

A further strong support for the Venus-centered Solar System

by Peter Jakubowski

(Duesseldorf, 15th August, 2015)

Abstract

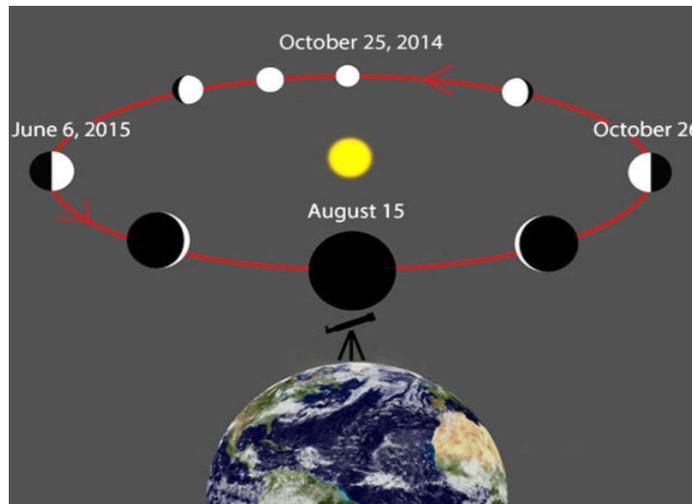
The idea of the Venus-centered Solar System has been [proposed by the author](#) three decades ago. Since then there are collected numerous confirmations of the reality of our Solar System being centered on that point of space where the Venus had been formed during the creation phase of the Proto-Solar System. The main point of the new paradigm is that the Proto-Sun has been formed together with a second stellar object, probably a brown dwarf of about two percent of the total mass of the accretion disk. Today, on the specific day, when the Earth reaches its closest approach to Venus, I present here one further strong observational support to the idea of our Venus-centered Solar System. This support is based on the observational method being used by the Kepler's-Mission team looking very successfully for exoplanets. The conclusion is that the Earth's movement around the energetic center (or center of mass) of the Solar System in Venus slightly but evidently modulates the sunspot number observed on the Earth.

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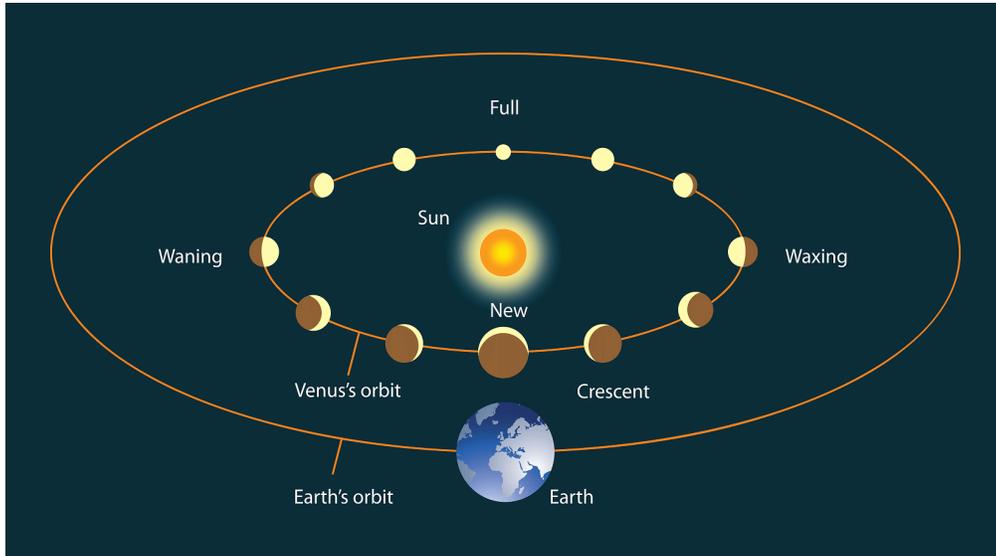
A week ago, on 8th August 2015, Venus could be seen from Earth only as an extremely narrow arch.



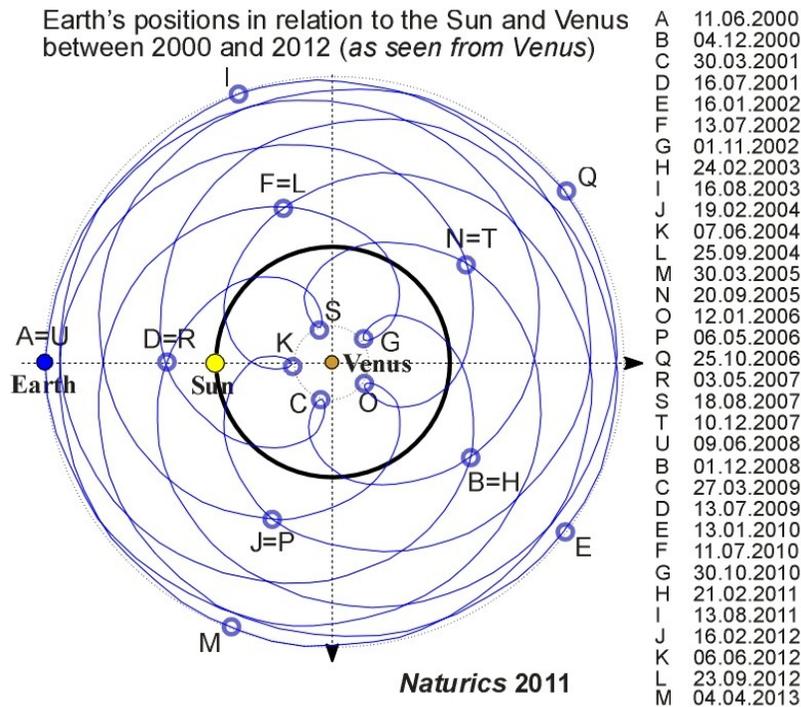
Today, on 15th August, Venus becomes seemingly invisible for the amateur-observers on Earth, as shown in the [picture below](#).



The heliocentric model of our Solar System explains very well, why do we see [the phases of Venus](#):



If you are searching for “Venus phases”, Google gives you more than 1,5 million results. However, I have still doubt, whether my following picture of the Earth-Sun-Venus-trio relative motion from the view-point of Venus is among them:



Note that the positions of Earth (from A to U and to M again), as listed on the right side of the diagram, are the really observed positions, which can be confirmed with every astrophysical simulation program. Following Einstein, we know that every motion is relative, and thus we can shift our reference frame to any other point, without changing the energetic relations between the components of the moving system. Can we really do this always? Of course, we can, with one restriction, however. We can do this as long as the moving system remains a closed system. It means, as long as it does not interact with any neighboring objects and farther systems.

Therefore, we have to be cautious now. What are the presently accepted energetic relations between our Solar System and its cosmic environment? We suppose that our Sun, with the adjacent planets, is revolving the center of mass of the cosmic structure, we call Milky Way galaxy, in a huge distance of 25,000 lightyears, and with a very long period of once in about 250 million years, as shown below on the artists picture from NASA [Homepage of the Kepler-Mission](#).



An artists rendering of what our galaxy might look as viewed from outside “our Galaxy”. Our sun is about 25,000 light years far from the center of the galaxy. Credits: NASA Ames

What is the energetic connection of such a loosely bound star with its hypothetical “mother” galaxy, collecting milliards of stars? Nobody knows! Unbelievable, but the traditional physics gives us still no scientifically founded answer to this fundamental question concerning our cosmic environment. And even more dramatic, our hitherto done observation of the rotational dynamics of other stars around their own galaxies forces some scientists to suppose, there could be as much as 95 percent of unknown matter and energy in the Universe, about which we know nothing for sure.

Returning back to our relative motion of the Earth and Sun around the Venus, we have to admit that without any further research we cannot be sure, which of the presentations of the relative motions of the trio, Earth, Sun, and Venus, is the better one, the heliocentric or the Venus-centered one. The research of the heliocentric version, however, seems to be completely exhausted. Nothing more is to be expected in that direction. Therefore, we have to investigate the second version, the Venus-centered Solar-System, which presents us wider perspectives. The only sure method to resolve the controversy is to use all possible experiments (observations) and to accept the results.

One of the corresponding experiments has been described in my previous articles (“[First visible members of the Andrea-star cloud?](#)” and “[Beyond Pluto: Looking for the debris of the Andrea star](#)”). It is the observations by the “New Horizons” spacecraft of the objects behind the Pluto orbit. Expected are many Pluto-like and larger objects collected together in a “cloud of debris” of the Andrea-star. The expected direct observation of this “cloud of debris” would be a direct proof of the global mass center of our Solar System positioned exactly where we see Venus.

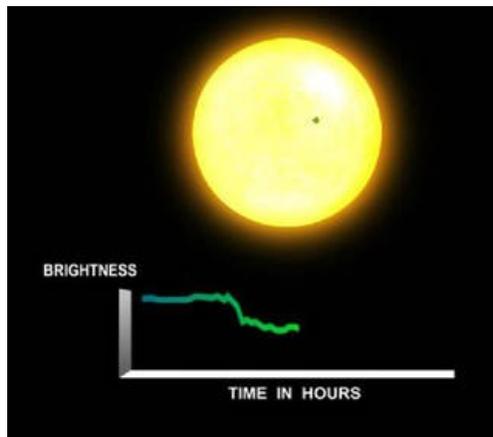
In the present article, I am going to present another independent proof of the Venus-centered Solar System. The necessary professional observations have been already done and they are still being collected day after day. It is the observations of the sunspot number, which became very accurate during the 20th century. And it should be obvious for us that the sunspot observations have much in common with an analysis of the energetic interaction of our Sun with its cosmic environment.

Who is still not sure, why it should be obvious, can consider the energetic connections of a star in a huge conglomeration of other stars, namely the energetic interactions between all those stars. These interactions are not a simple superposition (“overlapping”) of traditional (Newtonian-like) spherically symmetrical, mutual interactions of every single star with each others. The energetic interaction in the quantized Universe is a quantum process as well. It can only be realized in a form of some hierarchical order of smaller systems (lower levels of the hierarchy) in dependence on larger systems (the higher levels of the hierarchy). One example of such an energetic hierarchy is my previously proposed Cosmic Hierarchy of our Solar System (“*Actualization of the Cosmic Hierarchy of our Solar System*”). According to this point of view, our Sun remains all the time energetically connected with (this also means, influenced by) all higher members of this hierarchy. For example, the cyclically increasing solar activity, with growing sunspot number, is first of all the Sun's response to the growing flow of the incoming energy. The sunspots themselves can be understood as the places of the cosmic impacts of the energy “parcels” into the Sun's interior, and the corresponding flares and similar activities on and above the solar surface as the volcanic, seismic, and generally electromagnetic happenings similar to those observed on the Earth and other Solar-System bodies during and after the cosmic impacts. The recent impressive example is here the Shoemaker-Levy 9 comet in its deadly collision with Jupiter eleven years ago.

Now, let us consider the method of discovery of exoplanets, the planets revolving other stars. [Kepler telescope](#) is running an epochal experiment in cosmic space since 2009, a mission comparable in its scientific weight to that of Voyager 1 and 2. Based on *Kepler's* findings in 2011, astronomers at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory reported that about 2 percent of all Sun-like stars are expected to have Earth-like planets within the habitable zones of their stars. This means there are "two billion" of these "Earth analogs" in Milky Way galaxy and at least 30,000 habitable planets within a thousand light-years of Earth (the distance to Orion Complex) alone. These are numbers unbelievable for scientists even as recently as ten years ago. However, still more important than the enormous numbers of exoplanets alone, are the observations of the planets around all thinkable configurations of stars, so-called multiple stars, and also around red dwarfs and other types of stars. *Kepler* has also recorded distant stellar super-flares, some of which are 10,000 times more powerful than the superlative 1859 *Carrington-event* on the Sun. One supposes that the super-flares may be triggered by close-orbiting Jupiter-sized planets. In that new context alone, our hypothesis of the existence of the “cloud of debris” of a dwarf-star accompanying our Sun from the Solar-System beginning sounds surely not so much exotic, as it was suspected 30 years ago, when I have proposed it for the first time.

And now let us turn to the observational technique used by *Kepler's* team. In the [mission Homepage](#) we read:

“When a planet passes in front of a star as viewed from Earth, the event is called a 'transit'. On Earth, we can observe an occasional Venus or Mercury transit. These events are seen as a small black dot creeping across the Sun—Venus or Mercury blocks sunlight as the planet moves between the Sun and us. Kepler finds planets by looking for tiny dips in the brightness of a star when a planet crosses in front of it—we say the planet transits the star.

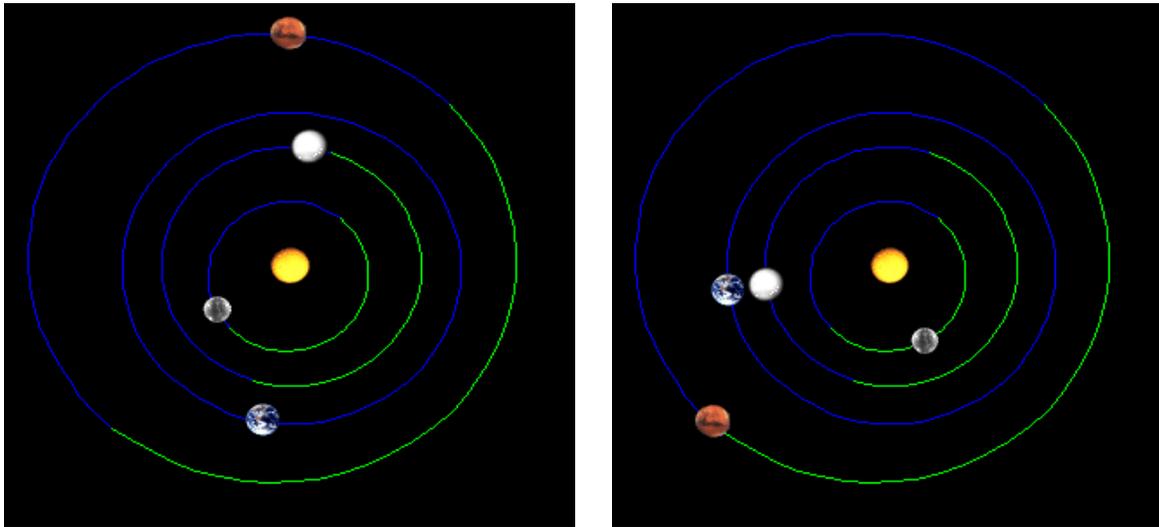


Once detected, the planet's orbital size can be calculated from the period (how long it takes the planet to orbit once around the star) and the mass of the star using Kepler's Third Law of planetary motion. The size of the planet is found from the depth of the transit (how much the brightness of the star drops) and the size of the star. From the orbital size and the temperature of the star, the planet's characteristic temperature can be calculated. From this the question of whether or not the planet is habitable (not necessarily inhabited) can be answered.”

Of course, it is possible to use a similar method for to detect the innermost planets, Mercury and Venus, transiting across the Sun's “face”. But our aim is not so simple. We try to observe the corresponding “tiny dips” in the energetic activity of our own star, the Sun, when our own planet, the Earth, crosses in front of the center of mass of the entire planetary system, in front of Venus. In our Venus-centered Solar System it is the Venus (and not the Sun direct) representing the point collecting all the energy transfer from our Cosmic Hierarchy. The Sun, however, being situated in a constant distance of only 0.72333 AU from this center, obtains also a great portion of this cosmic transfer directly. It is our reason, why any modulation of the sunspot number is being expected to reflect also the simultaneous modulation of the global energy transfer into and out of the Solar System.

In our above picture of the rosette orbit of our Earth around the Sun and Venus simultaneously, the coordinates system has been chosen quite arbitrarily. However, it is not difficult to imagine also the other planets of the Solar System revolving Venus (or Sun, according to the chosen point of view), like Mercury, Mars, or Jupiter. And it is the Jupiter (in cooperation with Saturn) which modulates the sunspot cycles at the very high level, with its quantum period of 10.8125 years. But, according to the experience of the *Kepler's* team, also the smaller planets revolving the energetic center should observably modulate the “brightness” of this center. Our Earth is a much better candidate that Mercury for a real observation of this modulation. All what we need, are the exact numbers of the sunspots and the exact positions of our trio: Earth, Sun, and Venus. The sunspot number data are available from the [Homepage](#) of the Royal Observatory of Belgium (SILSO). And the relative positions of the Earth, Sun, and Venus can be simulated with any available computer program, and can be visualized as, for example, on the Homepage “[Solar System Live](#)” by John Walker.

For example, the starting point A and the first closest position C of our rosette presentation can be imagined in Walkers' heliocentric presentation as shown below, on the left and right correspondingly (including Mercury and Mars).

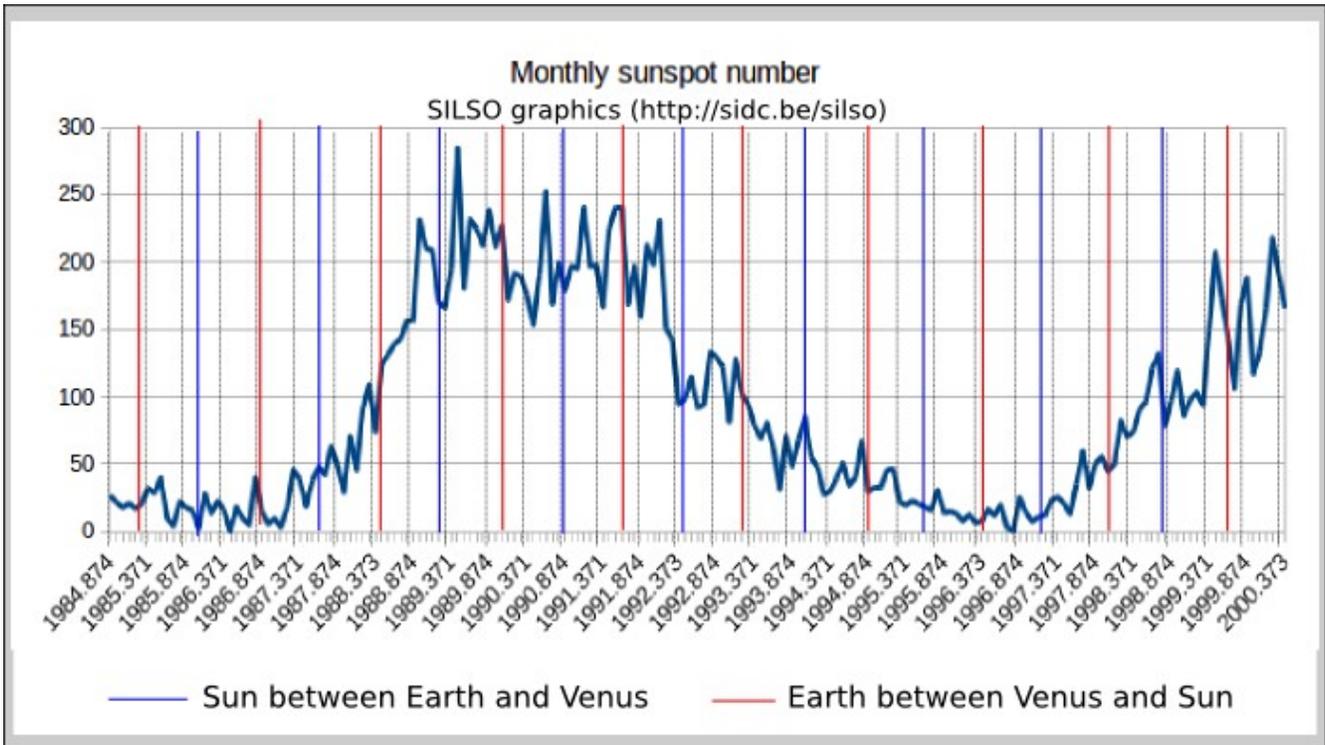
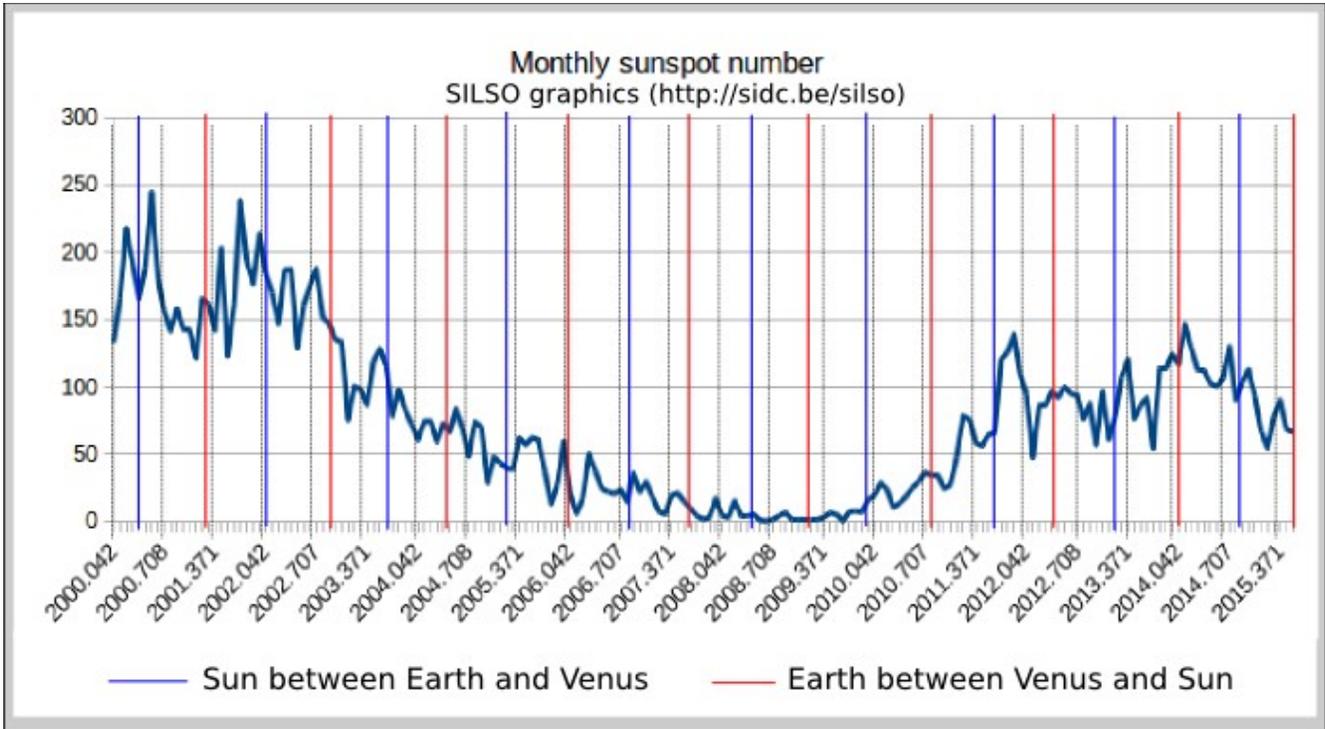


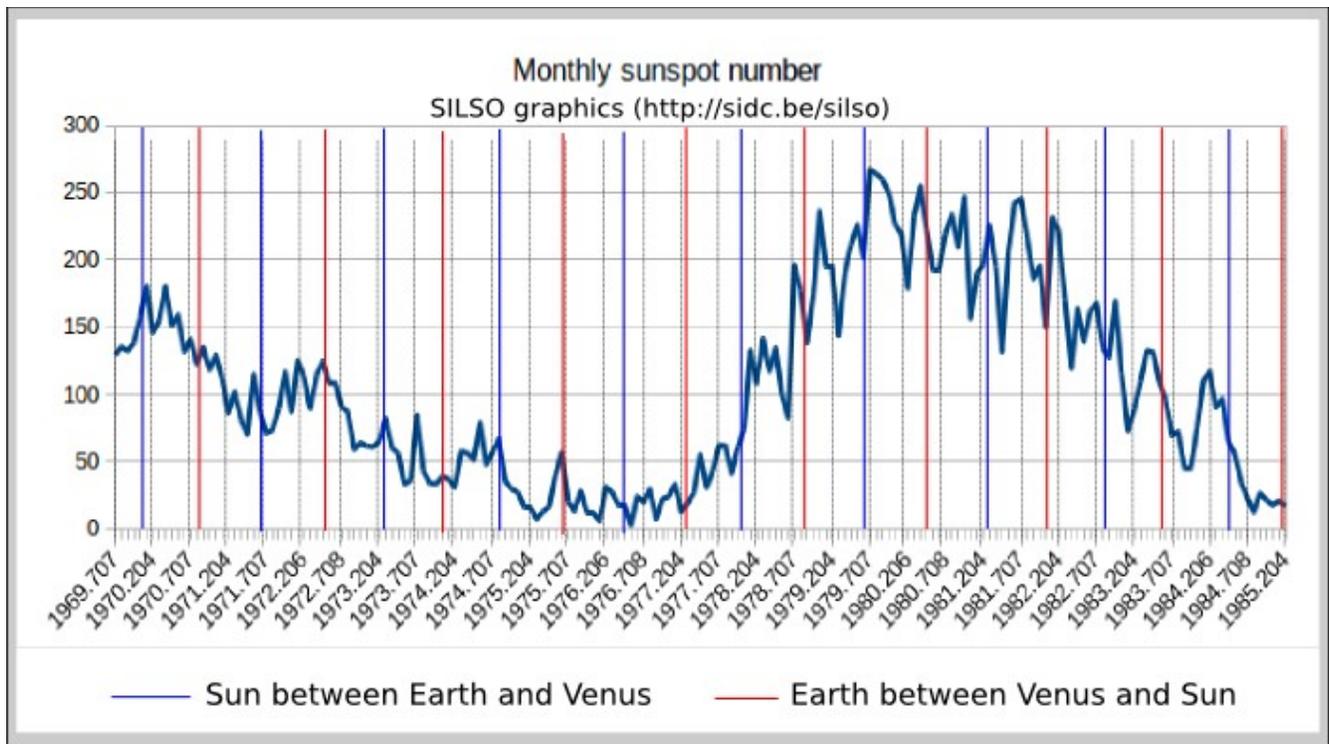
At the left position (corresponding to the points A, E, I, M, and Q on the rosette orbit), the Earth makes just the same, as a standard planet transit across the “energy-river” towards the observer. The solar activity should obtain a “tiny dip” during the corresponding days, the number of sunspots will become a “tiny dip” lower than just before.

On the contrary, at the right position (points C, G, K, O, and S) the Earth is at the closest distance to Venus. There are two opposite influences of the global energy transfer. One of them is the shadow of the Earth on the “face” of Venus and Sun. The second is the reflexion of the energy flux coming from behind the Sun and Venus backwards towards the Sun. It results in the strongest possible reflexion of the energy reaching Venus from the Cosmic Hierarchy of the Sun, and consequently in the strongest possible (although “tiny” in the absolute numbers) rise of the solar activity (and the sunspot number). Which of those two possibilities takes the overhand, it depends on additional influences. One of them is the actual position of Jupiter, the main modulator of the global energy transfer reaching the Venus-Sun pair. The Earth's orbit is inclined to the Venus-Sun orbit by 3.4° , and to the Jupiter orbit by about 2° . Therefore, Venus does not meet Jupiter very close on the sky by each revolution.

However exactly today, on 15th August 2015, we have an extreme situation, because [Venus meet Jupiter](#) (*consult this very nice astrophysical homepage by Bob King*) extremely close, and just recently, only six weeks ago. This means further that the main modulation of the energy transfer occurs exactly in the same plane, in which Venus “revolves” the Sun. The extremely warm summer 2015 on the Earth could be (at least partly) explained through this coincidence.

And finally, after all this introductory information, we are ready to understand the following diagrams, presenting the monthly averaged sunspot number during the recent decades, together with the two groups of the Earth's positions on the rosette orbit, maximal distance between Earth and Venus (blue colored vertical lines) versus minimal distance of Earth and Venus (red colored vertical lines). The first diagram extends over the years 2000 to 2015, describing ten revolutions of the Earth around Venus (the global center of mass). The next one extends over the years 1984-2000, and the last one over the period 1969-1985. Although I have restricted this first analysis to the monthly averaged sunspot number, the evidence seems to be convincing enough that the maximal Earth-Venus distances (blue lines) tends to slightly lower the solar activity, whereas the minimal Earth-Venus distances (red lines) mostly tends to slightly increase the solar activity.





For a full resolution of the diagrams one should use the daily sunspot number (available from the same source) and compare them with the most exact obtainable real positions of the trio Earth-Sun-Venus. I think, it would be an interesting and useful doctor-degree work, if someone is looking for such a topic.

In summary, we can conclude, that the Earth's movement around the energetic center (or center of mass) of the Solar System in Venus slightly but evidently modulates the sunspot number observed on the Earth. One further conclusion is the necessity of the inclusion of these observations into any serious terrestrial global climate model.