



# World Scientific News

An International Scientific Journal

WSN 109 (2018) 167-179

EISSN 2392-2192

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## The phenomenon of gravitational repulsion in the cosmic medium

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### ABSTRACT

On the basis of the thermodynamic theory of transfer and transformation of all forms of energy and of the principle of mass-energy equivalence is established a more general law of gravity, according to which in the non-baryonic matter there is a gravitational force of attraction and repulsion. This theory predicts the existence of gravitational equilibrium, strong and weak gravity, as well as the presence of huge free gravitational energy reserves with the possibility of its use. This makes unnecessary the introduction of dark energy as a hypothetical medium, causing the accelerated expansion of the Universe. The theory considers the occurrence of radiation capable baryonic matter as a result of the phase transition (condensation) non-baryonic matter during its compaction forces of gravity with the rise of the new degrees of freedom. She explains the presence of libration zones, phenomenon of stellar matter overflow in binary systems, the anomalies in the behavior of space probes, structuring processes in the Universe, collapse, flash "supernova" etc. The predictions of the theory are confirmed data of astronomical observations of recent years.

**Keywords:** Universe, baryonic and non-baryonic matter, attraction and repulsive force, gravitational equilibrium

### 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most significant discoveries in astrophysics of the XX century was the experimental discovery of the presence in the universe is "dark" matter [1,2] and the "dark"

energy [3]. According to the observations "Plank" Space Observatory, the total mass of the observable universe consists 4.9% of the ordinary (baryonic) matter, 26.8% of dark matter and 68.3% of dark energy [4]. Thus, the universe at 95.1% consists of non-baryonic matter, which does not participate in electromagnetic interactions, and therefore invisible. This circumstance forces consider it as some "protomatter" from which were formed during the evolution of all known forms of matter of the universe, and to reconsider the role of gravitational energy in the process of its evolution.

The most direct route to this would be the application of the mass and energy conservation law an isolated system and the principle of its equivalence. Then it would immediately become clear that the "dark" areas of the universe where the mass of non-baryonic matter reaches 100%, the gravitational energy is the only form of it. However, for this, it is necessary to consider the universe as a whole isolated system that is not shared by all. In addition, the study of the processes occurring in isolated systems, requires the use of a theory that does not resort to the determination of any parameters as the partial derivatives of the system energy and is capable of systematic consideration of the universe "from the whole to part", not dividing it into conditional equilibrium region, and phase components. Such a theory is suitable to study the non-equilibrium (non-static) processes of the transport and the transformation of all forms of energy has appeared recently and has been named by us for the sake of brevity, "energodynamics" [5].

This theory has carried out the synthesis of equilibrium [6] methods and non-equilibrium [7,8] thermodynamics, followed by a generalization of them to a non-thermal form of energy. She considers the most general case of open polyvariant and multicomponent systems, which are able to carry out any works (external and internal, technical and non-technical, mechanical and non-mechanical, utility and dissipative). This makes it the most acceptable theory for the study of energy and matter conversion in the universe.

Approach with a common position allows proving the existence in the universe the gravitational forces as of attraction and repulsion that makes unnecessary the introduction of hypothetical dark energy as a homogeneous medium with a negative absolute pressure responsible for the accelerated expansion of the universe. Along with this, the energodynamics predicts the existence of strong and weak gravity, stable and unstable gravitational equilibrium, as well as the presence of huge reserves of ready to use (free) gravitational energy. Thanks to all this the energodynamics give a new explanation of observed phenomena in the universe is connected with the evolution and involution of some of its other areas.

## **2. FEATURES OF ENERGODYNAMICS IN THE ANNEX TO THE ISOLATED SYSTEMS**

Like the classical thermodynamics [6], an energodynamic method of investigation is based on the properties of the total differential of the system energy as the most common features of its state. Wherein it takes into account that the concept of external kinetic energy  $E^k$ , the outer potential  $E^n$ , external forces and external energy in isolated systems lose their meaning, and the law of the total energy conservation degenerates therein to the law of internal energy  $U$  conservation. In this case, the internal energy becomes a total energy of an isolated system, which amounts to "partial" energy  $U_i$  all its  $i^{\text{th}}$  form  $U = \sum_i U_i$  [5]. Each of these forms includes a generally orderly (non-equilibrium) part  $\tilde{U}_i$  (sometimes called exergy)

and disordered (equilibrium) part  $\bar{U}_i$  (anergy). This also applies to energy nonbaryonic (dark) matter  $U_\tau$ , part of which is non-uniform and produces the process of its transformation into the baryonic matter.

Since the insulation from the gravitational interaction does not exist, ergodynamics considers the non-baryonic matter as an indispensable component of any astrophysical systems, including several forms of matter (gas and dust clouds, nebulae, stars, planets, galaxies and their clusters). In this case, the formation from a non-baryonic matter of ordinary (baryonic) matter, which has many degrees of freedom, appears as a phase transition process characterized by an unusually high degree of sealing material <sup>1)</sup>.

Further, in contrast to the classical thermodynamics, ergodynamics study the non-equilibrium processes in which intensive local system parameters differ from their state averages. Such processes cause the opposite character (sign) change of extensive system parameters  $\Theta$  (mass  $M$ , entropy  $S$ , charge  $\Theta_e$ , number moles of  $k^{\text{th}}$  substances  $N_k$ , the pulse  $\mathbf{P}$ , its torque  $\mathbf{L}$ , etc.) in different parts (areas, phases, components) of the system. To prove this, simply select in volume  $V$  of the research object subsystems with volumes  $V'$  and  $V''$ , within which the density  $\rho(\mathbf{r},t) = d\Theta/dV$  any extensive system parameter  $\Theta$  more or less of the average magnitude  $\bar{\rho} = \Theta/V$ .

Then, by the obvious equality  $\Theta = \int \rho dV = \int \bar{\rho} dV$ , we have:

$$\int (\rho' - \bar{\rho}) dV' + \int (\rho'' - \bar{\rho}) dV'' = 0. \quad (1)$$

It follows that a deviation  $\rho' - \bar{\rho}$  and  $\rho'' - \bar{\rho}$  of a subsystem (areas, phases, components) in a heterogeneous system always has the opposite sign, as well as their rate of change. This provision, called [5] "principle of processes counter directivity", determines the evolution of the universe, not only in general, but any part of it. Examples of such processes is the flow of material from one galaxy to another in close binary star systems. Examples of such processes is the flow of material from one galaxy to another in close binary star systems. They lead to the formation of longitudinal gravitational waves by spontaneous seal (thickening) and some decompression other parts of space filled with non-baryonic matter. This oscillatory process is illustrated in Fig. 1, which shows that any wave of the matter density is formed by displacement of a mass ( $M \equiv \Theta$ ) from the position with the radius-vector  $\mathbf{r}'$  to 'position  $\mathbf{r}''$ '. Such waves are formed between the irregularities of the non-baryonic matter and are standing. They do not transfer energy through their sites, and that is the reason for their non-observability. However, the internal transport of material in them is accompanied by the formation of a dipole "moment distribution" mass  $\mathbf{Z}$ , which determine the expression:

$$\mathbf{Z} = M\Delta\mathbf{r} = \int (\rho - \bar{\rho})\mathbf{r}dV, \quad (2)$$

where  $\Delta\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}'' - \mathbf{r}'$  – the arm of moment  $\mathbf{Z}$ , hereinafter "the vector displacement»;  $r$  - running (Euler's) coordinate. Such moments occur when redistributing any extensive parameters  $\Theta$ . Therefore, the introduction of such "parameters of non-uniformity" to evaluate the deviation

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<sup>1)</sup> Non-baryonic matter density is currently estimated  $10^{-27}$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>, and the density of stars reaches the value of  $10^{18}$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

of the system as a whole from the equilibrium of any kind (thermal, mechanical, material, etc.), avoiding the use of local equilibrium hypothesis [6].

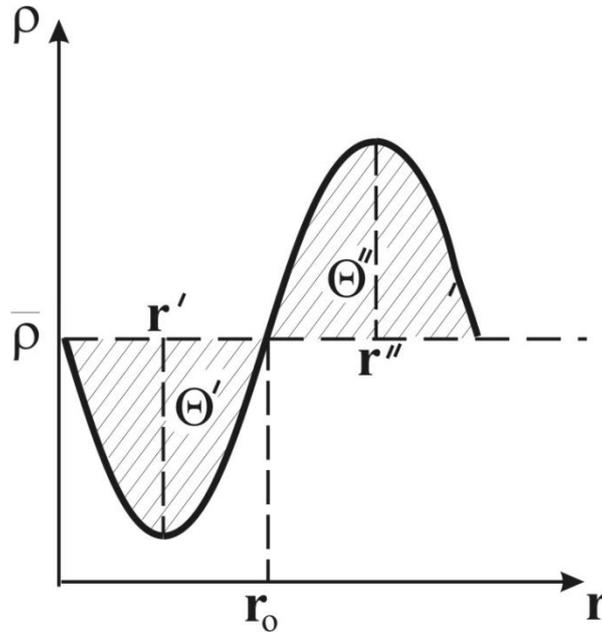


Fig. 1. Billowing in the baryonic matter

The total differential of the time can be decomposed into three independent components:

$$d\mathbf{Z} = \Delta\mathbf{r}dM + Md\mathbf{R} + d\boldsymbol{\varphi} \times \mathbf{Z}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\Delta\mathbf{R} \equiv |\Delta\mathbf{r}|$  – the magnitude of the displacement. The first term on the right side of (3) characterizes the accretion process, causing the change in mass  $M$  star or a galaxy; the second – the process of mass transfer (redistribution in space) to the local velocity  $\mathbf{v} = d\mathbf{R}/dt$ ; third – the process of reorientation of vector  $\Delta\mathbf{R}$  in space, including a rotation of its angular  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$  with speed  $\boldsymbol{\omega} = d\boldsymbol{\varphi}/dt$ . Three of these processes correspond to the three independent coordinates of the state – the mass of the object  $M$ , its displacement vector  $\mathbf{R}$  and spatial angle  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$  of its orientation. This means that the energy of "dark" (nonbaryonic) substances  $U_T$  in any region of the universe volume  $V$  as a function of its status is given by  $U_T = U_T(M, \mathbf{R}, \boldsymbol{\varphi})$ , and its total differential can be represented in the identity of the form:

$$dU_T \equiv \psi_T dM_T - \mathbf{F}_g \cdot d\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{M} \cdot d\boldsymbol{\varphi}, \quad (4)$$

where  $\psi_T \equiv (\partial U_T / \partial M_T)$  – gravitational potential;  $\mathbf{F}_g \equiv -(\partial U_T / \partial \mathbf{R}_B)$  – the gravitational force;  $\mathbf{M} \equiv -(\partial U_T / \partial \boldsymbol{\varphi})$  – its torque. It does not matter whether we consider nonbaryonic substance as a

continuous or a discrete medium, since the state of its description by means of these parameters it is possible in this, and in the other case.

The appearance of non-baryonic matter kinetic energy of rotational and vibrational motion is the first step towards its transformation into the baryonic matter. In this process, there is the structuring of baryonic matter in which she appeared new forms of energy (kinetic energy  $U^k$  relative translational and rotational motion of the particles, the potential energy of its elastic deformation  $U^n$ , thermal, electrical, magnetic, chemical, nuclear, etc.). By virtue of the conservation law, they are due to diminution of gravitational energy (more precisely, of its non-equilibrium part, capable of transforming and useful work on other components of the system). In this case the identity (4) is complicated and subject to failure of new degrees of freedom takes the form:

$$\sum_i dU_i/dt \equiv \sum_i \psi_i d\Theta_i/dt - \sum_i \mathbf{F}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_i - \sum_i \mathbf{M}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}_i, \quad (5)$$

There  $\Theta_i$  – extensive system parameters (mass  $M$ , the number of moles of  $k^{\text{th}}$  substances  $N_k$ , the entropy  $S$ , the charge  $\Theta_e$ , pulse  $\mathbf{P}$ , its momentum  $\mathbf{L}$  etc.);  $\psi_i \equiv (\partial U_i / \partial \Theta_i)$  – generalized potentials system (its absolute temperature  $T$  and pressure  $p$ , chemical  $\mu_k$ , electrical  $\varphi$ , gravitational  $\psi_g$  etc. potentials);  $\mathbf{F}_i \equiv -(\partial U_i / \partial \mathbf{R}_i)$  – forces in their general physical sense (both external and internal, mechanical and non-mechanical, utility and dissipation);  $\mathbf{M}_i \equiv -(\partial U_i / \partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}_i)$  – the moments of these forces;  $\mathbf{v}_i = d\mathbf{R}_i/dt$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\omega}_i = d\boldsymbol{\varphi}_i/dt$  – rate of relative translational and rotational movement of parameters  $\Theta_i$  as energy carriers;  $t$  - time;  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  - number of energy forms in the system.

In homogeneous systems of the 2nd and 3rd of the identity of the sum (5) vanish, and it turns into a generalized equation of nonequilibrium thermodynamics [6], which describes the non-static processes of heat transfer, mass transfer, diffusion, volumetric strain, etc. The members of his 2nd and 3rd sums characterize the internal work done by non-baryonic matter during its transformation into baryonic matter. It was this work leads to the appearance in the condensed-matter particles with spin and charge of different sign, with opposite direction of the pulse of translational, rotational and vibrational motion, etc. Such work "against equilibrium" accompanied by the appearance in the baryonic matter in addition to thermal (chaotic) motion of the orderly movement of the particles, accelerate their relative translational and rotational motion, etc. Due to the emergence of new degrees of freedom baryonic matter acquires the ability to thermal and nonthermal radiation, which makes it "visible".

A more detailed description of such processes to phenomenological ergodynamics can not, because it, as well as classical thermodynamics, alien model representation of the mechanism of a process. Solving such problems requires the involvement of external physical models based on experimentally established equations of state and transport, considerations of statistical-mechanical nature, hypotheses and postulates.

When their adequacy ergodynamics retains inherent thermodynamics immutability of its consequences. However, and without them, it allows you to get a number of laws and equations of mechanics and thermodynamics, hydrodynamics and electrodynamics as a consequence of its principles [9]. This allows to rely on the fruitfulness of its application to astrophysical processes.

### 3. THE ENERGY AND GRAVITATIONAL POTENTIAL OF NON-BARYONIC MATTER

According to identity (5), in the "dark" areas of the universe, where the share of non-baryonic matter is 100%,  $M = M_T$  и  $U = U_T$ . Then from (4) that at rest (when there is no flow of mass and its rotation)  $dU_T = \psi_T dM_T$  or

$$U_T = \psi_T M_T. \quad (6)$$

Earlier this expression, stating the proportionality of the mass  $M$  and energy  $U$ , attributed to the ether as a light-carrying medium capable of conversion to ordinary matter (N.Umov, 1873. J. Thomson, 1881; O. Heaviside, 1990, Poincaré, 1900; F. Hazenorl 1904 et al.). Wherein the proportionality coefficient taken depending on the model, the value from  $(1/2)c^2$  to  $(4/3)c^2$ , where  $c$  – the speed of light [10]. A. Einstein in 1905 is summarized in the expression of all kinds of substances and forms of energy, putting the proportionality factor equal to  $c^2$  [11]. Since this position is called the principle of mass-energy equivalence. According to this principle, the gravitational potential in the expression (4) is equal to the square of the speed of light:

$$\psi_T = (\partial U_T / \partial M_T) = c^2, \text{ Дж/кг.} \quad (7)$$

It is interesting to compare this value with the Newtonian gravitational potential.

$$\psi_c = GM_c/R_c, \quad (8)$$

on the surface of the sun (mass  $M_c = 1,989 \cdot 10^{30}$  kg, radius  $R = 6,9599 \cdot 10^8$  m), assuming  $\psi_c$  as the energy value of a purely positive. For him  $\psi_c = 1,906 \cdot 10^{11}$  J/ kg, that for  $G = 6,672 \cdot 10^{-11}$  N·m<sup>2</sup>·kg<sup>-2</sup> and  $c = 2,99792458 \cdot 10^8$  m·s<sup>-2</sup> is less than the capacity of the dark matter in  $4,7 \cdot 10^5$  time. Even weaker gravitational potential at the surface of the Earth ( $M_3 = 5,976 \cdot 10^{24}$  kg;  $R = 6,36 \cdot 10^6$  m), for which  $\psi_c = 6,27 \cdot 10^7$  J/kg, ie,  $\psi_c$  less than 9 orders of magnitude!

This fact reinforces the hypothesis of the existence of "strong gravity" [12].

Since the partial conversion of non-baryonic matter in the total baryonic mass and energy of the universe as an isolated system is conserved, the latest acquisition of additional forms of energy (heat, deformation, kinetic, electrical, magnetic, chemical, nuclear, etc.) at the expense of loss of gravitational energy non-baryonic substance. This means that all the forces acting in the baryonic matter, are ultimately the common nature and are clearly distinguishable only because of the specifics of the carriers of a particular form of energy.

This also implies that the gravitational energy is almost the only source of energy of stars. This statement is based on the fact that the entire stock of energy expended by them in the process of nuclear fusion, it was acquired by the condensation of non-baryonic matter. In addition, if the energy released in thermonuclear reactions is limited to the relative size of the mass defect  $\Delta M_c/M_c$ , is much less than unity, then the relative value of the mass of non-baryonic matter  $\Delta M_T/M_T$  coming from the environment in the process of its transformation into the baryonic matter is not limited. The fact that such a transformation is carried out not only in space but also on Earth, show the results of tests of the hydrogen "king - bomb" on the

New Earth in 1961, when calculated energy of thermonuclear reaction has been exceeded by  $10^5$  times [13]. This is also evidenced by the existence of ball lightning, which emit energy for a long time (15 minutes), as well as numerous "over-unity" of the device, known since the time of Tesla. The latter often exceeds the output power consumption by several times due to "recharge" their energy environment, not measurable. Chances are good, and that is the condensation of non-baryonic matter causes excess heat in the reactions of the so-called "cold fusion", as they are accompanied by the emergence of new chemical elements in the absence of binding of fusion reactions gamma radiation [14]. These circumstances encouraged to rethink the role of gravitational energy in the process of its evolution.

#### **4. EXISTENCE OF GRAVITATIONAL REPULSION FORCES IN THE DARK MATTER**

From the principle of mass-energy equivalence, it follows that

$$u = c^2\rho, \text{ Дж/м}^3, \quad (9)$$

where  $u, \rho$  – energy and density of substances.

Applying to both sides of the expression (8), the operator  $\nabla$ , we have:

$$\nabla u = c^2\nabla\rho. \quad (10)$$

Since the gravitational acceleration  $\mathbf{g}$  connected with the density gradient  $\nabla u_g$  known relation  $\rho\mathbf{g} = -\nabla u_g$ , from (9) in view  $\psi_\tau = c^2$  directly follow an alternative to Newton's law of gravity [15]:

$$\mathbf{g} = -\psi_\tau \nabla\rho/\rho. \quad (11)$$

According to this expression, the value of the gravitational acceleration is proportional to the gradient of the relative  $\nabla\rho / \rho$  density of the material forming the gravitational field. Thus gravitational force is always directed against the density gradient material  $\nabla\rho$  and therefore can be different magnitude and sign in different regions of the universe. In other words, the gravitational force can be both forces of attraction and repulsion forces depending upon the mass distribution in space.

The presence of gravitational forces of the two signs does not follow from Newton's law of gravitation. Nevertheless, the expression (11) does not contradict the law (8). As is known, Newton's law is obtained on the assumption of a homogeneous distribution of the density  $\rho$  and determine gravitational potential  $\psi_c$  at point  $\mathbf{r}$  out of this body in its function of mass  $M_c = \rho V_c$ , ie  $\psi_c = \psi_c(M_c, \mathbf{r})$ .

Let us now problem differently: to find potential  $\psi_c$  on the surface of a sphere of unit volume  $V$  (with a radius  $R_c$ ) in function of the density of matter  $\rho$ , ie,  $\psi_c = \psi_c(\rho, R_c)$ , as in the expression (11). According to (8), this potential is

$$\psi_c = (GV_c/R_c)\rho. \quad (12)$$

It follows that

$$\mathbf{g}_c = -\nabla\psi_c = -(GV_c/R_c)\nabla\rho = -\psi_c\nabla\rho/\rho, \quad (13)$$

those  $\mathbf{g}_c$  acceleration barionic matter related to density gradient the same equation (11), wherein the proportionality coefficient  $\psi_r$  is replaced by  $\psi_c$ . Thus, Newton's law can be viewed as a special case of (11) under the assumption of homogeneity of the mass distribution in the amount of "field-generating" body. It is characteristic that even Newton himself gave an elegant proof of the absence of gravity inside the sphere with a uniform density distribution at the surface [16]. Thus, not only the identity (5), but also the laws of gravity in the form of (11) and (13) emphasize that any force fields are generated not the masses, charges and currents in themselves, and their uneven distribution in space. Apparently, it is the neglect of heterogeneity was the reason that the Newtonian potential was many orders of magnitude less than the capacity of non-baryonic matter  $\psi_r$ .

Award-common law (11) allows him to predict the behavior of objects in the Universe by measuring the relative value  $\nabla\rho/\rho$  gradient density of visible matter. If, for example, star galaxy density decreases toward the periphery thereof, according to (11) therein acceleration acts toward the center. If, for example, galaxy density decreases toward the periphery thereof, according to (11) therein acceleration acts toward the center. This indicates the occurrence of the compression process therein. Conversely, if two galaxies having density maximums at their center, spaced apart by a gap, devoid of baryonic matter, it indicates an action between the repulsive forces (at least in the past).

The law of gravity (11) and explains the phenomenon of the "overflow" of matter from one galaxy to another in the absence of a convergence of their nuclei. Indeed, according to (11),  $g$  the acceleration is inversely proportional to the density of matter and therefore largely affects the peripheral rather than the central regions of galaxies. This explains the lagging envelope (coat) of moving (colliding) galaxies from its nucleus. No less important is that the law (11), and helps to explain the emergence of a number of rotation of galaxies. If, for example, binary stars are of different density, and then acting on them by the force of gravity will also be different, thus creating torque. The same will happen with the galaxy having a sleeve, ie asymmetrically exchanging matter with the neighboring galaxies. Such a moment will be absent only with the full symmetry of the object (when offset vector  $\Delta R = 0$ ) of gravitational forces throughout its evolution, since the rotation, once it has arisen, is retained in the future for a long time, and in the absence of torque due to the virtual absence among non-baryonic viscosity material. All this allows us to explain and predict the nature of the motion of the objects of the universe on the basis of measurements "in real time", when long observation excluded. Thanks to this law of gravity (11) opens up new possibilities of observational astronomy.

## 5. THE EXISTENCE OF GRAVITATIONAL EQUILIBRIUM

A special the heuristic value of the new law of gravity is in the prediction of the existence of gravitational equilibrium, characterized by the absence of the resultant force  $\mathbf{F}_g$ . This provision also does not follow from Newton's law of gravity (12), according to which these forces reach zero only at an infinite distance gravitating bodies. From the law of the (11)

it follows directly that the gravitational force  $\mathbf{F}_g = M\mathbf{g}$  vanish at  $\nabla\rho = 0$  regardless of the value of the most density  $\rho$ . This state is in the common thermodynamic equilibrium criteria [6], the host, in this case the form:

$$(\partial\Psi_g/\partial\mathbf{R}_g) = 0. \quad (14)$$

This equilibrium is stable, if it meets the general criteria of sustainability:

$$(\partial^2\Psi_g/\partial\mathbf{R}_g) > 0. \quad (15)$$

The presence of such zones of stable equilibrium demonstrates the phenomenon of libration. In accordance with the expression (14), this phenomenon is observed when the outer body is rejecting his position or trajectory of the equilibrium state falls in the region with increasing density ( $\nabla\rho > 0$ ). The reason for this resistance is the emergence of "repulsive" force, returning it to the equilibrium path where  $\nabla\rho = 0$ . According to (14) and (15), the length of the zone of stable equilibrium depends on the  $\nabla\rho/\rho$ . Where the relative heterogeneity  $\nabla\rho/\rho$  is small, libration zone, like the lowland rivers, can occupy a significant portion of the space of the universe. However, with the increasing heterogeneity of these areas are narrowed and may disappear altogether, as was the case in Newton's law of gravitation. This is the case in so-called "close system" paired stars or galaxies, where the equilibrium instability manifests itself in the mass transfer from one celestial body to another. The reason for this behavior is a violation of the balance between the binary stars, which affects primarily on their peripheral areas, where there is less density.

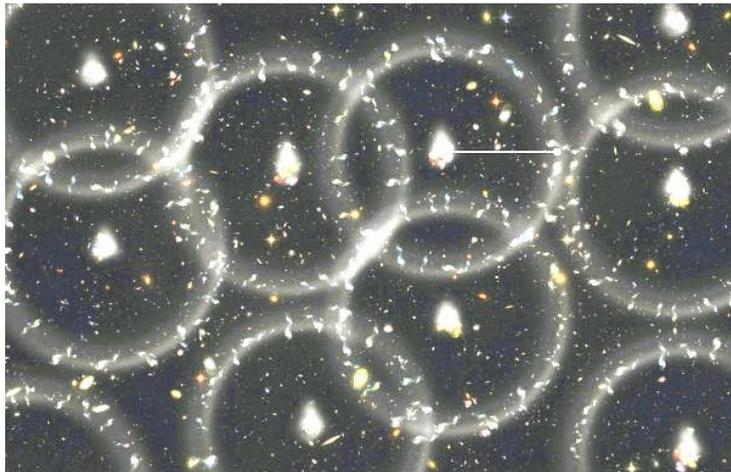
Approaching the libration zone and may explain the anomalous deceleration of the space of the "Pioneer" and probe "Voyager 1 and 2" of the transition to the universe with a more uniform distribution of matter. Thus, according to (11), on the nature, magnitude and sign of the relative density gradient star clusters  $\nabla\rho/\rho$  can be judged not only on the direction of the evolution of this or that region of the universe, but also on the relative rates of these processes.

The existence of gravitational equilibrium and the presence of vast libration zones explains why observable universe astronomers for a long time seemed stationary, and ultrafast processes in it - random. A fine balance between attractive and repulsive forces is broken only with the release of the libration zone. In accordance with expression (15) it occurs with increasing displacement  $\Delta\mathbf{R}_g$  from equilibrium area, i.e. with increasing repulsion forces, which are proportional to the gradient of the gravitational potential. This causes preferential recession of distant galaxies that are closer to the borders of the libration zone. The latter explains the preferential expansion of "peripheral" regions of the observable universe, which was beyond the power of any of the existing theories of gravity.

The presence of the repulsive forces at the very baryonic matter makes unnecessary involvement hypothetical "dark energy" - unchanged in time environment with negative pressure, designed to compensate for the force of gravity to explain the observed accelerated expansion of distant galaxies. It becomes unnecessary and hopeless search for candidates for the role of carriers of this energy, which would be able to maintain such a fine balance between the forces of gravity and repulsion, not to exceed it, like the physical vacuum on the order of 123 [17]. This makes the terms "non-baryonic" and "dark" matter is essentially synonymous.

## **6. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION OF THE THEORY**

Strong evidence of the consequences of the concept developed here can be found from the Lawrence recently obtained in the laboratory in Berkeley (USA) data on the distribution of galaxies in the visible universe [18]. The main goal of this laboratory, the project Digital Sky Survey (the SDSS) was most accurate (reached today 1%) calculation of coordinates and a half million star clusters and drawing three-dimensional maps of the sky. Analyzing the distribution of celestial bodies at a fixed distance from the observer, the scientists found that the galaxies are concentrated mainly either in the center or on the surface areas at a distance from their center at a distance of about half a billion light-years [15]. At a fixed distance from the observer such clusters of galaxies appear as circular structures resembling ripple in still water when falling in these large drops of rain (Figure 2). Researchers have interpreted them as baryon acoustic oscillations of the primordial plasma of the universe. [16] However, they are rather gigantic length gravitational waves as acoustic waves or other starting material in the universe can not arise.



**Fig. 2.** Map of the Universe Showing Circular Structures  
(Source: Berkeley National Laboratory)

The illustrated character of the distribution of baryonic matter in the universe is consistent with the law of gravity (11). According to him, the gravitational force  $\mathbf{F}_c$  always directed to the side opposite to the density gradient  $\nabla\rho_c$ . This is what we are seeing in each of the ring structures, where the density of star clusters in the central portion thereof decreases as the distance from its center. In this case, gravity forces are directed into the cluster, accelerating its compression. The same is observed in the peripheral part of the ring, where the density of star clusters decreases with deviation from the center line on both sides like a half-wave "elevation". The fact that between them there is a vast space, practically free of galaxies, evidence of the existence of gravitational equilibrium ( $\nabla\rho_c = 0$ ), when there are no conditions for thickening mass of dark matter with its subsequent conversion into baryonic matter. The evolution of this metagalaxy depends on expanding or narrowing the zone.

Clearly visible in Figure 1 fractal nature of ring structures in the entire observable universe and its about the same diameter (the size of an eye-lo half a billion light-years) is fairly considered in [16] as the applicability of a certificate to the universe Euclidean geometry. The proximity of the universe to its "flat" model (with general relativity position) confirms the validity it study from the standpoint of classical physics.

It is interesting to describe briefly to the conclusion from the standpoint of energodynamics evolution and involution of the individual regions of the universe. According to her, in the non-baryonic matter local "thickening" are caused by density fluctuations. Having arisen, they have the force of law of gravitation (11) generate a couple of forces, causing a further seal of high density area. As the seals (condensation) of dark matter are born structural elements of baryonic matter, which generate oscillations of radiation. This process is terminated only with the advent of "collapse" when the state of the star becomes close to homogeneous ( $\nabla\rho_c \rightarrow 0$ ), and compression forces are beginning to concede the forces of the internal pressure generated in the material flowing exothermic processes. Then collapsing star begins relatively quickly "reset" the outer shell. This process is accompanied by a sharp burst of luminosity (flash "supernova") and can be repeated as long as the substance is not a star will be scattered in space. Such cycles of evolution and involution are observed in all areas of the visible universe, confirming its unsteadiness and existence of its unlimited in time and space.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS**

- 1) The necessity of correction of the theory of gravitation is due to the data of observational astronomy, which testify to the presence in the Universe of forces opposing gravitational forces.
- 2) Existing attempts to correct the situation do not affect the nature of gravity and are limited to the introduction of a hypothetical "dark energy" compensating for the gravitational force, or a modification of Newton's law of gravitation by introducing empirical corrections weakening the gravitational forces.
- 3) A fundamentally different approach is based on taking into account the features of gravitation in a continuous intergalactic medium with an inhomogeneous mass distribution and directly follows from the definition of the strength of any nature as the gradient of the corresponding form of energy.
- 4) A more general, bipolar law of gravitation can be obtained as a consequence of the principle of equivalence of mass and energy, according to which the density of gravitational energy is proportional to the mass density in a continuous medium.
- 5) Newton's law of gravitation is a consequence of the bipolar law for the case of pair interaction of bodies in a vacuum.
- 6) The potential of the Newtonian gravitational field is many orders of magnitude smaller than this follows from the binary law of gravitation, which indicates the existence of "strong" gravitation.
- 7) The bipolar law of gravitation predicts the existence of gravitational equilibrium and the existence of extensive "libration zones" with a stable position of stars and their clusters.

- 8) Consequences from the binary law of gravitation concerning the existence of gravitational repulsive forces and gravitational equilibrium are confirmed by observational astronomy data.

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