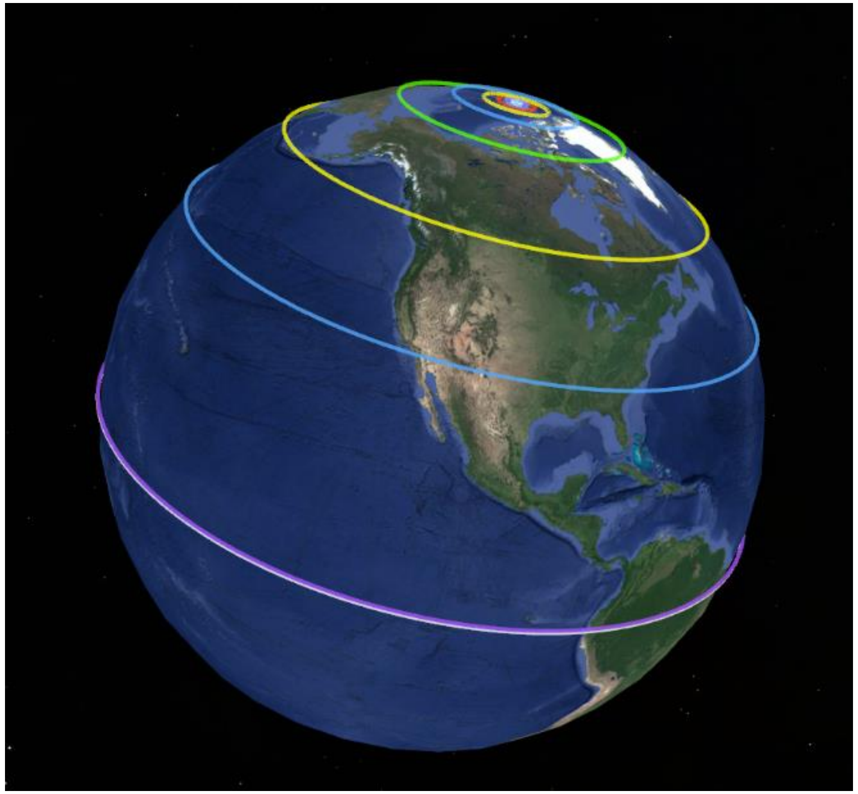
$$\boldsymbol{Saturn\ Min\ Orbit\ P-Ratio = 67.5 = 67.5 \div 4 = 16.875°}$$

Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 1440

The images below show the layout of the solar system (maximum orbits) projected on top of the northern hemisphere.

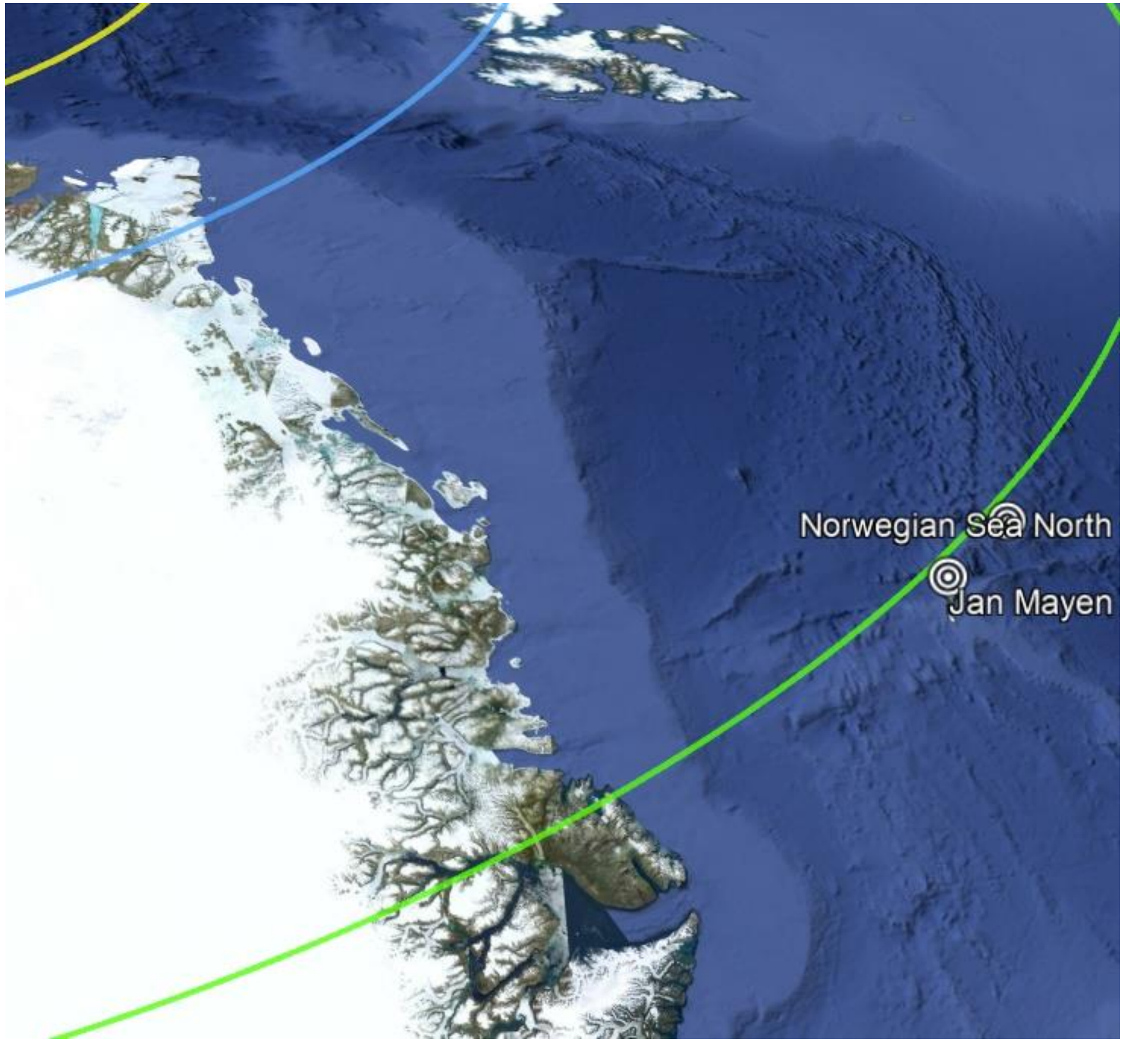




Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 1440: Saturn

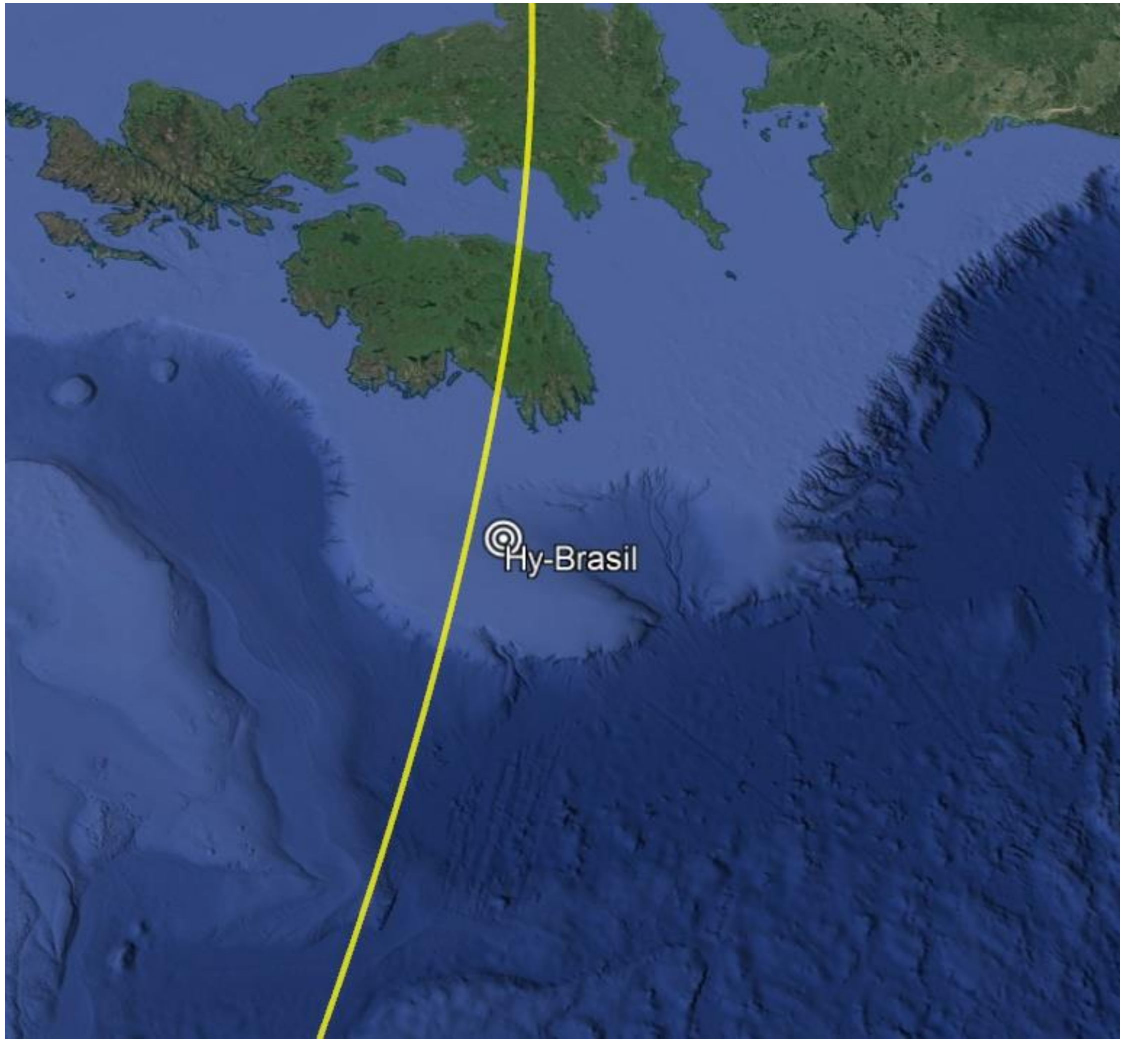
The image to the right shows the alignment of the maximum orbit of Saturn with the Norwegian Sea (pole location) and with Jan Mayen Island (Lantis).



Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 1440: Uranus

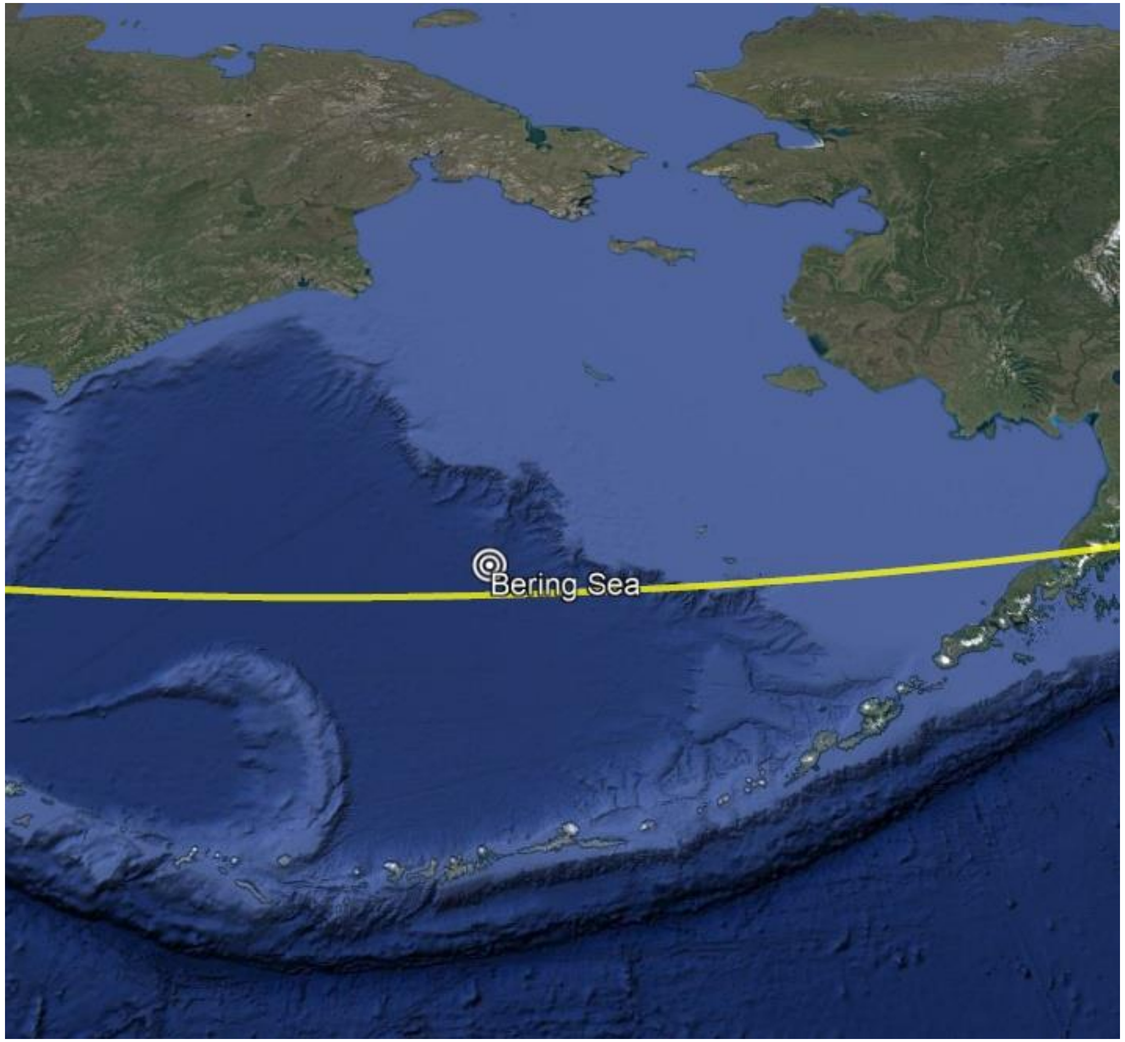
The image to the right shows the alignment of the maximum orbit of Uranus with Hy-Brasil (Lantis).



Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 1440: Uranus

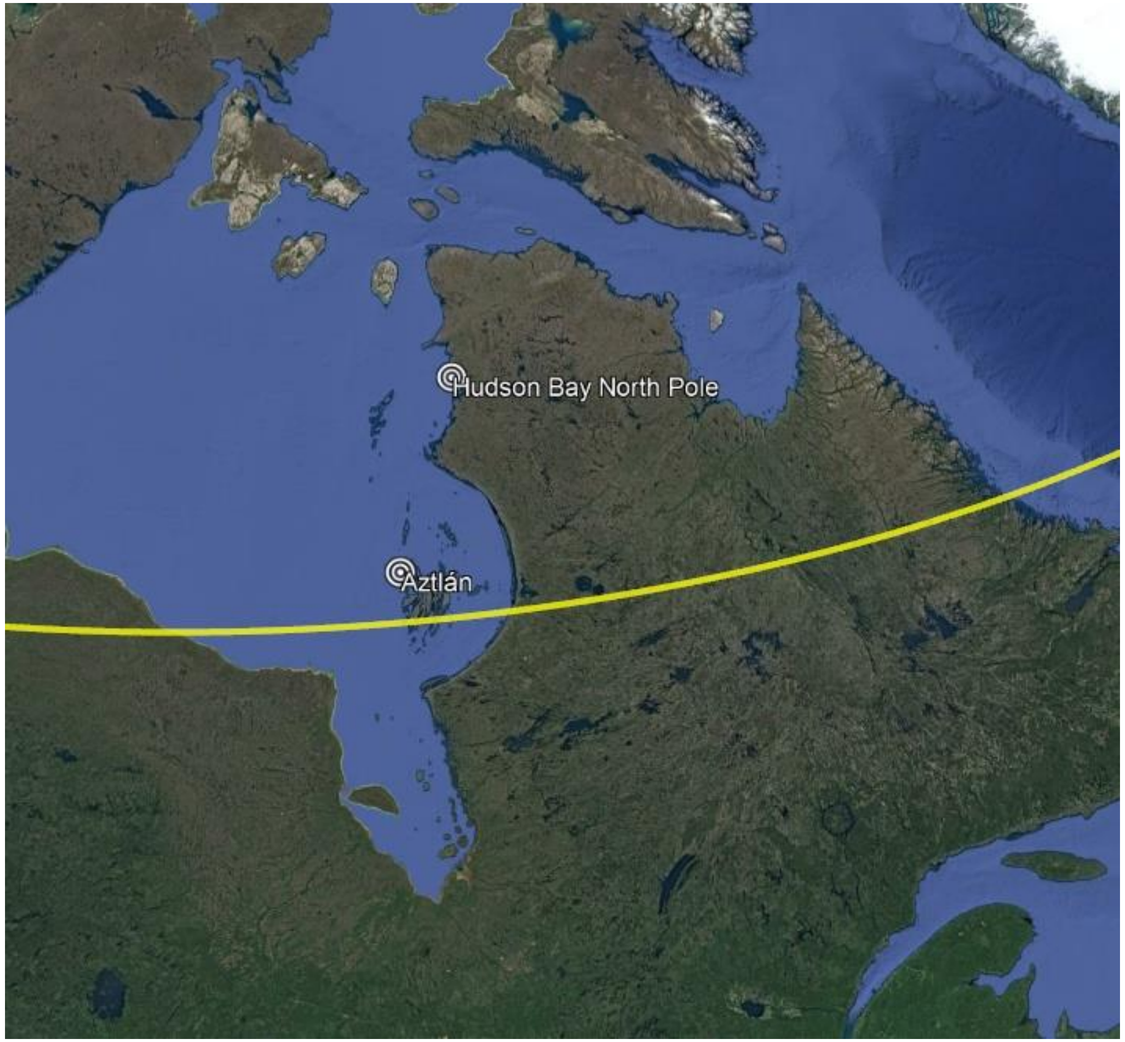
The image to the right shows the alignment of the minimum orbit of Uranus with the Bering Sea (Lantis).



Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 1440: Uranus

The image to the right shows the alignment of the minimum orbit of Uranus with Aztlan (Lantis).



Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 360

A projection that uses a $\mathbf{1:1}$ ratio for converting a P-Ratio to degrees can be created by implementing a measurement system with a base unit size of $\mathbf{.001°}$. Use a calibration value of $\mathbf{360,000}$ to create this unit size.

This projection creates orbital alignments with the inner (and "center") planets of the solar system.

Measurement System	Calibration Value	Circumference
$\boldsymbol{Global\ Projection\ (gp3)}$	$\mathbf{360,000}$	$\boldsymbol{360,000\ gp3}$

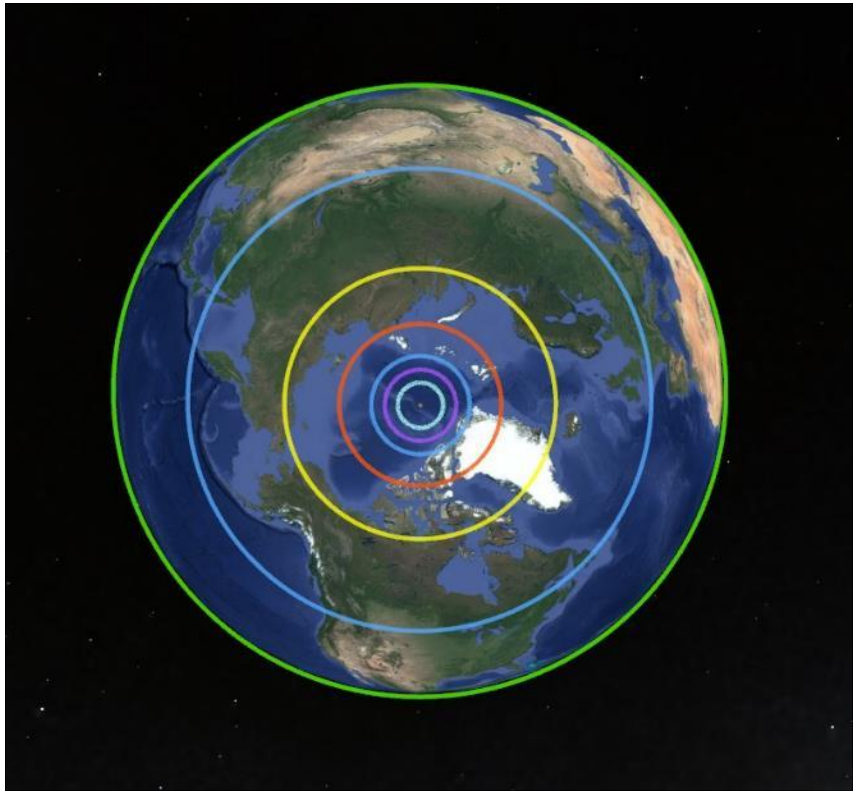
The example equation below demonstrates the conversion to **Global Projection 360**.

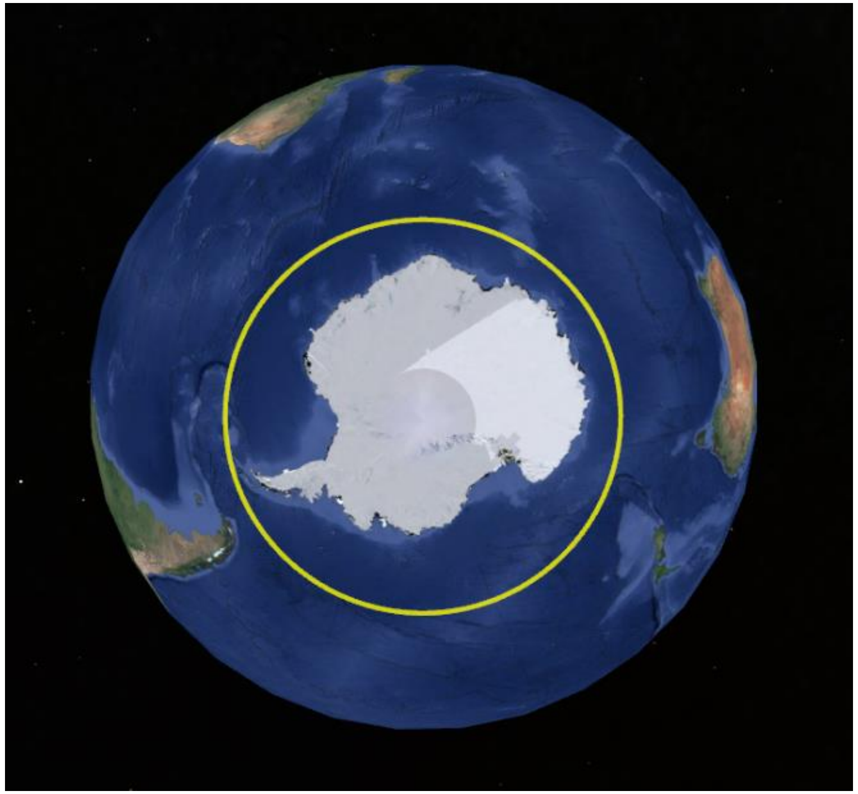
$$\boldsymbol{Saturn\ Min\ Orbit\ P-Ratio = 67.5 = 67.5°}$$

Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 360

The images below show the layout of the solar system (maximum orbits) projected on top of the northern hemisphere. The orbit around Antarctica is the maximum orbit of Uranus.

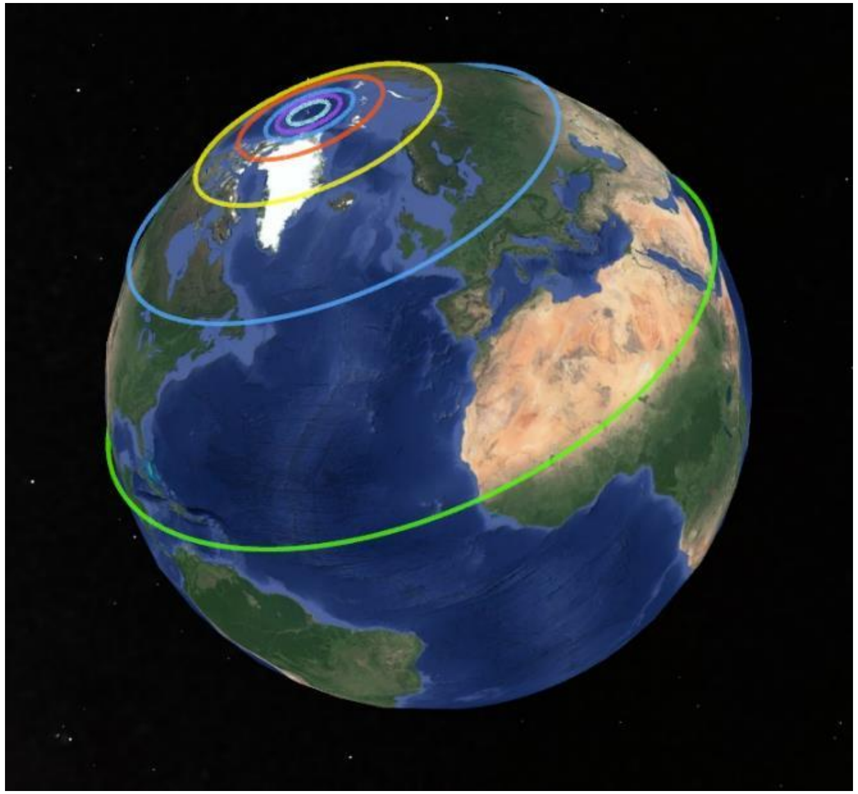


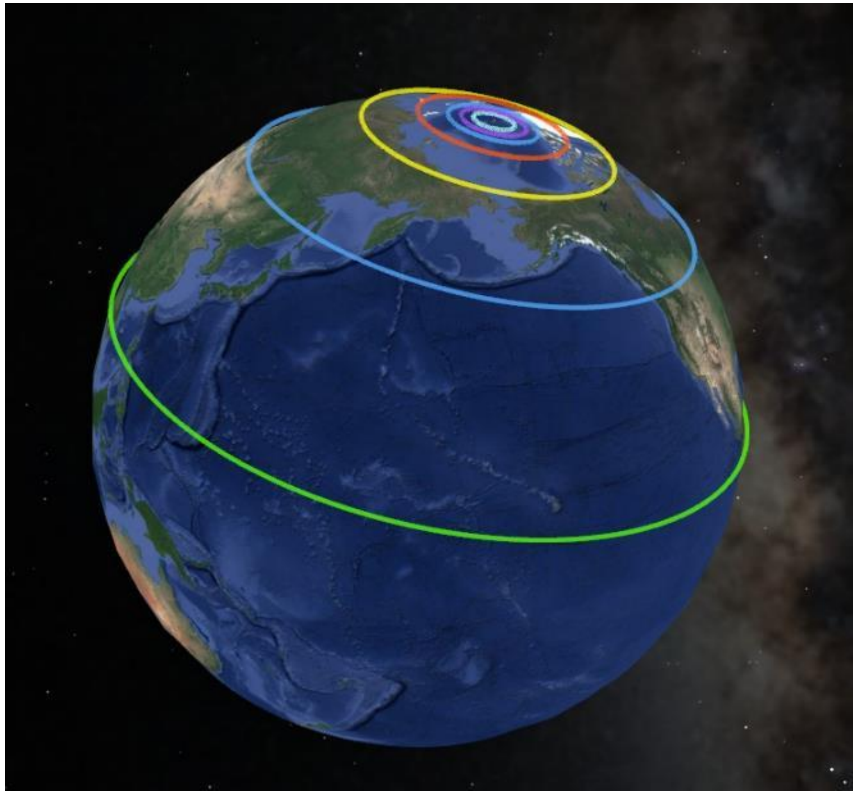


Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 360

The images below show the layout of the solar system (maximum orbits) projected on top of the northern hemisphere.

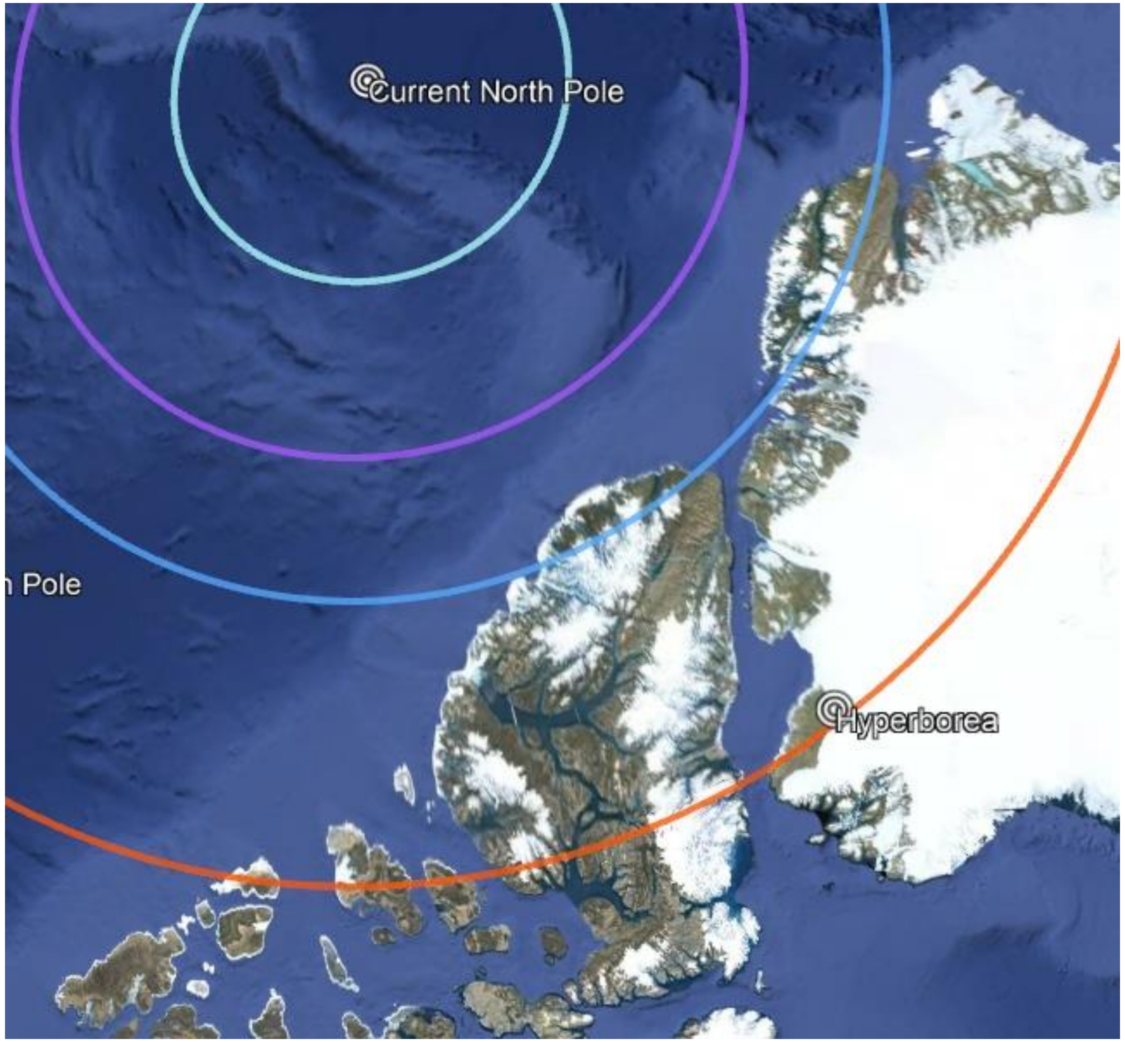




Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 360: Mars

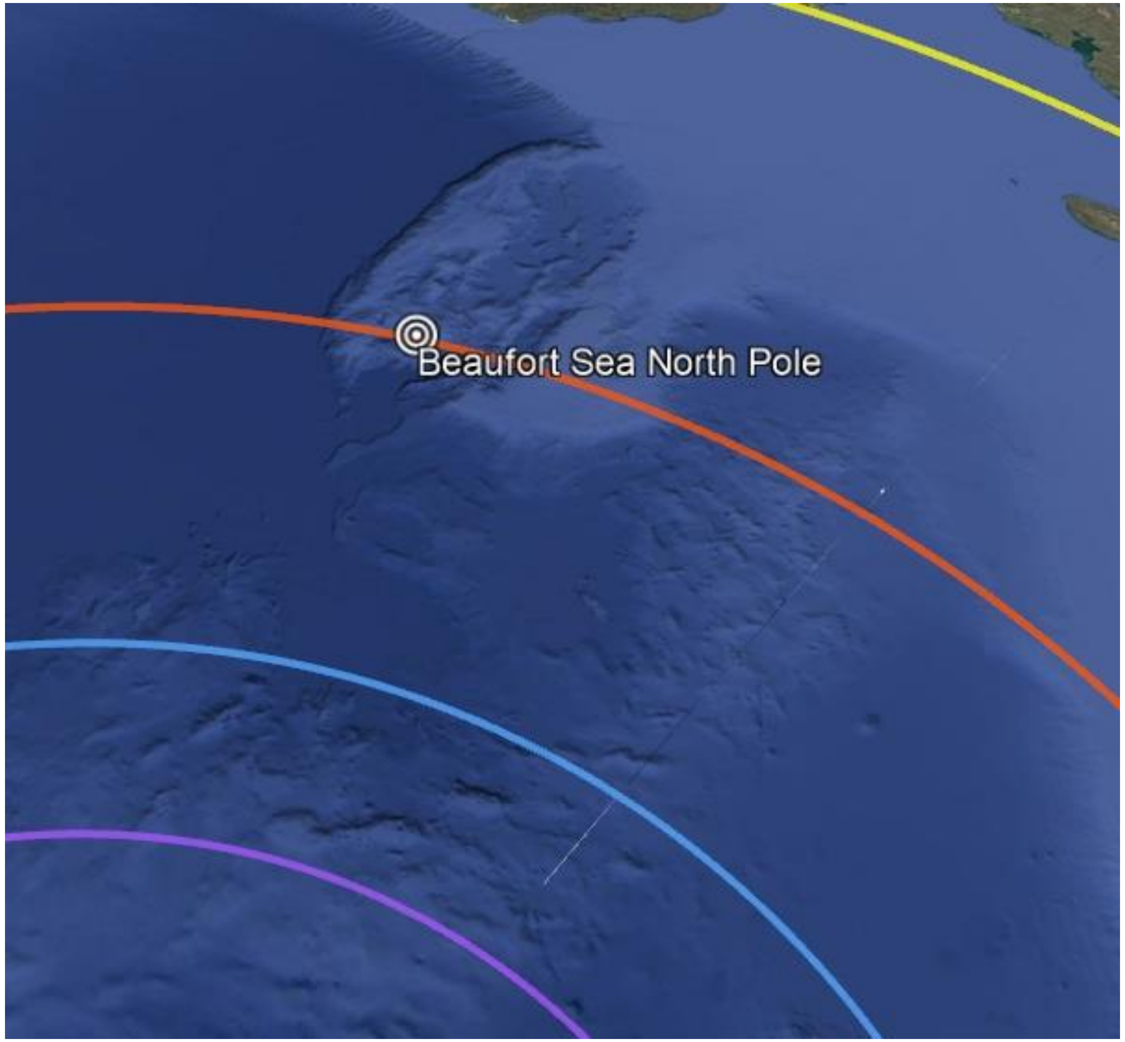
The image to the right shows the alignment of the average orbit of Mars with Hyperborea (Lantis).



Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 360: Mars

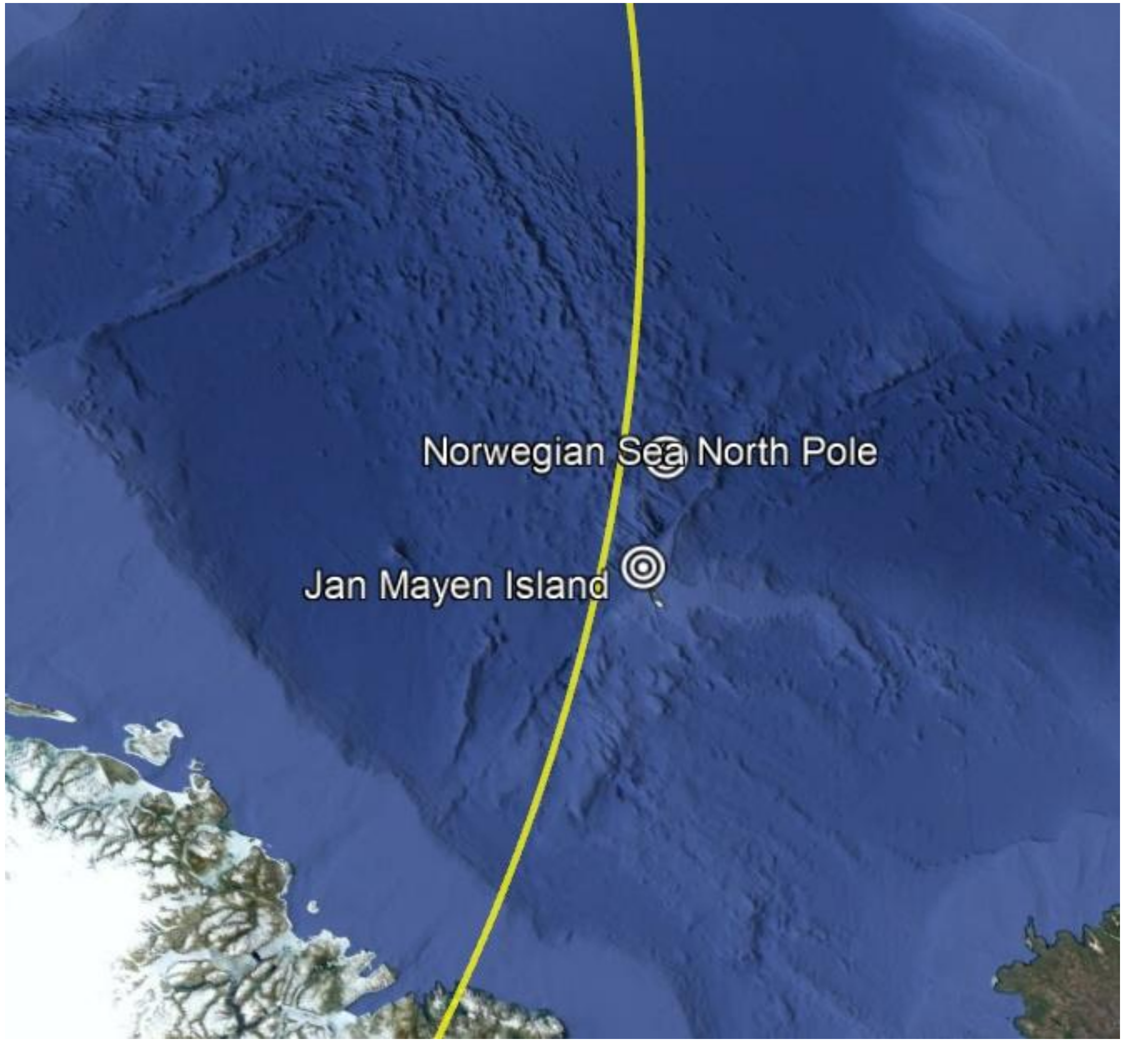
The image to the right shows the alignment of the average orbit of Mars with the Beaufort Sea (pole location).



Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 360: Ceres

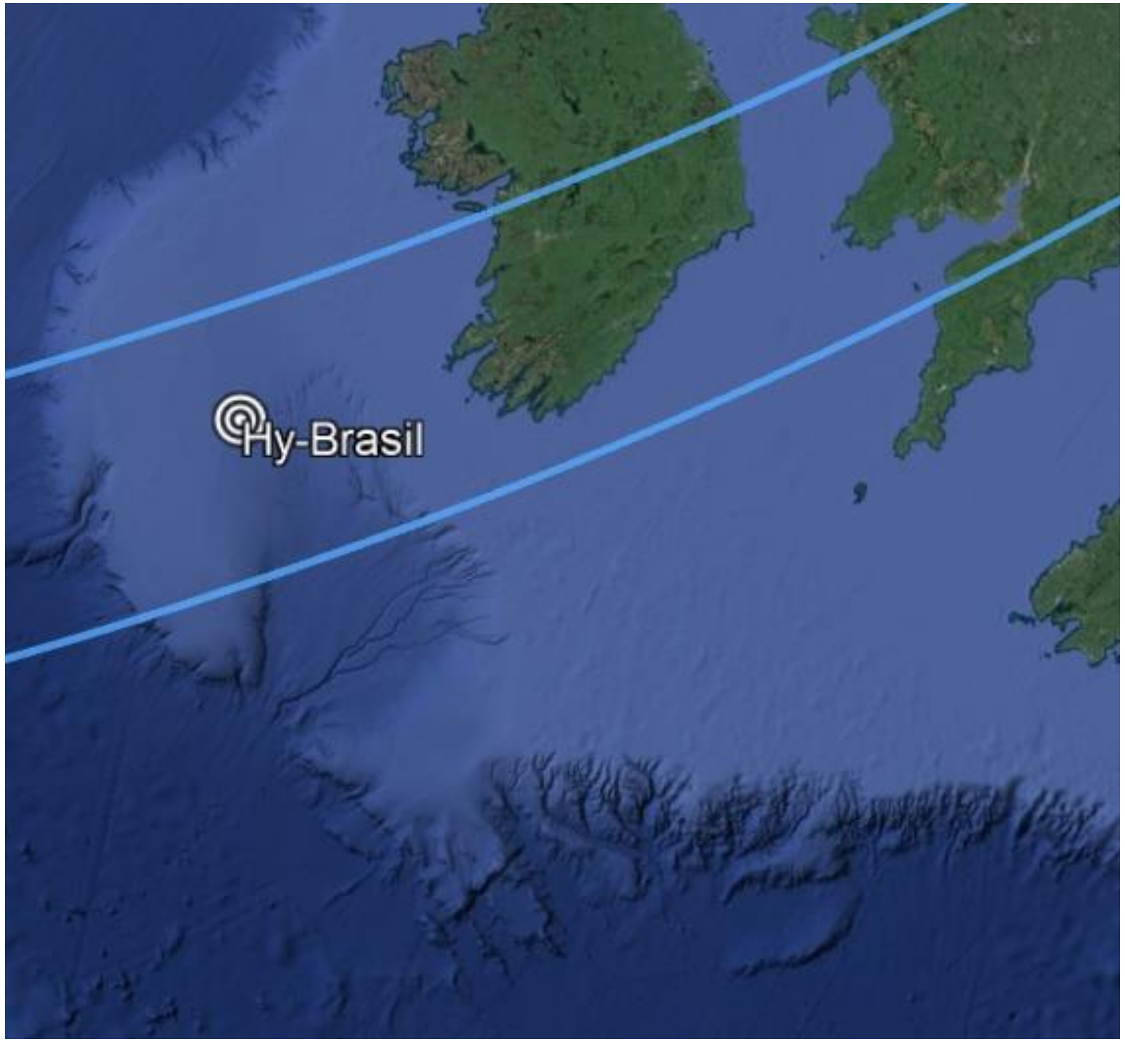
The image to the right shows the alignment of the minimum orbit of Ceres with the Norwegian Sea (pole location) and with Jan Mayen Island (Lantis).



Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 360: Jupiter

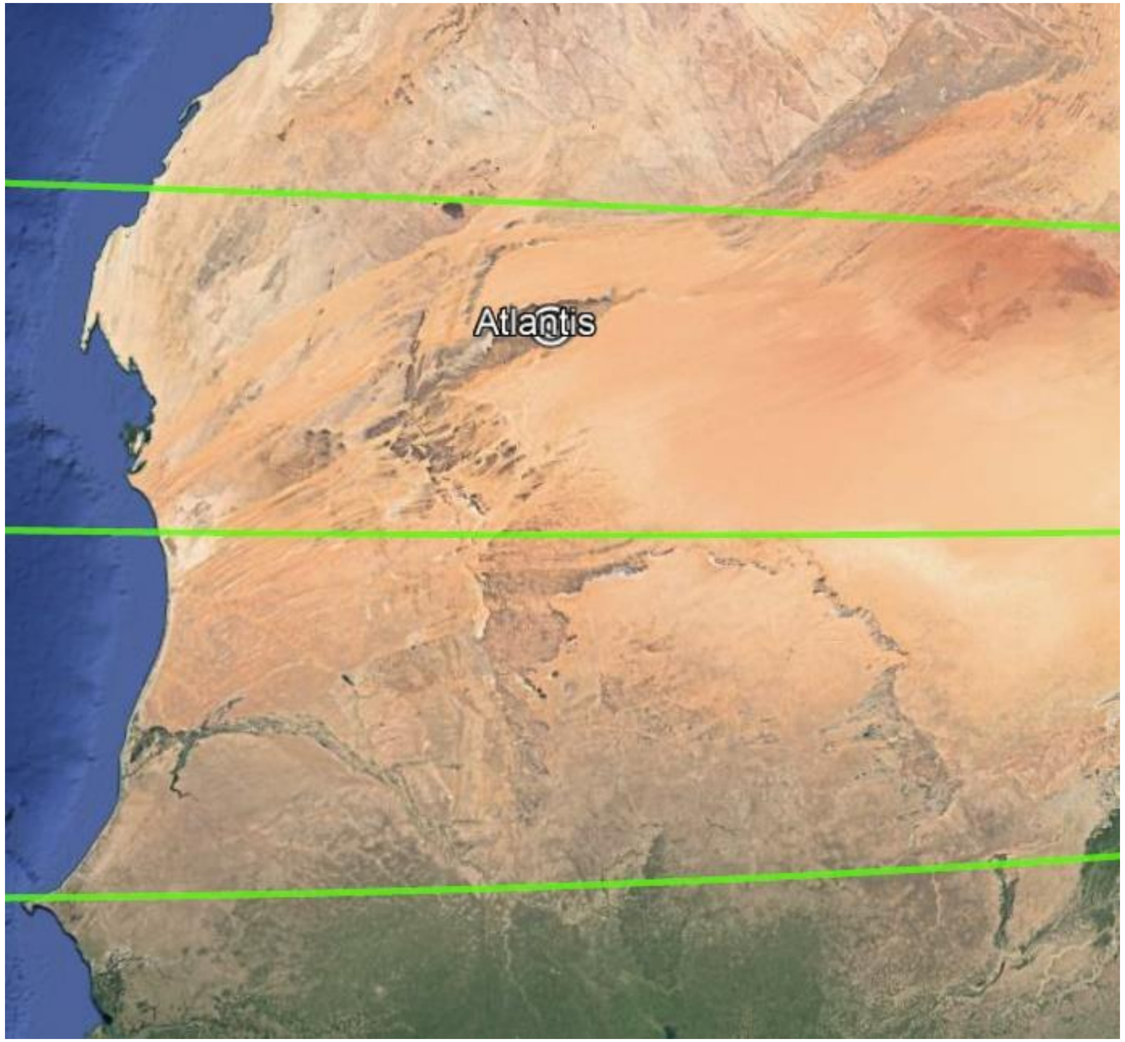
The image to the right shows the alignment of the minimum and average orbits of Jupiter with Hy-Brasil (Lantis).



Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 360: Saturn

The image to the right shows the alignment of the minimum, average, and maximum orbits of **Saturn with Atlantis**.

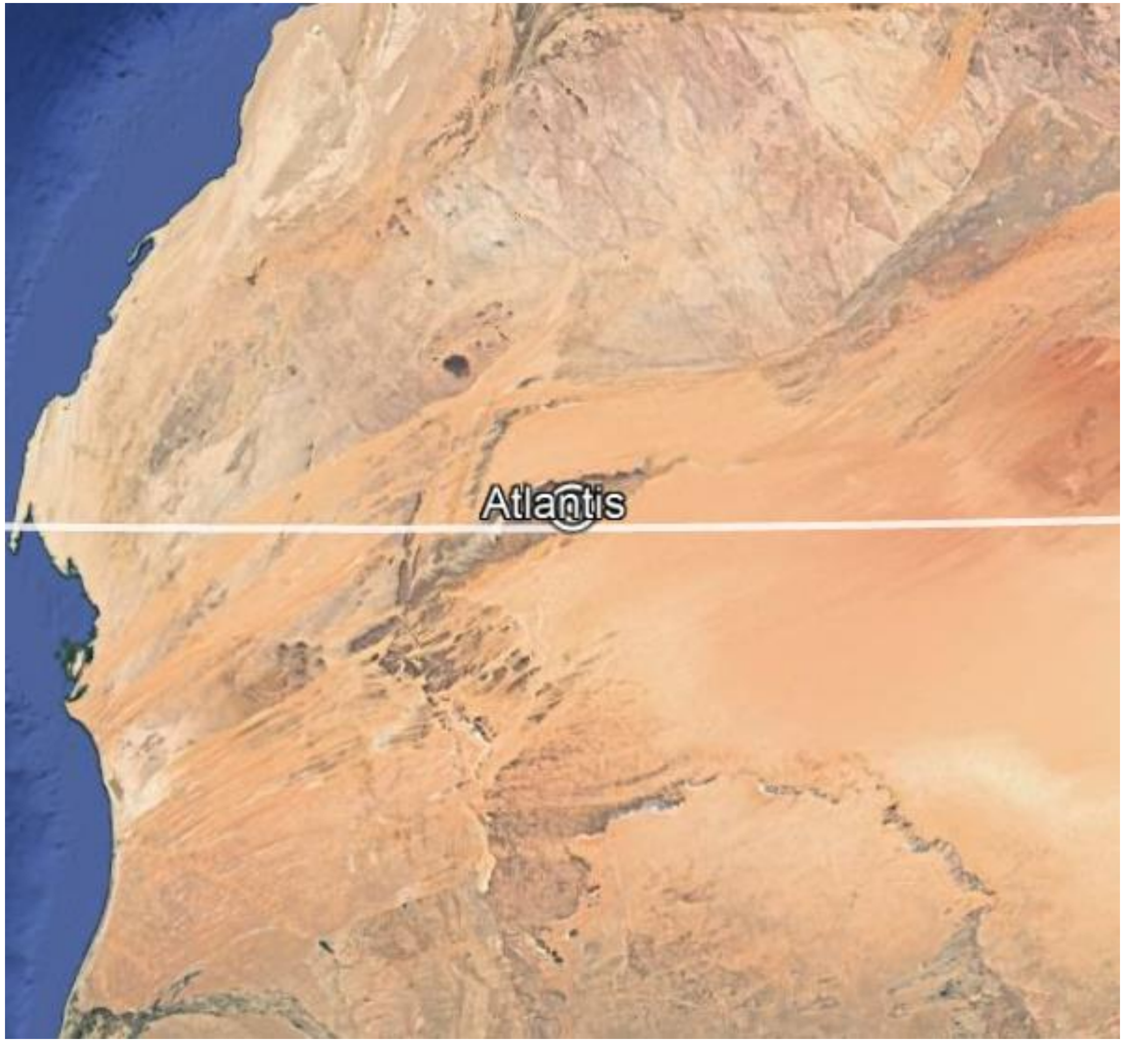


Orbital Projection

The Global Projection 360: Kuiper Belt

The image to the right shows the alignment of the maximum boundary of the Kuiper belt with Atlantis.

The radius of this boundary **wraps around** the southern hemisphere and back up towards the northern hemisphere (and ends at Atlantis).



Section VII:

The Missing

The following section examines possible “missing” objects from the solar system based on alignment gaps and mathematical calculations. The purpose is to identify potentially missing objects from the solar system.

The Missing

Search Only For the Lost

Most locations (pole, Lantis, etc.) have an orbital alignment in each projection. The absence of an orbital alignment at a location does not necessarily mean there is an orbit “missing”, since not all locations are “active” in every axis position, nor for every projection calibration value.

However, when the same gap (at the same location) appears in multiple projections, it is a strong indicator that there may be an object missing from the current solar system configuration.

The alternative is that the location is demarked or indicated by some other source or mechanism. For example, prime meridian indicators (PMI’s) are located at exactly **19°** from every pole location, but the PMI location does not directly represent an orbiting object (planet, moon, etc.).

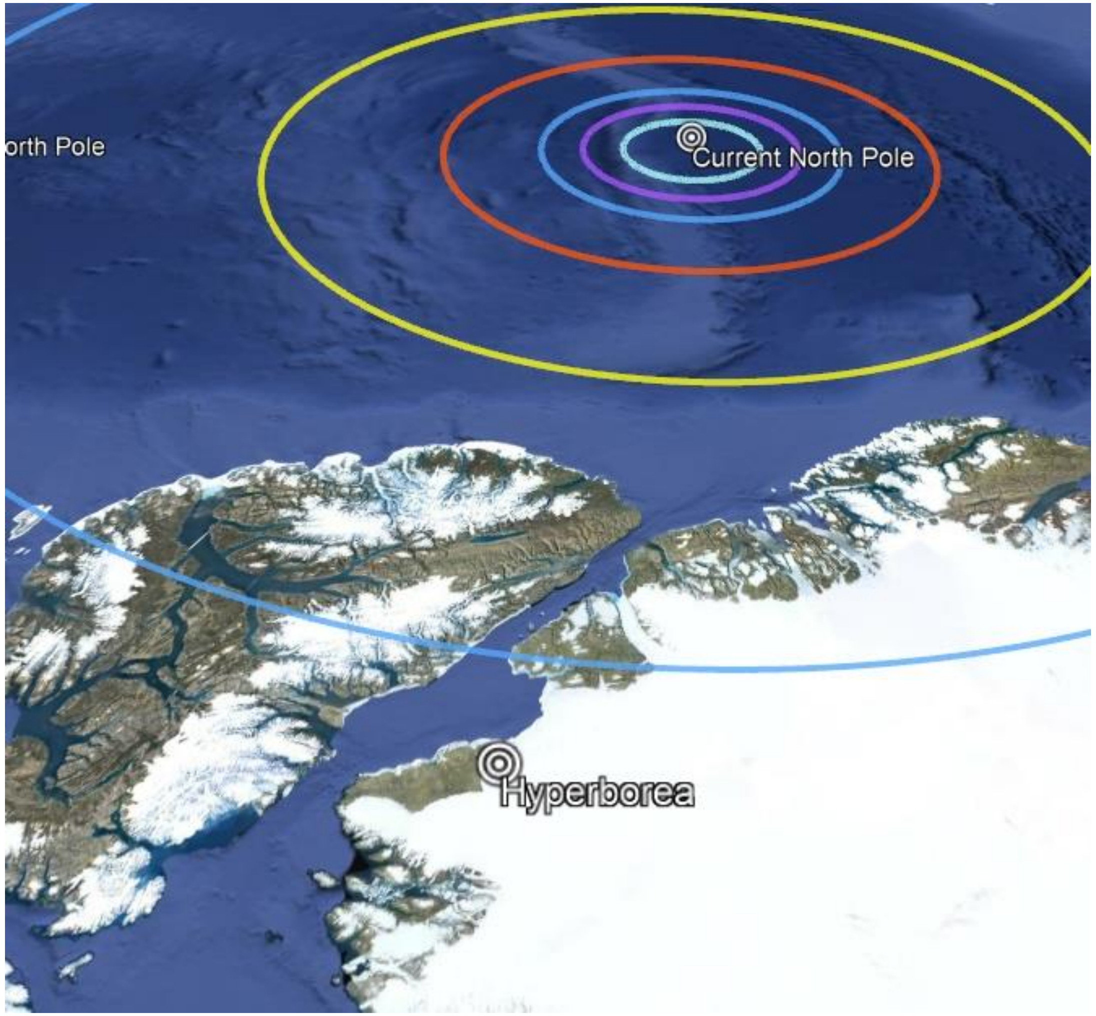
Therefore, the absence of an orbital alignment at a PMI location does not indicate a missing solar system object. Even over multiple projections.

The Missing

The Global Projection 1440

The image to the right shows the **alignment gap** (missing alignment) of Hyperborea (Lantis).

The closest orbit is the maximum orbit of Jupiter.

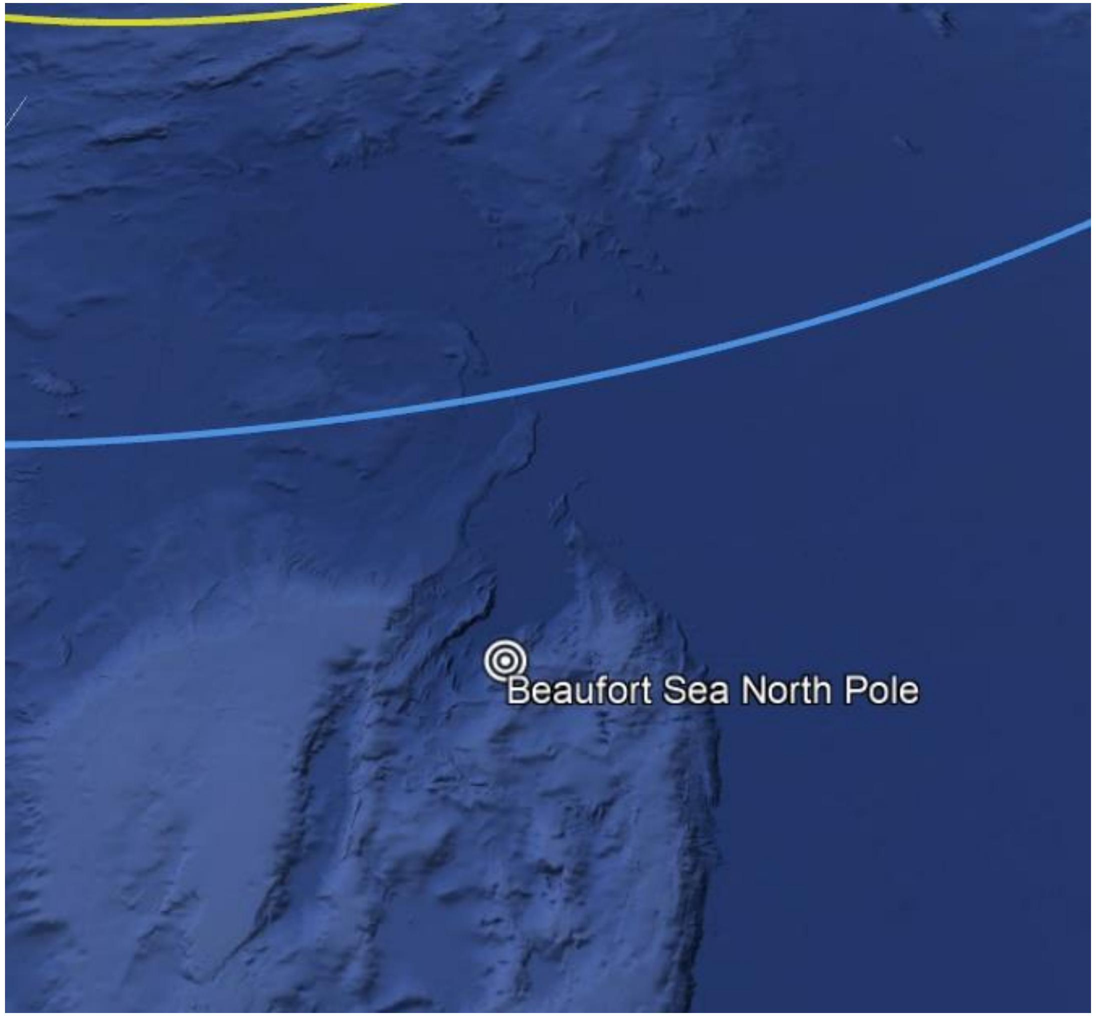


The Missing

The Global Projection 1440

The image to the right shows the **alignment gap** (missing alignment) of the Beaufort Sea (pole location).

The closest orbit is the maximum orbit of Jupiter.

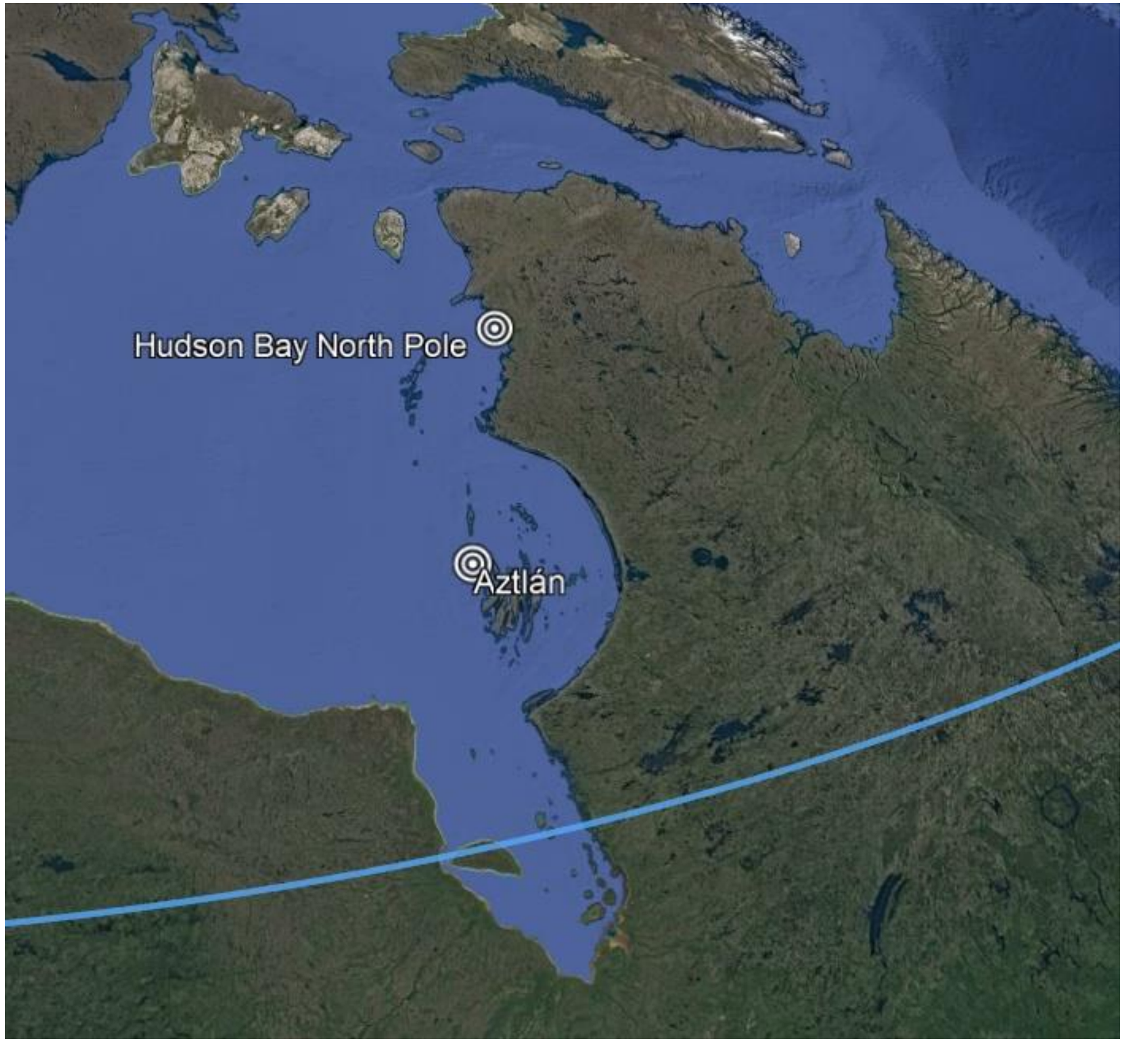


The Missing

The Global Projection 360

The image to the right shows the **alignment gap** (missing alignment) of the Hudson Bay (pole location) and of Aztlan (Lantis).

The closest orbit is the minimum orbit of Jupiter.

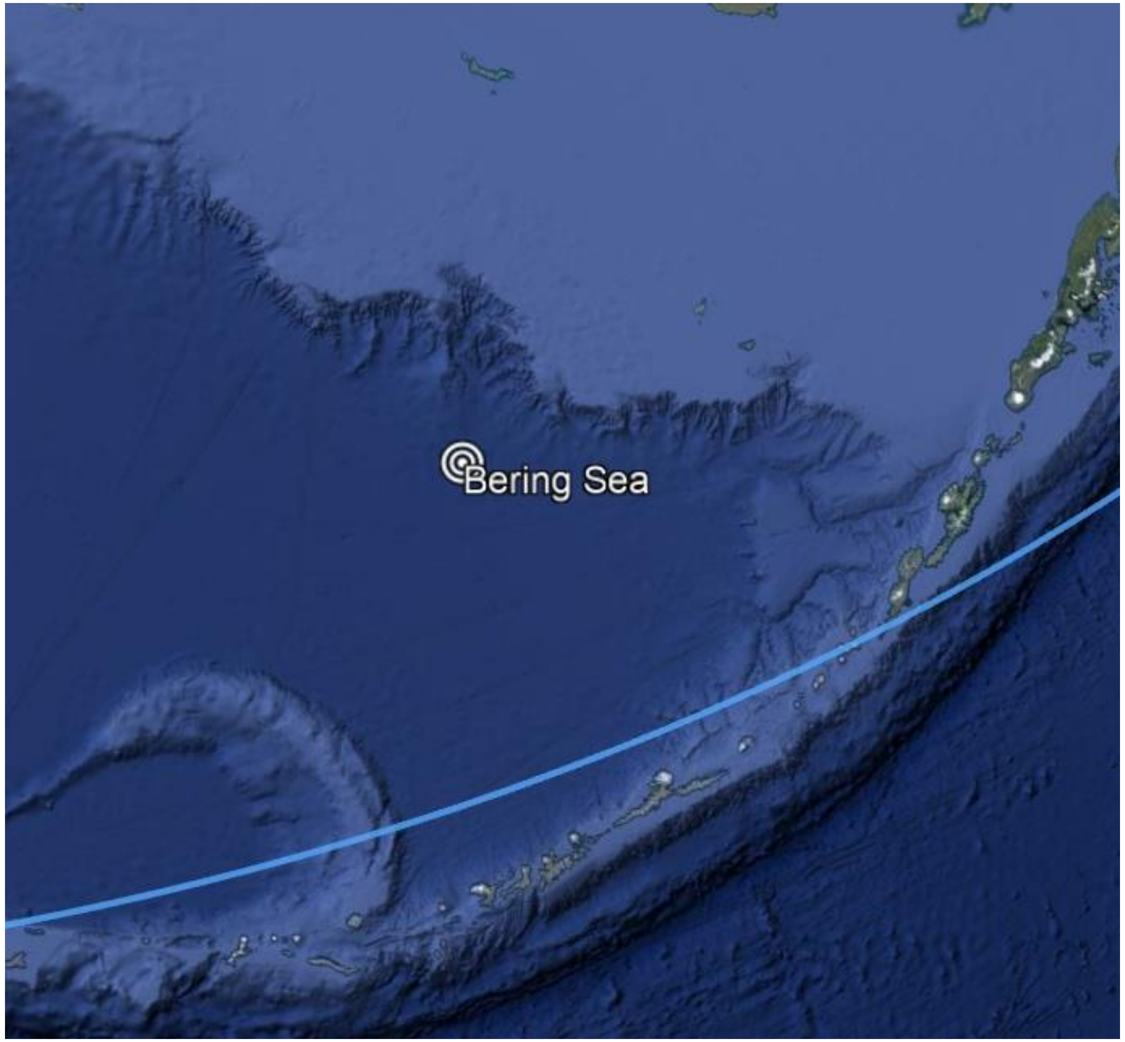


The Missing

The Global Projection 360

The image to the right shows the **alignment gap** (missing alignment) of the Bering Sea (Lantis).

The closest orbit is the minimum orbit of Jupiter.

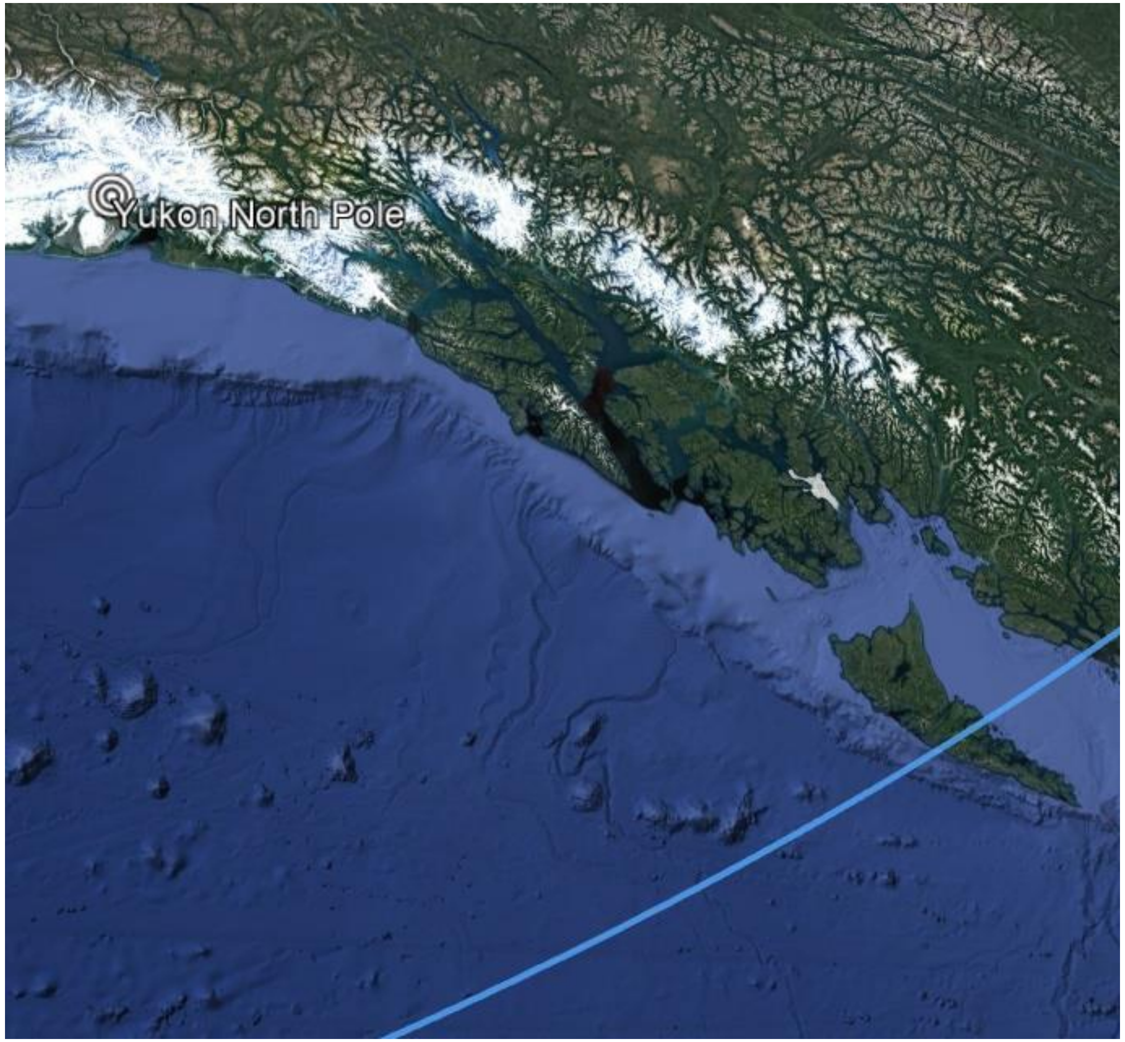


The Missing

The Global Projection 360

The image to the right shows the **alignment gap** (missing alignment) of the Yukon (pole location).

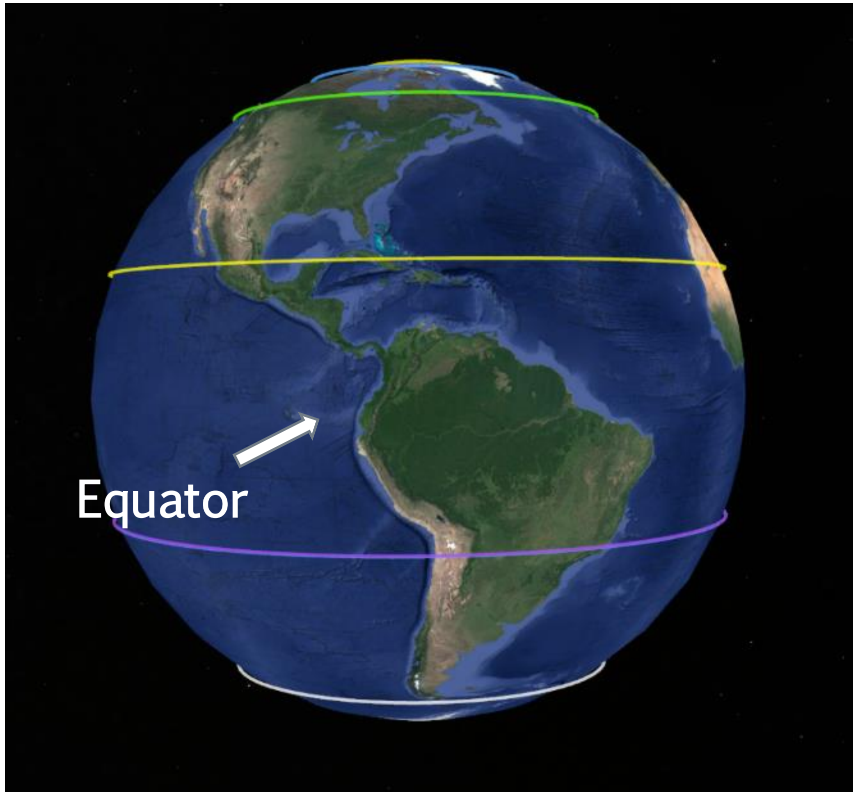
The closest orbit is the minimum orbit of Jupiter.

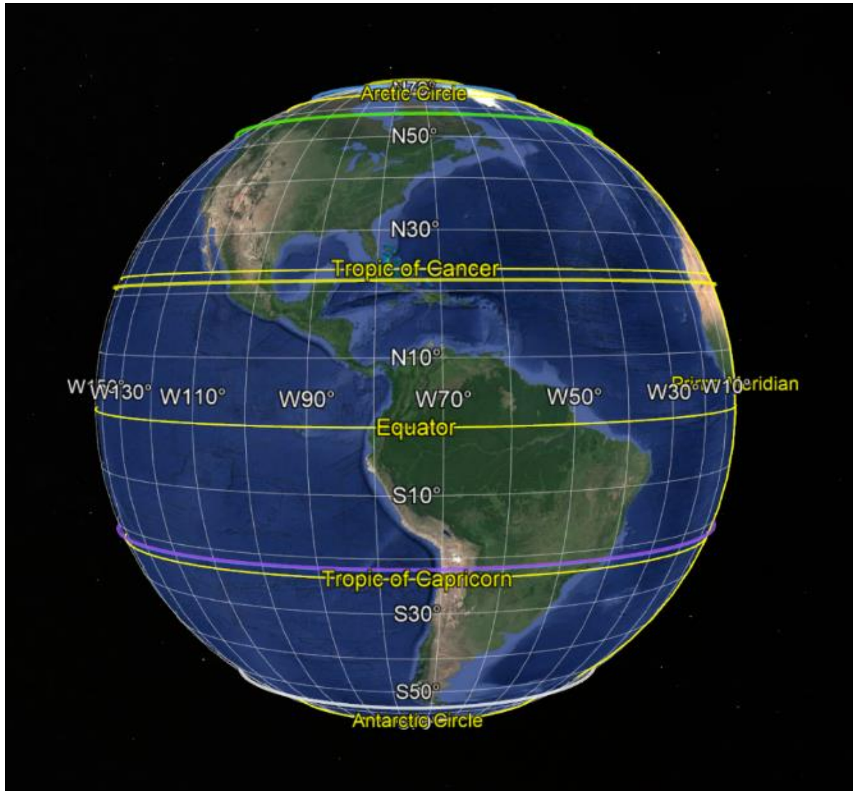


The Missing

The Global Projection 720

The images below show the **alignment gap** (missing alignment) of the equator. An object with an average orbital radius **P-Ratio** of $\mathbf{185.00}$ would align precisely with the equator on the **Global Projection 720**. The orbital period (antediluvian) at this location would be exactly $\mathbf{45,000}$ days ($\mathbf{125}$ years).

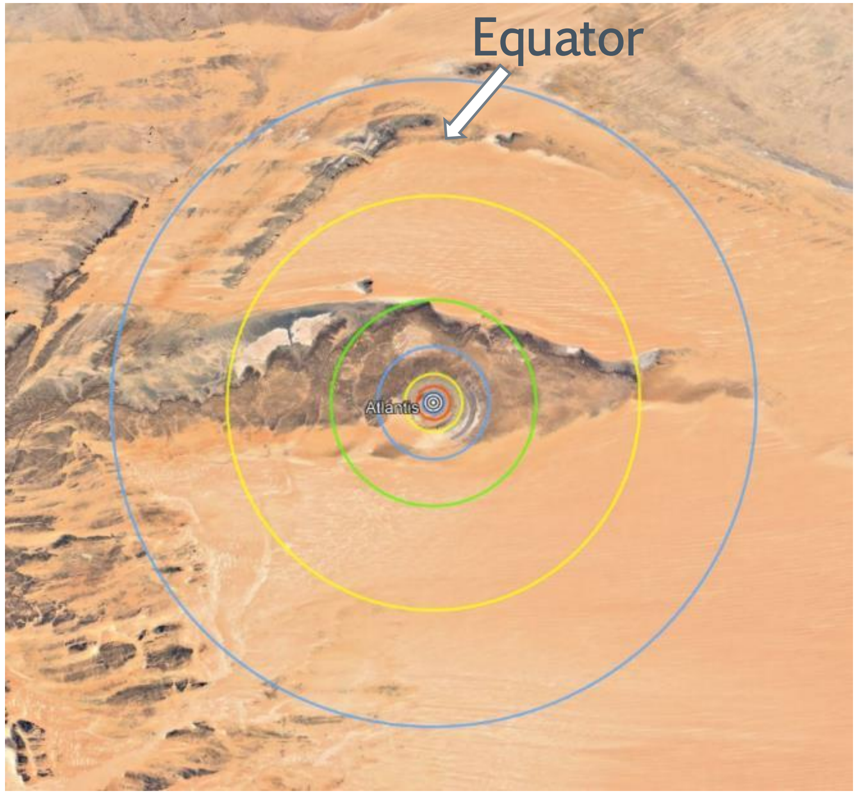


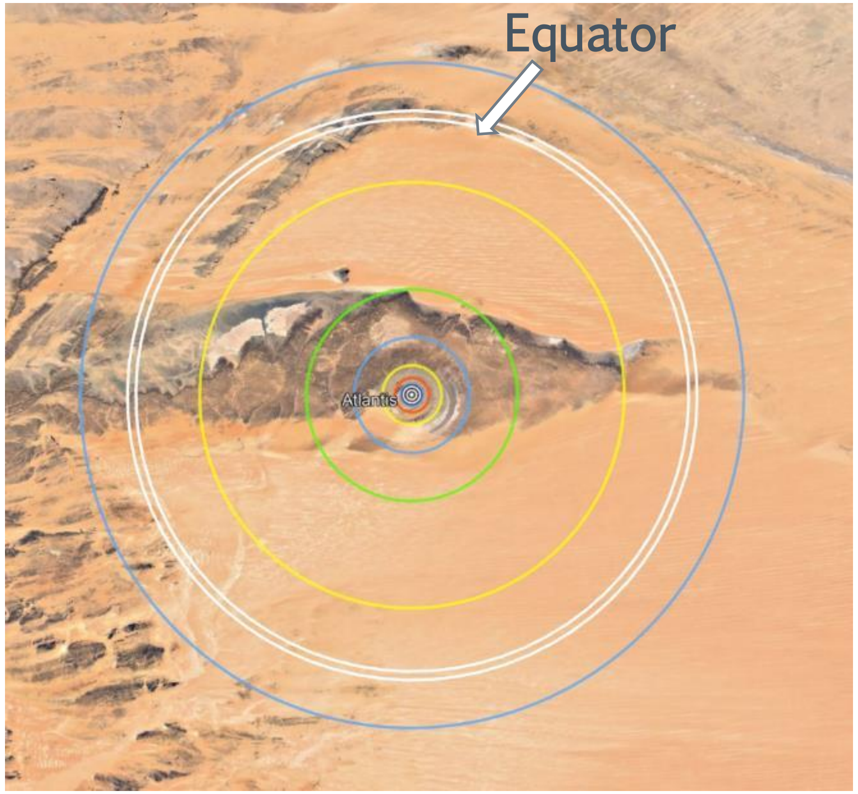


The Missing

Atlantis Orbital Projection

The images below show the **alignment gap** (missing alignment) of the equator using the **Atlantis orbital projection**. An object with an average orbital radius **P-Ratio** of $\mathbf{185.00}$ would align precisely with the equator on the Global Projection 720 and with the **circular structure** indicated in the images. The orbital period (antediluvian) at this location would be exactly $\mathbf{45,000}$ days/$\mathbf{125}$ years ($1.85 \times 4 = \mathbf{7.40}$).

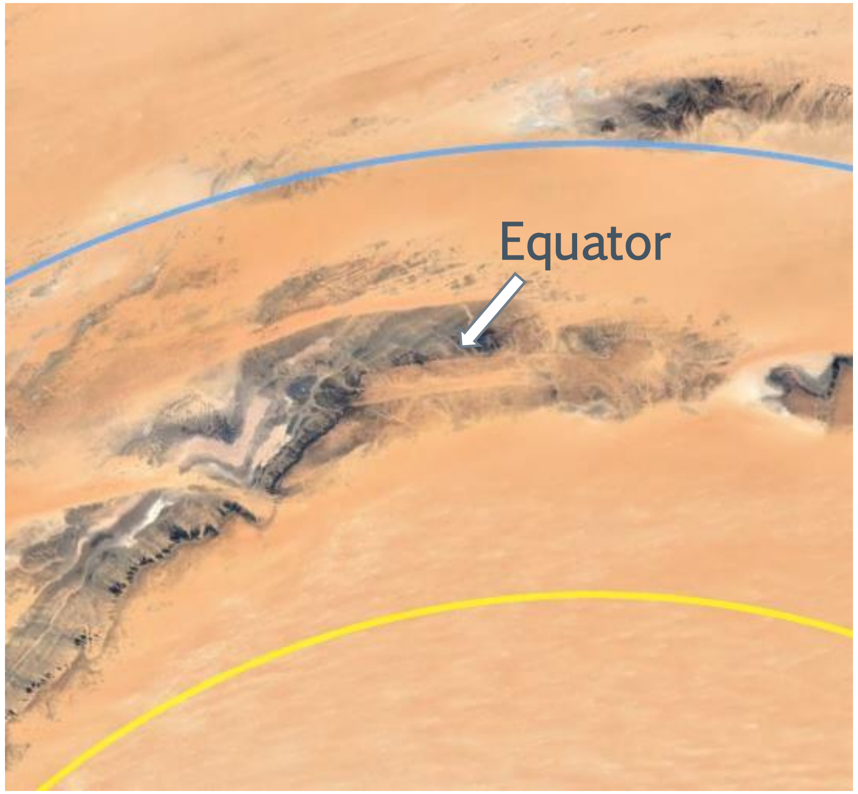


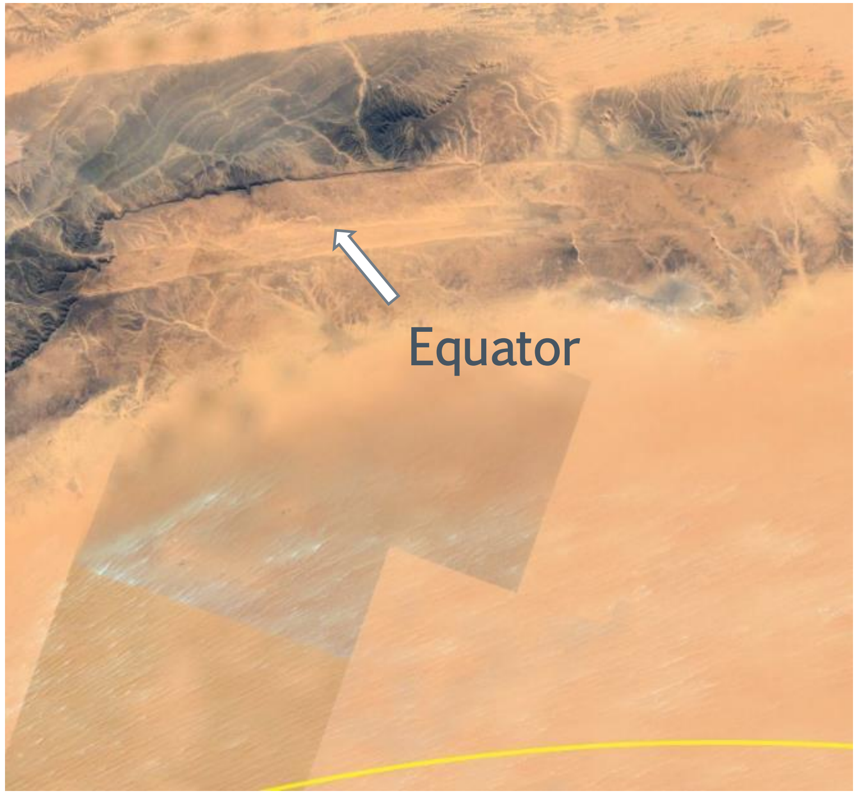


The Missing

Atlantis Orbital Projection

The images below show the **alignment gap** (missing alignment) of the equator using the **Atlantis orbital projection**. An object with an average orbital radius **P-Ratio** of $\mathbf{185.00}$ would align precisely with the equator on the Global Projection 720 and with the **circular structure** indicated in the images. The orbital period (antediluvian) at this location would be exactly $\mathbf{45,000}$ days/$\mathbf{125}$ years ($1.85 \times 4 = \mathbf{7.40}$).

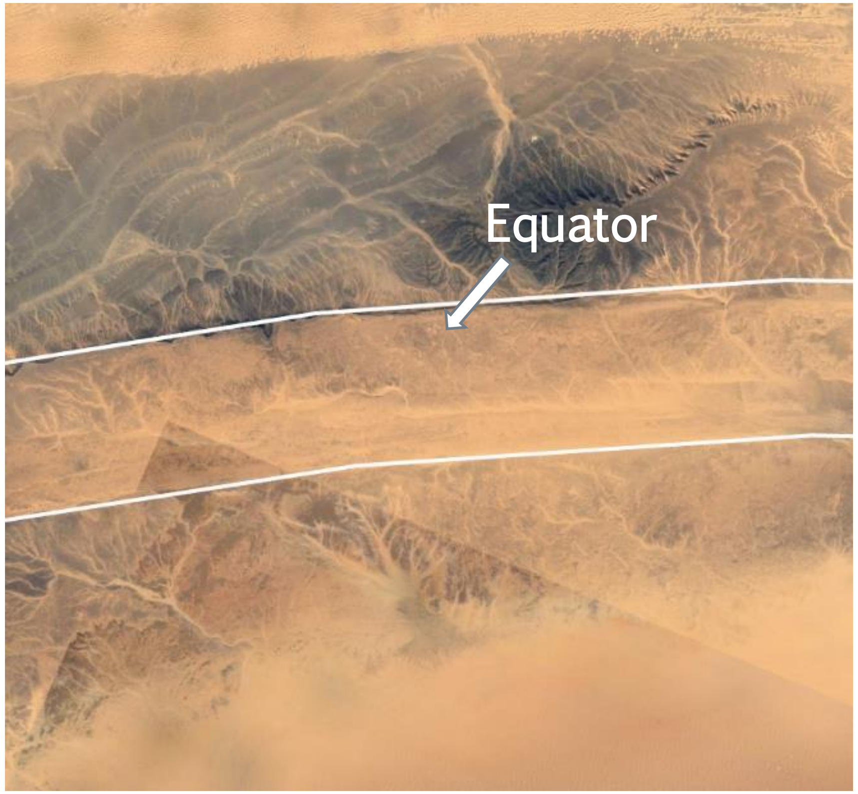




The Missing

Atlantis Orbital Projection

The images below show the **alignment gap** (missing alignment) of the equator using the **Atlantis orbital projection**. An object with an average orbital radius **P-Ratio** of $\mathbf{185.00}$ would align precisely with the equator on the Global Projection 720 and with the **circular structure** indicated in the images. The orbital period (antediluvian) at this location would be exactly $\mathbf{45,000}$ days/$\mathbf{125}$ years ($1.85 \times 4 = \mathbf{7.40}$).



The Missing

Zones' Layout Misalignment: Mars

Recall from $\boldsymbol{Part\ I}$ that the P-Ratio for the maximum orbital radius of Mars is $\mathbf{12.5}$. However, The boundary of the last zone (zone 5) has a radius of $\mathbf{13.5}$.

Zone	Planet Orbit	Zone Radius	Orbit P-Ratio
Center Island	Mercury (Min)	$2.5\ Stadia$	$\mathbf{2.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 1 (Water)	Mercury (Max)	$3.5\ Stadia$	$\mathbf{3.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 2 (Land)	Venus (Min/Max)	$5.5\ Stadia$	$\mathbf{5.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 3 (Water)	Earth (Min/Max)	$7.5\ Stadia$	$\mathbf{7.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 4 (Land)	Mars (Min)	$10.5\ Stadia$	$\mathbf{10.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 5 (Water)	Mars (Max)	$13.5\ Stadia$	$\mathbf{12.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$!

P-Ratio values are rounded to the nearest half.

The Missing

Zones’ Layout Misalignment: Mars

For the current orbital configuration of Mars to be compatible with the layout of the zones, only its minimum orbit can be used (without altering its orbit).

Zone	Planet Orbit	Zone Radius	Orbit P-Ratio
Zone 4 (Land)	Mars (Min)	10.5	$\mathbf{10.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
~~Zone 5 (Water)~~	~~Mars (Max)~~	~~13.5~~	$\cancel{\mathbf{12.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}}$ ~~!~~

To take the place of the zone 5 boundary, the minimum orbit of a placeholder planet (called “Planet Z-5”) will be used.

Zone	Planet Orbit	Zone Radius	Orbit P-Ratio
Zone 4 (Land)	Mars (Min)	10.5	$\mathbf{10.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 5 (Water)	**Planet Z-5 (Min)**	13.5	$\mathbf{13.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓

P-Ratio values are rounded to the nearest half.

The Missing

Zones' Layout Misalignment: Mercury

The zones layout structure would be inconsistent and asymmetric if it used a combination of minimum/maximum orbits. It would also be inconsistent for Mercury to be the only planet that has more than one orbital boundary.

Zone	Planet Orbit	Zone Radius	Orbit P-Ratio
Center Island	Mercury (Min)	2.5	$\mathbf{2.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
~~Zone 1 (Water)~~	~~Mercury (Max)~~	~~3.5~~	~~$\mathbf{3.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓~~

Therefore, only the minimum orbit of Mercury can be used (without altering its orbit). To take the place of the zone 1 boundary, the minimum orbit of a placeholder planet (called "Planet Z-1") will be used.

Zone	Planet Orbit	Zone Radius	Orbit P-Ratio
Center Island	Mercury (Min)	2.5	$\mathbf{2.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 1 (Water)	**Planet Z-1 (Min)**	3.5	$\mathbf{3.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓

P-Ratio values are rounded to the nearest half.

The Missing

Zones' Layout Misalignment: Minimum Orbits Configuration (Current)

The table below shows the resulting configuration using minimum orbits for the zones of Atlantis. This configuration requires two (**2**) additional planets in the solar system.

Zone	Planet Orbit	Zone Radius	Orbit P-Ratio
Center Island	Mercury (Min)	2.5	$\mathbf{2.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}\ \checkmark$
Zone 1 (Water)	**Planet Z-1 (Min)**	3.5	$\mathbf{3.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}\ \checkmark$
Zone 2 (Land)	Venus (Min)	5.5	$\mathbf{5.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}\ \checkmark$
Zone 3 (Water)	Earth (Min)	7.5	$\mathbf{7.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}\ \checkmark$
Zone 4 (Land)	Mars (Min)	10.5	$\mathbf{10.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}\ \checkmark$
Zone 5 (Water)	**Planet Z-5 (Min)**	13.5	$\mathbf{13.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}\ \checkmark$

P-Ratio values are rounded to the nearest half.

The Missing π

Zones' Layout Misalignment: Minimum Orbits Configuration (Antediluvian)

The antediluvian minimum orbit of Earth has a P-Ratio value of $\mathbf{7.2}$, which rounds to $\mathbf{7.0}$. This invalidates the usage of minimum orbits for the zones of Atlantis. This leaves either the maximum or the average orbits as options for the configuration.

Zone	Planet Orbit	Zone Radius	Orbit P-Ratio
Center Island	Mercury (Min)	2.5	$\boldsymbol{2.5\, pr}$ ✓
Zone 1 (Water)	**Planet Z-1 (Min)**	3.5	$\boldsymbol{3.5\, pr}$ ✓
Zone 2 (Land)	Venus (Min)	5.5	$\boldsymbol{5.5\, pr}$ ✓
Zone 3 (Water)	Earth (Min)	7.0	$\boldsymbol{7.0\, pr}$!
Zone 4 (Land)	Mars (Min)	10.5	$\boldsymbol{10.5\, pr}$ ✓
Zone 5 (Water)	**Planet Z-5 (Min)**	13.5	$\boldsymbol{13.5\, pr}$ ✓

P-Ratio values are rounded to the nearest half.

Zones' Layout Misalignment: Maximum Orbits Configuration (Antediluvian)

Using the maximum orbits eliminates Mars from the configuration. The placeholder planet (called "Planet-Z4") will take the place of its orbital boundary. This also moves Mercury to zone 1 and a placeholder planet (called "Planet CI") will take the place of Mercury's previous orbital boundary (the center island).

Zone	Planet Orbit	Zone Radius	Orbit P-Ratio
Center Island	**Planet CI (Max)**	2.5	**$2.5\ pr$ ✓**
Zone 1 (Water)	Mercury (Max)	3.5	**$3.5\ pr$ ✓**
Zone 2 (Land)	Venus (Max)	5.5	**$5.5\ pr$ ✓**
Zone 3 (Water)	Earth (Max)	7.5	**$7.5\ pr$ ✓**
Zone 4 (Land)	**Planet Z-4 (Max)**	10.5	**$10.5\ pr$ ✓**
Zone 5 (Water)	**Planet Z-5 (Max)**	13.5	**$13.5\ pr$ ✓**

Note that the minimum orbit of Mercury and the maximum orbit of Planet CI would overlap (or nearly overlap) in this configuration. This configuration would be very unstable and would degrade quickly.

P-Ratio values are rounded to the nearest half.

Zones' Layout Misalignment: Average Orbits Configuration (Antediluvian)

Using the average orbits eliminates both Mercury and Mars from the configuration. The placeholder planets (called "Planet CI" and "Planet Z-1") will take the place of the orbital boundaries of Mercury.

Zone	Planet Orbit	Zone Radius	Orbit P-Ratio
Center Island	**Planet CI** (Avg)	2.5	$\mathbf{2.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 1 (Water)	**Planet Z-1** (Avg)	3.5	$\mathbf{3.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 2 (Land)	Venus (Avg)	5.5	$\mathbf{5.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 3 (Water)	Earth (Avg)	7.5	$\mathbf{7.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 4 (Land)	**Planet Z-4** (Avg)	10.5	$\mathbf{10.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 5 (Water)	**Planet Z-5** (Avg)	13.5	$\mathbf{13.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓

The placeholder planets (called "Planet Z-4" and "Planet Z-5") will take the place of the orbital boundaries of Mars.

P-Ratio values are rounded to the nearest half.

The Missing

Zones' Layout Misalignment: Average Orbits Configuration (Antediluvian)

Note that only the *current orbits* of Mercury and Mars are eliminated from the configurations, and not necessarily the planets themselves.

Zone	Planet Orbit	Zone Radius	Orbit P-Ratio
Center Island	**Planet CI** (Avg)	2.5	$\mathbf{2.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 1 (Water)	**Planet Z-1** (Avg)	3.5	$\mathbf{3.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 2 (Land)	Venus (Avg)	5.5	$\mathbf{5.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 3 (Water)	Earth (Avg)	7.5	$\mathbf{7.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 4 (Land)	**Planet Z-4** (Avg)	10.5	$\mathbf{10.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓
Zone 5 (Water)	**Planet Z-5** (Avg)	13.5	$\mathbf{13.5}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$ ✓

P-Ratio values are rounded to the nearest half.

The Missing

The Anomalous Mercury

There are several anomalies associated with Mercury. One is the unusually high amount of iron located inside the planet.

Because of this (as well as other factors) astronomers theorize that Mercury formed further out in the solar system, and then "migrated" inwards.

Another mystery is its size relative to its distance from the Sun. In other systems, planets that orbit near their star (such as Mercury) are much larger and many of them are gas giants.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury_(planet)

The Missing

The Anomalous Mercury

Jupiter and Saturn each have a moon that is larger than Mercury. Furthermore, Mercury has a very thin atmosphere, just like most moons in the solar system, which have little or no atmosphere.

So, its possible that mercury was once a moon/satellite of another planet.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury_(planet)

The Missing

Too Much Time: Kepler's Third Law

Kepler's third law states that the square of the period is proportional to the cube of the semi-major axis of the orbit. This law can be used to **calculate orbital periods**.

The tables below and to the right show the calculations and values needed in order to derive orbital periods (and other information).

Kepler's Third Law Values
$G = 1.00 \times 10^{-10} \frac{a^3}{s^2 \cdot kt}$
$M_{sun} = 4.46317969 \times 10^{30}\ kt$
$R = Radius_{orbit}^{avg} = 2.22 \times 10^{11}\ a$
$K_s = 8.845356972 \times 10^{20}$
$T_s = 31{,}109{,}078.290211\ s$
$T_{days} = 360.059$

Kepler's Third Law Equations
$K_s = K_{seconds} = \frac{4 \cdot \pi^2}{G \cdot M_{sun}}$
$T_s = T_{seconds} = \sqrt{K_s \cdot R^3}$

The Missing

Too Much Time: Kepler's Third Law

Note that the orbital period is $\mathbf{360.059}$ days, which is a variance of $\mathbf{.059}$ days from the expected period of $\mathbf{360.00}$ days. This variance would quickly cause calendar discrepancies.

$$\mathbf{.059}\ days = \mathbf{1.416}\ hours = \mathbf{84.96}\ minutes$$

$$\mathbf{84.96}\ minutes = \mathbf{5,094.6}\ seconds$$

Kepler's Third Law Values
$\boldsymbol{G} = \mathbf{1.00} \times \mathbf{10^{-10}} \frac{a^3}{s^2 \cdot kt}$
$\boldsymbol{M_{sun}} = \mathbf{4.46317969} \times \mathbf{10^{30}}\ kt$
$\boldsymbol{R} = Radius_{orbit}^{avg} = \mathbf{2.22} \times \mathbf{10^{11}}\ a$
$\boldsymbol{K_s} = \mathbf{8.845356972} \times \mathbf{10^{20}}$
$\boldsymbol{T_s} = 31{,}109{,}078.290211\ s$
$\boldsymbol{T_{days}} = \mathbf{360.059}$ ✕

The Missing

Too Much Time: Kepler's Third Law

The precision/accuracy of the Kepler constant value ($\boldsymbol{K_s}$) can be verified by substituting the current average orbital radius for $\boldsymbol{R}$.

The table below shows the orbital period calculated using the same value for the $\boldsymbol{K_s}$, but with the substituted value of $\boldsymbol{R}$.

This verifies that the value for $\boldsymbol{K_s}$ is **correct and precise**.

Verification Values
$\boldsymbol{R} = Radius_{orbit}^{avg} = \mathbf{2.2413118 \times 10^{11}}\ a$
$\boldsymbol{T_s} = \mathbf{31,558,118.4}\ s$
$\boldsymbol{T_{days}} = \mathbf{365.2560}$ ✓

Kepler's Third Law Values
$\boldsymbol{G} = \mathbf{1.00 \times 10^{-10}} \frac{a^3}{s^2 \cdot kt}$ ✓
$\boldsymbol{M_{sun}} = \mathbf{4.46317969 \times 10^{30}}\ kt$
$\boldsymbol{R} = Radius_{orbit}^{avg} = \mathbf{2.22 \times 10^{11}}\ a$
$\boldsymbol{K_s} = \mathbf{8.845356972 \times 10^{20}}$ ✓
$\boldsymbol{T_s} = 31{,}109{,}078.290211\ s$
$\boldsymbol{T_{days}} = \mathbf{360.059}$ ✗

The Missing

Too Much Time: Kepler's Third Law

Also verify using Plato's War Chariot by substituting its value $(\mathbf{222,011,222,334})$ for $\boldsymbol{R}$.

The table below shows the orbital period calculated using the same value for the $\boldsymbol{K_s}$, but with the substituted value of $\boldsymbol{R}$.

This substitution only **increases** the variance.

Verification Values
$R = Radius_{orbit}^{avg} = 2.22011222334 \times 10^{11}\ a$
$T_s = 31,111,430.4\ s$
$T_{days} = 360.086$ ✗

Kepler's Third Law Values
$G = 1.00 \times 10^{-10} \frac{a^3}{s^2 \cdot kt}$ ✓
$M_{sun} = 4.46317969 \times 10^{30}\ kt$?
$R = Radius_{orbit}^{avg} = 2.22 \times 10^{11}\ a$?
$K_s = 8.845356972 \times 10^{20}$ ✓
$T_s = 31{,}109{,}078.290211\ s$
$T_{days} = 360.059$ ✗

The Missing

The Missing Mass: Kepler's Third Law

This only leaves a change in $\boldsymbol{M_{sun}}$ to account for the variance.

$\boldsymbol{M_{sun}}$ actually represents the **center mass** ($\boldsymbol{M_{center}}$) of solar system, as opposed to just the mass of the Sun. A very small percent of the center mass comes from orbiting objects, such as planets. The value of the contributing mass is proportional to the orbital radius of the object.

In other words, the closer an object is to the Sun (center of the solar system), the more of its mass contributes to the center mass of the solar system.

Kepler's Third Law Values
$\boldsymbol{G} = \mathbf{1.00} \times \mathbf{10^{-10}} \frac{a^3}{s^2 \cdot kt}$ ✓
$\boldsymbol{M_{sun}} = \mathbf{4.46317969} \times \mathbf{10^{30}}\ kt$?
$\boldsymbol{R} = Radius_{orbit}^{avg} = \mathbf{2.22} \times \mathbf{10^{11}}\ a$ ✓
$\boldsymbol{K_s} = \mathbf{8.845356972} \times \mathbf{10^{20}}$ ✓
$\boldsymbol{T_s} = 31{,}109{,}078.290211\ s$
$\boldsymbol{T_{days}} = \mathbf{360.059}$ ✗

The Missing

The Missing Mass: Kepler's Third Law

Using the expected orbital period value of exactly $\mathbf{360.00}$ days, "reverse-calculate" to find the precise value for $\boldsymbol{M_c}$ ($\boldsymbol{M_{center}}$).

The table below shows the calculated value for $\boldsymbol{M_c}$. This represents the **antediluvian center mass of the solar system**.

✓ Kepler's Third Law Values
$G = 1.00 \times 10^{-10} \dfrac{a^3}{s^2 \cdot kt}$
$M_c = 4.464637200 \times 10^{30}\ kt$
$R = Radius_{orbit}^{avg} = 2.22 \times 10^{11}\ a$
$K_s = 8.845356972 \times 10^{20}$
$T_s = 31,104,00.00\ s$
$T_{days} = 360.0000$

Verification Values
$M_c = 4.464637200 \times 10^{30}\ kt$ ✓
$T_s = 31,104,00.00\ s$
$T_{days} = 360.0000$ ✓

The Missing

The Missing Mass: Kepler's Third Law

The table below shows the details of the missing center mass ($\boldsymbol{M_c}$).

The Missing Mass	
Antediluvian $\boldsymbol{M_c}$	$\mathbf{4.464637200 \times 10^{30}}\ kt$
Current $\boldsymbol{M_c}$	$\mathbf{4.463179690 \times 10^{30}}\ kt$
Missing Mass ($\boldsymbol{\Delta M_c}$)	$\mathbf{1.457508488 \times 10^{27}}\ kt$
Missing Mass %	$\mathbf{0.032651\%}$
Mass of Neptune	$\mathbf{2.298750623 \times 10^{26}}\ kt$
Missing "Neptune's"	$\mathbf{6.3}$

The sun/solar system is missing $\mathbf{1.457508488 \times 10^{27}}\ kt$ of mass (about $\mathbf{6.3}$ Neptune sized planets). This mass could be from planets that no longer exists within the solar system, "ejected" mass from the Sun, or both.

The Missing

The Missing Mass: Kepler's Third Law

Each year the sun will lose $\sim\mathbf{3.412} \times \mathbf{10^{17}}\ kt$ due to radiation (heat, light, etc.).

Sun Estimated Mass Loss	
Annual Loss	$\sim\mathbf{3.412} \times \mathbf{10^{17}}\ kt$
Loss Since $\mathbf{100,000}$ BCE	$\sim\mathbf{3.412} \times \mathbf{10^{22}}\ kt$
Lifetime Loss (4 Billion Years)	$\sim\mathbf{1.37} \times \mathbf{10^{27}}\ kt$

The Missing Mass	
Missing Mass (since $\mathbf{10,000}$ BCE)	$\sim\mathbf{1.456} \times \mathbf{10^{27}}\ kt$
Mass of Neptune	$\sim\mathbf{2.299} \times \mathbf{10^{26}}\ kt$
Missing "Neptune's"	$\sim\mathbf{6.3}$

Section VIII:

Mars: The Mirror Planet

The following section examines the details of the surface of the planet Mars using satellite images and elevation heat maps. The purpose is to identify the many aspects of Mars that "mirror" the properties of other objects/locations in the solar system, as well as the properties of Mars itself.

Mars: The Mirror Planet

Mars: The Mirror of Mars

Recall that the Moon is a virtual mirror of Venus.

The table on the right illustrates the relationship between their orbits and circumference.

Object	Max Orbital Radius	Object Circumference
Venus	$\mathbf{1.63} \times 10^{11}\ ants$	$\mathbf{5.7} \times 10^{7}\ ants$
Moon	$\mathbf{5.7} \times 10^{8}\ ants$	$\mathbf{1.63} \times 10^{7}\ ants$

The equatorial circumference and minimum-average (between the minimum and average) orbital radius of Mars are mirrors of each other.

The table on the right illustrates how this makes Mars a virtual mirror of itself.

Object	Min-Avg Orbital Radius	Object Circumference
Mars	$\mathbf{3.2} \times 10^{11}\ ants$	$\mathbf{3.2} \times 10^{7}\ ants$
Mars	$\mathbf{3.2} \times 10^{7}\ ants$	$\mathbf{3.2} \times 10^{11}\ ants$

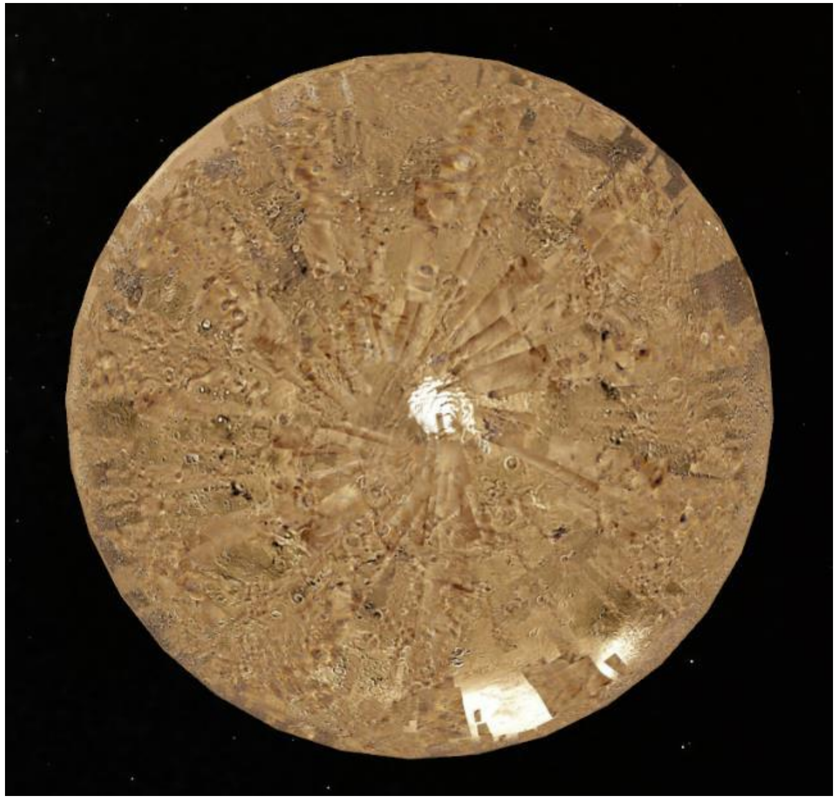
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mars

Mars: The Mirror Planet

Mars Satellite Imagery

The images below show satellite images of the northern and southern pole regions of Mars.

North



South

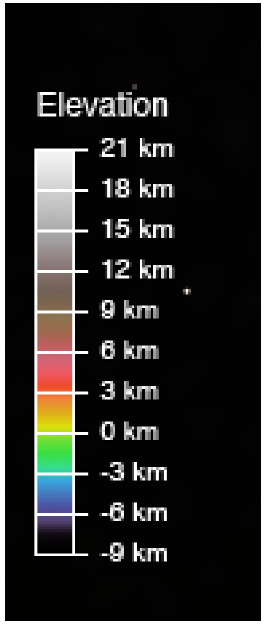
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mars

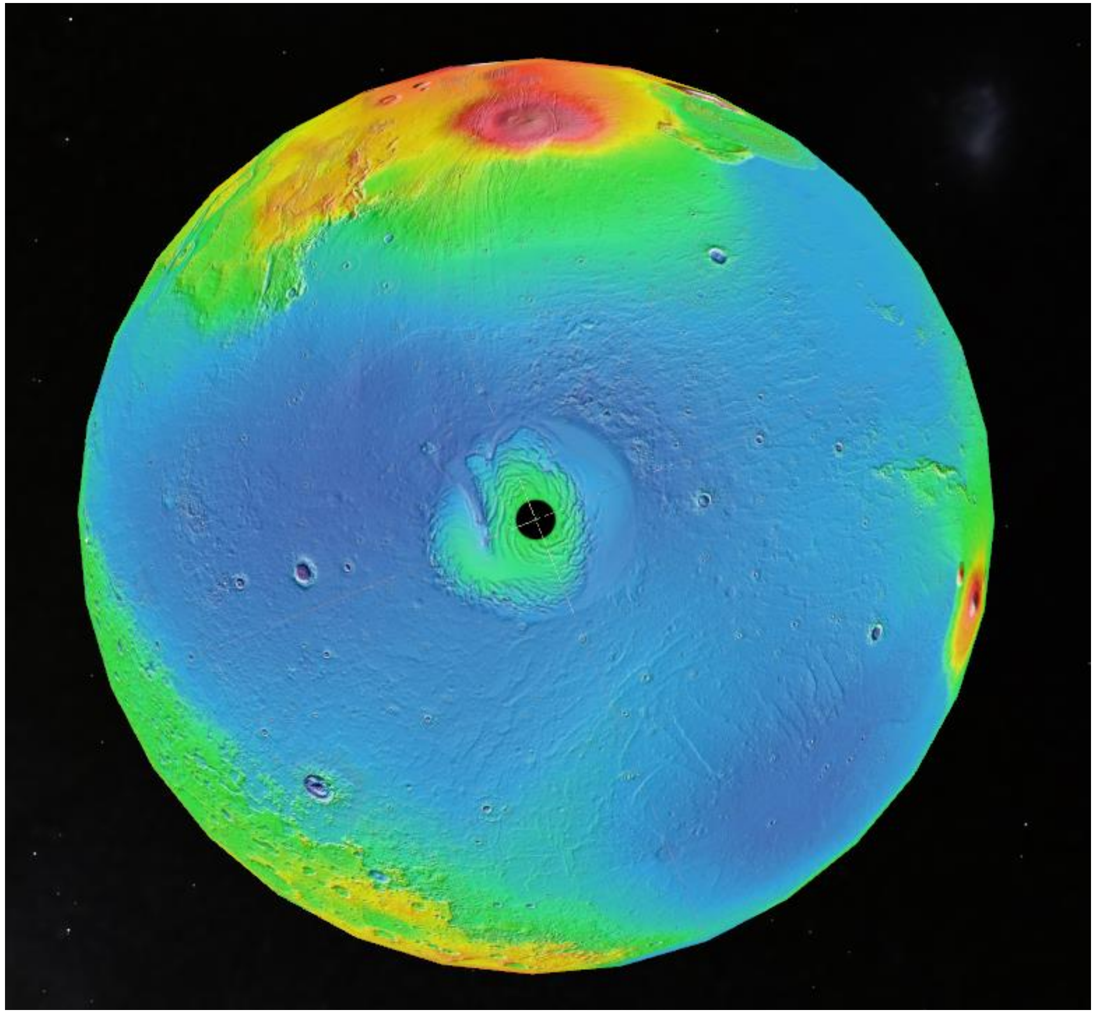
Mars: The Mirror Planet

Mars Satellite Imagery

The image to the right shows an elevation heat map* overlay over the northern pole region of Mars.

This map shows the Mars global terrain in shaded relief. This map is color-coded by altitude.





*This heat map is available within Google Earth Pro's view of Mars.

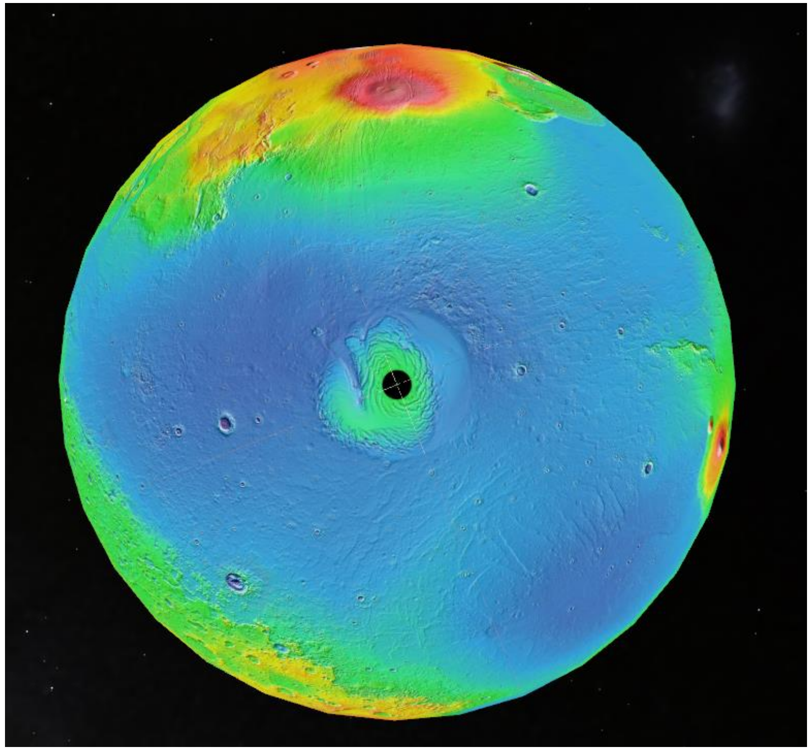
The option is located under Layers – Primary Database – Global Maps – Colorized Terrain.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mars

Mars: The Mirror Planet

Northern Pole Region

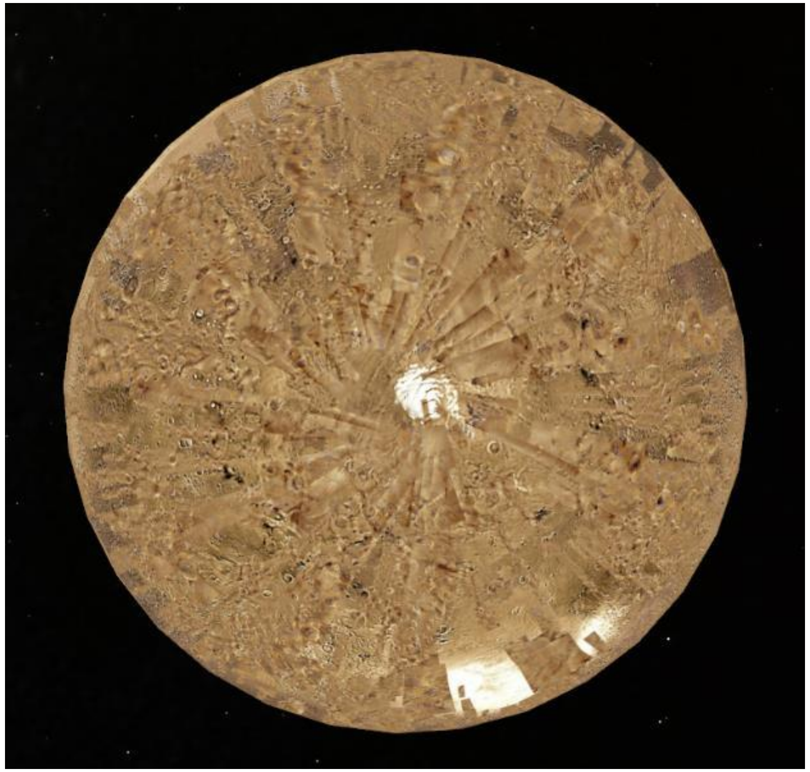
The images below show a satellite terrain image and a corresponding elevation heat map overlay.

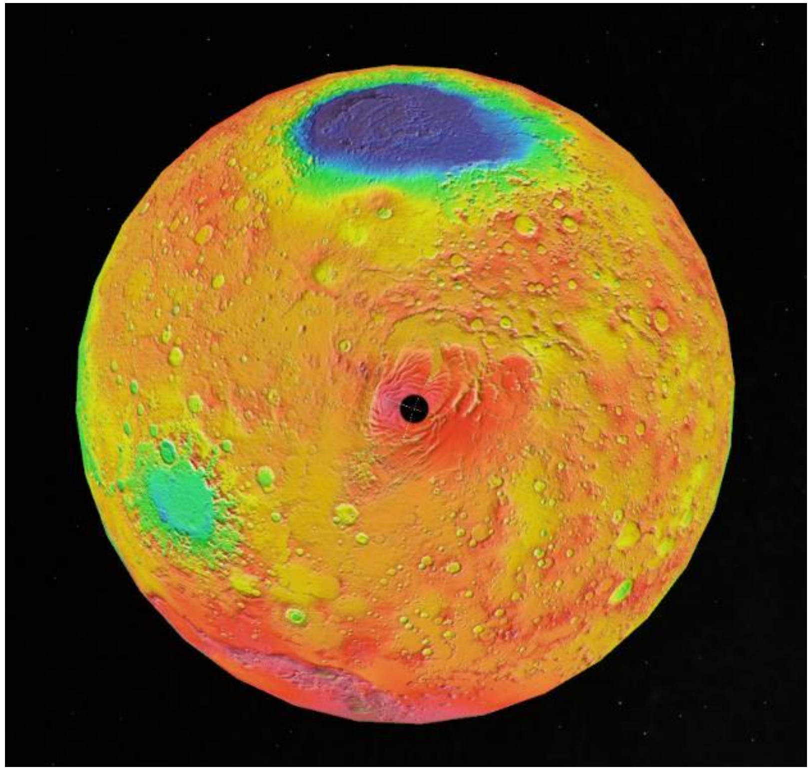


Mars: The Mirror Planet

Southern Pole Region

The images below show a satellite terrain image and a corresponding elevation heat map overlay.

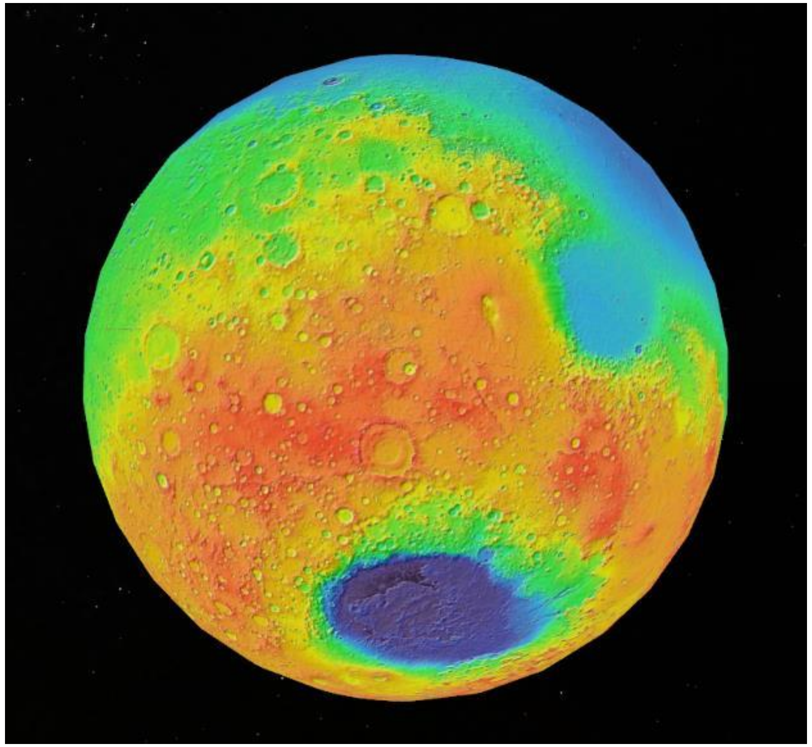




Mars: The Mirror Planet

Equatorial Region (Side)

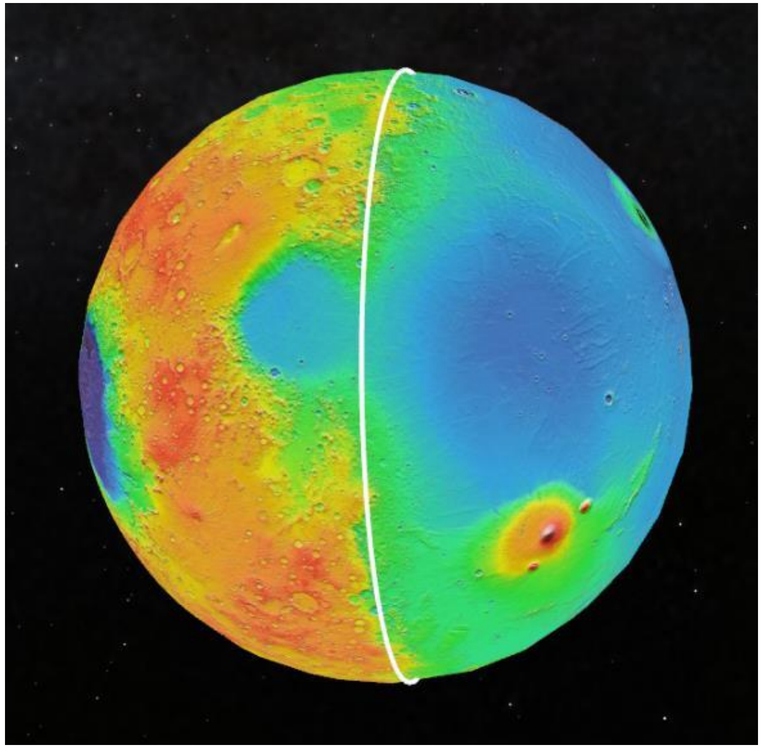
The images below show a satellite terrain image and a corresponding elevation heat map overlay.

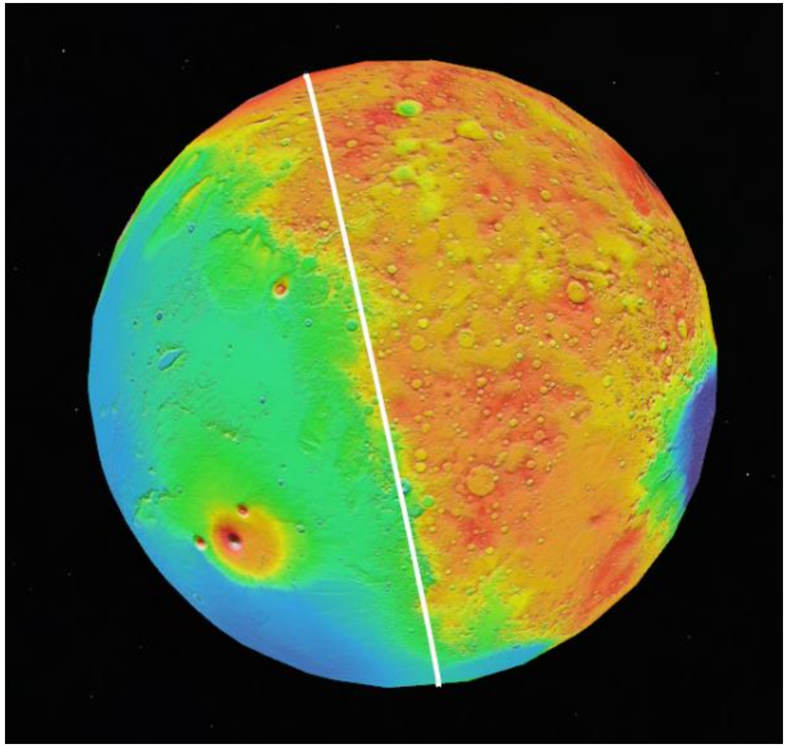


Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Two Halves of Mars

One half of the planet Mars appears to have exponentially more impact craters than the other. The images below show the **2** regions/areas and the line separating the region with extremely dense populations of craters from the region with very sparce populations of craters.

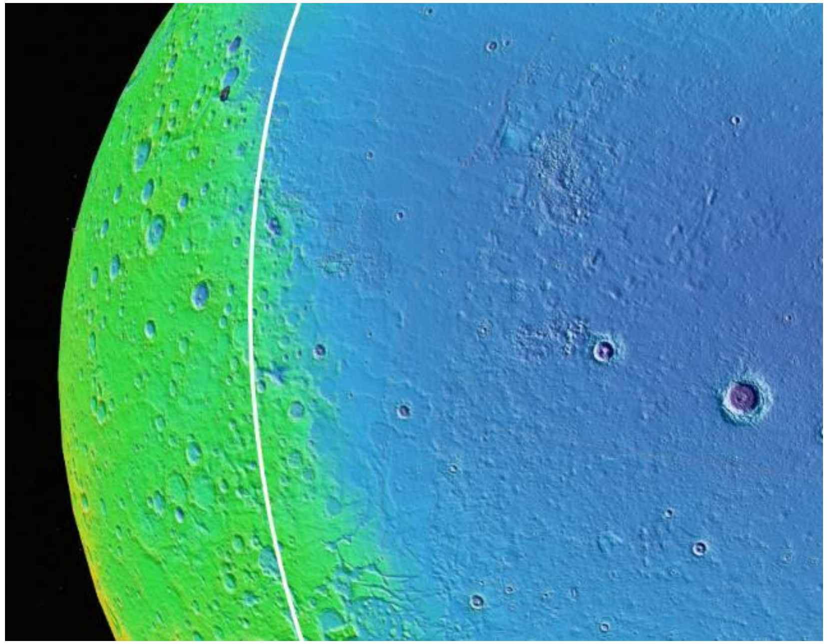




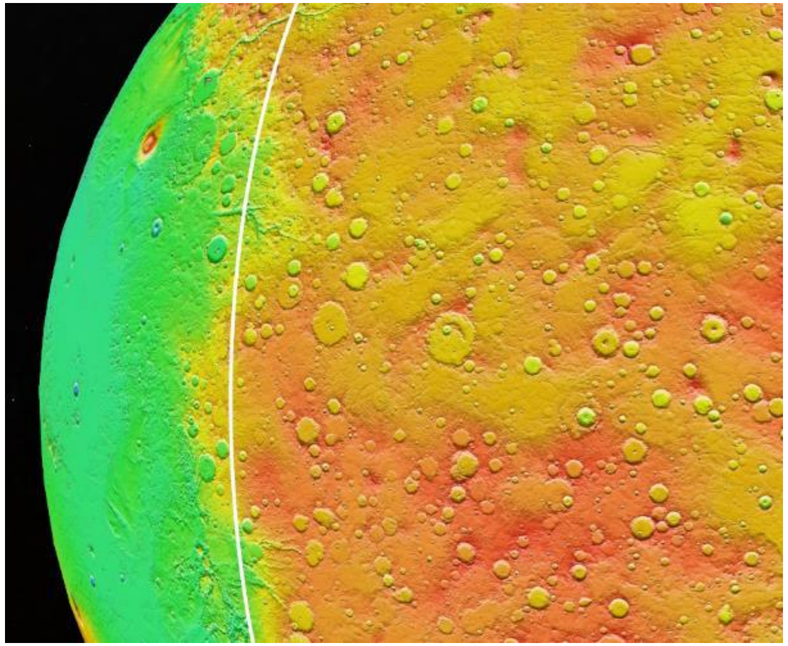
Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Two Halves of Mars

The images below show the **2** regions/areas and the line separating the region with extremely dense populations of craters from the region with very sparce populations of craters.



Sparsely Populated With Craters

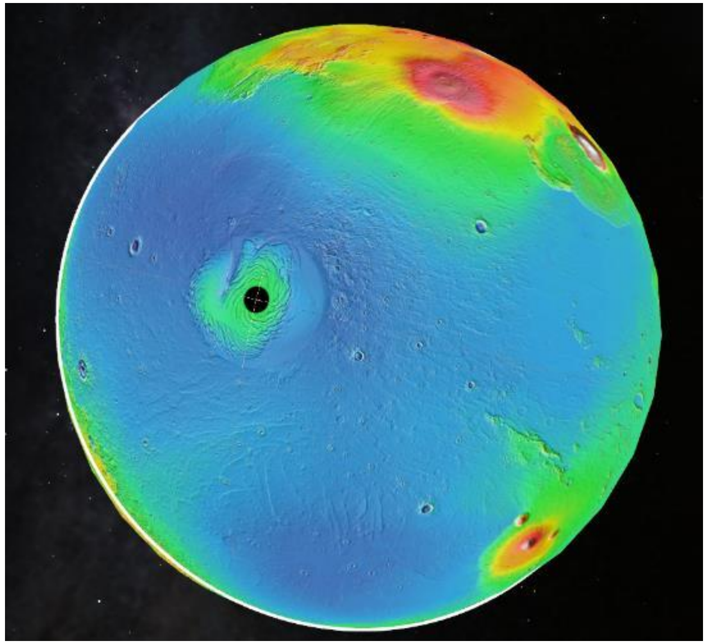


Densely Populated With Craters

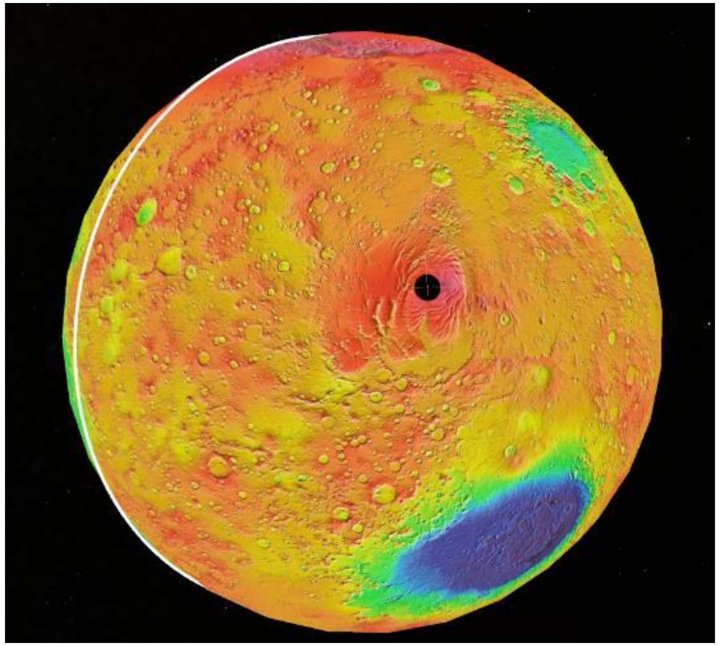
Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Two Halves of Mars

The images below compare the terrain of the region sparsely populated with craters with the region densely populated with craters. Note that the area is the equivalent of an entire hemisphere (one side of the planet). Also note that the sparsely populated region is contained within the northern hemisphere.



Sparsely Populated With Craters

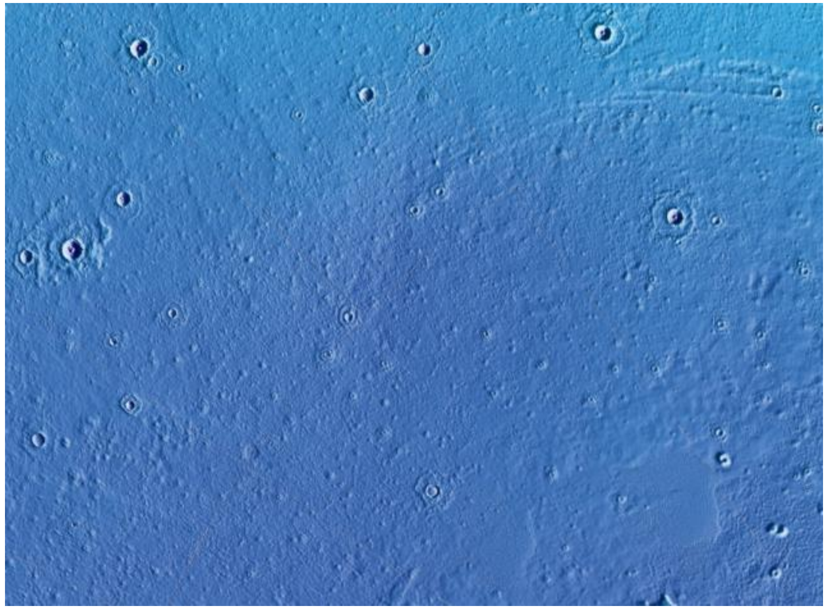


Densely Populated With Craters

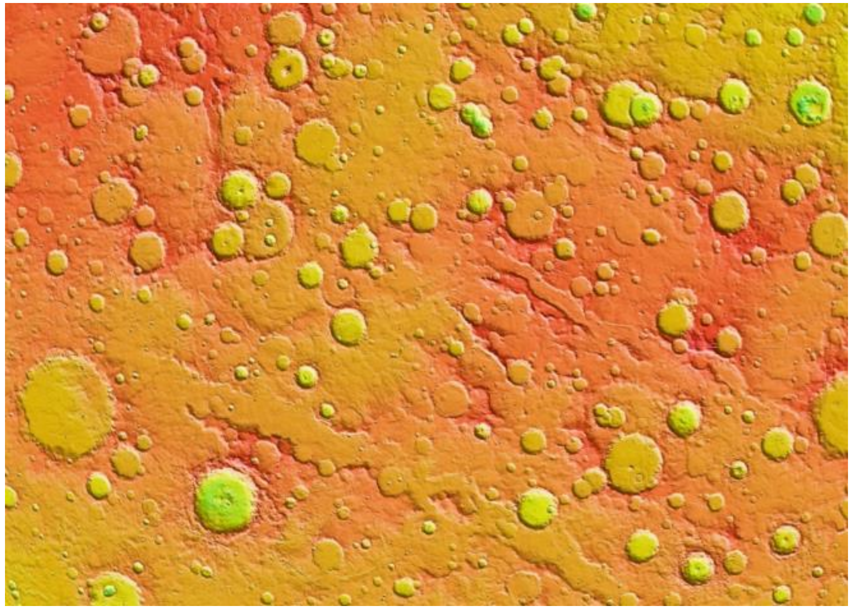
Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Two Halves of Mars

The images below compare the terrain of the region sparsely populated with craters with the region densely populated with craters.



Sparsely Populated With Craters



Densely Populated With Craters

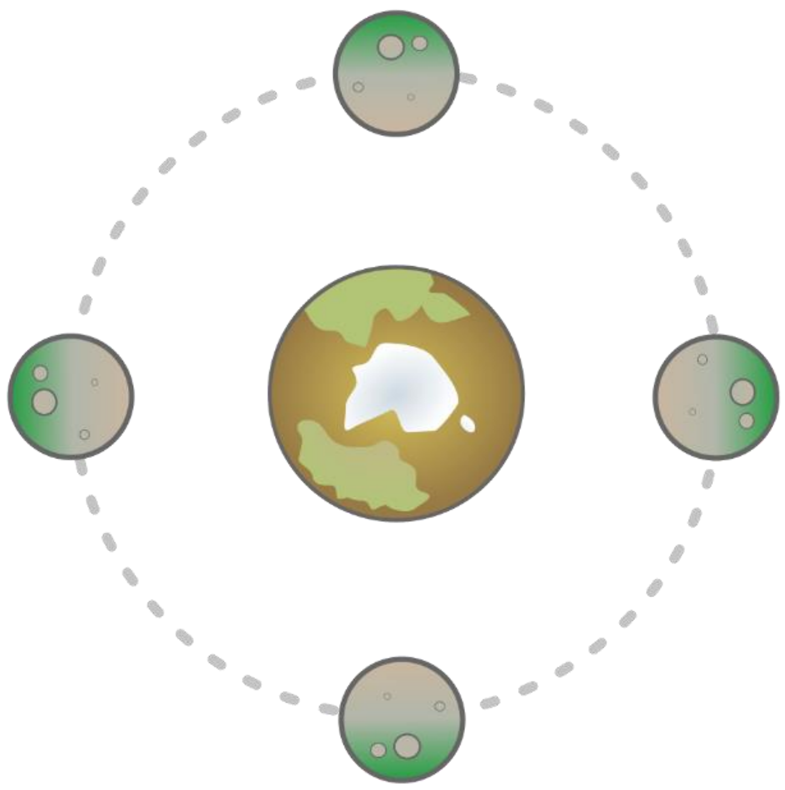
Mars: The Mirror Planet

Tidal Locking

Tidal locking between a pair of **co-orbiting** astronomical bodies occurs when one of the objects reaches a state where there is no longer any net change in its rotation rate over the course of a complete orbit. (This is also called gravitational locking, captured rotation, and spin–orbit locking.)

In the case where a tidally-locked body possesses **synchronous rotation**, the object takes just as long to rotate around its own axis as it does to revolve around its partner. For example, **the same side of the Moon always faces the Earth**.

If the Moon were not rotating at all, it would alternately show its near and far sides to Earth, while moving around Earth in orbit, as shown in the right figure.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tidal_locking

Mars: The Mirror Planet

Tidally-Locked Mars

One (contiguous) half of the planet Mars appears to possess exponentially more impact craters than the other.

In addition, the side of Mars with the most craters is also higher in elevation (mean elevation).

This would be the result of millions, or even billions of years of space debris (asteroids, comets, etc.) falling primarily on one side of the planet.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tidal_locking

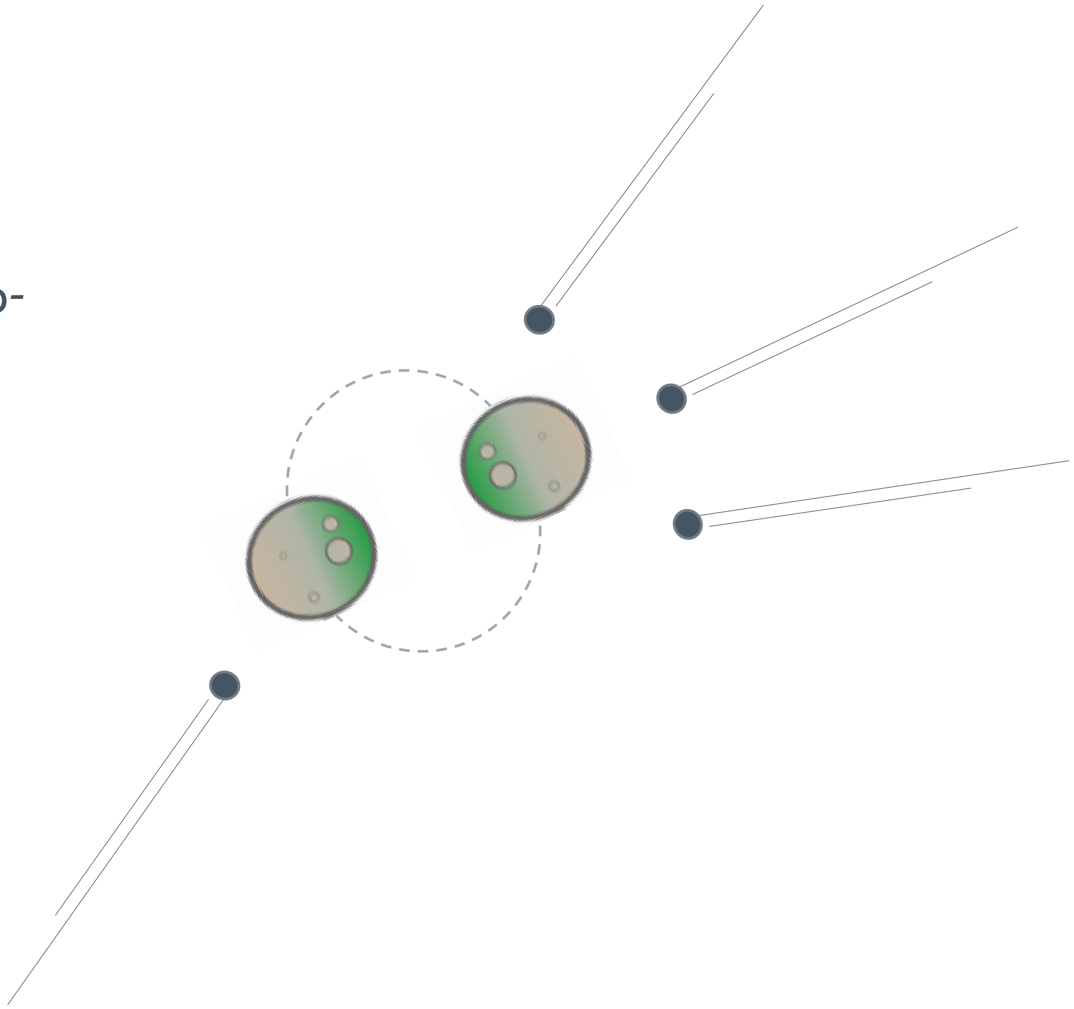
Mars: The Mirror Planet

Tidally-Locked Mars

Therefore, based on the grouping and distribution of the impact craters, the most likely cause of this condition is that **Mars was once tidally-locked in a co-orbital configuration with another planet**.

The co-orbital partner would need to be **at least the size of Mars**. And the pair would need to orbit each other at a close enough distance to "shield" nearly **180°** of the **face** of Mars.

In other words, the co-orbital partner (at its minimum size) would be a **mirror** (or twin) or Mars.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tidal_locking

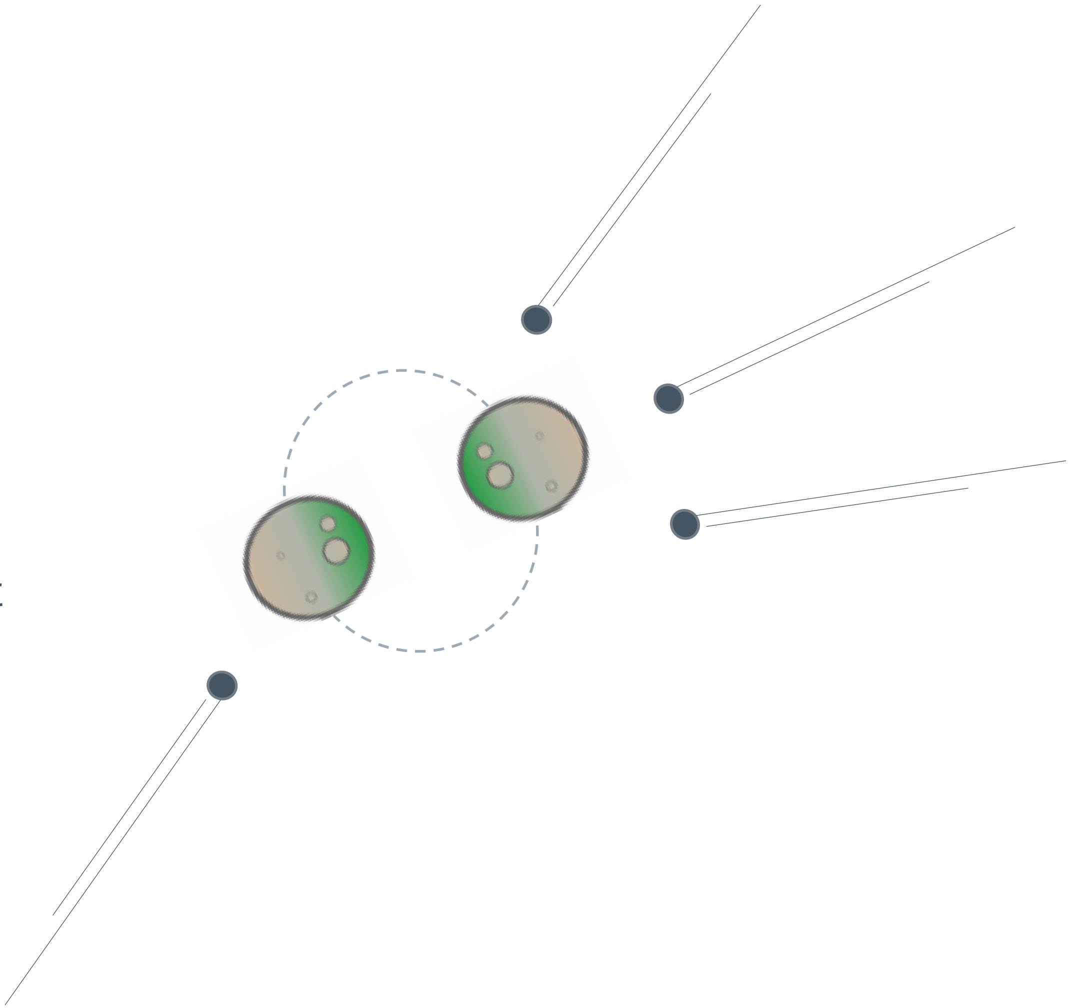
Mars: The Mirror Planet

Tidally-Locked Mars

The Moon orbits the Earth at $\mathbf{576,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{a}$.

If Mars was tidally locked with a twin of itself, each planet could create a total eclipse of the Sun for the other (as it passed between its twin and the Sun).

This would require the pair to orbit each other at exactly $\mathbf{1,600,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{a}$ and that the planets be at their minimum distance from the Sun ($\mathbf{10.494}\ \boldsymbol{pr}$).



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tidal_locking

Mars: The Mirror Planet

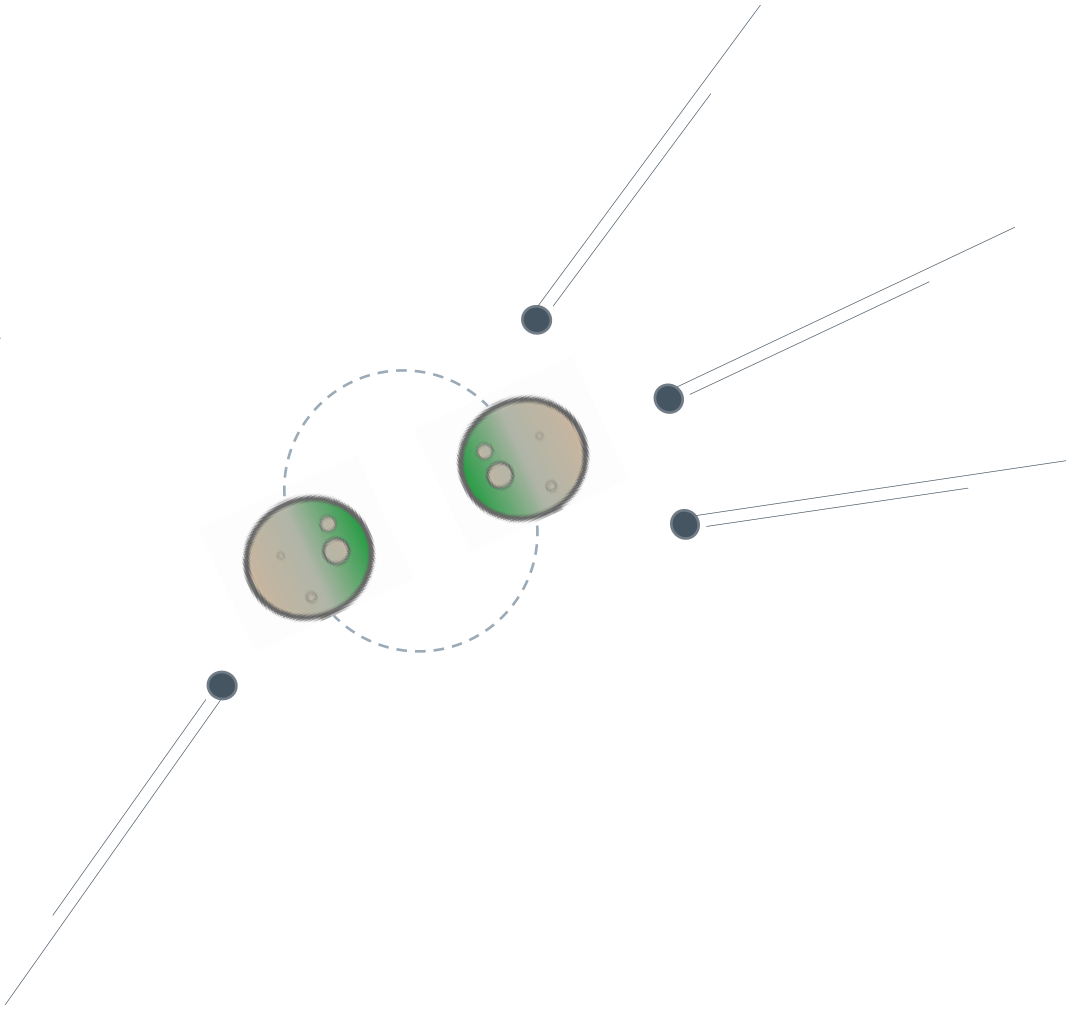
Tidally-Locked Mars

Note that $\boldsymbol{2x}$ that orbital radius (the diameter) is another mirror value for Mars.

$$Co \cdot orbital\ Diameter = 1{,}600{,}000 \times 2 = \mathbf{3,200,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{a}$$

$$Mars\ Circumference = \mathbf{32,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{a}$$

$$Mars\ Minimum/Averge\ Orbit = \mathbf{320,000,000,000}\ \boldsymbol{a}$$



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tidal_locking

Mars: The Mirror Planet

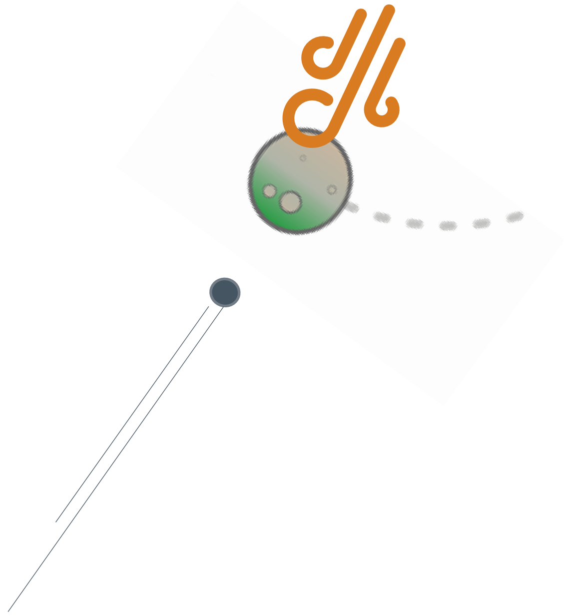
Tidally-Locked Mars

The alternative explanation (for the condition of the surface of Mars) would be that an enormous corona mass ejection obliterated the northern hemisphere of Mars, vaporizing the top $\mathbf{5-10}$ kiloants of surface material.

Thus, erasing evidence of any existing impact craters while lowering the mean elevation on the side of Mars struck by the ejection.

However, a corona mass ejection of that scale would have left evidence on the rest of the solar system. Especially on the planets inside the orbit of Mars.

It would also not explain why the northern hemisphere was affected, and not the side facing the Sun.

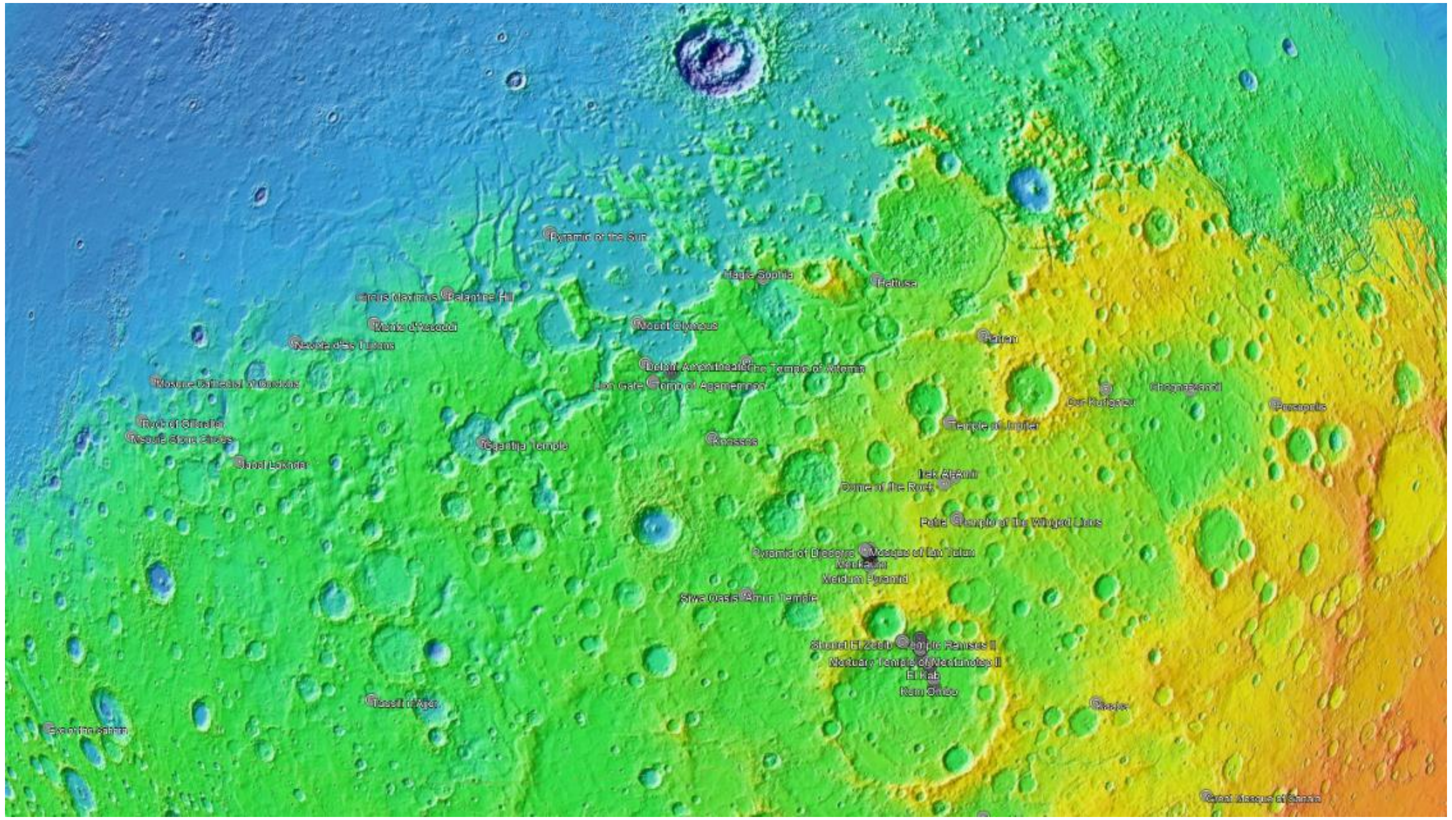


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tidal_locking

Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth

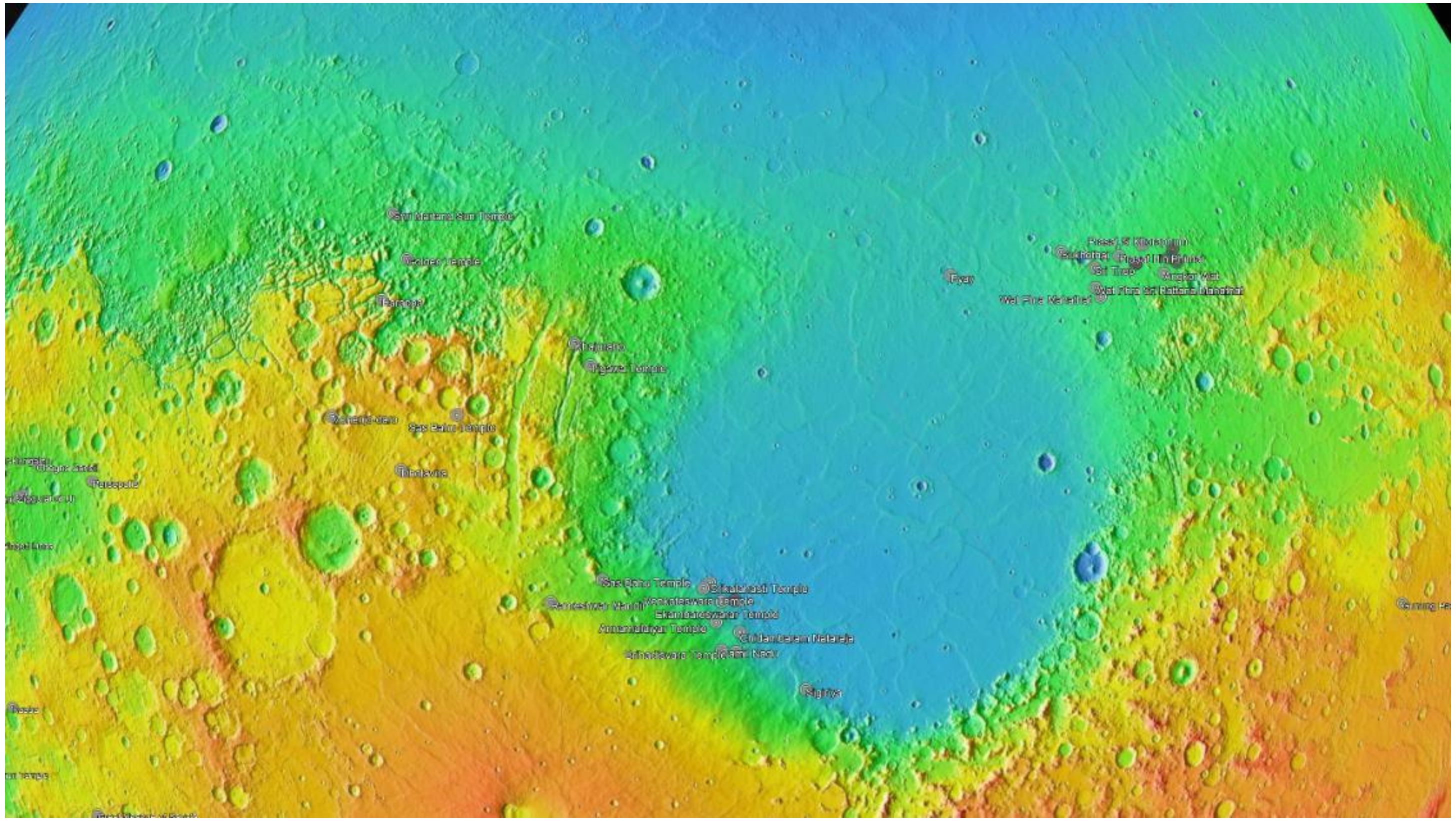
The image below shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates. This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***. Note how the groupings of sites seem to correspond to the geography of Mars.



Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth

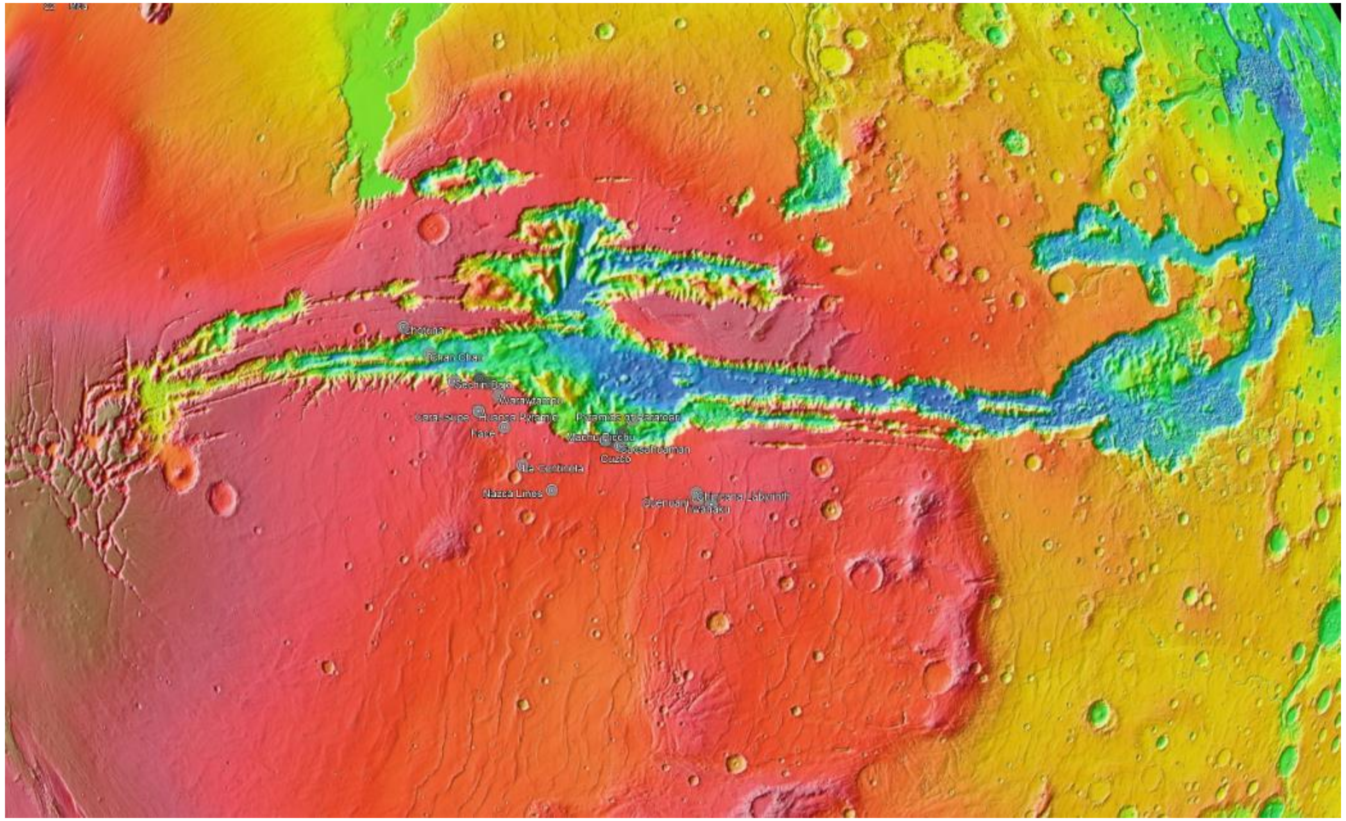
The image below shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates. This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***. Note how the groupings of sites seem to correspond to the geography of Mars.



Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth

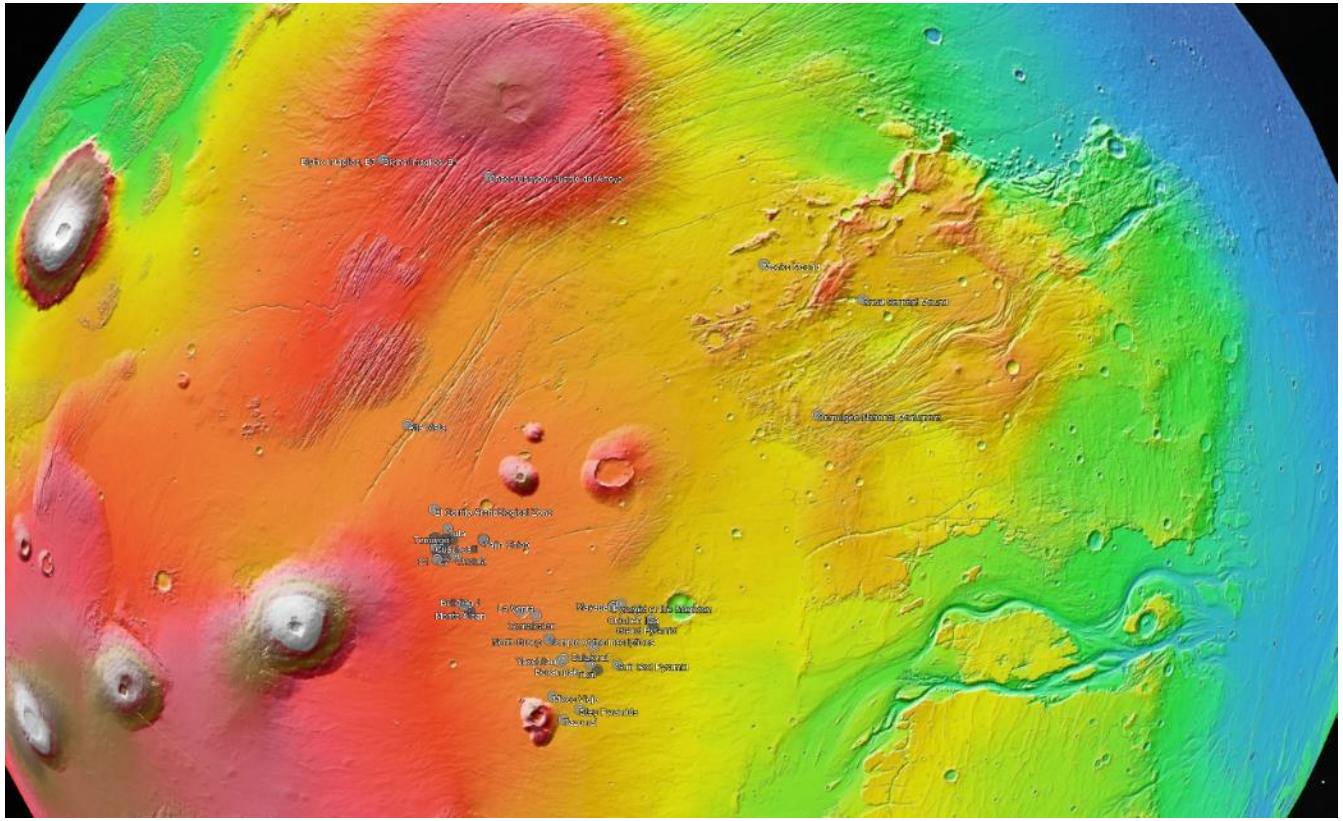
The image below shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates. This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***. Note how the groupings of sites seem to correspond to the geography of Mars.



Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth

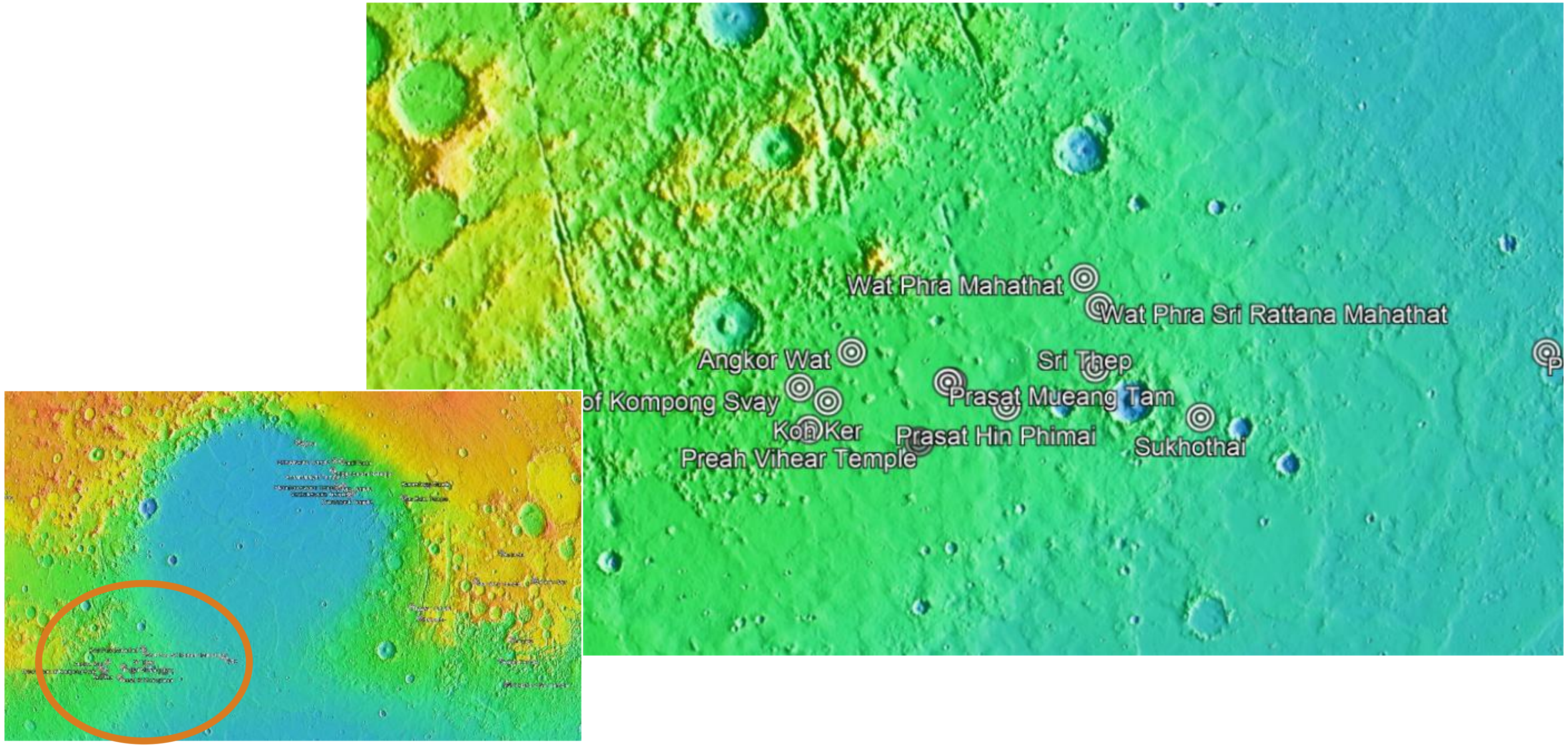
The image below shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates. This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***.



Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth: Asia

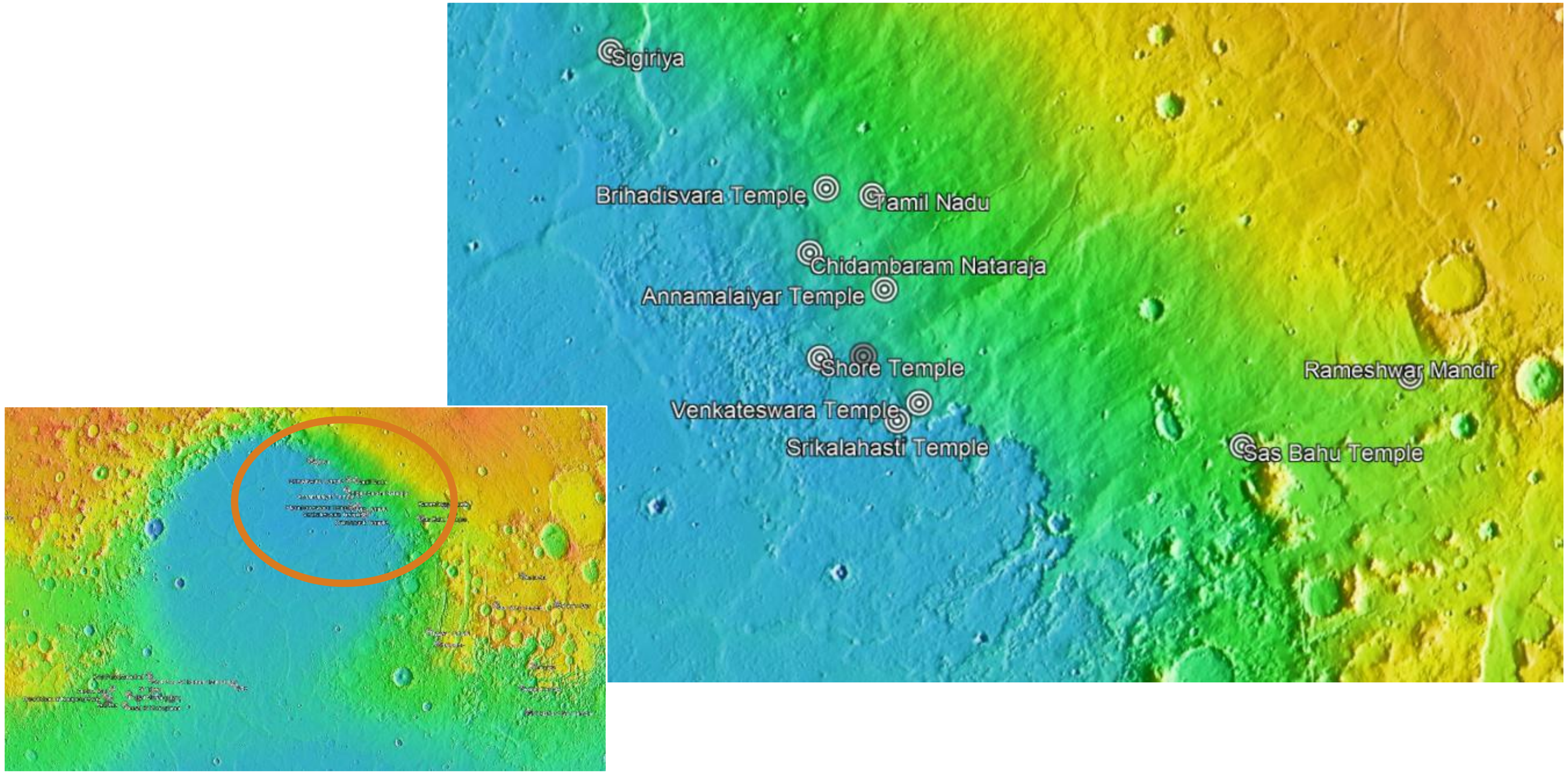
The image below shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates. This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***. Note how the groupings of sites seem to correspond to the geography of Mars.



Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth: Asia

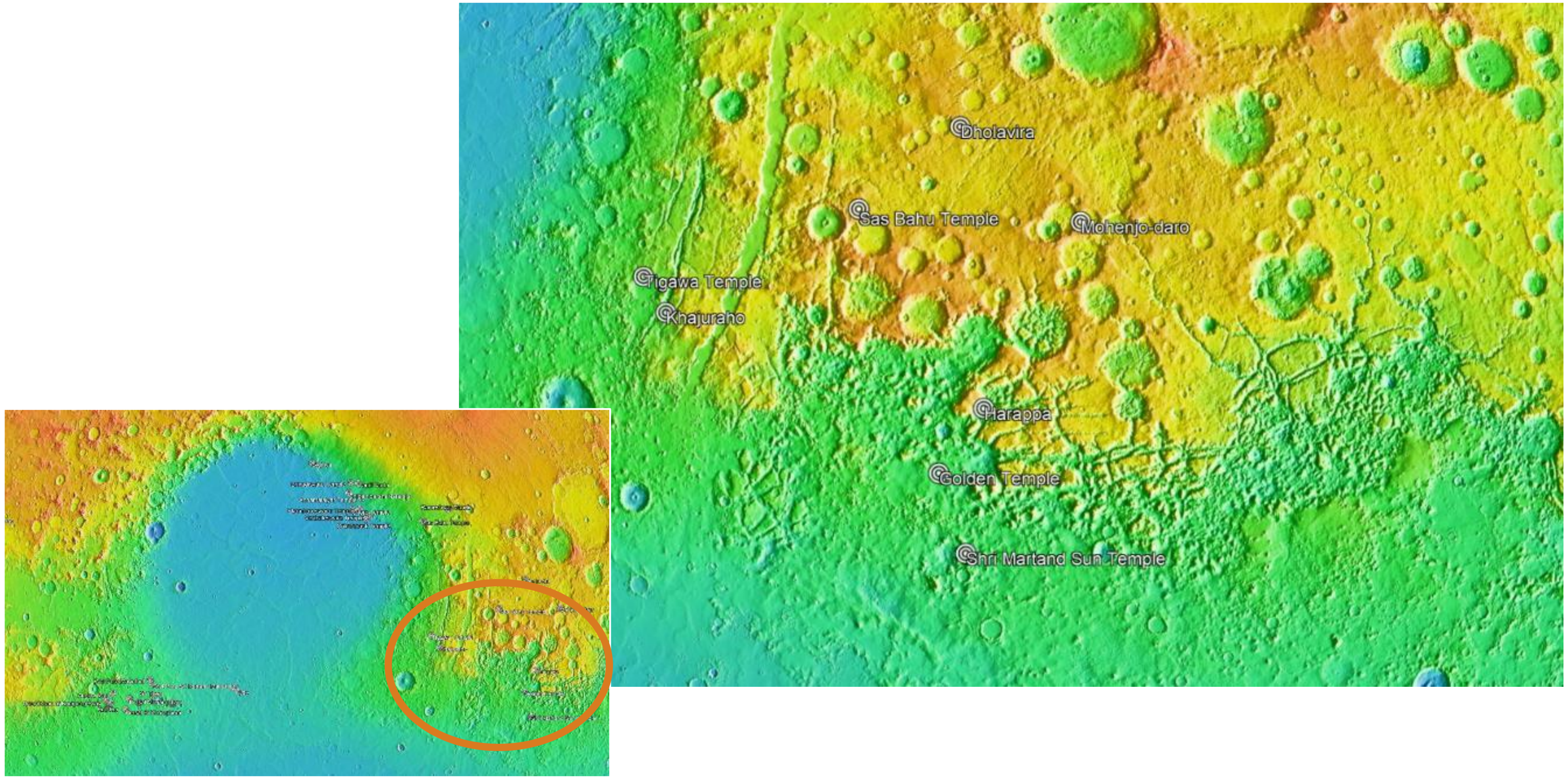
The image below shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates. This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***. Note how the groupings of sites seem to correspond to the geography of Mars.



Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth: Asia

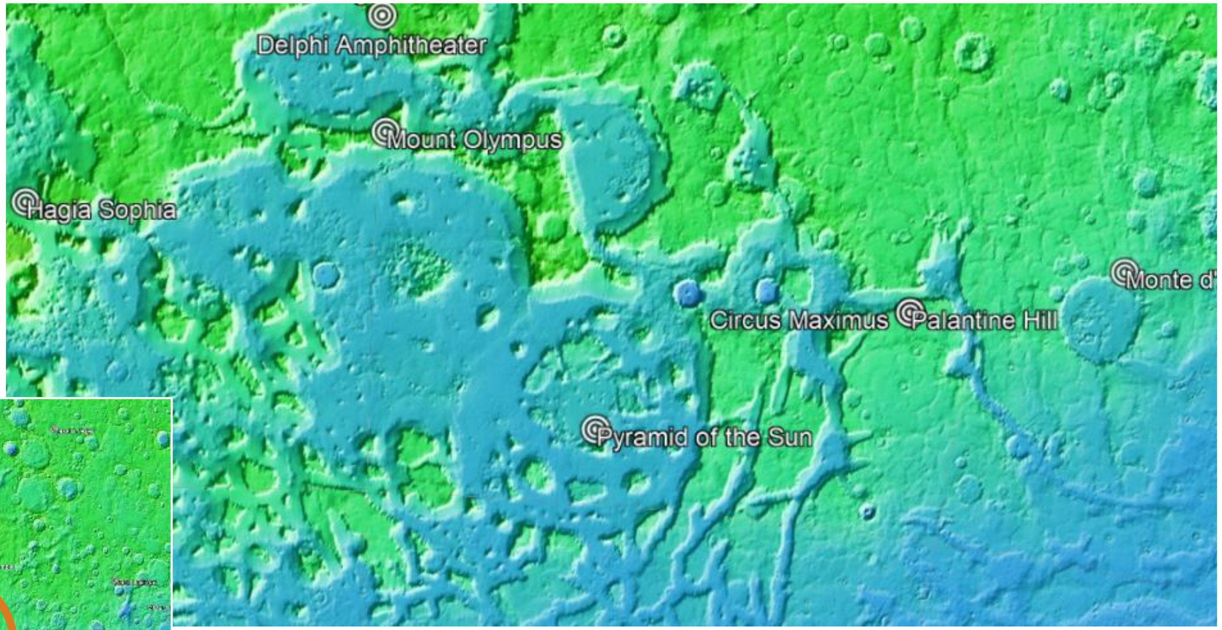
The image below shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates. This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***. Note how the groupings of sites seem to correspond to the geography of Mars.

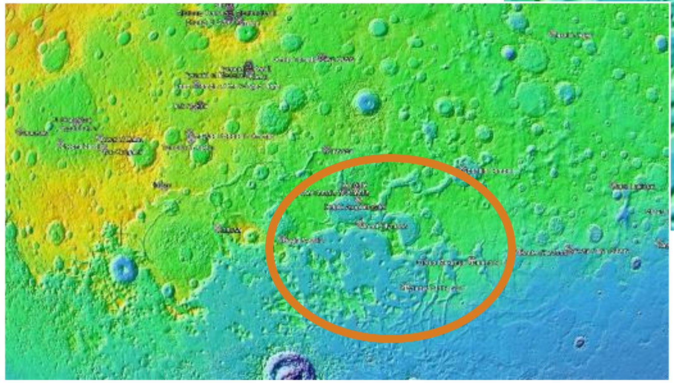


Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth: Europe

The image below shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates. This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***. Note how the groupings of sites seem to correspond to the geography of Mars.

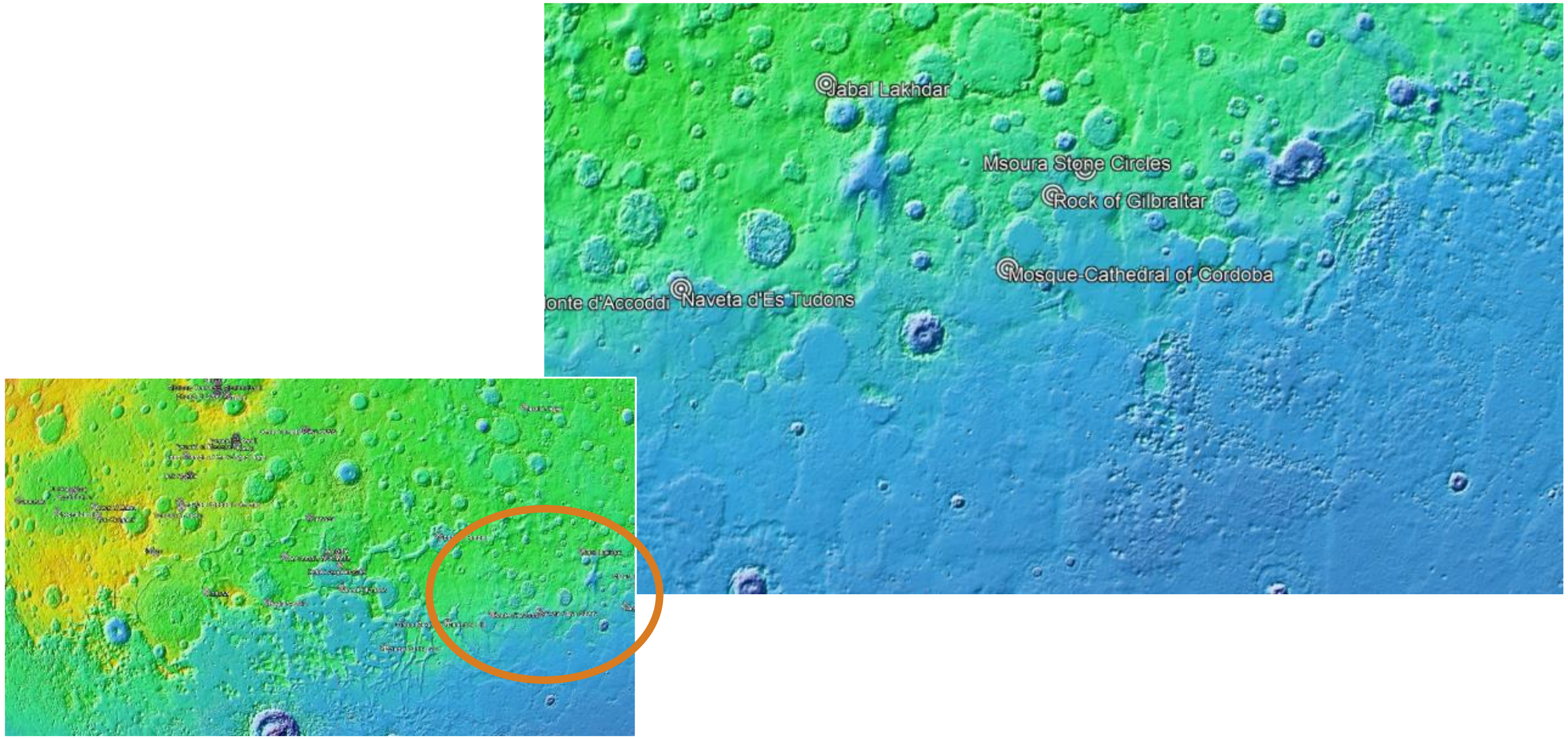




Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth: Europe

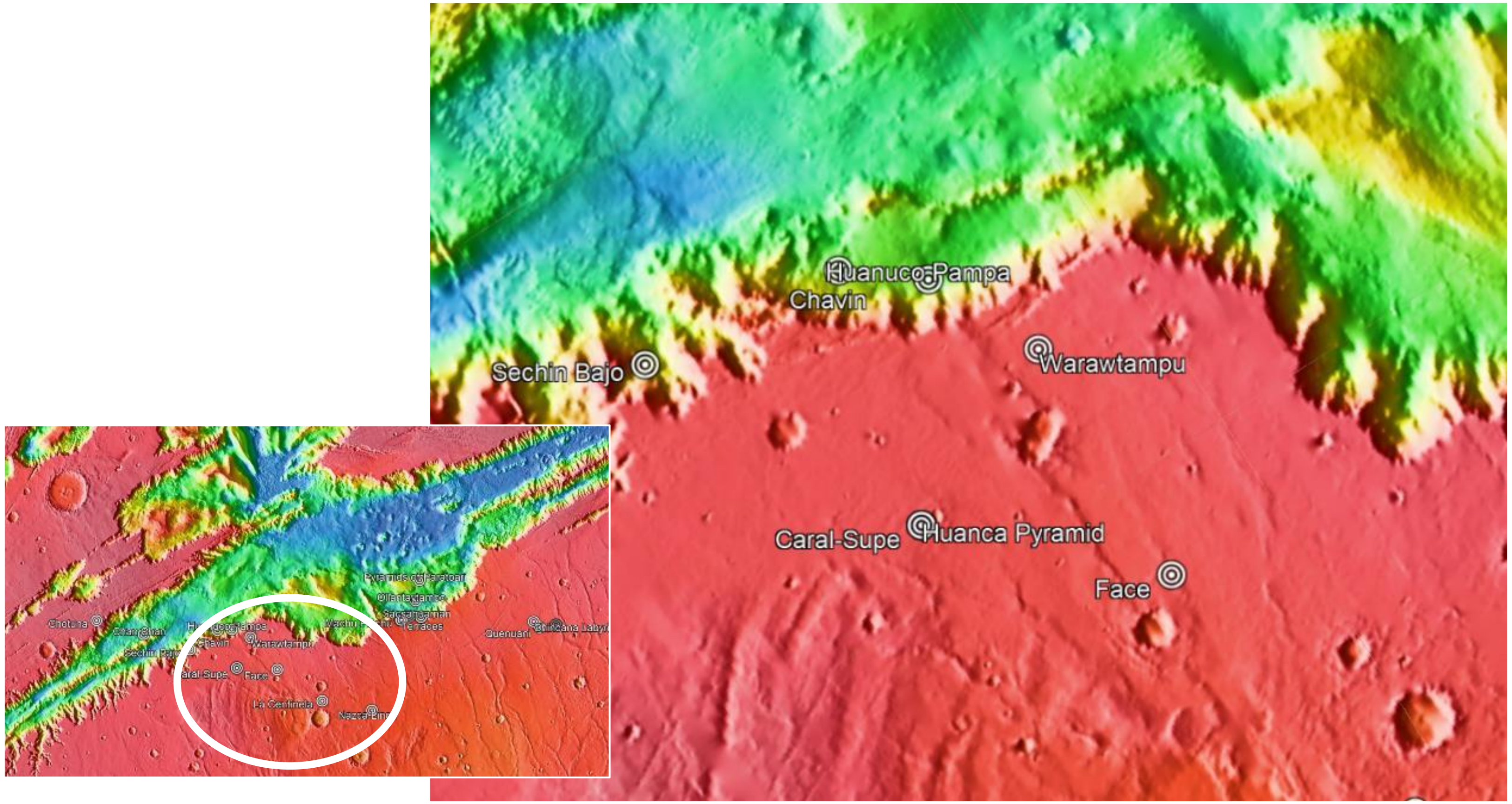
The image below shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates. This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***. Note how the groupings of sites seem to correspond to the geography of Mars.



Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth: South America

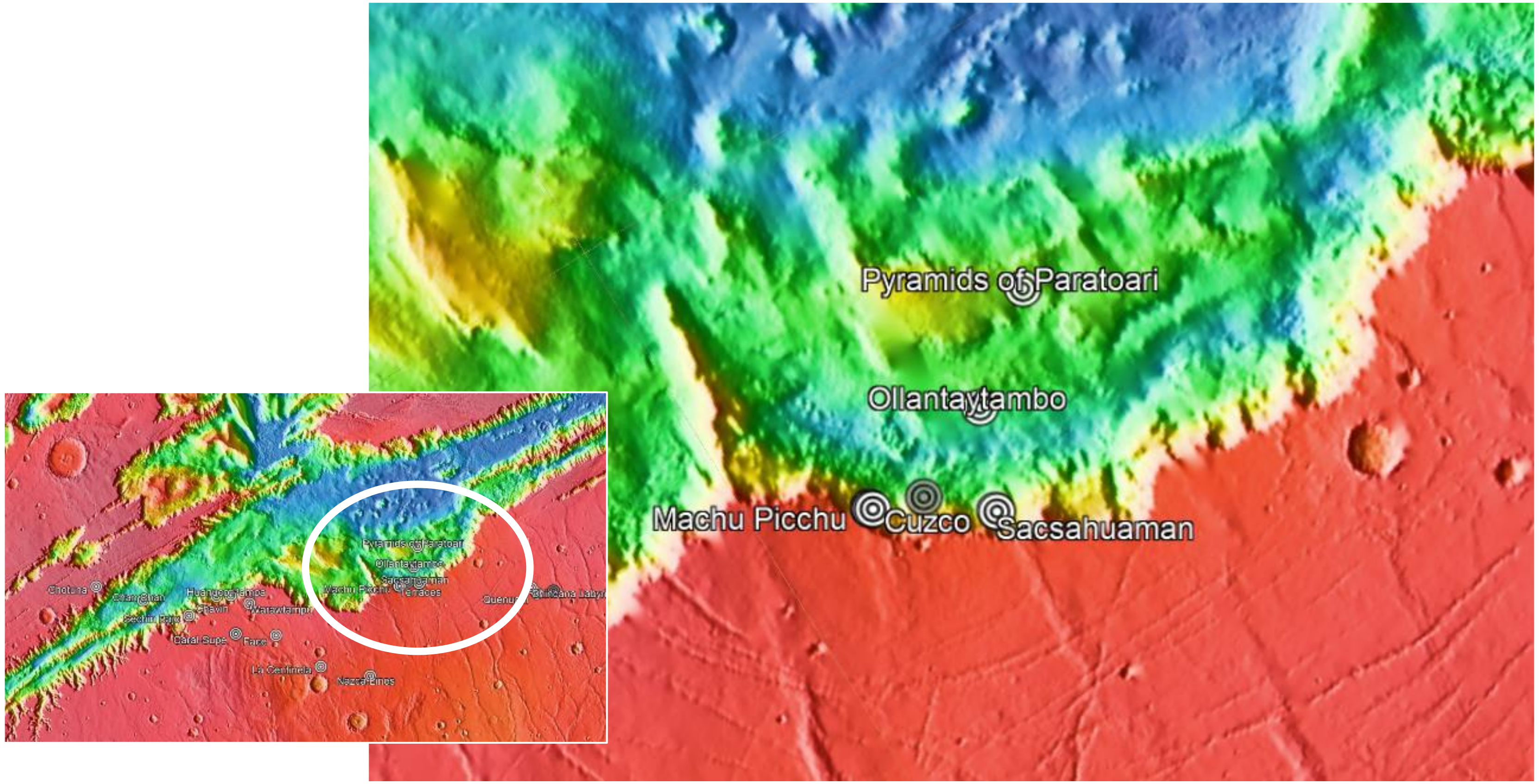
The image below shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates. This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***. Note how the groupings of sites seem to correspond to the geography of Mars.



Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth: South America

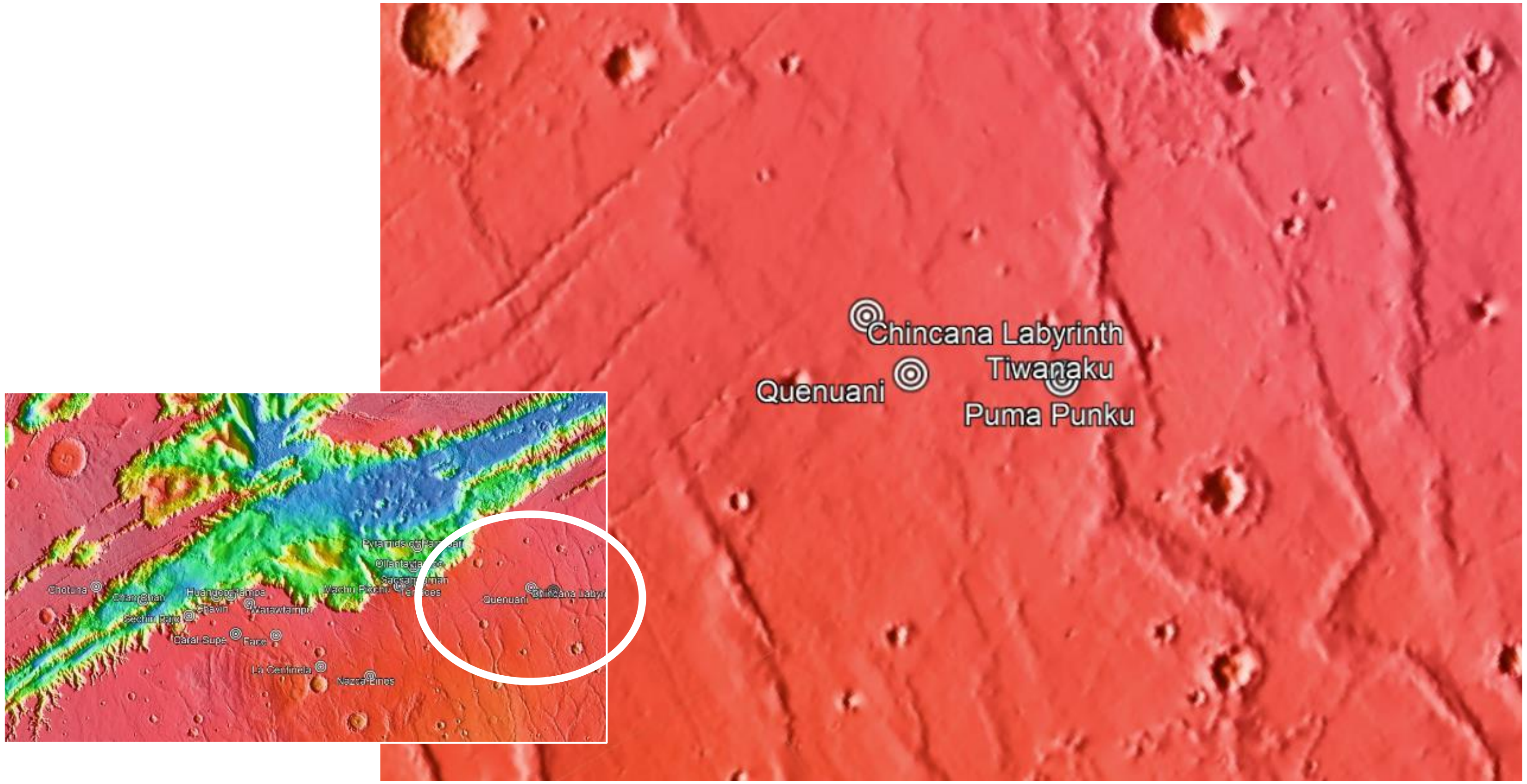
The image below shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates. This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***. Note how the groupings of sites seem to correspond to the geography of Mars.



Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth: South America

The image below shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates. This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***. Note how the groupings of sites seem to correspond to the geography of Mars.



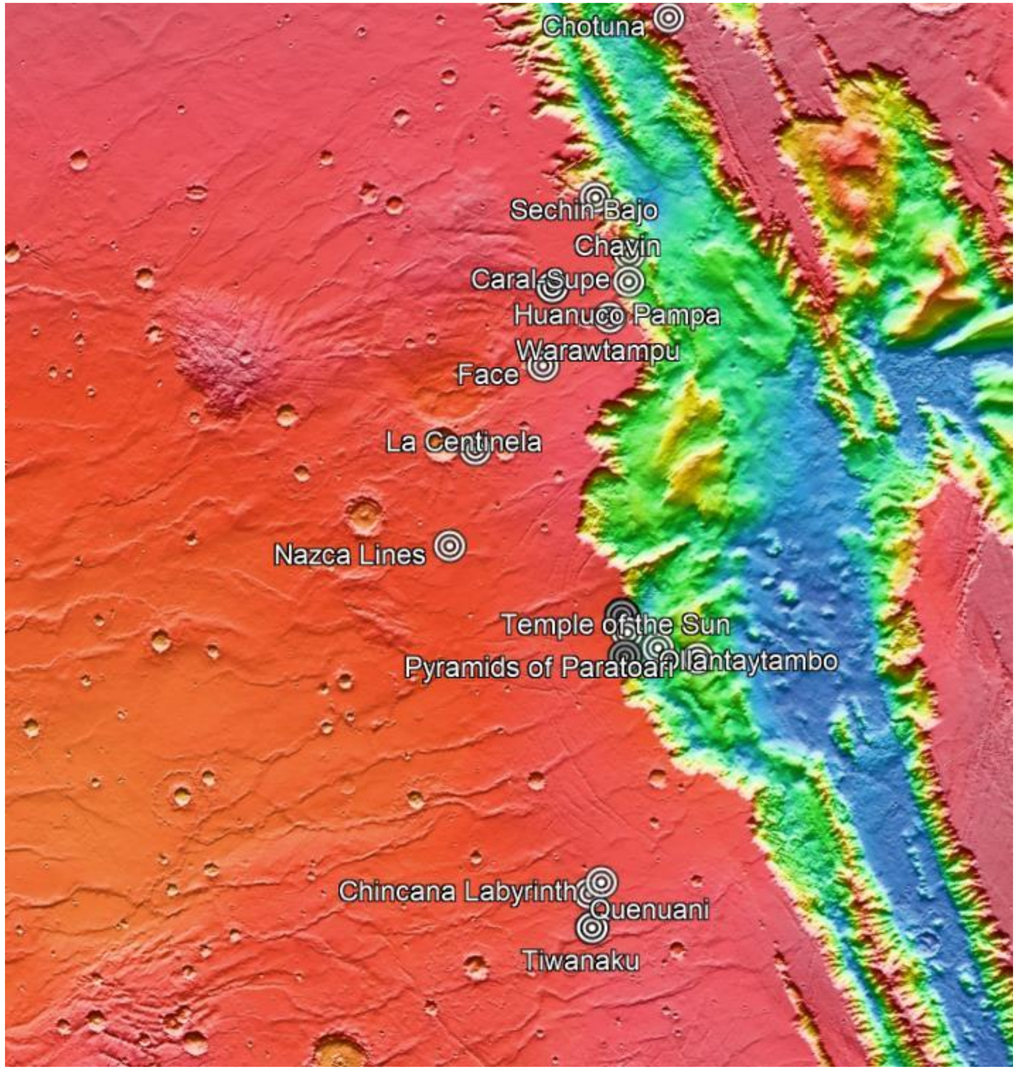
Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Ancient Sites of Earth: South America

The image to the right shows the locations of ancient archeological sites (from Earth) placed on Mars using their Earth coordinates.

This is the same set of sites used in ***Part II***.

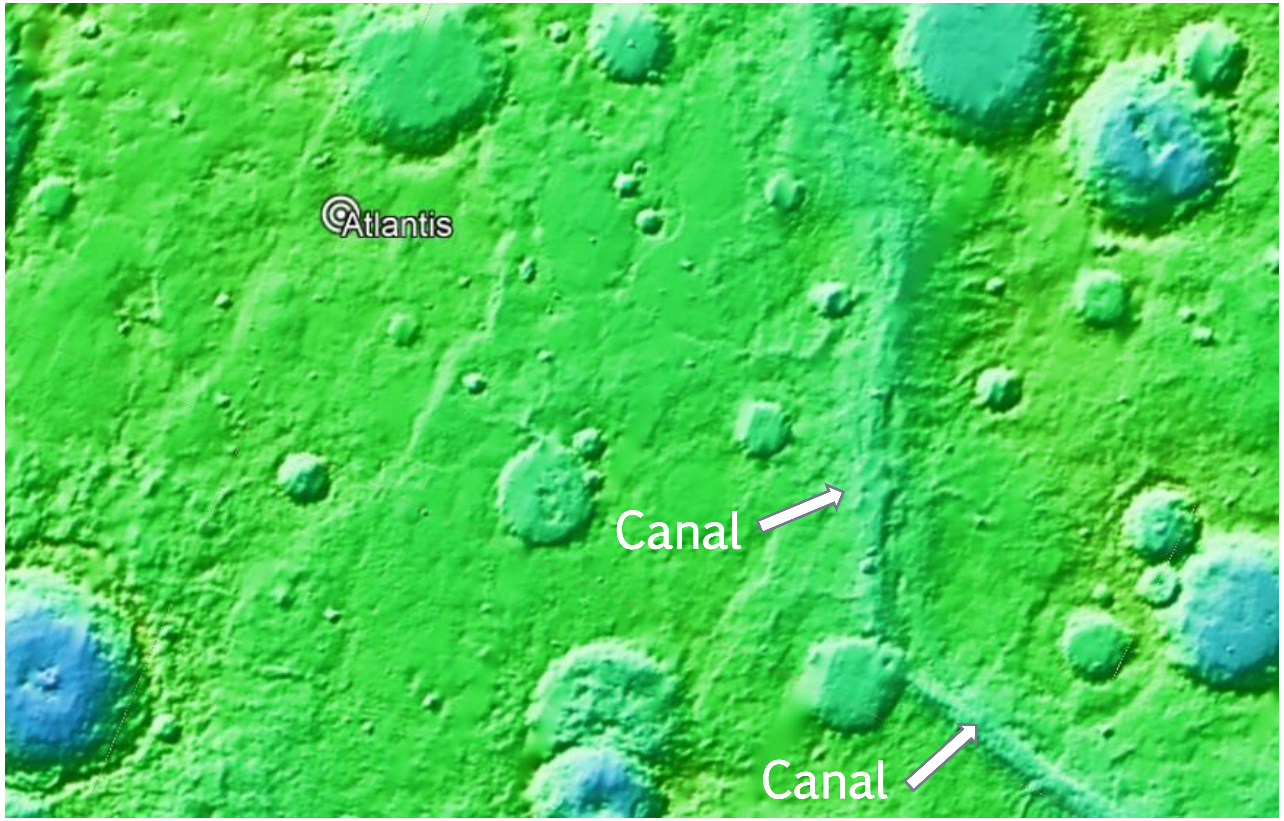
Note how the groupings of sites seem to correspond to the geography of Mars.



Mars: The Mirror Planet

Atlantis on Mars

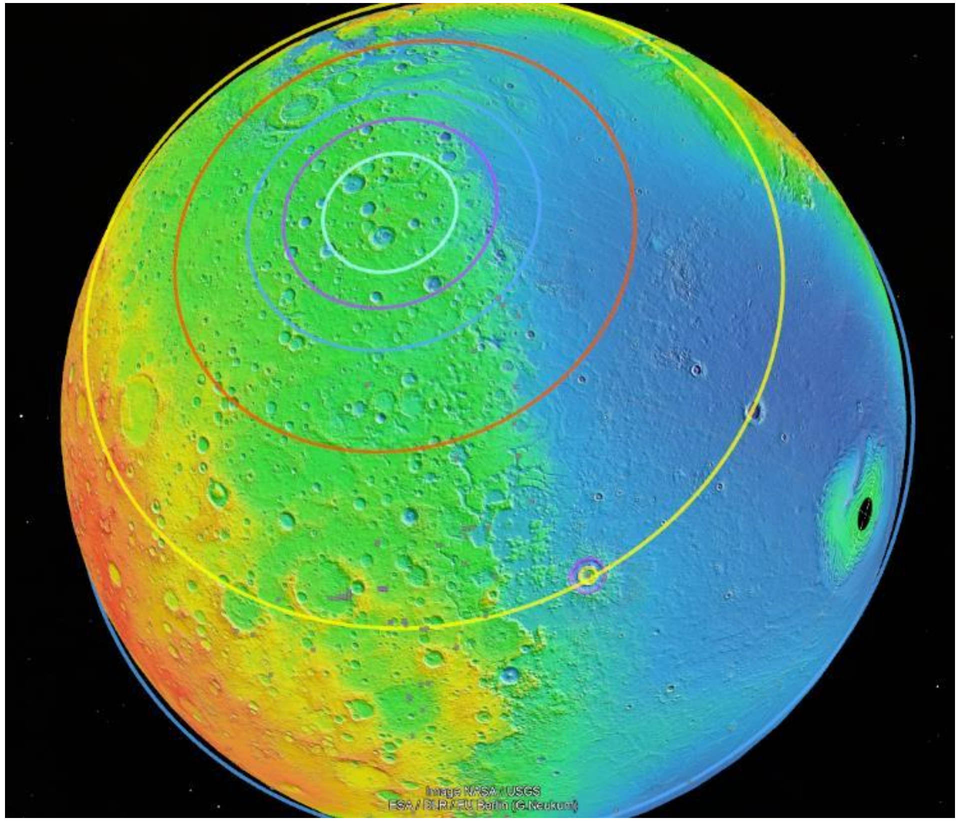
The image below shows the location of Atlantis on Mars using its Earth coordinates. Note the structure that resembles a canal to the southeast of the Atlantis coordinates marker.



Mars: The Mirror Planet

Atlantis on Mars: Orbital Projection 360

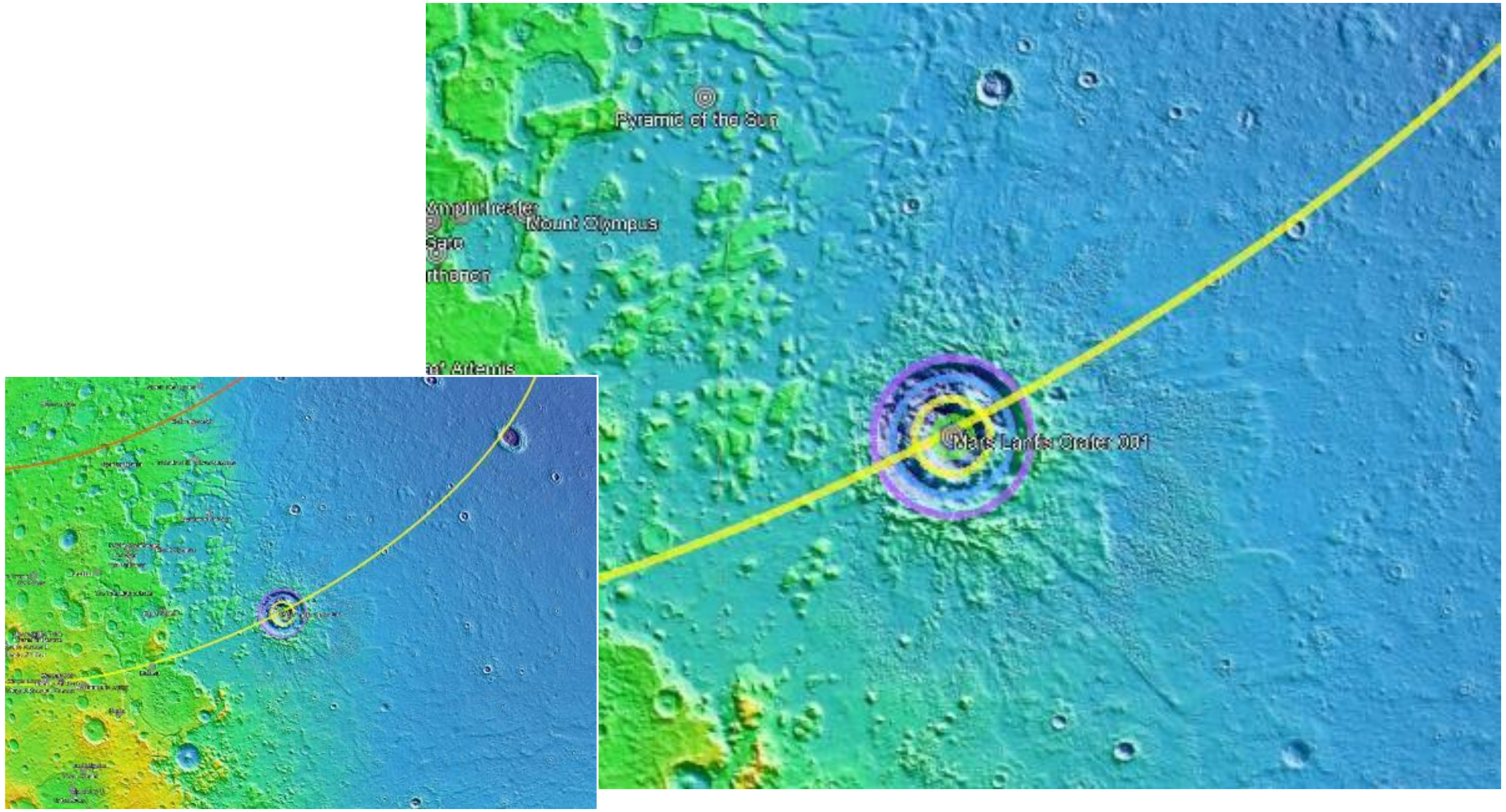
The image below shows the orbits of solar system centered over the Atlantis Earth coordinates marker. This orbital projection uses the Global Projection 720 calibration value.



Mars: The Mirror Planet

Atlantis on Mars: Orbital Projection 360

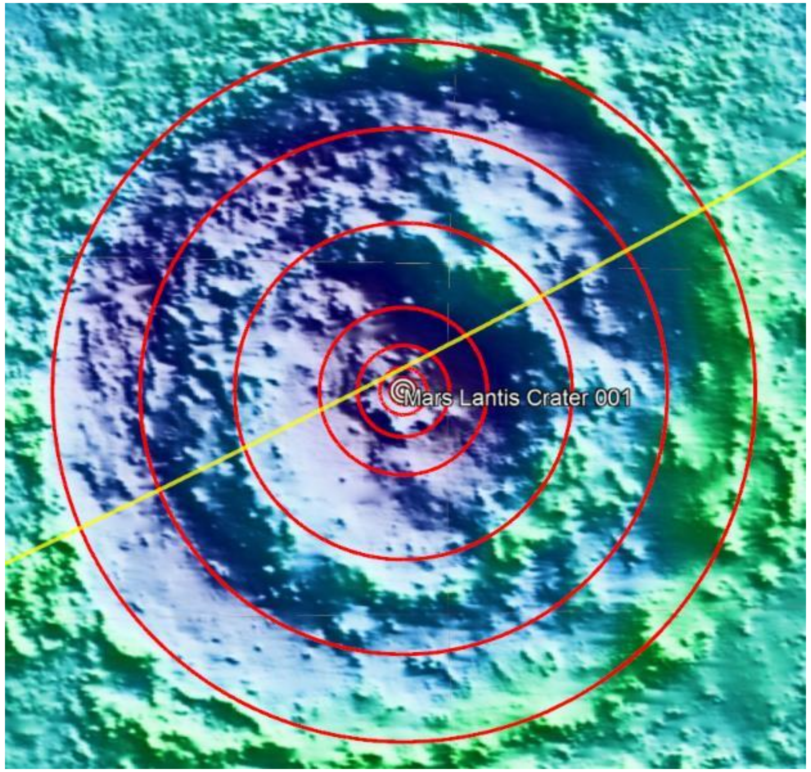
The image below shows the orbit of **Ceres**. This orbital projection uses the Global Projection 720 calibration value. Note the alignment of the orbit with the circular crater structure.

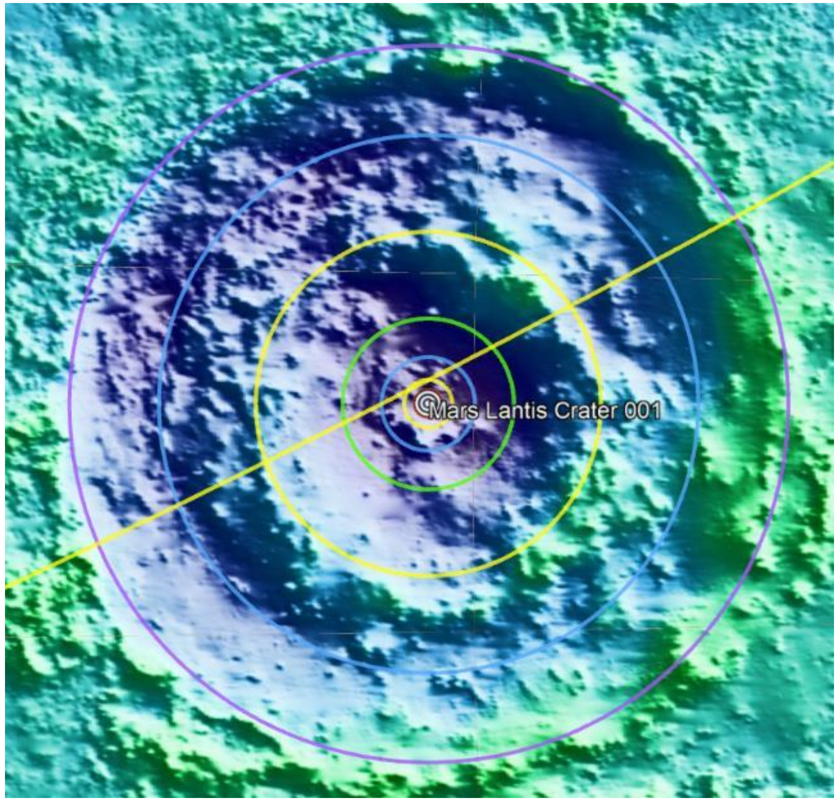


Mars: The Mirror Planet

Atlantis on Mars: Ants

The images below show the solar system projection (ants) centered over the crater aligned with the orbit of **Ceres**. Note how the orbit of Pluto aligns precisely with the edge/boundary of the crater. This crater has the same radius as the Hudson Bay Crater (**Aztlan**).

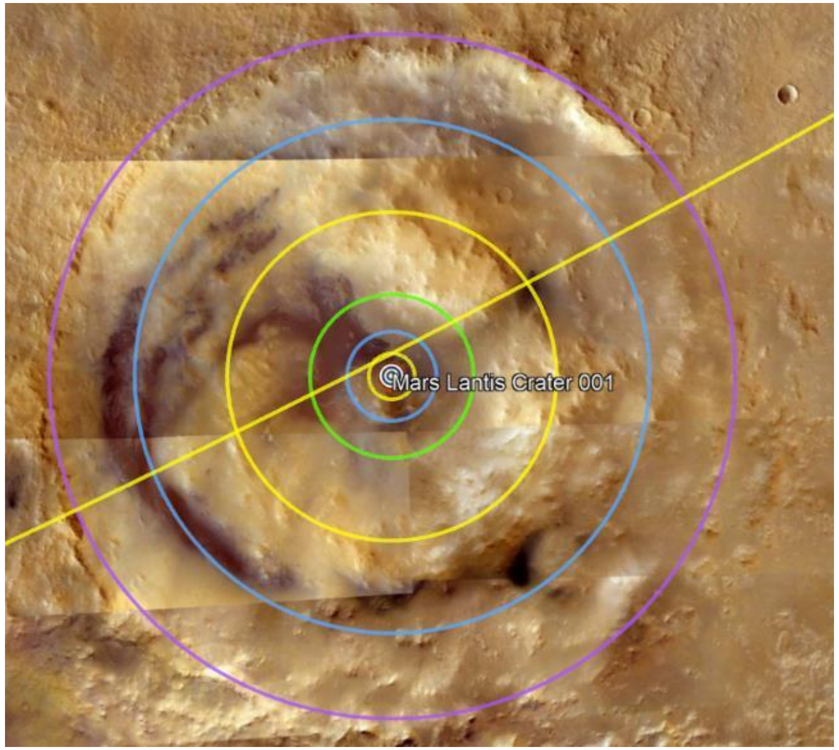


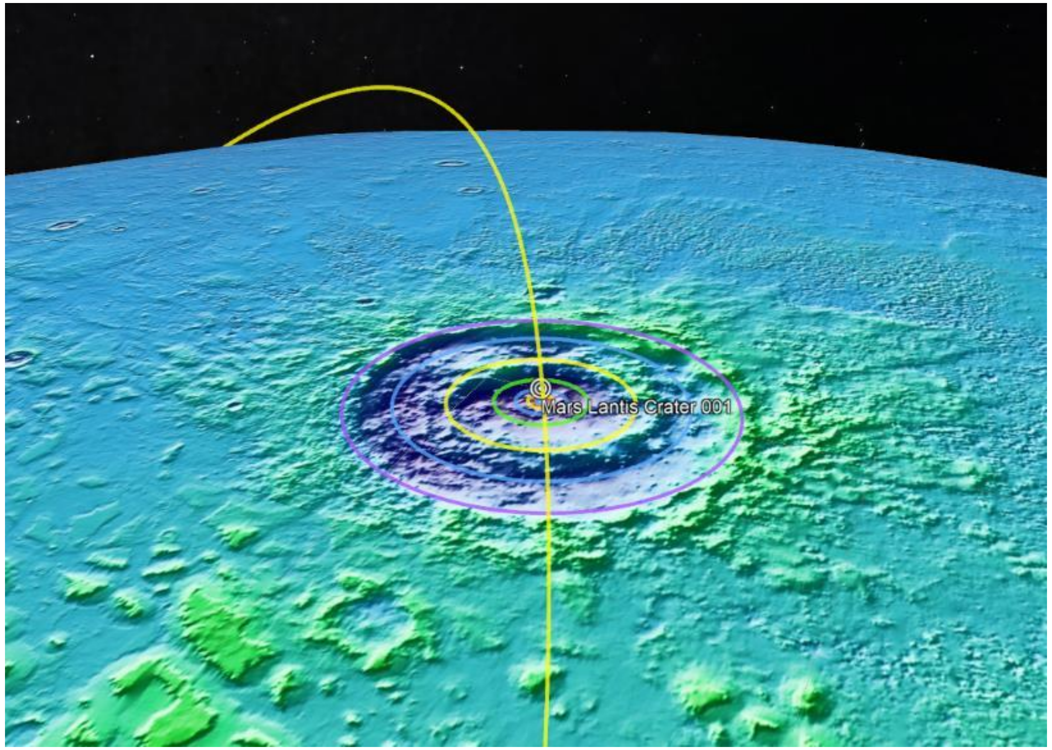


Mars: The Mirror Planet

Atlantis on Mars: Ants

The images below show the solar system projection (ants) centered over the crater aligned with the orbit of **Ceres**. Note how the orbit of Pluto aligns precisely with the edge/boundary of the crater. This crater has the same radius as the Hudson Bay Crater (**Aztlan**).



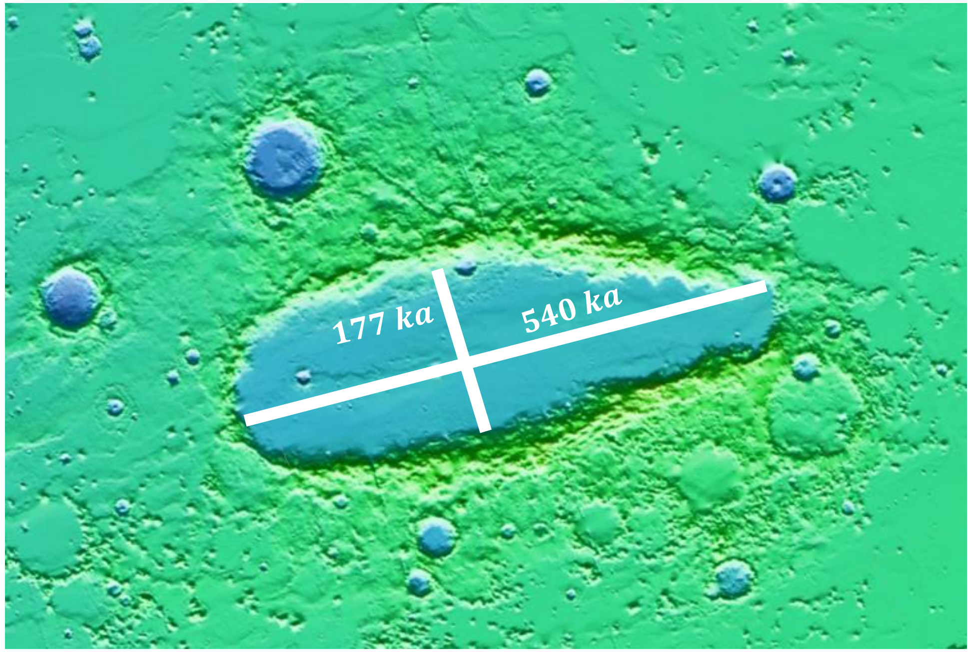


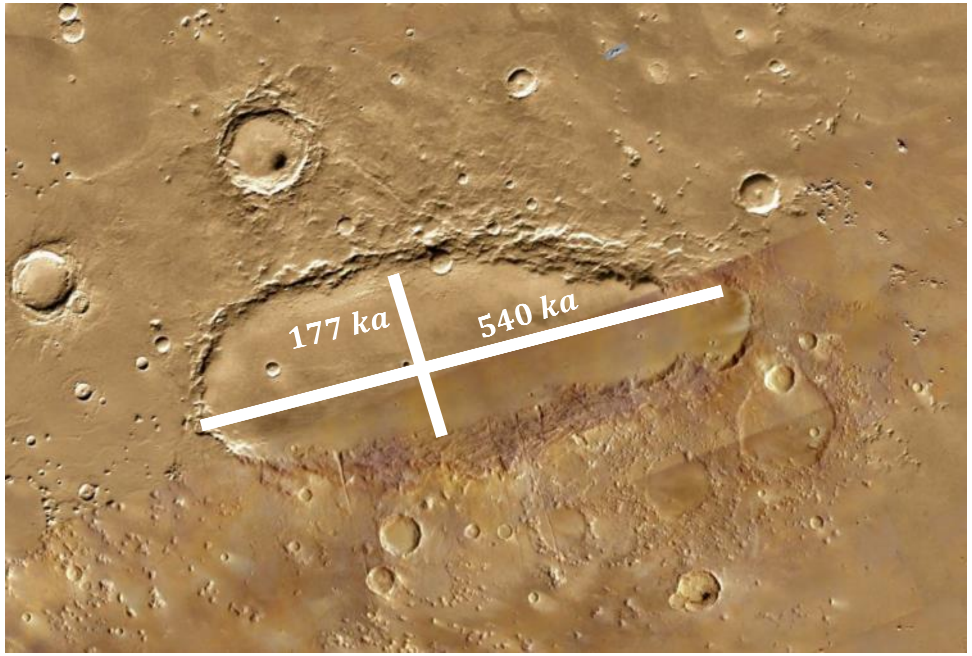
Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Shape

The images below show an **oblong** structure on Mars.

$$\mathbf{Coordinates} = \mathbf{14.60°}\boldsymbol{N}\, , \mathbf{178.40°}\boldsymbol{E}$$



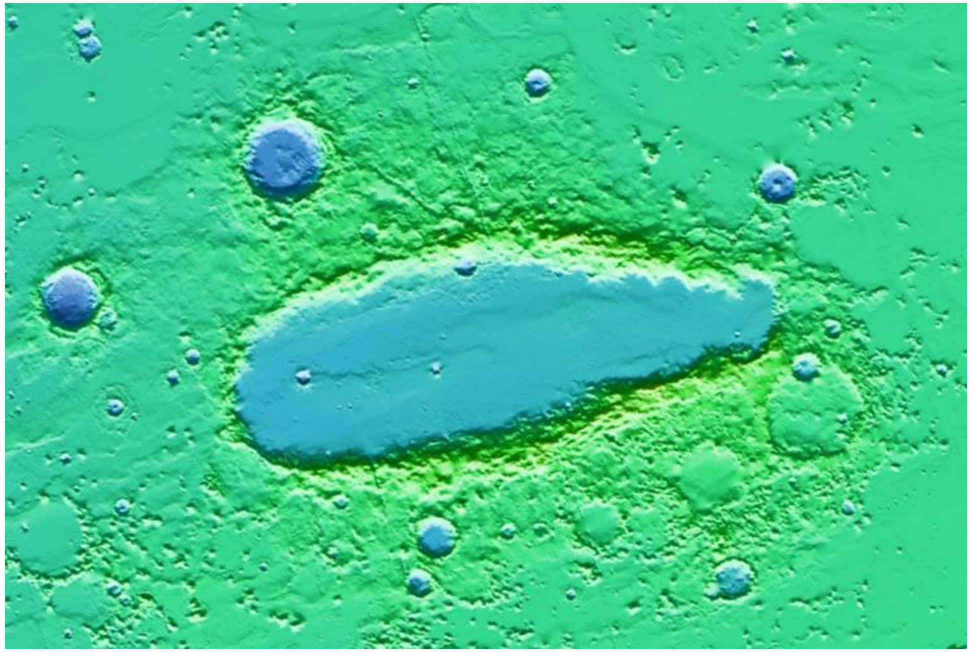


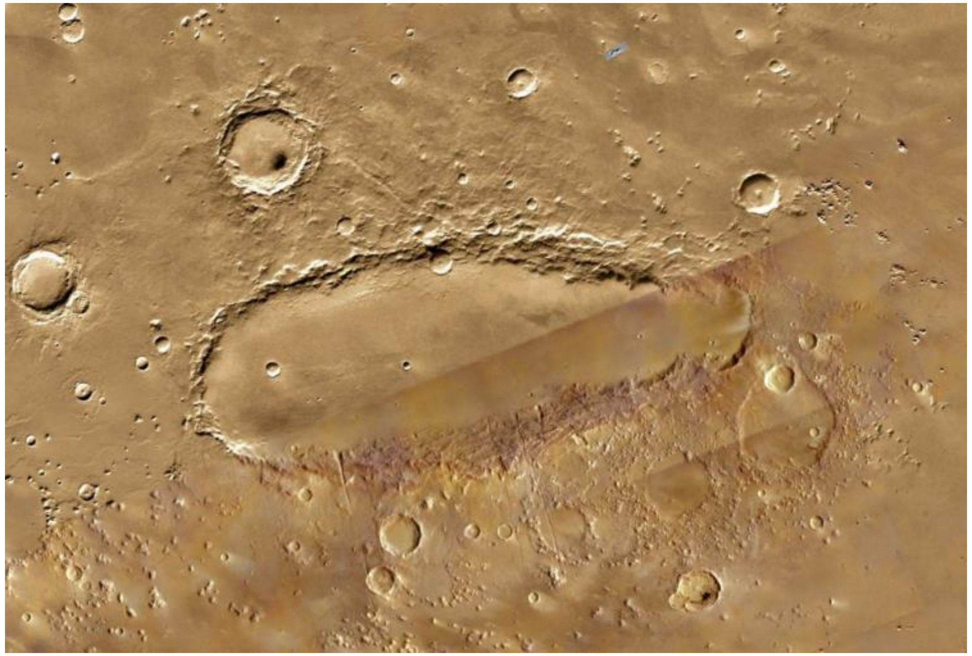
Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Shape

The images below show an **oblong** structure on Mars.

$$\textbf{Coordinates} = \mathbf{14.60°}\boldsymbol{N}\,,\mathbf{178.40°}\boldsymbol{E}$$

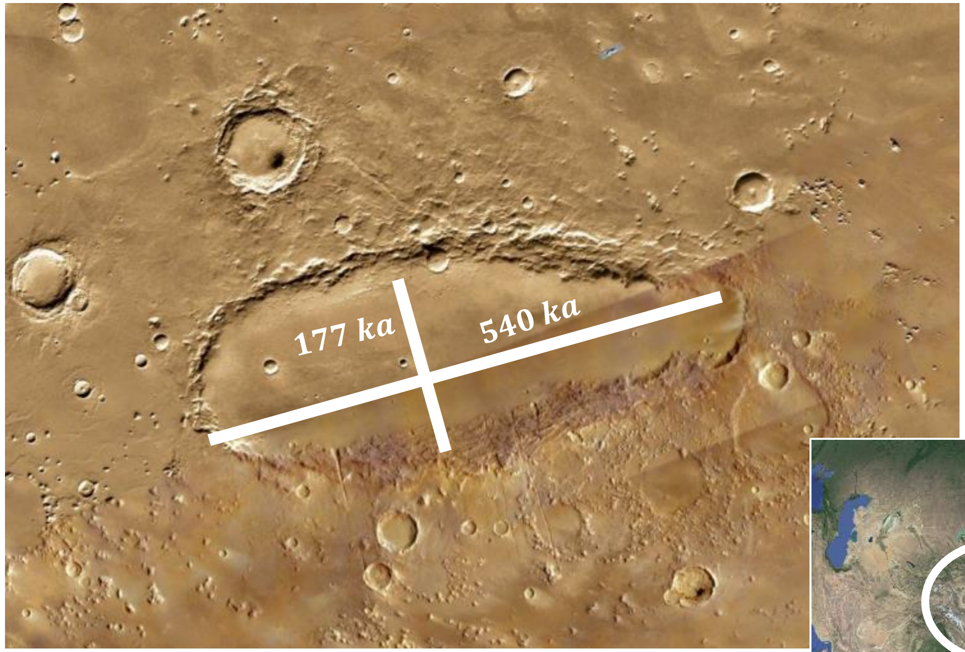




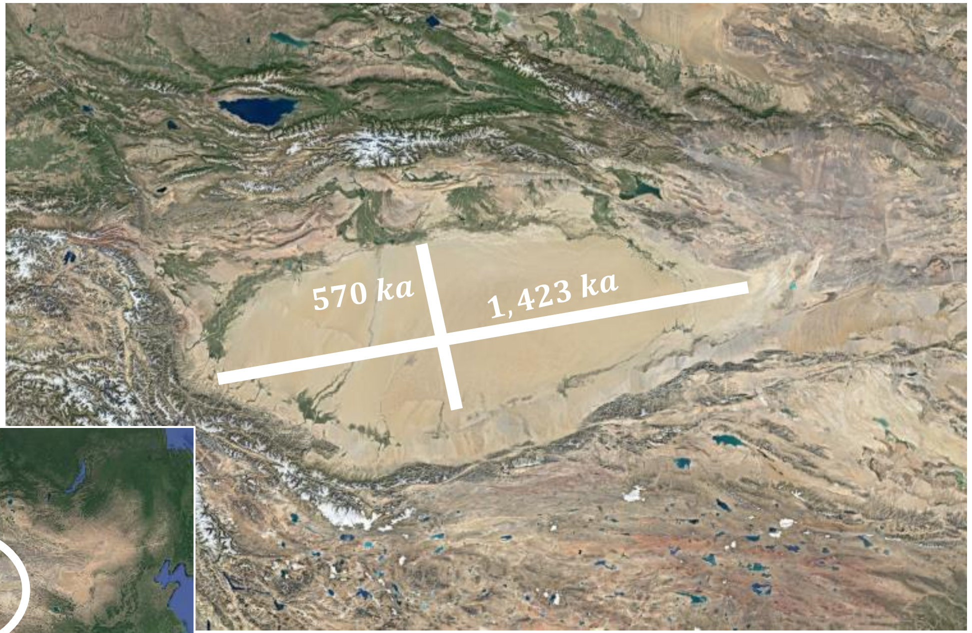
Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Shape

The images below show an **oblong** structure on Mars (left) and the Tarim Basin on Earth (right).



Oblong Structure on Mars



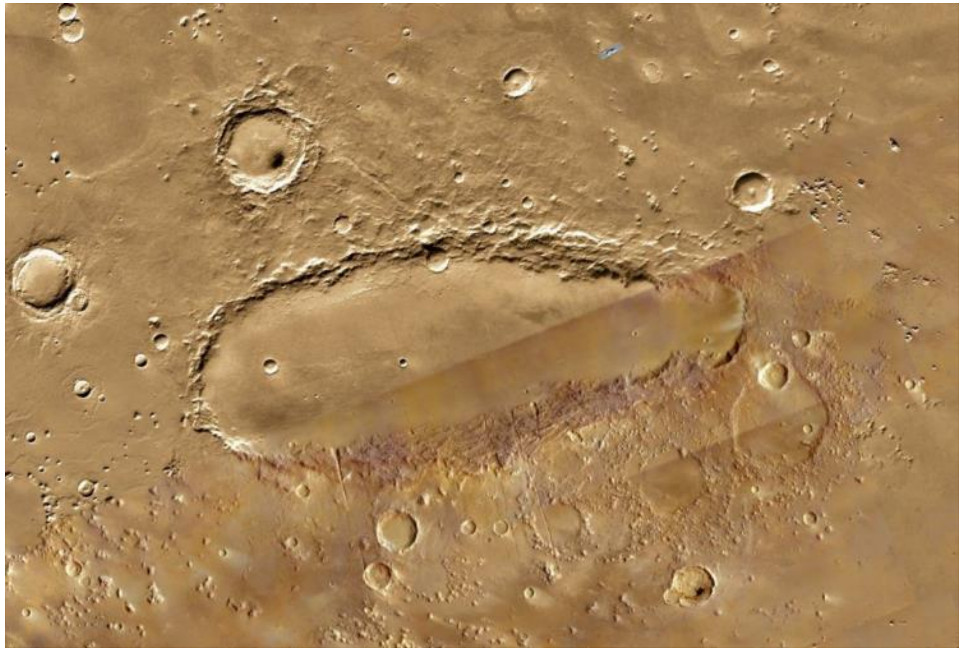
Tarim Basin on Earth

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarim_Basin

Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Shape

The images below show an **oblong** structure on Mars (left) and the Tarim Basin on Earth (right).



Oblong Structure on Mars

Tarim Basin on Earth

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarim_Basin

Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Great Pyramid of Giza

The Great Pyramid of Giza has the following coordinates:

$$29.9792° \ N$$

$$\mathbf{31.1342° \ \mathit{E}}$$

Note that the sexagesimal calibration system of Jupiter ($\mathbf{5,468,750}$) creates the following average orbital radius of Mars:

$$\mathbf{31,133,221,847}$$

In addition, the minimum orbital radius of Mars is:

$$\mathbf{3.1 \times 10^{11}} \ ants$$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Pyramid_of_Giza

Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Great Pyramid of Giza

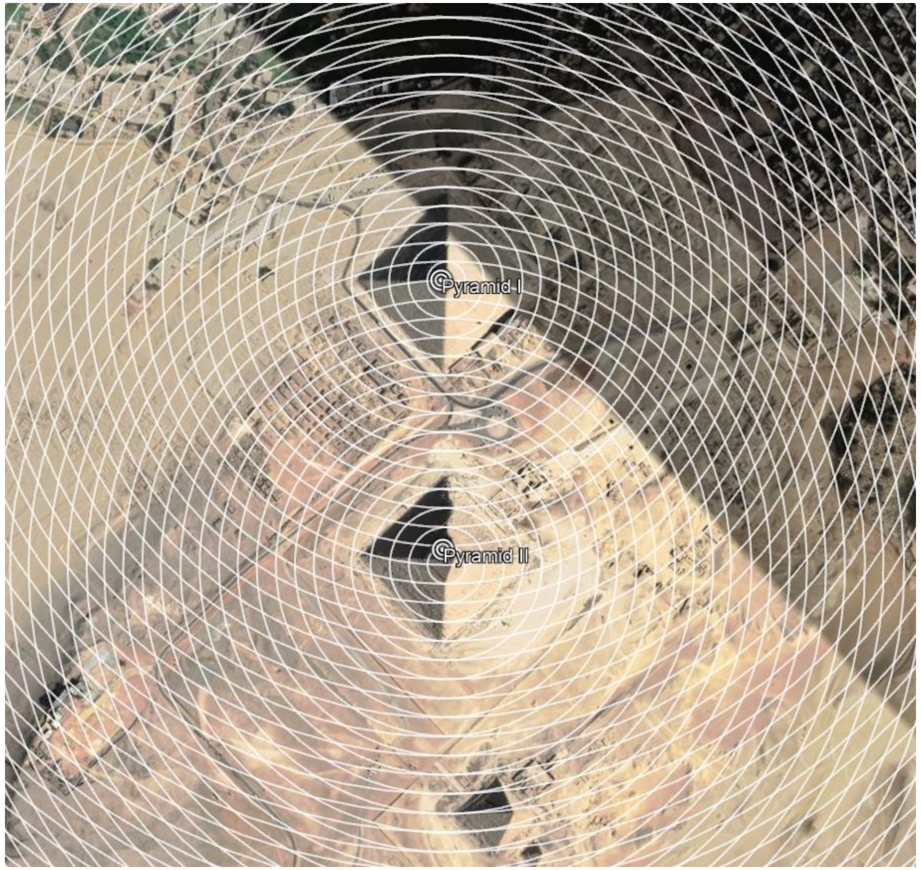
Note that the "prefix" of the following values are mirrors of the subsequent digits:

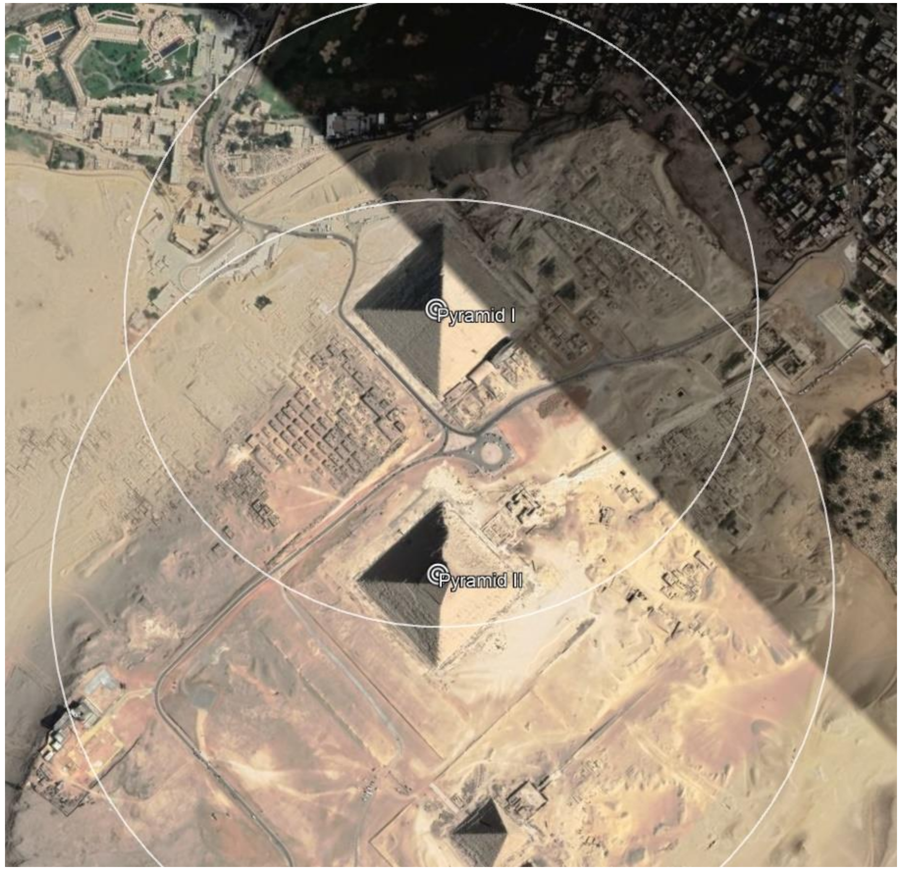
$$31.13°\ E \Rightarrow \mathbf{31} \leftrightarrows \mathbf{13}$$
$$31{,}133{,}221{,}847 \Rightarrow \mathbf{31} \leftrightarrows \mathbf{13}$$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Pyramid_of_Giza

Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Great Pyramid of Giza





https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Pyramid_of_Giza

Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Great Pyramid of Giza

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Pyramid_of_Giza

Mars: The Mirror Planet

The Great Pyramid of Giza

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Pyramid_of_Giza

Links:

Documents and Source Code

The following section contains links to all the documents and source code included with this series (Archeological Renaissance). These include content files (such as the document you are reading now) in multiple formats as well as data reference files. These data reference files are Excel spreadsheets that contain the data referenced throughout this series.

Links

Archeological Renaissance Download Links:

PDF Format:
Part I: Ants (includes technical primer)
Part I: Ants (no technical primer)
Part II: Pivots
Part III: Projections
Part IV: Frames

PowerPoint Format:
Part I: Ants (includes technical primer)
Part II: Pivots
Part III: Projections
Part IV: Frames

Data Reference Download Links:

Excel Spreadsheets:
Ancient Site and Pole Location Reference
Measurement System Reference
Solar System Reference

GitHub Links (Source Code):

Repository:
https://github.com/pmeaster/ArcheologyTools

Clone Repository:
https://github.com/pmeaster/ArcheologyTools.git

END OF PART III

Paul McKay Easter
Fairbanks, AK
pmeaster@gmail.com
907-328-9949

Next:

Part IV
Frames

Covers the following topics:

1. Cataclysms.
2. The Book of Revelation.
3. Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA).
4. Other Planetary Systems.

Archeological Renaissance