"Geomagnetic pole" shift should reduce inclination of Earth's orbit and lunar orbital distance

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„Geomagnetic pole" shift will weaken Earth's vortex, this should reduce Earth's orbital inclination. Orbital distance of the Moon might be also reduced.

Сдвиг "геомагнитных полюсов" должен ослабить земной вихрь. Это должно привести к снижению орбитального наклона Земной орбиты а также к снижению величины орбитальной дистанции Луны.

Keywords: orbital inclination, Earth's vortex, solar vortex, gravitomagnetism, asteroide impact threat, Moon distance variation.

In mainstream astronomy inclinations of planetary orbits are not explained. Also question- why stellar systems and galaxies are relative flat- is left without answer. Dissident gravitomagnetism seems to be single concept which tries to answer second question (Fig.1)
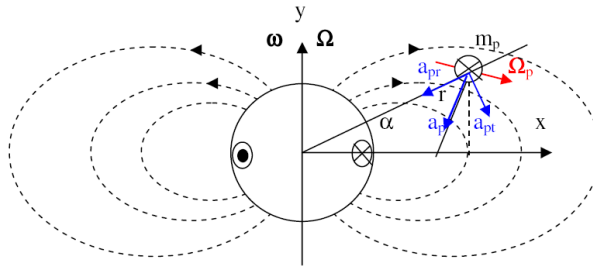

Fig. 1. Angular collapse of orbits into prograde equatorial ones. From DeMees, 2003.

Orbital inclination of stable orbits (table 1) in vortical celestial mechanics arose from inability of „gravitomagnetic" force **F2** (fig.2) to keep secondary bodies at equatorial level of a primary.
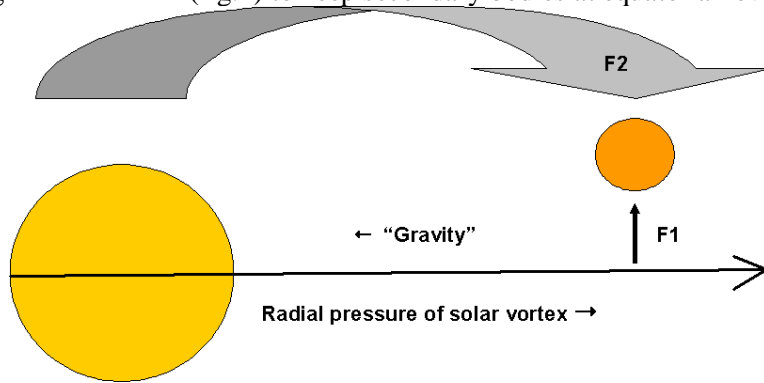

Fig.2 One of causes for orbital inclination of rocky planets.

Name	Inclination to Sun's equator
Mercury	3.38°
Venus	3.86°
Earth	7.15°
Mars	5.65°
Jupiter	6.09°
Saturn	5.51°
Uranus	6.48°
Neptune	6.43°

Table 1. Orbital inclinations of planets

We can see from table 1 that, since the Earth is semi-liquid and spinning, its vortex causes additional orbital inclination relative to Sun's equator in comparison with Venus. Similarly, weaker vortex of Saturn results in lower orbital inclination of Saturnian orbit in comparison to Jupiter.

„Geomagnetic pole" shift will temporary weaken Earth's vortex, this should reduce Earth's orbital inclination. Orbital distance of the Moon might be also reduced. Some considerations about variable lunar distance in the past actually exist (Zemtsov), but can sedimentary rhytmites tell us about relative short time events connected with "geomagnetic pole" shifts is not clear. Thus we can read in Kvale et al (1999) that "*multiyearly tidal cycles commonly are not preserved in the rock record. Most, if not all, long records of tidal rhytmite deposition show a regular deviation from the predicted semidaily, daily, semimonthly, monthly, and semiannual tidal cycle*."

So asteroide threat estimators likely will recieve next variable factors to count with.

References

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