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The comets

This text, was translated from Bulgarian with Google's help.

Matter is not a homogeneous, eternal and unchangeable magnitude, but is born, exists, changes, and dies. Here on Earth, it is as it is, and scientists have established the natural differences between the two and the parts and have distinguished the sciences to study them – physics and chemistry. But they have not noticed the fundamental difference between the subjects studied by the two sciences – physical and chemical systems. Their difference is one of the simple and obvious truths.

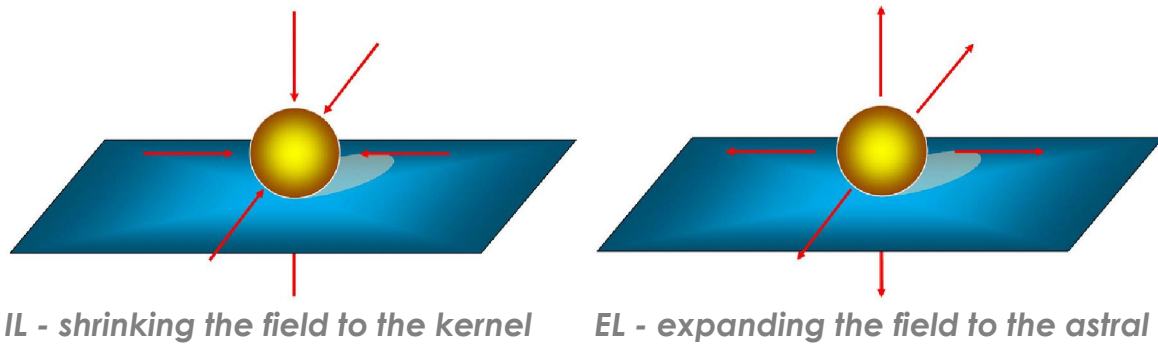
- Physical system is one that has its own physical core! They are elementary particles, atoms, planets, comets, stars, black holes, galaxies, and so on. They are all equal worlds, subject to the same common rules.
- A chemical system is one that does not have its own physical core! These are the molecules and compounds!

The interaction between two physical systems is different from the interaction between physical and chemical systems because physical and chemical systems are subject to different rules. Their unfamiliarity raises the contradictions between old and new theories in physics today.

The essence of the physical system is its nucleus, and each nucleus generates its own field. Both are the physical system because: *There is a core – there is a field. No core – nothing.* Therefore, the physical system consists of a core and a field. Both, are the cause of the dualism of light, wave-particle.

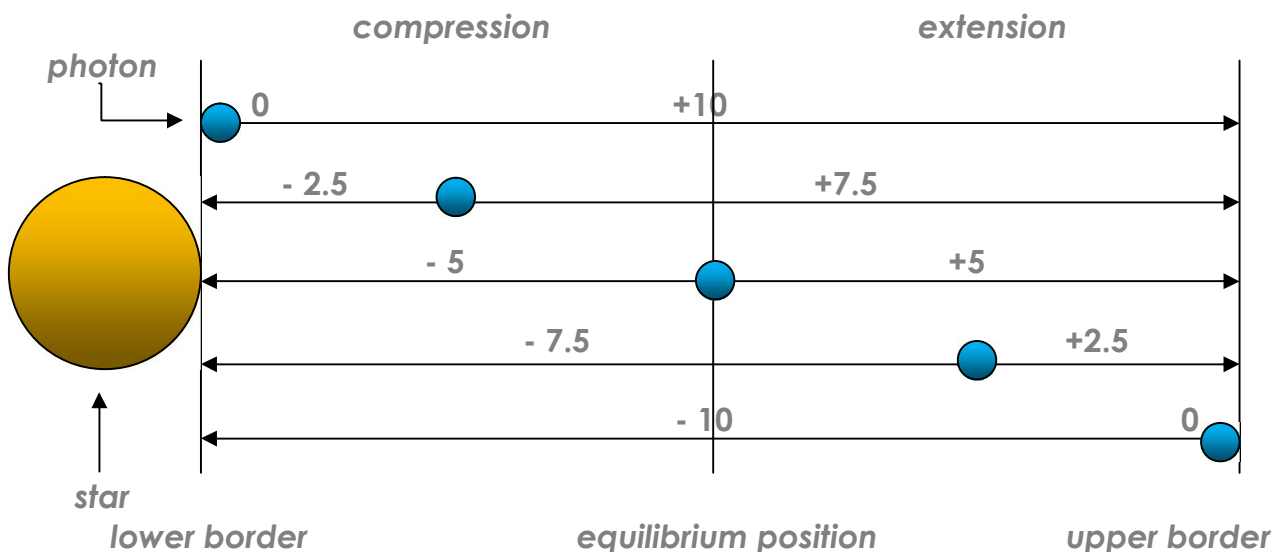
The universe consists of two abstract, invisible and unrecognizable opposites. In ancient times, they are called I and E. The places where the two opposites are located are the physical core and the interstellar vacuum. In ancient times these places are called IN and EN.

Both opposites interact with their graves - gravity and levitation, which in ancient times are called IL and EL. Therefore, the physical field – AL is the interaction – the unity and the struggle between the two graves - gravity and levitation, and the imbalance between IL and EL is the intensity of the field – K.



Show 1

Fields of physical systems (eg the celestial bodies) are of varying intensity. Therefore, in interaction, two physical systems align their fields and establish the equilibrium distance between them, where the intensity between their fields is zero and their fields are trying to move and establish their nuclei at that distance.

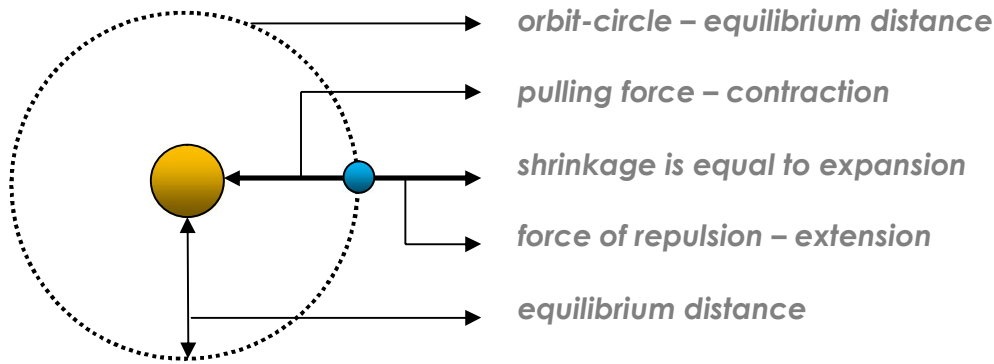


Show 2

This is the reason the celestial bodies stand firm and unshakable in their orbits.

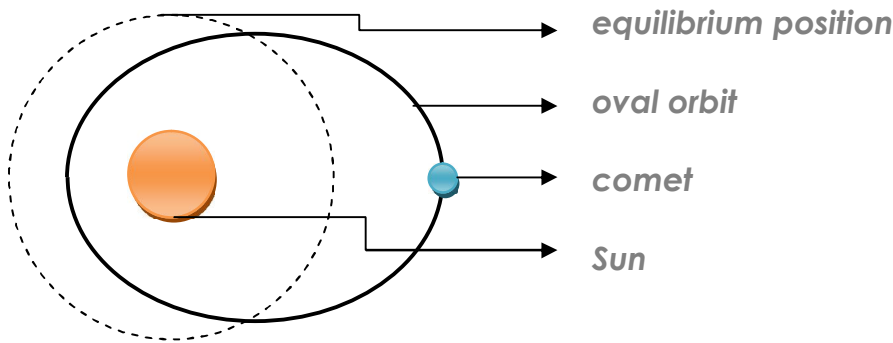
The ovality of the orbit of the natural satellite depends on the angle at which it first enters the circle of its equilibrium position with respect to the central celestial body, and the length of the circumference of the equilibrium position is equal to the length of the orbit of the satellite.

The ultimate goal of any oval orbit is to become a circle with a radius equal to the equilibrium distance between the two physical systems. When this happens, the satellite will travel around the circle of its equilibrium position with respect to the central celestial body.



Show 3

But as this happens, the companion moving in its oval orbit will cross the circle of its equilibrium position and enter and exit it.

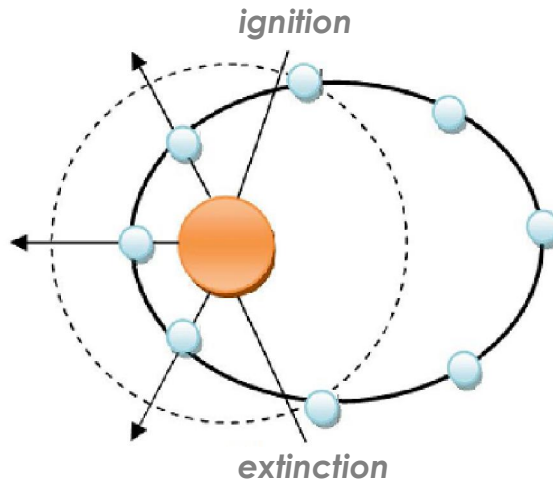


Show 4

Comets are celestial bodies trapped and held in the star field. At the moment of intercepting – the beginning of their interaction, the two fields are compared and determine the place of the equilibrium position of the two celestial bodies, one with respect to each other. As a consequence, the comet (the smaller system) moves to its equilibrium position towards the star, because the treble shrinkage applied to it, exceeds the severity of the extension, and the velocity slows down because of a narrowing of the difference between the two braces. (Show 2)

As the comet reaches its equilibrium position with respect to the star, the brakes are equalized, and after its passing the speed continues to slow down, because then the heavy extension applied to it begins to exceed the stress reduction and the difference between them increases. After the equilibrium position and approaching the star, the intensity of the comet field is increased due to the influence of the star field, which causes more intense radiation from the core and which increases as the comet approaches the star.

The strenuousness of the star's field and radiance (the solar wind) obey the emanation of the comet's core and force its direction – outward, away from the star. Therefore, around the core of the comet a light tail is formed, which is always directed away from the star, all the while the comet is inside the circle of its equilibrium position with respect to the star.



Show 5

The ignition and extinguishing of each comet occurs at a different distance along the orbit and within the circle of its equilibrium position. When the comet crosses and enters the circle of its equilibrium position at a small angle and inside moves near the circle, it lights up late and shines briefly, and its tail is wide, pale and short. When the comet crosses and enters the circle of its equilibrium position at a large angle and inside it moves near the star, it flashes early and shines long, and its tail is narrow like a jet, bright and long.

The elementary particles emitted by the comet's nucleus are grouped and sealed into larger ones, which are formed by atomization. Of course, the majority of them are the first – hydrogen, but it is also reached to the helium.

After the comet surrounds the star and reaches its perihelion, the speed is accelerated because the difference between the graves will be the maximum for this case. The comet begins to move away from the star and draws back to its equilibrium position, and the intensity of radiation from its core decreases.

By moving the comet to its equilibrium distance, the velocity slows down because the difference between the trials decreases. When it reaches the circle of its equilibrium position, the tendencies are balanced, and the light and tail quench.

After passing the comet beyond its equilibrium position, the speed continues to slow down because the contraction exceeds the extension, and the deceleration grows with the distance and the circumference of the equilibrium position because the difference between the weight increases.

By moving the comet with a long orbit outside the circle of equilibrium, a chemical matter (chemical systems) emerges on the core, which passes through the three aggregate states - gas, liquid, ice. When the comet reaches its aphelion, the core is covered with chemical matter, mostly ice.

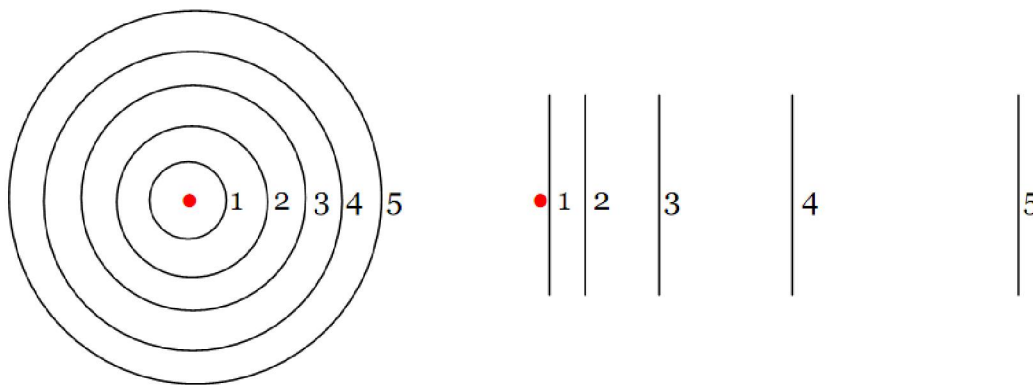
After the aphelium, the comet will go back to its equilibrium position and to the star, and this orbital motion will repeat itself repeatedly.

From the writing down to this, it is understood that the comet is a heavenly body hybrid, a star – a planet. When inside the circle of its equilibrium position is a star, and when it is out, it is a planet.

From the notions of modern times, it is understood that the star is a heavenly body around whose core there is no chemical matter (almost), and a planet is a celestial body whose core is covered with chemical matter.

After a long time, the comet's orbit will come in shape to a circle, and the comet will remain just a planet. When the orbit of the satellite is a circle, it is a sign that it is already set at its equilibrium distance and is circling the circumference of its equilibrium position with respect to the central celestial body. (Show 3)

The ignition and extinction of the comet and the intensity of the its radiation intensity depend on the field distance from the star. The field distance from the star through the comet is different from the metric.



Metric and field distance from the kernel.

Show 6

The two parts of the comet's orbit, outside and within the circle of equilibrium position, are metrically different, but they are the same as the field distance.

Two comet queens appear only on comets with long orbits. The first queue of the comet is physical – plasma, and the second is chemical – gas.

The physical queue is always directed away from the comet, the radial right of the star through the comet. The chemical queue is always after the comet in its orbit, and it should disappear early.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

The ordinances that exist in the interaction between the star and the celestial body - the satellite and, in particular, the comets, can be calculated in several different ways through different intelligence from the interaction.

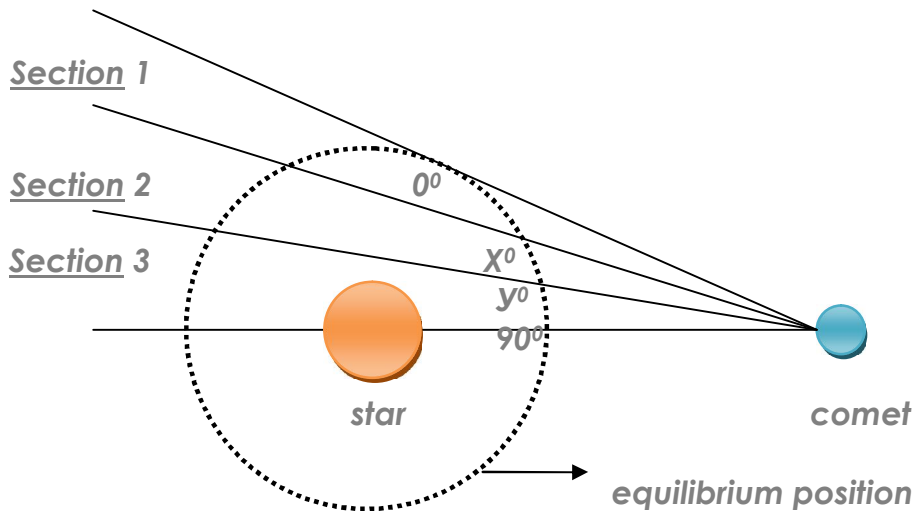
A. By the angle below which the celestial bodies cross their equilibrium positions with the star for the first time, which can be from 0° to 90° . These ninety degrees are divided into three sectors where the effects of the star's plasma wind effect on the celestial bodies are different.

Section 1, is from 0° to X° . Heavenly bodies that cross their equilibrium position in sector 1, do not ignite the star's plasma wind and remain planets. Section 1, is a sector of planetary orbits.

Section 2, is from X° to Y° . Heavenly bodies that cross their equilibrium position in sector 2, are kindled by the star's plasma wind and become comets. Section 2, is a comets orbit sector.

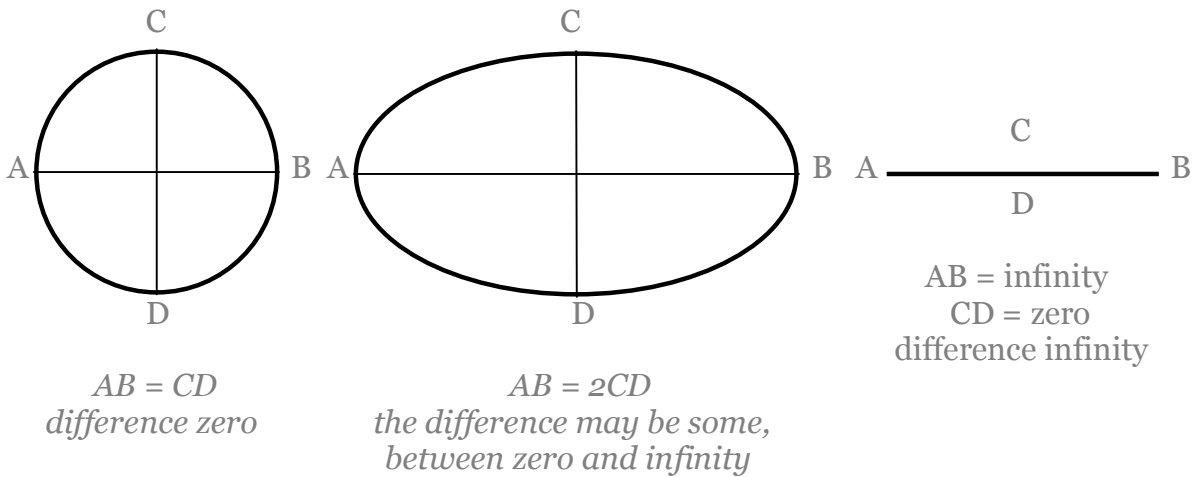
Section 3, is from Y° to 90° . Heavenly bodies that cross their equilibrium position in sector 3, are ignited and burned by the plasma wind of the star and are blown up. Section 3, is a sector of impossible orbits.

Intermediate X° and Y° degrees are arbitrarily plotted for symmetry, which contributes to better visualization of the drawing and to better explanation, and I hope for proper understanding. The actual intermediate angles X° and Y° are to be determined by the scientists.



Show 7

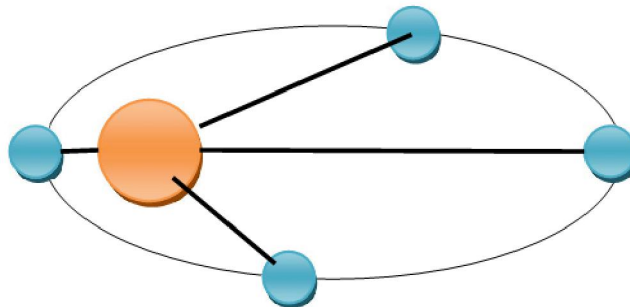
B. By the ratio – the difference between the large and small axis of the orbit of the orbit of the celestial body – a satellite that may be zero, some or infinite.



Show 8

C. By comparing the change in the size of the radial rights *.

- * 1.Radial is the one connecting the closest points to the surface of the star and the surface of the celestial body, the satellite.
- 2. Straights connecting the star to the satellite as a continuation of the radii of the star and the sky-space companion (from their center).



Show 9

D. The comet's orbit may be short or long.

- 1. When inside the circle of its equilibrium position, the comet has only one – a physical queue that is always directed away from the star along the radial rights.
- 2. In long orbit. When inside the circle of equilibrium position, the comet has two tails - physical and chemical. The chemical is inerted blowing back, in the orbit of the comet.

The distance separating the short from the long orbit differs on a case-by-case basis, but is a normal dependency to be determined by the scientists.