

Lunar Data Comparison 1

Tropical Month vs Synodic Month In a Tropical Year

Data from 2002 Astronomical Almanac

Moon Revolutions (Tropical)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13.368266
Synodic New Moons	0.925	1.850	2.776	3.701	4.626	5.551	6.476	7.402	8.327	9.252	10.177	11.102	12.028	12.368266
Difference: Moon Revolutions	0.075	0.150	0.224	0.299	0.374	0.449	0.524	0.598	0.673	0.748	0.823	0.898	0.972	1.00000
Degrees of Earth Around Sun	26.929	53.859	80.788	107.718	134.647	161.577	188.506	215.436	242.365	269.294	296.224	323.153	350.083	360.000

Lunar Tropical Month = 27.321582 days
 Lunar Synodic Month = 29.530589 days
 Earth Tropical Year = 365.242190 days

Synodic New Moons = (Moon Revolutions) * (27.321582 / 29.530589)
 Difference: Moon Revolutions = (Moon Revolutions) - (Synodic New Moons)
 Degrees of Earth Around Sun = (Moon Revolutions) * (27.321582 / 365.242190) * 360

Notes:

When the delta between the Moons revolutions, and the Moons phases (synodic cycle) reaches 1.00000 we know that the Earth has reached that point in space where it has completed one 360 degree motion around the Sun.

The above table shows that this delta of "one" is reached in the period of time equivalent to one equinoctial year.

This finding is contrary to lunisolar precession theory, which requires the Earth to complete only a 359.59.10 degree motion around the Sun in an equinoctial year. The remaining 50 arc seconds are supposed to be due to a wobbling axis principally caused by the gravitational forces of the Sun and the Moon acting upon the oblate Earth.

The only way the equinox position of the axis can be observed to come up 50 arc seconds short of the same fixed point (relative to inertial space) that it reached at the time of the prior annual equinox, and at the same time maintain the integrity of the lunar rotation equations, is if the reference frame that contains the Earth and Sun (the solar system) is itself curving through space at the delta between the two observations: 50 arc seconds per year.