The Origins of Planetary Rotation

Part 2 of the Planetary Evolution Series

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Introduction

We have been told by modern physics that planets "spin like a top," but no one seems to know why they started spinning, or what keeps them from slowing down and stopping. Dr. Sten Oderrwald of the Goddard Space Flight Center has this to say on the subject:

> "This is kind of a vague question. It spins because long ago there must have been some angular momentum imparted to it, either by virtue of an impact/collision with one or more large objects when the Earth was very young, or because the material out of which it accreted had some net 'spin' relative to the center of mass of the forming Earth."[1]

Basically, modern science does not have any explanation of planetary rotation, nor why all the planets spin in the same direction. But thanks to the *Reciprocal System of theory* and the conclusions derived on planetary formation, we now have the answer buried in the "white dwarf" core of the planet, and its intense magnetic field.

MagnetoHydroDynamics

Faraday stated, "If you pass a conductive fluid through a focused magnetic field it would create an energy." By similar application, if you pass an electric field thru a magnetic field, in a conductive fluid, it creates a pressure in the liquid. This was the basis of the "caterpillar drive," a silent propulsion device for submarines made popular by the film, *The Hunt for Red October*.

The science of MagnetoHydroDynamics, or MHD, is based on a relationship between an *electric field*, a *magnetic field* and *force*. The relationship is orthogonal; an electric field that intersects a magnetic field at a right angle (forming a plane), it will produce a motive force in the direction perpendicular to that plane. The relationship can work in any combination. Faraday's original discovery used a motive force (a flowing liquid) through a magnetic field, to produce an electric field. A moving liquid can also be passed through an electric field, with a magnetic field resulting.

In the article "At the Earth's Core: The Geophysics of Planetary Evolution,"[2] it was discovered that the inner cores of planets are actually a fragment of a "white dwarf" star—the intermediate and ultra-high speed implosion byproducts of a supernova. The cores have all the attributes of the observed white dwarfs of astronomy, including the inverse density gradient, high temperature, and most importantly, and intense magnetic field. This magnetic field runs roughly parallel to the surface of the planet, over the majority of the planet's surface, becoming perpendicular only in the regions of the poles, themselves.

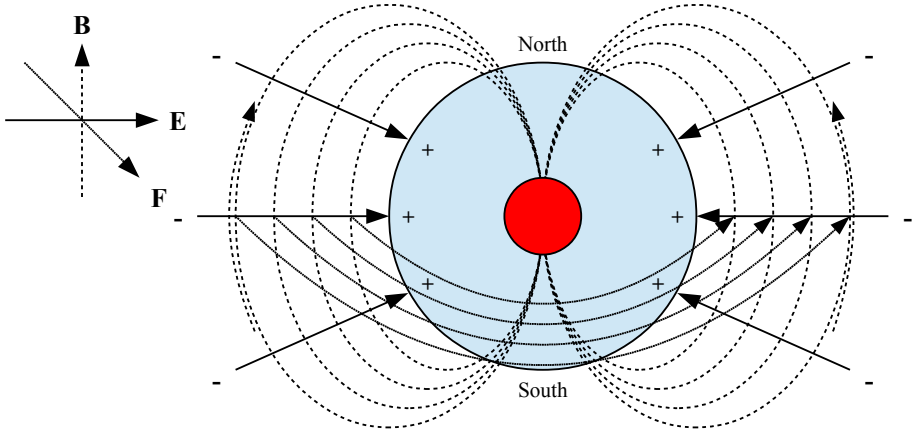
The Earth, and other major planets, are known to also possess a substantial electric field, with the

1 Oderrwald, Sten, "How does the Earth spin?"

2 Peret, Bruce, "At the Earth's Core: The Geophysics of Planetary Evolution," *Reciprocity* XXVII № 1, page 9.

positive charge being the planet itself, and the upper atmosphere (ionosphere) being the negative. Thus, the planets are similar to giant electric capacitors, carrying an electric field that runs orthogonal to the surface.

Planetary Rotation



As seen in the diagram, we have a N-S magnetic field running parallel to the surface, and an electric field running vertically; the result being a magnetohydrodynamic reaction, and a force generated in a west-to-east direction which is responsible for the sustained rotation of the planetary body.

Orbital Motion

The sun also emits a considerable electric and magnetic field, similar to that of the Earth and other planets. There is also considerable conductive matter in the space of the solar system, so it is reasonable to conclude that the magnetohydrodynamic effect also is the cause of orbital motion (both planets and satellites).

Rotational Decay

> "It is a known fact that the rotation of the Earth is gradually slowing. For four and one half billion years, its entire life, it has been slowing down. As the Earth loses its kinetic energy due to all forms of friction acting on it (tides, galactic space dust, etc.) like any other flywheel, it will slow down. From time to time our timekeepers must adjust their super accurate atomic clocks to synchronize them with the Earth's slowing rotation whose day/night cycles we base our lives on."[3]

Yes, the Earth is slowing down, but so are all the planets. The cause, however, is not friction, but the constantly reducing intensity of the planets magnetic field. Like all "white dwarf" stars, the cores of the planets are slowly cooling, expanding, and dropping back to normal speed (1-x) matter. Thus, there is a constant drop in the overall magnetic field intensity. As the intensity drops, the magnetohydrodynamic effects causing planetary rotation will also reduce, gradually slowing the rotation of the planet.

On the contrary, however, the magnetic field of the sun is constantly increasing, as it moves up the spectral classes towards the blue giant. The result here would be an increase in magnetohydrodynamic

3 Hamilton, Donald L., "The Earth's Slowing Rotation! Its Geophysical Effects!", *The MIND of Mankind*.

effects, causing the planets to move faster in their orbits and increasing the orbital distance as the sun ages. This is a good thing, because in *Reciprocal System* astronomy, the sun gets hotter as it ages, not cooler. With increased orbital distances corresponding to solar age, planets can remain stable for longer periods of time, and not be absorbed into the sun as meteoric debris.

Thus, both the length of the days and the length of the years will increase in length with age. Since years are normally measured in "days," the correlation here may not seem drastic, because the longer days will amount to fewer "revolutions" per year.

Binary Asteroids

> "ITHACA, N.Y.—Binary asteroids—two rocky objects orbiting about one another—appear to be common in Earth-crossing orbits, astronomers using the world's two most powerful astronomical radar telescopes report."[4]
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> "Writing in a report published by the journal Science on its Science Express web site (April 11, 2002), the researchers estimate that about 16 percent of so-called near-Earth asteroids (NEAs) larger than 200 meters (219 yards) in diameter are likely to be binary systems, with about a three-to-one relative size of the two encircling bodies. To date, five such binary systems have been identified by radar, says lead researcher Jean-Luc Margot, an O.K. Earl postdoctoral fellow in the Division of Geological and Planetary Sciences at the California Institute of Technology."

By applying reverse logic to the discovery of these binary asteroids, we can now conclude that many of these asteroids are what Larson calls "substance B", a small piece of white dwarf matter, and exhibiting the same characteristics of the MHD effect causing orbital rotation. This would indicate that virtually all of the asteroids in stable orbit are "substance B," with virtually all the "substance A" material in the solar system has been absorbed by the sun and planets.

Due to the "white dwarf" structure of the large asteroids, it is also very unlikely that one of these asteroids will ever collide with a planet, and would instead, go into orbit as a satellite. Only when the intermediate and high speed matter in the "white dwarf" cores of these asteroids drops back to low-speed matter (essentially converting it to an ordinary rock), will it be able to gravitate and collide with another body (as in cometary matter).

This concludes a brief summary on planetary rotation and orbits, derived from the *Reciprocal System* of theory.

4 Cornell University, "Radar Reveals Five Double Asteroid Systems Orbiting Each Other Near Earth, Likely Formed In Close Encounters With Planet", *Science Daily*, April 12, 2002.