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Dark matter places planets ORVIN WAGNER, Wagner Research Laboratory — Consider that the dark matter density (d) drops off as $1/r^2$ from an oscillating, standing wave producing sun. The wave velocity is proportional to the reciprocal of the square root of d. The planet distances $r=r_0\exp(0.625N)$ provides good values (N an integer equals 7 for Mercury). r_0 is sun's radius when relation applied to sun.1.25 m/s falls out of the calculations as the starting velocity for the waves from the sun. The relation also holds for satellites of oscillating gaseous planets. On earth a preliminary surface velocity is 5 m/s. See Physics Essays 12(1):3-10 (1999). Standing waves provide solar system stability. One can use the relation to get some history of the solar system and of the individual planets. For example the sun had a somewhat larger radius when the planets were placed. Apparently planets like Saturn used to be hotter with larger radii. These are determined from present satellite locations etc. One can arrive at reasonable layering of the gaseous planets considering that ring systems are due to ongoing layer oscillations. Sharp cutoffs of the rings indicate high Q oscillations instead of just gravity are involved. The data indicate that dark matter is not just a far away phenomenon but is involved on earth and is much more dense here than previously surmised.

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