

Journal of Theoretics

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THE DOCTRINE OF ORIGINAL SPIN

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Abstract: In an ether-less world the doctrine of original spin prevails. The perpetual motions of the astronomical bodies are determined at birth and are preserved intact forever even as the bodies are transformed by gravity. Thus, the Sun rotates counterclockwise, the planets move counterclockwise about the Sun and rotate in a counterclockwise direction. These are the motions that are attributed to the doctrine of original spin. Any ether model needs to explain these planetary motions for the solar system. The author reviews his previously presented “Discontinuous Ether Model” paper (Journal of Theoretics, Feb/March, 2000, Vol. 2 no.1) and offers an explanation of the planetary motions on the basis of an ideal-gas-type ether composed of ethertrons originating in the Sun’s core and pervading the total solar environment.

Four ethertron interactions with matter are considered:

1. Boiling in the star’s core as a consequence of nuclear reactions.
2. Elastic impact
3. Ethertron absorption
4. Ethertron emission

THE DOCTRINE OF ORIGINAL SPIN

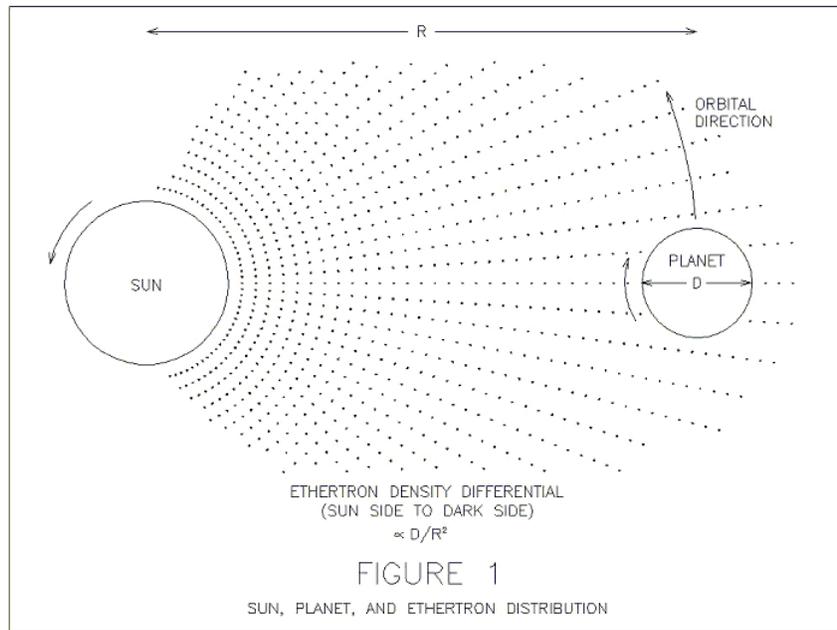
The doctrine of original spin is a word-play on the doctrine of original sin according to which we all replicate Adam’s indiscretion. One version of the latter is that Adam’s sin caused the invention of death. I prefer Bill Cosby’s explanation for the invention of death, namely: to keep you from supporting your kids when you are 400 years old.

What is meant by the doctrine of original spin is simply another way of articulating Newton’s first law as it applies to rotary motion. Table 1 shows the movements of the Sun and the Planets and we are particularly focussing on the equatorial rotation period. Without entering any sort of debate about the Nebular Theory for the evolution of the Solar System it seems like there is a need to account for the rotational movements of the planets either in terms of the doctrine of original spin or some other paradigm. One argument that stems from the Nebular Theory is that the orbits of the planets move around the Sun counterclockwise (CCW) (as viewed from the north pole of the Sun, see Figure 1), implying that these motions suggest that the Sun and the planets have a coincident origin. The planets rotate in the same direction that the Sun rotates. However there are two exceptions: Venus and Pluto rotate CW

(retrograde). One might exclude Pluto from consideration because of its great distance from the Sun and its anomalous status as a planet. However Venus is another matter and conventional wisdom does not provide an explanation for the reverse rotation. Nor is there an explanation for the variety of rotational periods that is consistent with the doctrine of original spin.

PLANET (or SUN)	DIAM (Earth=1)	MEAN DISTANCE FROM SUN (AU)	ORBITAL PERIOD (Earth Years)	MEAN SURF TEMP (Max/Min) (deg. K)	EQUATORIAL ROTATION PERIOD (Earth Days)
SUN	109	0	0	5800	25
Mercury	0.38	0.39	0.24	452 (700/100)	58.65
Venus	0.95	0.72	0.62	726	243
Earth	1.00	1.00	1.00	281 (310/260)	1.00
Mars	0.53	1.53	1.88	230 (310/150)	1.03
Jupiter	11.27	5.20	11.86	120	0.41
Saturn	9.44	9.54	29.46	88	0.43
Uranus	4.10	19.18	84.01	59	0.75
Neptune	3.88	30.06	164.79	48	0.80
Pluto	0.20	39.44	247.7	37	6.39

Table 1: Movements of the Sun and Planets.



I presented a paper entitled “Discontinuous Ether Model” at a meeting of the NPA in Berkeley in May, 2000. I have copies here for those of you who might want one. Also it can be accessed on my web-site: www2.cruzio.com/~ftc or a slightly edited version was published by: www.journaloftheoretics.com and the keyword :”Ethertron” will bring up the paper. After a brief review of the proposed discontinuous ether model, its application to a plausible accounting for the planetary rotation directions and periods will be undertaken.

The discontinuous ether model postulates an ether consisting of discrete particles, called ethertrons, that emulate the properties of an ideal gas. The energy released from nuclear fusion takes the form of a proliferation of ethertrons that sort of boil out into the region surrounding the star, thus creating an ethertron atmosphere whose density is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the star (Figure 1). The speculation is that, in addition to providing a medium for the transmission of electromagnetic energy, the elastic impact of the ethertron particles drives the planets about the star and accounts for the phenomenon of gravitation. Gravitational force is attributed to an interaction between ethertrons and matter and not an inherent property of matter. Newton’s third law is invoked to account for the temperature and pressure in the star’s core. Other features of the model include: no gravitational field within the star’s core, a boundary on the periphery of the star’s sphere of influence, no gravitational or electromagnetic field between stars, velocity of light is native to each star environment and varies from one star to the next. Predictions include: asymmetric higher red shift quasars in the plane of the galaxy and a drift of Pluto’s orbital plane towards the plane of the ecliptic.

Figure 1 shows the planets revolving about the Sun in an orbital direction attributed to the Sun’s rotation and elastic impact of ethertrons. If elastic impact were the only mechanism of interaction between ethertrons and matter the planets would be rotating in a clockwise (retrograde) direction since the ethertron density on the Sun-facing side of the planet is greater than on the dark side. However it is postulated that there are two other modes of interaction, namely: ethertron absorption and ethertron emission. An attempt will be made to utilize these three modes of interaction to explain the rates and directions of rotary motions of the planets.

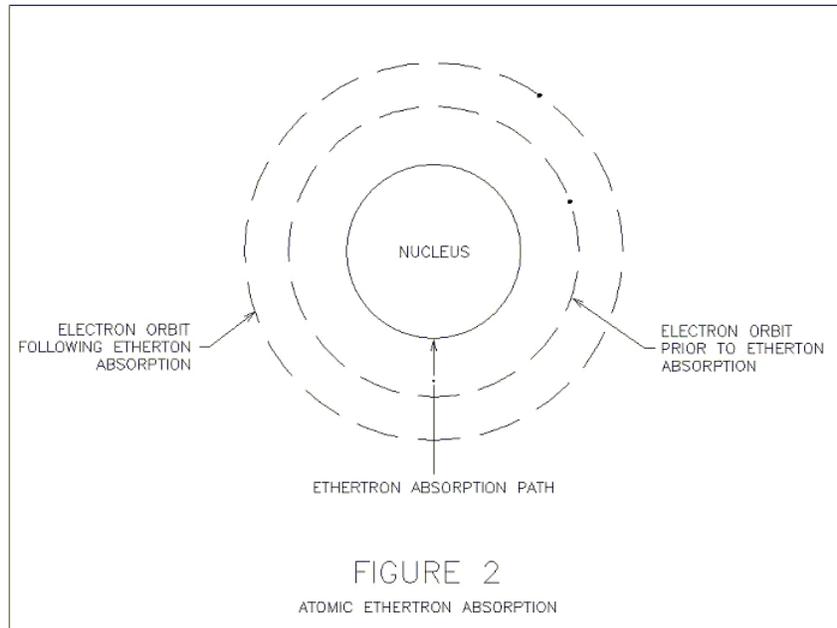


Figure 2 depicts the absorption of an ethertron by the nucleus. The jump to a higher orbital is not the consequence of a single ethertron but rather of a stream of ethertrons at an appropriate frequency. The point to showing an orbital jump is to emphasize that the absorbed energy winds up in the electron orbit and therefore there is no third-law reaction associated with the process of absorption.

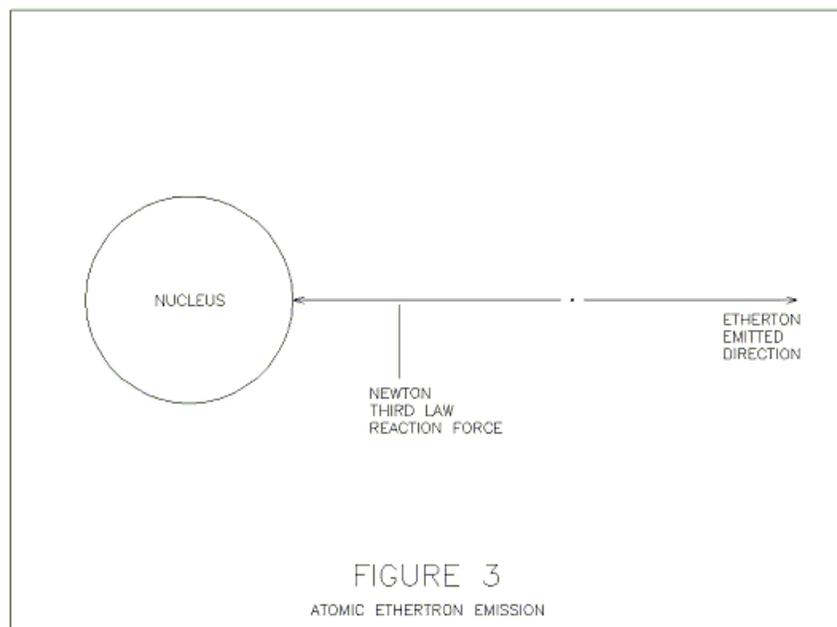


Figure 3 depicts the emission of an ethertron that is postulated to have a third-law reaction force associated with its emission. No reference is made to the orbital status of electrons because it is not relevant to the third-law reaction force claimed as a consequence of ethertron emission.

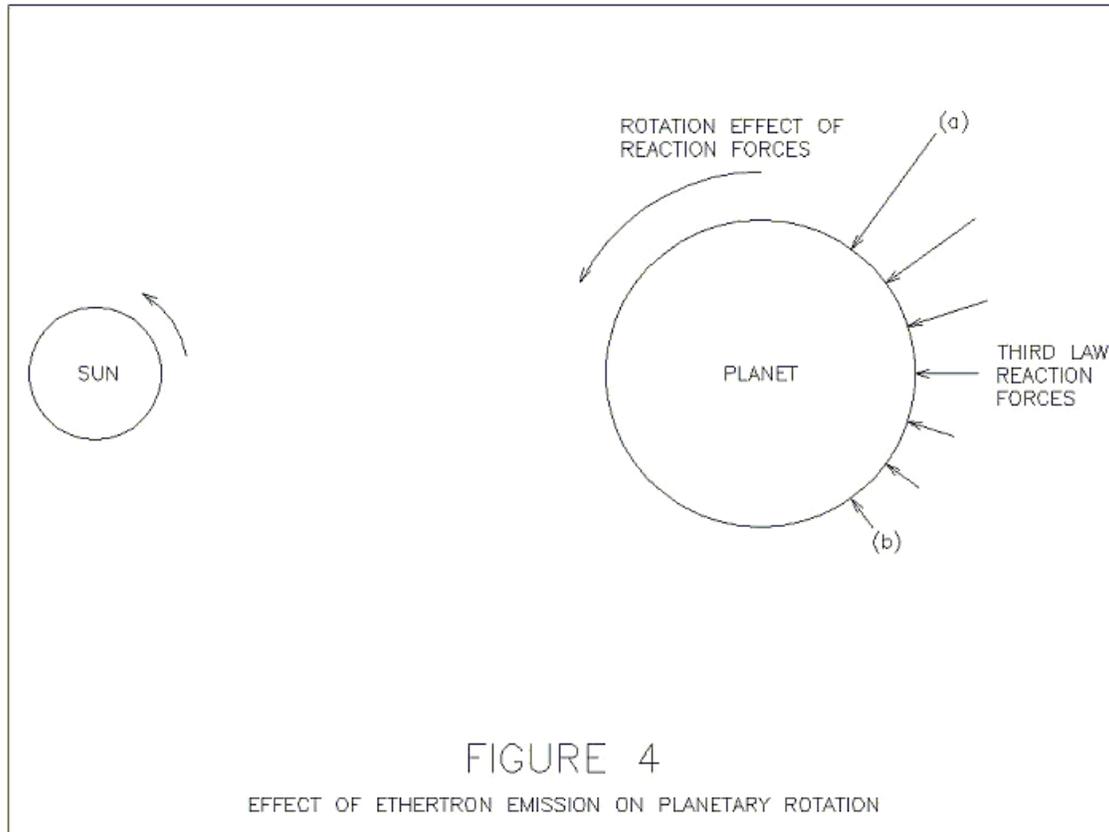


Figure 4 depicts the effect of third-law reaction forces on the rotation of the planet. The side facing the Sun absorbs energy that has no effect on rotation. On the dark side of the planet some of the absorbed energy is being emitted to the environment. Since the rotating ethertron cloud is pushing the planet on its orbital path around the Sun, the bottom of the planet as depicted in the figure, it is assumed that there is more energy absorption associated with the higher ethertron elastic impact on the side being pushed. If this assumption is correct it will be hotter at point (b) than at point (a) and therefore there is more ethertron emission at point (a) than at point (b). The third-law reaction forces, as shown, promote rotation of the planet counterclockwise in the same direction as the Sun rotates.

The rate of rotation is clearly linearly related to the diameter of the planet. There is also a relationship associated with the temperature difference between the Sun side of the planet and the dark side. This relationship is clearly non-linear but I am unable to articulate the temperature difference relationship so it will be referred to in qualitative terms in the discussion about the planetary directions and rates of rotation that follows.

Table 1 shows the movements of the Sun and the planets and some parameters that are related to those movements. An attempt will be made to rationalize these rotational directions and rates in terms of the aforementioned considerations.

Mercury

Since Mercury is closest to the Sun the tendency to rotate retrogressively (CW) is very strong but the small size of the planet mitigates that tendency and the drastic difference between its day and night temperatures creates an overweining force to rotate CCW. This competition between the two tendencies accounts for the slow rate of rotation, 58.65 earth days.

Venus

Venus being further from the Sun than Mercury experiences a reduced tendency to rotate CW but this tendency is enhanced by the fact that its diameter is almost three times that of Mercury so that CW rotation wins out. The rotation is so slow that the temperature difference does not act to counteract the CW rotation as happened on Mercury. Thus we have a possible explanation for what is widely regarded as an anomaly according to conventional solar theory.

Earth

Going just a little further out from the Sun and a planet of the same size as Venus experiences a drastically reduced tendency to rotate CW. The moderate mean temperature and minimal max/min temperature difference results in a sort of standard for rotation rates of the remaining planets, except for Pluto.

Mars

Since Mars is roughly half the diameter of the Earth one might expect the rotation rate to be half that for Earth. However the greater difference between day and night temperatures is a counteracting effect which results in a rotation rate almost identical to that for Earth.

The Jovian Planets

Jupiter is eleven times the size of the Earth so from a diameter comparison basis you might expect it to rotate proportionately eleven times faster. But it rotates just 2.4 times faster than Earth. This is of course do to the much lower mean temperature that in turn means far less energy emitted from the dark side. Saturn has the same rotation rate as Jupiter although it should be a tad slower because of being smaller and colder. Uranus is half the size of Saturn but colder so the fact that it rotates 1.75 times slower than Saturn is in line with expectations. Uranus' axis of rotation is almost at right angles to its equatorial axis (obliquity), a fact that is not explainable by our model. Neptune's rotation rate is in line with expectations as compared to either Uranus or Saturn.

Pluto

Pluto is the only planet whose orbital plane departs significantly from the plane of the ecliptic, 17.15 degrees. It also rotates slower than the other Jovian planets which is expected because of its small size but it rotates CW which is difficult to explain in terms of ethertron theory because of its great distance from the Sun. It, also like Saturn, has an odd obliquity of 122.5 degrees. Pluto has all the earmarks of an outsider and is regarded by many astronomers as more like an asteroid than a planet.

Conclusion

A plausible correlation between the proposed "Discontinuous Ether Model" and planetary rotation rates has been demonstrated.

Received 5/15/03

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