Contents

Note: *The page number is not applied for the electronic version. The bookmark number is in front of the titles.*

Chapter 1. Introduction

Chapter 2. Matter, space and fields

- 2.1. Basic particles in observable Universe.
- 2.2 Basic definitions and physical laws.
- 2.2.2 Adopted postulates and basic physical laws
- 2.2.2.1 Basic postulates and parameters
- 2.2.2.2 Derivable postulates, rules and laws
- 2.3 Guessed property of the intrinsic matter
- 2.4.1. Inertia of objects made of intrinsic matter in empty space.
- 2.5 Dynamical interactions between spatially ordered prisms
- 2.6. Gravitational lattices in empty space.
- 2.6.1. Types and general properties of the gravitational lattices
- 2.6.4 Boundary and interface layers
- 2.6.4.1 Boundary layers
- 2.6.4.2 Interfacing layers
- 2.7. Helical structures and ordered systems.
- 2.7.1. Elementary helical structure
- 2.7.2 Type of helical structures
- 2.7.3.2 Symbolic notation of the helical structures.
- 2.7.A Identification of the atomic and subatomic particles
- 2.7.A.2 Primary particles. Identification of atomic and subatomic particles.
- 2.7.A.2.1 Electron system
- 2.7.A2.2 Protoneutron and its internal structure. Conversion to proton or neutron.
- 2.8 Modified rectangular lattice in the internal space of the hellical structures
- 2.8.1 General features
- 2.8.2 Trapping hole.
- 2.8.2.A. Stiffness of internal RL structure and its influence on the external structure radius
- 2.8.3 Hellical structures in different space environments
- 2.8.4 Hellical structure with internal RL in empty space
- 2.8.5 Intrinsic mass contained in the first order hellical structure (FOHS) with internal lattice
- 2.8.6. Mixed rectangular lattice in a spherical space
- 2.9 Dynamical property of the Cosmic gravitational lattice
- 2.9.1 Node configuration of CL structure
- 2.9.1.1Conditions for a stable lattice existence.
- 2.9.2 Node oscillations described by vectors
- 2.9.3 Resonance frequency stabilization effect
- 2.9.3.1 Weak stabilization mechanism
- 2.9.3.2 Strong stabilization mechanism.
- 2.9.3.3 Analytical presentation of the frequency stabilization effect.
- A. Node oscillations model as a spring system

- B. Node oscillations model as a conical pendulum
- 2.9.4 SPM vector affected by external electrical field
- 2.9.5 SPM effect for node energy between Ec1 and Esc
- Summary of introduced vectors and their presentation
- 2.9.6 Method of separation of intrinsic interaction processes contributed by the central or
- peripheral twisted part of the prisms.
- 2.9.6.A Oscillating velocity distribution of the CL node
- 2.9.6.B Fine structure constant as one of basic features of the twisted prisms
- 2.9.7 Summarized features of the cosmic lattice
- 2.9.8 Static and dynamical features of rectangular lattices
- 2.10 Disturbance of the lattice space around the helical structures.
- 2.10.1 Electrical charge and electrical field
- 2.10.2 Interaction between particles, possessing a charge.
- 2.10.3. Node quasisphere behaviour in a permanent magnetic field
- 2.10.4 Quantum electromagnetic wave
- 2.10.4.1 Energy propagation between neighbouring nodes
- 2.10.4.2 Quantum wave configuration.
- 2.10.4.3 Boundary conditions of the quantum wave
- 2.10.4.4. Radial energy distribution of the quantum wave
- 2.10.5 Boundary conditions for the wave equation
- 2.10.7. Gamma rays as a quantum waves
- 2.10.8 Trapping mechanism of rectangular lattice inside the helical structures.
- 2.11 Light velocity in CL space
- 2.11.1 Energy balance between CP and TP components of the NRM vector of CL node
- 2.11.2 Momentum propagation in the quantum wave
- 2.11.2.2 Energy and resonance period analysis for MQ and EQ type of node.
- 2.11.2.3 Excess momentum of EQs in the quantum wave. Quasishrink effect of CL space.
- 2.11.3 Light velocity equation and relation between the CL space parameters and the fundamental physical constants.
- 2.12 Relation between intrinsic and inertial node mass for CL space.
- 2.12.A Plank's constant estimated by the intrinsic matter and CL space parameters
- 2.13 Physical meaning of the Plank's constant, by using the basic parameters of CL space.
- 2.13.A. Zero Point Energy uniformity and CL space relaxation time constant
- 2.13.B. Fundamental time based constants and their connections to the level of the matter organisation
- 2.14. Basic measurable parameters of the CL space.
- Static pressure of CL space
- Dynamic pressure of CL space
- Background temperature of CL space
- 2.15. Gravitational law in CL space
- 2.15.0. Mass energy charge equivalence principle.
- 2.15.1 Mass-energy equivalence
- 2.15.2 Energy equivalence principle for the electrical charge and charge unit equality
- 2.15.2.2 Physical explanation of the unit charge constancy.
- 2.16 Confined motion of the helical structures in CL space.
- 2.17 Definition parameters of CL space

Chapter 3. Electron system (electron)

3.1 Electron system configuration and basic features.

- 3.1.1 Hardware configuration
- 3.1.2 Proper frequency of the oscillating system "electron shell positron".
- 3.1.3 Proper frequency of the oscillating system "positron-central core".
- 3.2 Electron system oscillations and lattice pumping effect leading to a photon emission.
- 3.3 Confine motion of the electron system. Electron spin.
- 3.4 Electrical field of the electron system at confined motion
- 3.5 Dynamical properties of the electron system in confined motion
- 3.5.1 Oscillation properties at optimal confined velocity
- 3.5.2 Motion properties of the oscillating electron system. Quantum motion.
- 3.6 Dimensions of the electron system.
- 3.7 Interaction between moving electron and external electrical field
- 3.8 Interaction between moving electron and external magnetic field
- 3.9 Quantum motion at optimal and suboptimal velocities. Quantum velocities.
- 3.9.1 Quantum stabilised velocities and their corresponding energy levels
- 3.9.2 First harmonic motion and Rydberg constant
- 3.9.3 Quantum properties of the positron system
- 3.10 Electron acceleration
- 3.11 Magnetic moment and gyromagnetic factor of the moving electron
- 3.11.1. Magnetic moment
- 3.11.2 Gyromagnetic factor
- 3.11 Quantum magnetic radius of the electron
- 3.11.A Relativistic motion of the electron. Relativistic gamma factor and quantum efficiency.
- 3.11.A.1 Quantum efficiency
- Quantum efficiency at suboptimal velocity
- Quantum efficiency at superoptimal velocity, (velocity above the optimal one but lower, than the relativistic velocities)
- Quantum efficiency at relativistic velocities.
- 3.11.A.2 Relativistic gamma factor
- 3.12 Quantum loops and orbits
- 3.12.1 Quantum loop conditions
- 3.12.2 Quantum loops and orbits for electron with optimal confined velocity. Embedded signature of fine structure constant.
- 3.12.3 Quantum loops and orbits, for electron with any suboptimal quantum velocity
- 3.13 Estimation of basic CL parameters by the parameters of the electron system. Derivation of the mass equation.
- 3.13.1 Physical interpretation of inertial mass ratio
- 3.13.2 Relation between CL node displacement from FOHS and the Broglie wavelength
- 3.13.3 Static CL pressure and apparent (Newtonian) mass of the helical structures
- 3.13.4. Physical nature of inertia and inertial mass
- 3.14. Free positron. Newtonian mass and Planck's constant estimated by its motion in CL space.
- 3.15 Dynamic pressure of CL space
- 3.16 Scattering experiments for electron and positron from the point of view of the BSM theory

- 3.17 Positronium
- 3.17.1 state
- 3.17.2 triplet
- 3.17.4 Ps- "Positronium negative ion"
- 3.17.5 Positron "thermalisation"

Chapter 4. Superconductive state of the matter.

- 4.0 CL space inside a solid body
- 4.1. Normal and superconductive operational mode of CL node.
- 4.2 The electron system at the superconductive state of the matter
- 4.2.1 Electron system in SC state environment. Carriers in SC state of the matter.
- 4.2.2 Proper frequencies of the stacked SC electrons.
- 4.4 QE and FQHE experiments as an example of active control of the light velocity in the sample
- 4.4.1 General considerations
- 4.4.2 Signature of the electron system in the Integer quantum Hall effect
- 4.4.3 Signature of the SC electron in the FQHE
- 4.4.4 Signature of the stacked SC electrons
- 4.4.5 Scanning the sample SPM frequency and invoking a synchronised quantum effect
- 4.4.6 The plateau width as a signature of direct interaction between the moving carriers and the quantum conditions
- 4.4.7 Signature of the SPM vector behaviour around the critical energy level Ec2.
- 4.4.8 Signature of the positron in FQHE
- 4.4.9 Summary and conclusions
- 4.5 More about the superconductivity

Chapter 5. Zero Point Energy of the CL space.

- 5.1 Zero point energy of CL space and its relation to the Cosmic Background Radiation
- 5.2 Derivation of expressions about the CL space background temperature.
- 5.3 CL space background temperature expressed by the parameters of CL space.

5.4 Estimation of the hidden Zero Point Energy

Chapter 6. Basic atomic particles and their structures. Interaction between the RL structures and CL space

- 6.1 Atomic and subatomic particles. Conversion processes.
- 6.1.1 End products of the crystalization process
- 6.1.2 Twisting process of an open helical structures
- 6.1.3 Protoneutron internal structure
- 6.1.4 Protoneutron conversion
- 6.2 Virtual particles (waves)
- 6.3 Neutrino
- 6.4 High energy particle collision
- 6.4.1 Braking of the proton
- 6.4.2 Identification of internal structures
- 6.4.3 Pions and their decay.
- 6.4.4 Experimental evidence for muon shape
- 6.4.4.1 Cross relation between the Neutonian mass and magnetic moment of muon and electron

6.4.4.2 Neutonian mass change caused by the twisting (shrinking) of FOHS. Conversion of pion to muon, as a typical example.

- 6.4.4.3 Muon g-factor
- 6.4.4 Quantum motion of the muon
- 6.4.4.5 Muon lifetime and its connection to the Fermi coupling constant
- 6.4.4.6 Trace signature of the pion-muon-electron (positron) decay
- 6.5 Neutral pion
- 6.6 Ifinities in Feynman diagram.
- 6.7 Eta particle
- 6.8. "Antiproton"
- 6.9 High energy particle collision
- 6.9.1 High energy collision between electron and positron (e+e-high energy reaction).
- 6.9.3 Destruction energy of the helical structure and "electroweak forces".
- 6.9.3.1 Destruction energy
- 6.9.3.2 Signatures of RL(R) and RL(T) destruction
- A. Destruction of helical structures with RL(T)
- B. Destruction of helical structure with RL(R)
- 6.9.3.3 Tau energy equivalence as an unit of destruction energy for RL(T)
- 6.9.3.4 Approximate estimation of the destruction energy of kaon structures.
- 6.9.4 Theoretical analysis of the destruction energy
- 6.9.4.1 Destruction energy of RL(R)
- 6.9.4.1.1 Antipressure
- 6.9.4.1.2 Initial IG energy balance between external -RL(R) and internal +RL(R) structures
- 6.9.4.1.3 IG energy balance between +RL(R) and -RL(R) structures
- 6.9.4.2 Symmetrical and asymmetrical behaviour of CL space
- 6.9.4.2.1 Asymmetrical reaction of the CL space
- A. Equilibrium node distance for CL space
- B. Intrinsic mass asymmetrical factor of the CL space
- 6.9.4.2.2 Influence of the intrinsic mass asymmetrical factor on the CL static pressure. Relation with the neutonian mass correction factor for positive structures.
- 6.9.4.3. Destruction energy of RL(T)
- 6.9.4.3.1 Aproximative calculations by using the CL asymmetrical factor
- 6.9.4.3.2 Calculation of RL(T) destruction energy by using the twisted angle
- 6.9.4.4 Relation between Fermi coupling constant and the equivalent IG energy corresponding to the twisting
- A. Twisting equivalent IG energy
- 6.10 Physical explanation of the Neutonian gravitation and inertia of the elementary particles as interactions between IG(CP) forces of the RL(T) structures from one side and the CL space from the other.
- 6.10.1 Relation between RL state and IG forces balance
- 6.10.2 Neutonian gravitational and inertial mass of a helical structure
- 6.10.3 Radial gap between different type of helical structures.
- Radial node distance affected by the finite length to radius ratio of the prism.
- Radial gaps in combined helical structures with RL(T).
- 6.10.4 Real newtonian mass of the kaon
- 6.11. Common characterization parameters of the protoneutron, proton and neutron.

- 6.12 Proton
- 6.12.2 Cross calculation method for accurate determination of the proton dimensions
- 6.12.2.1 Accurate determination of the proton core length
- 6.12.2.2 Some useful dimensions
- 6.12.2.3 Volume ratio between the proton envelope and the total volume of its FOHS's.
- 6.12.2.4 Verification of the dimensions by the newtonian mass equation
- A. Total mass equation applied for the proton (neutron)
- B. Mass correction factor for the neutral kaon
- C. Mass equation applied for the eta particle
- D. Mass equation applied for the "antiproton"
- E. Mass equation applied for short lived "antiproton" containing cut kaon with jet
- 6.12.2.5 Calculated results
- 6.12.2.7 External dimensions of the proton structure
- 6.12.3 Experimental confirmation about the theoretically determined proton dimensions
- 6.13 Neutron
- 6.13.1 Neutron shape and its confined motion
- 6.13.2 Neutron-proton conversion and virtual particles
- 6.13.3 Neutron in Deuteron
- 6.13.4 Neutrons in Tritium
- 6.13.5 Neutron magnetic moment
- 6.14 Neutrino particle classification

Chapter 7 Hydrogen atom

- 7.1 Proton as a nucleus of the Hydrogen atom
- 7.2 Bohr surface of the Hydrogen atom
- 7.2.1 Proton electrical field
- 7.2.2 Relation between the BSM model of the Hydrogen atom and Bohr model
- 7.3 Coulomb force inside the Bohr surface
- 7.4 Orbital planes for the Hydrogen series.
- 7.5 Effect of the orbiting electron on the atomic motion in CL space.
- 7.6 Quantum motion of the electron in electrical field. Quasishrunk CL space.
- 7.7 Quantum orbit conditions for orbits inside the Bohr surface.
- 7.7.1 Quantum conditions, related with the orbit length
- 7.7.2 Quantum time of the orbiting electron
- 7.7.3 Summary for quantum orbits:
- 7.7.4. Electron orbits contributing to the sharp spectral lines in one series
- 7.8 Model of Balmer series
- 7.8.1 Purpose and general considerations
- 7.8.2 Concept of the model
- 2.8.2.A Discussions:
- 7.9 Photon emission and absorption. Physical explanation of uncertainty principle.
- 7.10 Electron spin and fine structure line splitting
- 7.11 Pauli exclusion principle. Magnetic fields inside the Bohr surface.
- 7.12 Superfine spectral line structure
- 7.13 Lamb shift
- 7.14 Zeeman and Stark effects.

7.15 Cross validation of the Hippoped curve concept, for the shape and dimensions of the proton and the quantum orbits.

A. Shape and dimensions of the electron as a system of three helical structures with internal rectangular lattice (twisted)

- B. The proton shape and dimensions
- C. Neutron shape and dimensions
- D. Proton and quantum orbit dimensions

Chapter 8. Nuclear atomic structures.

8.1 BSM view about the Bohr model of Hydrogen and the Quantum Mechanical model of the atoms

8.2 BSM concept about the atomic structure

8.3 Atlas of atomic nuclear structures

8.3.1 Building rules of atomic nuclei, related with Z number

8.3.2 Natural forces involved in the atomic build up process:

8.3.4 Complying to discovered naturally existing rules and principles

8.3.5 Useful data for unveiling the nuclear structure

8.3.6 Type of bonds in the atomic nuclear structure

8.3.7 Basic rules in the process, leading to build-up of stable isotopes.

8.3.8 Discussion about the basic rules

Polar angle of the polar bonded proton and its range of freedom

Electron pairing and Hund's rule.

Polar region problem

8.3.9. Atomic build up trends

8.4 Experimental data in support of atomic nuclear structure according to BSM.

8.4.1 The polar region effect and proton to neutron ratio

8.4.2. X ray properties of the elements

8.4.2.1 X ray transmission in function of X-ray energy

8.4.2.2. Characteristic lines of X ray spectrum

8.4.2.3 Characteristic x-lines and energy store mechanism according to BSM

8.4.2.4 Laue patterns

8.5 First ionization potential

8.6. Atoms in different aggregate state of the matter

8.7. Nuclear magnetic resonance applied for atomic element

8.8. Giant resonance

8.9 Scattering experiments

8.10 Three dimensional view of the atomic nucleus

8.11 Electron series in atoms with larger Z number

8.12 Spin orbit interaction

8.13 Identification of orbits according to QM notation

8.14 Ions

8.14.1 Positive ion

8.14.2 Stable negative ions

8.14.3 Size of the positive and negative ions.

8.15 Some aspects of photon emission and absorption

8.16 Feromagnetic hypothesis

Chapter 9. Molecules

9.1 Type of chemical bond

9.1.1 Ionic bond

9.1.2 Electronic bond

9.1.3 IG bond and dipole induced bond

9.2 Theoretical syntheses of chemical compounds

- 9.3 Concept of integrated Bohr surfaces
- 9.4 Molecular spectra as a signature of molecular oscillations
- 9.5 Molecular oscillating model of BSM

9.5.1 General considerations and features

9.5.1.1 Complexity of oscillations

9.5.1.2 Fundamental proper frequencies of the nuclear system and the bonding electron system Equivalent molecular fundamental frequency

Equivalent proper frequency of the bonding system

Basic differences between optical spectra generated by the bonding and nuclear systems

9.5.2 CL space pumping and radiation (absorption) capability of the bonding electron system

9.5.3 Characteristic features of the molecular oscillations

9.5.4 BSM concept of oscillations for molecules with EB type bonds

9.5.4.1 Diversity of molecular oscillations and their categorization.

Type of spatial motion

9.5.4.2 Statistical cycle

9.5.4.3 Phases of the molecular oscillations

9.5.5. Molecules with I-st type oscillations

9.5.5.1. H2 ortho-I state as a simplest diatomic molecule

9.5.6 Calculation of the system energy in the equilibrium state

9.5.7 Experimental evidence about the BSM concept of molecular vibrations

9.5.7.1 Cross analysis

9.5.7.2 Difference between the ionization mechanism for atoms, and molecules

9.5.7.3 Signature of the vibrational bands in the Optical and Photoelectron spectrum

Relation between EVIP, ESYS, EDIS and the optical and photoelectrical bonding energy. Electron binding energy

The profit of cross-validation between the Optical and Photoelectron spectrum

9.5.7.4 Fine structure of the optical molecular spectra

9.5.7.4.1 Effect of the bonding length variation and tilt on the quantum orbits.

9.5.7.4.2 Oscillations providing vibrational-rotational spectra with P and R branches only

9.5.7.4.3 Oscillations provided vibrational-rotational spectra with P, R and Q branches

9.5.8 Ramman spectra and Ramman scattering by BSM

"Rotational" Ramman spectra

9.6 Vibrational bands of H2 ortho-I state.

9.6.1 Photoelectron spectrum

9.6.2 Identification of the vibrational levels by the Optical spectrum

9.6.3 Identification of the common nonlinear trend between the Optical set and PE spectrum, and estimation of EBEP parameter.

9.7. Theoretical analysis of H2 ortho-I molecule oscillations

9.7.1 Estimation of rotational energy

9.7.2 Considerations for energy balance involving IG field potentials

9.7.3 Definition of CIG factor and using it as a characteristic parameter of the IG potentials

9.7.4 Determination of CIG factor from the IG energy balance of H2 ortho-I molecule.

9.7.5 Definition of photon emission (absorption) as an excess (lack) of energy in the IG energy balance equation.

A. Photon emission (absorption)

B. Obtaining the accurate values for EBEP parameter and CIG factor by the optical spectrum

C. Components involved in the total IG energy balance and the relations between them. Energy balance between IG(CP) and IG(TP) of the system

D. Vibrational motion of the protons in H2 molecule, referenced to the external CL space.

9.8 D2 ortho-I molecule as a single valence bonding system in the molecules.

9.9 Interactions in quantum quasishrink space

9.9.1 Reference parameters for the quantum quasishrink space

9.9.2 Vibrational level Quantum zone range

9.9.2 Cross verifications of the vibrational rotational parameters of H2

9.9.3 Distribution of the quantum transitions along the vibrational trace

9.9.4 H2 ortho-II state.

9.10. H2 para molecule as a most simple example of diatomic homonuclear molecule with quasirotational vibration

9.11. Discussion about the bonding energy at equilibrium and the rotational constants of H2 and D2 molecules.

9.12. Verification of CIG factor.

9.12.1 Binding energy between the proton and neutron in the Deuteron system.

9.12.2 Estimation of the neutron distance in Tritii

9.12.3 Role of the IG(TP) field in the spatial order of hadrons in the atomic nucleus

9.13. Molecules (or fractions of molecules) with II-nd type of oscillations.

9.14. Information about the molecular configuration, provided by the PE spectra

9.15. IG energy balance for system of diatomic homonuclear molecule

9.15.1 IG Energy of a bonding system

9.15.2 Energy balance in diatomic molecules

9.16. Oxygen molecule and its different states.

9.16.1 Photoelectron spectrum

9.16.2 Calculation of internuclear distances and building the possible configurations

9.16.3 Vibrational levels

9.16.4. Identification of the vibrational curve by the optical spectrum

9.16.5 {E} state of the oxygen molecule

9.16.6 Special state of the oxygen atom (airglow)

9.16.7 Ozone molecule

9.16.8 (OH)+ radical

9.16.9 Polar angles of the valence protons in different states of atomic and molecular oxygen.

9.17 NH3 molecule

9.18 Molecules with folded vibrational-rotational spectra

9.19 CO2 molecule

9.20 Water molecule

Chapter 10. Time, Inertia and Gravitation in CL space

10.1 Origin of time

10.2 Some aspects of the fine structure constant

10.2.1 Physical aspects

10.2.2 Theoretical aspect of the fine structure constant

10.3 Inertia

10.3.1 General considerations

Equivalence between gravitation and inertia in CL space

10.3.2 Relation between gravitational local field and CL local space

10.3.3 Inertial interactions of moving FOHS

10.3.4 Relativistic effect as a physical phenomena

10.3.5 Body with local field in rest

10.3.6 Conclusions:

10.4 Theoretical analysis of the inertia in CL space. Partial CL pressure and force moment

10.4.1 Partial CL pressure for a motion with not relativistic velocity and force moment of the folded nodes

10.4.1.A Inertial force moment of folded nodes (moment of force)

10.4.2 Partial pressure for relativistic motion

10.4.3 Specific partial pressure

10.4.4 Force moment of the neutron and proton

10.4.5 Inertial properties of the atoms and molecules

10.4.6 Inertial properties of macrobody in motion with constant velocity

10.4.6.1 Inertial properties of gas volume

10.4.6.2 Solid body

Ideal solid body

10.4.7 Relation between the inertial force moment and first Newton's law of inertia.

10.4.8 CL space inside of real body

10.4.8.1 Frame reference

10.4.8.2 Discontinuity of the penetrated CL space

10.5 Hypothesis of CL space separation surface

10.5.1 Relation between the gravitational field and local CL space

10.5.2 Local CL space of large astronomical object

10.5.3 Concept of separation surface between local CL spaces

10.5.4 Two bodies at rest in respect to the upper level CL space - idealised condition

10.5.5 Two bodies with constant distance between them but in common motion referenced to the upper level CL space.

10.5.6 Two bodies in circular or elliptical motion in respect to the upper CL space.

10.6 Total energy balance of moving macrobody

10.6.1 Force moment of real body with free fall motion

10.6.2 Anomalous position of Mercury in the plot of energy ratio kE in function of mean radius

10.6.2.A. Theoretical concept for dynamical equilibrium of moving astronomical object in CL space.

10.6.3 Folding/unfolding energy of CL nodes for astronomical body with external CL space

10.6.3.A Signature of General relativity and folding nodes from the Global CL space.

10.6.4 Some theoretical aspects of the solar system motion in the global CL space

10.6.5 Energy involved in the motion of astronomical object in gravitational CL space

10.6.5.1 Balance between the orbital kinetic energy and the inertial force moment (of folded nodes) for astronomical body moving in gravitational CL space

10.6.5.2 Physical relation between the inertial force moment (of folded nodes) and the gravitational potential.

10.6.5.2.1 Energy equivalence equation.

10.6.5.2.2 Motion with linear acceleration (deceleration) component

10.6.5.3 Intrinsic energy balance.

10.7 Local CL space of FOHS and CL space volume of single particle.

Case A: a single proton (neutron in free CL space away from any gravitational field)

Case B: A single proton (neutron) in gravitational field

10.7.A Low range limit of the Newton's gravitational law

10.8. Hypothesis of upper limit of the atomic number

10.9 Mass grow of astronomical body by matter accumulation.

10.10 Interactions through the separation surface

10.11 Concept of folding unfolding process. Peeling mechanism hypothesis.

10.12. Interactions between the folded nodes and the planetary atmosphere.

10.12.1 Gravity waves phenomena.

10.12.2 Gravity waves in Earth atmosphere with semiannual period

10.12.3 Gravity waves at altitudes of 95 - 100 km.

10.13. Interaction between folded nodes and the local CL spaces of Sun and Earth. Cosmic microwave background anisotropy

10.14 Magnetic field hypothesis (for astronomical object)

10.15 Physical explanation of the phenomena of General Relativity:

10.15.1 Gravitational potential and local CL space

10.15.2 Influence of the gravitational field on the parameters of elementary particles. Explanation of the gravitational red shift.

10.15.3. Advance of perihelion of Mercury

10.16 Special relativistic phenomena

10.16.1. Mass increase at relativistic velocity

10.16.2. Relation between the concept of inertial frame (according to special relativity) and the

concept of local CL space (according to BSM)

10.17. Coriolis force

10.18. Proper time and time dilation effect

Chapter 11. Relation between the BSM theory and the modern physics

11.1 BSM theory as a new approach in Physics

11.2 BSM theory and the Classical mechanics

11.3 BSM theory and the Quantum mechanics

11.4 BSM theory and the Theory of Relativity (TR).

Chapter 12. Cosmology 1

12.A.1. Introduction 1

12.A.2. Weak points of the Big Bang concept 1

12.A.2.1. Weak points from theoretical point of view: 1

12.A.2.2. Weak points from observational aspect: 1

12.A.2.2.A. Main reasons for the inconsistencies in the Big Bang theory and short summary of

BSM concept 2

- 12.A.3. Introduction into the BSM concept about the Universe: 2
- 12.A.4 Low level structure of the intrinsic matter 2
- 12.A.4.1. Basic postulates 2
- 12.A.4.2. Structure components 3
- 12.A.4.2.1. Lowest order structures and basic characteristics 3
- A. The Primary ball as a basic lowest level particle in the Universe 3
- B. Regular tetrahedron as a basic structure in the Universe. 3
- C. IGRM and IGSPM vectors 3
- D. Quasipentagon 4
- E. Column structure of aligned quasipentagons 4
- F. Quasiball (QB) 5
- G. Congregational order 5
- H. Propagation of handedness from lower to higher orders 5
- I. Two growing options in the range of one congregational order 6
- J. Intrinsic matter quantity of the low level structures 6
- 12.A.4.3 Intrinsic Gravitation and the mass-energy balance of the primordial matter 6
- 12.A.4.3.1. Stable parameters of the primary tetrahedron 6
- 12.A.4.3.2 Mean intrinsic matter density of a structure 7
- 12.A.4.3.3 Energy well and energy balance 7
- 12.A.4.3.4. Mean energy density of particular type of structure 8
- 12.A.4.3.5. Summary 8
- 12.A.4.4. Relation between the the dynamical properties of the lower level structures and some parameters of CL space 8
- 12.A.5. Formation of upper order congregations in the surface region of bulk matter. 9
- 12.A.5.1. Energy balance between structures of same type but different congregation order 9
- 12.A.5.2. IGSPM frequency dependence of the quasiball structure from congregational order 10
- 12.A.5.3. The fine structure constant is embedded in the primary tetrahedron and the tetrahedrons from all upper level congregational order. 11
- Considerations related to the concept of embedded fine structure constant 11
- 12.A.5.4. Conclusions for embedded fine structure constant and the growing process within one congregation order. 12
- 12.A.6. Intrinsic Gravitational Constant 12
- 12.A.6.1. Difference between IG constants Gos and God. 12
- 12.A.6.2. Intrinsic time constants 13
- 12.A.6.3. Discussion about possible equivalence between G and Go and estimation of the intrinsic mass. 13
- 12.A.6.3.1. Considerations 13
- 12.A.6.3.2. Intrinsic mass of a single prism and any lower level structure 13
- 12.A.6.4. Summary about the gravitation 14
- 12.A.7. Weak dependence of IGRM period from the congregational order 14
- 12.A.8. Processes of primordial bulk matter of two substances leading to eruption 14
- 12.A.8.1. Considerations for low order structure growing 14
- 12.A.8.2. Formation of homogeneous layer of quasiballs 15
- 12.A.8.1. Layers segregation for mixture of two substances 15
- 12.A.8.3 Eruption mechanism 16

12.A.9. Prisms formation 16

12.A.9.1. Concentric clouds 16

12.A.9.2. Column formation and prism molding 17

12.A.9.3. Quantity of intrinsic matter in single prism. 17

12.A.9.4. Mechanism of same destruction order 17

12.A.10. Summary about the features and processes in low level matter organization 18

12.A.11. Galaxy egg and its internal evolution. 18

12.A.11.1. Preincubation period 18

12.A.11.2. Phase of rectangular lattice 18

12.A.11.3 Phase of crystalization 20

12.A.11.4. Crystallization inside the internal spaces 21

12.A.11.5. Cluster refurbishing 22

12.A.11.6 Explosion and the role of the internal egg-shell 23

Interaction between the bulk matter nucleus and the internal egg-shell 23

Role of the internal egg-shell on the direction of explosion. 23

12.B. BSM concept of stationary universe 24

12.B.1 Recycling and incubation phases 24

12.B.2. Subphase of galaxy collapse 25

12.B.3. Subphases from the process of prisms destruction to the birth of new galaxy 25

12.B.4 Deviation of prisms parameters for prisms from different recycles 25

12.B.4.1 Condition for interconnection between CL spaces from different prism recycles 25 12.B.4.2 Cosmological red shift 26

12.B.4.2.1 How the prisms parameter difference is propagated to the CL space parameter difference 26

12.B.4.2.2 Energy loss of photon passing through GSS 26

12.B.4.2.3. Energy at GSS 27

Hypothesis of GSS radiation 27

12.B.4.2.4. Cosmological Z shift 28

12.B.4.2.5 Signature of GSS and Planck's constant variation from the red shift periodicity 29

12.B.4.3 Summary 31

12.B.5. Phenomena indicating the death or birth of a galaxy in the Universe 31

12.B.5.1 GRB without optical counterpart 31

12.B.5.2 GRB with optical counterpart 33

12.B.5.3 Hypothesis: Transition period of new born CL space. Signature of hyperlight velocity 34

12.B.5.4 The universe as a clusters of connected galaxies 36

12.B.5.5 Galactic nucleus during the phase of recycling and incubation 37

12.B.5.5.1 Empty space released from the galaxy collapse 37

12.B.5.5.2 The galactic nucleus during the phase of recycling and incubation is kept inside the empty space 37

12.B.5.6 Summary: 38

12.B.6 Active galaxy life 38

12.B.6.1 Some features of galaxy evolution after the explosion of the galaxy egg 38

12.B.6.1.1. How the galaxy nucleus is kept in the centre of the galaxy during its active life. 39

12.B.6.1.2 Kinetic energy storage mechanism of the galaxy nucleus 40

12.B.6.1.3. Illusive size of the galaxy nucleus (hypothesis) 42

12.B.6.1.4. Summary: 42

12.B.6.2. Galaxy rotational curve 42

12.B.6.3 Some features of the processes of star formation and their evolution 43

12.B.6.3.1 Main sequence and particular points. 44

12.B.6.3.2 Physical process related to the zone of instability in H-R diagram, according to BSM. 44

12.B.6.3.3 Evolution of star with masses between 11 and 50 Suns. 45

12.B.6.4 Pulsars 45

12.B.6.4.A Kaon nucleus 45

12.B.6.4.B Environment conditions in the process of kaon nucleus destruction 45

12.B.6.4.1 Birth of pulsar 46

12.B6.4.2. Idealized model 46

12.B.6.4.3 Pulsar features 47

Typical features: 47

Specific features: 47

Processes involving RL(T) structures 47

Inertial interactions 48

12.B.6.4.4 Energy radiation process and period stabilization 48

12.B.6.4.4.1 Concept of energy radiation 48

12.B.6.4.4.2 Coherence 49

12.B.6.4.5 Factors involved in the pulsar period stabilization 49

Stabilized spin frequency with short term variations 50

Factors influencing the secular period change with the pulsar age 51

12.B6.4.6 Integrated pulse profile and drifting subpulses 51

12.B.6.4.7 Real kaon nucleus 52

A. Internal structure 52

B. Pulse energy variation 52

C. Sudden small period increase with slow restoration of the general trend 52

D. Real nuclear shape 53

12.B.6.4.8 Proper motion of the pulsar 53

12.B.6.4.9 Pulsars with double jet 53

12.B.6.4.10 Signature of relaxation time constant due to a change of reactive energy ER 54

16.B.6.4.11 Summary: 55

12.B.6.5 Alternative ends of star evolution: black hole, binary pulsar, or supernovae 55

12.B.6.5.1 A passive kaon nucleus in a role of "Black hole" object 55

12.B.6.5.2 Binary pulsar 56

12.B.6.5.3 Supernova 57

12.B.6.5.4 Summary about the evolution of stars with masses between 11 and 50 solar masses 57

12.B.7. Remnants from previous galaxy life 58

12.B.7.1 Theoretical concept 58

12.B.7.2.1 Reduced energy to matter ratio and CL space energy of GC in comparison to the host galaxy 59

12.B.7.2.2 BSM concept of the processes in cepheids of II population: 60

12.B.7.3 Summary: 61

12.B.7.4 Conglomeration of remnants from the previous galaxy life 61

12.B.7.5 Effect of GC detectability in distant galaxies 61

12.B.7.6 Energy loss effect of GC 61

12.B.8 Interacting galaxies 62

- 12.B.9 Cosmological anisotropy. 62
- 12.B.10 Crab nebular and pulsar 63
- 12.B.11 Quasars 64
- 12.B.12 Lyman Alpha Forest 66
- 12.B.13 Estimation of cosmological distances 66
- 12.B.13.1 General considerations 66
- 12.B.13.2 Lyman alpha forest method 67
- 12.B.13.3 Theoretical concept of the Universe optical inhomogeniety 67
- 12.B.13.3.1 Light propagation from energetic point of view 67
- 12.B.13.3.2. Wavelength dependence of light direction through GSS 68
- 12.B.13.3.3 Negative lensing effect 69
- 12.B.13.3.4 Existing methods for determination of cosmological distances independently from the concept of the expanding Universe. 70
- 12.B.13.4 New interpretation of the Hubble constant. Hubble parameter. 71
- 12.B.13.4.1 General considerations: 71
- 12.B.13.4.2 Experimental results 71
- 12.B.13.4.3 Theoretical concept of the Hubble parameter according to BSM. 71
- A. Ignoring the negative lensing effect 71
- B. Considering the negative lensing effect 72
- 12.B.13.5.1 Lensing effect of globular clusters or abnormal small galaxies 72
- 12.B.13.5.2 God's effect and galaxy alignment in clusters 73
- 12.B.14. Hypothesis of galaxy CL space layers 74
- 12.B.14.1 Theoretical considerations 74
- 12.B.14.2. Observational signatures of the effects A. and B. 75
- 12.B.15. CL structure stability 76