## Abstract Submitted for the PSF12 Meeting of The American Physical Society

Formation and Origin of Rotation Equations for Planetary and Stellar Bodies STEWART BREKKE, Northeastern Illinois University (former grad student) — Planets began with a planetary core, slowly rotating, with rings of molten material orbiting it. The gravitational attraction of the core caused the orbits of the rings of material to decay and the rings tangentially collided with the planetary core attaching to the core and transferring the orbital momentum of each of the rings to the planetary core thereby increasing the rotational speed of the newly formed planet. The equation for this phenomenon is as follows:  $(1/2I\omega^2)_{core} + (1/2I\omega^2)_{ring1} + ... + (1/2I\omega^2)_{ringn} = (1/2I\omega^2)_{planet}$ . Stars began with a slowly rotating stellar core orbited by rings and partial rings of primarily hydrogen in motion. As the gravitational attraction of the stellar core caused the orbits of the rings and partial rings to decay the rings and partial rings of hydrogen tangentially collided with the rotating stellar core attaching and transferring their orbital momentum to the stellar cores thereby causing a speeded up rotation of the newly formed star. The equation for this stellar formation and origin of rotation is as follows:  $(1/2I\omega^2)_{stellarcore} + (1/2I\omega^2)_{ring1} + ... + (1/2I\omega^2)_{ringn} = (1/2I\omega^2)_{star}$ .

> Stewart Brekke Northeastern Illinois University (former grad student)

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