Astronomical Constants and Universal Code in Holy Book

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Abstract

At the beginning of 1995, I was looking to produce a new concept of the Astronomical Period (AP) which may be determined by the shortest period of Lunar years which this period includes leap years and common years, just to get a simple formula for calculating the average length of the lunar year where I finally deduced the first formula about this average by using the simple math (the four elementary arithmetic operations).

By this rule, I methodically educed what I essentially considered it as an acceptable consequence which, indeed, encouraged me to do more research about the best resources that required to deal with the concept of (AP) where I found something like the hidden signals in Islamic Holy Book (The Great Qur'an) which led me by the elicitation method to get the perfect astronomical constants besides of an evolving conclusion about what I considered it as a scientific guide to the universal code.

What the exiting in this research is: these (perfect astronomical constants) had successfully passed the test of three physical laws in motion which means that the hypothesis of this research (elicitation method) is not arbitrary, and the conclusions of this research had truly deduced by innovative scientific basis.

Keywords: Universe, Code, Elicitation, Qur'an, Astrophysics, Altamimi

1. Introduction

If you observed the motion of Moon regarding to Earth's motion around the Sun with respect to fixed star, you will find that we have a specific period that is formed by the shortest AP which equals 19 Lunar years. And then we know that this period has two types of years: Leap Lunar year equals 355 days, and the common Lunar year equals 354 days, and when I tried to find any resources that confirm this observation by anyway, I found the Great Qur'an (Note 1) had mentioned the word of (year) in specific arrangement; seven times as singular form (year) and twelve times as plural form (years). Then I tried to use these details to figure out the average length of the

Lunar year (L_y) by this formula; $L_y = \frac{(seven\ Leap\ years)+(twelve\ common\ years)}{AP}$.

Then, by substitution, I got the first astronomical constant, as follows:

$$L_y = \frac{(355 \times 7)+(354 \times 12)}{19} = 354.36842105263156\ days \qquad (1)$$

When I tried to compare this result with Synodical lunar year (which equals 29.530588 days (Note 2) $\times$ 12 months $= 354.367056\ days$) (Note 3), I found that the difference is less than two minutes; $354.368421 - 354.367056 = 0.001365\ day = 1.9656\ miutes$.

2. Purpose of This Research

In this research, I try to get the answers for these questions, scientifically:

a) Do we have an acceptable scientific resource, outside of the usual scientific resources, to get the scientific data or astronomical constants?
b) Can we use the elicitation method to get the perfect scientific data?
c) Can we refer to holy books to formulate physical equations?

3. Research Hypothesis

I will depend on the elicitation method (Note 4) to reach out to the perfect astronomical constants from The Great Qur'an, and try to test these constants on the basic physical laws in motion.

4. The Difficult Mission

My mission in this research is: how can I find out the average length of the Solar year (S_y) as I found out the (L_y) before? Because this constant will become the best key to go further in the hypothesis of this research.

As I think, there are three valid options to find out this constant:

1) The same way of Eq (1); $(7 \times 366) + (12 \times 365) \div 19 = 365.368421 \ days$, which has a big difference with Sidereal Year (SY).
2) Using the Astrophysical constant which is not meeting the purpose of this research.
3) Referring to the Holy Book (The Great Qur'an) and try to find out if there is an accurate constant or not.

Indeed, when I referred to The Great Qur'an (Note 5), I found that the word of (year) or (years) had been mentioned in 16 different chapters (Soras) within 19 verses had been labeled by specific serial numbers that may be arranged in specific forms (Note 6) to keep something like a secret in its relationships together. See Table-1 where I tried to use these relations to get what I assumed as the difference by the minutes (Δ_m) between Lunar day and Solar day by using the following formula:

$$\Delta_m = \frac{n-s}{f} = \frac{858 \ -16}{19} = 44.31578947368421 \ miutes \tag{2}$$

Table 1. Leap & common years as mentioned in Qur'an

Types	Sora's No.	Verse's NO.
Year	2nd (Al-Baqarah)	96
Year	5th (Al-Ma'idah)	26
Years	7th (Al-'A`raf)	130
Years	10th (Yunus)	5
Years	12th (Yusuf)	42
Years	12th (Yusuf)	47
Years	17th (Al-`Isra')	12
Years	18th (Al-Kahf)	11
Years	18th (Al-Kahf)	25
Years	20th (Taha)	40
Year	22nd (Al-Haj)	47
Years	23rd (Al-Mu'minun)	112
Years	26th (Ash-Shu`ara')	18
Years	26th (Ash-Shu`ara')	205
Year	29th (Al-`Ankabut)	14
Years	30th (Ar-Rum)	4
Year	32nd (As-Sajdah)	5
Year	46th (Al-'Ahqaf)	15
Year	70th (Al-Ma`arij)	4
19 $times \ (f)$	16 Soras (s)	Subtotal = 858 (n)

Now, if the result of Eq (2) means that we have a real difference between Lunar day and Solar day by minutes, then I can use this result to find out the difference by days (Δ_d) between Solar year and Lunar year depending on the same shortest AP (19 years) of Lunar year which has: $Total \ days \ (T_d) = (7 \times 355) + (12 \times 354) = 6733 \ days)$ by using the following formula: $\left(\frac{\Delta_m}{day}\right) \times \left(\frac{T_d}{AP}\right) = \Delta_d$.

By substitution, (Δ_d) becomes available, as follows:

$$\Delta_d = \left(\frac{44'.31578947368421}{1440'}\right) \times \left(\frac{6733}{19}\right) = 10.90563634964604 \ days \tag{3}$$

You note that I used the total minutes of one day ($1440'$) to convert those minutes to a day, and I used the total days (6733) of the shortest astronomical period (AP) which equals 19 years, to find (Δ_d) as shown in Eq (3) which is more accurate than other predictions (Note 7).

Now, I can use this result to find out the average length of the solar year, as follows:

$$L_y + \Delta_d = S_y = 365.2740574022775 \ days \tag{4}$$

Then, when you initially compare these results with astronomical constants, we find that; $L_y - LY = 1.9656 \ minutes$, $S_y - SY = 25.4736 \ minutes$, and you'll finally find that these data are examinable, as I will show you soon. But before that, let me refer you to Table-2 just to check how much the hypothesis of this research is running well or not, it is acceptable or not, or how much it is accurate or not?

Table 2. Astronomical constants & research's constants

Concept	Symbol	Constant	Type
Julian Calendar (Note 8)	S_c	Solar Calendar	Calendar
Hijri Calendar	H_c	Lunar Calendar	Calendar
Length of Year	SY	365.25636 days	Sidereal year (Note 9)
Length of Year	L_y	354.368421 days	Lunar year
Date of Al-Hijra	d_H	622.00J	Event
Length of Year	S_y	365.274057402	Solar Year
Length of Year	LY	354.367056	Synodical year (Note 10)

Hence, I think, it is the best way to check these results by referring to these laws; $b^2 = a^2(1 - e^2)$ (Note 11), Earth's orbit $= 2\pi a$, and the velocity law $(v = \frac{2\pi a}{t})$, where we find that the Earth's orbital speed by using (SY) is growing up to (29.876819km/s), but by using (S_y) I find this speed becomes (29.875327km/s) more accurate and very close to the astronomical data (29.8759km/s) (Note 12).

Now, if you want to transform the Julian (Solar) calendar (J_c) to Hijri calendar (H_c), or from (H_c) to (J_c), remember that the Hijri calendar is depending on Lunar year (L_y) and the event of Al-Hijra (H) had happened on Sep 20th 622.A.C (Note 13) where I consider this event as a constant $(H = 622)$ in the following transformations where the time interval of (H_c) is dividing by the time interval of solar year with adding the constant (H) if you want to convert (H_c) to (J_c), but if you want to convert (J_c) to (H_c) you have to deduct (H) from the time interval of (J_c) and then divide the result on the time interval of the Lunar year, as follows:

$$J_c = \left(\frac{H_c \times L_y}{S_y} \right) + H \tag{5}$$
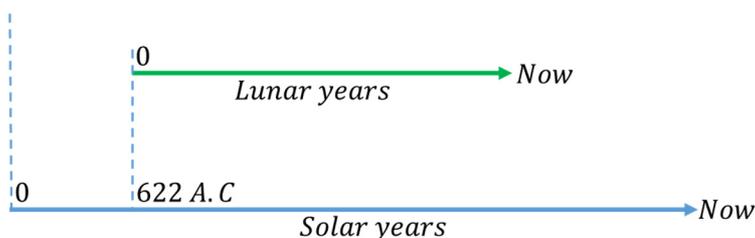
$$H_c = \frac{(J_c - H)(S_y)}{L_y} \tag{6}$$

Figure 1. Confused image of calendars depending on time interval

It is easy now to use these transformations to check how much the elicitation method is scientifically strong and true, with respecting to the following facts:

a) Hijri calendar and Julian calendar have different starting (different origins).

b) Lunar years are shorter than solar years (time interval of the Lunar year is shorter than the time interval of the Solar year). See Figure 1.

c) For perfect transformation, try to depend on the perfect results of Eqs (1- 4) including all fractional numbers.

d) These transformations may explain the verse (25) in Surat Al-Kahf (18) which says: "and they remained in their cave for three hundred years and exceeded nine" where it is understood from this verse that: those persons had remained in their cave 300 solar years which equals 309 lunar years; $(300 \times S_y) \div (L_y) = 309$. (Note 14)

Anyway, if you have any fractions in any result of these transformations, just pay attention to do the following:

a) If the fraction less than 50%, just remove it from the result.

b) If the fraction more than 50%, make it as $(+1)$ and add it to the result.

c) The accurate result depends on the full perfect results of Eqs (1- 4).

5. Mysterious Code

Maybe these transformations seem as universal symphony, especially when we try to apply it for more than forty thousand years as shown in figure-2 or Table-3 where we have some consequences worth to focus on it, like:

a) The solar calendar still bigger than the lunar calendar until a specific date (20800 A.C) which this date is the end of first Great Astronomical Period (GAP).

b) When the first (GAP) is completed, the solar and the lunar calendars are shown as the same (become equaled).

c) After that date (20800 A.C), the lunar calendar is going to be bigger and bigger than the solar calendar.

d) The difference between the solar calendar and the lunar calendar seems as harmonious pulse as shown in column (D) of Table 3.

e) The relationship between the solar and the lunar calendars still harmonious until 41000 A.C. Compare Figure 1 with Figure 2 where the present time is the best examine of these transformations; these two calendars have different starting, different time intervals, but they have the same shared point which is the present time (Now). Synchronization is an important scientific measurement in this case. See Figure 3.

f) The surprise appears suddenly as a missed period when these calendars cross the second great AP (41600 A.C).
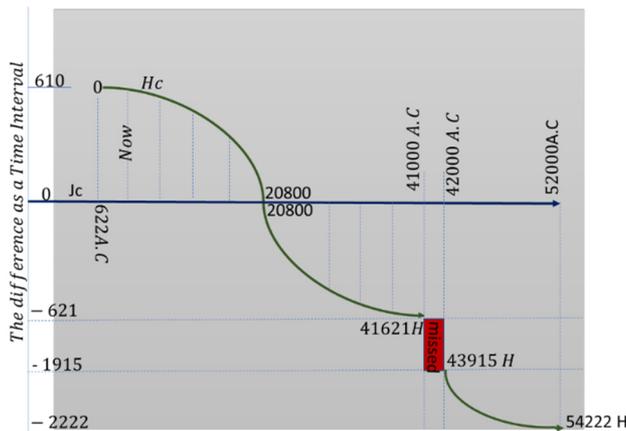

Figure 2. The curve of Hijri calendar & Missed period

g) But, when I tried to apply these transformations for a long period of these calendars, I found some conclusions as shown in Table-3, where it led me to what I considered as a coding language or mysterious code. Note; by using transformation (6) I show you how solar calendar and Lunar calendar are going together $(A \equiv B)$ along the time where column (C) shows you the differences between these calendars $(A - B = C;\ 1000 - 390 = 610)$, but if we want to see the average of the changes on column (C) I deduct the initial (C) from the updated (C'); $(610 - 580 = 031)$ to get some results, like: $(030, 031, \dots \text{etc})$ which seem along of column (D) as universal pulses where this way is applied in the last column (E); $(E = D - D')$ also, to discover what I considered as a mysterious code; $(000,000,000,000,001,001,000,000,001, 001, 000, 000, 001, 001, 000, 000, 000 \dots \dots \text{etc})$.

Table 3. Symphony of the universe and the coding language

A	B	C	D	E
Julian calendar	Hijri calendar	Difference Of Jc & Hc $(A - B) = C$	Average Of change	Mysterious Code
1000	390	610	$(C - C') = D$	
2000	1420	580	031	$(D - D') = E$
3000	2451	549	031	000
4000	3482	518	031	000
5000	4513	487	031	000
6000	5544	456	031	000
7000	6574	426	030	001
8000	7605	395	031	001
9000	8636	364	031	000
10000	9667	333	031	000
11000	10697	303	030	001
12000	11728	272	031	001
13000	12759	241	031	000
14000	13790	210	031	000
15000	14820	180	030	001
16000	15851	149	031	001
17000	16882	118	031	000
18000	17913	87	031	000
19000	18944	56	031	000
20000	19974	26	030	001
21000	21005	-5	031	001
22000	22036	-36	031	001
23000	23067	-67	031	000
24000	24097	-97	030	001
25000	25128	-128	031	001
26000	26159	-159	031	000
27000	27190	-190	031	000
28000	28221	-221	031	000
29000	29251	-251	030	001
30000	30282	-282	031	001
31000	31313	-313	031	000
32000	32344	-344	031	000
33000	33375	-375	031	000
34000	34405	-405	030	001
35000	35436	-436	031	001
36000	36467	-467	031	000
37000	37498	-498	031	000
38000	38528	-528	030	001
39000	39559	-559	031	001
40000	40590	-590	031	000
41000	41621	-621	031	000
42000	43915	-1915	2536	2505
43000	44945	-1945	0030	-2506
44000	45976	-1976	0031	0001
45000	47007	-2007	0031	0000
46000	48038	-2038	0031	0000
47000	49068	-2068	0030	0001
48000	50099	-2099	0031	0001
49000	51130	-2130	0031	0000
50000	52161	-2161	0031	0000
51000	53192	-2192	0031	0000
52000	54222	-2222	0030	0001

Eventually, if we can scientifically imagine this real and strong relationship between the Hijri calendar and the Lunar calendar along the Solar calendar, then we are strongly invited to study that curve of the Hijri calendar as a reflection of Lunar calendar along the Solar calendar, to get more knowledge about our universe. See Figure 3 where we have to remember that:

a) These three calendars had not started together, but they are together, crossing the present time (now), at the same time.

b) The missed period seems like a confusing era, when this era has $(1000 \; Solar \; years = 2294 \; Lunar \; years)$ which is impossible, depending on the transformations of this research, because these transformations said that: $(1000 \; Solar \; years = 1031 \; or \; 1030 \; Lunar \; years)$ which means that these transformations had predicted that we have something unusual when the second (GAP) will be completed.

c) The difficult mission is made by concluding the synchronization of the three calendars, and foresight the outlook of our galaxy, at least.
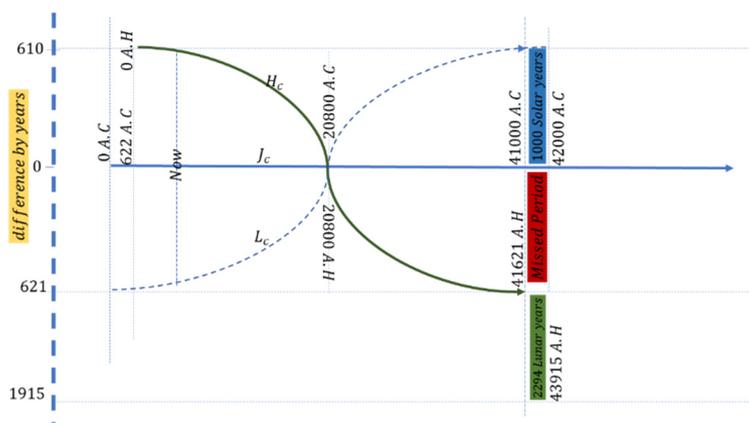

Figure 3. Synchronization of calendars & Missed period

6. Conclusion

In this research the elicitation method had scientifically proved:

a) The accurate constants of the length of Lunar day, Lunar year, Solar day, Solar year and the difference between Solar and Lunar year as shown in Eqs (1-4).

b) Perfect astronomical transformations as shown in Eqs (5-6).

c) Other consequences as shown in Table 3 like; universal pulses (shown in column D) and mysterious code (shown in column E).

d) The missed period as shown in Figures 2, 3 and Table 3.

Notes

Note 1. The Holy Qur'an with English translation, Ahmadilyya Muslim Community, 2017.

Note 2. Synodical month (new moon to new moon) = 29.530588 days. See; Allen's Astrophysical Quantities, Arthur N. Cox, fourth edition, springer, 2000, P. 308, chapter 12.7: Moon.

Note 3. See; Yury Grabovsky, Modern calendar and continued fractions, Department of Mathematics Temple University, 2000, p. 1.

Note 4. This is used for the first time, as I think, by a symbologist in Harvard University; Prof. Robert Langdon and cryptologist Sophie Neveu by following special symbols at many places in the world to prove a murder occurred in Louver Museum. See; Dan Brown, The Da Vinci code, Doubleday, USA, 2003.

Note 5. The Holy Qur'an, Arabic First Edition, Dar Annahda for Publication, Damascus, 1438 A.H.

Note 6. For example; by combining the numbers of these Verses, I found its subtotal equals 858 (n=858). But the subtotal of the (year and Years) had been frequented nineteen times (f=19) in sixteen Soras (s=16).

Note 7. See; Heiner Lichtenberg and Peter H. Richter, The Beauty of the Gregorian calendar, November 1998, p. 5.

Note 8. Note; Julian calendar is the same as the Solar calendar because all of them depend on the motion of our

planet around the sun and itself, but the Lunar Calendar (Hijri calendar) is depending on the motion of Moon around the earth. See: Stephen P. Morse, The Julian Calendar and why we need to know about it, Association of Professional Genealogists Quarterly, March, 2014, pgs. 2-3. Also, see the introduction of; Thomas Djamaluddin, Calendar Conversion Program Used to Analyze Early History of Islam, Center for Application of Space Science National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN) Bandung, Indonesia.

Note 9. Allen's Astrophysical Quantities, Arthur N. Cox, fourth edition, springer, 2000,p. 15.

Note 10. Allen's, p. 308, where you find synodic month equals 29.530588 days.

Note 11. See, Bradley W. Carroll & Dale A. Ostlie; An Introduction to Modern Astrophysics, Weber State University, Addison-Wesley Publication Company, INC, NY, 2nd edition, 2006, p. 29.

Note 12. Depending on the distance between Sun and Earth on average is: ($a = 15 \times 10^7\ km$), see; Allen's Astrophysical Quantities, Arthur N. Cox, fourth edition, springer, 2000, p. 294, Table 12.1.

Note 13. See; Paul Lunde; The Beginning of Hijri Calendar, Saudi Aramco World Magazine, November/December, 2005. Other resources talked about a different date, like; Oct 5th 621 A.C. See Abstract of; Thomas Djamaluddin, Calendar Conversion Program Used to Analyze Early History of Islam, Center for Application of Space Science National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN) Bandung, Indonesia. But the first date is more trust.

Note 14. Note: here I converted the time interval of 300 solar years to time interval of lunar years (it is different from the calendar's transformation).

Conflict of interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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