375(9): Calculation of Precession of Ω

This is calculated from Einsteinian general relativity:

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{6\pi MG}{c^2 a(1-e^2)} \quad -(1)$$

For Ω:

M = mass of attracting object = 7.956×10^{36} kg

$G = 6.67408 \times 10^{-11}$ $m^3 kg^{-1} s^{-2}$

$c = 2.99792458 \times 10^8$ $m s^{-1}$

a = semi-major axis = 1.4253×10^{14} m

e = eccentricity = 0.8831

T = orbital period = 15.56 earth years

So $$\Delta\phi = 3.549 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad s}^{-1} \quad -(2)$$

Now convert to degrees per orbit using:

$$T = 15.56 \times 3.154 \times 10^7 \text{ seconds} \quad -(3)$$

One radian = 57.2958 degrees $-(4)$

So

$$\Delta\phi = 57.2958 \times 15.56 \times 3.154 \times 10^7 \times 3.549 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 9.979 \times 10^7 \text{ degrees per orbit.} \quad -(5)$$

Theoretical $\Delta\phi = 9.979 \times 10^7$ degrees per orbit

Experimental $\Delta\phi = -1$ to 2 degrees per orbit

The Einstein theory is incorrect by eight orders of magnitude, a factor of ten million