

The planet Uranus in an ancient solar system model

Abstract

A scale model of the solar system including the planets from Mercury to Saturn has been identified in the previous papers in this series. The model of Uranus that completes the solar system model is shown in this paper to have been designed according to the same systematic principals of the earlier models and is plotted on the WGS84 reference ellipsoid of Earth relative to the Sun model, interconnecting with previously modeled features. The design of the Uranus model is shown to employ a principal geodesic line which has a length such that it requires plotting in a reversed direction along a great circle that passes through the Sun model at the center of the system. It is shown that this line terminates at the location of the first atomic bomb hypocenter in Hiroshima and that the line is a tangent to a previous model of Jupiter. At the tangent point the system resolves the difference between spherical and ellipsoidal geodesic plotting by the manner in which it is designed. It is also shown that the pyramids in China to the west of the city of Xian are incorporated into the design at this point. The date and time of the Hiroshima explosion are used in the model scaling and at the start of the Uranus line plot the Sun model is shown to contain the hands of a clock which are aligned to show the UTC time of the atomic bomb's detonation, but with the face of the clock reversed. It is concluded that the Uranus model is part of the same solar system model that has previously been identified and that the same architectural design is present in the system, and therefore the model was created by the same architects that were responsible for the ancient monuments throughout the earlier papers.

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The Great Pyramid papers

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The planet Uranus in an ancient solar system model

The model of the solar system that has been discovered in the previous papers in this series had its surveying closed in the last paper when the model of Saturn was aligned to the model of Mercury at the Acropolis in Athens. The elements of the geodetic geometric construction of the Saturn model also aligned with all of the other planet models in the system at various points along the paths, and it can therefore be rightly concluded that the model of Uranus, which is explained in this paper, is an addition to that closed system.

The manner in which the Uranus model is designed was worked out by carefully analysing the astronomical data in the DE431 ephemeris and testing all of the possible alignment methods available that have been encountered in the work so far. The solution to how the planet is modeled is that the absolute value of the range of the planet from the Sun at the moment of the 2729 BCE winter solstice is used, scaled down by the 1:87500 model scale that is known to be being used throughout the solar system model. Because the solar system model is also a puzzle there is a twist in the design and that is that the scaled down distance of 31795.179 perfect kilometers (pkm) is larger than the distance covered when traveling half way around the world along a great circle from any point in any direction. Because all of the available software for plotting lines on the globe, such as Google Earth, and also the bespoke software written to solve the geodetic system of the solar system model all use algorithms that fail once the target distance is greater than 20000 pkm it is impossible to use the scaled down range of Uranus in the calculation algorithms.

The way to solve this problem for any given geodesic line emanating from a given point at a known azimuth is to compute the great circle distance along that azimuth and then to plot the line in the reverse direction using the great circles circumference length minus the required distance. Using this method the location of the model of Uranus can be determined.

Diagram U0 shows the starting location for the geodesic line to Uranus which was worked out by fully solving the model system and then determining the offset that must have been used at the start point.

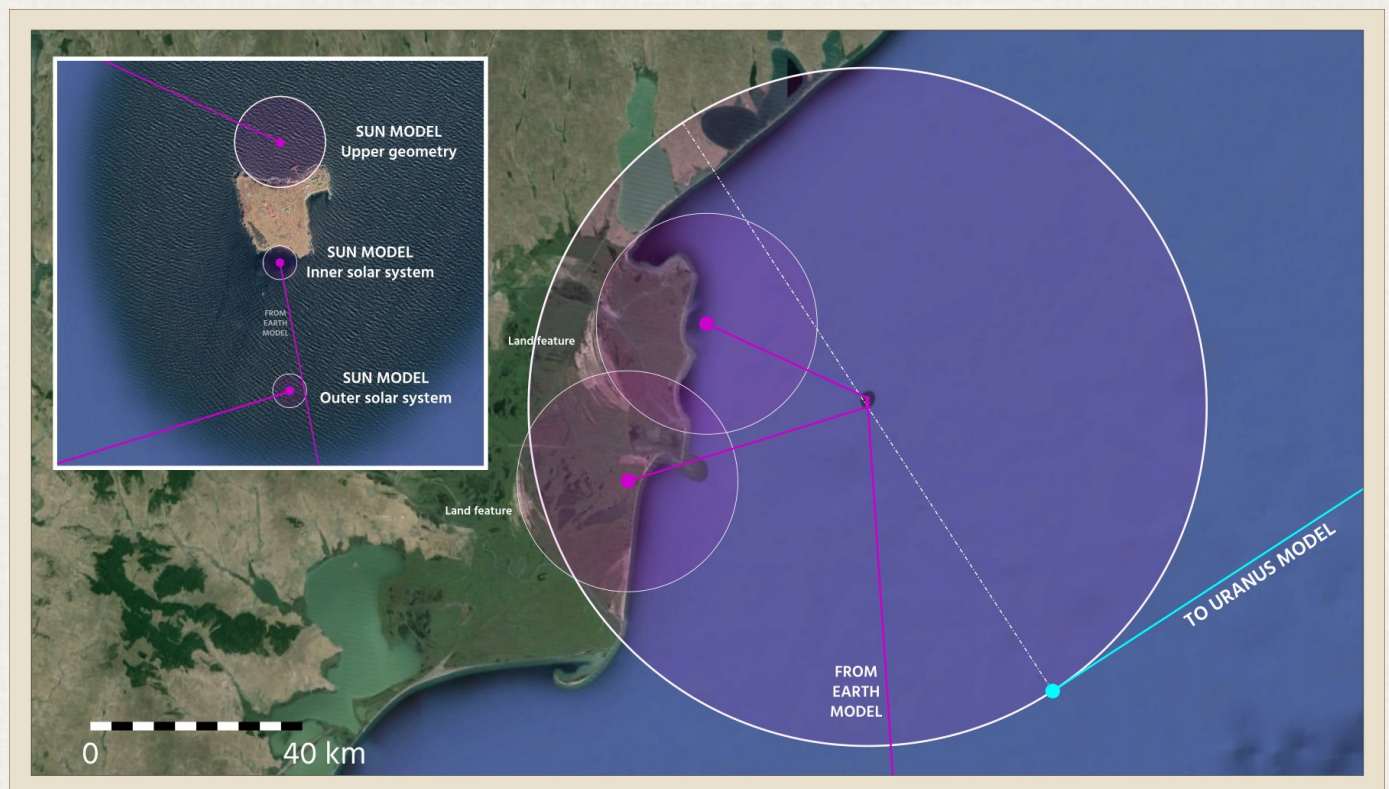


Diagram U0 - The start point of the system around the Sun model location.

In diagram U0 the inset image shows the details of the Sun models around Snake island, the lower two being the center points of the Sun that were used in the inner and outer solar system models. The main part of the diagram shows the Sun model that is used in the construction of the Uranus planet model along with the lines to the two massive land features that were identified in the earlier paper¹ etched into the land mass of the Ukrainian coastline.

The model of the Sun has a specific equatorial radius of 63.768834711 pkm and is therefore the equatorial radius of the Earth's reference ellipsoid scaled at 1:100. The axial tilt of the model is $180 - 33 + \frac{1}{3}$ degrees, or 146.666 degrees and the start of the line to the model of Uranus is positioned at the end of the equator line. This means that the Sun model could actually be a 1:100 model of the Earth because the polar radius is not used in the geometry.

The length of the line to the Uranus model has been explained in the opening paragraphs of this paper and the azimuth of the line is calculated not from the range of Saturn but from the instantaneous periapsis distance of the planet at the moment of the 2729 BCE winter solstice. The line is therefore a hybrid line which uses two different values to derive the length and the azimuth, much as was seen in the previous paper when the geodesic line to Easter Island was formed. The values used in the formation of the Uranus geodesic line are 2782078122.764 pkm for the range of the planet and 2727330844.921 pkm for the periapsis distance. The first value scales down to a line length distance of 8264.243 pkm when the great circle inversion is used, and the second value scaled down and then divided by 365 pkm gives the rotation angle of the line as 85.395 radians which when brought back into rational bounds and converted to degrees is 212.823 degrees rotation from an east reference line or an azimuth of 302.8233816 degrees. The final part of the construction, which is simply part of the puzzle and has no scientific reason, is that the azimuth is then reflected in a north-south line to give the final calculated value as 57.1766184 degrees. The line to Uranus stretching across the globe is shown in diagram U1.

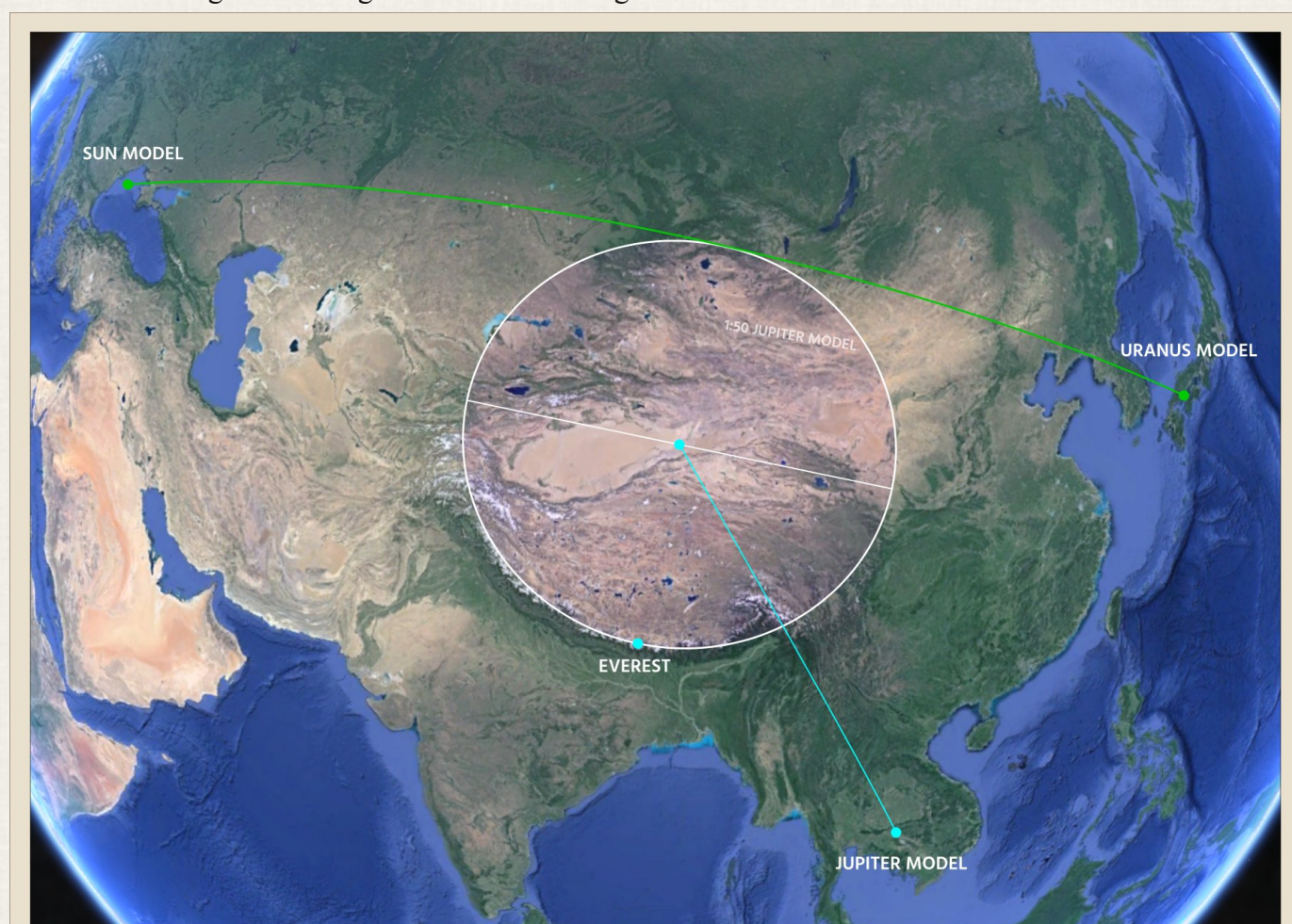


Diagram U1 - The geodesic line for the Sun/Earth model to the Uranus model.

It is immediately possible to verify this line to Uranus, shown in green, has been constructed correctly because it is a tangent line to the Jupiter model that was formed at the end of the earlier paper². The line runs from the Sun/Earth model near Snake Island in the Ukraine, crosses central Asia with the Jupiter model's north pole as a tangent and terminates in southern Japan. The tangent point requires that the Jupiter model is further investigated, and that will be shown later in this paper because it is dependent upon first correctly constructing the Uranus model line.

The end point of the Uranus line has a modifier on it which cannot be seen on the high altitude satellite image of diagram U1 where from the end point of the line an additional line traverses back along the reverse azimuth of the inbound line for a distance of $33\frac{1}{3}$ pkm. The location of the termination point and the reversal point are shown in diagram U2.

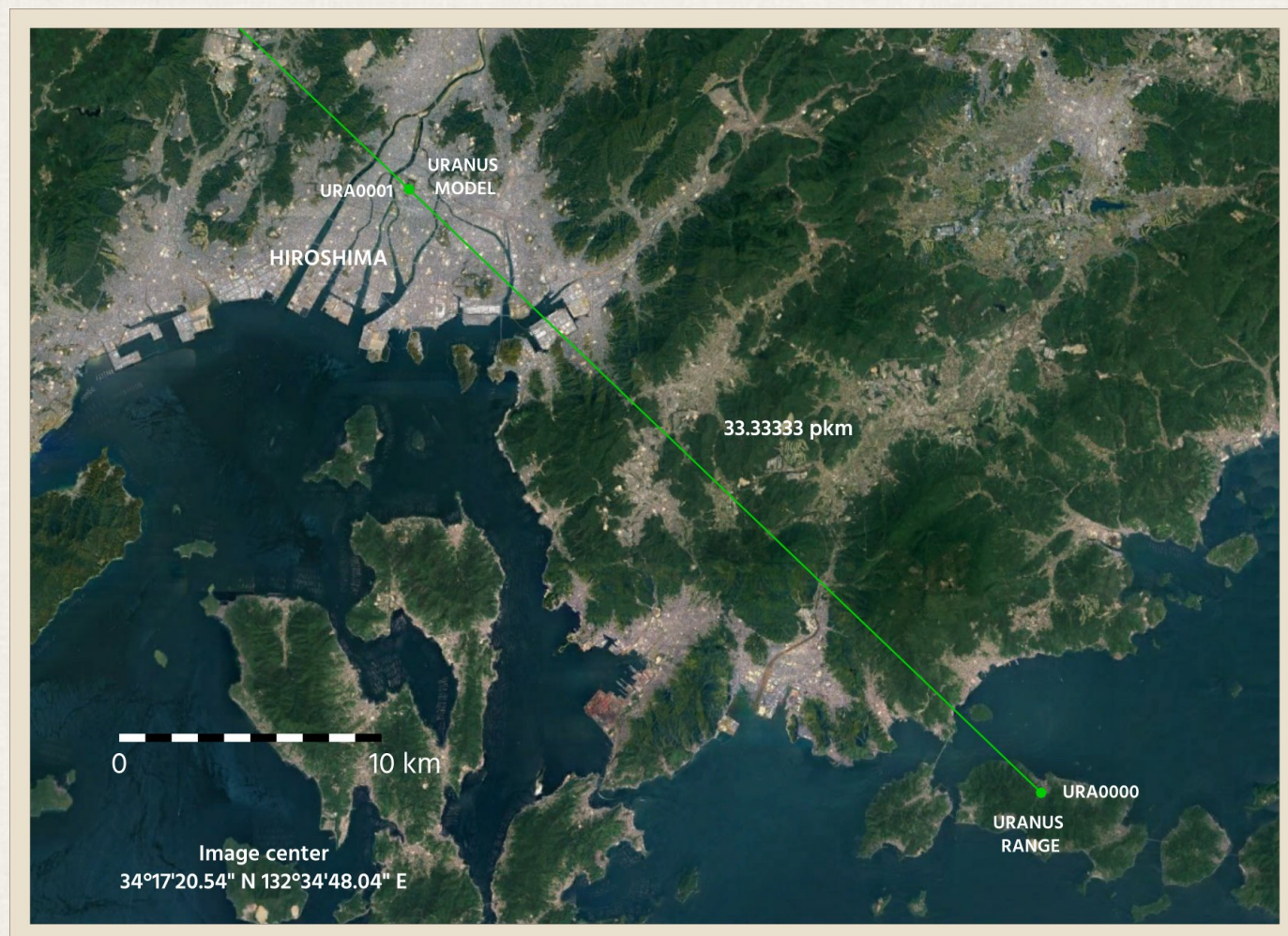


Diagram U2 - The Uranus model in Hiroshima, Japan.

The $33\frac{1}{3}$ pkm line that runs back along the inbound geodesic line places a marker point in central Hiroshima very close to the location of the 1945 detonation point of the first atomic bomb explosion. The Japanese government, as part of the memorial to those who died and the preservation of the historical records, have the precise time and location of the bomb's detonation point document as 34.394593542 degrees north, 132.454797056 degrees east at 23:16:03 UTC on 5th August 1945 (8.15am Aug 6th local time).

Diagram U3 shows the location in Hiroshima of the Uranus model, which has a scale of $1:33333\frac{1}{3}$ and has an axial tilt of 172.575 degrees which splits the azimuth of the inbound line from the Sun model and a line to the Hypocenter of the atomic bomb location which is positioned on the circumference of the model of Uranus.

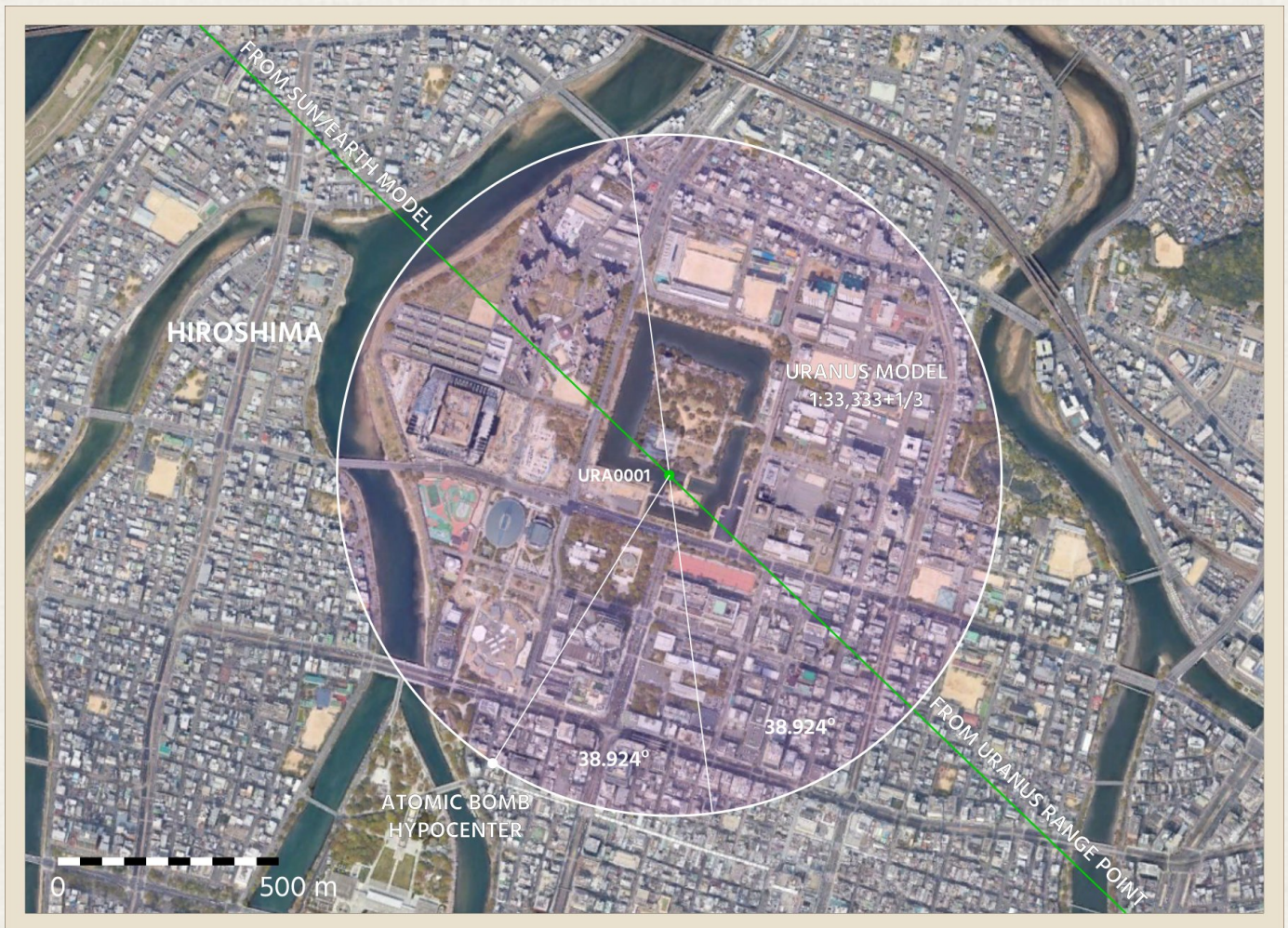


Diagram U3 - The Uranus model details in Hiroshima, Japan.

This model of Uranus has been designed from the specific latitude and longitude of the hypocenter of the atomic bomb in the architecture which is proven by the fact that the angle between the geodesic line and the model equator line is exactly the same as that between the equator line and the hypocenter line from the model center. The Uranus range has been calibrated to this point in the software that is producing the geodesic plots and is 31795.1785 pkms on the 1:87500 scale model of the solar system and therefore 2,782,625,006.729 kilometers in real world scale at the moment of the 2729 BCE winter solstice.

Having determined the Uranus model position to excellent precision it is now possible to return to the model of Jupiter over the Himalayas and further develop it. An analysis of the system in use with relation to the line to the model of Uranus and the Jupiter model was undertaken and an overview of the solution is shown in diagram U4. As well as providing calibration to the Uranus system by including the astronomical data within the geometric construction the design system also highlights and resolves a potential source of error in the plots that has its origin in the manner in which the Google Earth software that is being used to display the graphics performs its calculations.

In diagram U4 there are two models of Jupiter, the first being the 1:50 scale model that was created during the analysis of Jupiter in the earlier paper and shown with a white circumference and the second being a 1:87.5 scale model that is shown drawn in purple inside the original model. The scale of the second model is derived from the overall scale of the solar system model of 1:87500. The polar axis of the two models is not the same as can be seen at the north pole of the two models, the south pole at Mount Everest being the common point on the two axis. To the east of the inner model there is a line drawn which has a length of the equatorial radius of the 1:87.5 scale model plus exactly 1000 pkms. The line terminates at Xian in China which is the location of the pyramids in China and also where the world famous UNESCO heritage site of the Terracotta Army is located.

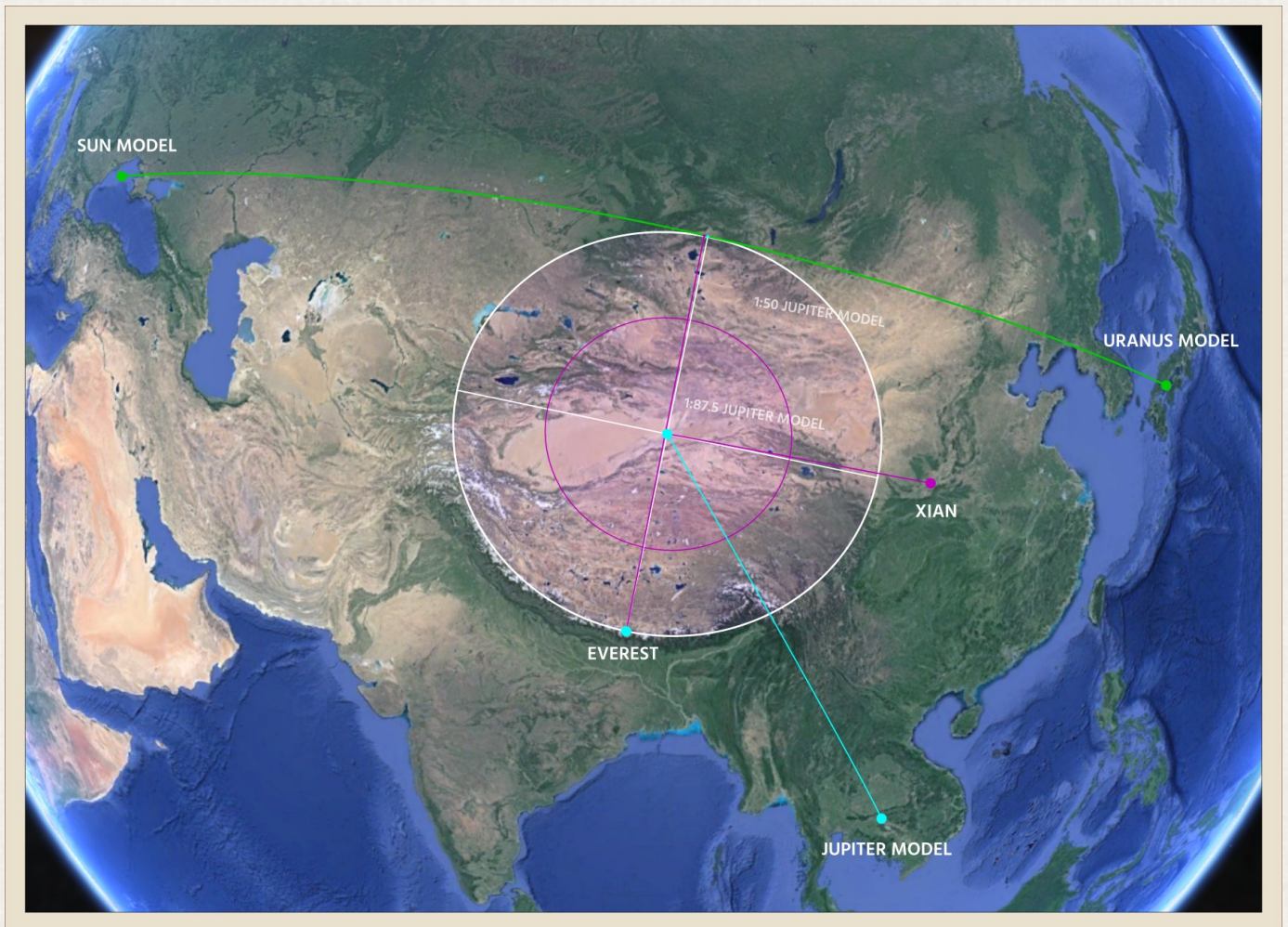


Diagram U4 - The Jupiter models over the Himalayas and the Uranus model at Xian.

The manner in which the polar axis of the inner Jupiter model was created was by taking the Uranus line from the Sun and terminating it at the approximate north pole location of the 1:50 Jupiter model and then taking a line that is perpendicular to the reverse azimuth of the end point of the line from the Sun to the south and passing near to Mount Everest. The line length from the Sun was then calibrated so that the perpendicular line passed exactly through the location of the top of Everest. Diagram U5 shows the north pole area of the top of the Jupiter model once this calibration has been completed.

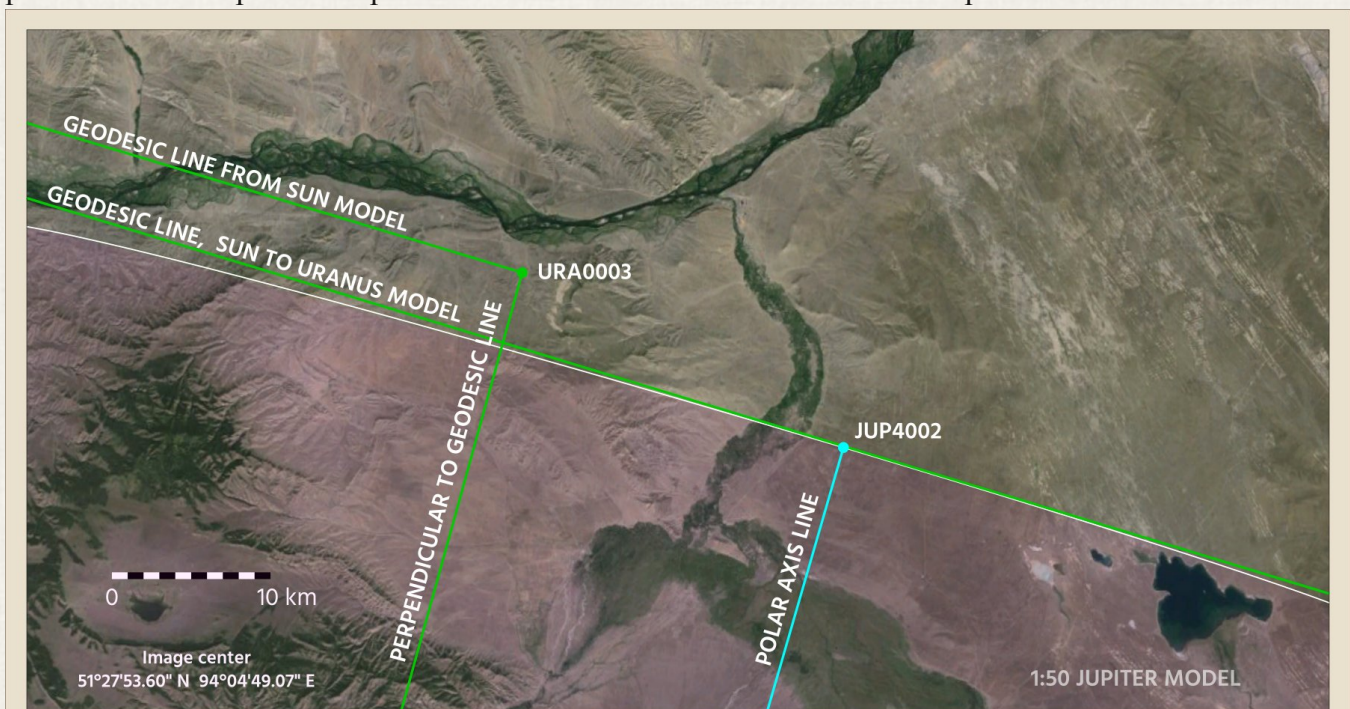


Diagram U5 - The north pole area of the 1:50 Jupiter model.

The diagram looks wrong because the two green geodesic lines start from the same location on the Sun model and have the same starting azimuth and therefore there is no reason within the calculations why the two lines should appear in different places on the plot. The reason that they do is because although the start and end points of the lines have been calculated on the geodesic calculator that was written for this work and all calculations have been performed on the WGS84 reference ellipsoid, they are then displayed on Google Earth which uses spherical mapping as its plotting system. While the bespoke software calculations eradicate the spherical mapping problem for the start and end points of the line, the graphics engine within the Google Earth software has to calculate where to display the points between the start and end points of the line and this is being done using spherical mapping. Consequently, on diagram U5, the position of the lower geodesic line which runs to the Uranus model in Hiroshima is being graphically displayed using spherical mapping, hence the difference in the two line positions.

What then becomes apparent is that the polar axis line of the 1:50 scale model of Jupiter has the lower geodesic line as a tangent and therefore in the original architect's design the spherical graphics distortion to the lower geodesic line at this point on its path towards Hiroshima must have been fully computed and then used to create the Jupiter model to fit. The design of the system at this location is an explicit teaching aid which demonstrates that split points in geodesic lines do not occur on the plotted line on the graphics programme and need to be individually computed.

The two models of Jupiter are therefore distinct elements within the system and are only related to each other by the fact that they share a common southern pole location on the top of Everest. Diagram U6 shows a closer view of just the inner of the two Jupiter models, the 1:87.5 scale model, along with the details of the alignment system of the equator line which passes through the center point of the southern runway at Xian airport (inset). The calibration of this system requires the line length from the Sun, the perpendicular to Everest and the equator line through the airport runway to be simultaneously solved.



Diagram U6 - The equator line alignment of the inner Jupiter model.

The end point of the extended equator line is labeled URA0006 and from this point it is possible, after analysis of the area, to construct a final model of Uranus that connects to the well known Chinese pyramids that are present in the area. Diagrams U7 and U8 show the completed geometry that connects the equator line to the pyramids.

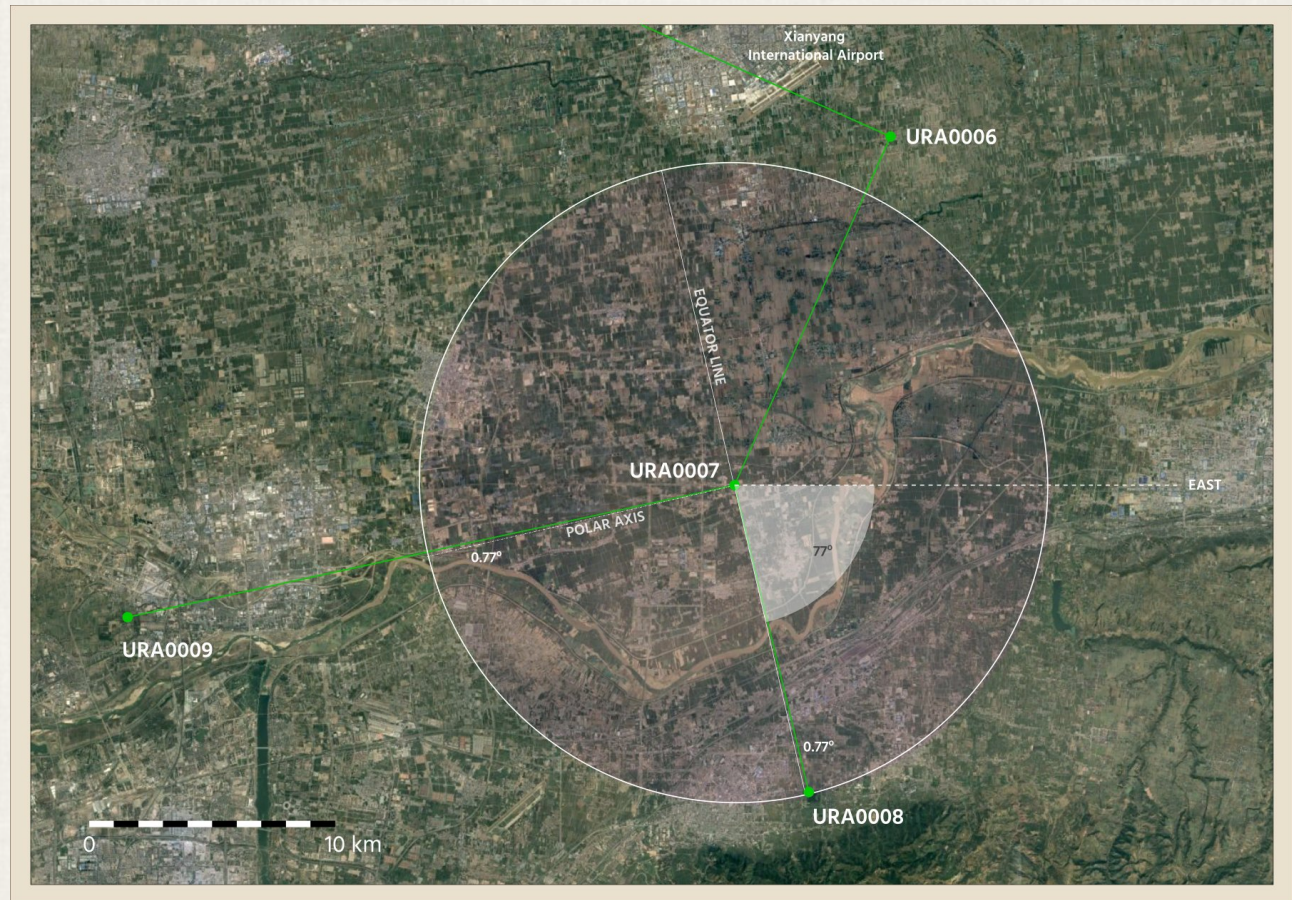


Diagram U7 - The geometric alignment of a model of Uranus and the Chinese pyramids in Xian.

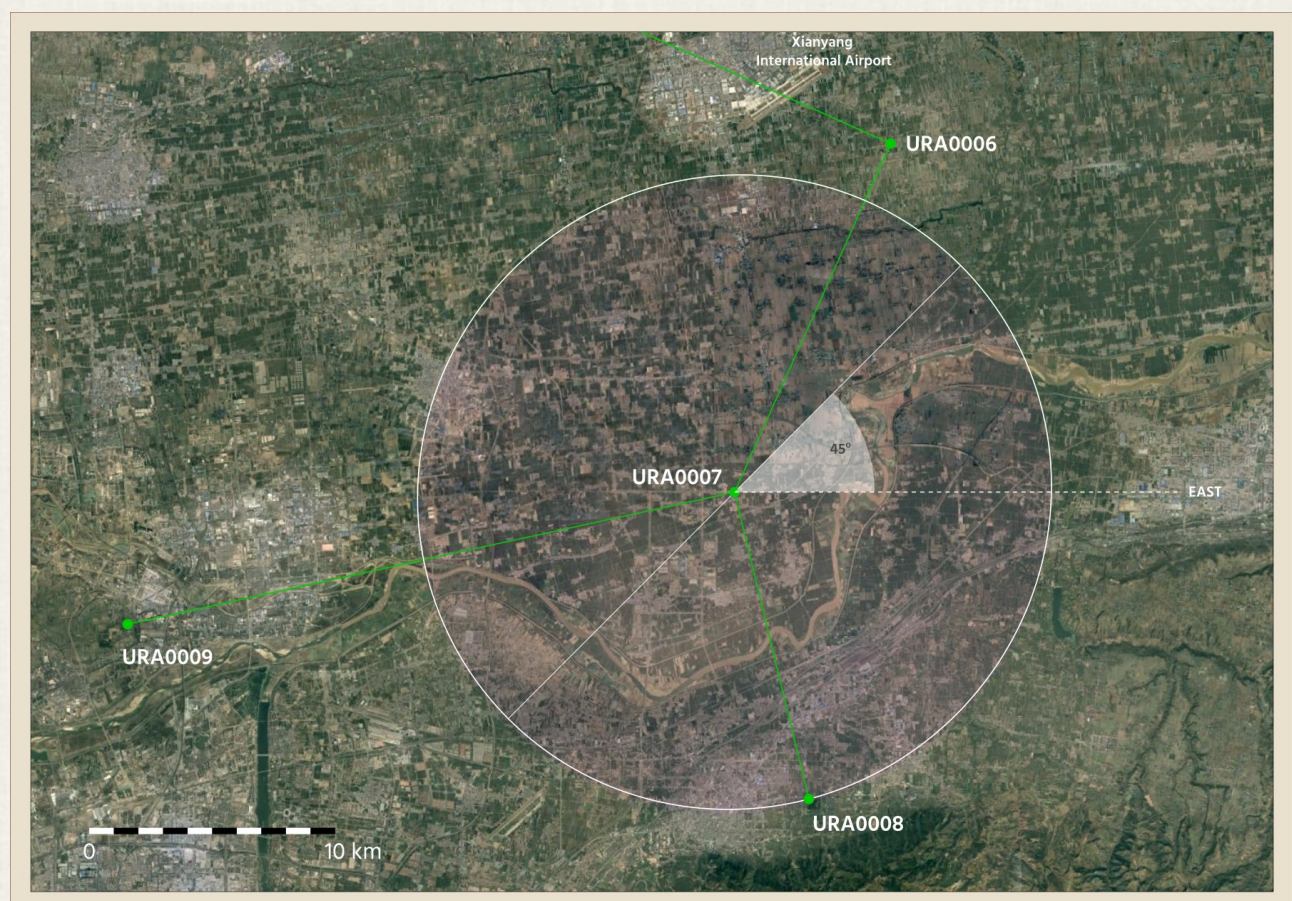


Diagram U8 - The final geometric alignment of a model of Uranus and the Chinese pyramids in Xian.

The only difference between diagrams U7 and U8 is the axial tilt of the planet Uranus is 77 degrees clockwise from east on the first diagram and 45 degrees anticlockwise from east on the second. The length of the line from the point at the end of the equator extension line of the large Jupiter model, URA0006, to the point URA0007 is derived from the obliquity of *Jupiter* to its orbit of 3.13 degrees divided by 0.2 and then transposed into perfect kilometers to give the length of the line as 15.65 pkm. The point URA0007 then serves as the center of a remarkably scaled model of Uranus, the scale being 1:1945.59699 the value being the precise moment of the atomic bomb explosion in Hiroshima expressed as a modern year number with the decimal part being calculated from the month, day and time of the explosion .

The tilt of the Uranus model is 77 degrees anticlockwise from east and this value is derived from the orbital inclination of Uranus of 0.77 degrees. The point URA0008 is a point on the circumference of the model at an inclination of 0.77 degrees anticlockwise from the equator line and the point URA0009 is a model of the first moon of Uranus, named Cordelia, also scaled at the 1:1945.59699 scale.

The final part of the construction is to rotate the planet about its center point so that the equator has an azimuth of 45 degrees, shown in diagram U8, and this final adjustment then correctly aligns the point URA0008 with the Qinling Chinese pyramid. The two end points URA0008 and URA0009 are shown in diagram U9 aligned with the two pyramid's north west corners. The reason that the north west corner is used as the alignment point is that at the very start of the solar system model³ when the GPS coordinates are first calculated the north west corner of the Great Pyramid of Giza is the alignment point for the geometry. The architects are showing that the start and end of the system have the same alignment method, thereby designating this as the end of the solar system model.

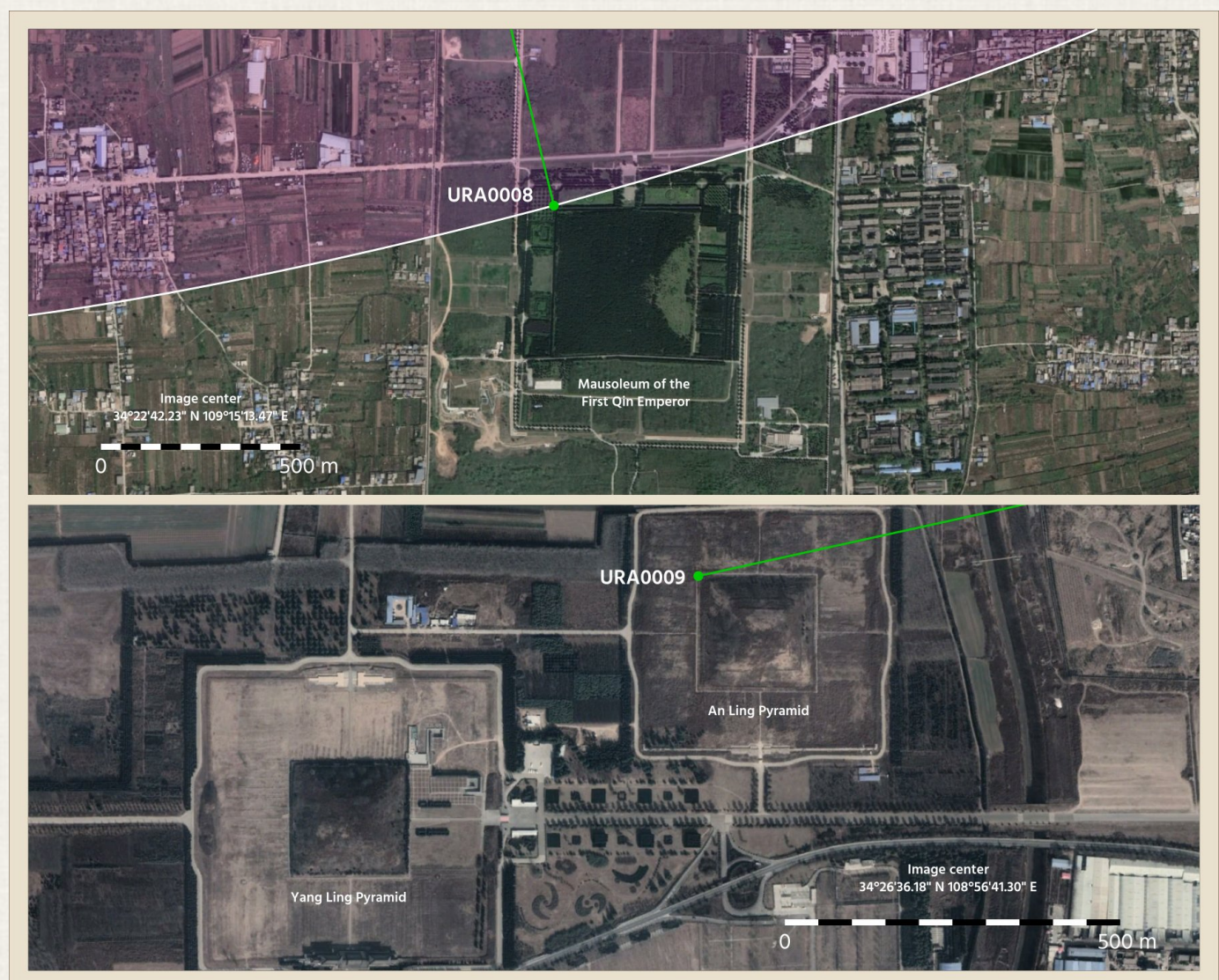


Diagram U9 - The alignment to the Chinese pyramids in Xian.

To the west of the point URA0009 at the An Ling pyramid are the rest of the series of the Chinese pyramids and the schematic drawing U10 shows the location of some of these pyramid to illustrate the fact that they will be the other moons of Uranus, 28 of which are currently known to astronomers. The number of pyramids marked on the diagram is not representative of the total number.

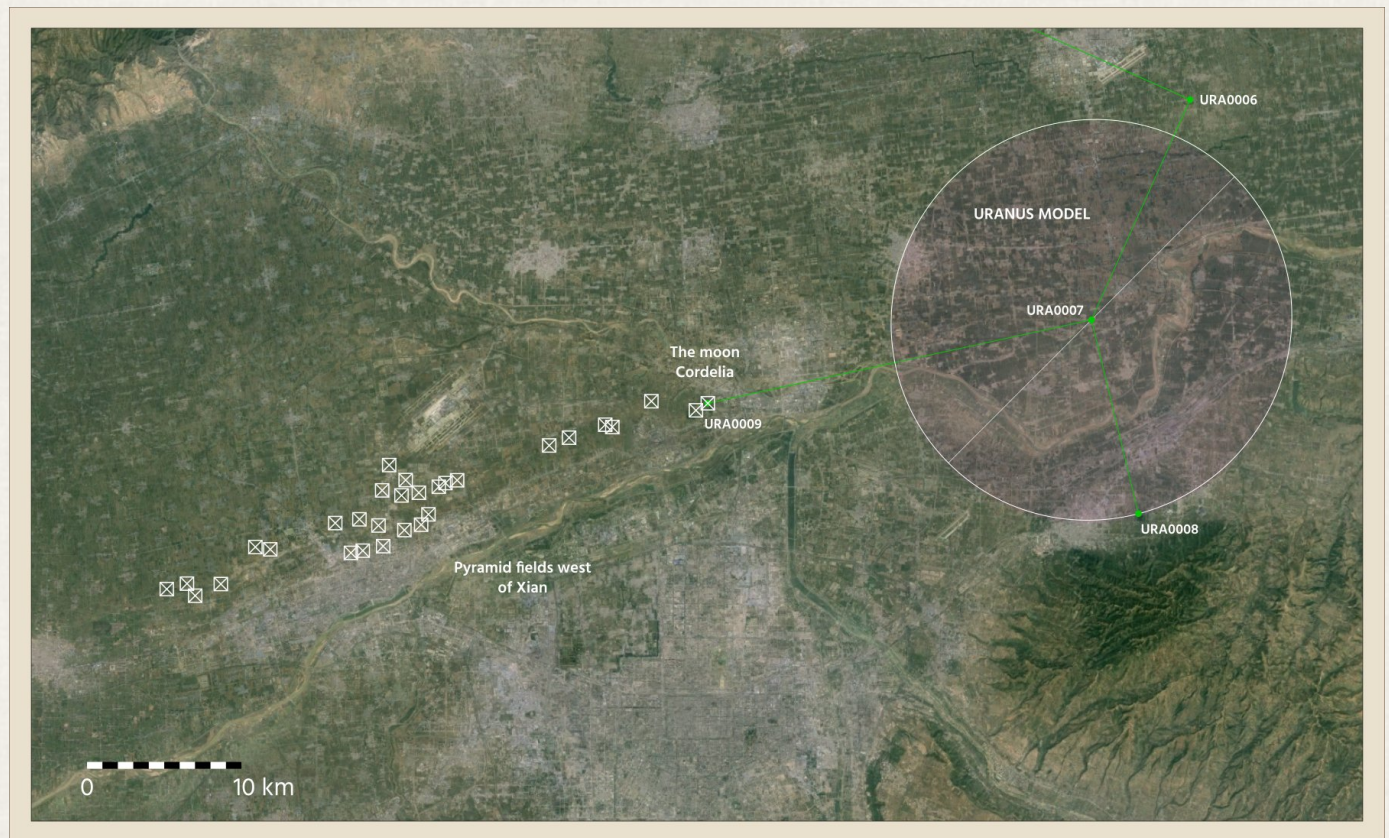


Diagram U10 - The Chinese pyramids representing the moons of Uranus.

Having finished the Uranus models, the final part of the Uranus system is located at the very start of the system at the Sun model near Snake island and is highly significant because it gives the first insight into how all of the modern data was accessible in the past. The key to unlocking the information is held in the first atomic bomb drop data where the UTC time of the explosion is known to be 23:16:03, a value which has already been used in the model when the extraordinary scale of the Uranus model was created.

It is already known that at the start of the solar system model at the location of the Moon there is a clock face etched into the desert floor⁴ which shows the time of the Apollo 11 spacecraft landing on the moon, and so the atomic bomb time at the end of the solar system model also needs to have its clock face marked out. Diagram U11 shows the time on clock faces of the atomic bomb explosion, the **reversed time** shown next to it created by reflecting the clock in an east west axis, and then that clock face rotated.

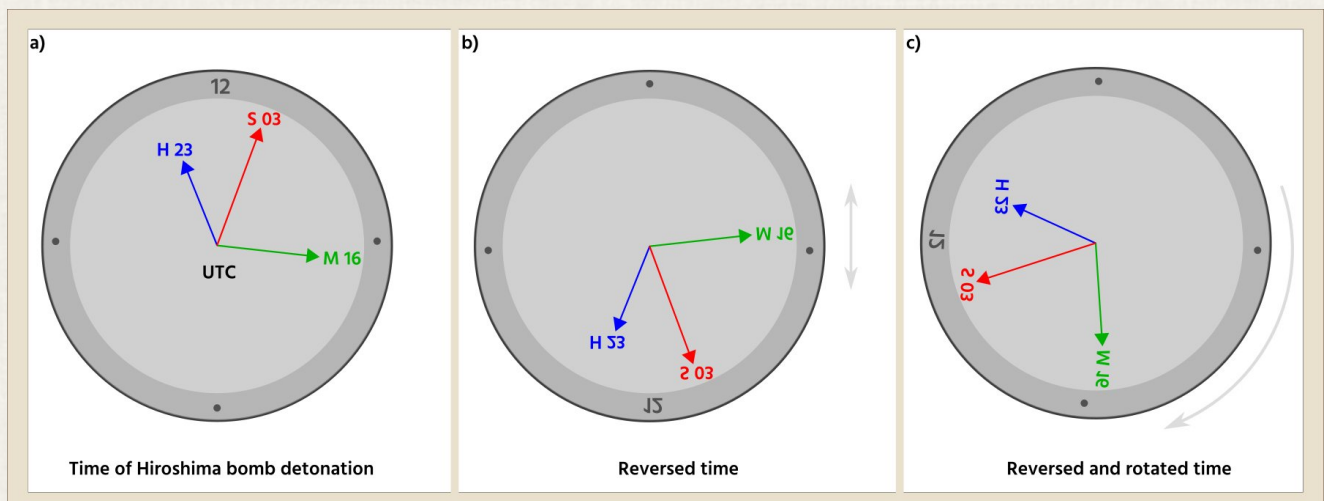


Diagram U11 - The atomic bomb explosion time UTC at Hiroshima.

Diagram U12 shows the reversed rotated clock time of the Hiroshima explosion from diagram U11c superimposed upon the Sun model construction of diagram U0 from the start of this paper.

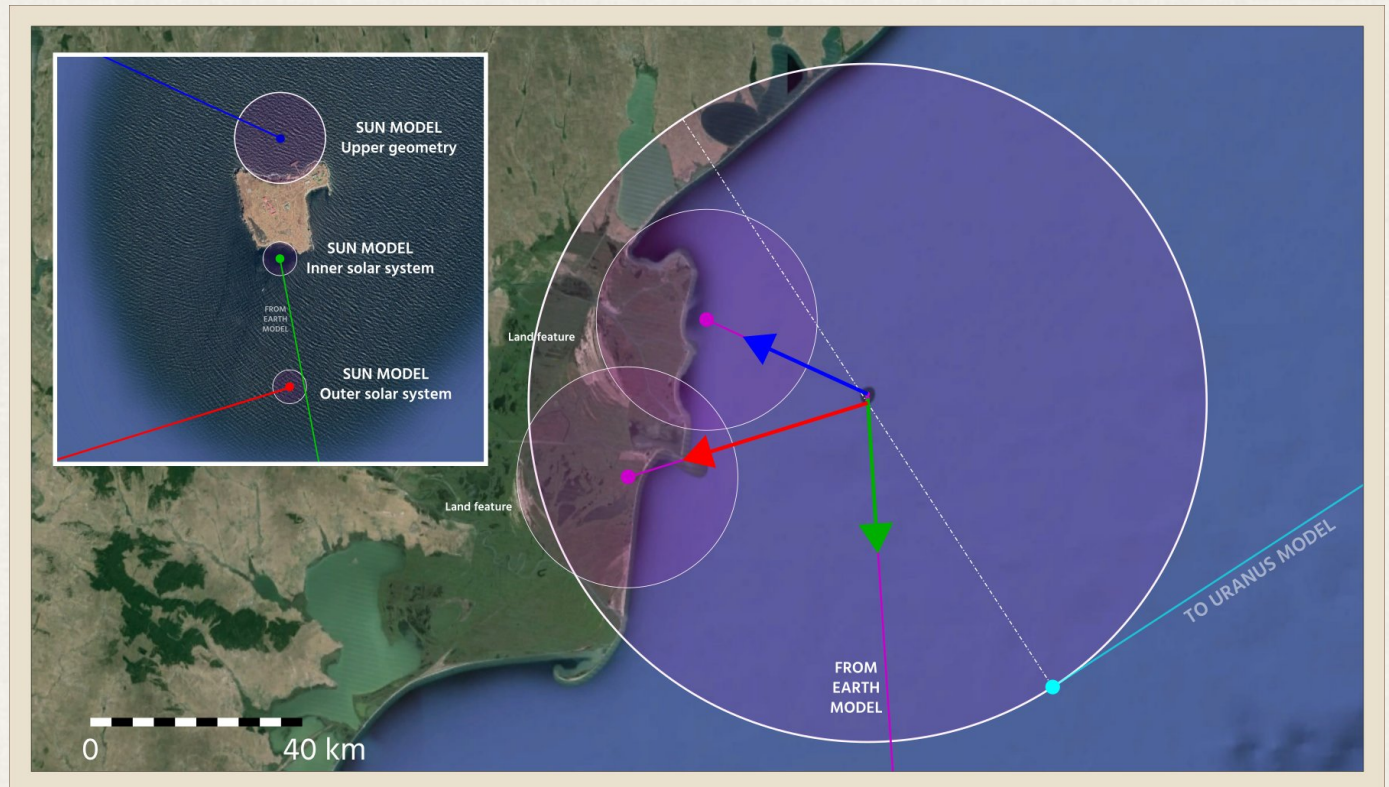


Diagram U12 - The reversed time clock at the Sun model at Snake Island.

The minute hand shown in green aligns with the inbound line from the Earth model in Cairo, the red line is the seconds hand and points to the southern land feature Sun model and the blue line is the hour hand and points to the northern land feature Sun model. The Sun model, the primary feature of the solar system model, shows the reversed time of one of the major events of the last century and indicates that the information of this event, presumably in the form of electromagnetic radiation, has traveled on a reversed time path and was accessible in the past.

The reversal is a reflection in the east west axis and the rotation applied to the clock can be accurately calculated because the angular rotation of the minute hand and the reverse azimuth of the inbound line from the Earth are both known to a high degree of precision. The minute hand of the standard clock time of 23:16:03 has an azimuth of 96.3 degrees, reflected to 83.7 degrees and the reverse azimuth of the geodesic line from the Earth model is 176.09487 degrees giving the required rotation of the clock face as being 92.394872131 degrees.

This is the terminating structure on the model of the solar system.

Appendix

pm	Perfect meter. One 10 millionth of the distance from the North pole to the equator on the WGS84 reference ellipsoid of Earth. The conversion factor between meters and perfect meters is $1 \text{ pm} = 1.00019657308809 \text{ m}$
pkm	Perfect kilometer. 1000 perfect meters.

Tectonic plate movement

The geodetic calculations performed during the work for this paper were done on the Earth's WGS84 reference ellipsoid at the base date of Jan 14 2729 BCE with no tectonic plate movement applied to the points. On all diagrams in this paper all points on the geometric plots have had tectonic plate movement between the base date and the date February 26th 2018 applied to them using the mm/yr plate movements listed by the EarthScope Consortium on their interactive plate movement calculator (<https://www.unavco.org>) using the *terminating* point on each individual geodesic line as the reference coordinates for the plate movement that is applied to *both* end points of that line. The tectonic plate movement of Snake Island is taken from the inherent geometry of the model at that location.

Supplementary material

The data points and associated geodetic mappings for the inner solar system model are contained within a Google Earth application kml file. Each point in the file contains the high precision coordinates of the point as it was calculated by the software and a description of how the point and line from the previous location has been formed, listing both the numerical logic and the astronomical reference to which the point is associated. The file is available to download at the following URL:

<https://www.thegreatpyramidpapers.com/documents/kml/OuterSolarSystem.kml>

That kml file was produced on a piece of bespoke software which was designed and developed to create complex geodetic paths across the WGS84 reference ellipsoid specifically to solve the puzzle outlined in this and previous papers in the series. It was deliberately written in javascript to integrate into a webpage interface so that the underlying code could be examined. The fully functioning interface is available at the following URL:

<https://www.giza-plateau.com/PathCreator.html>

The file type that this programme uses is also bespoke and called '.gpf' or a Giza Pyramid File. Saved files can be loaded into the software using the available selection box on the webpage and the inner solar system model is available in this list under the name 'Inner solar system'. The interface also includes the ability to load any of the previously saved individual locations listed on the inner solar system model into the starting point of a new path, allowing the user to create new path systems and investigate further into the subject.

The calculations for the solar system model's astronomy were performed in a spreadsheet which is provided as supplementary material for reference and cross checking purposes

https://www.thegreatpyramidpapers.com/documents/ods/Solar_system.ods

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