

# Spin and Planetary Turn

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Abstract: The rotation around the axis both of planets and electrons in the atom is a proof that gravitation and electromagnetism can be unified.

The planetary model of Bohr's atom testifies that gravitation may be quantized and that the electromagnetic interactions are equivalent to the gravitational ones.

We can analyze differently the turn of planets around their axes. Not only the spin of electrons in the atom is an analogon of this motion, but on the contrary – the planetary turning motion around the axis is an analogon of the spin of the electron in the atom. The difference consists on it that on one atomic orbit two electrons with the opposite spin may rotate but on one planetary orbit may be only one planet.

It is implicated by the de Broglie – Maxwell formula:

$$m = \alpha |\vec{s}|$$

( $\vec{s}$  – vector charge of spin)

and only by the fact that the vector charge of spin  $\vec{s}$  – on the contrary to mass – arises as the module and both opposite spins give the same contributions.

However, the mass may be both positive and negative, because of two possible signs of  $\alpha$ .

The masses in the star-planetary system with different signs would repulse in difference to the charges, what would destabilize the system.