

# The formation of particles in the Universe

To have the law of universal gravitation is hardly enough to explain the formation of particles. The formation of particles takes place in the Universe, under very dynamic circumstances. Objects rotate, circle around other objects; they melt and collide; all objects put together move in the same direction (the orbit around a larger object; inside a local group of objects; inside clusters and superclusters of galaxies; inside the Universe, multiverse and probably inside two or (at the most) three even larger groups of multiverses. <sup>1</sup>Space is filled with radiation (waves) of different kinds and very different intensities (force). This image of space is to be kept constantly in one's mind during the discussion about the formation of particles, because there are no static or "frozen" images or events.

In the experiment, which I conducted in 2005., the results showed the gathering of a part of glass and quartz fragments on the surface of water (in the experiment, the gathered group was 5-6 cm in diameter large). The goal of the experiment was to see the behavior of matter after it had passed through a filter, which simulated the friction of matter. The filter was a transparent pressure hose, a few meters long, filled with quartz sand (and the other with grained glass). To make more intensive friction force, I used a compressor and a pressurized water machine. In the exit part of the equipment I used water (as a filter of outgoing matter particles) in an open container.

The conclusion was that matter, under pressure, tends to gather and segregates itself on the water surface – even though it should, generally, sink (with a mild rotation, which is not going to be discussed now).

There is only one force in space, which is able to create the friction of particles – and it is radiation (waves). Since the muon discovery ( $\mu$ ), which science fails to acknowledge even to this day, it has been known that in the collision of waves and particles (matter) a disintegration<sup>2</sup> of proton can occur, which is later confirmed in accelerators or in particle collisions. <sup>3</sup>

Waves are at the same time a very weak force when we discuss the formation of particles (here, the particles of hydrogen, helium, etc., are discussed). A chemical composition of the visible matter in the Universe can testify for it – on average, different sources claim there is about 89% of hydrogen (H) and 11% of helium (He) and all other elements. Chemical compositions of nebulae and clouds have the same ratio. A more significant ratio of complex particles is seen for the first time in smaller objects that rotate around stars. Comets that approach a star,

discharge their volatile elements and turn into asteroids. <sup>4</sup> The influence of waves, tidal forces and object rotation create a more complex chemical structure. <sup>5</sup>

A higher quantity of high-energy particles is closer to a star, which points out that the force (intensity) of waves has a crucial role in creating high-energy particles.

A more significant growth of complex atoms occurs with the increase in the force of pressure inside objects (planets), due to which a melted core is created.

Temperature and influx of hot matter from the interiority of an object, in cooperation with the crust of an object, create a real, natural laboratory of disintegration of different chemical elements and compounds. <sup>6</sup> The forces of pressure also exist with even smaller objects that collide with other objects. Tidal forces (the effects of a binary system) create effects that are similar to those, made by temperature and pressure. A constant gravitational activity that influences the objects in an orbit causes the movement of some parts of matter, due to the different chemical composition of an object. The distinguishing examples are Venus, Io, Enceladus.. <sup>7</sup>

Very high temperatures that go beyond the boiling point of elements create a natural disintegration of complex elements towards the atom of hydrogen. A reliable and tested evidence of this are the chemical compositions of stars. A chemical composition of Sun is in the total disparity to the one of Earth. That difference is not so obvious when related to other internal objects, including the asteroids from the asteroid belt, too. <sup>8</sup>

There are deviations inside the system of a star, which are very similar to those in the thermosphere of Earth. A dark side of Mars (130°K, Phobos and Deimos Ø 233°K) has a significantly higher temperatures than Mercury (85° K) and Moon (100°K; some research results claim that there are the temperatures, which are among the lowest ones in the system); Vesta has the same minimal temperature as Mercury (85°K), while Churyumov–Gerasimenko has 180°K, etc. These evidence clearly negate the drop of the radiation intensity with the square distance. The objects closer to the source are colder on their dark side than the objects that are more than three a.u. further away (Mercury 0,3871 a.u.; 85 K – 67P Churyumov–Gerasimenko 3,4630 a.u.; 180°K ). <sup>9</sup>

The objects that move in the orbits outside the thermal sphere have a deficient chemical structure. The masses of gaseous planets point that in that sphere there was a lot of gas in the past. The similar thing is observed with the stars that rotate very fast; they generally form a gas disk at a relatively similar distances. During time, gravitational forces in matter inside these spheres (gas disks) form gaseous planets. <sup>10</sup>

In the 2002./2003., in the paper "Bipolar fluid world or the Zadar theory", this is written on the page 60: " ... a formation of particles takes place due to the high pressure of the mass of the Universe when energy starts to leak within it. A fine structure of the Universe's mass is unable to create rough structures, but only particles that are given bipolarity and started their fast waltz."

The next part of the text is created upon my own personal observations, which have never been followed by any published evidence, as such observations are unacceptable to the official science. I am alone and I do all my texts regardless of the scientific mainstream, which is plagiarizing my texts and is trying to make them "legal" afterwards by "important" scientific magazines (Nature, NASA, Astrobio.net, ..). <sup>11</sup> <sup>11a, 11b</sup> It will take much more time for them to plagiarize the formation of particles.

I have studied the formation of protons from the research of subatomic physicists of the 1980s, who had observed the protons jumping out of the field (which is something that only a part of them would manage, while the others would return to the field).

The forces of pressure in the Universe are the precondition of formation of the first particle, neutrino. <sup>12</sup> In these days such ideas should be updated, as there should be an additional factor to relate formation to the real Universe. Formation is not uniformed. Some parts of the Universe have abundance of matter, while the others don't. The increase of the Universe is the evidence of matter being formed from the (dark) energy. The majority of matter is located near stars and smaller objects. According to the texts of W. Duckss, this can be explained like this: matter experiences gravitation; a larger object possesses stronger gravitational forces (than the lesser one); the formation of matter occurs more frequently near larger and high-speed rotating objects. The mutual force which helps in formation of particles, except the force of pressure, is a spectrum of different waves and their different forces. The understanding of this can be seen similarly as the formation of Tesla's ball lightning.

A particle is created in the contact of waves of different forces, where the stronger wave (or more of them) forms one pole and the weaker waves form the other one. Although the difference between the + and – poles is barely 5 to 10% (a weak hydrogen bond), this is a basic starter of the matter attraction. Hydrogen, H<sub>2</sub>, proves that. A proton is looking for another proton, because lesser particles are unable to fill such a difference (it takes more than 90 electrons to do it).

[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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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<sup>13</sup>. 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](#).<sup>14</sup>

Juny 08.2018.y.

---

1. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#How-are-the-spiral-and-other-types-of-galaxies-formed>  
[Rotation of objects](#) (smaller objects, stars, galaxies,...) is analysed through the effects of rotation [1](#) in the formation of objects and in processes that follow, due to: the rotation around the axis; the effects on the other orbiting objects or on binary objects; the effect of rotation on the displacement of an incoming object into the orbit; the influence of the speed of rotation on the quantity and mass of particles and objects orbiting around a main object [2](#); its influence on the radius, temperature, and accordingly on the color and surface gravity of a star [3](#).

2. <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 period before the colliders' technology and thus obtained knowledge have appeared can be understood and justified, but by no means can it be done the same way after the knowledge of the possibility for a mass to disappear. ...

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.

3. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/the-Universe-rotating.html#12b>

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. Therefore, the colossal dimensions are not related only to the creation of matter, but also to the growth of all objects within stellar systems, galaxies and the Universe. Millions of craters are only a reminder of that process being contiguous and ongoing. Due to the energy friction, the neutrinos are created. Then, they start joining into the electrons and are further combined into the protons and into ever larger atoms. The atoms join into the molecules and create gas, then dust, rocks ... the objects that become the planets around a star ... and ultimately the most of matter is being disintegrated through explosions and returned again into the elementary matter (energy and dark matter).

4. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#differences-in%20-structure>

The objects that are closer to the central object possess a higher density (due to the higher tidal force effects), as well as the objects with bigger masses and higher temperatures of space (Ariel/Umbriel; Titania/Oberon; Proteus/Triton; Rhea/Iapetus; Galileo's satellites; Phobos/Deimos; internal/external planets; etc). Of course, it does not mean that all objects belong to this group. The very division of asteroids into S, M and V type suggests a dramatical deviation. One part of objects becomes more dense in the beginning of their approach to the Sun (because volatile matter disappears and higher temperatures help the creation of the more complex elements). The other part of objects was created during the disintegration of objects (the internal – the higher density, and the external – the lower density), due to the collisions. In both cases a continuation of growth must be taken into consideration, as the lesser objects keep arriving to their surfaces. A certain portion of satellites also does not abide the strict law (density, mass, space temperature and distance to the central object), which implies the different past of these objects before they got captured by the central object. A part of it definitely belongs to the different composition of objects that constantly bombard satellites and other objects. It is unlikely that more dense asteroids from the asteroid belt would hit the outer objects, unlike the interior ones, because the gravitational force of Sun is dominant.

5. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#What-is-happening-to-oxygen-and-hydrogen>

In its beginning, every (historic) object is a comet. When an object has made enough number of orbits near a star, it has lost the most of its volatile elements. The objects with a minimum of volatile elements are called asteroids or solid (rocky) objects. Those objects that have not been approaching closer to a star possess the elements' structure of the lower order, which is typical for a cold or colder space. These elements are directly related to the temperature ([operating temperature](#)) which exists in the space around and on such objects. Therefore, there are objects that are formed in a cold space without approaching a star and there are objects, the structures of which are formed in the interaction with a star. Within these two types there is the heating of an object, due to the increase of its mass (the forces of pressure) and due to the actions of tidal forces. These objects, which possess a melted interior (Jupiter, Neptune, Earth, Venus), create their broad chemical structure and their heat on their own. Furthermore, chemical complexity is influenced by the rotation around the axis (the temperature differences of day and night), the temperature differences on and off the poles, geological and volcanic activity (cold and hot outbursts of matter), etc. Planets emit more energy than they get in total from their stars (Uranus emits the least (1,06±0,08), Neptune 2,61(1,00 stands for zero emission of its own), while Venus emits the most of its own energy and has the most significant volcanic (hot) activity in our system).

The lack of O<sub>2</sub> points out that extreme cold does not favor the appearance of that element. It gets replaced by N<sub>2</sub>. A lack of H<sub>2</sub> points out that an object has been near a star for a long time. The photo above shows the process of removing volatile elements and compounds (those with low operating temperatures) from an object.

The objects closer to a star have an abundance of oxygen in the atmosphere and on the surface. The lack of hydrogen is particularly seen on Mars<sup>4</sup>, since there isn't any in the atmosphere or on the surface. The more distant planets have a lack of oxygen and big amounts of hydrogen (on smaller objects, like Titan or Pluto, it gets replaced by N<sub>2</sub> and hydrogen compounds (CH<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>x</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, etc.)).

6. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#Why-Atmospheres-of-Stars-Lack-Metals>

	Melting point °C	Boiling point °C	% crust of the Earth	% mantle of the Earth		Melting point °C	Boiling point °C	% crust of the Earth	% mantle of the Earth
SiO <sub>2</sub>	1.713	2.950	60,2	46	Si	1.410	2.355	27,7	21,5
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.072	2.977	15,2	4,2	Al	660,35	2.467	8,1	2,2
CaO	2.613	2.850	5,5	3,2	Ca	839	1484	3,6	2,3
MgO	2.825	3.600	3,1	37,8	Mg	648,85	1.090	1,5	22,8
FeO	1.377	3.414	3,8	7,5	Fe	1.535	2750	5,0	5,8
Na <sub>2</sub> O	1.132	1.950	3	0,4	Na	97,81	882,95	2,8	0,3
K <sub>2</sub> O	740	-	2.8	0,04	K	63,65	774	2,6	0,03
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.539 - 1.565	Not Available	2.5		Fe	1.535	2750		
H <sub>2</sub> O	0	100	1,4 (1,1)		H	-259,14	-252,87		
CO <sub>2</sub>	-56	Sublimation - 78,5	1,2		O	-218,35	-182,96	46,6	44,8
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1.843	2.972	0,7		Ti	1.660	3.287		
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	sublimes	360	0,2		P	44,15	280 P4		
Sun	He 24,85 % , H 73,46% , O 0,77% , C 0,29% , other 0,53%				He	-272,20	-268,934		

<a href="#">Sun</a> photospheric composition (by mass)	Melting point °C	Boiling point °C
Hydrogen	73.46%	-259,14
Helium	24.85%	-272,20
Oxygen	0.77%	-218,35
Carbon	0.29%	3.547,00
Iron	0.16%	1.535,00
Neon	0.12%	-248,67
Nitrogen	0.09%	-209,86
Silicon	0.07%	1.410,00

Magnesium	0.05%	648,85	1.090,00
Sulfur	0.04%	112,85	444,674
Average density of Sun 1,408 g/cm <sup>3</sup> Temperature photosphere : 5.772 K			

7. [http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#Heated-objects-\(stars\)](http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#Heated-objects-(stars))

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..

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<sup>7</sup>. By observing two adjacent objects (so-called binary objects), like Sun-Venus, Earth-Moon, etc, the existence of a strong activity of gravitational forces, combined with the movement of objects in an orbit and rotation of one or both objects were discovered. (So-called binary system is a rarity; it rarely happens so that there are only two objects in a relation, so this term will be used instead of two concrete objects, like Pluto and Charon, although Pluto has four more satellites.) The speed of rotation of a central object also influences the reduction of mass, for an object to start shining. If there are two stars with the same mass and different speeds of rotation, the star that rotates faster is warmer. These effects are automatically transferred to the orbiting object. It goes the same for such an orbiting object. The faster rotation creates more matter friction inside the object, which results in a higher temperature and stronger magnetic field (if the object has an independent rotation).

8. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#Processes>

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.

As temperature gets higher, a variety of elements gets poorer; the heated stars generally consist only of hydrogen and helium, with other elements below 1%. Both of these processes can be traced on Earth; the other one is visible through the composition of magma. Magma consists of the lower order atoms, which is confirmed by its cooled rocks. Neither gold nor silver or any other higher order element, exist in magma; for them to be created, more conditions need to be met.

The temperature of stars is directly related to the speed of its rotation. Those with slower rotation are red, while with the increase of the rotation speed, also increases the glow and temperature of a star. As a consequence, it turns white and blue. If we consult [the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram](#), it is obvious that both very small and super giant stars can have the same glow; they can be white, red or blue. The mass and quantity of so-called fuel that they supposedly burn is obviously an unacceptable answer – there are stars of the same mass, or sizes, but with a completely different glow. If we were to try to explain that by the presence of different elements, it would make no sense. Diversity of elements depends exactly on the temperature heights: the higher the temperature, the lower the diversity and order of elements.

9. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#causal-relation>

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 insignificant 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.

10. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#Why-there>

The objects with a ring but without their own rotation have never been discovered yet. That conclusion is drawn from the irregular galaxies, which do not have their own rotation and a formed center (An **irregular galaxy** is a [galaxy](#) that does not have a distinct regular shape, unlike a [spiral](#) or an [elliptical galaxy](#). Wikipedia). It is clear that they do not have a recognizable disk-shaped form, as the galaxies with a formed center and a rotation around their axis do. Regular galaxies, those with a rotation around their axis, consist of a galactic center, the diameter of which can be up to [30.0009](#) light-years, and a formed ring (with the spiral galaxies) or disk (with the elliptic galaxies), the diameter of which can be over 100 000<sup>10</sup> light-years. All satellites of the Solar system, together with Mercury and Venus, could also be included here, with the important remark that very low temperatures and irregular shape of the distant satellites in the Kuiper belt around planets can also have their own rotation, as well as the objects around that satellite.

A vast majority of stars, which have been identified up to now as having a disk, an asteroid belt or a ring, are very fast rotating stars<sup>11</sup> with a smaller radius (a relation of mass/radius, related to the Sun) and a stronger surface gravity. Gaseous giant planets of the Solar system have at the same time higher speeds of rotation and lower temperatures of the surrounding area. However, there are

different results, too. The rings exist around the objects with the red nuances, which temperatures are below 5 or 4.000°K ([Beta Pictoris b...](#)). It means that these objects have a slower rotation and some of them have a relative radius bigger than the relative mass (for example, an object, with a mass of the 1,7 Sun mass, has a radius of the 2,3 Sun radius) and a weaker surface gravity. It proves beyond any doubt that if there is a rotation of an object, there is also a possibility of forming a ring and other smaller objects in the orbit around it.

Bigger objects (such as stars and galactic centers) and faster rotation produce bigger rings and a very fast speed of rotation produces a disk (elliptic galaxies and so-called protostars<sup>6</sup>).

11. <https://www.astrobio.net/mars/rare-metals-mars-earth-implicate-colossal-impacts/> etc.  
[Slavko Sedić](#)

[28. svibnja u 22:17](#) ·

Magazine sponsors NASA. This is a solid reason for free plagiarism.

From article:

"Planets form as small dust grains stick together and agglomerate with other grains, leading to bigger bodies termed "planetesimals."

These planetesimals continue to collide with each other and are either ejected from the Solar System, gobbled up by the Sun, or form a planet. This is not the end of the story, as planets continue to accrete material well after they have formed. This process is known as late accretion, and it occurs as leftover fragments of planet formation rain down on the young planets."

From: <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Universe-and-rotation.html> etc.

„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.“

11a. Nature

Dear Sir / Madam,

Article:

**"Rapidly rotating second-generation progenitors for the 'blue hook' stars of  $\omega$  Centauri"** Marco Tail, Francesca D'Antona, Enrico Vesper, Marcello Di Criscienzo, Paolo Ventura et al.

Nature (22 June 2015) | doi: 10.1038 / nature14516

It contains parts of my work as part of the basic ideas

which are located at: <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#Processes>.

Please check the authenticity of origin and whether it is plagiarism wrapped in fine, cellophane or unintentional copyright infringement.

As temperature gets higher, a variety of elements gets poorer; the heated stars generally consist only of hydrogen and helium, with other elements below 1%. Both of these processes can be traced on Earth; the other one is visible through the composition of magma. Magma consists of the lower order atoms, which is confirmed by its cooled rocks. Neither gold nor silver or any other higher order element, exist in magma; for them to be created, more conditions need to be met.

**The temperature of stars is directly related to the speed of its rotation. Those with slower rotation are red, while with the increase of the rotation speed, also increases the glow and temperature of a star.** As a consequence, it turns white and blue. If we consult [the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram](#), it is obvious that both very small and super giant stars can have the same glow; they can be white, red or blue. The mass and quantity of so-called fuel that they supposedly burn is obviously an unacceptable answer – there are stars of the same mass, or sizes, but with a completely different glow. If we were to try to explain that by the presence of different elements, it would make no sense. Diversity of elements depends exactly on the temperature heights: the higher the temperature, the lower the diversity and order of elements.

...

Sincerely,

Weitter Duckss (Slavko Sedić)

Zadar Croatia

[Dear Dr Sedić,](#)

Thank you for your email. We would advise you to submit a presubmission enquiry to our editors via our manuscript system here - <http://mts-nature.nature.com/cgi-bin/main.plex>

If you experience any problems with this system please do not hesitate to contact us.

For more details on how to submit please view our guidelines at <http://www.nature.com/nature/authors/submissions/presubs/>

Best wishes,

Nature Administration

**From:** Slavko Sedić [mailto:[slavko.sedic@zd.t-com.hr](mailto:slavko.sedic@zd.t-com.hr)]

**Sent:** 02 July 2015 07:13

**To:** [Nature@nature.com](mailto:Nature@nature.com)

**Cc:** [wduckss@gmail.com](mailto:wduckss@gmail.com)

**Subject:** The authentication of the article, search the

In the article "Rapidly rotating second-generation progenitors for the 'blue hook' stars of  $\omega$  Centauri" "authors" "scientists" use "Rapidly rotating (stars)" without introductions, tables or any explanation. (out of the blue sky, like the already accepted knowledge) although this is a complete novelty (except in my texts). A complete novelty without citation is plagiarism.

11b. Journal reference: [Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences](#)

Provided by: [Southwest Research Institute](#)

Can you provide more information about the alleged plagiarism? I was not able to access the following links:

<http://www.svemir-ipakseverti.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#1growth>

<http://www.svemir-ipakseverti.com/the-Universe-rotating.html#1b>

Is the plagiarized text in the Phys.org article?

Sincerely, Etta Kavanagh Editorial Manager PNAS

**From:** Slavko Sedić [mailto:[slavko.sedic@zd.t-com.hr](mailto:slavko.sedic@zd.t-com.hr)]

**Sent:** Monday, February 22, 2016 1:37 AM

**To:** PNAS

**Subject:** plagijat

Dear sir / madam,

In <http://phys.org/news/2015-10-scientists-rocky-planets-pebbles.html>

published an article "Scientists predict that rocky planets formed from 'pebbles'" October 26, 2015, which refers to you, "He is the first author of a new paper published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) Early Edition. "

Text is pligijat.

Comment on the article in [phys.org](http://phys.org): not rated yet just added

Nothing new. Bad plagiarism. Quote from:

<http://www.svemir-ipakseverti.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#1growth>

Growth does not 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, the planets are created the same way. Then, when the planets grow to the 10% of the 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 records of objects' growth.



See also:

<http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/the-Universe-rotating.html#1b>

Please remove the article.

Best regards.

Weitter Duckss

From 2004 to 2016, "authors" are published Collapse clouds and similar nonsense. Now is the time for "Permanent Growth of Matter" (<http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/Theory-of-Zadar.html> 2004.y.). Authors simply adopt, other people's paper, and have their "new theory". Magazines publish plagiarism even though the same (original) author's (me) paper has rejected and burned heavily.

Etc, etc,etc ..

12. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/Theory-of-Zadar.html>

#### **Constant process**

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

Depending on volume of particles they arise with essential disturbed balance to the benefit of positive or negative charge.<sup>14</sup> Disturbed charge inside of fluid particle initiates the automatical process 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 processes are of greatness of quark, electrons and neutrino.

One clearly reads off that the whole (dark) matter has no stressed charge and it is for us neutral or without charge.<sup>15</sup> As it all develops inside of that matter of particle at forming of more and more complicated systems they use this matter too.

13. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#spectrum-of-colors>

All gained data are formed on the basis of relating the spectral shift to the speed of galactic movement (expansion) and relating the spectral shift to the distance of an object was not considered. 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.

All observations are completely in harmony with the passed distance of the waves towards objects, as well as with the increase of speed; here, red means that the observed galaxies that are colliding into each other have a similar distance from the point of observation and they have the same red shift, even though they approach each other from the opposite directions. These galaxies have a blue shift between themselves and at least one of them should be approaching the observer.

The light, given by galaxies, is moving towards the increase of red shift with the weakening of the intensity of waves (radiation), due to the passed distance and, in lesser degree, due to the increase of speed towards the surface of the clusters of galaxies and the Universe“

14. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#growth1>

The age of Earth itself is very difficult to determine approximately. The calculation needs to start with the age of a small asteroid, the age of which had been estimated to 4.5 billion of years. It was tried to set that same value as the age of the Earth's crust, even though there was not a single evidence or any similarity link between these separated worlds. Earth constantly renews its crust, just as a snake does with its skin; it happens through the plate tectonics, volcano activity and constant approach of the new, extraterrestrial matter, which is estimated to be 4 000 – 100 000 tons per year.

This data are the next fact by which the age could be determined. Its shortcoming is that its value decreases with the size of an object or increases if the object increases. The intensity of approaching or enlargement is similar in very long period of time. There are data for Earth that its mass, with the help of the Sun's gravitational effects, created a melted core; in fact, only the crust is solid, but its relative thickness is measured in parts per thousand. The melted Earth is in terms of age significantly further than the solid objects as Mercury, Mars, Moon, etc. – their age, compared to the age of Earth, is measured below one part per thousand.

When I speak of a quadrillion of years in my estimates of the Earth's age, that is only the estimate of the lower limit of age, gained from the age of the asteroid – which is, by the way, questionable – and from its annual growth, calculated from the facts of 4 000 – 100 000

tons of the incoming extraterrestrial material per year. At the moment, that quantity is enough to break the illusion of 4.5 – 4.8 billion of years of the Earth's age. That quantity had been calculated for the crust and very carelessly applied to the whole Earth.

Generally: the larger the object, the older it is. When it grows up to 10% of the Sun's mass, it loses its crust and becomes a solar object, a star. However, it shouldn't be forgotten that this questionable limit had been established long ago; the recent researches, conducted with the use of more advanced instruments, have significantly lowered that limit. There also exist objects, which become solar objects, even though their mass can be compared to the mass of Jupiter or even less; the cause of that are the forces of attraction and the rotation of the central object.

The age of universe can be estimated only from its disc form. We can assume that it takes a high outer speed, a long period of time and large number of rotations to achieve this form. If we determine the distance of the furthest galaxies from us, which is estimated to be 13.8 (13.7) billion of light-years, to be the radius of universe from the approximate center – where we are situated – to the outer parts, and by calculating the circumference with the formula  $2r\pi$ , with taking the speed of the outer region in the calculation (270 000 km/sec. / 0.9 of the speed of light), there is the result: the universe makes a single turn in approximately 94.5 billion of years.

This result should be multiplied with a large number of rotations, needed to create a disc form. It is clear now that the age of universe is not really important, because it is an enormous number, which, due to its enormity, has no theoretical or practical value to us.

## THE INTRODUCTION OR PROLOGUE

Nowadays, when all the understandings of Universe are laden with past, it is not easy to present even the most obvious evidence to change the existing but completely worn-out pattern, which is based on the ideas that do not belong to physics. I will mention only some of them: everything rotates, but Universe flies apart in all directions. The basis for this statement was found in the red spectre of the observed galaxies<sup>1</sup>: the further they are, the bigger is the shift toward the red spectre. The atoms of the same charge attract each other. Matter can have an unlimited density; a little spoonful of such a matter, found in neutron stars, pulsars and sometimes in dwarf stars, is heavier than the Himalayas<sup>2</sup>...

In spite of the evidence, obtained by observing, that stellar systems and galaxies, but also the groups of stellar systems and the groups of galaxies rotate, it is claimed that Universe – or the sum of the rotating objects – flies apart nearly at the speed of light<sup>3</sup>. Also, the further the observed objects in Universe are, the further in the past are they placed; that way, it is not said any more that these objects are, for example, 13 billion of light-years away, but that they are 13 billion of years old. It is the same case here, on Earth, Moon and the planets, but here we apply another solutions and transform the distance measured in light-years into kilometres.

When reading the texts from this area, it becomes clear that when kilometres are no more applicable, length is replaced by age. There is nothing wrong for different authors to perceive Universe on their own way, but the problem emerges when their opinions become the official point of view of institutions and school books. Through influence and the constant need of commercialization, the quality filters are becoming more and more propulsive to the texts that are delivered by influential groups. Besides, most of these magazines sustain themselves by charging for the materials they publish, which makes it even more difficult for these texts to be observed objectively and supported with hard evidence. Since the vast spaces of Universe are almost endless and it is impossible for the technology of this time to shed some light on all of these areas, there is a lot of space for different irrational statements, which are often only a fantasy, without a real basis. Due to that, we project earthly solutions to Universe, which would not be bad by itself, I will repeat it again, if the quality filters had not been allowing them into official points of view and the education of young generations... It is especially difficult to recognize a fact that, in spite of the large quantity of new knowledge, obtained by new technologies, we still have obsolete understandings of Universe, 50 and more years old. With all due respect for the earlier authors' contribution, new understandings, not laden with past, should be published. We often value the results from the past

better than the new understandings. Respect to all these authors of the past, but the knowledge of Universe needs to go on.

Technology development would be pointless if it would not bring some new values to replace the old ones. 100 years ago, the success of the brothers Wright was a colossal one in their time, but for the present time their plane has nothing to do outside the museum; it is pointless to compare it with the Space Shuttle, which is, by the way, also obsolete and it ended up in the museum, too. Such a reality needs to be accepted as a normal sequence of events; we should be taking relevant facts into consideration and leave the past time to history.

The following text has also been significantly changed from the time the Zadar Theory<sup>4</sup> had been created (in 2003.) until now. When I first published this theory (in 2004.), it was a completely heretical understanding in that area, totally opposite to the generally accepted standards of that time. Some of the news it introduced were, as follows: matter is created from the dark matter and energy, it grows and in the form of supernovas it mostly disintegrates. That closes the ever-repeating circular process. The rotation of Universe had been officially mentioned mostly at the times when it had been rejected. The only favorable theory, or at least the dominant one, was the Big Bang theory.

The Zadar Theory ruled out the possibility for the vacuum to exist and because of the rotation of Universe, it analyzed the space beyond Universe for the first time. Two years later, it also ruled out quarks from atoms completely and replaced them by curve-shaped strings, consisting of neutrino.

Today, the Zadar Theory is no more a heretical text, but more or less an accepted understanding of Universe. Its opponents are some hard-liners, who are reluctant to make any changes at all, but it also has more and more supporters. In the discussions on our forums, as well as on the American and Russian ones, more evidence were demanded. There were also some comments that everything in the theory is already known and that there is nothing new in it. It is a clear sign that this material has tranformed from a heresy to a standard understanding, especially with the younger people. It also needs to be said that some portals banned, deleted and subjected to censorship the comments and themes that were set there for already some time.

I will start the statement here with the rotation of Universe, although the sequence is irrelevant; one could also start with the processes in Universe, if not even with the more easy topic. In total, it will be an intersection and a summary of the materials that were collected since 2003. until now; I will not go into more than just a basic ideas, while the details that will not be found here could be found in my earlier works<sup>5,6</sup> or could be concluded with the use of logical thinking.

1. Blue spectral shift <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#Hubbles-law>

„The **Virgo Cluster** is a [cluster of galaxies](#) whose center is [53.8 ± 0.3 Mly](#) (16.5 ± 0.1 [Mpc](#))<sup>[2]</sup> away in the [constellation Virgo](#).“ Wikipedia

Quote from:

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.750.3348&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

„compiled a list of 65 galaxies in Virgo with VLG < 0 (blue shift).

Designation	VLG... blue shift	Designation	VLG... blue shift
IC3036	-126	NGC4419	-383
IC3044	-298	VCC997	-360
VCC087	-267	KDG132	-100
NGC4192	-246	NGC4438	-43
NGC4212	-199	SDSS	-0
VCC181	-267	VCC1129	-105
VCC200	-98	VCC1163	-564

A224385	-204	VCC1175	-118
IC3094	-275	VCC1198	-470
VCC237	-423	IC3416	-198
IC3105	-284	VCC1239	-672
VCC322	-323	VCC1264	-539
VCC334	-350	IC3435	-150
VCC501	-224	VCC1314	-37
IC3224	-100	IC3445	-470
VCC628	-540	IC3471	-235
VCC636	-113	IC3476	-280
IC3258	-593	IC3492	-604
IC3303	-427	IC3548	-37
VCC788	-3	VCC1682	-66
VCC802	-318	NGC4569	-345
IC3311	-287	UGC7795	-78
VCC810	-470	VCC1750	-258
VCC815	-866	VCC1761	-269
VCC846	-845	KDG172	-42
NGC4396	-215	VCC1812	-351
VCC877	-212	VCC1860	-124
NGC4406	-374	IC3658	-69
VCC892	-784	UGC7857	-7
NGC4413	-16	VCC1909	-16
VCC928	-395	IC0810	-188
IC3355	-126	VCC2028	-52
VCC953	-563		

„ end of quotations.

However, if we analyze it roughly, a red shift increases. Why?

& <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/the-Universe-rotating.html#4b>

Galaxies	Redsift (z)	Distance billion ly	Km/s to Earth
<a href="#">M33</a>	-0,000607	2,38-3,07 (Mly)	-179± 3
<a href="#">M64</a>	0,001361	24± 7 (Mly)	408±4
<a href="#">CID-42</a> Quasar	0,359	3,9	89.302
<a href="#">MS 1054-03</a>	0,8321	6,757	246.759
<a href="#">Q2343-BX442</a>	2,1765	10,7	
<a href="#">EQ J100054+023435</a>	4.547	12,2	280.919
<a href="#">TN J0924-2201</a>	5,19	12,523	
<a href="#">Q0906 + 6930</a>	5,47	12,3	299,792
<a href="#">SSA22-HCM1</a>	5,74	12,7	
<a href="#">HCM-6A</a>	6,56	12,8	
<a href="#">LOK-1</a>	6,96	12,88	
<a href="#">ULAS J1120+0641</a>	7,085	12,85	
<a href="#">GN-108036</a>	7,2	12,3	
<a href="#">Z8 GND 5296</a>	7,5078±0,0004	13,1	291.622 ± 120
<a href="#">EGS-zs8-1</a>	7,7	13,04	
<a href="#">UDFy-38135539</a>	8,55	13,1	

<a href="#">Abell 1835 IR1916</a>	10,0	13,2	
<a href="#">MACS0647-JD</a>	10,7	13,3	
<a href="#">GN-z11</a>	11,09	13,4	295.050 ± 119.917
<a href="#">UDFj-39546284</a>	11,9	<a href="#">13,2</a>	

A classic example of non-compliance with accepted principles. The table shows inconsistent and incorrect application of Hubble constant ( $H_0 = 71 \pm 2$  (statistical)  $\pm 6$  (systematic) km s<sup>-1</sup>Mpc<sup>-1</sup>). It is maliciously adjustment results in a failed hypothesis church, about Big Bang.

2. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrtil.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#Reassessment-of-the-old-but-still-employed-theories-of-Universe>

Star	Mass Sun 1	Radius Sun 1	Temperature K	Rotation speed km/s
<a href="#">Arcturus</a>	1,08	25,4	4.286	2,4
<a href="#">R Doradus</a>	1,2	370± 50	2.740	340 day
<a href="#">HD 220074</a>	1,2	49.7 ± 9.5	3.935	3
<a href="#">Kappa Persei</a>	1,5	9	4.857	3
<a href="#">Aldebaran</a>	1,5	44,2	3.910	634 day
<a href="#">Hamal</a>	1,5	14,9	4.480	3,44
<a href="#">Iota Draconis</a>	1,82	11,99	4.545	1,5
<a href="#">Pollux</a>	2,04	8,8	4.666	2,8
<a href="#">Beta Ursae Minoris</a>	2,2	42,6	4.030	8
<a href="#">Beta Andromedae</a>	3-4	100	3.842	7,2
<a href="#">Betelgeuse</a>	11,6	887 ±203	3.590	5
<a href="#">WR 102</a>	19	0,39	210.000	120
<a href="#">IK Pegasi</a>	1,65	1,6	7.000/35.000	<32,5
<a href="#">Alpha Pegasi</a>	4,72	3,51	9.765	125
<a href="#">η Aurigae</a>	5,4	3,25	17.201	95
<a href="#">Eta Ursae Majoris</a>	6,1	3,4	16.823	150
<a href="#">Spica secondary</a>	6,97	3,64	18.500	87
<a href="#">Spica secondary</a>	10,25	7,7	22.400	199
<a href="#">Gamma Cassiopeiae</a>	17	10	25.000	432
<a href="#">Zeta Puppis</a>	22,5 – 56,6	14-26	40.000-44.000	220
<a href="#">S Monocerotis</a>	29,1	9,9	38.500	120
<a href="#">Alnilam</a>	30-64,5	28,6-42	27.000	40-70

<a href="#">Alnitak Aa</a>	33 ± 10	20.0 ± 3.2	29.000	110 ± 10
<a href="#">HD 5980 C</a>	34	24	34.000	120
<a href="#">HD 5980 A</a>	61	24	45.000	250
<a href="#">HD 93250</a>	83,3	15,9	46.000	130
<a href="#">HD 269810</a>	130	18	52.500	173
<a href="#">VFTS 682</a>	150	22	52.200±2.500	200
<a href="#">Melnick 42</a>	189	21,1	47.300	240
<a href="#">R136a2</a>	195	23,4	53.000	200
<a href="#">R136a1</a>	315	28,8-35,4	53.000±3.000	-

Star	Mass Sun 1	Temperature °K
<a href="#">HD 149382</a>	0,29-0,53	35.500±500
<a href="#">PG0112+104</a>	0,5	30.000
<a href="#">40 Eridani B</a>	0,5	16.500
<a href="#">Lacaille 9352</a>	0,503	3.626
<a href="#">L 97-12</a>	0,59	5.700 ±90
<a href="#">Zeta Cygni B</a>	0,6	12.000
<a href="#">Procion B</a>	0,6	7.740
<a href="#">Van Maanen 2</a>	0,68	6.220
<a href="#">HD 4628</a>	0,7	5.829
<a href="#">G29-38</a>	0,7	11.820
<a href="#">Sun</a>	1	5.772
<a href="#">Sirius B</a>	0,98	25.200
<a href="#">Gamma Piscium</a>	1,03	4.885
<a href="#">Arcturus</a>	1,08	4.286
<a href="#">VX Sagittarii</a>	12	2.400 – 3.300
<a href="#">Antares</a>	12,4	3.400
<a href="#">15 Canis Majoris</a>	12,8	26,100 ± 1,200
<a href="#">μ Columbae</a>	16	33.000
<a href="#">WR 2</a>	16	141.000
<a href="#">VY Canis Majoris</a>	17	3.490
<a href="#">A Crucis α1</a>	17,8	24.000

<a href="#">WR 102</a>	19	210.000
<a href="#">WR 134</a>	19	63.100
<a href="#">Deneb</a>	19	8.525
<a href="#">η Canis Majores</a>	19,19	15.000
<a href="#">Mu Cephei</a>	19,2	3.750
<a href="#">HD 21389</a>	19,3	9.730
<a href="#">WR 46</a>	25	112.000
<a href="#">S Monocerotis</a>	29,1	38.500
<a href="#">MU Normea</a>	33,3	28.000
<a href="#">QU Normae</a>	43	17.000
<a href="#">NML Cygni</a>	50	3.834

3. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#spectrum-of-colors>

All gained data are formed on the base of relating the spectral shift to the speed of galactic movement (expansion) and relating the spectral shift to the distance of an object was not considered. 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.

All observations are completely in harmony with the passed distance of the waves towards objects, as well as with the increase of speed; here, red means that the observed galaxies that are colliding into each other have a similar distance from the point of observation and they have the same red shift, even though they approach each other from the opposite directions. These galaxies have a blue shift between themselves and at least one of them should be approaching the observer.

The light, given by galaxies, is moving towards the increase of red shift with the weakening of the intensity of waves (radiation), due to the passed distance and, in lesser degree, due to the increase of speed towards the surface of the clusters of galaxies and the Universe.

4. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Theory-of-Zadar.html>

5. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/Universe-and-rotation.html>

6. <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/the-Universe-rotating.html>