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ZADAR'S THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE

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Introduction

In this substance I will present different viev on aspect and relations inside of space for which we have enough evidence that they are realy like that. I will elaborate the theme of gravitation and galactic, so called black hole. Working out the begining of space I will give the presentation of the permanent proces as an ever present and locate the conditions and causes in that it develops. In the course of the presentation of the subject-matter I will separate the totality of the space into three categories of matter that are in fact on the same, that exists at different conditions and interrlations. I will present the suspect into credibility of the theory of particles that with small additions gets on weight and gives the possiblity for achievement of probably results. I'll take you for the freedom to observe the matter and space in which exists the universe, and our material in it. All argumentations will have in their base the existing discovery that will be here presents in another way.

Hubbel constant[1]

Let us observe out of todays conceptions the fact that the validity of this constant we can place on the different base. Astronomic observations are here undoubtedly and we have to accept the fact: what our telescopes see further the speed of opserved bodies grows up. We have a clasic growth of the speed per depth[2].

The evidences that we have the rotation in the minor systems as well as in galaxies it intrudes itself upon our seriously check if it is valid for the universe too. The photos from COBE have given like discus shape of universe in value 13,7 *billions light years* (we will overlook the official presentations).

The rotation of universe as final (conditionaly) space would give as the result that is as the greates speed of its rotation realizes on the out part and that it declines per depth[3]. It is not here of crucial importance to locate the place inside of universe from where we do observation, because we can get the results of equal or similar valuables out of many parts of its space. Blue shift in the condition of rotation is an unavoidability[4]. The near objects that are far per depth have a different speed and in their collision, which is passing over, have a blue shift. That we can note even indirectly and in collision of far objects, which all togehter for us have the red shift.

They remove from us or we from them because of declining speeds, but betwen them´selves they have a blue shift[5].

That at the case of Andromed we can not too emphasize the influence of gravation it clearly show M 32, Great and Small Magellan´s Cloud[6].

On condition of rotation of universe all the inexplicable events get the satisfactory solution. We can take as an assumption that the said value of 13,7 *Gly* (billions light years) (according to the scientists that elaborated the results of snapshooting of COBE) is a radius. It is very easy to calculate the speed of rotation of universe in this values at known equality that it on its outside zone has a speed of 270.000 *km/s*[7].

All of this has as a result that the universe is coditionally a closed entireness and builts the relations inside and outside of its space.

Universe, matter and correlations

The closed universe is made out of matter which exists and bulits correlations with the field outside of it as well as with visible matter.

The researches showednthat fails 9/10 of matter, witch we call a dark substance.[8] Dark matter and to us visible matter arhe conditionally a total matter of one unstable entireness which is our universe.

The conditions are put for reason because the rotation has its value[9] that we can easy attribute to the matter and the wholeness must undergo thechangeability because of correlations with the matter outside of universe. It shold not confause us the fact that I use the term matter for all, because the former researches are enought that we affirm that all one the same matter is.

That what is different are the arised relations inside of itself.[10]

The back-radiation from 2,4 till 2,7° *K* we evalue as a value that prevail in outside field that describes the universe, inherently it is a temprature´s value of matter in which exists our universe.[11]

Knowing the conditions that we have at the material at supra-conductivity we notice that our universe satisfy to that conditions an that the energy (the dark one) is the supra-conductive matter. Impulses that develope inside of it undergo that regularity. If we observe separated they are uniformed and unbroken. Impils of the light of 300.000 *km/s* is an unchangeble constant, as well the impulses of another radiation. Trought the shut universe it is easy to understand why the matter, although it radiates, doesn´t get lost. Its value is under that conditions unchangeable in relation to the whole read off.

For argumetation of read off that the whole matter is growing I will elaborate later. The visible matter is a product of the whole matter included the outside one because of pressure-powers. Enrgy = matter is is a fine substance that at constantly pressure from outside to inside built us the visible matter. Similar proces is at the beginn ings of universe but the variety is the temperature at which they erised or erise.[12] The beginning of a new, conditionaly, matter has as a result that this one is warmer than the precending one. Our universe according to the temperature greater than outside matter in which it exist. Its rotation has a direction that is a starting base for reconstruction of its surroundings.[13]

Constant proces

Presser powers with pressure bring to passing of energy through energy and as a result we have polarized particles of the whole seriesof volume.

Depending on wolume of paritcles they erise with essantial disturbed balance to the benefit of positiv or negativ charge.[14] Disturbed charge inside of fluid particle initiates the automatical proces of saturation. Because of a great number of volumes and difference of disturbed charge we have a great dynamics of connection and it develops on more levels at the same time.

For us separating proceses are of greatness of quark, electrons and neutrin.

One clearly read off that the whole (dark) mater has no stressed charge and it is for us neutral or without charge.[15] As it all develops inside of that matter of particle at forming of more and more complicated system they use this matter too.

At the arising of neutrons by quarks are uniting two elektrons, two neutrins and 2x0,136 *MeV* of neutral matter which, while it is in neutron, is an unalternating magetized because of permanent connection of quarks because of their non-balance at charge.[16] The charge always drives the charges and the united systems to further connection as to create system that finds its (condationaly) peace in the surroundings.

The charasteristic of matter is that it allows systems of definite upper greatness, above of which in that conditions can not arise any more elements of row, and it comes because of a new conection to permanent fall or radiation. Similar proces we have at isotopes that are with tendence of transfer into basic state of the next row. [17]

Rotation of particles inside of system even parts of system inside of different structures is the weight even gravitation that unites the catching power because of magnetic´s powers and the repulsive force that that because of rotation sends the waves far from body.[18] Most decided is that at celestial bodies that have the rotation (bodies that have no own rotation do not send the waves) when we, because of direction of motionof atoms getsincrotonic´s radiation that disturbs neutral energy making the repulsive waves.[19]

Value of catching el. magnetic forces break themselves repulsive. Wen the object is pulled up by elektro- magnetic force of the Sun it because of greit speed has the greater value than the repulsive forces at the planets which have the own rotation, and the crashes of that kind are sure when the planet is in the orbit of coming object.

Bodies captured in gravitation of biger object and they are inside of values that do not allow them that they have own rotation in addition to their elektro-magnetic forces they catch the coming body and their and thair area is essential wrinkled in that proceses of collision. Repulsive waves[20] decline per depth that we read off at gradualy less speeds of captured bodies in depth.

United particles because of permanent alternating elektro-magnetic forces gather into entireness inside of which is continued more and more complex combination on range of opportunities. In time and dynamics that arises out ofconditions comes to systems that start to radiate[21], and with overcross of critical conditions, as well as with greatness so which compecsity comes to the last phase when because of explosion, major part of particles lose the integrity and cross into neutral matter. There is a whole row of secondary events that lead also to disintergarte of particles of visiable matter.[22]

Conduct of matter

Low temperatures have extract the magnetic powers out of matter of universe leaving pure energy that supports supra-conducivity of different impulses. Neutrality of energy has a regularity that is as a whole exists as one particle or one quantity at one place inside of colder identical energy.

Rotation that realizes universe separates it inside of that conditions and is responsible for its duration. Speed near to the light of matter (visible) without of use of energy can realize through time only in supra-conductivity matter (dark matter).

Creating of visible matter is a rising proces to the greatness of mega-stars that for a corrective factor have conditions in which they exist and into length of time of origin (lifetime if it is longer because of slow arise till decline it will the faster out growing of upper borders have a shorter lifetime of some celestial body).

Gathering of matter is not only unitary. Gassy systems inside of galactics can be movend by rotation and in the center they make leeches when we get body of greatness of ten thousand light years that are because of their specific of arise and structue, they are the greatest celestial bodies-objects.[23]

Rotation of these bodies which is supported from inside creates beside elecro-magnetic powers, that are adequate to size of body, the strong repulsive waves that are well-defined when the rotation is greater.[24] ,[24a] ,[24b] ,[24c], [24d], [24e], [24f], [24g]

Inside of closed universe the speed of rotation declines from outside to inside.

Matter has not as an effect forming of systems such as are the black holes because the space is open and the compression leads to the forming of particles.[25] Desintegration of matter can only result as a proces of balance to the lasting viability or rather when to it contribute another conditions for instance collisions at great impulses when we have a radial direction. Like discus from arise out of rotation that gives to the body an ellipse and the repulsive powers of gravitation do concentrate at elipse. Mass of bodies and rotation give an indirect weight that is to be read of on number and structure of the captured objects.

At protons (atoms) sufficient impuls impresses additional neutral quantity of neutral matter when we have awaked state of protons. Rotation of quarks that is not similar to rotation of celestial bodies, has a tendency of reversion. As more energy entered intoa closed space the rotation forces it out faster. Overturn of quarks forms constant alternating electro-magenetic forces that affect on the pulling up and reject of particles of lower row as for instance electrons and neutrins, and a row of another particles. Atoms of more complex elements need not only have a creation of protons, neutrons and neutrins than they can integrate even some of less stable single or different united particles. Structure of neutrons is changed at enterinof pair of electrons (two)and neutrino as well as major share of neutral energy that now with permanent alternating magnetizing from the side of quarks addetional contribites to the stability of this system. Structure of higher row (of helium) has one item where develope the connection andcentral rotation which is inside of element so that the outside expanded parts of structure are intern. All higher elements in their structures hav „blank“ space through which more of less move electrons, neutrins and dark matter. Moving of inpulses we do not identify with moving of matter of these rows of volume. As the blank space does not exist all movings must bind to the complexity of field in volume.[26]

Sending the electron into the field to the open hole we with them hit the full field that send the impulses of tensor value further into the field.

As in the hole that field also filled with the row of volume of htese particles the impuls flows further on to the obstacle. In the measurer we register the arrived impuls that came through the field of electrons. Tensor value of impulses includes hte second as well as the third hole and the passing impuls is composed.[27]

Arousing of dark or neutral matter is in charge of transmissing of impulse of all radiatioms. As we observethis matter as one particle in this field we can not have major density. Essential characteristic of fotons is that they the gratest value get, except power and quantity of impulses, at the collision with obstacles.[28],[28a],[28c],[28d]

Shorter summary from the work „Two-pol fluid world“, author Slavko Sedić

Zadar, 4th October 2004.

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1. Demolition Hubble's law, Big Bang the basis of "modern" and ecclesiastical cosmology & Where is the truth about Big Bang theory?
http://www.globalscientificjournal.com/researchpaper/DEMOLITION-HUBBLES-LAW-BIG-BANG-THE-BASIS-OF-MODERN-AND-ECCLESIASTICAL-COSMOLOGY.pdf
Https://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?Where-is-the-truth-about-Big-Bang-theory.pdf

At the distance of 52 ± 3 (M86) there is a blue shift (-244 ± 5 km/s) that is also present with the galaxy M90 at the distance of 58.7 ± 2.8 (−282 ± 4), while the other galaxies at the same distance (Messier 61, NGC 4216 , Messier 60, NGC 4526, Messier 99 (except NGC 4419 -0,0009 (-342)) are with a positive sign and completely different speeds.

VCC636	−113
IC3258	−593
IC3303	−427
VCC788	−3
VCC802	−318
IC3311	−287
VCC810	−470
VCC815	−866
VCC846	−845
NGC4396	−215 etc.

2. Why telescopes lie?
https://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?Observation-of-the-Universe-through-questions.pdf

A rotating object has its movement direction (planets, stars) and that direction is inside the next bigger rotating object (galaxy), which also has a movement direction inside the universe, as a result of rotation... The rotation of universe satisfies the results of the observations: the objects closer to us move slower than the more distant objects, with the most distant objects being the fastest. That is a reflection of the relations inside galaxies – nothing new about it. The telescopes are not designed to foretell the past but to estimate the distance and speed of the celestial objects.

It goes similar with the devices for measuring background radiation, which estimate the distance from the source to the device, i.e. Earth.

Let's assume it originates from the Big Bang. If a background radiation from 13 billion of years ago travels at the speed of light, while matter at its best travels 10% slower, with taking the same starting place into account – how is it possible for them to meet now? What is the calculation that explains it?

3. Weitter Duckss's Theory of the Universe
https://www.academia.edu/26326626/Weitter_Ducksss_Theory_of_the_Universe

The age of an object and system is determined through the time needed for a certain mass to be collected and formed as an object in given conditions, as well as for that object to get attracted into a system. An initial value should be a small asteroid, which is estimated to be 4,5 billion of years old, the time which should roughly be enough for the gas particles to join into dust and form an object of ½ kg of weight. Age is not to be measured by measuring distance. The quantity of 13,7(8) billion of light-years, which is the distance to the most distant object in the Universe, is the length by which a circumference of the Universe is determined, with the correction of movement of the most distant objects, which is 270.000 km/sec. The Universe makes a single circle (rotation) in ~94,5 billion of years. Its disk-like appearance and enormous outer speed point out at the vast number of circles made to this day. Rotation gives the Universe a direction or trajectory.

4. Where did the blue spectral shift inside the universe come from?
http://www.globalscientificjournal.com/researchpaper/Where-did-the-blue-spectral-shift-inside-the-universe-come-from.pdf

5. observed 72 collisions between galaxy clusters
(http://www.spacetelescope.org/static/archives/releases/science_papers/heic1506a.pdf)

6. The Universe - what is it? (https://www.academia.edu/29645047/Universe-2010.doc)

It is not reasonable to claim that, due to the gravitational force, the attraction exists between the galaxy of Andromeda and our own galaxy, but at the same time the same gravitational force does not affect the dwarf galaxies between these two.

The Large and the Small Magellanic Clouds are located 1.5 and 3 widths of our galaxy from us, therefore the gravity has no effect on them and they are moving away, whereas Andromeda is 22 widths away and it is obvious that the gravitational force has no effect on it.

If we make a supposition that even in the outer part of the universe, where the speeds of rotation are approximate to the speed of radiation (light), some objects attract one another, i.e., they have a blue shift between themselves, it would mean the possibility of some of them moving at the speed of waves or even faster.

7. Observing the Universe through colors
Observing the Universe through colors (https://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?Observing-the-Universe-through-colors--blue-and-red-shift.pdf)
Greater distance weakens the intensity (force) of waves (radiation). Lesser intensity of waves is registered as a greater shift into red.
A very important fact needs to be stressed here: although after certain distance only red shift is registered, at the same time – on that and on all other distances – the collisions of galaxies are registered. 72 collisions of clusters of galaxies were registered, even though there is a red shift among all of them. These collisions indicate it is an illusion that the speeds of moving away or rotations only increased, because a collision stands for a blue spectral shift for the colliding objects. The illusion appears only from the observation of galaxies through the increase of speed.
There is an increase of speed along with the weakening of the intensity of waves, but by no means in numbers that are these days taken as an undeniable evidence. The rotation of the clusters of galaxies and the Universe is occurring many times slower and it can be seen from the similarities between the more closer and very distant galaxies.

8. The causal relation of space and the absence of light in Universe
https://www.academia.edu/16790589/The_causal_relation_of_space_and_the_absence_of_light_in_Universe

The interaction of space and radiation directly influences the temperature of an object. On the following objects' surfaces it is as follows: 440°K on Mercury; 288°K on Earth; 152...[16] on Jupiter. The space around the objects has the same decreasing curve starting from the Sun towards the end of the system. The same goes for the dark side of the objects. The lowest temperature on Mercury is 100°K, on Uranus 49°K, on Pluto 28°K, in the Oort cloud 4°K. During observation, a compensation for the atmospheric

influence and the interior temperature of an object needs to be taken into consideration, as these are the factors of interference when comparative data are being acquired. However, even without doing that, it is completely obvious that a curve of the radiation decreasing effect is in accordance with the distance from the source of radiation.

Space is interacting with radiation. The temperature is the highest on the places where the radiation is the strongest. The more the distance increases, the more the radiation gets weaker, all the way towards the absolute zero. The influence of radiation is manifested with the same decreasing curve on the opposite side of an object, where the temperature can not be causally related to the solar wind or highly energetic particles.

Through checking the behavior of some forms of visible matter (water, etc.), we can see that the temperature of some form of visible matter is the highest on its surface, because it is the place of collision of radiation and matter and the closest place to the source of radiation. As distance increases, radiation gets weaker (the temperature is 0-3°C on the bottom of the ocean) [17]. Having in mind the factors of interference (density, etc.), we can conclude that there is a comparative and obvious similarity in fields of invisible and some forms of visible matter. It points out that space, in which there is visible matter, is filled with it, with some of its characteristics having been measured for already a long time. ([14] [15] [16])

9. The influence of rotation of stars on their radius, temperature...
http://www. globalscientificjournal.com/researchpaper/The-influence-of-rotation-of-stars-on-their-radius-temperature.pdf

"Fast-rotating objects, white dwarfs and blue stars [3] {(There are higher and lower limits of density. Matter constantly tends to be less dense (Sun 1,408 g/cm3); from the total amount of stars in Milky Way, 96,15% are the stars of the classes M, K and G with low temperatures, up to ~ 6.000 K. Very small, even insignificant part of them are extremely hot, hot and warm stars, 3,85% (class O making only ~0,00003%) and with the white dwarfs probably following this percentage. [5]) (If type F is added to types M, K and G, then these are almost all stars in Milky Way, except ~0,73003% of fast-rotating stars.)}, a Wolf-Rayet star (WR 2 "the exact rotation rate is not known. Estimates range from 500 km/s; WR 46 "The terminal velocity of the stellar wind reaches 2450 km/s" etc.), pulsars, so-called neutron stars, generally have a negative ratio of the radius in the mass/radius relation (Sun = 1), and the opposite goes for the low-speed rotation stars (M, K and G type of stars, which make 96,15 % from the total amount of stars in our galaxy[3, 4]), they have a positive ratio of this relation[5,6,7],. It needs to be stressed that "It should not be recommended to reduce the analysis of the influence of factors to the stars on mass, radius, temperature and the rotation of object around the axis.. Temperature and radiance are also affected by the tidal forces from the bigger or smaller binary effect, environment, the density of gas (layers) between the observer and a star, the speed of outer matter influx to the object, especially into a whirl or cyclone on the poles of a star (over 140 tons of space matter is falling daily to the surface of Earth), different sums of the mass and rotation effects to the small and big stars" 5 with the comment that evidence suggest that the stars outside nebulae (the majority of Milky Way stars), which do not have a close relation to another star (having in mind the range of several dozen AU, depending on the mass of a star), generally follow the mass/radius relation, which is related to the speed of a star's rotation around its axis [5, 6, 8]."

10. The Creation continued on the eighth day
http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/the-Universe-rotating.html#6b
Even before the construction of an accelerator, the scientists found out that a disintegration of matter occurs, because they were regularly recording a muon landing from the universe to a laboratory (a muon is a part of a particle, i.e., of a proton, which has a negative charge within a generally positive particle). When colliders appeared, we saw and we can still see how and to what particles matter disintegrates, i.e., how protons, neutrons and electrons disintegrate. There is no doubt whatsoever that a matter disintegrates during the collisions at very high speeds. At that time, the visible matter turns into an invisible one. With a few short delays, which are called the particles, it turns into an elementary matter.

A problem occurs when we don't want to integrate this knowledge into the already-existing weak theories, which are more inclined to look for the answers in the fairy tales outside the frame of physics. We know very well which percussive forces are created when any star explodes, and yet, we don't want to consider the results obtained by the colliders as a correct interpretation of the event, just as if it were two different worlds involved. There is an endless quantity of high-value collisions within an explosion, similar or even the same as they occur in the supercollider, and yet again, we continue to interpret the loss of matter and mass outside the frame of physics, rather than through the disintegration of matter. It is clear now why did those stories of the mini black holes appearing in the CERN institute come out; if it was not possible to create mini black holes in these unimaginably strong collisions, how can then exist their larger counterparts – and the conditions for their appearance are almost the same as in the so-called Big Bang. …

The loss of matter should be replaced the way Fred Hoyle suggested the particles are created, which has, by the way, been confirmed by the sub-atomic research. The formation itself should be related to the quantity of disintegrated matter (he suggested one, and only on Earth billions and billions disappear daily, which has been confirmed by the muon landings from the universe, due to the charge opposition between Earth and muons). The disintegration is the end and the formation of matter is the beginning of the process of the fundamental matter circulation in the universe.

11. Universe and rotation
https://www.academia.edu/11692363/Universe_and_rotation
„A rotating object (universe) has a direction of movement. Based on everything that has been proved about the universe so far, it means that direction can't be outside some kind of a system and there can't be only one whole.

That space (multi-universe) has one basic characteristic and it is that the temperature of that space is lower than the temperature of universe, since the background radiation arrives from that area and its temperature is 2.4 – 2.7° K. It is a higher value that will be decreasing on the ends of that space, and the speed of rotation of that next group will in the outer region be higher than the speed of universe's rotation (270 000 km/sec.). The end of constructing ever larger groups would be at the temperature of 0° K – the absolute zero temperature.

The space of the absolute zero temperature would possess a very great number of groups, in one of which we are. The temperature between stellar systems and galaxies is ~ 4° K. That means it decreases by 1.5° K between greater systems. It makes it possible to conclude that beyond our universe there are no more than 3-4 levels. The height of temperature depends on the source (stars); when the space increases, the temperature's influence gets ever lower. The last level is similar to a spherical group of stars, outer side of which is a pure energy.

It is necessary to realistically evaluate the behavior of matter below the melting temperature of helium (-272.20° C); it would provide a better description of the upper level."

12. Why is the Universe cold?
http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/the-Universe-rotating.html#15b
It can not be neglected that elementary matter (invisible matter and energy) warms up, too, for some 100°K! It is less cold closer to Sun; ~ 100°K on the dark side of Mercury. It gets colder in the space further away; it is around 30°K on the dark side of Pluto, while at the end of the system, in the Oort cloud, it is ~4°K (~-269°C). At the end of Universe, it is 2,4 – 2,7°K. Even if we did not know that there was something out there (outside the membrane, in the so-called "empty" space), from this we would be able to deduce that there was something following the laws, similar to these of the visible matter. It can also be confirmed by the constant decrease of power or intensity of the waves, with the increase of distance from the object that emits them.

All these facts confirm that this is a kind of matter, too, and it can not be denied of similarities with the visible matter, but there are also some differences between them. The only impossible thing, when discussing these facts, is connecting our space with that empty space. Empty space can not follow the same laws like those of the visible matter; it is an empty space, in which there are no laws. It can only transfer an event or action further, without affecting them in any way.

The characteristic of the visible matter (which does not possess its own energy source or hot core) and invisible one, too, is that they are increasingly colder if the amount, power and intensity of incoming radiation decreases. Warmth and light are typical of the visible matter, and the significant reduction of cold is typical of the invisible matter and energy, when influenced by the radiation waves.

By applying the analogy of the ascending sequence of events, the more we are distanced from the source of radiation, the lower are the temperatures. Between the multi-universes, they are a bit closer to the absolute zero. The temperatures decrease as the wholes grow. An endlessly large volumetric belt of energy is expanding after the last ascending whole and the temperature there is absolute zero.

By the analogy, inside this belt there is an endless quantity of the wholes, similar to that one, but it is very likely that the whole with the absolute zero temperature in it could be the outer and the last whole in the hierarchy that goes further into the 3-D infinity (at least the infinity as humankind understands it).

13. Where did the blue spectral shift inside the universe come from?
http://www.globalscientificjournal.com/researchpaper/Where-did-the-blue-spectral-shift-inside-the-universe-come-from.pdf

„**ULAS J1120+0641**
(at a comoving distance **of 28.85 billion light-years**) was the first quasar discovered beyond a **redshift of 7**.
UDFy-38135539
The light travel distance of the light that we observe from UDFy-38135539 (HUF.YD3) is more than 4 billion parsecs (13.1 billion light years), and it has a luminosity distance of 86.9 billion parsecs (**about 283 billion light years**).
EGS-zs8-1
The galaxy has a comoving distance (light travel distance multiplied by the Hubble constant, caused by the metric expansion of space**) of about 30 billion light years from Earth**.
Z8 GND 5296
Due to the expansion of the universe, this position is now at about **30 billion light-years** (9.2 Gpc) (comoving distance) from Earth.
Q0906 + 6930
But since this galaxy is receding from Earth at an estimated rate of 285,803 km/s[1] (the speed of light is 299,792 km/s), the

present (co-moving) distance to this galaxy is estimated to be **around 26 billion light-years** (7961 Mpc).
Etc. ...“

14. The atoms - what are they?
http://www.unexplained-mysteries.com/forum/topic/268680-atom-why-did-cern-fail/
Bipolarity of particles (I will not go further from hydrogen here) is discovered through the non-existence of the free particles – they only exist joined into pairs (H_2). A particle that has only a positive (or negative) charge – or in other words, a single charge – can not attract another particle with a similar value. Only the opposite (different) charges attract: the positive part of a hydrogen particle attracts the negative part of another hydrogen particle and then they exist as a pair. Why are these not the electrons? In that case, the joining would end as proton (nucleus) with an electron, or more of them, and there would not be the need to join together proton with another proton.

15. Why is the universe dark?
http://www.unexplained-mysteries.com/forum/topic/268345-why-is-the-universe-dark/
Dark matter, which exists among the celestial objects, even though it carries a wave, it decreases its intensity proportionally to the distance increase. It is almost a classical situation: if vacuum really existed, the intensity would not be decreased because there would be nothing to decrease it. The further the wave travels, the weaker it gets; that is why there is a sunset and a very cold weather on Pluto. A lack of atmosphere is another disadvantage to it. Coldness is a characteristic of the dark matter. The lower intensity of the waves, the lower is the temperature, too; that is why the temperature in the Oort cloud ranges from 4 to 12°K and that of the background radiation, which comes from the surface of the universe, is below 3°K.

Since there is no charge in the dark matter, it can not support or produce friction and, as a consequence, neither light nor heat. That is why the universe is dark and cold – it is a basic state of matter which has a mass, but does not have a charge.

16**.** Weitter Duckss's Theory of the Universe
Http://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?Weitter-Duckss-Theory-of-the-Universe.pdf
When analyzing the particle of hydrogen (H2), the smaller particles (electrons and neutrino) can here be exluded from the main process of creating the more complex particles. Electrons and neutrino participate in creating protons and neutrons (or, heavy protons). The reason for it is obvious, a proton needs the relation with another proton, because smaller particles are unable to keep it stable and in a stable bond. ...

That is the way how an interwoven structure of more complex atoms is created. It gives a simple answer to the question, why two or three atoms with the same atomic mass differ utterly (argon, potassium and calcium, etc.) and exist in different aggregate states. The same goes for any pair of the neighboring elements (fluorine – neon, tellurium – iodine, etc.). The isotopes of elements also need to be mentioned here; they additionally confirm this way of creating the particles. Joining and growing of particles goes on even when a particle reaches its upper limits of natural sustainability, due to which a particle rejects the surplus of matter together with radioactive radiation. The same goes for the lower elements (who have irregular structures or the irregular ratio of protons and heavy protons), whose structure can not bear further growth (the system undergoes self-adaptations to achieve the sustainable state).

17. What are the dimensions of destruction and creation in the Universe?
http://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?Observation-of-the-Universe-through-questions.pdf
In order for the explosion to happen, a very specific sequence of events is required. It is obvious that stars grow into the centers of galaxies, 200 billion of which are there in the Universe. That is important to state, in order to rule out the significant importance of the mass or size of an object, as these are evidently not so important. It is not the case of combustion or consumption of fuel here; it is obvious from the whole spectrum of different values in terms of mass and radiance (rotation) that belonged to an object before the explosion. A pattern or regularity is not discerned in these parameters.

One object becomes a nova and a large number (millions) of others with the same parameters just go on the same way. It is necessary to consider some very rare factors, like, for example, the impacts of large objects into planets, but even more rare – those that hit only a small part of the objects (one event in more than ten million of objects - stars).

Within the growth of an object, some smaller object is starting a reaction when colliding with a star. If that should remain a rare event, it needs to be a specific event under the specific conditions. The only possible specificity is for that object (the errant objects, incoming from outside the Solar system) to arrive vertically onto one of the poles and to hit the opening of a cyclone that exists on the poles of stars. That way, it would get an opportunity to break into the interior of an object. Comet ISON is the evidence that objects with vertical trajectories really exist in the Universe.

18. The forbidden article: Gravity and anti-gravity
http://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?Observation-of-the-Universe-through-questions.pdf

The rotating objects seize other smaller objects, whereas the objects without a rotation don't have satellites. Due to the rotation, an object emits synchronous radiation, by which it pushes away the objects in the direction of the rotation. The EM forces that usually have an attraction effect now obtain a repulsion effect, i.e., they push away the objects and prevent them from falling onto a central object.

If a rotation did not existed (which is impossible, due to the atom structure and its bipolarity), there would have existed only straight trajectories from the smaller objects towards the bigger ones, until they explode and *vice versa*. The whole universe rotates constantly: the stars rotate, as well as the planets that are beyond the reach of the strong EM forces, the galaxies rotate, the universe rotates … The objects' trajectories are circular, or elliptical, to be more precise. All objects observe that law, even comets and asteroids that visually travel early, firmly observe that law. ..

Now we no longer need sheets or other requisites to understand why are the orbits around a central object stable and very long-lasting. When an object increases in size faster than the existing proportion of relations allows, it slowly distances itself and finally becomes independent, if there is luck (our Moon is slowly distancing itself from Earth; Large and Small Magellanic Clouds are distancing from Milky Way,…).

19. The relations in the Universe
https://www.academia.edu/29645047/Universe-2010.doc
The difference between Mercury and Venus, on one hand, opposite to the Moon, Callisto, Titan or some other satellite, on the other hand, is only that the first ones rotate around the Sun and the second ones around the Earth, Jupiter, Saturn or another object.

What they have in common is they lack their own rotation, which has been blocked by the electromagnetic force of the primary object. The laws of physics that apply to them are the same.

They only possess the attraction force that can not be used as a repulsion force, obtained by the rotation.

It is sufficient enough to look at the surface of the Moon, Mercury or Callisto to see the same striations of the surface, made by the impacts of another attracted objects. At the same time, if we take a look at Mars, which has a meagre atmosphere, due to its insufficient age, and we will see that there are also some craters, made by the same impacts, but their amount is considerably smaller.

20. Gravitational waves – a great discovery or a great scandal (a plagiarism)?
https://www.academia.edu/22690826/Gravitational_waves_a_great_discovery_or_a_great_scandal_a_plagiarism?
A new article suddenly appeared on February 25th, http://phys.org/news/2016-02-pulsar-web-low-frequency-gravitational.html and all of a sudden, a new change of the already new paradigm occurred again. Gravitational waves could be created by pulsars that have a fast rotation!
This utter „shift" seems to be at the core of the discovery, as well as the confirmation that these are not the gravitational waves, predicted by Einstein himself (he did not create nor did he accept the term „black hole"), but the waves emitted by every object that rotates around its axis; the faster the rotation – the more important the waves, and vice versa.

This is no Einstein anymore, this is Weitter Duckss and his texts, made in the last 12 years.
The Theory of Zadar was published in 2004. and there it is stated:

„The rotation of particles within a system, as well as the parts of a system inside the particular structures, is the weight, and is also a gravity, which unites the force of attraction, caused by the magnetic force, and the force of repulsion, which, due to the rotation, emits the waves in the direction away from the object. This is expressed the best on the astronomical objects that possess rotation (the objects without their own rotation do not emit waves); due to the atoms movement direction, synchrotron radiation appears and creates the waves of repulsion, which are influencing the neutral energy."
http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/Zadarska-teorija-hrvatski2004.html

21. Heated objects (stars)
http://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?Weitter-Duckss-Theory-of-the-Universe.pdf
The mass which creates pressure and the effects of the gravitational forces of Sun are responsible for the melted core. That is the reason why Venus is more warm than Earth and has more active volcanoes, although it is smaller than Earth[6]. Therefore, there are convincing and verifiable evidence for the objects to shine. They start shining when they reach a sufficient mass if they are in a distant orbit or are independent, or when they reach a sufficient mass and the effects of the gravitational forces if they are closer to the central object (the most often, to a star). Earlier, people were taught that for an object to become a star, it would be sufficient to reach 10% of Sun's mass. Now, the ever-improving technology is providing more and more new evidence to change that mass level. That mass level has become even more blurred through the discovery of exoplanets and more detailed observation of brown dwarfs, because the mass level was unable to provide the needed answers[7].

22. What are the dimensions of destruction and creation in the Universe?
http://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?Observation-of-the-Universe-through-questions.pdf
Despite destruction (the disintegration of matter), the observations show that the Universe is not losing its mass. On the contrary, it increases. It means that the Universe is efficiently replacing all of the lost matter, the minimum of which is 20 quadrillion of the Sun's masses, and even "some" more.

It is not to be forgotten that a smaller part of matter is also been disintegrated in the collisions of waves and particles. In order for the muons to be registered at all in the laboratories, a countless number of particle disintegrations needs to occur. It is an everlasting occurrence on the objects orbiting around a star from the beginning of time till these days and until a star becomes a nova. A good portion of matter is being disintegrated in the collisions of objects and galaxies.

23. Processes in universe
http://www.ijoart.org/docs/Universe-and-rotation.pdf
Growth doesn't stop with atoms; on the contrary, joining goes on. Through joining, chemical reactions and combined, gas, dust, sand, the rocks named asteroids and comets, etc., are all created. Even further, planets are created the same way. Then, when planets grow to the 10% of Sun's mass, they become stars, which can be really gigantic (super-giants).

Millions of craters scattered around the objects of our Solar system are the evidence of objects' growth. Constant impacts of asteroids into our atmosphere and soil are the evidence of these processes being uninterrupted today, just the same as it used to be in any earlier period of the past. It is estimated that 4 000 – 100 000 tons of extraterrestrial material falls yearly to Earth. We had seen the impacts of objects with Jupiter, Moon, etc. It is completely impossible to talk about a primeval formation, even less about a simultaneous one. There is a particular history, age and mass in each and every object; they are not the same with any other object. Generally, a bigger object should also mean an older object, but there are also some corrective factors, because of the conditions in which the objects exist.

Inside this process there is a process of growth and disintegration of elements, which is related to temperature and rotation. The atoms of the lower order are generally present on smaller objects: asteroids, comets and the majority of satellites and smaller planets. When an object's mass is sufficiently increased, given other forces, too, it becomes geologically active. Its temperature grows inside and outside its crust, due to the formation of heated core. The atoms of the higher order are created under these conditions. The more active and warm a planet is, the higher is the presence of the higher order elements. However, at certain point temperature begins to destroy (disintegrate) higher elements.

24. How are the spiral and other types of galaxies formed?
http://www.globalscientificjournal.com/researchpaper/How-are-the-spiral-and-other-types-of-galaxies-formed.pdf
The forces of attraction and the rotation of stars firstly form binary systems. .. There are also „two ways of creating galaxies with their recognizable rotating center. The first is that a star with a higher speed of rotation survives all the challenges of the dynamic universe and sufficiently increases its mass so that the number of objects in its orbit can be considered a further growing galaxy.

The other is to create a cyclone out of gas or invisible matter inside the irregular galaxy and with the assistance of rotation. That cyclone turns the irregular galaxy into a regular one. ..

This implies the existence of no less than two types of galaxy centers, which structurally differ from each other. The first type is created by the growth of stellar clusters and the start of cyclones in the center of an irregular galaxy, while the other is gaseous-liquid and is formed by the stellar growth. With the increase of the rotation speed and the formation of cyclones in the center, the first type galactic centers overgrow into a gaseous-liquid form (this implies the existence of transitional phases).

The rotation speed of a galactic center determins the form of a galaxy an the ongoing processes.

A very fast cyclone rotation (in an elliptical galaxy) creates huge friction, whichheats up matter; that can be seen on quasars and very fast-rotating small objects (stars) through the emission of radiation that takes place on the poles.

A vast number of stars and other matter (the center of a galaxy), when rotating around the common center, act as a single body, related to the rest of the galaxy.
A cluster of a very large number of stars around the same center creates a common gravity, where the stars act as a single body (it stands for the mass of the center, ~99 % of the total galactic mass), around which a famous disc of stellar systems, gas, etc., is created.

A slow rotation of a galactic center (as in the stellar clusters) does not create a recognizable center (the center looks more like the ones of close binary systems), while the fast rotation creates the center that ranges from the northern to the southern pole of the center.

24a. Why there is a ring, an asteroid belt or a disk around the celestial objects?
http://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?Reassessment-of-the-old-but-still-employed-theories-of-Universe-through-database-checking.pdf

24b. Reassessment of the old but still employed theories of Universe through database checking
http://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?The-observation-process-in-the-universe-through-the-database.pdf

24c. http://www.globalscientificjournal.com/researchpaper/Why-is-The-Evolution-of-Stars-incorrect.pdf

24d. Is there "fast and slow combustion" of stars?

24e. http://www.globalscientificjournal.com/researchpaper/WHAT-IS-HAPPENING-TO-OXYGEN-AND-HYDROGEN.pdf

24f. Why there are differences in structure of the objects in our system?
https://www.academia.edu/28066462/Why_there_are_differences_in_structure_of_the_objects_in_our_system

24g. There is no ring around Pluto! ?
https://www.academia.edu/31452775/There_is_no_ring_around_Pluto

25. Supernovae are not our creators & They have seen a black hole in action! ...?
http://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?The-observation-process-in-the-universe-through-the-database.pdf
.. the size of a super-massive black hole is ~ 0,001-400 AU (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_hole#Physical_properties) . The central diameter of our galaxy in the equatorial area is 40 000 light-years and from one galaxy pole to the other one, 30 000 light-years (http://www.astrodigital.org/astronomy/milkywaygalaxy.html). ..

Even if there was a maximal super-massive black hole in the center of our galaxy, it would be at least 15 000 light-years away from the surface area of the galaxy in its polar regions and 20 000 light-years in the equatorial area. Such a black hole would be covered with a layer of matter, 15 000 – 20 000 light-years thick. ..

The information of the first observation of the "black hole" devouring a star is of the same level of (in)credibility. The last contact to a star can be made from a distance of a few tens of thousands light-years from the position of a black hole, marked by the scientists. How can they then claim that a star has a contact with an imaginary object at this distance? It can not be possible – not even in the wild imagination – for the teleportation of this time to carry objects – especially of that size – to these distances.

Where does it even come from, the claim that the explosion of an object, composed of hydrogen and helium, delivers its non-existing complex elements? If the stars before the explosion were composed only of the complex elements, then again, their small quantity presents only a neglectable significance, which can not be related to the complex particles of 100 – 400 billion of stellar systems. Besides, there is the disintegration of particles at work, due to the enormous explosion (the estimates are that only a small part of the stellar matter remains as a nebula).

The nebulae are generally composed of hydrogen and some helium, and other elements existing in insignificant quantities. It has never been discovered that there are silver, gold, uranium or generally any other complex element present on the stars or nebulae (at least, not in the quantities that are needed to establish such a hypothesis).

26. The particle
https://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?THE-UNIVERSE-IS-ROTATING-AFTER-ALL.pdf
When the ends of a thread are connected and a thread becomes round. The three poles exist, two of them being charged and the third one being neutral. These formations are frequently appearing in the experiments of the bombardment the protons with electrons. They gained a name: a quark.

The fact that a proton, when being bombarded, never splits into quarks, but always into electrons, neutrinos and energy, has until nowadays been an unsolved mystery for the scientists.

To solve that mystery, they started introducing some frightening forces that were presupposed to have stopped the atoms from splitting the way they wanted them to split, instead of the natural and characteristic way it happens, into the parts that an atom is composed of.

Seen in this way, hydrogen enters into chemical reactions with two poles, but only one of them being more expressed, as it is known from the chemistry, making a strong hydrogen bond. The other pole enters the reactions as a weak hydrogen bond.

The growing structure of an atom is not created by simply joining these round structures together; it can be seen in van der Vaals's radius.

The radius of hydrogen is 120 pm, and that of helium (He), containing four particles of hydrogen, is 122 pm. That it is really not the case, we can conclude from the following: mercury (Hg) has a radius of 150 pm, with 200 atoms of hydrogen; neon (Ne) has a radius of 154 pm, with 20 particles of hydrogen; nitrogen (N) has a radius of 155 pm, with only 14 particles of hydrogen. Oxygen (O) has a radius of 152 pm, with 16 particles and silicon (Si) 200 pm, with 32 particles. A particle is a thread and as such it enters into the processes of creating the more complex atoms. In a vast quantity, when a thread is influenced by a charge that is bigger than its own charge, it becomes open and attempts to create one of the more complex atoms.

This is the only way to explain significant differences between the two neighbouring chemical elements, for example: fluorine (F) with 19 particles and neon (Ne) with 20 particles. Or, there is even a greater difference between argon (Ar) and calcium (Ca) that both have 40 particles, and potassium (K) is between them with a particle less than them.
Even though some elements have the same quantity of particles, their structures differ, i.e., their threads are combined differently. Confirmation of this is also a fact that, generally, atoms can not be split into two or more parts, because of the structure being interwoven. Not all the atoms follow that pattern; there are other patterns, too: more similar or different structures are characteristically to themselves connected to each other to create a new atom. Such atoms can usually be split into the elements that form them. As there is an infinite quantity of particles, all connections occur in a full volume of mostly very different particles.

In such a vast quantity, another type of connection may also occur.
An element consists of one or more particles, threads, that are defficient or sufficient; such a particle tends to achieve a balance. All particle-creating environments have their own characteristics, but all of them have an upper limit of sustainment of connected particles. On Earth, the upper limit goes from polonium (Po) to uranium (U).

It is important to know that connecting does not follow the rule of the upper limit; it occurs to the contrary of the rule. Such an element takes new particles and at the same time rejects those particles that have already been a constituent part of the element, with radiation that accompanies such a process.

27. Elektron mađioničar i duh neutrino

28. http://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?Reassessment-of-the-old-but-still-employed-theories-of-Universe-through-database-checking.pdf
The sun light must have obviously been changing its nature on its way from the Sun to our planet. It is visible on Sun and on Earth, but not between these two objects. There is no visible light immediately outside the atmosphere. The decrease of light visibility is in a direct relation to the density of the atmosphere: the more sparse is the atmosphere, the less of light and the more of darkness is there.

Correlating this fact with other objects of our system we can see that the behavior of the objects with atmosphere is identical, while the objects with an unsignificant or no atmosphere at all have only a surface that is lighted, followed by a field without light. When observing the comets, we can see they create a visible tail when approaching a star. That is a clear example of observing the transition of an object without the atmosphere towards the objects with the atmosphere. In the slow transformation of a comet we can follow the process which indicates that light is not appearing by itself but with the occurrence of the visible matter. On this level of observation, the behavior of space, when colliding with radiation, is the opposite one from the behavior of the visible matter. Space is dark and (visible) matter is visible. When traveling away from the source (a star), radiation does not create a relation to space which would result in the appearance of light; on the other side, when radiation collides with the visible matter, a phenomenon of light is being created. The observations within the whole Universe support this idea: light is created when the visible matter is influenced by the radiation of a star, while the rest of space, without the visible matter, is dark and it is directly adjacent to the space with the visible matter. ..

Through checking the behavior of some forms of visible matter (water, etc.), we can see that the temperature of some form of visible matter is the highest on its surface, because it is the place of collision of radiation and matter and the closest place to the source of radiation. As distance increases, radiation gets weaker (the temperature is 0-3°C on the bottom of the ocean) [17]. Having in mind the factors of interference (density, etc.), we can conclude that there is a comparative and obvious similarity in fields of invisible and some forms of visible matter. It points out that space, in which there is visible matter, is filled with it, with some of its characteristics having been measured for already a long time. ([14] [15] [16])

The low temperatures are responsible for some strange physical laws in the Universe. The objects that are close to the central object (a star or the center of a galaxy) are rotating around the central object faster than the more distant objects, due to the stronger gravitational influence. However, this law can not be applied on the edge of a stellar system or a galaxy – it gets ruled out by the low temperature. When the temperature decreases below the critical point of 4.21°K, it makes possible for the objects to rotate faster in their orbits from the objects with higher temperatures, provided the gravity is weak enough. Except for the edge of a galaxy, it can also be indirectly seen inside our Solar system by observing the objects, incoming from the Oort cloud towards the center of the system. Their speeds are higher than the one of Pluto or those objects in the Kuiper belt. Some of these are the fastest objects in our system [18]: the speed of the comet Hale-Bopp is 52.5 km/sec; the comet Halley, 66 km/sec; the comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 hit the surface of Jupiter at the approximate speed of ~58 km/sek. [19].
The critical temperature point, which causes the increase of the gravitational influence, is the boiling point of helium, 4.21°K. [20].

28a. Why is the universe dark?
By the definition, a photon should be the light and the carrier of heat, which is a fact that becomes obvious the moment you get out to the sunlight. Then how come that it is warmer closer to the ground than in the mountains or outside the atmosphere? If a countless quantity of them sets out from the surface of Sun, why can they only be seen on the objects, but not up, in "the vacuum?" Why they don't illuminate there, too?

A photon is only another delusion, firmly set in the foundations of physics. Obviously, something else is here present because the term "photon", both as a particle or a particle and wave, does not correspond to the truth, since the photon does not exist. If we compare it to the light, than the light itself would not exist and therefore, the speed of light would not exist either. There are only waves, matter (the visible one) and the event, occurring in the collisions of waves and matter, the product of which is known as the light. The speed of light exists as long as there is matter and when the matter is gone, the light is gone, too, and if there is no light, it is pointless to talk about its speed.

The waves in the collision with the particles (matter) by their blows (work) create friction among the particles, which manifests as the light and heat. Dark matter, which exists among the celestial objects, even though it carries a wave, it decreases its intensity proportionally to the distance increase. It is almost a classical situation: if vacuum really existed, the intensity would not be decreased because there would be nothing to decrease it. The further the wave travels, the weaker it gets; that is why there is a sunset and a very cold weather on Pluto. A lack of atmosphere is another disadvantage to it. Coldness is a characteristic of the dark matter. The lower intensity of the waves, the lower is the temperature, too; that is why the temperature in the Oort cloud ranges from 4 to 12°K and that of the background radiation, which comes from the surface of the universe, is below 3°K.

28b. Are we blind or we don't want to see the dark matter!
http://www.ijser.org/onlineResearchPaperViewer.aspx?Observing-the-Universe-through-colors--blue-and-red-shift.pdf.pdf
Let's have a look at this example of evidence:

There are two rooms. The first one is full of light and the other is dark. There is a star (Sun) in the background of both rooms, at the same distance from both of them. The first room is filled with the visible matter, which is familiar to us, while the other is filled with the dark matter. When the visible matter from the outside gets inside the first room, it becomes visible. When it gets inside the second room, it becomes visible, too.

The first conclusion: the radiation of Sun, colliding with the visible matter, creates light, while, on the other hand, it is not the case with the dark matter, which is why it is dark.

Let's have another example. There are two rooms again. In the first one there is water and in the other one the dark matter. Again, there is the Sun in their background at the same distance from both of them. When radiation, or as we prefer to call it: light, goes through water, its intensity decreases with the increase of distance from the source of radiation. When the same radiation goes through the dark matter, its intensity also decreases with the increase of distance from the source of radiation. In the room with water, the temperature also decreases, as the distance from the source of radiation increases (if there was no radiation here, this area would also become dark). In the room with the dark matter, with the increase of distance from the source of radiation, it also gets colder.

The second conclusion: the both areas follow the same laws of nature that can be applied for the visible matter.

28c. The Oort cloud. Speed of light is not the limit!
https://www.academia.edu/17760569/The_Oort_cloud._Speed_of_light_is_not_the_limit

The objects and comets incoming from the Oort cloud have the average speed greater than those in the Kuiper belt (the data state the average speed of 10 km/s), while a part of them have the speeds greater than all other objects (Hale-Bopp 52.5, Halley's comet 66, Shoemaker-Levy hit into Jupiter by the speed of ~58 km/s).
Therefore, even though the distance increases, and the speed should be decreasing, it increases drastically. The main reason for this increase is the low temperature that exists in the Oort cloud.
A turning point of the another kind of behavior is the temperature fall below -259°C, i.e., below the melting point of hydrogen (H2). The objects which start off from the Oort cloud towards the interior part of the Solar system have great starting speeds, which with time (after a number of cycles) decrease.
Low temperatures, below 12°K, make it possible for the objects to achieve great speeds – even though their gravitational forces are weak – speeds that, besides the Oort cloud, exist on the edge of galaxies, as well as on the outer edge of universe.

When we master the technology of low temperatures, we would be able to explore successfully our system. It is necessary to cover the spacecraft plating with the materials which could with magnetization lower the temperature of the spacecraft plating below -260°C (PrNi5 is one of these materials that has this ability, through to superconductivity, i.e., it can be cooled down below 1°K) and when we master the temperatures below the melting point of helium (He), which is -272,14°C or 1°K, we would be able to achieve the speeds greater than the speed of radiation (light) and to start exploring the neighboring stellar systems. The proof is accelerating Voyager.

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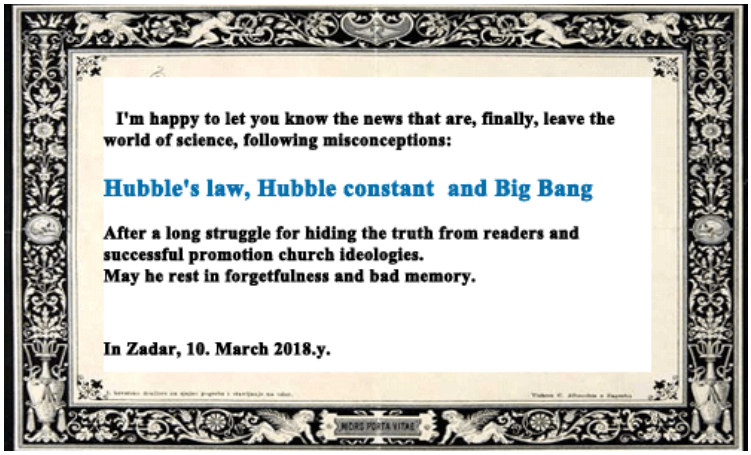

.. At the distance of 52 ± 3 (M86) there is a blue shift (-244 ± 5 km/s) that is also present with the galaxy M90 at the distance of 58.7 ± 2.8 (−282 ± 4), while the other galaxies at the same distance (Messier 61, NGC 4216 , Messier 60, NGC 4526, Messier 99 (except NGC 4419 -0,0009 (-342)) are with a positive sign and completely different speeds.
http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#Hubbles-law

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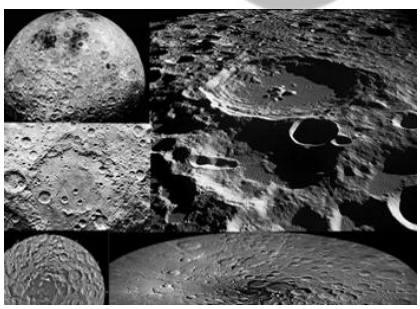
Permanent (everyday), uninterrupted processes.



Millions of craters scattered, an the objects of our Solar system, are the evidence of objects' growth.

The constant growth of matter - the circular process

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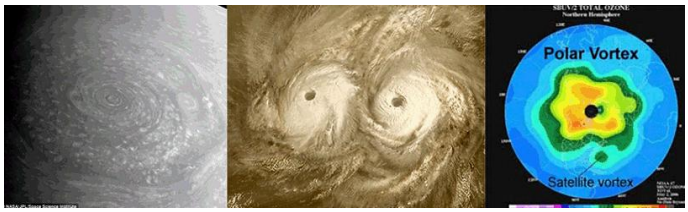
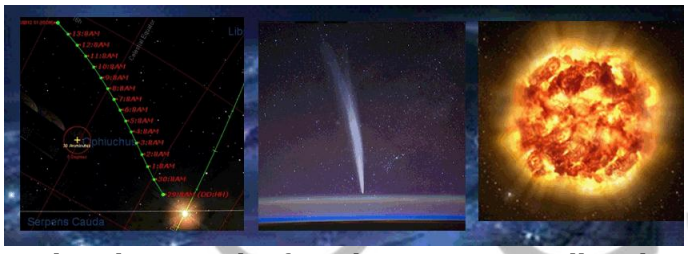


Cyclones and vortexes on stars' poles and gaseous planets.



Within the growth of an object, some smaller object is starting a reaction when colliding with a star. Specificity is for that object (the errant objects, incoming from outside the Solar system) to arrive vertically onto one of the poles and to hit the opening of a cyclone that exists on the poles of stars (formed. Supernovae).
There are a few dozen of supernovae remains in the galaxy. The Galaxy (Milky Way) has 200 to 400 billion stars.

*

How can light have a defined speed, when there is no light between the objects in the space?

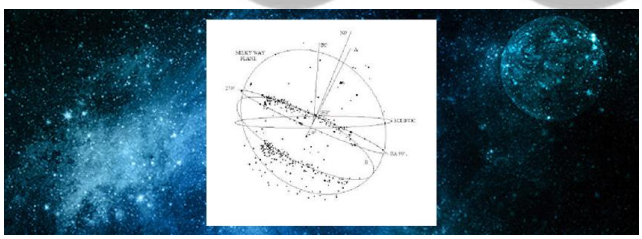
Why there is light on Earth and outside Earth there is a completely dark space?

When observing the arrival of a comet, initially we can see only the object and the dark around it. Light starts to appear around it when the object starts releasing the particles which create the tail of the comet. The common thing to Earth and the comets is matter (particles). Only visible matter is shining.

*

The reducing of light intensity with the distance traveled: red-shift.
In the image of sunrise and sunset one can see the red spectrum is related to weak intensity waves coming from Sun and not exclusively to the Doppler effect. Weak wave intensity is also seen in the image of the red moon.

Blue spectral shift.
Connecting the galaxy or collision of galaxies.



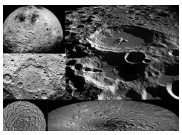
There is quite a number of galaxies that have a blue spectral shift; the data say of no less than 100 and as much as 7 000 of them. They are orderly placed and not randomly scattered around, which can be seen on the enclosed map.

*

The rotation of a central object makes it possible for a small quantity of objects and other matter to overpower the forces of attraction of the central object and to keep existing in their orbits around it (the objects that are locked down by their tidal forces or that posses an extremely slow rotation, i.e. they have no independent rotation – they don't have other objects orbiting around themselves; for example: Mercury, Venus and the majority of satellites).

The central object consists of almost all of the system matter (~ 99% of the total system matter). The constant activity of rotation and gravity leads to the creation of star systems, binary systems …

Those objects that don't have their own rotation can't capture another objects into their orbits; these are, for example, Venus, Mercury, Callisto, the Moon, Triton, etc. They only have attraction forces.
The result is a surface full of craters.



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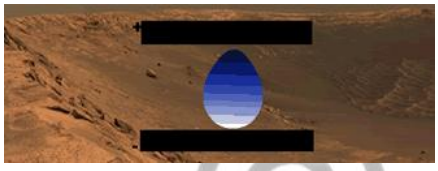

The atom of hydrogen between powerful magnets (quantum physics US)
The relation of H2 proves the existence of positive and negative charge of a proton. The disbalance of charge (about 5%, which is the quantity expressed by weak hydrogen bond) with the existence of two sorts of charge is responsible for the process of creating, growing and gathering matter. Particles with the same sort of charge repulse each other (electron and neutrino also possess two poles of charge)..
A thread that is connected gets opened up if there is enough charge and then it can join into the new relation if the conditions are appropriate. That is the way how an interwoven structure of more complex atoms is created. It gives a simple answer to the question, why two or three atoms with the same atomic mass differ utterly (argon, potassium and calcium, etc.) and exist in different aggregate states. The same goes for any pair of the neighboring elements (fluorine – neon, tellurium – iodine, etc.)..

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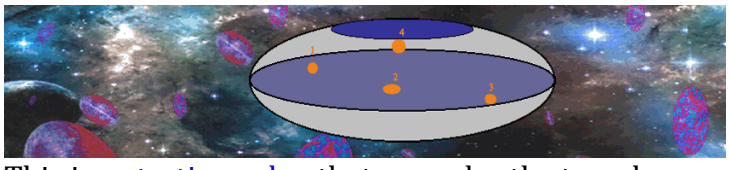

This is a starting value that precedes the translucence of the universe at that time, as presented by some theoretical constructions (400 000 (300.000)) years from the so-called beginning, when that mass supposedly started to become translucent).
Let's assume it originates from the Big Bang. If a background radiation from 13 billion of years ago travels at the speed of light, while matter at its best travels 10% slower, with taking the same

starting place into account – how is it possible for them to meet now? What is the calculation that explains it?
Background radiation arrives from the end of the Universe.

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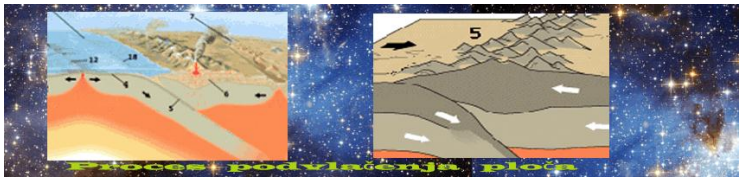
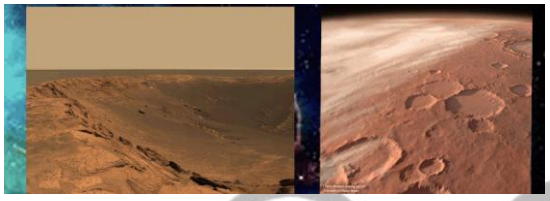
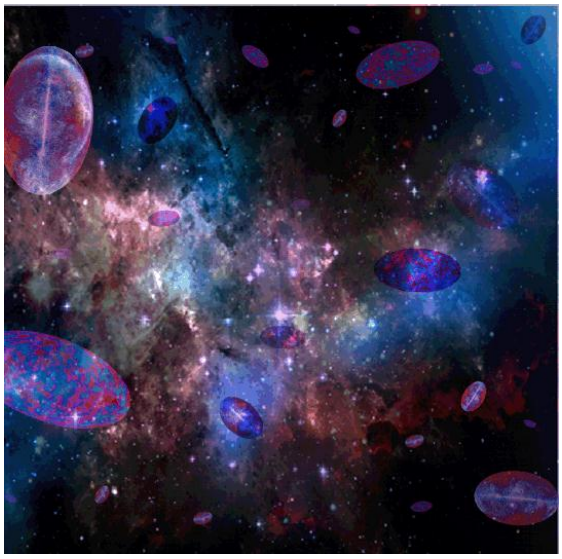


Ancient zircon crystals discovered in Western Australia have been positively dated to 4.374 billion years.
The clock on the origin of Earth's water by hundreds of millions of years, to around 4.6 billion years ago. The study pushes back the clock on the origin of Earth's water by hundreds of millions of years, to around 4.6 billion years ago.



Whatever object inside the Solar system is observed, it is obvious that it is covered with craters, formed after the impacts of the larger or smaller asteroids and comets.
It certainly doesn't mean that the craters are there from the so-called beginning of the system. On the contrary, the photos show the older craters, which were eroded in consequence of the arrival of new objects, which again create new craters. The research of Earth tells us that craters are no old news; their age is not measured in billions (3 or 4 bilions) of years.

The age of an object and system is determined through the time needed for a certain mass to be collected and formed as an object in given conditions, as well as for that object to get attracted into a system. An initial value should be a small asteroid, which is estimated to be 4,5 billion of years old, the time which should roughly be enough for the gas particles to join into dust and form an object of ½ kg of weight. Age is not to be measured by measuring distance. The quantity of 13,7(8) billion of light-years, which is the distance to the most distant object in the Universe, is the length by which a circumference of the Universe is determined.
The Earth, with the help of tidal forces, could gather matterand melt internal matter for ~ 6×10^{24} years.



Its disk-like appearance and enormous outer speed point out at the vast number of circles made to this day. Rotation gives the [Universe a direction or trajectory](#) within the Multiverse.

04.29.2018.y.

of less stable single or different united particles . Structure of neutrons is changed at enterin of para-electrons and neutrons as well as major share of neutral energy that now with permanent alternaiting magnetizing from the side of quarks additional contributes to the stability of this system . Structure of higher row of helium has one item where develope the connection and central rotation which is inside of element so that the outside expanded parts of structure are intern . All higher lements in their structures hav "blank" space through which more or less move electrons, neutrins and dark matter . Moving of impulses we do not identify with moving of matter of these rows of volume . As the blank space does not exist all movings must bind to the complexity of field in volum . Sending the electron into the field to the open hole we with them hit the full field that send the impulses of tensor value further into the field . As in the hole that field also filled with the row of volume of these particles the impuls flows further on to the obstacle . In the measurer we register the arrived impuls that came through the field of electrons . Tensors value of impulses includes the second as well as the third hole and the passing impuls is composed .
Arousing of dark or neutral matter is in charge of transmissing of impulses of all radiations . As we observe this matter as one particle in this field we can not have major density . Essential characteristic of fotons is that that they the gratest value get, except power and quantity of impulses, at the collision with obstacles .

Shorter summary from the work " Two-pol fluid world" , author Slavko Sedić
Zadar, 4th October 2004 .

I, Mario Baljak, Court Interpreter for the English and German languages, nominated by the Decision of the President of the District Court at Zadar, Decision No. 4. Su-281/90-3 of the 12th July 1990., do hereby certify that the above translation fully corresponds to the original written in Croatian language.
Zadar, on the 27th Oct. 2004

Mario Baljak
Court Interpreter

STALNI SUDSKI TUMAČ ZA ENGLESKI I NJEMAČKI JEZIK
MARIO BALJAK
ZADAR

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