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How are Planets Born?

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Abstract- Modern studies found that our sun has maximal activity in the equatorial areas, where anti-vortices throw spinning energy balls and after a loop trajectory nearby vortices catch them back. Modern studies also found that when a Black Hole weighting millions of solar masses passes at certain distance from a star, it causes tidal waves in it. If the star is active, a passing near-by heavy Black Hole would pull a lot of mass from the active solar anti-vortices throwing energy out. The tidal waves created by the Black Hole would, disconnect the spinning energy balls from the star and the Black Hole would pull them in the direction of its moving. However, since the Black Hole is distant and moving fast, it wouldn't engulf the sucked out energy balls. Left behind, they would start orbiting the star, while gradually cooling down until they turn into planets. This scenario fully agrees with ancient Hindu sources, which claim that all the planets orbiting a star were born by the star and fathered by a Black Hole. Considering our latest knowledge on stars' activity and the way Black Holes influence stars, such planetary creation makes full sense.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In article¹ of the author, it was explained how the spinning counterclockwise anti-vortex of the nonlinear electromagnetic field (NEMF) of the Black Hole at the center of each galaxy give birth to the stars of the galaxy. This article explains how the counterclockwise spinning anti-vortices of the nonlinear electromagnetic field (NEMF) of the stars give birth of the planets orbiting them.

II. SOLAR ACTIVITIES AND ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD

Our Sun is more active or even violent every 7 to 17 years, which average to a periodicity of 11 to 12 years. During solar activity, in the equatorial area of 30° north and south of the equator, dark spots are observed on the surface of the Sun, called solar spots. They are the openings of two chains of alternating vortices (spinning clockwise) and anti-vortices (spinning counterclockwise) running parallel to the equator (one in each hemisphere).² The two chains spin in opposite directions in the northern and southern hemispheres.

The solar vortices spin clockwise. According to the rule of the folded fingers of the right hand, if the folded fingers are in the direction of spinning plasma, the upright thumb shows the direction of the induced

magnetic field. If so, the clockwise movement of the highly ionized solar plasma would create magnetic field oriented toward the Sun. As a result, all spinning clockwise vortices suck energy from the outer space and add it to the Sun.

The solar anti-vortices spin counter-clockwise. According to the rule of the folded fingers of the right hand, if the folded fingers are in the direction of spinning plasma, the upright thumb shows the direction of the induced magnetic field. If so, the counter-clockwise movement of the solar highly ionized plasma would create magnetic field off the Sun. As a result, all solar anti-vortices throw solar energy in the outer space. This thrown out energy is seen as protuberances during solar eclipse, when the shadow of the Moon covers the bright disk of the Sun.

Thus, through its vortices the Sun breathes energy in and through its anti-vortices breathes energy out. The energy thrown out by the anti-vortices (spinning counter-clockwise) has the shape of energy balls spinning counter-clockwise. Since vortices and anti-vortices alternate, usually the spinning energy balls thrown by anti-vortices after a loop trajectory are sucked back by nearby vortices.

The vortices sucking energy in and anti-vortices throwing energy out are called turbulence.³ Since only nonlinear fields have turbulence, the electromagnetic field of our Sun is nonlinear and has the shape of a torus (donut) with axis of spinning passing through the hole of the torus (donut). Through the solar activity in its equatorial area, the Sun continues to gradually cool down.

All planets have the same torus-shape electromagnetic fields as the Sun and their dynamic (volcanic and seismic activities) are also maximal in their equatorial areas of 30° north and south of the equator. Such are: *on Earth - the volcanoes of: Etna, Hawaii, Fiji Islands, etc.*; *on Jupiter - the Red Spot*; *on Neptune - the Red Spot*; etc.⁴ The planets still have a hot liquid core of magma and they continue to cool down through their volcanic activity.

III. HOW ARE PLANETARY SYSTEMS BORN?

It is a fact that the Sun throws spinning energy balls and catches them back. Are the planets energy balls of the Sun that had cooled down? Also, it is a fact that the planet Neptune still radiates more energy than it receives from the Sun. Shouldn't this be considered a proof that Neptune was born by the Sun, and being larger it hasn't cooled yet? Considering these facts, it

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seems natural to assume that the Sun gave birth to the planets.

To answer the question: "Are the planets energy balls of the Sun that had cooled down?" let us look at other stars in the Milky Way, which actively (from their equatorial areas) throw energy balls out and suck them in. I found a photo of such newly born planet just released from the equatorial area of the star and still connected to it with a stream of light-magnetic energy like an umbilical cord (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1: A newly born planet (right) still connected to the star (left) that gave birth to it.⁵

Presently, if the planets of our Solar System do not have the brightness of the Sun they orbit, it is because they have cooled down. However, the planets still have a liquid core of hot magma, in which the planetary spinning induces ring currents (vortices and anti-vortices), which crank the planetary magnetic fields. The planetary hot liquid core is also the basis of the planetary volcanic activity.

If Venus has volcanic activity and liquid core, but does not have magnetic moment or magnetic field, it is because it spins very slowly - it spins once in 243 earth days. Usually, the spinning of the planets cranks their magnetic field, through the ring currents (vortices and anti-vortices), which the spinning induces in their ionized liquid magma. Obviously, Venus does not spin fast enough to crank magnetic field.

The planet Mars is different. It spins almost as fast as the Earth, but does not have magnetic field or magnetic moment. Since it does not have volcanic activity any more, it must be a planet that does not have a liquid core of hot magma any more. It has completely cooled down (for Mars, see our article: Why Is the Planet Mars Old and Cold?).

IV. SHOULDN'T ALL OUR PLANETS SPIN IN THE SAME DIRECTION?

If the planets orbiting our Sun are cooled-down energy balls released from solar anti-vortices spinning counterclockwise, all the planets must spin counterclockwise. Indeed, all planets of our Solar System spin counterclockwise, except Venus and Uranus. Planet Pluto also rotates clockwise like Venus and Uranus, but recently the astronomers crossed the name of Pluto from our solar system.

In the year 2003, scientists E. Shkolnik and G. Walker from the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, observed a planet the size of Jupiter orbiting the Sun-like star HD179949.⁵ It was a planet with atmosphere and magnetic field and it was still connected to the equatorial area of the star with something like umbilical cord. I think that this is evidence that the star gave birth to the planet (and it is still energetically connected to it).

Presently, planet Uranus roles aside on the plane of its orbiting as an egg on a tabletop with an axis of rotation almost fully horizontal, instead of spinning vertically like a top. Planet Venus is not so strongly tilted, but it barely spins making a full spin for 243 earth days.

Dr. Bill Hartman of the Planetary Science Institute of Tucson, Arizona, believes that "Venus was probably hit by near the equator so hard that the direction of rotation was reversed, note how slow Venus's rotation is, but the tilt was little affected. But Uranus got a tangential hit near the pole, which changed his tilt 97 degrees, but not its rotation."⁶

I. Velikovski⁷ in his book *Worlds in Collision* of 1950 (Part I: Venus) writes that Venus was originally a comet, which after brushing along the Earth and around Jupiter went back to the Sun and was caught to its present orbit. This statement raises a question: Isn't planet Venus too big to have been a comet? Now, after the year 2000, when we know more about comets and the planet Venus itself, such a scenario seems hard to believe.

What seems more plausible is: a big comet when swirling fast around the Sun struck Venus and knocked it out of orbit. Venus brushed close to the Earth (causing many disasters), orbited around Uranus, reversed the direction of its spinning, tilted its axis at almost 90°, turned back, and got caught at its present orbit. This could explain why Venus and Uranus are now spinning in direction opposite to the spinning of the other planets. When all this happened?

If Venus brushed close to the Earth, probably it caused a lot of disasters on Earth, such as severe tidal waves, earthquakes, volcanoes, etc. Such were happening on Earth in a massive scale around 1500 B.C. This was the time when the Minoan Palace on the

Island of Crete was leveled to the ground by a series of severe earthquakes and volcanic eruptions (Roy Burrell, *Oxford First Ancient History*, 1997, p. 115).⁸ This also explains why in the Pamir Mountains of Middle Asia the planet Venus was worshiped as Goddess Mitra up to the 5th century B.C. (for full 1,000 years).⁹

This was also the time of the Exodus, described in the Bible, when the Israeli left Egypt. The unusual things the Israeli experienced during their journey south to Palestine, such as walking on the bottom of the Red Sea, hearing thundering sounds, experiencing 'rain' of red ash that made the water of Nile look like blood, and rain of crud oil (there and over all countries that had oil deposits), might have been caused by Venus brushing too close to the Earth.

When the water of the Red Sea was brushed away allowing people to walk on the bottom, China was attacked by tidal waves as tall as the mountains, which reached as far as the mountains. It took more than 10 years to get the salty water out of the valleys, where it was trapped, to be able to saw seeds and gather crop (Velikovski, 1950).⁷

V. FIGHT OF PLANETS DESCRIBED IN ANCIENT TEXTS. DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

The ancient Hindu astronomy *Surya Siddhanta*¹⁰ explains that the planetary movement in our Solar System was not always tamed. From time to time the planets fight and their encounter is called 'yuddha', which in Sanskrit means 'fight' or 'conflict'. According to *Surya Siddhanta*, the fight always happens at Solstice time when Earth, Sun, and Moon are on one line. Is fight of the planets possible? Should we believe this? Considering the dramatic changes in the spinning of Venus and Uranus, something very serious must have happened.

VI. WHO FATHERED THE PLANETS?

Thus, it seems that the planets orbiting a star were born from the anti-vortices (in the equatorial turbulent area of the star), which throw energy out. The next natural question is: What pulled away from the Sun such tremendous amount of energy, which cooled down and solidified as planets? In other words, the planets were born from the star they orbit, but who fathered them?

The ancient Hindu astronomy *Surya Siddhanta*¹⁰ says that God first created the stars, and it took Him some time to figure out how to make the planets out of the stars. The planets were born by the stars they orbit, *Surya Siddhanta*¹⁰ says, and Dark Evil Bodies called 'Dark Asuras' provoked the delivery of the planets, i.e. fathered them.

While 'Light Asura' is 'matter', 'Dark Asura' is 'dark matter' or 'antimatter'¹⁰. The Black Holes are black because they are antimatter. Then 'Dark Asura' must be

a 'Black Hole'. The Black Holes are very heavy – millions of solar masses. What would have happen if a Black Hole, with its heavy gravitational mass, brushed close enough to the Sun to perturb it, but not too close to engulf it?

Astrophysical Journal reported in 2001 that Black Holes create tidal waves in stars when passing by from a distance.⁶ Such tidal waves would be able cut the cords, which connect the spinning energy balls to the Sun and set them free (see Fig. 1). Let's assume that a huge gravitational mass (Black Hole) passed by our Sun, sucked huge spinning energy balls from its equatorial anti-vortices, and disappeared before swallowing the released energy.

The energy balls were pulled far from the Sun and the Sun couldn't suck them back, but the Black Hole couldn't suck them either because it brushed too fast and from a distance. The energy balls, which the Black hole pulled and left behind, continued to orbit around the Sun and with time they cooled down and turn into planets.

Regardless of the fact that contemporary astronomical evidence (Fig. 1) supports the claim in ancient texts that the planets were born by the stars they orbit and fathered by Black Holes, our schoolbooks still teach that the planets are made out of cosmic dust. Even the stars are believed to be heated dust. Aren't we having too much dust in our eyes, which does not allow us to see the real picture?

The ancient Hindu source *Mahabharata*¹¹ (also¹⁰) says that the planets of our solar system were born when our Sun was at the periphery of the Galaxy, or in other words when our Sun was already a yellow star. If so, we need to look for Black Holes that passed through the periphery of our Galaxy as possible fathers of our planets.

Our astronomers have found so far two Black Holes orbiting around the Milky Way and passing by where our Solar System is. They are known as Rogue Black Hole XTE J1118+480 discovered on March 29, 2000 and the Black Hole GRO J1655-40 discovered on November 18, 2002.¹²

Maybe one of these Black Holes caused the birth of our planets. The trajectory of at least one of them passed close enough by the equatorial turbulent area when our Sun was active and caused the birth of the planets of our Solar System. The plane, in which the planets orbit the Sun, marks the trajectory of the passing-by Black Hole.

VII. AS ABOVE SO BELOW

Amazingly, in the micro-cosmos the particles have the same torus shaped electromagnetic field with the same dynamic as those of the Sun and Earth. When elementary particles interact, virtual photons are released from their turbulent equatorial area and then

sucked back, probably thrown out from miniature anti-vortices and sucked in by miniature vortices.

Torus-shaped nonlinear electromagnetic field with maximal activity in the equatorial area seems to be specific for all self-sustained self-organized systems regardless at micro or macro level. They all have the same nonlinear dynamic, which could be described only with nonlinear equations.

It seems that the world is structured in the same way as above, so below, and therefore it should be described mathematically in the same way. Torus coordinates would be the best and simplest way to describe mathematically torus-shaped nonlinear self-sustained self-organized electromagnetic fields.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Nonlinear Physics combined with astronomical facts seems to point out in one direction: while the stars orbiting the Black Hole were born from the anti-vortex of the Black Hole,¹ the planets orbiting the star were born from anti-vortices of the star. This is supported by ancient claims. The Hindu source Rig Veda says that our Sun gave birth to the planets orbiting it.¹³ The Sun gave birth of eight planets, which included our Moon. Indeed, recent studies of the ratio of oxygen isotopes found the same ratio on both Earth and the Moon,¹⁴ which support the Rig Veda statements that both the Earth and the Moon were born by the Sun.

Recent studies of the ratio of oxygen isotopes found different ratio on Mars¹⁴, which supports other Hindu claims that the planet Mars was sucked into our Solar System from the Sagittarius Dwarf Galaxy when the last was merging to the center of our galaxy. The presence of this Dwarf Galaxy is real – its Black Hole with the leftover stars can still be seen in our telescopes orbiting around the center of our galaxy. Also, all our recent finding that Mars is a very old and cold planet support the Hindu claims that Mars originally belonged to the old Sagittarius Dwarf Galaxy consisting of old Dwarf Stars orbited by old and cold planets, but this will be subject of another article.¹⁵

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