

# Galaxies nuclei

Article 2007 Nov. 23th.

Of ferman: Fernando Mancebo Rodriguez

## The semi-compact nuclei of galaxies, not black holes



As some of you already know, my cosmological theory is against the existence of black holes since the Law of Universal Balance tells us that it is not possible the existence of big energy densities in any place of the space, and when it happens immediately a great explosion takes place (big-bangs) that destroys this great energy accumulation or matter (uranium in the atoms, supernovas in the stars or big-bangs at superiors scales).

Then, discarded the existence of black holes and their singularities, we would have to study and suppose how are in fact the nuclei of galaxies. In this sense we can consider two possibilities:



1.- Like hurricane empty-eye ----- 2.- Compact central nucleus

1. - Galaxies (like hurricanes) could have a central eye with little or not matter. The matter of galaxy alone it is located rotating around its void nucleus.

2.- Galaxies have the biggest density of stars and the heaviest in their central nucleus, and with it, more matter and more compact and cohered stars in their nucleus.

But after the observation of the galaxies through the modern telescopes we have to opt and bet for the second option: GALAXIES WITH SEMI-COMPACT NUCLEI.

Therefore alone we will consider and we will revise this second option.

Now well, on this option we have to see many questions and suppositions, those which here will revise according to my cosmic theory.

## Quantity of stars and cohesion of the same ones in the galactic nuclei

In the first place it would be necessary to analyze the quantity and stars' cohesion that contain the galactic nuclei.

The cohesion or nearly of star in the galactic nuclei will depend logically on the dimensions of the galaxy. When bigger dimension of the galaxy, more cohesion or nearly among the stars of its nucleus and more quantity of these stars.

--A question that is already solved in my cosmic theory is that stars (the same as atoms) they cannot collide one with any other since it is impeded by the magnetic fields of stars.

Therefore for very near that are one of other, it will always be among them their corresponding magnetic fields, inside which their planets are rotating.

So as the dimension of galaxies increases, also increases the cohesion and proximity among the stars of its nucleus until ending up composing a compact or semi-compact "material", but keeping their minimum distances, as occur in atoms of any material.

Therefore,

Wen bigger dimension of any galaxy --- bigger dimension and cohesion of its central nucleus.

## The sigma of galaxies

When astronomers detail us the matter or gravitational value of those "black holes" that contain galaxies in their nucleus, what really they are measuring us is the matter or gravitational value of their semi-compact nuclei that are formed by stars. Not the black holes that don't exist.

Therefore, when being micro gravitational systema it is logical that when bigger dimension of galaxies and of their central nuclei --- bigger will be the speed of his crosses and external stars, and therefore of his denominated sigma parameter.

## Galaxies as micro gravitational systems

We already know for my cosmic theory that the two antagonistic forces that manage the Cosmos, (gravity and magnetic force) are those that form and structure the gravitational systems (atoms, stars, etc.) being the gravity the one that attracts and cohere masses and being the magnetic force the one that redistributes and forms the orbital ones that structure the total volume of the gravitational systems.

All this with object of getting a half density of energy, similar to the Cosmos has.

Now well, these two forces are the ones that intervene and structure galaxies:

Gravity attracts stars some on other and the magnetic force makes them stay rotating at certain distance with object of creating the necessary volume to get that half density of energy before mentioned.

Therefore, galaxies are similar to micro gravitational systems with a semi-compact nucleus of stars and some rotating external masses of stars that occupy and form the whole micro system. As we see, the structuring of the Cosmos is similar to any level of the same one from the tiny particles with its consort particles rotating to its surroundings; gone by atoms and stars, until arriving to the galaxies that continue maintaining this structuring type.

## The galactic nuclei emitting energy

Los gravitational systems has the particularity of being possible to unite forming double systems; triples, etc.

In the same way that atoms react with other forming molecules, stars also unite to form stellar groups.

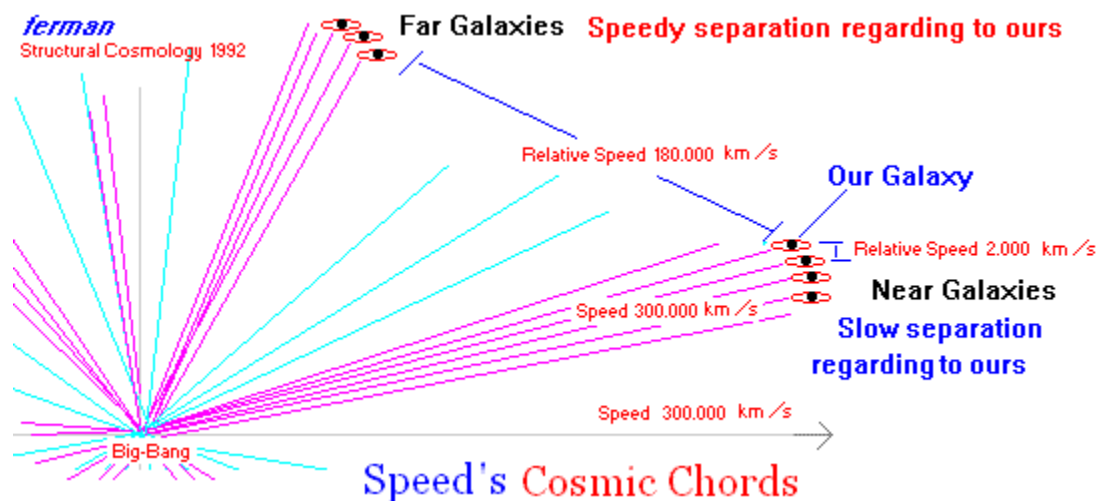
But when this union or "reaction" takes place, at the same time the magnetic layers of their components are restructured emitting energy that is thrown to the exterior (sometimes they could absorb energy).

This way if two stars inside a galactic nucleus unite to form a binary star, this union changes partially the gravitational and magnetic layers of stars and they emit an important quantity of energy of this union.

For this reason we very often see as the galactic nuclei emit this energy type, that is to say, union and combinations of star that emit energy take place.

And clear, the reason that this is usually carried out in the galactic nuclei and not in their surroundings it is because in this nuclei the stars are very cohered and joined, which propitiates an absolute capacity of union and composition of multiple systems of stars.

## Speed-Chords in galaxies



As we have seen, my cosmos model tells us that our galaxies are the equivalent (at stellar level) to the cosmic rays of high energy at atomic level.

And both are also equivalent to photons at sub-atomic level.

Therefore, these three elements are energy particles (when moving to great speed) that beginning their march with 300.000 k/s and moves through space to that speed.

But looking by a moment our galaxy and let us see some results, as can be the speed of the galaxies.

## Speed of galaxies.

As I have mentioned that galaxies move near to the speed of light.

Then the question is:

- Why we think that they go much slower?

And the answer is simple:

- Due to the speed-chords (expansion angle) among the nearest galaxies to us that is very small when these galaxies have the same path than ours.

For instance:

When an explosion takes place, not all the resultant fragments go separating among them to the same speed, but rather those that go in the same direction (and so, very parallel among them) go separating very slowly; and those that go in contrary sense move away very quickly.

Nevertheless, if we locate ourselves on one of these fragments and proceed to measure the speed from our position, regarding to the nearest fragments alone, then we could think that we go very slowly.

However, if we measure the speed regarding to those that go in contrary sense, we would believe that we go very quickly.

And that is what happens in our galaxy when we measure our possible speed regarding to the nearest galaxies that go in the same direction and quite parallel to us: Because that we will take out the conclusion that we go very slowly.

And clear, with relationship to those that go in opposed sense we cannot measure because they are very far from us and we cannot see them.

So here we take out a very erroneous conclusion: The speed of our galaxy is very small with regard to that of light, when it is the same one (300.000 km/s., see drawing.)

Then, to this relative speed among galaxies (and not regarding to their departure position) it is to what we call Speed-chords of galaxies, because it is really represented by the circumference's chord that is created among the galaxies that expand and the initial position of the Big-Bang as circumference center.