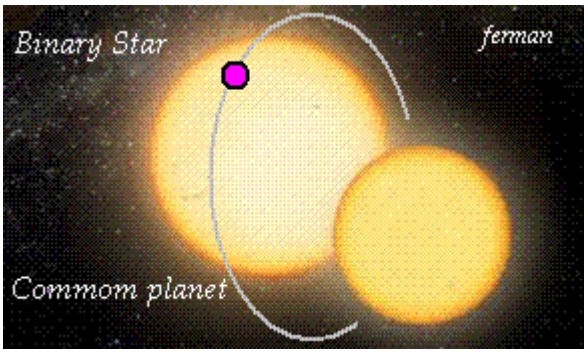
Stellar molecules

Covalent bonds in stars

Of ferman: Fernando Mancebo Rodriguez



Connections and bonds in stars

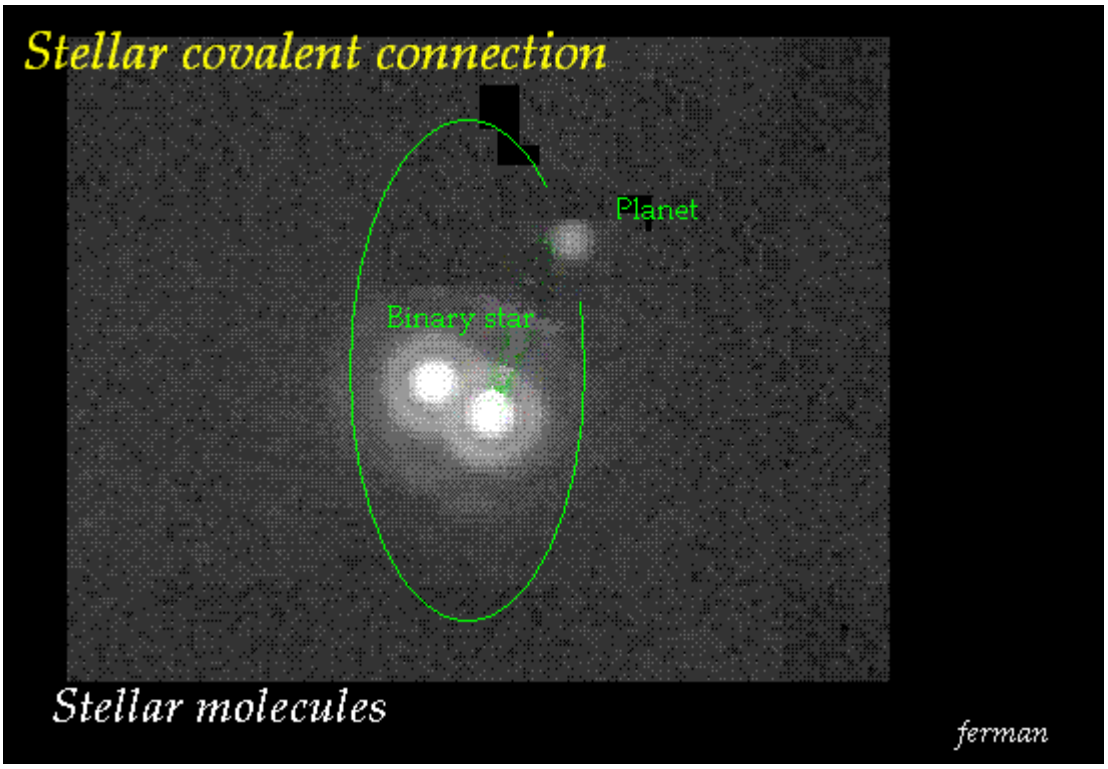
Lately there are producing many and important astronomic investigations with multiple observations about the formation and distribution of stars in our galaxy.
All this propitiate by the immense quantity, diversity and quality of our current telescopes, and this way the new observations are many and with spectacular results.
For this reason in this article I will revise some of the more important and surprising observations that we are finding, mainly because they agree, support and confirm my cosmic and atomic models.

For that, and as preamble, I expose shortly its main principles:

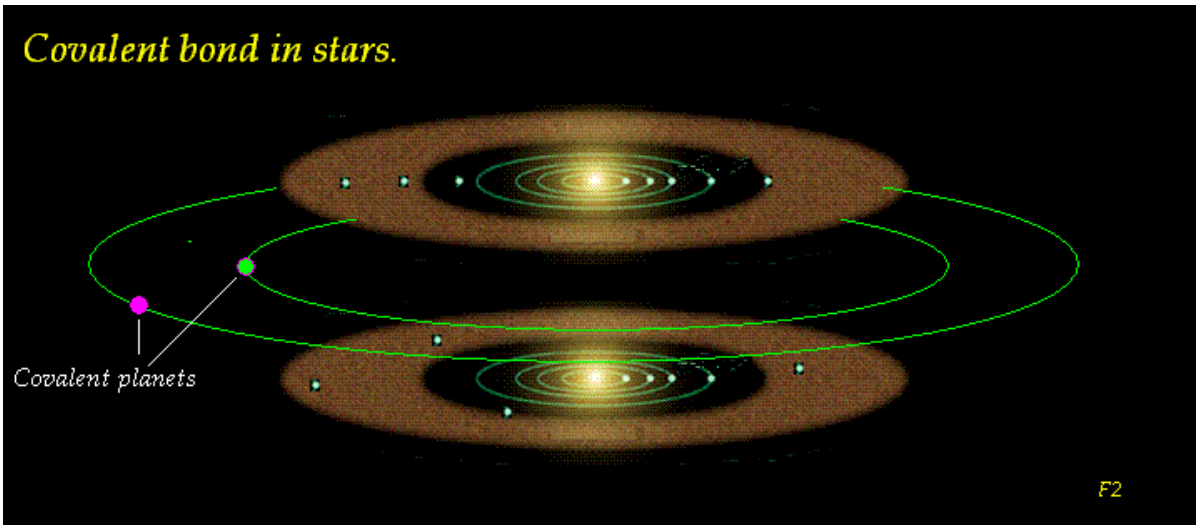
My cosmic model and atomic models are Unification models where their laws, forces, physical elements, structuring and behaviors are the same ones at any level of the Cosmos, as well to the micro-cosmos (atoms level) as the macro-Cosmos (stars level). And this is what confirms the current observations, as well all other observations take place till now.

Let me revise some:

1.- The observations on stars go confirming that, contrarily what till now is thought, the most stars form well-structured groups, being rare the lonely stars.
Say, normally stars unite in groups of two, three, four, etc.
Then today what seems be confirmed is that stars "desire" and "need" to be in groups; they "hate" to be lonely.
In this case, if stars don't have feeling, then they must to have properties and physical characteristics that impel them to be united.
Logically if stars didn't have this necessity of union, they should act and march separately ones from other ones, like small particles inside and whirl or tornado.
So, if stars have properties that impel them to the union among them, then they act as the atoms do.
And for this reason this article denominates to this unions as "stellar molecules". But it is enough these circumstances to call "stellar molecules" to the union of stars.
Let me see the following points to answer this question.



2.- Fortunately for my models the observations go getting further and begin to be discovered new properties in these unions of stars, as can be the unions where some planets are shared among stars.
This is an important discovery because demonstrates that these unions also have similar behavior than atoms in their covalent bonds.
Say, the use of shared planets for composing unions among them, as atoms use electron to form covalent bonds.
Then to stars level we can define this unions as "covalent stellar molecules". (see initial drawing)



3.- This case we could make the following questions:
Then is obligated the all the stars form stellar molecules?
Of course no, a few stars don't develop clear properties and "necessity" of union, by the way, the same than atoms.

A few types of stars are enough compensated in its magnetic forces that don't need of union with other ones.
An example of that is our sun, which for having all its layers completely compensate with planets doesn't need unite to other stars.
In this case, our sun will be equivalent to a compensate atom, the neon atom, which neither need the union with other atoms.
Our sun has ten orbits occupied by planets (also asteroids) that are (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, --A--, --A--, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Uranus.)

4.- But apart from the new observations that show us similitude among atoms and stars as for their union in groups or molecules, we have uncountable coincidences among atoms and stars known for years.
For example:
- Atoms and stars have central nuclei with orbital ones to their surrounding (electrons and planets)
- Orbital ones have in turn satellites to their surrounding (moos in planets, and neutrinos in electrons)
- Similar ratio in atoms and stars in relation to the mass of nuclei and orbital ones.
- Similar ratio among the dimensions of the periphery (space occupied by orbital ones) and nuclei in atoms and stars.
- Similar ratio among the bigger and smaller atoms and stars.
- Similar process of destruction among the biggest atoms and stars (explosion of supernovas and explosion of the great atoms as uranium) giving us besides similar particles in their destruction.
Etc., etc

Although we follow denying the evidence, say, that atoms and stars have the same form of structuring and union among them.