

# On the quantum decomposition of the planet Mercury's orbit path using post-Newtonian gravitation

S. Halayka\*

Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 15:31

## Abstract

By quantizing the kinematic and gravitational time dilation using various step sizes, one obtains a set of weighted orbit paths. The precession associated with each weighted orbit path combines to provide the same answer as the classical analytical solution.

## 1 Introduction

In a previous paper [1], we introduced a method of numerical simulation for the four Solar System tests of general relativity, in particular the precession of Mercury's orbit. There was a catch: one had to quantize the kinematic and gravitational time dilation by casting the relevant floating point variables from double-precision to single-precision. A first, this was taken to be a bug, but after careful consideration, it turns out to be a feature of reality. This paper will demonstrate how to decompose the orbit path of Mercury, to numerically obtain the relativistic orbit precession.

The C++ code for this paper is available. It uses the Boost multiprecision floating point library, so that we may specify an arbitrary number of mantissa bits.

## 2 Quantization of time dilation

In this paper, we will be quantizing the kinematic and gravitational time dilation by casting them to a lesser-precision floating point number.

The non-exponent bit count  $n$  includes the number of mantissa bits  $m$ , plus one sign bit. We generally used  $n = 100$ , except for the kinematic and gravitational time dilation, which uses a lesser, various precision (e.g.  $n = 24$ ).

For subnormal numbers such as those used here, the smallest step size that can be represented is  $\epsilon = 2 \times 2^{-b}$ , where  $b$  is the largest exponent value (e.g.  $2^7 - 1 = 127$  in single-precision floating point numbers,  $2^{10} - 1 = 1023$  for doubles). For instance, we use 1023 where  $n = 100$ , and 127 otherwise (e.g. where  $n = 24$ ).

As for  $m$ , it governs how many places there are after the decimal point.

See Figs. 1 and 2.

---

\*sjhalayka@gmail.com

### 3 Steps in spacetime

Where  $\ell_s$  denotes the Sun's location at the origin,  $\ell_o$  denotes the orbiter Mercury's location, and  $\vec{d}$  denotes the direction vector that points from the orbiter toward the Sun:

$$\vec{d} = \ell_s - \ell_o, \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{d} = \frac{\vec{d}}{||\vec{d}||}, \quad (2)$$

the Newtonian acceleration vector is:

$$\vec{g}_n = \frac{\hat{d}GM}{||\vec{d}||^2}. \quad (3)$$

One parameter is closely related to the kinematic time dilation:

$$\alpha = 2 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{||\vec{v}_o||^2}{c^2}}. \quad (4)$$

Another parameter is the gravitational time dilation from the Schwarzschild solution:

$$\beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{R_s}{||\vec{d}||}}. \quad (5)$$

Finally, the semi-implicit Euler integration for velocity and then location is:

$$\vec{v}_o(t + \delta_t) = \vec{v}_o(t) + \delta_t \alpha \vec{g}_n, \quad (6)$$

$$\ell_o(t + \delta_t) = \ell_o(t) + \delta_t \beta \vec{v}_o(t + \delta_t). \quad (7)$$

Note that Newtonian gravity is the result where  $\alpha = \beta = 1$ .

See Figs. 3 and 4.

### 4 Classical analytical calculation of Mercury's orbit precession

The classical orbit precession is:

$$\delta_p = \frac{6\pi GM}{c^2(1 - e^2)a} \left( \frac{1}{\pi \times 180 \times 3600} \right) \left( \frac{365}{88} \times 100 \right) = 42.937 \quad (8)$$

arcseconds per Earth century, where  $e = 0.2056$  is the eccentricity, and  $a = 5.7909 \times 10^{10}$  is the semi-major axis.

See Fig. 5.

## 5 Quantum path decomposition

Here we report the precession angle  $\delta_p$  in terms of arcseconds per Earth century, after one full orbit. There is a highly visible pattern, which we shall point out.

We use an initial location that is  $6.9817079 \times 10^{10}$  metres from the Sun (e.g. the aphelion). We use various initial speeds.

Where initial speed is 25000 metres per second, and the analytical solution is 103.7:

Bits $n$	Angle $\delta_p$
20	17..04
21	17.04
22	17.04
23	47.8
24	38.95
25	34.8
26	34.96
27	34.9
28	35.07
29	35.08
30	35.06

If we add bit counts 22, 23, and 24 together (e.g.  $17.04 + 47.8 + 38.95$ ) we get 103.79 arcseconds per Earth century. All of the other bit counts have a weight of zero.

Where initial speed is 20000 metres per second, and the analytical solution is 162.09:

Bits $n$	Angle $\delta_p$
21	27.86
22	76.62
23	52.9

If we add bit counts 21, 22, and 23 together, we get 157.38.

Where initial speed is 30000 metres per second, and the analytical solution is 72.04:

Bits $n$	Angle $\delta_p$
23	46.45
24	27.8

If we add bit counts 23 and 24 together, we get 74.25.

Where initial speed is 38858.47 metres per second (e.g. the actual speed at aphelion), and the analytical solution is 42.9:

Bits $n$	Angle $\delta_p$
24	46.8

See Eq. 8. Note that a single-precision floating point number has 24 mantissa and sign bits.

Where initial speed is 42500 metres per second, and the analytical solution is 35.8:

Bits $n$	Angle $\delta_p$
26	51.7

Obviously, this final solution's weight is less than 1 (e.g.  $(35.8/51.7) < 1$ ).

## 6 Conclusion

Here we have quantized the kinematic and gravitational time dilation. The result is a set of weighted orbit paths that add up to provide the same answer as the classical analytical solution.

## References

- [1] Halayka. On simulating the four Solar System tests of general relativity using two-parameter post-Newtonian gravitation with Euler integration. (2024)
- [2] Misner et al. Gravitation. (1970)

```

cout << setprecision(30) << endl;

MyBig four = 4.0;
MyBig one = 1.0;
const cpp_bin_float_100_ pi = four * atan(one);

cout << cpp_bin_float_1_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_2_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_3_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_4_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_5_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_6_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_7_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_8_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_9_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_10_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_11_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_12_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_13_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_14_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_15_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_16_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_17_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_18_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_19_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_20_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_21_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_22_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_23_(pi) << endl;
cout << cpp_bin_float_24_(pi) << endl;

```

Figure 1: Code, showing the quantization of a constant  $\pi$ .

**4**  
**3**  
**3**  
**3.25**  
**3.125**  
**3.125**  
**3.15625**  
**3.140625**  
**3.140625**  
**3.140625**  
**3.140625**  
**3.1416015625**  
**3.1416015625**  
**3.1416015625**  
**3.1416015625**  
**3.1416015625**  
**3.1416015625**  
**3.1415863037109375**  
**3.14159393310546875**  
**3.14159393310546875**  
**3.1415920257568359375**  
**3.14159297943115234375**  
**3.141592502593994140625**  
**3.1415927410125732421875**

Figure 2: Output from the code.

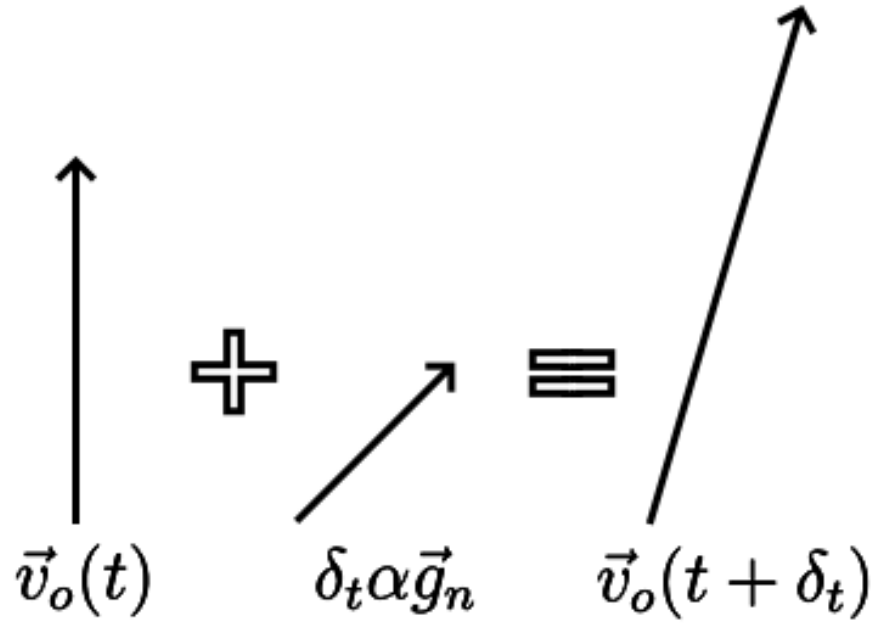


Figure 3: A diagram of the Euler integration of velocity.

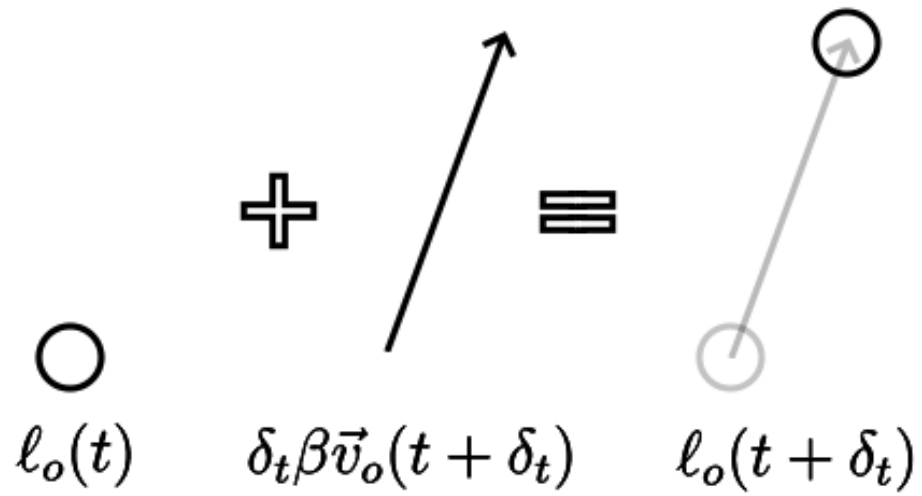


Figure 4: A diagram of the Euler integration of location.



Figure 5: A diagram showing precession, where the orbit does not quite form a closed ellipse.