

Abstract Submitted
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Stellar, Planetary, Satellite, and Galactic Rotation Origin as Tangential Accretion of Decaying Relevant Orbital Material Sections Transferring Their Orbital Momentum Into Rotational Motion of the Accreted Body

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— Planets and stars began as cores orbited by sections of relevant material which decayed and tangentially accreted to the slowly rotating cores causing the resultant formed planet or star to rotate faster due to addition of their angular momentums. If $I\omega_{pre-planetaryorstellarcore}$ is the angular momentum of the pre-planetary or pre-stellar core and $I\omega_{orbitingsection}$, then the equation for the origins of stellar and planetary rotation is $(I\omega)_{core} + (I\omega)_{section1} + \dots + (I\omega)_{sectionn} = (I\omega)_{newlyformedplanetorstar}$. Galaxies began as sets of pre-formed galactic arms orbiting each other. Due to gravitation the orbits of the arms decayed tangentially colliding and accreting in their fore sections forming spiral galaxies which began to rotate. The origin of galactic rotation results from the angular momentum of the pre formed arms adding together to result in the rotation of the newly formed galaxy. If $I\omega$ is the angular momentum of each of the pre-galactic arms, the equation for the origin of galactic rotation is $(I\omega)_{arm1} + \dots + (I\omega)_{armn} = (I\omega)_{newgalaxy}$.

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