

Formation and Structure of Gravibodies

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Abstract.

Given article describes the formation of gravibodies after the Big Bang of the Universe Body. The article opens the role of supermats in formation and condensation of the gravibody. In the article is also opened the reason of earthquakes.

The given article is a part of my project "Real theoretical physics on the basis of existence of an ether". According to the new theoretical physics the initial particles of any matter are mats, which form the ether and the known elementary particles. On basis of existence of the ether is open the principle of formation and the structure of the elementary particles, atoms, bodies, gravibodies, and of all kinds of ethereal fields (nuclear, electric, magnetic and gravitational) and also is open the principle of action of the ethereal fields on the elementary particles, bodies and gravibodies. The new theoretical physics is strictly materialistic and opens the essence of all physical phenomena.

1 Principle of Formation of Gravibodies

Before of the Big Bang (section 19 see) there was an united Universe Body, which consist of a dense matic crust, matic plasma and ether cavity in the centre. At a Big Bang, starting with the central ethereal cavity, the matic crust of Body is breaking to multitude of separate parts, which is called the *supermats*. The supermats represent set of mats, condensed to each other to contact. The supermats have incomparably big dimensions than mats, but because of breaks at collisions, a part of supermats gradually could break up to mats.

The compressed ether from the ether cavity has extended in the Universe, having mixed up with the Universe aether, in which could be still gravibodies, not a part of the Universe Body. Released matic plasma extended non-uniformly in the Universe, forming congestions as matic plasma

consisted mainly from longmats and ovalmats which have small mobility. As the ether consists from spheremats and ovalmats, having a big mobility, then the aether is not only in space between plasma congestions, but also in plasma. At distribution of matic plasma there was a depression of this plasma and thus the mats of this plasma under the influence of the ether were grouped in elementary particles (see 5.2).

Supermats extended mainly together with plasma. Supermats represent multitude of the mats condensed to each other to contact. Supermats have incomparably big dimensions than mats. Mats were not formed of supermats, but there were initially, but larger. But at collisions mats break and become shallow. If supermats would be particles of an initial matter as well as mats the ether would consist from spheremats different size up to spherical supermats that contradicts the observable validity.

The supermats which are in plasma, move divergently because of action on them fast ethermats of external ether. But, being in plasma the supermats have small velocity of motion. Supermats at approach attract to each other. The attraction of the supermats which are in plasma, occurs because the spheremats and ovalmats of internal ether in plasma collide with the supermats, pushing them in a direction of the greatest strength of momenta of ether. On the surfaces of supermats which opposite to each other, smaller strength of momenta of ether than on the opposite sides of supermats, due to that the supermats attract to each other and remain in attraction.

Because of attraction of supermats to each other in congestions of plasma of the Universe there a congestions of supermats are formed. If such congestion of supermats is in a etherfield of other such congestion of supermats these congestions of supermats are attract to each other, forming more massive congestions of supermats with plasma up to formation a gravibody. Congestions of plasma of elementary particles in which there were no supermats, not form gravibodies, they are fogs. The supermats which are in the plasma of gravibody, are pushed by gravifield in the central part of gravibody where they form a nucleus of gravibody. The free supermats which are in space, at approach to gravibody can enter into the hot plasma of the gravibody and remain in the central part of gravibody.

Thus, the considerable congestion of a matter on the basis of supermats through which cannot fly by fast ethermats (spheremats) from the surrounding space, represents *gravibody*. Gravibodies it are stars and planets. The nucleus of gravibody consists of plasma and supermats. Plasma is also round of nucleus of gravibody.

Fig. 1 shows the cross-section view of the structure of a gravibody.

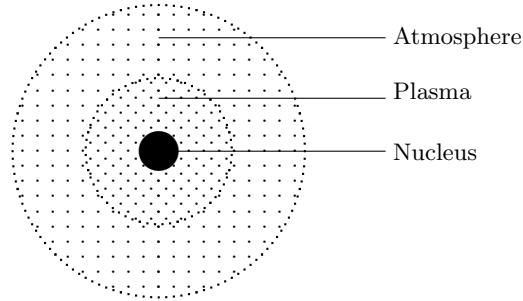


Figure 1: Structure of a gravibody.

The more the relation of volume of the nucleus of gravibody in relation to volume of all gravibody, the is more the relation of average velocity of ethermats, which enter in gravibody, to ethermats, which leave the gravibody; and accordingly the more strength of gravitational field on a surface of gravibody. Gravibodies at which on a surface a stronger gravitational field acts, in a greater measure are condensed. Plasma of hot gravibodies consist of neutrons, protons and electrons, a part from which are formed as nucleuses of different elements. In plasma of gravibodies, which have a big strength of gravitational field, cannot to form atoms because of the big density of this plasma. Only in the superficial layer of gravibody, at its liquid and gaseous condition, can be are formed atoms. At collision of electrons with protons on the surface of gravibody, photons are radiated, which form a luminescence, visible on the Earth .

If gravibody have a nucleus, which have a big mass and the mass of this nucleus is much more than mass of remaining portion of gravibody, then above surface such gravibody is formed very strong gravitational field which strongly condenses the gravibody. The superficial layer such gravibody represents matic crust, in which all mats are extremely approached to each other and cannot move. From the crust of such gravibody can not be a radiation of photons. Therefore such gravibodies are invisible and is called the *black gravibodies*. Invisible supergravibody in the center of galaxies represent black gravibody.

2 Spherication of Mats in Plasma of Gravibody. Ether Cavity and Explosion of Gravibody

The plasma inside a gravibody consists of single mats, nucleons, electrons and nuclei. When these elementary particles collide, the longmats of the elementary particles are chipped off, and they acquire a more spherical form. The spherication of mats in the plasma increases their mobility, that is, after each collision, the motion of mats becomes more translational rather than rotational. As a result, the average velocity and momentum of these mats increase. As a result of mats' spherication, ether is formed with an increased concentration of fast ethermats, which exit the surface layer of the gravibody to the outside, but from the central part of the gravibody cannot leave. Therefore, in the central part of the gravibody, ether with an increased concentration of fast ethermats is formed. The fast mats push aside not only each other, but also the plasma. Thus, in the central part of the gravibody an ether cavity is formed, in which the pressure to the surrounding plasma is increased.

As supermats in gravibody are in plasma they have small velocity of motion at which they at collision do not break, but only break off a small part of orner. At collision of supermats and their fragments they rub and superficial mats break off, leaving in plasma, where they can become spheremats of ether.

In supergravibodies (black holes) a big ether cavities are formed. The strength of momenta of the ether in the cavities can exceed the strength of momenta of the external ether of the gravibody. In this case there is an explosion of supergravibody, the matic crust of which is break on multitude parts (supermats). From the ether cavity the compressed ether in the Universe extends, but the released matic plasma extends slowly.

3 Minigravibodies. (Planets)

Minigravibodies such as the Earth and other planets of the solar system have such a small mass and respectively the strength of the gravitational field that the nucleons and electrons of the surface layer form atomic matter, which may be in solid, liquid and gaseous states.

The surface layer of the Earth consisting of solid substances is called the *atomic crust*. The density of the atomic crust differs slightly at different depths of the minigravibody, since the pressure momenta are transmitted

from a nucleus to a nucleus through orbital electrons, the radii of whose orbits are constant. At a certain depth of a minigravibody, the gravitational pressure and correspondingly, density of the matter becomes so high that nuclei consisting of nucleons (neutrons and protons), and electrons cannot form atoms and remain in a free state, forming plasma. In higher part of the plasma, the elementary particles in significant measure are formed in nuclear matter, which is called the *mantle*. In case the plasma leaving outward, the nucleuses and the electrons of this plasma become atoms.

The matter of the tectonic plates which are located between mantle and the earth's crust represents the nuclear matter consisting of heavier ionized atoms without orbital electrons, i.e. consisting only from nucleuses and orbital protons. These atoms are attracted to each other. The electrons are moving freely chaotically between the nucleuses and the orbital protons. The atoms of tectonic plates, which because of the big pressure, are not having orbital electrons, but only orbital protons, is called the *non-electrons atoms*.

4 Cause of Earthquakes

Because of action of gravifield the supermats are in the central part of gravibody where they have chaotic inertial motion in plasma because of collisions with each other. The inertial motion of supermats in plasma is accelerated, because the density of supermats much more density of plasma. Because of the big density of plasma, the supermats very seldom leave the central part of gravibody towards the surface. The supermats because of noncentral collisions have not only forward motion, but also a rotary motion.

Supermat at inertial acceleration of motion can get so a great velocity and accordingly an impulse, at which the supermat can pass through all plasma and reach to tectonic plate. When passing through magma, supermats decelerate their motion due to collisions with nucleuses, nucleons and electrons which in composition of the plasma are not related to each other atomic-molecular construction.

Tectonic plate though have less density than plasma, but the ionized atoms of the tectonic plate are densely pushed to each other by their nuclear attraction. Therefore, supermat at collision with the tectonic plate acts not only on the atoms, being on a way of the supermat, but through them on all tectonic plate, owing to what there is a concussion of the tectonic plate and located on her a part of an earth's crust, what represents earthquake. At

collision of the supermat with a tectonic plate, this plate in a place of impact rises a little, and in other place falls. As the tectonic plate is elastic, then after impact on her, she has oscillatory motion upwards and downwards, what occurs at earthquakes.

The supermat, at collision with the tectonic plate, become strongly decelerated. As supermat constantly is exposed to impacts of superfast mats, then the supermat under action of these impacts moves to the different sides, due to that are repeated earthquakes, which less strong than the first. Under action of a gravitational field the supermat as a result moves back to the center of gravibody.

If the collision occurs under water of the ocean, then in this place the water moved upwards together with the earth crust of the bottom, but further from the centre of the collision the water moved downwards together with the cortex of the bottom. Herewith on the shore of the ocean occurs the low tide and tide of water.

If from the centre of the Earth to the earth crust was moved a rather large supermat, then because of this can change the center of gravity of the Earth, and because of this will changed the axis and velocity of rotation of the Earth. But the velocity of the rotation and other changes of the Earth must become as previously when the supermat under action of a gravitational field will come to centre of the Earth.

In the Sun, supermats often move from its central part to the outside. And hotter plasma from the central part of Sun also moves to the outside with the supermats, which is observed as a bright flash on the Sun.

5 Shape of Gravibodies

Any gravibody in the uniform space ether is affected by the cosmic intensity of momenta that creates round the gravibody an equal uniform pairs of forces. Owing to these forces, gravibodies under compression acquires spherical shape.

If close to a gravibody there is another gravibody, then from the side adjacent to this gravibody the intensity of momenta is lower than that from the other sides (see Fig. 2).

If we decompose the cosmic intensity of momenta E_2 , acting on a given gravibody from the side opposite to the second gravibody, into E'_2 , equal to E_1 , and the remainder E''_2 , then the intensity of momenta E'_2 together with E_1 form a uniform pair of forces that compresses the gravibody, and

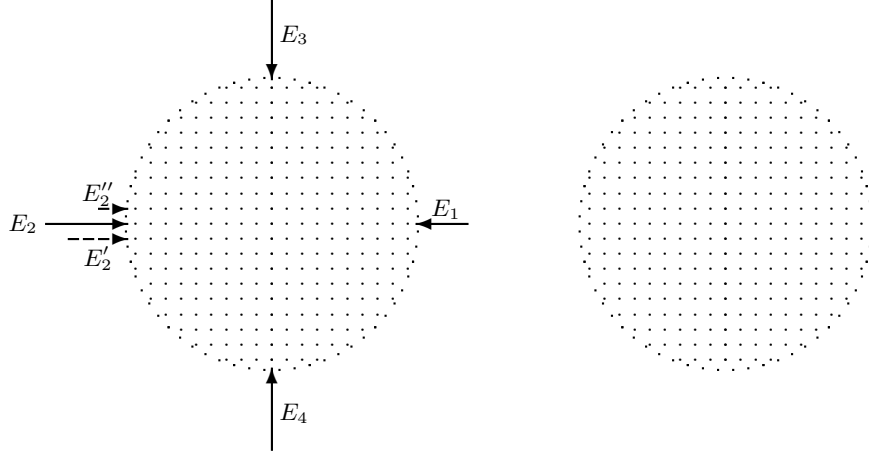


Figure 2: Cosmic intensity of momenta acting on a gravibody.

E_2'' pushes it towards the other gravibody. We see that along the direction through the centers of the two gravibodies the uniform pair of forces that compresses the given gravibody is less than the uniform pair E_3 and E_4 acting in the perpendicular direction.

Clearly, the shape of gravibodies becomes flattened from the sides from which the larger pair of forces acts and elongated in the direction in which the pair of forces is weaker. This fact explains, for example, why the Moon, which always abuts the Earth with one side, is elongated along the line directed towards the Earth.

In general case, a gravibody rotates round its axes and round another gravibody so that it abuts the second gravibody with all its side parallel to the axes of rotation. Therefore, the smaller pair of forces acts not only on some regions of the gravibody but on all its surface parallel to the axes of rotation. On the other hand, the polar regions are always under the effect of maximal pair of forces. In that case the gravibody gains the shape of a flattered ellipsoid with bulgings in the equatorial part and flattenings near the poles. For example, the Earth is flattened from the poles, since a stronger pair of forces of cosmic intensity of momenta acts on the surface of the poles, while the equatorial part is subjected to the action of a weaker pair of forces of cosmic intensity of momenta.

Conclusion

1. Gravibodies are formed on basis of congestions of supermats, being in the plasma, widespread in the Universe after the Big Bang of a united Universe Body. A congestion of supermats in the central part of a gravibody form a nucleus of the gravibody. The more the mass of the nucleus of the gravibody, the more strength of gravitational field of gravibody and the more condensation of gravibody.

2. Cosmic ethermats, having the big impulse, can pass inside gravibodies and at collision with supermats decreases the velocity. If superfast cosmic ethermats has collided with a supermat this supermat increases velocity of motion and can collide with a tectonic plate of the Earth, due to that there is an earthquake of a part of the Earth.

3. In plasma supergravibody occurs spherication of mats, which forming an ether, which cannot leave the central part of the supergravibody. Because of it in the central part of the supergravibody is formed an ether cavity, in which pressure constantly increases, and at big pressure occurs an explosion of supergravibody.