

**Prediction
Of
Messenger Anomaly
On
14th January**

Mohsen Lotfi
mohsen@absolutephysics.com

Absolute Physics
In Pure and Applied Physics extended in Books and Articles.
Reference website of www.absolutephysics.com
30 March 2008

Abstract

The prediction according to absolute physics regarding Mercury's magnetic field in messenger mission is shown to be correct.

Introduction

Mercury's magnetic field was calculated by NASA from mariner 10 as about 1 percent of earth's magnetic field.

After mariner 10 there was not any way to measure again this magnetic field of mercury and any spacecraft was not sent to mercury else messenger spacecraft now. Messenger in 14th January will arrive to mercury flyby and then it will show us the new measurement of mercury magnetic field.

Question is that,

Will messenger register the same size of mercury magnetic field the mariner was reported it or it is difference?

Then the messenger is challenger for physical papers of planetary magnetism or even for all different physics.

In the messenger mission the planetary magnetism is in test and messenger will show us which magnetism is true.

Mercury magnetic fields in messenger mission

According to the absolute physics the answer is no.

Why that,

According to the absolute physics two reasons there are affective on the generation of mercury magnetic field.

One reason is related to the mercury magnetic shells and according to the absolute physics we can see that,

This effect is increased 0.32 in messenger mission because that,

This effect is directly related to the sun and how much mercury becomes nearer to the sun then magnetic field is too increased proportionally.

In the absolute physics it is proved that,

$$\xrightarrow{\text{absolute-physics}} \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{d_2}{d_1} \quad (1)$$

B is the magnetic field and d is the distance from the sun.

Then according to this formula from absolute physics we can predict that,

How much the magnetic field of mercury will differ in messenger mission from mariner 10 mission below,

$$\xrightarrow{\text{absolute-physics}} \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{d_2}{d_1} \Rightarrow \frac{B_{\text{messenger}}}{B_{\text{mariner 10}}} = \frac{d_{\text{mariner 10-sun}}}{d_{\text{messenger-sun}}}$$

According to the NASA report from distance of messenger and mariner10 flybys from sun below,

$$\xrightarrow{\text{flyby}} d_{\text{messenger-sun}} = 0.3476 \times 1496 \times 10^{11}$$

And too for mariner10,

$$\xrightarrow{\text{flyby}} d_{\text{mariner 10-sun}} = 0.4 \times 1496 \times 10^{11}$$

Then,

$$\xrightarrow{\text{absolute-physics}} \frac{B_{\text{messenger}}}{B_{\text{mariner 10}}} = \frac{d_{\text{mariner 10-sun}}}{d_{\text{messenger-sun}}} = 1.32$$

$$\frac{B_{\text{MESSENGER}}}{B_{\text{MARINER}}} = 1.32$$

$$B_{\text{MESSENGER}} = 660 \text{ nT}$$

But mercury has an iron core and then this iron core are affective by the sun electric force and then when the mercury becomes nearer to the sun this second reason becomes affective on the mercury magnetic field and the mercury magnetic field will be decreased according to the proofs in the absolute physics.

Then the total magnetic field it is calculated from difference of two different magnetic reasons may be not zero probably.

Acknowledgement

Absolute physics uses SI system and then all numbers have no metric.

Reference

- [1] Absolute physics
- [2] NASA reports from mariner 10 spacecraft in mercury flyby
- [3] NASA simulation from messenger spacecraft in mercury flyby