

THE UNIVERSE IS ROTATING, AFTER ALL

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Subject: Proposal of book

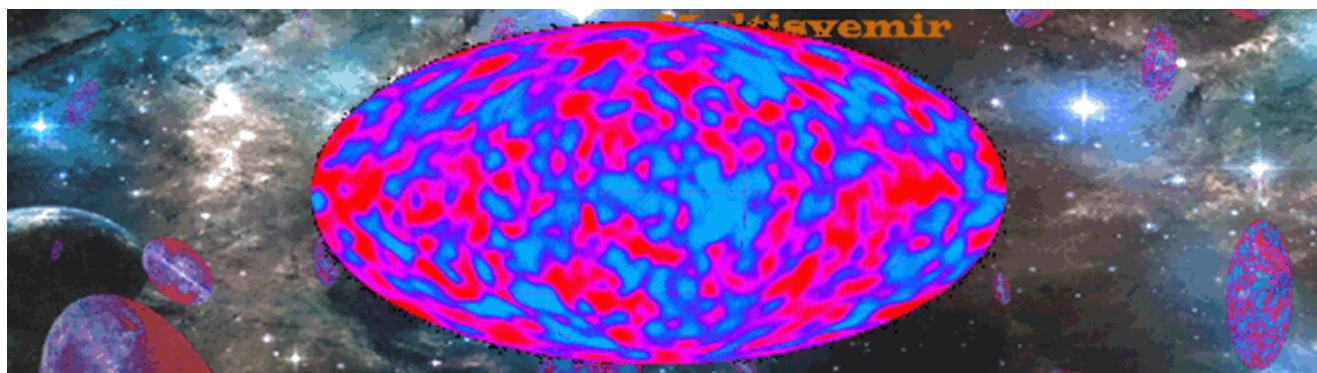
Dear Sir,
We well received by fax your proposal of book "*Theory of Zadar*", on 29 October 2004, and we thank you for your interest to our company.
The Editorial Committee of EDP Sciences will meet in December 2004 and will study it. We suggest to will give you a answer very soon.
Best regards,

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THE UNIVERSE – WHAT IS IT?

If the results, obtained by the research satellite COBE, are analyzed, it is clear that the universe is not a mass without form, which has been expanding in all directions as a result of some unimaginable explosion and following the unknown laws of physics, but rather a formed mass that looks similar to Saturn, if it were to be squeezed to a certain extent and without its ring.



This form is nothing new. It is quite enough to cast even the most careless glance on it to conclude that there could have been no explosion or expansion whatsoever. The fact that some people are trying to place this event into past, into the period when the universe was supposed to have been appearing as more translucent, some 400 000 years after the so-

called Big Bang, is of no importance, because this form was not created by explosion, even if it had really been created in that time.

By the use of COBE in recording data about the universe, a team of scientists determined the form of the universe. In geometrical terms, it is strictly defined as an elliptic object, such as all the rest of the celestial objects. Since we discuss the volume of the universe, round on its edge, the view from the above and under is missing here.

A diameter of this object is just as big as the team of scientists claims the age of the universe to be. It is clear that by measuring length or distance we can get these and only these measurements; age is not calculated that way. Therefore, a distance from COBE to the farthest point of the universe is 13.7 billion of light-years and, presuming the same distance in the opposite direction – which is highly unlikely – the diameter of our universe is some 27 billion of light-years. That datum, as it can be seen on the picture, is valid for the most distant points in the horizontal direction.

This geometrical form was created by a rotation; in the direction of the rotation the object became extended and, in the middle, squeezed. Those celestial objects that have a rotation are extended at the equator and squeezed along the meridians; the speed of rotation and the composition of the object determine these values. If an object is composed of fluid substances and rotates at a high speed, it becomes more elliptic than the solid and/or slower-rotating objects. Saturn, with a fluid composition, makes one turn in 10.5 hours; Neptune, also of the similar composition, makes it in 16 hours. This fact is obvious, because of the significantly stronger ellipticity of Saturn than Neptune.

The rotation of the universe can be concluded from the existence of the so-called blue and red shift. Those celestial objects that are moving away from us have a spectral shift into red, while those moving towards us have the shift into blue. Let us have a closer look at it, regarding some closer relation, for example, the one of the Earth and the Moon.



When observing from a rectangular the path of the Moon, rotating around the Earth, a blue shift is detected when the Moon is moving towards us and a red shift when it is moving away from us. The same results appear when the rotation is being observed from any point in or out of the Moon's orbit.

A blue or red shift is possible only if a rotation exists and it is absolutely impossible if there is an expansion or explosion. Let us replace the Moon's orbit with the universe now. We can see that the results of COBE are obtained in the orbit. The rotation of the universe is the

only thing that makes blue shift possible, i.e., that some celestial objects can move towards us.

The most distant space objects, as seen through the astronomic devices, are estimated to move at the speed of some 270 000 km/sec. These objects are situated in a so-called equatorial part of the universe and their path is of the round form.

With that speed and the diameter of 27 billion of light-years, a celestial object from that part of the universe requires some 94,5 billion of years to make a single turn ($2 \times 13,7 \times \pi \times 1,1$), which at the same time makes one turn of the rotation of the universe.

The rotation of the universe can also be proved with the existence of the gravity, i.e., the attraction of one object by another object. It is absolutely impossible to explain the gravity satisfactorily in a volume that is expanding at the speed of radiation, or the so-called light.

The gravity is a weak force that can almost be neglected at the distance of a light-year when the objects the size of our Sun or bigger are discussed and, when galaxies are discussed, at the distances from 100 to 200 000 light-years. In that way, these values are of the minimal importance and can be neglected, if the dimensions of the universe are to be considered.

The mass of the Sun makes 99.8% of the solar system; with such a mass, the Sun holds together those 0.2% of the matter, composed of planets, comets, satellites, etc.

From the relation of masses, the existence of the objects, attracted by the gravity (mass) of the Sun, can be neglected; the Sun attracts that mass at the speed of 200 km/sec. Having in mind its diameter of 1 392 000 km, it can be calculated that it travels the distance of its own diameter in 6.960 seconds. When this speed is compared to the speed of rotation in the outer region of the universe, the result is that those objects travel over the same distance in 5 seconds.

As a consequence of the attraction force, all celestial objects would have collapsed into a single mass if a rotation did not exist.

The gravity is a very weak force with a quite limited influence in the universe, from the perspective of some particular space object.

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.



Our galaxy ♦ The large and the small Magellanic Clouds Andromeda

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.

By applying the rotation of the universe into finding the cause of the blue shift between our and the neighbouring galaxy, it is simply concluded that they are in the state of overtaking. It is a result of the constant increase in the matter rotation speed from the interior of the universe to the outer region.

There are several reasons to that state (when a rotation occurs); one of them is that the outer region is free from the influence of the other matter, which would slow it down. The other reason is that the space where this rotation occurs is colder than the universe, which accelerates it further.

The similar situation is within a galaxy, where the objects in its outer region rotate faster than the objects that are closer to the centre of the galaxy. When there is a gravitational activity, like in our solar system, a decrease of speed occurs as the gravity force gets weaker. Mercury rotates around the Sun at the speed of 48 km/sec., Mars 24.1 km/sec. and Neptune only 5.4 km/sec.

Although there is a similarity in the rotations of both the galaxies and the universe – which is, after all, a sum of the galaxies – these rotations are completely different. The galaxies rotate around their central structures and they exist because of them, while the universe rotates without a central structure. This universal rotation looks like the structure of the regular round clusters, i.e., round groups of stars.

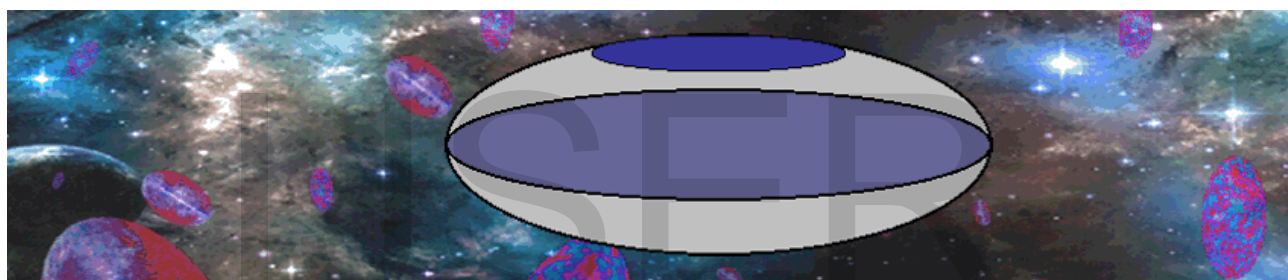
The speed of universe in the outer region is known – it is 270 000 km/sec. The speed of Sun – our speed – is also known: 200 km/sec. The presupposition that Andromeda will collide with our galaxy in 2.9 billion of years is known, too. From these figures we can determine the speed of Andromeda to be 264 km/sec.

After having realised this fact, it is easy to conclude that, in relation to Andromeda, our galaxy is closer to the centre of the universe, i.e., Andromeda is closer to the outer region of the universe. That is the cause why its increased speed is detected. Furthermore, it is also clear that these galaxies will not collide in 2.9 billion of years, because at that time Andromeda will be „passing by“ or „overtaking“ our galaxy.

Let me point out once more that the collision of two or more galaxies is possible only under the condition of the rotation of universe. It is impossible to imagine or construct, even theoretically, such an event under the condition of some Big Bang, i.e., the straight - moving expansion or explosion.

BACKGROUND RADIATION

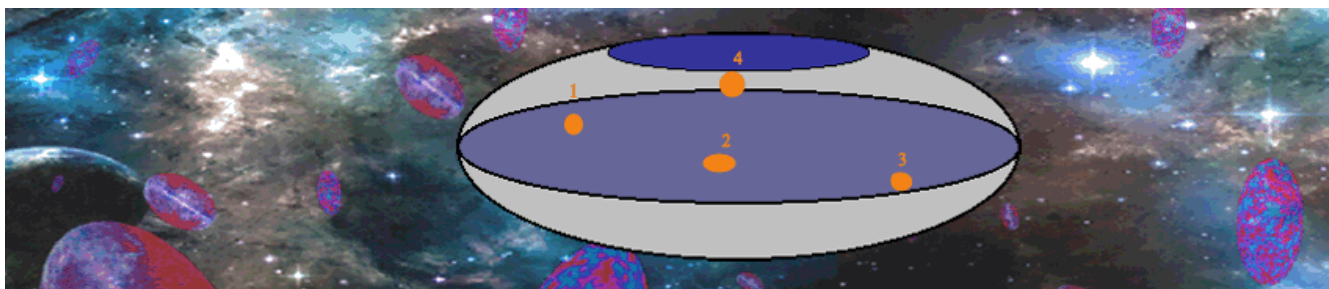
At the beginning of the 21st century, the existence of background radiation has been confirmed. A 3-D map of the universe has been reconstructed, based on the background radiation.



When the form and the rotation are known as occurring in the outer region of the universe at the speed of 270 000 km/h, it is very easy to understand that background radiation is just what it actually is and that it is created in the outer region throughout the whole superficial layer of the volume of universe. It is also confirmed with the results of the observations, found in reports claiming that the radiation arrives from all sides of the universe. Background radiation confirms that the universe is a whole of definite form, as it is on the previous picture. The cause of its creation is in a very high speed of rotation of the universe and in the events, occurring in the outer region of the universe.

From the observations and research of the Sun, the fact that it makes a humming sound has become known. This sound has been recorded and presented beyond any doubt. There is no reason to suspect the fact that this sound is a characteristic feature of all the rotating celestial objects: stars, planets, galaxies and universes.

It should be mentioned that background radiation can not, even theoretically, be a radiation that was created after some Big Bang (400 000 years from the so-called beginning, when that mass supposedly started to become translucent).



This is a starting value that precedes the translucence of the universe at that time, as presented by some theoretical constructions.

It is obvious at the first glance that the calculations, offered by the supporters of some imaginary constructions, are false. It is known that matter moves slower than radiation. A maximal speed of matter is registered in the outer region of the universe and it is 0.9 of the speed of radiation (light).

If the supporters of the Big Bang theory suggest the universe is 13.7 billion of years old, this value should be reduced by the earlier mentioned value of 400 000 years, from which the calculation started, and then a value of 13.66 billion of years is obtained. That value needs to be further multiplied by 1.1, which is a value of the higher speed of radiation. Then, it will become clear that this radiation is at the distance of 15,03 billion of years or approximately a billion of years further from our universe.

Even if we ignore the usually accepted hypothesis – that has been imposed upon us – that objects lose their mass by radiating, since by that law and under those conditions, which had supposedly been present at that time, 13.66 billion of years is enough time for those masses to turn into energy many times, i.e., to disappear, we can see that the radiation from that time can not be a background radiation.

Even if they had been travelling at the same speed, not even then would have we been able to find even the minimum of an answer to the question that would make sense: why do they come from all directions?

Let us mention once more that background radiation is a crucial evidence supporting the theory of the rotation of the universe and that its appearance is closely related to the rotation of the whole, named as the universe.

THE RELATIONS IN THE UNIVERSE

First of all, the relations in the universe are determined by the rotation. The consequence of that rotation is a constant movement of all the objects within the universe, which itself is in motion, too.

The attraction forces are the characteristic of matter, which appeared at the same time as matter did, as a result of the disbalance of charge. They are also known as electromagnetic forces. When they occur among large objects, they are known as gravity.

The incompleteness of gravity exists due to the incomplete and partial observation. It is applied only when gravity is an attraction force.

Actually, attraction force, electromagnetic attraction force and gravity are all the same force which has only been segmented by the size of matter.

A repulsion force or antigravity exists as the counterpart of the attraction force, or, in other words, its supplement.

It is not some kind of an unknown force, but rather a result of a celestial object's rotation and their bipolarity. Due to the rotation, the antigravitational forces are changing the course of movement of the incoming objects from straight into round or elliptic, around the bigger rotating object. In that way, the collapse of the minor part of that mass or these objects, existing in a new way, does not occur. These objects are planets, satellites, comets, asteroids,...

Today, we name as „planets“ those objects that rotate around the Sun, but not all of them. Pluto, then the newly discovered tenth planet of the solar system, the objects from the asteroid belt and other objects are not considered to be planets because the worldview, which is several thousand years old, is trying to be maintained.

Namely, either the primary objects, rotating around the Sun, are the planets, or the planets are the objects that have their own rotation.

Today, not a single criterion exists, which is simple enough to be analyzed within logical parameters and accepted as such, but there exists a system that has been imposed to us and which can only be learned by heart, without a chance to understand why it is so.

When we know that all the objects within the solar system make only 0.2% of mass total and the Sun having 99.8% of it, it seems inappropriate to divide these objects by size and consequently include or exclude as planets Pluto and the tenth planet, depending on someone's fancy.

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.

Since all the mass belongs to the Sun, it is clear that its attraction force is on the hierarchical scale primary in the relation to these of the other objects of the solar system. The Sun

attracts the other objects with the force that is dominant to the repulsion forces of these objects, therefore the collision with them is imminent if another object is found in their path.

The hierarchy within the universe, relating the objects within it, is as follows:

- the primary role has its own rotation (the rotation of the universe);
- the next is the mass of the objects within it;
- the rotation of the objects;
- temperature is a very important factor, directly related to the mass and rotation speed of the objects;
- the last, but not the least, is age.

Not before we consider all these factors can we understand the relations within the universe and towards the universe itself, as a whole, in a logical, meaningful and simple manner.

From our perspective, a temperature of 2.4 – 2.7 degrees in Kelvin scale (2.4 – 2.7 degrees above the absolute zero), i.e., - 270.75 to - 270.45 degrees in Celsius scale – the value of background radiation – is a very low temperature.

Since this radiation emerges from the surface (this can be imagined as similar to the surface of the atmosphere on Earth), it represents at the same time the temperature of the field out of the universe (the volume surrounding the universe).

The essence of knowing this value is in the fact that under these conditions the radiation or waves can achieve the speed of approximately 300 000 km/sec., which is at the same time the speed of supra-conduction – the conduction at low temperatures. We already know that at these temperatures matter can, under natural conditions, independently achieve the speed of 270 000 km/sec., which is the speed of matter in the outer region of the universe.

By the analysis of the temperature list in the universe, galaxies, stellar systems, on and around individual planets and stars, we can immediately notice that a temperature is related to the visible matter, or to be precise, to the matter generally.

The average temperature of the universe is higher than the temperature of the volume surrounding it.

The so-called dark or invisible matter is also a type of matter. With its analysis we will enter the second round of the relations in the universe.

THE PERMANENTLY ASCENDING PROCESS

This chapter I also name a circular process, because a new circle begins at the final act of the ascending process when the visible mass turns into the elementary (invisible) matter.

By the analysis of the explosion of the last supernova, a very important fact was brought out: a larger part of the stellar mass is being desintegrated, or in other words, it disappears, because of the explosion.

Of course, it does not disappear, it turns into the elementary matter. The importance of this datum is strengthened by the fact that these novas are not a rare occurrence. Based on the researches, the scientists who are analyzing these topics claim that in the universe can be found at least one nova a day.

Also, it is very important to have in mind the fact stated in some researches that our universe is growing bigger, not only spreading away but also gaining mass/weight.

Therefore we have to supplement the law of indestructibility of matter with the existence of the elementary matter, which plays a very important role after the occurrence of this supernova.

If a matter that is known to us disappears, how can there be an increase of mass? If it stops raining, how can the clouds still be there?

The first step in this circle is the appearance of matter... There are neutrinos, electrons, protons,... In the process of joining ever larger objects appear by gathering together these elements. Then there is a formation of stars, which, finally, turn into novas, i.e., they explode and return into the state of the elementary matter.

With the decreasing speed towards the interior part of the universe, or the increasing speed towards the outer parts, there is also an existence of the irregular movement of some parts of the universe, due to the unequal distribution of its mass inside the volume. The consequence is that, instead of a regular rotation of a solid object, there is a fluid rotation of such a large whole in which a declination from the firmly defined elliptic path is more often a rule than an exception.

A collision or impact of one or more galaxies is a result of the mentioned relations. The gravity, i.e., the attracton force, occurs only in the final stage, but just as a secondary influence, to intensify or accelerate the event.

To become disc-shaped, an object has to meet these conditions:

- it has to have a high speed of rotation;
- it has to be of a smaller and solid composition;
- it has to have enough time to make a large number of turns (it has to be rather old).

As we know, Saturn has quite a fairly fast rotation; its composition is somewhere between a fluid and liquid state (it would float on water – it is by three tenths, $3/10$, lighter than water); it is several billion of years old.

After these figures are included in a calculation, we obtain the result that it has made at least 4 trillion of turns (5 billion of years x 365 days x more than 2 turns per day).

Having these numbers in mind and attempting to calculate them in the terms of the universe, which makes a single turn in about 94,5 billion of years... it would make us feel dizzy.

No matter how did the universe make its current form in only a few turns, its age is so vast that human comprehension can not grasp it and enters the area where numbers are irrelevant, because they are equal to the infinite value, or in other words, too many to be comprehended.

Inside the permanently ascending process, there is another process, which represents the regularity of the characteristics of matter.

The first complex particle is a proton or the nucleus of hydrogen, H₂. It is obvious from this symbol that there is immediately existing the primary law: the connection or joining together. The joined particles are creating the space objects, which, provided they are large enough, start creating ever warmer nucleus by the pressure and work of particles.

This is not a fusion or splitting of the atoms, but a friction or the work of atoms. Active volcanoes that throw out the matter, named magma or lava, are scattered around the Earth. All the researches show that lava is not a contaminated radioactive matter, but a matter that is a building material of the crust, or the surface of Earth.

As the mass of an object constantly grows and connects with another mass by attracting it, the object's temperature constantly grows, too. This is how stars, red and white dwarfs are created. The stars, if lucky, turn into the centres of galaxies. The final stage is a supernova.

Both rotation and inevitably age generally affect the temperature of an object. The stars with a slower rotation are colder than those ones with the higher rotation speeds.

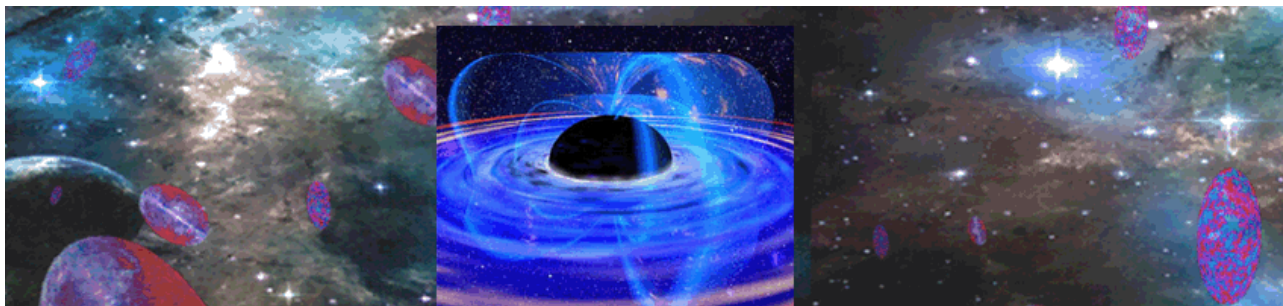
The rotation of an object creates a central object inside the regular galaxies in two ways (although, there are not such galaxies as regular and irregular, but those that have a central rotation and those that still have not got it):

- the first is when a star, due to its growth, gathers other smaller objects and stars, due to the considerably increased attraction force;
- the second, even more frequent way, is when fluid structures within the galaxies, which do not have a rotation, start to move and in time by accelerating create an object with a spiral in its centre, opened to both directions.

The object grows by attracting the matter from its neighbouring surroundings, which keeps growing bigger as the object grows. It also absorbs the matter through both openings. The matter starts warming up intensively when passing through the spirals and placing itself to the interior of the object – the centre of galaxy.

The research of the Sun has shown the fact that there are cyclones on its poles (polar regions), rotating at the speed of 500 km/h. it means that both types of the formation of objects in the centre of a galaxy follow the same rules.

Therefore, all the structures of the biggest space objects have in its centre a spiral, which is up to 30 000 light-years long.



All the objects that possess rotation are consequently moving into straight direction.

We have the confirmed results for the stars, planets and galaxies. The speed of Sun, inside Milky Way, is 200 km/sec around the galaxy, in the prong of Orion.

The universe itself possess a rotation and therefore a direction, but under different conditions. It moves in a very cold elementary matter and, of course, in a much larger area, namely, the volume.

From the already known facts, regarding stars and galaxies, it is obvious that this is not a sole object, but one out of many hundreds of billion of the similar objects.

I want to enter this chapter not because there exist more universes that follow the same physical laws, but because of the characteristics of that volume.

The fact that these objects under the condition of low temperatures move at the speed approximate to the speed of light is not important; what is important is the fact that the volume that we discuss must be a formed whole, based on these starting points. Such a whole can not be the only one. Here we are at the point when all discussions lose their purpose, because the expressions such as infinite, much, might be understood, etc., have to be used. Even though, this use is of no value anyway, because of the infinite distances. It is only important to point out that all the following wholes will rotate faster and their average temperatures will continuously decrease.

Temperature is at the same time the next characteristic in understanding the universe.

According to the scientific estimate, it has been concluded that the universe consists of some 4% of visible matter and the rest is composed of 75% of energy and 25% of invisible matter.

These 4% are mostly hot and very hot objects that should eventually be able to warm up the universe to a tolerable temperature. The problem is that only this kind of matter, visible matter, is a conductor of temperature.

There are only traces of the rest of matter out of the hot objects. In our solar system, these objects make some 0.2%, which is, more or less, an approximate percentage for all the volume of the universe.

The objects emit radiation, which is not warm, because it does not consist of photons. Energy itself is cold.

The warmth appears only when waves collide with matter. The collision causes the work of particles, which then start warming up and emitting light and warmth, as we know them. In this case it is not photon, but radiation, that we talk about, therefore no matter how much the power of light is increased, a density remains the same, because it is not matter, but radiation.

Since there is only 4% of (visible) matter in the universe, 99% of which in the objects, the universe is not bright, but rather dark. If it was not the case, it would be very unusual that there is dark outside the atmosphere of Earth, as opposite to the light, travelling at the infinite speed.

The light is a product that has no reach if there is no matter to produce it further in the collisions with the waves of radiation.

Now is the time to point out that it is obvious at this point why the radiating objects do not lose mass, but on the contrary, they continuously grow, just as the mass of the universe is. Although, the mass of the universe does not grow due to the new mass appearing from the inside – which is also very likely – **but due to the appearance of the new mass within itself.**

The appearance of matter in this period of the universe is bigger than its loss in the explosions of novas and supernovas, i.e., in the explosions of stars and objects in the centres of galaxies.

This is not a sporadic occurrence, but a process worth one and more disappearing star masses – which occurs at least a star per day. That worth is larger than a mass of several thousand masses of our Sun, because, generally, very heavy stars are those that explode.

The supporters of Big Bang theory and some recent beginning made a supposition that matter, a visible phenomenon, had appeared in finite, invariable quantity.

The explorers of the universe were constantly drawing their attention to the fact that the universe is gaining mass, but they paid no attention to it and rather tried to cover it by blowing up the universe.

When the results of the supernova and the desintegration of the majority of matter from the exploded star were published, a huge gap in the already discreditable theory appeared:

- firstly, the law of the indestructibility of visible matter, which had been claimed to have appeared in one whole, ceased to exist, since it has been proved that matter disappears.
- secondly, a disbalance appeared. The explorers have been warning about the increase of mass of the visible matter, and now the already existing mass has been found to be disappearing.

With these facts, the universe is supposed to be disappearing, but on the contrary: it has been expanding, in the terms of both mass and volume.

Here, it is not about some minor quality; annually, a size of 365 days, multiplied with a few thousand of the Sun masses disappear. That result is to be further multiplied with their supposition of the age of universe, which is 13.7 billion of years (365 days x a few thousand of the Sun masses x 13.7 billion of years). That gives us a completely new prospect on the universe and everything that is happening inside and out of it.

In the last suggested period, a quantity of no less than 30 000 000 billion of the Sun masses has disappeared.

Opposite to this statement, there is a piece of information that during the last 13.7 billion of years the universe has replaced this loss and even increased its mass total.

Finally, with the creation of new matter, the universe again follows the laws of physics and puts aside all sensational and frightening scenarios of its creation in some fantastic and imaginary theoretical constructions that do not follow the laws of physics.

Everything follows the already mentioned laws of physics for as far as even the thoughts can travel throughout the universe, and throughout the volume in which it co-exists with another universes, and the next volume that contains the volumes of all the universes, and the next volume, too.

The creation of protons, i.e., our atoms, makes a part of the laws, which are known from the researching of the subatomic physics, but have not been accepted yet.

THE CREATION OF MATTER

Ending the circle with a disappearance of matter requires a new circle to start with the creation of matter. The subatomic physicists have confirmed that from the field or volume certain particles pop out. Some of them keep their new status, but most of them returns into the volume.

Since this occurrence is divergent from the „scientific“ and religious understandings, it has continuously been ignored.

Even though, this is not a single research on this subject matter. During the last few decades, the scientists were almost maniacally „amusing“ themselves by splitting atoms in the particle colliders. Nowadays, only in the CERN institute talk about it „aloud“ to attract money for their little games.

These colliders have shown us thousands and millions of possibilities to split an atom. In reality it goes like this: you need to have two groups of protons (H_2 , i.e., the particle of hydrogen without the electrons) and place them into a sterile tube where they are being accelerated by a strong magnetic force approximately to the speed of radiation. At that moment they are collided with one another. The conclusions are drawn from the fragments of such an impact.

In that story, a great discoveries were made, but the scientists ignored them because of the rules, being set in advance, which had proscribed what and how to do. When strictly analysed, it is not clear why did the research take place at all, when it had to be in accordance with the proscribed criteria, disregarding the facts.

From the research as a whole, it is obvious that by splitting we permanently destroy a proton, which can not be assembled again. In its own disintegration it strictly follows these rules:

- at he end of disintegration, the electrons, neutrinos and energy remain;
- all other statuses are only temporary and they last for one – twomillionth of a second (a mion) and that is the longest stagnation; the next one lasts for one - hundred millionth of a second, then the next for one - billionth of a second.

The particles that are permanent and participate in the creation of matter are:

- energy;
- neutrino;
- electron;
- proton.

A proton consists of a large number of electrons, neutrinos and energy and an electron of a large number of neutrinos end energy. That consequently means the first particle after the elementary matter is a neutrino.

Energy is mutual for all the systems: for the particles and the elementary matter.

The subatomic physicists have observed the creation of a proton. It is more than 1 800 times bigger than an electron. It can also be presupposed that an electron is similarly bigger than a neutrino; current scientific estimates are that it is about 250 times bigger, though. As the subatomic physicists have discovered, what pops out from the field (volume), is a formation composed of neutrinos and electrons that try to become a complex particle of hydrogen, i.e., the first element in the periodic table of elements.

That particle is created when neutrinos, either individually or joined in an electron, with the omnipresent energy, together create a thread or a string (&), with the different charges at its ends. These ends are then firmly connected and a thread becomes round.

The most important thing to point out is that the threads appear with a disbalance of charge on their poles. Namely that disbalance, which is important, marks the beginning of all the processes of the merger of particles, i.e., the formation of matter.

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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

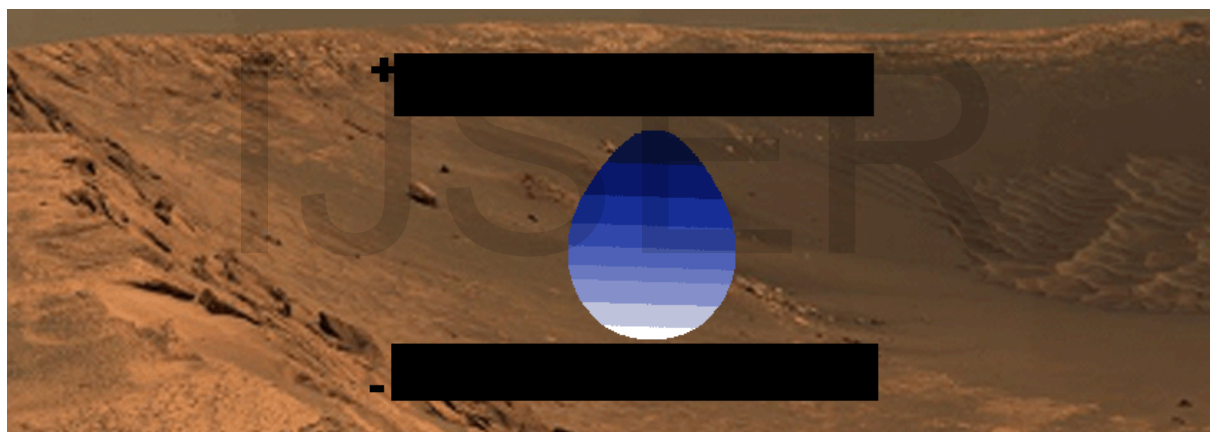
appearing in the experiments of the bombardment the protons with electrons. They gained a name: a quark.

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.

It should not be forgotten that a proton is combined of the several million of neutrinos, which also exist in a disbalance of charge that adds to the attraction of atoms as a factor of correction.



This is an approximative picture of the particle of hydrogen, as recorded between the strong magnetic poles.

If only the attraction towards the negative magnetic pole existed, a measurement would be impossible to conduct. The attraction towards both poles exists, with the stronger attraction of the positive pole of a particle towards the negative pole of a magnet. The opposite relation exists, too, but it is less significant (the negative pole of a particle towards the positive pole of a magnet).

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

THE INTERRELATIONS OF PARTICLES

It had been considered for a long time that atoms look like a stellar systems and that they are composed of a nucleus, consisting of protons and neutrons, and electrons that rotate around the nucleus and make an electron cloud.

Even though we have been seeing and touching it differently, they had been convincing us that matter was empty, hollow. Prevailed the idea, supported even nowadays by 99.9% of scientists, that if a nucleus is the size of an orange, the electrons are far from it by the distance of a soccer field.

A new device to enter the world of atoms is named a tripod. It is a device that looks similar to the stylus of gramophone. Its upper end consists of one or more atoms; an impulse is released through it and a reverse signal is being observed.

The result is that the atoms look like the little spheres lined up one next to the other, without hollow spaces or electron clouds.

The researches on the space stations have revealed that the elements out of Earth do not have strong relations with their electrons. To obtain reliable, clean data on Earth was the impossible mission, because the electrons were present in all experiments with particles or atoms.

When there are atoms, electrons, neutrinos and energy, within an experiment, gathered in a single place, which is at the same time any place on Earth, it is not impossible to draw the conclusion of a strong relation among them, but these four groups of particles are independent inside the same volume.

Imagine a room filled with water, sand, beans and tennis balls. That room is a space that can be grabbed into the closed fists. By doing so, the air is being grabbed into fists and it consists of the mixture of energy, invisible matter, electrons and atoms. The air is not only a mixture of nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, water vapour and the rest are some other elements, but it is also the mixture of electrons, neutrinos and energy.

It would not be wrong at all to conclude that the air, like everything else, is composed of energy and invisible matter that becomes visible by joining its components into more complex systems. Frankly speaking, we already know that everything is energy, everything is created from it and returns to it. I have never seen the experiment that could make us conjecture how does this happen, i.e., how can a matter without a charge become a matter with two poles. Of course, there is enough circumstantial evidence to conjecture the solution, but here we discuss only confirmed evidence, which have as such become the part of scientific correspondence.

HOW OLD IS IT?

We are the witnesses of the daily revisions of the acquired knowledge of geology, paleontology, or in a word, of our past and the past of Earth.

The crust of Earth is acknowledged to be a trustworthy indicator of age. It is known that at the faults of the tectonic plates, a part of the crust is subducted under the other part. On another places, tectonic plates are moving away from each other, with the always present magma (lava) to fill the empty place. These are the facts of a constant renewal of the crust through these and other processes.

The thickness of crust under the solid ground is 30-70 km and up to 12 km under the sea. The Great Canyon of Colorado is 1 500 m deep. Its lower layer is 1.6 billion of years old. The oldest rock found there so far is 3.8 - 4.2 billion of years old. The meteorites that fall onto Earth are generally 4.5 billion of years old.

The age is measured by finding out the time when did that particular matter become a part of the crust. A time period from 300 million to a billion of years is estimated for all the

other events that followed the formation of Earth. The tendency is to „wrap“ it all up within 4.5 – 5 billion of years.

This old method is partially good for obtaining the results of age of the particular parts of the crust of Earth.

It should be mentioned that the crust is constantly been changing, regenerating. The Earth annually collects up to a 100 000 tons of new material from the outer space. The mass of Earth is 6×10^{24} kilograms – a number 6 with 24 zeros following it. If we take into account that datum of 100 000 tons a year, with the presupposition that it has been an average value from the time of the creation of Earth, we will obtain the result of the age to be 6×10^{24} years, which consequently means that the age of Earth is measured not in billions, but in septillions.

By observing the universe and the events in it, we have no reason to believe that anything had been happening considerably different in any period than today. Everything in the universe goes on slowly through time, by a space pace, everything is being born, living long and dying fast.

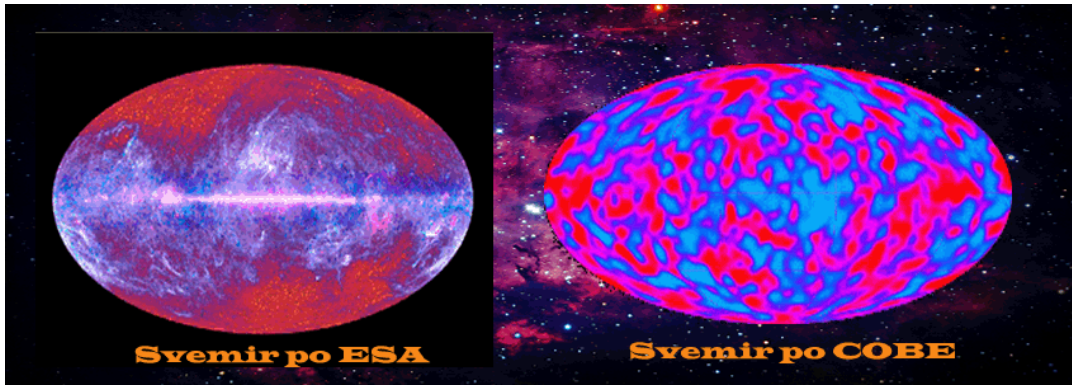
Even during the collision of galaxies everything happens slowly. Great speeds do not mean faster growth, just the opposite, even negative: the already collected will be diminished.

Should this result even be reduced by half, presupposing that a half of the mass had been collected elsewhere, and, already collected, joined with Earth in many turns, it would make this enormous number no smaller; it would then be 3×10^{24} years, which again means the septillions of years.

By observing the sole crust of Earth, we can also notice a great disproportion in the data, estimating its age up to 4.2 billion of years.

The layer of the Grand Canyon at the depth of 1 500 m is estimated to be 1.6 billion of years old. With the presupposition of the average thickness of the Earth's crust to be 28 km, the age of the crust solely would be 30 billion of years.

For the soil that has been newly created by the cooling off the lava, the zero age is being determined. The oldest registered rock, which is 4 billion of years old, had the same age, too. What they have in common is they are created by cooling off the lava and the age of lava is not taken into account. It turns out that the zero age is 4 billion of years even today, after all of these billions of years have gone.



The picture of the universe, taken on the ESA satellite, July 6th, 2010.

A growth starts from the smaller towards the bigger, from particles towards the grain of sand, then towards a rock, a planetoid, a planet, a dwarf star, towards young and then old stars, towards the central galactic structures, the universe, a group of universes, a group of groups of the universes, ...

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