

Abstract Submitted  
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**Equations for the Formation and Origin of Planetary and Stellar Rotation** STEWART BREKKE, Northeastern Illinois University (former grad student) — Planets and stars began as slowly rotating planetary and stellar cores of dense relevant material orbited by rings of relevant material such as iron in the case of planets and hydrogen for stars. The gravitational attraction of the dense cores caused the rings of relevant material to decay and tangentially collide with the slowly rotating planetary or stellar core and attach to them thereby transferring their orbital angular momentums to the cores. In this manner the rotation of the newly formed planet or star increased go it present speed. The general equation for the formation and origin of rotation of the newly formed planet or star is:  
 $(I\omega)_{core} + (I\omega)_{ring1} + \dots + (I\omega)_{ringn} = (I\omega)_{newlyformedplanetorstar}$ .

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