PLANETARY 2 LIBRARY

Introduction:

Picking up where the Planetary Library left off, the Planetary 2 Library is a collection of preprogrammed functions and templates that are ready to use for planetary motion experiments. The preprogrammed functions can be utilized in their current form or as building blocks for other functions. Among other features, the library allows the user to track planet's longitude & latitude and search for planetary aspect occurrences using several different coordinate systems.

Benefits:

Are you tired of hunting down lunar and planetary positions on internet sites and in library books, then trying to match them to market moves on your chart?
If so, then this library is for you.

Automatically find Lunar phases and Planetary Positions. Planetary Position analysis can require a great deal of patience and calculating. Having Trade Navigator to identify and calculate the patterns, saves hours otherwise spent trying to determine whether a current chart pattern adheres to the Planetary Positions you are following. You only need to look determine whether a trading opportunity is taking place. This saves the time analyzing the trading opportunity presented, which means more time to fine tune the rules for entries and exits. Trade Navigator's tools practically eliminate the emotional stress that trading and analysis can have on a trader.

Included in this Library:

Planetary Templates

- Planetary Mercury Venus Aspect Template
- Planetary Donald Bradley Siderograph Template
- Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template
- Planetary Earth Heliocentric Template
- Planetary Full and New Moon Template
- Planetary Multiple Planet Longitude Search Template

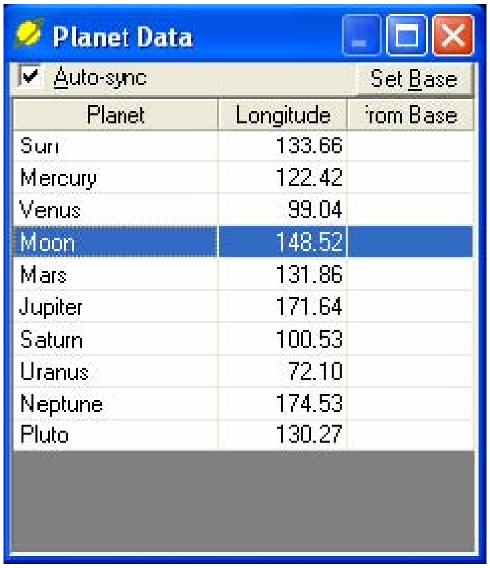
Highlight Bars

- P Full Moon
- P Mercury Venus Sextile Aspect highlight
- P Mercury Venus Square Aspect highlight
- P Mercury Venus Trine Aspect highlight
- P Multiple Planet Longitude Search highlight
- P New Moon

Indicators

- P Earth Barycentric Longitude
- P Earth Heliocentric Acceleration
- P Earth Heliocentric Distance
- P Earth Heliocentric Latitude
- P Earth Heliocentric Longitude
- P Earth Heliocentric Speed
- P Earth Venus Speed Weighting
- P Jupiter Heliocentric Longitude
- P Mars Geocentric Distance
- P Mars Geocentric Longitude
- P Mars Heliocentric Longitude
- P Mercury Geocentric Longitude
- P Mercury Heliocentric Longitude
- P Mercury Venus Sextile Aspect
- P Mercury Venus Square Aspect
- P Mercury Venus Trine Aspect
- P Moon Geocentric Longitude
- P Moon Right Ascension Declination
- P Moon Right Ascension Rectasension
- P Moon Right Ascension Speed
- P Neptune Heliocentric Longitude
- P Pluto Heliocentric Longitude
- P Saturn Heliocentric Longitude
- P Uranus Heliocentric Longitude
- P Venus Heliocentric Latitude
- P Venus Heliocentric Longitude
- P Venus Heliocentric Speed

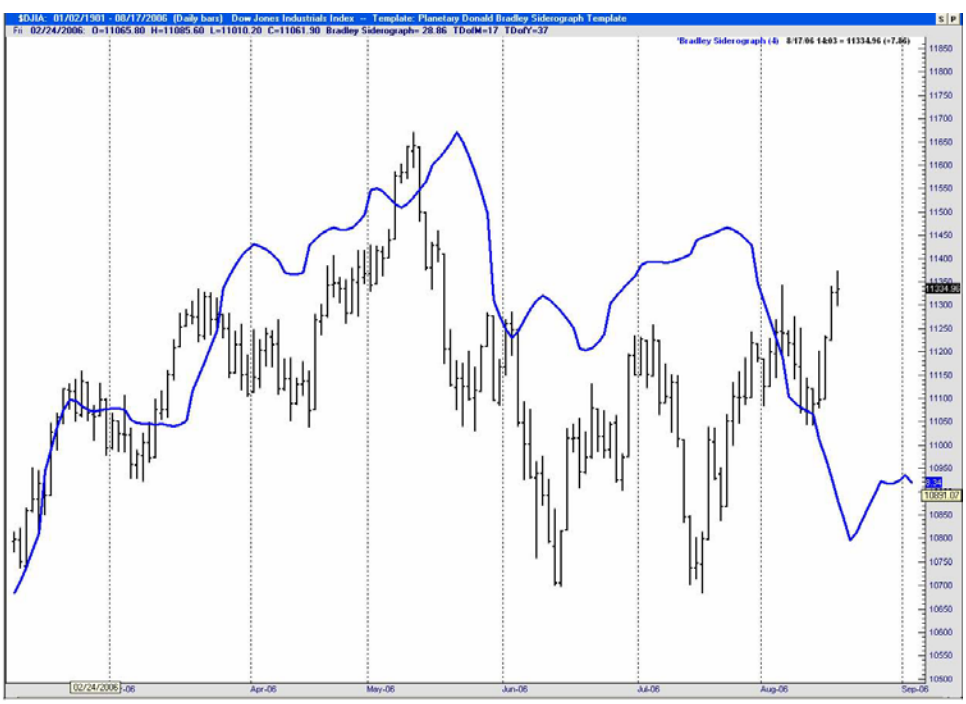
Planet Data



The Planet Data feature displays each planet's longitude on any particular day. To bring up the Planet Data window, simply click on the Planet Data icon (yellow Saturn planet icon) in the toolbar. As the mouse curser is moved around the chart, the Planet Data window will display the planets' longitude. The base can be set by removing the checkmark from the Auto-Sync check box on the chart and then pressing the set base button. After setting the base, the display will reflect the difference in longitude from the base (reference) point to the current curser position. Below is a snapshot of the Planet Data window after applying it to a chart.

Planetary Donald Bradley Siderograph Template

This stock index forecasting tool was designed by astrologer Donald Bradley and published in his 1947 booklet titled "Stock Market Prediction". The Bradley Sideroragh is meant to forecast major and minor turning points (trend reversals) in either the Dow Jones Industrial Average or SP500 indexes. It is not meant for forecasting the direction of the trend.



Snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Donald Bradley Siderograph Template

Planet Position Function: Parameter Explanations

The core function within the Planetary 2 Library is the Planet Position function. The function structure and parameter explanation is as follows:

Function structure:

Planet Position (Body 1, Body 2, System, Value, Offset(deg), Harmonic, Orb(deg))

Function parameters:

Body 1: Primary planetary body of interest

Body 2: Secondary planetary body of interest

System:

Coordinate measurement system

- **0** - **Geocentric** (see Value A. below)
- **1** - **Heliocentric** (see Value A. below)
- **2** - **Right Ascension** (see Value B. below)
- **3** - **Barycentric** (see Value A. below)

Value:

A. Measurements of interest when using Geocentric, Heliocentric, and Barycentric coordinate systems

- **0** - Longitude
- **1** - Latitude
- **2** - Distance
- **3** - Speed
- **4** - Acceleration
- **5** - Aspect

B. Measurements of interest when using Right Ascension coordinate system

- **0** - Rectascension
- **1** - Declination
- **2** - Distance
- **3** - Speed
- **4** - Acceleration
- **5** - Aspect

Offset (deg):

A number which offsets the angle represented in degrees.

Example: 90 offset 5 degrees would place the 90 degree mark at 95 degrees

Harmonic:

360 degrees divided into equal portions

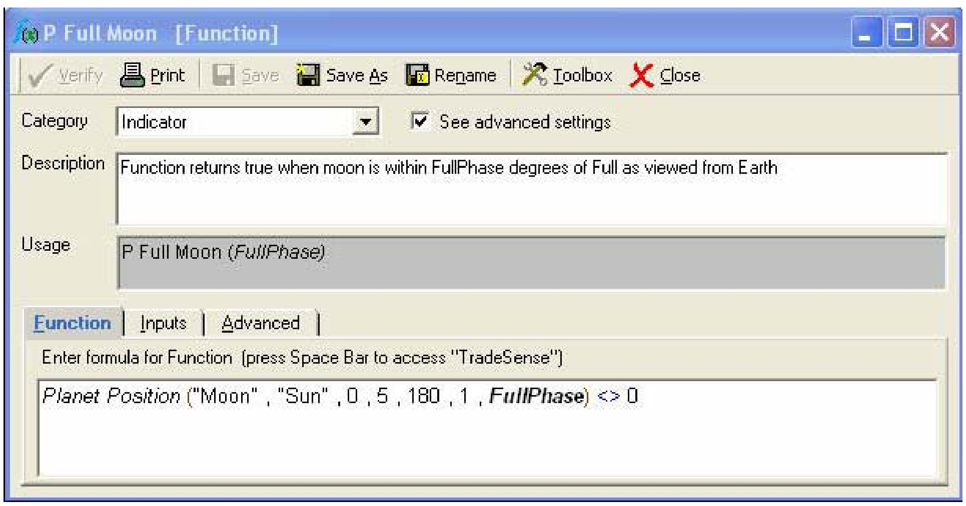
4 or -90 = four equally spaced 90 degree section to make up 360 degrees
3 or -120 = three equally spaced 120 degrees sections to make up 360 degrees
6 or -60 = six equally spaced 60 degree sections to make up 360 degrees
Note: The leading negative sign indicates that the units are degrees.

Orb (degrees):

The + or – range in which the condition can be considered true

P Full Moon Function Example:

The flowing example illustrates how the Planet Position function works within a custom function. If the P Full Moon function is opened the window should look similar to the snapshot below.



The P Full Moon function uses the geocentric coordinate system to calculate when the Aspect between the Moon and Sun is 180 degrees plus or minus the FullPhase offset of 5 degrees. The function will then highlight the bar corresponding to such an occurrence.

Function Structure:

Planet Position (Body 1, Body 2, System, Value, Offset, harmonic, Orb(deg))

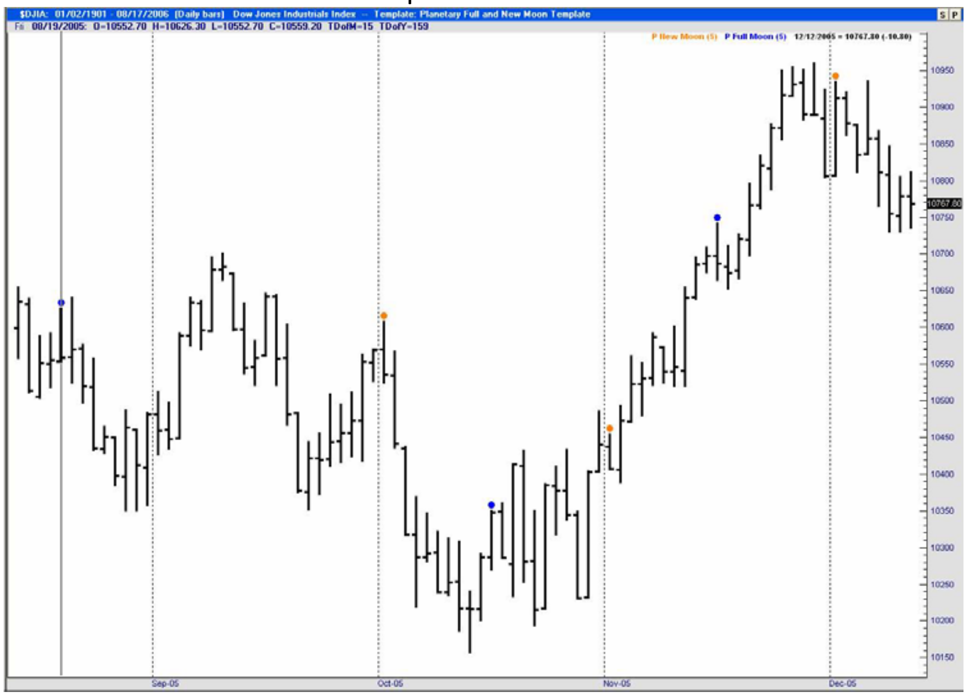
Function Parameters:

Planet Position (“Moon”, “Sun”, 0, 5, 180, 1, FullPhase) <> 0

Body 1 - Moon
Body 2 - Sun
System - 0 (Selects geocentric coordinate system)
Value - 5 (Selects Aspect measurement)
Offset - 180 Degrees
Harmonic - 1
Orb(deg) - “FullPhase” input parameter set to 5 degrees

Planetary Full Moon and New Moon Template:

Below is a snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Full Moon and New Moon Template.

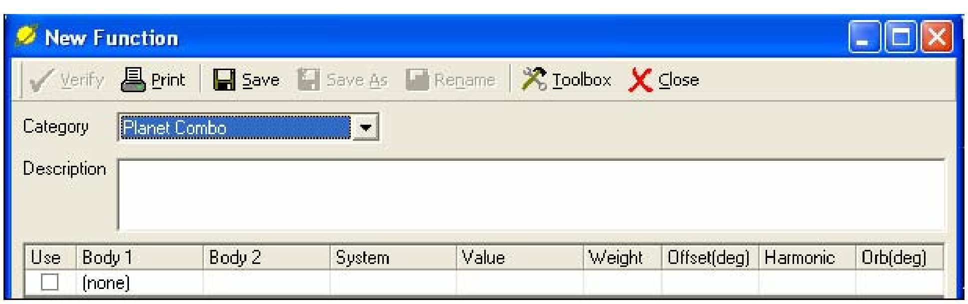


Heliocentric System Example:

This example illustrates how a few functions were created, which should clarify some Cosmos and Trade Navigator concepts. To that end, the example shows setting up the Earth's acceleration, speed, and distance from the Sun.

The "**P Earth Heliocentric Distance**" function was created by performs the following:

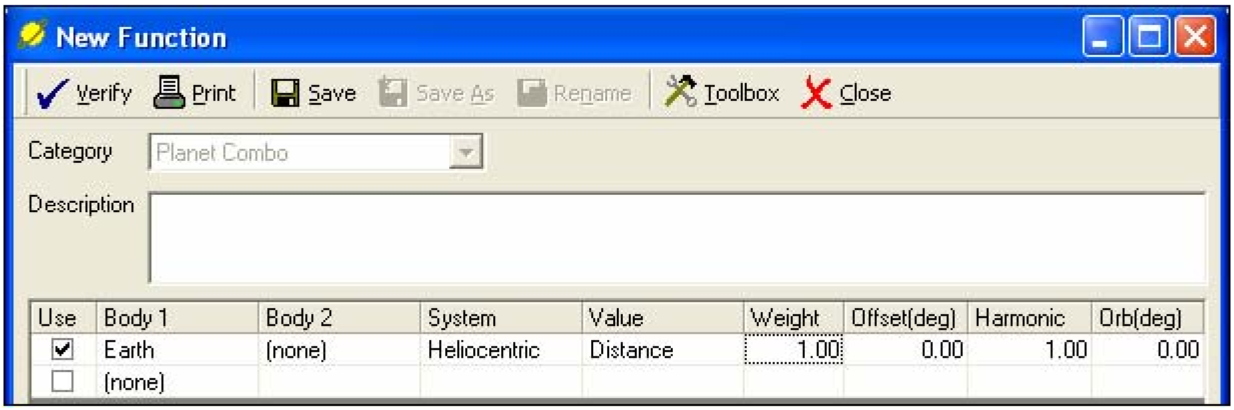
1. Select the Navigator toolbox
2. Select functions
3. Select new
4. Select Planet Combo from category drop down list (see image below)



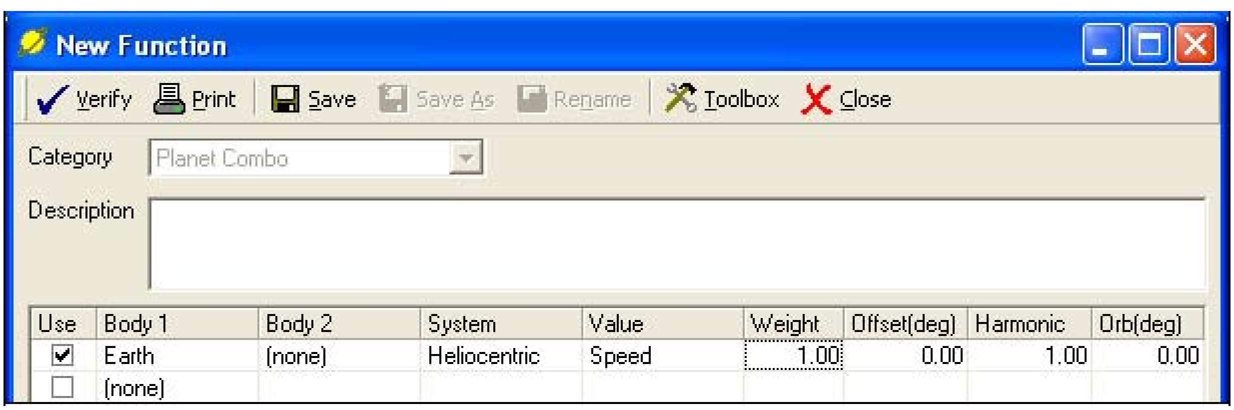
5. Next, the following information was added to the function:

Body 1 - Earth
System - Heliocentric
Value - Distance

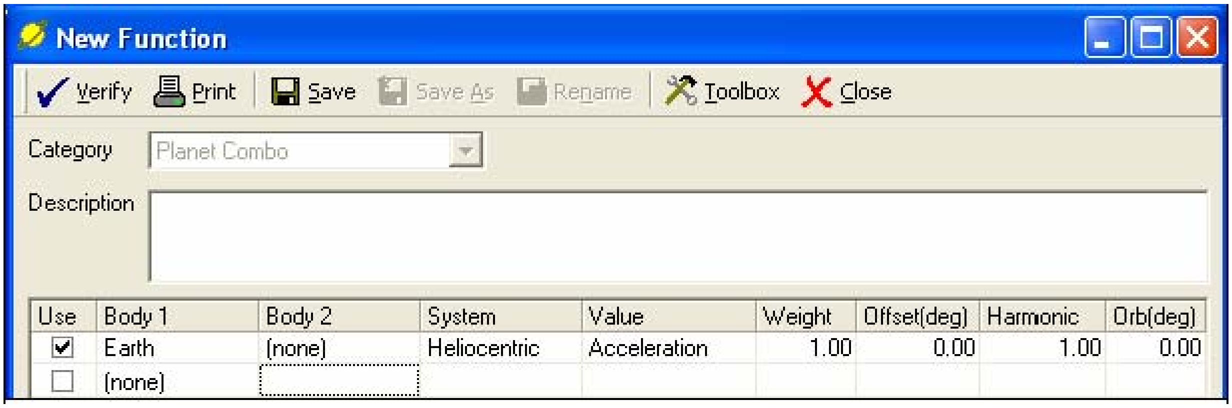
6. Finally, the function was saved with the name "**P Earth Heliocentric Distance**" The creation process was repeated for the "**P Earth Heliocentric Speed**", "**P Earth Heliocentric Acceleration**", and "**P Moon Geocentric Longitude**" functions.



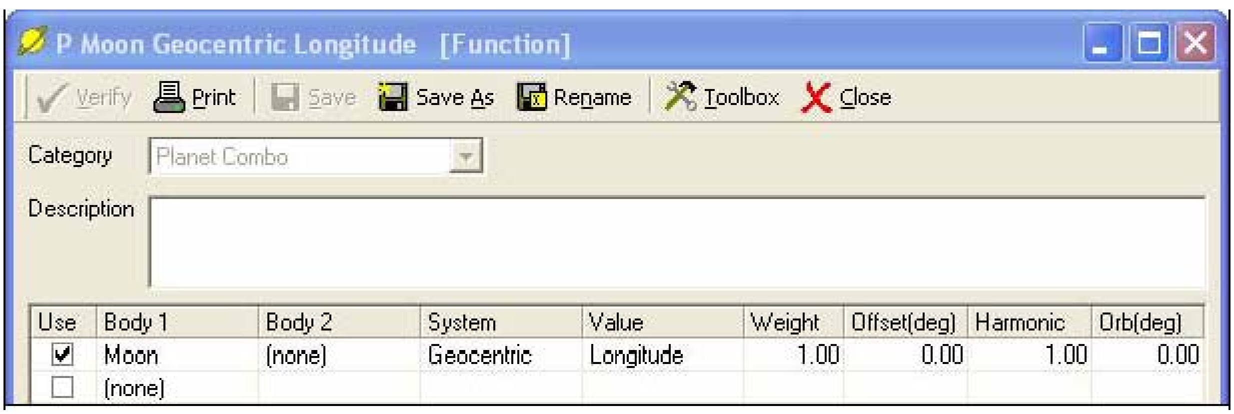
Function Name - **P Earth Heliocentric Speed**
Body 1 - Earth
System - Heliocentric
Value - Speed



Function Name - P Earth Heliocentric Acceleration
Body 1 - Earth
System - Heliocentric
Value - Acceleration



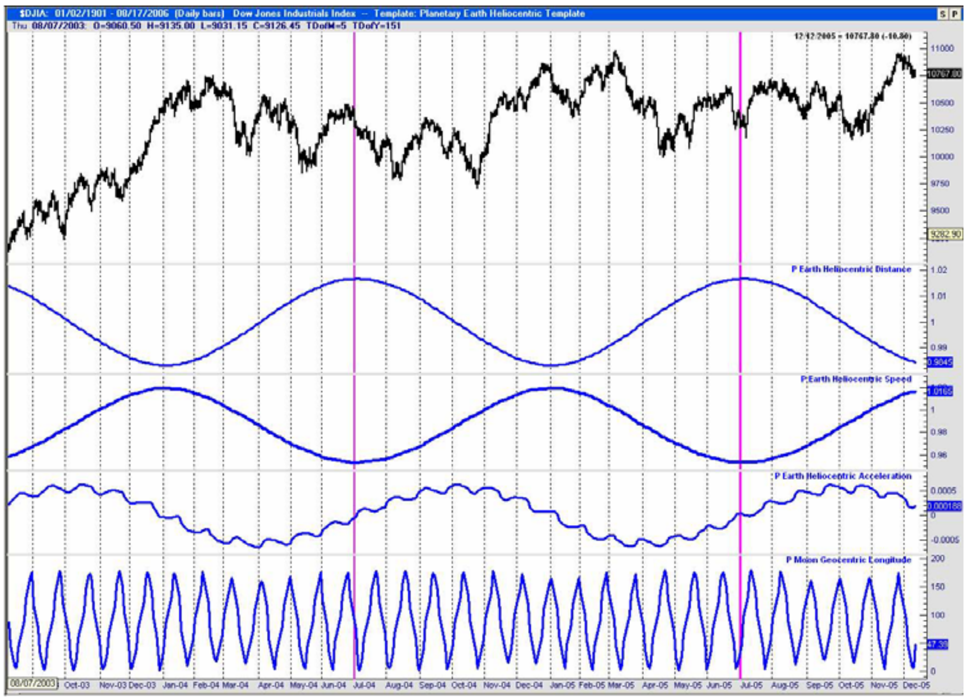
Function Name - **P Moon Geocentric Longitude**
Body 1 - Moon
System - Geocentric
Value - Longitude



The next page illustrates the Planetary Earth Heliocentric Template that contains the aforementioned custom functions display on a chart of the Dow Jones Industrial Average ($DJIA).

Planetary Earth Heliocentric Template:

Below is a snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Earth Heliocentric Template.



Note: Two magenta horizontal lines were manually added on 7/1/04 and 7/1/05, which correspond to when the Earth was the farthest away from the Sun.

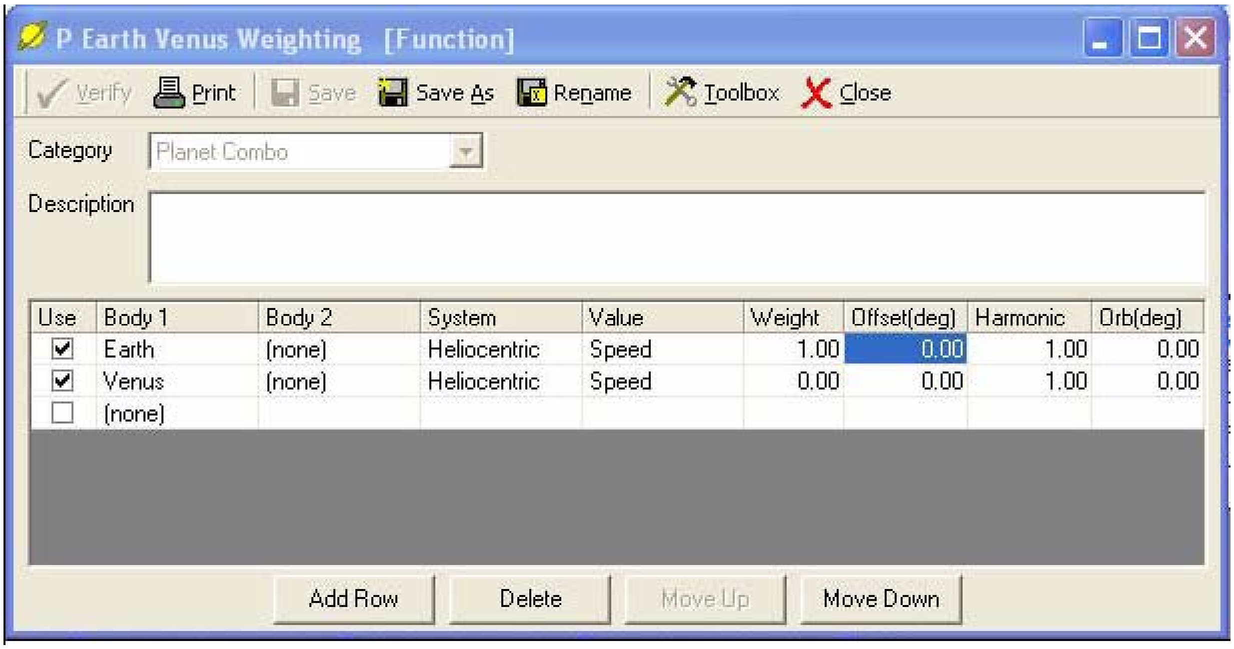
Reviewing the snapshot above, the top indicator displays Earth's distance from the Sun. During the time period displayed, on July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005 the Earth was the farthest away from the Sun. At the same moment in time, the earth's speed was the lowest. The bottom two indicators display Earth's acceleration and the Moon's geometric (Earth centered coordinate system) longitude. The perturbations in the acceleration indicator correspond to the moon's influence on the Earth as it rotates around the Earth.

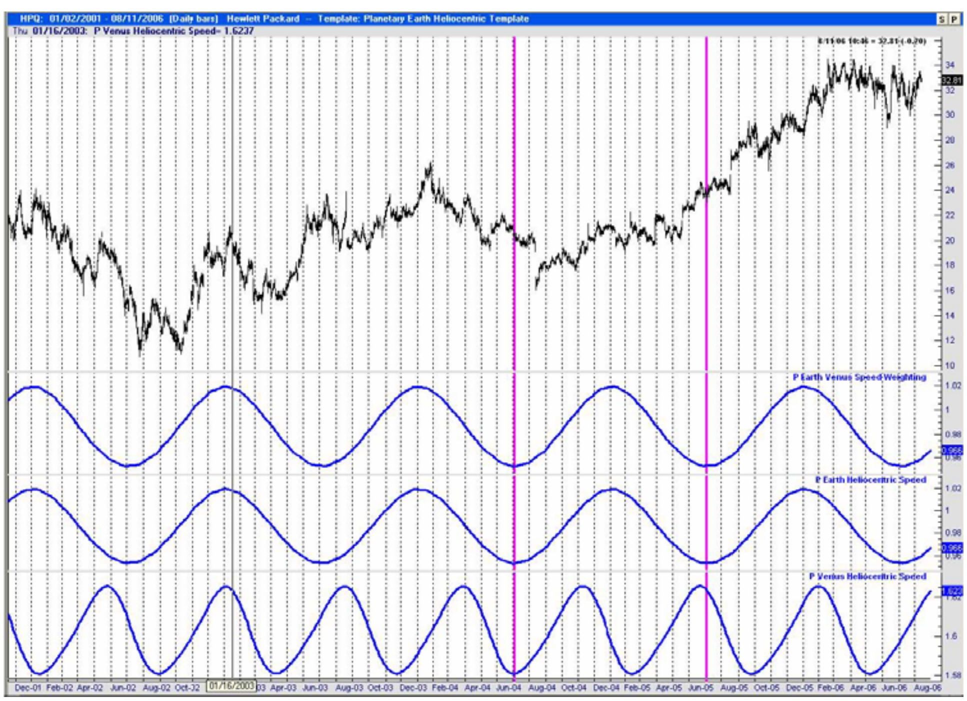
Creating a New Weighted Function Example:

A weighted function is a combination of two or more Planet Position functions summed together. Each individual Planet Position value is multiplied by its corresponding weight value prior to the summation process. This example uses the Earth and Venus, where Earth has a weight of 1 and Venus has a weight of 0. The indicator will display the following:

Indicator value = (Earth's Heliocentric Speed * 1.00) + (Venus' Heliocentric Speed * 0.00)

As a result, the Earth has 100% of the weighting so the indicator will simply display Earth's speed.





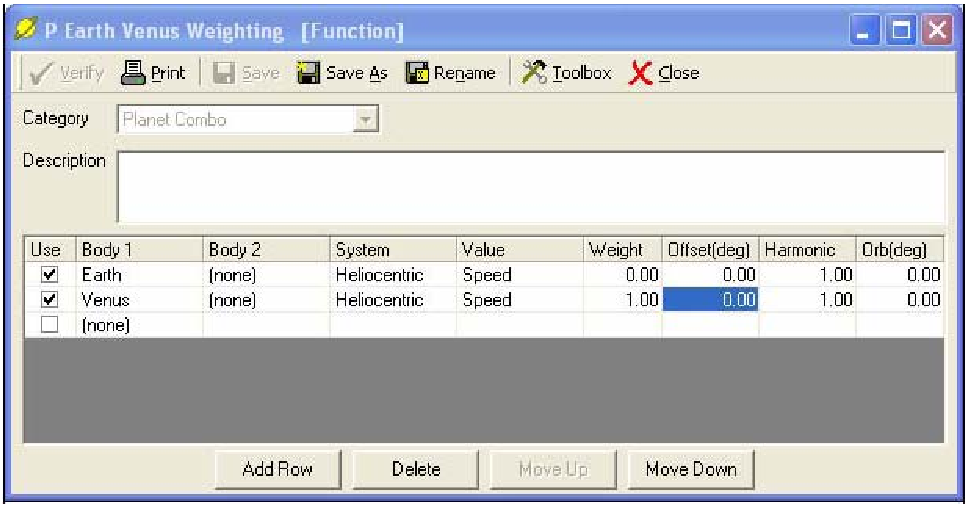
Snapshot of Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template

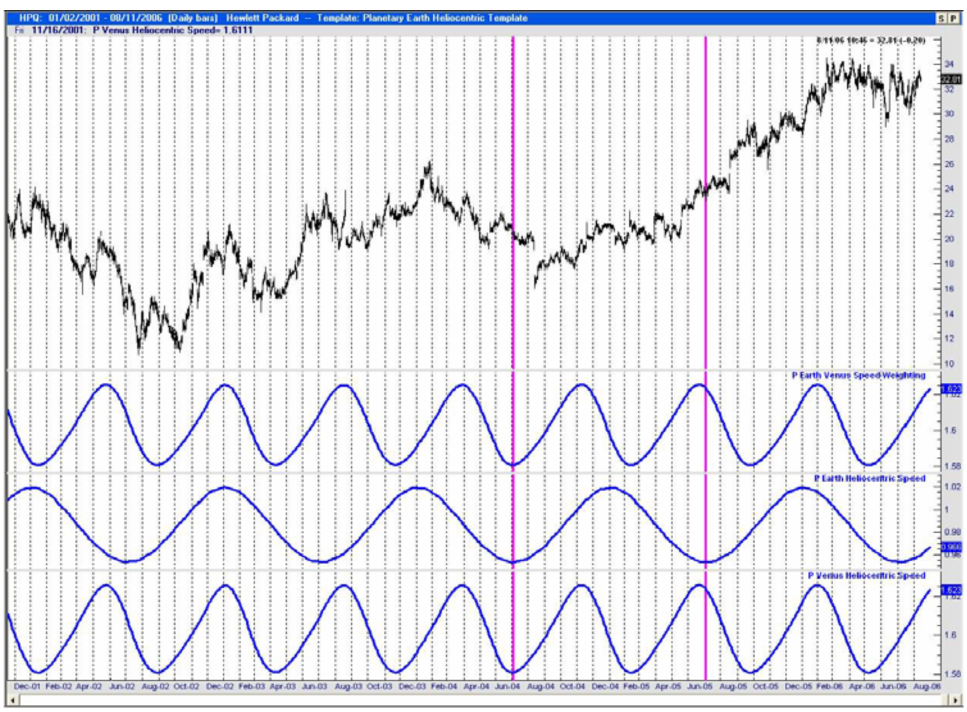
Snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template with weighting set at: **Earth = 1** & **Venus = 0**.

By changing Earth's weighting from 1.00 to 0.00 and Venus' weighting from 0.00 to 1.00 the indicator will display the following:

Indicator value = (Earth's Heliocentric Speed * 0.00) + (Venus' Heliocentric Speed * 1.00)

As a result, Venus has 100% of the weighting so the indicator will simply display Venus' speed.





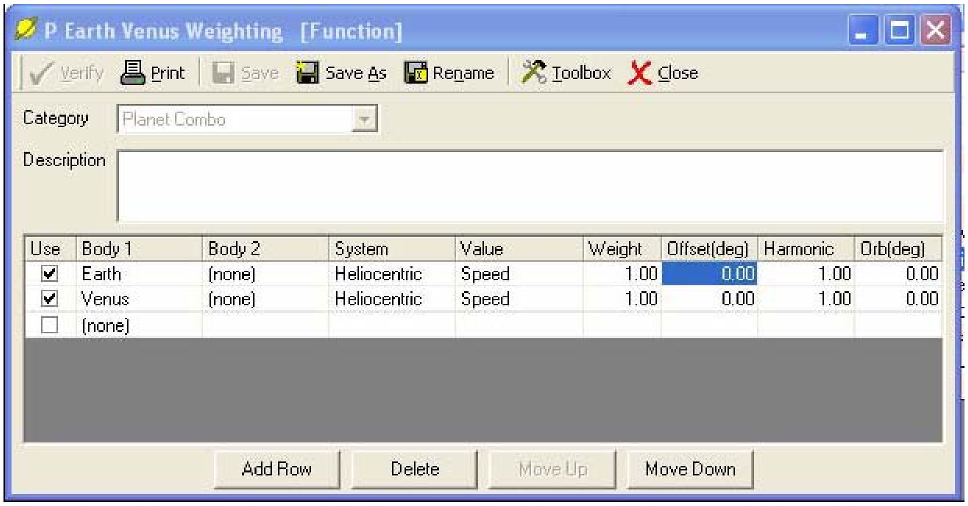
Snapshot of Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template

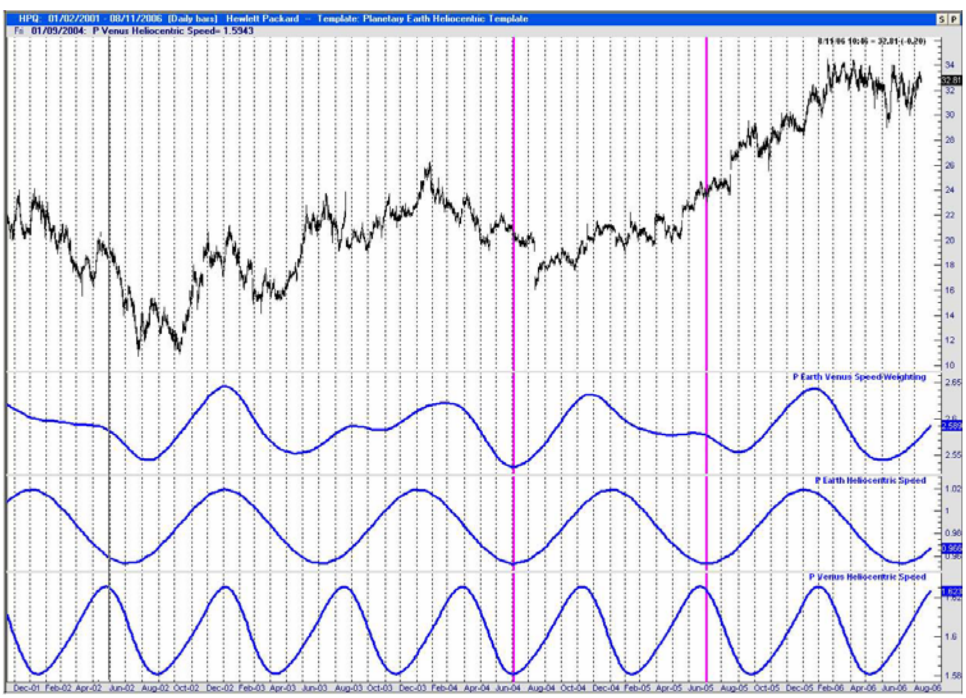
Snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template with weighting set at: **Earth = 0** & **Venus = 1**.

By changing Earth's weighting from 0.00 to 1.00 and leaving Venus' weighting at 1.00 the indicator will display the following:

Indicator value = (Earth's Heliocentric Speed * 1.00) + (Venus' Heliocentric Speed * 1.00)

This will give Earth's and Venus' speeds equal weighting so the indicator will display a combination of the speeds.





Snapshot of Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template

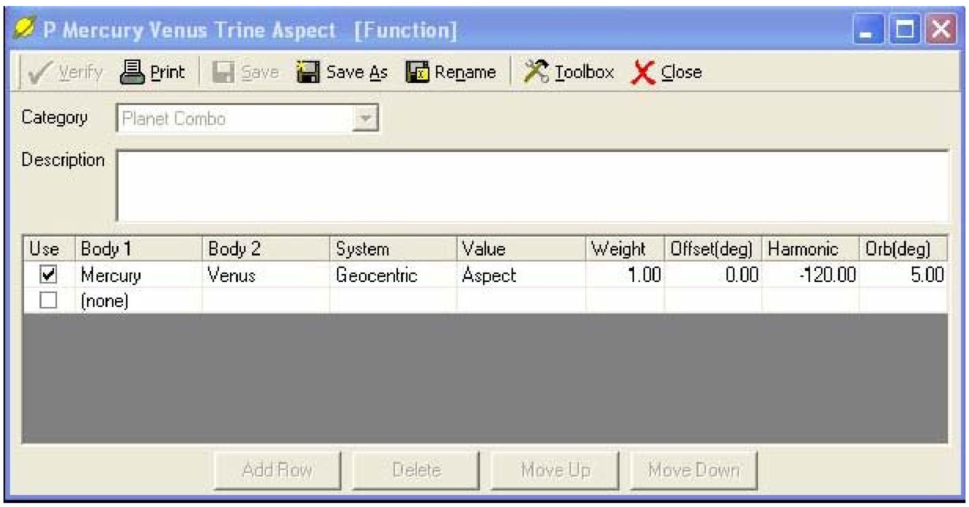
Snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Earth Venus Speed Weighting Template with weighting set at: **Earth = 1** & **Venus = 1**.

Geocentric System Aspect Example:

Trine, **Square**, and **Sextile** aspects represent the angle in degrees between two bodies as observed from the Earth. If you represented this as a circle:

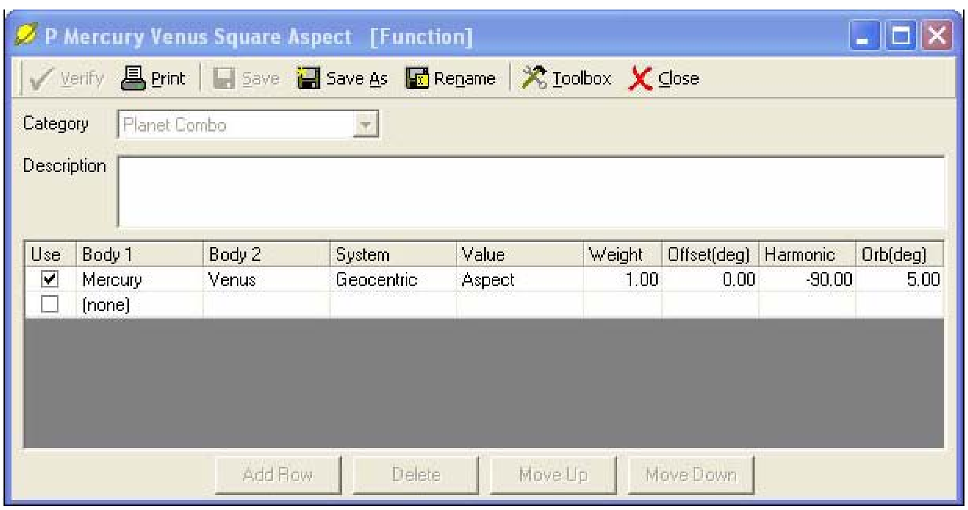
Trine - Divides a circle in to 3 equal 120 degree sections
Square - Divides a circle in to 4 equal 90 degree sections
Sextile - Divides a circle in to 6 equal 60 degree sections

The **P Mercury Venus Trine Aspect** function calculates the aspect between Mercury and Venus, which is called (used) by the **P Mercury Venus Trine Aspect highlight** function.

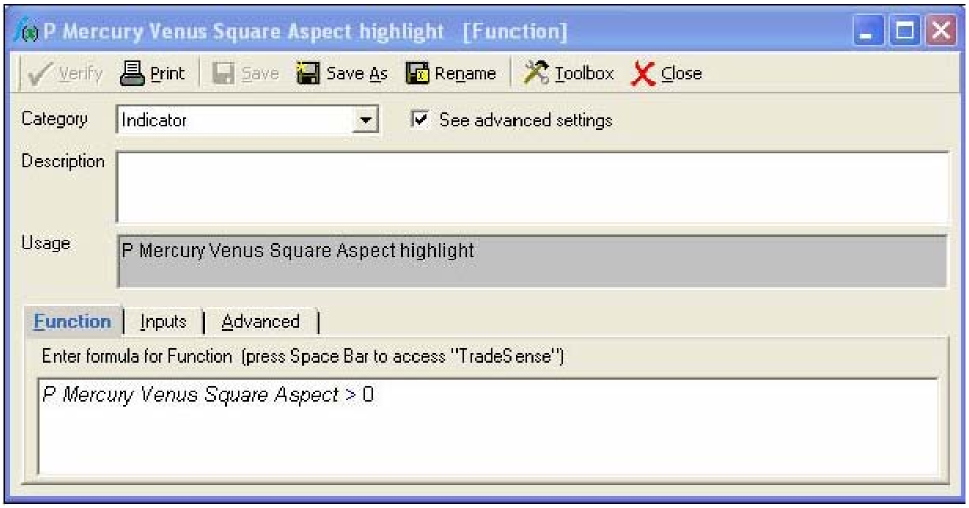


The **P Mercury Venus Trine Aspect highlight** function considers the condition to be true when the value of the **P Mercury Venus Trine Aspect** function is greater than zero.

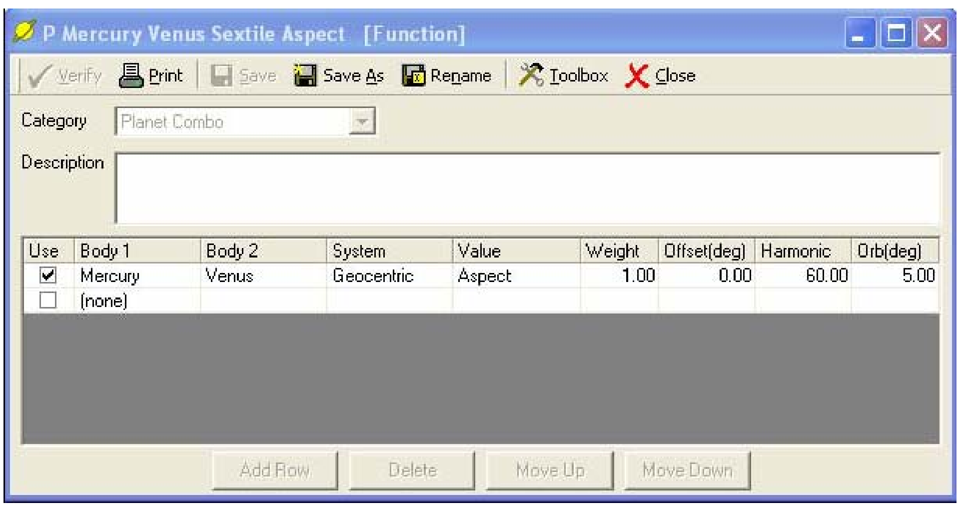
The **P Mercury Venus Square Aspect** function calculates the aspect between Mercury and Venus, which is called (used) by the **P Mercury Venus Square Aspect highlight** function.



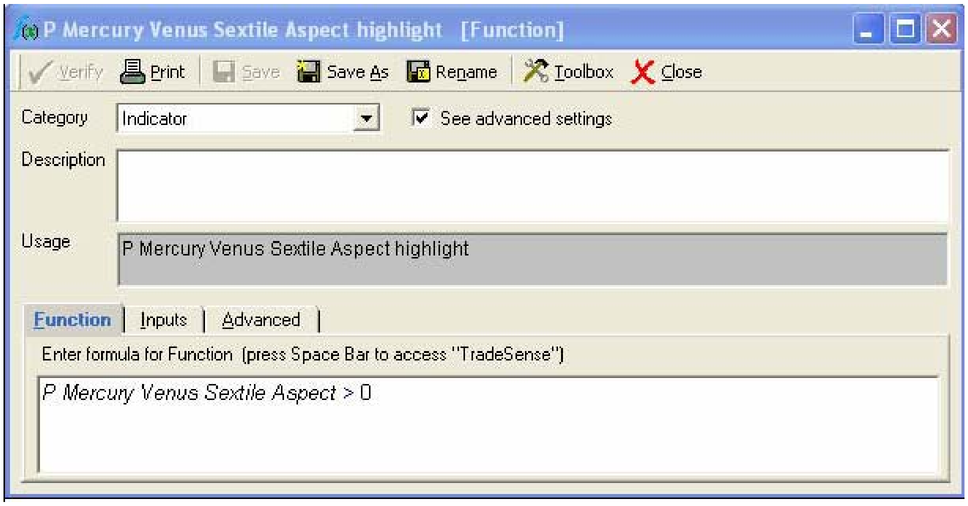
The **P Mercury Venus Square Aspect highlight** function considers the condition to be true when the value of **the P Mercury Venus Square Aspect** function is greater than zero.

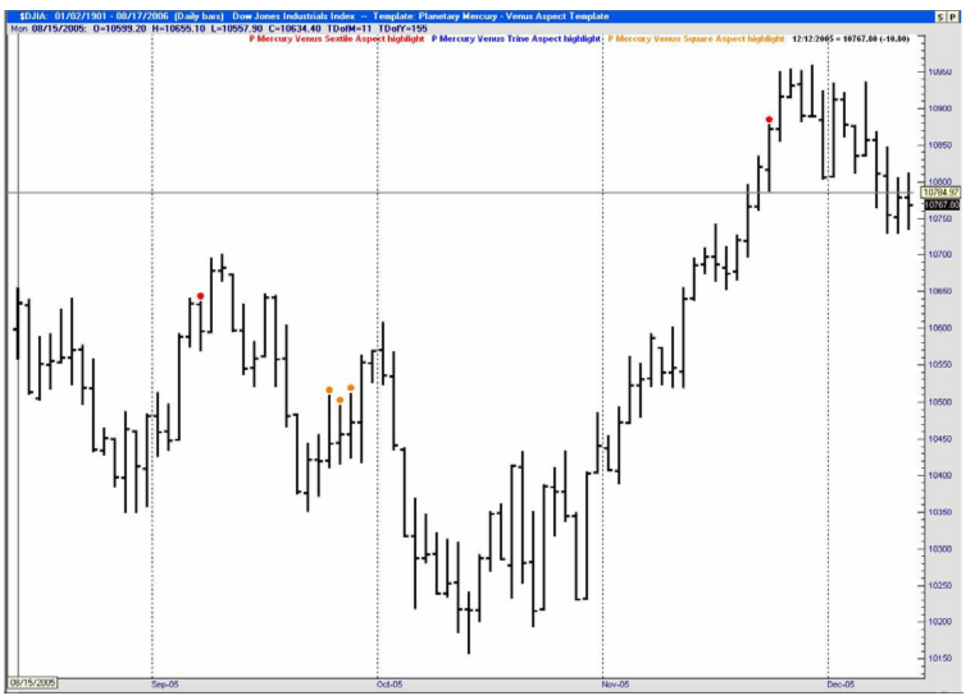


The **P Mercury Venus Sextile Aspect** function calculates the aspect between Mercury and Venus, which is called (used) by the **P Mercury Venus Sextile Aspect highlight** function.



The **P Mercury Venus Sextile Aspect highlight** function considers the condition to be true when the value of the **P Mercury Venus Sextile Aspect** function is greater than zero.





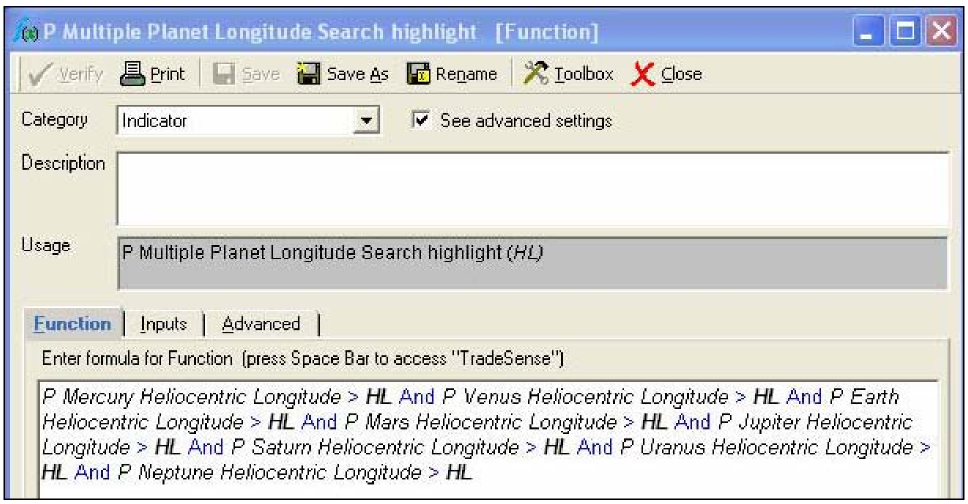
Planetary Mercury Venus Aspect Template

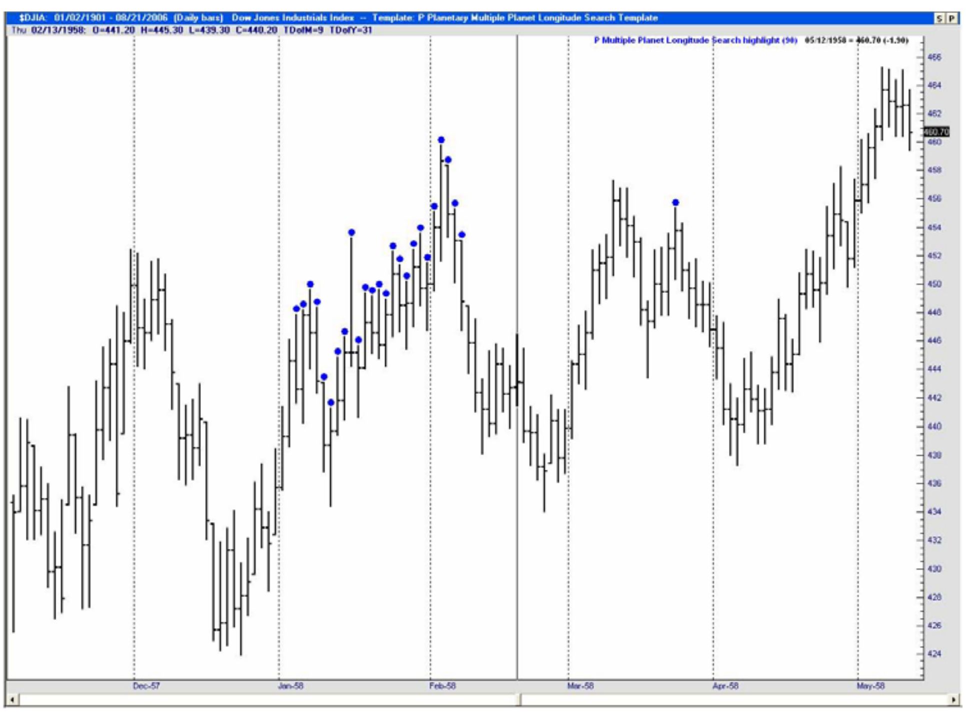
Snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Mercury Venus Aspect Template. This illustrates the Square, Trine, and Sextile highlight markers (red, blue, and orange circles).

Planetary Multiple Planet Longitude Search - Example:

The **Planetary Multiple Planet Longitude** Search Highlight function identifies occurrences when all of the planets' (except Pluto) Heliocentric Longitude is greater then 90 degrees. Pluto was excluded from the search since Pluto's period (year) is very long relative to the other planets. Pluto can be included in the search by adding the code "And P Pluto Heliocentric Longitude > HL" to the existing function code. The function below shows the test for each of the planets' heliocentric longitudes.

The variable HL represents the Heliocentric Longitude and is set to 90 degrees.





Planetary Multiple Planet Longitude Search Template

Snapshot of how the Trade Navigator screen should look after installing the Planetary Multiple Planet Longitude Search Template. The date was set back to 1958 to illustrate a cluster of highlight markers.

APPENDIX A

Right Ascension & Declination:

"Right Ascension and Declination are a system of coordinates used by astronomers to keep track of where stars and galaxies are in the sky. They are similar to the system of 'longitude' and 'latitude' used in the Earth.

Declination is measured in degrees, and refers to how far above the imaginary "Celestial Equator" an object is (like latitude on the Earth). Try standing in the middle of a room, and holding your arm out straight in front of you. If you move your arm up to point at a light, or the ceiling, it is just like going 'up' in Declination. If you move your arm down to a point at some objects on the floor, you're moving "down" in Declination.

Declination, like latitude, is measured as 0 degrees at the equator, +90 degrees at the North Pole, and -90 degrees at the South Pole.

Right Ascension measures the other part of a star's position. It is similar to longitude on the Earth. As you stand in the room, if you spin yourself clockwise to a point at a door, then a window, then another door, you are "moving" in Right Ascension.

Right Ascension is measured in hours of time. This is convenient for astronomers because, as the Earth rotates, stars appear to rise and set just like the Sun. If you go out in to your backyard in the winter, and lie on you back some night, you might be able to see the constellation of Orion overhead. Orion has a Right Ascension of 5 hours. Out of the corner of your of eye, you might also see the constellation Cancer, which is at a Right Ascension of 8 hours. This means that if you wait 3 hours (subtract 5 hours from 8 hours), Cancer will be directly overhead.

Just as latitude and longitude uniquely identify the position of cities on the Earth, Right Ascension and Declination uniquely identify the position of the stars and galaxies in the sky.

Some Cosmos definitions:

Equinox - Day and night nearly the same length (about March 21, 2001 at 8:14 Eastern Time)

Right Ascension - Coordinates used by astronomers to keep track of where galaxies are in the Earth's sky.

Perihelion - The point in space during which the planet passes closest to the sun

Aphelion – The point in space during which the planet is farthest away from the sun

O HL - Represents zero degrees heliocentric longitude

Coordinate systems:

Geometric System - This is an Earth centered coordinate system

Heliocentric System - This is a Sun centered coordinate system

Right Ascension System - This is an Earth centered coordinate system

Barycentric System - This is a solar system center of gravity coordinate system