

Abstract Submitted
for the APR08 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Early Universe Consisted of Concentric Orbiting Sections of Material, Not Disks STEWART BREKKE¹, Northeastern Illinois University (former grad student) — The early universe consisted of many systems of concentric torus sections orbiting each other. These torus sections were composed of different materials ranging from hydrogen gas to silicates. As the orbits of the torus sections decayed, galaxies, stars and planets were formed. The spiral galaxies were created by already formed arms (torus sections), mostly of hydrogen gas, but also of already formed planetary and stellar cores which in themselves were orbited by concentric sections of various materials. As the orbits of the already formed arms decayed, the arms tangentially collided forming spiral galaxies in which orbital motion was converted into rotational motion. Inside the arms the orbits of various materials decayed due to gravitational attraction and tangentially collided with the already formed slowly rotating planetary and stellar cores forming differentially layered planets and stars with the orbital motion translating into a faster rotational motion via accretion. This possible scenario of the early universe explains galactic, stellar and planetary formation without the concept of density waves and accretion disks.

¹previous paper presented at 2002 AGU meeting

Stewart Brekke
Northeastern Illinois University (former grad student)

Date submitted: 16 Oct 2007

Electronic form version 1.4