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## Reasons for Removal of the Moon

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### Abstract:

In this article, a novel notion for explaining the cause for the Moon's separation from the Earth is put out for consideration by the reader. Based on the theories of vortex gravitation, cosmology, and cosmogony, it is a cosmogony. The primary reason for this elimination is because gravity, the earth's field, and ether vortex do not contribute to the formation of our planet. The orbital plane of the Moon does not correspond with the plane of a gravitational whirlwind that is responsible for the formation of the Earth's magnetic field. On various points of the Moon's orbit, the forces of attraction between it and the Earth are lessened. removing a lunar orbit from consideration It has an effect as a result of it.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

It has now been confirmed that the orbit of our planet's satellite, the Moon, is moving away from the Earth at a rate of 38 millimetres each year [1] and [2]. According to modern academics, this disappearance is explained by the Moon's tidal acceleration. The so-called tidal acceleration of the Moon - a phenomenon known as gravitational tidal acceleration The Earth-Moon system is undergoing interaction. The most significant consequence of this impact is a shift in the Moon's orbit and Earth's rotation around its axis are both slowing down as time goes on. Calculations of the change in dynamic features of the Moon and Earth that are objective in nature and related to It was not shown in the inflow. Using the same likelihood, it is also feasible to get the opposite conclusion, which is comprised of the following. Because of gravitational and tidal interaction, the Moon's movement is slowed down, and the Earth moves slower. The centripetal force acting on the Moon needs to decrease in direct proportion to the square of the reduction in the mass of the Moon. the speed at which the Moon orbits the Earth As a result, the force of earthly gravity will be more dominant in this situation. and the Moon must be lowered to the Earth's surface. According to the hypothesis of vortex gravitation, the Moon does not have any gravitational impact on the planet Earth. as well as on its surface High tides and low tides are not generated by the gravitational pull of the moon and other celestial bodies. The Earth's gravitational field is plane-symmetric in nature. The theory of vortex is also used in the current article to analyse the dynamics of the Moon's orbit. [3] Gravitation, cosmology, and a cosmogony are all concepts. The fundamental concepts and equations of the theory of relativity The effects of vortex gravity are discussed in detail in the next chapter.

### 2. THE THEORY OF VORTEX GRAVITATION AND HOW IT WORKS

Vortex gravitation and cosmology are predicated on the concept that gravity is the cause of all phenomena. Torsion gas forms vortices (torsion) over a low-density material known as ether. Each space vortex creates a different kind of energy. Vortices of a lower rank are also present. Each vortex has a diameter that corresponds to the diameter of a space system. which he himself made The value of the universal vortex is proportional to the size of the cosmos.

Vortex of the Milky Way has a circumference equal to the circumference of the galaxy The size of the sunny ether vortex is determined by the magnitude of the The use of a solar-powered system Every space system should have a correspondence like this one. The theory of vortex gravitation presupposes that there are a greater number of tiny eddies than there are elementary particles with which to compose are all of the heavenly bodies together Because the orbital speed of the ether's spin in each vortex reduces your speed, it is inversely proportional to it. the square of the distance between the centre of the vortex and the outside of the vortex According to the rules of fluid dynamics. dynamics, each vortex varies inversely proportional to the pressure change of the orbital velocity of the ether. The pressure gradient causes the ejection force (gravity) acting on nucleons any body or substance, toward the least pressure. I.e. toward the center of the vortex.

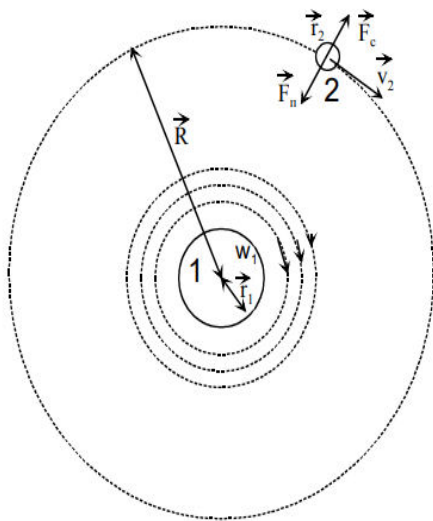


Fig 1. Two-dimensional model of the gravitational interaction of two bodies. The forces acting on the body 2.

Fc stands for centrifugal force. F, represents the attraction force between the body 2 and the body 1, v2 represents the linear velocity of the body 2 on its orbit, and W1 - The angular velocity of rotation of air on the surface of body 1, m2 - The mass of body 2. R = Orbit Radius, r1 = radius of body 1, r2 = radius of body 2, R = orbit radius, w1 = angular velocity of rotation of air on the surface of body 1, w2 = orbit radius Because of this, the vortex motion produces a pressure gradient. Pressure and velocity distributions in a radial direction In the Navier-Stokes equations for the motion of a viscous fluid, the ether [3] is defined as a viscous fluid in motion. (gas).

$$\rho \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \text{grad} \right] \vec{v} = \vec{F} - \text{grad } P + \eta \Delta \vec{v} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{v(r)^2}{r} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dP}{dr} \\ \eta \left( \frac{\partial^2 v(r)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial v(r)}{r \partial r} - \frac{v(r)}{r^2} \right) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

In cylindrical coordinates for the module gravity  $F_n$

$$F_n = V \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \quad (3)$$

then comparing (2) and (3) for an incompressible ether ( $\rho = \text{const}$ ) we find that

$$F_n = V \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{v(r)^2}{r} \quad (4)$$

After the necessary transformations (full payment is set out in the theory [3]), we obtain the equation for the determination of the force of gravity, depending on the speed of rotation of the ether.

$$F_n = \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot r_n^3 \cdot \rho \cdot \omega_1^2 \cdot r_1^3 \cdot m_2}{3 \cdot m_n \cdot r^2} \quad (5)$$

$$F_n = 3,83 \times 10^{-29} \times V_1^2 \times \frac{m}{r} \quad (6)$$

It is vital to note that equation (5) only explains the forces pressing (gravity) in one plane of the world space - that is, in the centre plane of the considered space vortex - and that this is an important requirement. In the theory of vortex gravitation [3], it was discovered that the strength of the vortex gravitation outward from the centre was greater than the centre strength. It is inversely proportional to the cube of this deletion that the centre plane of gravity is located in. This has occurred as a consequence of All celestial bodies - satellites orbiting the centre of the vortex on a plane containing the vortex are subject to the rule. The handling of deviations from the gravitational plane of the vortex takes place in elliptical orbits around the centre of the vortex. Each A celestial body (satellite) passes through the central plane of the vortex centres of perihelion and aphelion on its way to the other side of the planet. The biggest departure from the Earth's orbit is found at the very top of the tiny axis of satellite orbit. The gravitational plane is defined as follows: As a result, the gravitational force is the weakest at these sites in relation to gravity. Gravity pulls the torsion bar's centre of gravity toward it. The degree to which the orbit route is eccentric is measured in magnitude (ellipse) The performance of every satellite is dependent on the inclination of its orbit with respect to the sun's torsion. In theory, [3] a universal may be found. Fgv is an equation for finding the swirl forces of gravity at any place in space (depending on where you are in the space). the deviation I of this point of gravity plane from the centre of gravity plane

$$F_{gv} = F_{gn} \times \text{Cos}^3 i \quad (7)$$

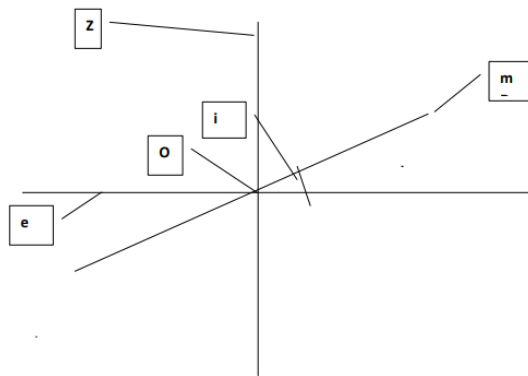


Figure 2. Lateral projection of gravity and orbital planes,

O - the center of the earth vortex Z - axis of rotation of the earth vortex e - a side view of the plane of the Earth's gravitational vortex M - a side view of the orbital plane of the Moon i - the angle of deviation of the lunar orbital plane (m) at the top of the semi-minor axis of the plane of the earth's vortex (e). 3.

### DYNAMICS OF THE MOON

the basis of astronomical data [1], we define the Earth's gravitational force and the centrifugal force acting on the Moon in the semi-minor axis. Astronomical parameters of the orbital motion of the Moon: Perigee EP = 363.1 x 106 m Apogee EA = 405,7 x 106 m Semimajor axis a = 384,4 x 106 m Eccentricity e = 0.0549 Orbital velocity of the Moon at apogee Va = 970 m / c Semi-minor axis b = a (1 - e<sup>2</sup>)<sup>1/2</sup> = 384,4 x (1 - 0.0549<sup>2</sup>)<sup>1/2</sup> = 383.8 x 106 m The strength of the Earth's gravity on the surface of Fe = 9,78 m Radius of the Earth - Re = 6,371 x 106 m The radius of the Moon - Rm = 1,7 x 106 m The radius of curvature of the orbit of the moon at the top of semi-minor axis R = a<sup>2</sup> / b = (384,4 + 6,371)<sup>2</sup> / (383,8 + 6,371) = 391,4 x 106 m.

Because of this, there are three permanent force vectors associated with the moon when seen in radial direction:

1. The gravitational pull of the vortex's centre of mass.
2. The influence of the radial force on the conservation of angular momentum of the Moon as it revolves around the Earth.

### 3. The force of centrifugal force

At the time, the lunar orbit is being moved away from the Earth. As a result, the centrifugal force (III) in its final state The magnitude of the force (I) surpasses the vector sum of the forces (I) (II). However, this was not always the case. In the beginning, Because her weight was tiny over the lunar phase, the proportionate increase in its Km - distance travelled was minimal. maximum. Then, according to equation (13) the Moon should be rather near to the Earth. As a result of the constant An increase in the moon's mass results in a reduction in its relative gain. Km. Reduces as the number of kilometres travelled decreases Kr is the yearly estimate of the lunar orbit's distance from the Earth. At some time, the totality of massive

historical events will be reached. Centrifugal force (I) and value forces (II) were equivalent in absolute value to the centrifugal force - (III). The Moon's orbit The movement of the moon in the radial direction has come to a complete halt at this point. There is one more thing. fall in Km results in a reduction in the overall attraction forces (I) and the total repulsion forces (R) (II). As a result of this, The centrifugal force outweighed the gravitational pull (see. Chapter 3). Started the process of separating the Moon from the Earth. The dynamic features of the moon are defined on the basis of these formulae.

### **ROTATION OF THE MOON (5)**

Any astronomy reference will tell you that the moon revolves around its axis of rotation. In one revolution of rotation, there is a rotation of the Moon around the Earth, which occurs once every 24 hours. As a result, the Moon is a The direction of a directed by an observer on earth is always on the same side. Objectively, any movement (rotation) can only be taken into account in the context of a relative value. Indeed, in the case of The coordinates of the globe centred on the moon revolve on their axis, whereas in geocentric coordinates, the planet rotates on its axis. The Moon does not spin with regard to its orbit or the surface of the Earth, which means that it does not revolve around the Earth. It is possible to explain this oddity by using the equation of conservation of angular momentum of rotation. The moon's mass is increasing, which is being followed by a rise in its radius. Following that, on the basis of The rate of rotation of the Moon around its axis must decrease in accordance with equation (10) It is certain that, until this day, The Moon's rotational speed should be kept to a bare minimum. However, the moon has now stopped to revolve around its axis. The Earth's orbit and the surface of the planet This phenomenon may be explained by the fact that the density of the moon or the earth is higher than that of the sun. The uniformity of its surface relief is reflected in the height of the relief. From the most thick or highest section of her body to the most extreme aspect of her body The gravitational pull of the Earth on the moon's orbital segments that are closer to the Earth. When travelling at a slow pace and with little force Because to the inertia of the Moon's spin, this thick, or the highest section, of the Moon was unable to move at the time. the ability to resist the pull of gravity (continuous rotating) while being "stationary" at a relatively near distance originating from our planet That is, this portion of the moon "tied" the earth's gravitational pull to our side for all time. As a result, the moon's rotational motion with respect to its orbit ended.

### **6. Conclusion**

The simulations of the moon's dynamics described above provide sufficient evidence to determine that the The vast majority of astronomical objects across the cosmos exhibit comparable radial displacement. All of the bodies or systems of bodies in space are satellites of other cosmic torsion, and this is true for all of them. Turning on the lights In the gravitational torsion's orbits, everyone's mass is increasing at a steady rate. Depending on the situation S. Orlov is a Russian author and poet. He is the author of the novel S. Orlov, which is set in the Russian city of Smolensk. The International Journal of Advanced Research in Physical Science (IJARPS) publishes articles on a variety of topics in physical science. inclination of the orbit to the plane of the torsion of their age and the celestial bodies get the inclination of their orbit to the plane of the torsion of their age radial directions that are diametrically opposed The steeper the slope and the older the space object, the greater the chance of a collision. It has a good chance of being shifted away from the centre of its space systems. If you get in touch with any of the The space object approaches the centre of the

galaxy due to gravitational plane torsion, which occurs in the absence of inclination of the orbit. the torsion bar's bending radius Similar conclusions may be drawn for all of the known space objects. Galaxies have the ability to approach the centre of the galaxy. universe, and it has the ability to be deleted. Similarly, the dynamic features of stars may be found in every galaxy or cluster of galaxies. When dealing with planets in the vicinity of any star, for example. As a result, the separation of galaxies from one another is not proof of the universe's expansion.

## REFERENCES

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