

# The universe: Boiling 'bouillon' of quantons

Professor Vladimir Leonov

This article was published in the Leonov's book: Quantum Energetics. Volume 1. **Theory of Superunification**. Cambridge International Science Publishing, 2010, pp. 9-55. The theory of Superunification is based on my discovery in 1996 of a quantum of space-time (**quanton**) and superstrong electromagnetic interaction (**SEI**) – the fifth fundamental force (**Superforce**). SEI is a global electromagnetic field that permeates our universe. This field consists of quantons and represents a quantized space-time. In the region of the ultra microworld of quantons, we can observe their microscopic vibrations and rotation that resemble a boiling “bouillon” of quantons. Quanton consists of four integers quarks: two magnetic and two electric. Quarks have no mass. This article shows that the Superforce (fifth force) unites all known fundamental forces from a single position: gravitation, electromagnetism, nuclear and electroweak forces. The theory of Superunification is new quantum physics; it unites the general theory of relativity (**GR**) and quantum theory. Our universe is not flat, but it is curved according to Einstein. This fact explains the accelerated motion of galaxies from the center of the universe to its periphery by the forces of the global antigravity.

## Contents

1. Introduction
2. 'Bouillon' from quantons
3. How to weld elementary particles
4. Return to the light-bearing (luminiferous) medium
5. Gravity. Inertia. Black holes
6. Anti-gravitation. Minus mass. White holes
7. Problem of time. Chronal fields
8. Who lights up stars?
9. Superstrings
- 10 Main problems of modern physics
11. Problems of inflationary theory

## References

### 1. Introduction

In my studies, the problems of cosmology are considered only indirectly because the main direction of investigations had been the development of the theory of Superunification of fundamental interactions: gravitation, electromagnetism, nuclear and electroweak forces, and also investigations of the physics of elementary particles (their structure) as open quantum mechanical systems. The applied field of research is the development of new energy and cosmic technologies, gravitational communication channels.

At the same time, the development of the theory of Superunification enables new knowledge to be applied to inflationary cosmology. I should mention that the well-known Russian physicist Andrei Linde works in this area at the Stanford University in the USA [1–4]. In particular, his lecture 'Inflation, quantum cosmology and anthropic principle', delivered at the conference devoted to the 90 years birthday of the well-known theoretical physicist John Wheeler, has been used

as the starting point for my comments in the area of quantum cosmology. It appears that the inflationary theory may be also useful in describing the quantization of the universe at the moment of its birth.

In particular, attention should be given not only to differences but also to finding general approaches to cosmology which link together the inflationary and quantum theory. In fact, Andrei Linde outstripped time, regarding inflation as expansion of the universe (or of its individual fragments, or a set of universes) at the moment of its origin when there were no single elementary particles.

Inflation resembles to me the process of growth of a beautiful rose from a small indivisible seed assuming that up to this moment, the information on the rose had been stored in the double DNA helix. After all, this is a very rough although colorful comparison, taking into account the fact that we do not know all mechanisms of the blooming of the rose, to say nothing of the universe.

Nevertheless, it is evident that we shall never know the actual picture of birth of the universe, but with the development of science and new knowledge we shall proposed and discuss always new theories and hypothesis, providing suitable food for the flight of fancy. Naturally, although very seldom, hypothetical considerations of the universe will be confirmed by experimental investigations, for example, as was the case with the discovery of the red shift and relict microwave radiation. At the same time, experiments confirm the accelerated recession galaxies but even with the most intensive flight of fancy physics does not have any suitable explanation for this phenomenon.

The development of the theory of Superunification at the boundary of the centuries, as the fundamental quantum theory, based on the discoveries of the space-time quantum (quanton) and superstrong electromagnetic interaction divided physics into old (the physics of the 20th century) and new (physics of the 21st century) [5–13].

The new physics of the 21st century is the physics of open quantum mechanics systems, and the old physics of the 20th century is the physics of closed quantum-mechanics systems which simply do not exist in nature. In this respect, the physics of the 20th century suffers from the metaphysical considerations of world creation, regardless of the ‘coarse’ materialistic base, regarding the elementary particles and solids as isolated objects. However, this does not agree with the principle of corpuscular-wave dualism in which the particle (solid) shows both the wave and corpuscular properties, being the inseparable and compound part of the quantized space-time.

Only the physics of open quantum-mechanical system has made it possible to discover the structure of the main elementary particles: electron, positron, proton, neutron, neutrino, photon and the nature of nuclear forces within the framework of the theory of Superunification. However, for this purpose it is necessary to determine the vacuum structure of the quantized space-time as the primary matter, forming the basis of our existence.

Naturally, I was interested in the question: ‘who quantized the universe and how did this take place’? I did not find any answer and simply concluded that the

space-time is quantized and has a discrete structure. This is confirmed indirectly by all the available experimental facts, interpreted in the framework of the theory of Superunification. Evidently, we shall never know who quantized the universe and whether this was somebody's idea. However, we may attempt to imagine how this took place, by which scenario. Here, the inflationary theory is quite attractive for describing the development of the universe.

The inflationary theory, proposed for the first time by the Russian physicist A.A. Storobinsky and subsequently developed further by Andrei Linde, was known to me a long time ago but since cosmology is not my specialization, I treated it with care. The impetus for writing this popular science article was to me not only the desire to find an answer for myself to the question of the scenario of development of quantization of the universe but also to focus the attention of the scientists who, in contrast to myself, are far more experienced in these subjects.

One of the main shortcomings of the inflationary theory was the metaphysical approach. Inflation describes the development of the universe at the moment of its birth when there were no currently known elementary particles: electron, positron, proton, neutron, photon, and others. So what could then expand? The theory of Superunification provides the materialistic basis for the inflationary theory in the form of the quantized space-time whose appearance is associated with the birth of the universe.

## 2. 'Bouillon' from quantons

As mentioned previously, the main problem in the world creation has always been the problem of the primary matter. What did exist prior to the time when there were no elementary particles? Now we have a strictly scientific answer with indisputable experimental confirmation. **Primary matter is the quantized space-time.**

To breathe new life into the inflationary theory, it is necessary to investigate how the theory operates in the quantized space-time. The inflationary theory lacked the materialistic base. According to the logics of things it is obvious that there should be primary matter. So if something expanded when there were no elementary particles, something must have existed. I do not agree that emptiness can be expanded, in the understanding of emptiness as the category of free from matter and energy.

Unfortunately, the physics of the 20th century regarded the space vacuum as the absolute emptiness with the zero energy level. The quantum theory attributed very carefully but in any case to the vacuum the small level of energy of fluctuations under the effect of indisputable facts of formation of elementary particles from vacuum. Of course, the particles cannot form from nothing. Only the theory of Superunification returned the cosmic space to its initial position of primary matter. The quantized space-time is the high-potential vacuum medium, characterized by the maximum gravitational potential  $C_0^2$  (not with the zero potential as originally thought) and the maximum energy level.

The main achievement of Einstein is that he was the first one to propose the concept of the unified field, replacing the old mechanistic aether with no experimental substantiation by the four-dimensional space-time. However, at that time, with the exception of the apparatus of the general theory of relativity (GTR) Einstein did not have any other tools. Nevertheless, in the last 30 years of his life, regardless of the criticism and absence of results, he fought vigorously over the development of the theory of the unified field, and at the end of his life he proposed the concept of quantization of space-time (see “**The Einstein posthumous phrase**”).

Analyzing the failures of Einstein on the road to the theory of the unified field, it has been established that he omitted an important stage in the path of unification of gravitation and electromagnetism. In particular, it was necessary to unify electricity and magnetism into a single concept, i.e., electromagnetism, assuming that this new unified electromagnetism is in reality the Einstein unified field which is not only the carrier of electromagnetism but also of gravitation. To make this happen, it was necessary to obtain building bricks for the base of the Unified field.

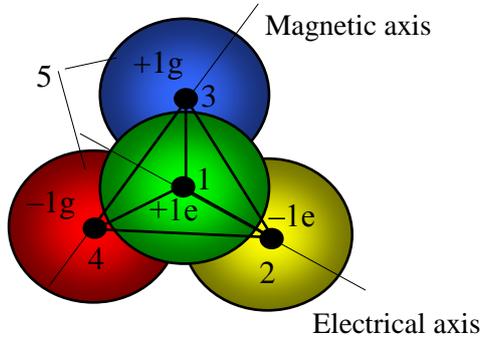
In physics, the building bricks are represented by quarks, i.e., weightless charges. Unfortunately, the beautiful concept of the quarks as the initial material was erroneously directed to explaining the structure of nuclear matter in quantum chromodynamics (QCD) instead of the formation of primary matter. This was an attempt to bypass the non-investigated stage. Science does not pardon inconsistent actions. At the present time, the QCD faces a large number of unsolved problems and cannot even come close to explaining the generation of mass at nucleons, to say nothing of other elementary particles. Most importantly, the QCD operates with fractional quarks – electrical charges with the relatively integral elementary charge  $e$  which have not been detected in experiment. The apparently detected indirect manifestations of fractional charges may have a different explanation.

Thus, to study closer the structure of primary matter, it was necessary to have new quarks and not only whole quarks. This removed all the contradictions because the presence of the whole electrical charge  $e$  with both positive and negative polarity was the experimentally confirmed fact. Elementary electric charge measured with the highest accuracy of  $10^{-20} e$ . The elementary electrical charge  $e$  is the most stable constant in nature and no better basis is available for constructing a new theory.

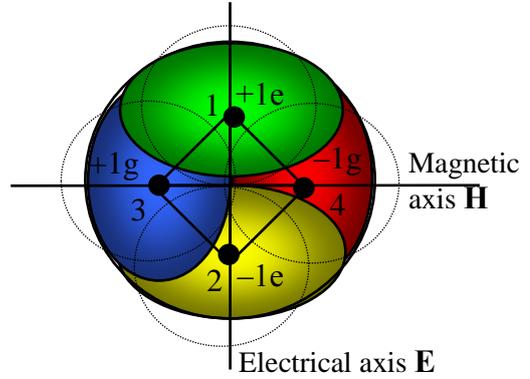
Thus, two whole quarks ( $-1e$  and  $+1e$ ) were already available in physics in the form of electrical carriers of charges at the electron and the positron. However, the two whole quarks were not sufficient for producing the first building brick of primary matter, i.e., the space-time quantum.

In fact, in order to isolate the space-time quantum, it is necessary to isolate its minimum volume which cannot be divided any further. Only four coordinate's points 1, 2, 3, 4, are required for this purpose. One point is simply a point (coordinate), two points can be used to draw a line, three points to produce a surface, and four point to isolate the volume. The four coordinate's points are geometry. In transition from geometry to physics, the points must be replaced by physical objects, i.e., quarks. The four quarks have been planned by nature itself in the form of four

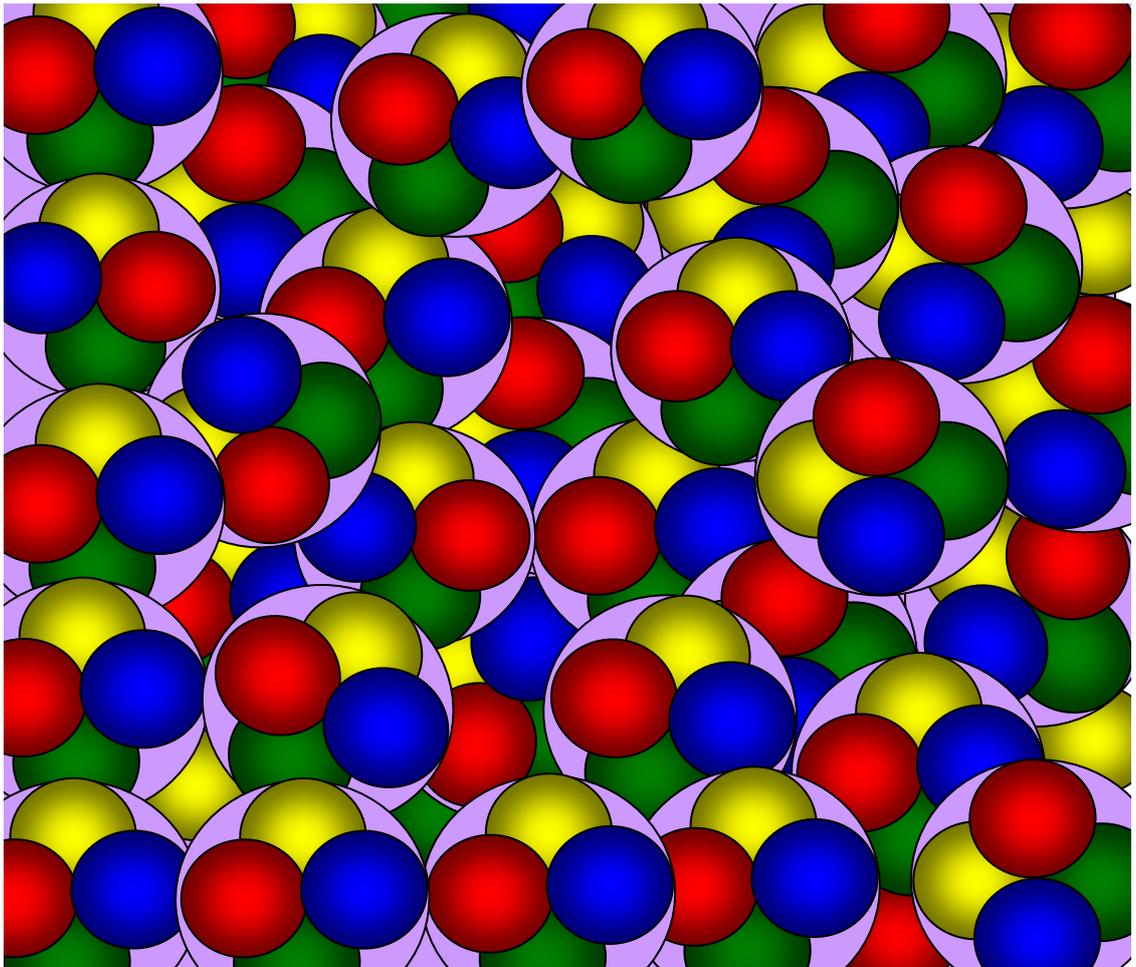
weightless (massless) monopole charges: two electrical ( $+1e$  and  $-1e$ ) and two magnetic ( $+1g$  and  $-1g$ ), connected inside the electromagnetic quadrupole (Fig. 1). The monopole elementary charges are represented by the elastic spheres 5 of different shading, with the centre containing the source (drain) of the electrical (magnetic) field.



**Fig. 1.** The electromagnetic quadrupole (top view).



**Fig. 2.** The quanton in projection (rotated in space).



**Fig. 3.** Schematic representation of the structure of quantized space-time as a result of electromagnetic quantization.

The electromagnetic quadrupole, shown in Fig. 1, has not as yet formed as the space-time quantum. It is evident that under the effect of the colossal forces of mutual attraction between the monopole charges, the electromagnetic quadrupole must be compressed into a spherical particle forming a quanton as the space-time quantum (Fig. 2). The quanton is protected against collapse by the properties of the monopoles: their finite dimensions and elasticity. In particular, the electricity and magnetism inside the quanton are connected by the superstrong electromagnetic interaction (SEI), merging into a single substance. The arrangement of the centers of the monopole charges at the tips of the tetrahedron inside the quanton forms a superelastic and stable structure.

It may be seen that two magnetic quarks (+1g and -1g), the so-called Dirac monopoles, added to the two whole electrical quarks (+1e and -1e). The Dirac monopoles g are connected by the relationship:

$$g = C_0 e = 4.8 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ Am (L or Leon)} \neq \text{Dr} \quad (1)$$

where  $C_0 = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$  is the speed of light in the quantized space-time, not perturbed by gravitation;  
 $e = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$  is the elementary electrical charge.

(Leonov's comments 2019. **Unit magnetic charge – Leon [L]**. Unit electric charge – Coulomb [C]. My early unit of measurement of magnetic charge in Dirac [Dr] is abolished and henceforth the dimension of the magnetic charge is measured in Leon. Read my article: “**Unit of measurement of magnetic charge – Leon.**”).

In the Superunification theory, calculations are carried out in the SI system. Therefore, the dimension of the magnetic charge in the SI system is amperes per meter [Am], because the dimension of the magnetic moment is [Am<sup>2</sup>]. According to Dirac, the magnetic and electrical charges have the same dimension [Coulomb]. This is very convenient because it determines the symmetry between the electricity and magnetism which in the ideal case would be expressed in the complete equality of the values of the magnetic and electrical monopoles. However, Dirac made an error in the calculations because he selected incorrectly the initial values, obtaining  $g = 68.5e$ . The true relationship (1) between the magnetic and electrical charge was obtained only by analyzing the Maxwell equations in vacuum. Read my book [15]: Quantum Energetics. Volume 1. Theory of Superunification. 2010. **2.2.3. The charge of the Dirac monopole.** p. 78-81.

In the SI system, the dimensions of magnetism are determined by the electrical current. Therefore, the equality between the magnetic and electrical charges in (1) is connected by the dimensional multiplier  $C_0$ . Taking into account that the magnitude of the elementary magnetic charge was correctly calculated (1) by me, I decided that the size of the magnetic charge in SI [Am] should be designated as Leon [L]. At the present time, it is the extrasystemic dimension but I assume that with time it will be accepted officially.

Having a quanton consisting of four quarks, it is possible to produce a ‘buillion’ of primary matter, filling the volume with quantons (Fig. 3). As a result of the tetrahedral distribution of the charges inside a quanton, it would appear that there

is a complete chaos inside the separated volume. The charges with positive signs try to attract each other, and the single-pole charges repulse each other. The calculated diameter of the quanton is very small, of the order of  $10^{-25}$  m.

If we could glance into the domain of the ultra-microworld of quantons, we would see that quantons oscillate. These chaotic oscillations of quantons resemble boiling. It is possible that these fluctuations also determined the tone of relict radiation which is not the residual echo of the Big Bang and it is the natural fluctuations background of the quantized space-time.

As a result of the tetrahedral distribution of the charges inside a quanton, the quantized space-time structure has the minimum level of the chaos which prevents in space the definition of a specific electrical or magnetic direction, i.e., excludes anisotropy. The electrical and magnetic charges balance each other. Therefore, in the macroworld domain, the space-time is treated as a homogeneous, isotropic and neutral vacuum medium.

The quantized space-time is also a weightless primary matter thus far free from mass (elementary particles). As shown in the Superunification theory, the quantized space-time is the carrier of the superstrong electromagnetic interaction, the fifth force which was the subject of research in the 20th century. To combine the known four forces (electromagnetism, gravitation, nuclear and weak forces), the Superforce (SEI) was necessary. Only the Superforce can combine other, weaker forces in itself. This is the golden rule of physics which will not be discussed here.

The calculations show that the quantized space-time, as the carrier of the superstrong electromagnetic interaction, has a colossal energy capacity, approximately  $10^{73}$  J/m<sup>3</sup>. If only one m<sup>3</sup> of the energy of cosmic vacuum is activated, this would be sufficient for generation of another universe as a result of a big bang. At the present time, physical science possesses data according to which the energy corresponding to the Big Bang exists in nature, together with us (and inside us). However, whether a big bang would occur, is the problem which requires constant study? It is not possible to release the energy of the quantons by splitting the quanton into individual charges because in nature there are no forces capable of this. The absence of free magnetic charges (Dirac monopoles) confirms this. However, how can we explain the presence of free electrical charges in nature?

In particular, the presence of the free electrical charges determines the entire variety of ponderable matter. This is possible only in the case of the electrical asymmetry of quantized space-time. However, the structure of the quantum is characterized by electromagnetic symmetry, i.e., by two pairs of electrical and magnetic charges, balancing each other. Evidently, the problem of the generation of electrical asymmetry of the universe can also be answered by the inflationary theory. Apparently, in the period of expansion of the universe, the emission of quantons was accompanied by the emission of the electron neutrinos containing a pair of electrical quarks (charges).

### 3. How to weld elementary particles

In the usual concept, the bouillon consisting of quantons, shown in Fig. 1.3, does not yet contain any elementary particle. The quarks, as the basis of primary matter, are not regarded as elementary particles, although as matter of fact the elementary particles are not so elementary, and the quarks are elementary as regards their basis. This caused complications in the terminology in the area of elementary particles even in the period in which the complicated structure of the elementary particles was not yet known.

Having a boiling bouillon of quantons, it is now quite easy to weld an elementary particle, for example, an electron. For this purpose, the bouillon should be filled with a quark of negative polarity whose presence is determined by the electrical asymmetry of the universe. In fact, if a weightless electrical perturbing charge is injected into the quantized space-time, the quantons start to travel to the central electrical charge. Specks of dust also travel to an electrified comb in the same manner.

However, what happens to the quantized space-time? Evidently, in the vicinity of the perturbing central charge, the quantized space-time is compressed, being an elastic medium. However, this is possible only as a result of tension in movement away from the central charge. The results of compression and tension are separated by some gravitational boundary. The process of spherical deformation of the quantized medium has taken place. The deformation energy is the equivalent of the particle mass. In spherical deformation of the medium (our bouillon) the quark acquired the mass  $m$  and degenerated into an elementary particle, i.e., the electron, a carrier of the elementary electrical charge  $e$  and mass  $m$ .

The energy  $E$  of spherical deformation of the medium at generation of the rest mass  $m$  of the elementary particle is determined by the work (integral) in transition of the mass  $m$  from the region with the zero gravitational potential to the quantized space-time which, as mentioned previously, is the high potential and is characterized by the gravitational potential  $\varphi = C_0^2$ :

$$E = \int_0^{C_0^2} m d\varphi = mC_0^2 \quad (2)$$

The integral (2) is the simplest and easiest to understand conclusion of the Einstein equation  $E = mC_0^2$ , defining the equivalence of the energy and mass. In order to avoid confusing  $E$  (1.2) with the strength of the electrical field  $E$ , in the Superunification theory the energy is denoted by the symbol  $W$ . Returning back to (1.2) it is confirmed that the quantized space-time is characterized by the gravitational potential  $\varphi = C_0^2$ . If this is not the case, then doubts can be cast on the Einstein equation which has the indisputable experimental confirmation.

Thus, the equivalence of mass and energy proves that the mass is also energy only it is measured in arbitrary measurement units proposed previously when the mass was determined on a balance, i.e., by weight.

Paradoxically, however, regarding the mass as the energy of spherical deformation of the quantized space-time, we realise that the mass is a secondary formation in primary matter. However, current physics teaches that the mass, as the base of ponderable matter, is primary. At the present time, the Superunification theory removes one of the main errors of contemporary physics, regarding the movement of mass as the wave transfer of spherical deformation of the quantized space-time. The mass as such simply does not exist in nature. There is only the energy of deformation of the quantized space-time which we regard as the mass.

According to Einstein, spherical deformation of the quantized space-time is only a distortion which can be represented by Lobachevski spheres of different curvature, threaded on each other. If we use this path, we obtain a relatively complicated geometrical theory of gravitation represented in the general theory of relativity (GTR).

However, the quantized space-time can also be characterized as some scalar field, with the distribution of the quantum density of the medium  $\rho(x, y, z)$ . The quantum density of the medium is the concentration of the quantons in unit volume. Consequently, the previously described process of generation of an elementary particle as a result of compression–extension of the medium from the position of vector analysis is nothing else but the divergence of the gradient of the quantum density of the medium. Consequently, we have obtained a new concept of the Poisson gravitational equation characterizing the elementary particle in the quantized space-time:

$$\text{div}(\text{grad}\rho) = k_0\rho_m \quad (3)$$

where  $k_0$  is the proportionality coefficient,

$\rho_m$  is the density of matter,  $\text{kg/m}^3$ .

Equation (3) includes the deformation vector  $\mathbf{D}$  of the medium for the case in which the scalar field  $\rho(x, y, z)$  changes during deformation into the effect of field, characterizing the formation of gravitation:

$$\mathbf{D} = \text{grad}\rho \quad (3a)$$

Thus, equation (3a) shows convincingly that gravitation is based on the deformed quantized space-time (Fig. 3) being the carrier of the superstrong electromagnetic interaction. In its basis, gravitation has electromagnetism. In explanation, the gravitational principle of the Poisson equation (3) and (3a) will become evident.

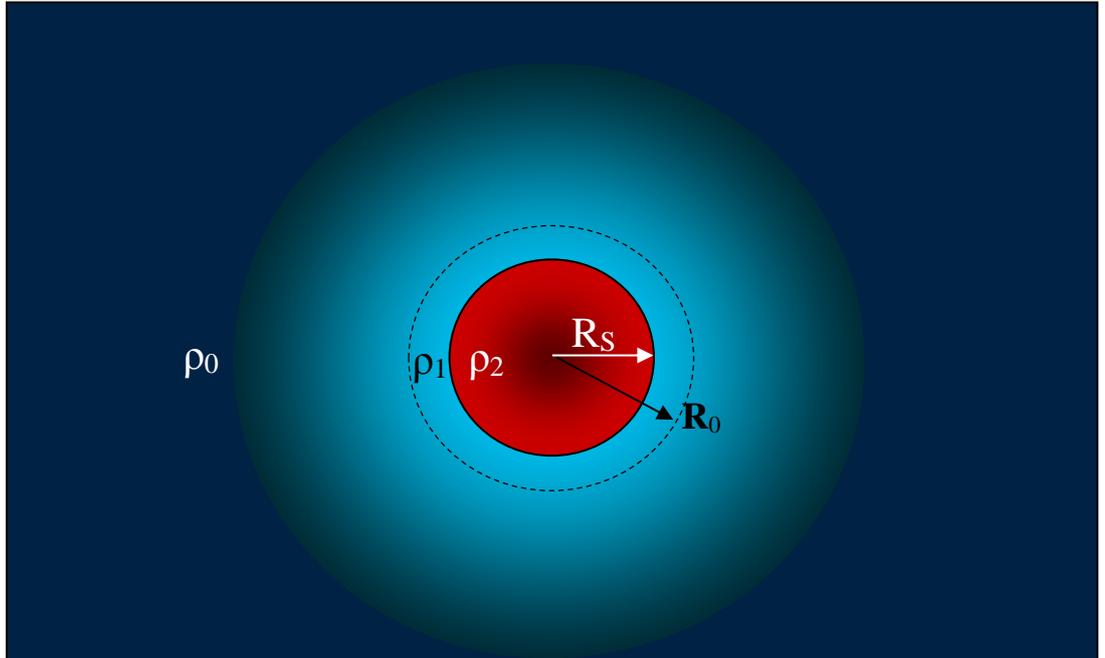
The two-component solution of the Poisson gravitational equation (3) in statics for the spherically deformed space-time was proposed for the first time in the theory of Superunification for the distribution of the quantum density of the medium  $\rho_1$  (tension region) and  $\rho_2$  (compression region):

$$\begin{cases} \rho_1 = \rho_0 \left(1 - \frac{R_g}{r}\right) & \text{for } r \geq R_S \\ \rho_2 = \rho_0 \left(1 + \frac{R_g}{R_S}\right) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where  $R_S$  is the radius of the gravitational boundary (radius of the particle), m;  
 $r$  is the distance from the centre of the particle in the region  $\rho_1$ , m;  
 $\rho_0$  is the quantum density of the non-deformed medium;  
 $R_g$  is the gravitation radius of the particle without the multiplier 2, m:

$$R_g = \frac{Gm}{C_0^2} \quad (5)$$

where  $G$  is the gravitational constant.



**Fig. 4.** Modelling of elementary particles in the form of regions of spherically deformed quantised space-time.  $R_S$  – the gravitational interface of the medium;  $\rho_1$  – the region of expansion (blue) and  $\rho_2$  – the region of compression (red).

It should be mentioned that the Poisson equation (3) and its solution (4) also include the time factor ( $t$ ), but in the hidden form. This will be shown later. The equation (3) and its solution (4) describes the gravitational state of the particle in the four-dimensional space-time. The fact is that the quantum (Fig. 2) is an elastic volume electromagnetic resonator defining the lapse of time at every point of space-time (Fig. 3). In deformation of the medium, the spatial lapse of time also changes accordingly. However, this will be discussed later.

Figure 4 shows the generalized model of an elementary particle with mass in the quantized space-time, corresponding to the Poisson gravitational equation (3)

and its two-component solution (4). As already mentioned, the non-deformed space-time is characterized by the quantum density  $\rho_0$ . We introduce a sphere with a radius  $R_0$  and start to compress it uniformly together with the medium to the radius of the gravitational boundary  $R_S$ . The quantized space-time inside the gravitational boundary is compressed to quantum density  $\rho_2$  (red region). In the external region, the space-time is expanded to the quantum density  $\rho_1$  (blue region). Moving away from the particle  $\rho_1 \rightarrow \rho_0$  the field weakens, characterizing the distribution  $\rho_1 = f(r)$  of the relative curvature  $R_g/r$  of the space-time.

It should be mentioned that the gravitational interface is not any rigid dimension of the particle but it is the boundary formed as a result of spherical deformation of the quantized space-time freely letting in quantons and releasing them in the wave transfer of mass. Any wave is also transferred by the same mechanism. The wave does not transfer its content, it transfers deformation. In fact, the gravitational interface is the wave boundary. The elementary particle is a single volume wave in our bouillon of quantons, with the soliton regarded as a rough analogue of this wave.

The mass of any elementary particle is a variable quantity and depends on the quantum density of the medium in which it is located, and the speed of movement in the medium. With increasing speed, the wave gravitational boundary captures increasing numbers of the quantons from the external medium, increasing the quantum density  $\rho_2$  (red region) and reducing  $\rho_1$  on the outside (blue region) of the medium. This is equivalent to the increase of the energy of spherical deformation of the quantized medium and, correspondingly, the particle mass.

Usually, the increase of the particle mass in relation to speed  $v$  is taken into account by the classic relativistic factor  $\gamma$  which leads to infinite solutions of the mass and energy of the particle when the latter reaches the speed of light. The problem of infinity was solved in the Superunification theory by introducing the normalized relativistic factor  $\gamma_n$ , restricting the limiting parameters of the particle:

$$\gamma_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(1 - \frac{R_g^2}{R_S^2}\right) \frac{v^2}{C_0^2}}} \quad (6)$$

As a result of introducing the normalized relativistic factor  $\gamma_n$  (6) into (3), the Poisson equation and its solution (4) change from the static to dynamic state, including movement at the speed of light. The limiting parameters of the mass  $m_{max}$  and energy  $W_{max}$  of the relativistic particle at  $v = C_0$  are obtained:

$$m_{max} = \frac{C_0^2}{G} R_S \quad (7)$$

$$W_{max} = \frac{C_0^4}{G} R_S \quad (8)$$

In accordance with (7), if a proton is accelerated to the speed of light, its mass will be finite and will not exceed the mass of an iron asteroid with a diameter of 1 km.

The Poisson equation (3) and its two-component solution are connected with the quantum density of the medium which is an analogue of the gravitational potential ( $\rho_0 \rightarrow C_0^2$ ;  $\rho_1 \rightarrow \phi_1 = C^2$ ;  $\rho_2 \rightarrow \phi_2$ ). Consequently, we transfer from the gravitational Poisson equation and its two-component solution by representing the parameters of the particle by the gravitational potentials taking into account normalized relativistic factor  $\gamma_n$  (6):

$$\text{divgrad } (C_0^2 - \phi_n \gamma_n) = 4\pi G \rho_m \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1 = C^2 = C_0^2 \left( 1 - \frac{R_g}{r} \gamma_n \right) \text{ при } r \geq R_S \\ \phi_2 = C_0^2 \left( 1 + \frac{R_g}{R_S} \gamma_n \right) \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

The Poisson equation (9) and its two-component solution (8) characterize the dynamic state of the particle in the four-dimensional quantized space-time in the entire speed range, including the speed of light. A relative special feature of the four-dimensional Poisson equation (9) and of its solution (10) is the absence in the equation and its solution of the distinctive time coordinate (t), as accepted in the four-dimensional representation. The time component has already been included in (9) and (8) and the appropriate calculation procedure has been developed. Using equations (9) and (8), this procedure makes it possible to separate the time parameter as the independent function of distribution of the time scalar field for the moving particle in the entire speed range.

In the past, the transition to four-dimensional gravitation would have made it possible to obtain completely new results, with the main result being the one which shows that gravitation distorts space-time. However, the introduction of every additional measurement into the equation complicates the equation to such an extent that they become accessible to only a small number of experts. My task was to develop calculation procedures which would make it possible to transform the multidimensional systems to the conventional three-dimensional system. Additional gravitational potentials would have to be introduced for this purpose:

1.  $C_0^2$  – the gravitational potential of the non-perturbed quantized space-time;
2.  $C^2$  – the gravitational potential of the action (replaces the Newton potential  $\phi_n$ );
3.  $\phi_2$  – the gravitational potential inside the gravitation boundary;
4.  $\phi_n$  – the Newton potential (as the imaginary potential).

Previously, the gravitational theory operated with only one Newton potential  $\phi_n$ . The calculation possibilities of this potential are limited. In order to determine the exact state of the particle (4) in the entire speed range, without taking into account  $C_0^2$ ,  $C^2$  and  $\phi_2$ , it would have to be necessary to adjust the calculation

apparatus to such an extent so that the latter becomes quite heavy and still would not provide the exact solution.

From (8) we obtain the balance of the gravitational potentials through the action potential  $C^2$  for the elementary particle in the external region of the space-time (Fig. 4, blue region):

$$C^2 = C_0^2 - \varphi_n \gamma_n \quad (11)$$

Multiplying the balance of the gravitational potentials from (11) by  $R_S/G$  at  $r = R_S$ , we obtain the balance of the dynamic mass  $m$  of the particle in the entire speed range, including the speed of light:

$$\frac{C^2}{G} R_S = \frac{C_0^2}{G} R_S - \varphi_n \frac{R_S}{G} \gamma_n \quad (12)$$

Equation (12) includes the limiting mass  $m_{max}$  of the particle (7), its hidden (latent) mass  $m_s$  and the relativistic mass  $m$ :

$$m_s = \frac{C^2}{G} R_S \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\varphi_n}{G} R_S \gamma_n = \frac{G m_0}{R_S} \frac{R_S}{G} \gamma_n = m_0 \gamma_n = m \quad (14)$$

Taking into account (13) and (14) we can write the mass balance (12) in a simpler form:

$$m = m_0 \gamma_n = m_{max} - m_s \quad (15)$$

Multiplying the mass balance (15) by  $C_0^2$  we obtain the dynamic balance of the energy of the particle in the entire speed range, including the speed of light:

$$W = W_0 \gamma_n = W_{max} - W_s \quad (16)$$

Equation (16) includes the hidden (latent) energy  $W_s = m_s C_0^2$  of the particle as the component of the quantized space-time, and its limiting energy  $W_{max}$  (8).

In the range of low speeds  $v \ll C_0$ , the normalized relativistic factor  $\gamma_n$  (6) changes to the classic factor  $\gamma$  which can be expanded into a series and, rejecting the numbers with the higher orders, the balance (16) can be transformed to the standard form:

$$W = W_{max} - W_s = m_0 C_0^2 + \frac{m_0 v^2}{2} \quad (17)$$

In this context, the kinetic energy of the particle is in fact the increase of the spherical deformation energy with the increase of the speed of the particle in quantized space-time. The kinetic energy in the equivalent is directed to increasing (decreasing) the mass of the particle during its acceleration (deceleration).

The previously described balances of the gravitational potentials (11), mass (15) and energy (16), (17) confirm convincingly that the elementary particle, being

the integral part of quantized space-time, is in fact the open quantum-mechanical system characterized by complicated exchange processes in movement in quantized space-time. The hidden mass and energy can transfer to its real parameters, increasing with increasing speed. Usually, physicists, describing the four dimensional state, use the concept of action  $S$  according to Lagrange, for example, Andrei Linde:

$$S = N \int d^4x \sqrt{g(x)} \left( \frac{R(x)}{16\pi G} + L(\phi(x)) \right) \quad (18)$$

However, the action (18) can also be used to describe the state of the elementary particle at a specific point of space-time. Equation (18) results in the formation of an unbalanced force, instability of the particle, instability of space-time and in its collapse. Only the two-component solutions (4) and (10) make it possible to separate the gravitation boundary and balance its forces acting from the external and internal sides, ensuring the stable state of the system and preventing its collapse. However, for the inflationary state, the action (18) is fully justified because the presence of the unbalanced force results in the expansion of the universe. To understand the approximate nature of the calculation apparatus of four-dimensional gravitation, it is sufficient to compare the dynamic balance of the gravitational potentials (11) with the four-dimensional interval  $ds^2$

$$ds^2 = (C_0 dt)^2 - (dx)^2 - (dy)^2 - (dz)^2 \quad (19)$$

For this purpose, we transform (19)

$$\left( \frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2 = C_0^2 - \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{dz}{dt} \right)^2 \quad (20)$$

Equation (20) includes the equivalents of the speeds  $C$  and  $v$ , in the form of their squares:

$$\left( \frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2 = C^2 \quad (21)$$

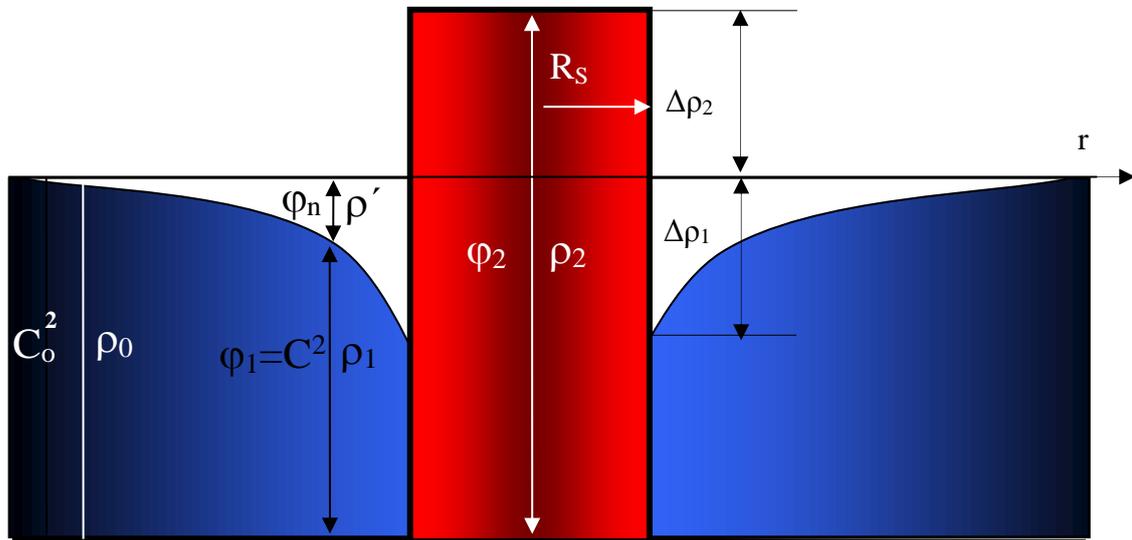
$$\left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{dz}{dt} \right)^2 = v^2 \quad (22)$$

Taking the equations (21) and (22) into account, we obtain the balance of the gravitation potentials formed as a result of the transformations of the four dimensional interval  $ds^2$  (19):

$$C^2 = C_0^2 - v^2 \quad (23)$$

Comparing the precise balance (11) with balance (23) we may clearly see that the four dimensional interval  $ds^2$  describes approximately the gravitational state of the particle in the four-dimensional space-time, since the dynamic potential  $\phi_n \gamma_n$  in equation (11) is not equal to the square of the speed  $v^2$  in (23). Equation (11) shows that the precise balance is represented by the squares  $C^2$  and  $C_0^2$ , and the dynamic

gravitational potential  $\varphi_n \gamma_n$  has the dimension identical with the square of speed [ $m^2/s^2$ ]. In this context, the formal unification of the linear coordinates (x, y, z) and time  $t$  through the Pythagoras quadratic equation (19). However, this solution was only approximate. The further development of this direction in the four dimensional geometrical theory of gravitation was also only approximate.



**Fig. 5.** Gravitational diagram of an elementary particle in quantised space-time.

We could present here the analytical conclusion of the wave equation of the particle in quantized space-time but this will be carried out in Chapter 3.

To conclude the popular description of the behavior of the particle in the quantized space-time it is necessary to present its gravitational diagram (Fig. 5) which characterizes the distribution of the gravitational potentials (8) or the quantum density of the medium (4). The gravitational diagram is the two-dimensional analogue of the three-dimensional representation of the particle (Fig. 4). The region of compression is indicated by the red tone, the expansion region by the light tone. The gravitational boundary  $R_s$  is characterized by a jump of the gravitational potential and quantum density of the medium  $2\Delta\rho_1$ . The gravitational diagram shows the curvature of the space-time in the external (blue) region and the presence of a gravitational well at the particle which was discovered for the first time in the Superunification theory. It is characteristic that the gravitational field of the particle is not described by the Newton potential  $\varphi_n$  and is described by the action potential  $C^2$ , ensuring the balance of the gravitational potentials (11).

The theory of Superunification describes the structure of the main elementary particles: electron, positron, proton, neutron, electronic neutrino, photon, as open quantum-mechanics systems. The quantized space-time is a vessel used for ‘cooking’ not only elementary particles, forming atoms and molecules, but also a vessel for ‘cooking’ the entire matter, forming planetary systems and where stars are born and disappear. Naturally, in a popular article, it is not possible to embrace all aspects of the theory of Superunification but its main elements, relating to

cosmology, must be shown. However, prior to doing this the electromagnetic properties of the quantized space-time should be discussed.

#### 4. Return to the light-bearing (luminiferous) medium

The quantized space-time, as the carrier of the superstrong electromagnetic interaction, returns to physics the light-bearing (luminiferous) medium, unjustifiably rejected in the 20th century. There were both objective and subjective reasons for this. It should be mentioned that Maxwell, deriving the equations of the electromagnetic field in vacuum, took into account the realias of the luminiferous medium, referring to the medium as electromagnetic aether. Maxwell presented these equations, without describing analytical derivation. Here, we write the Maxwell equations in the form in which they are used today in vacuum for the strength of the electrical  $\mathbf{E}$  and magnetic  $\mathbf{H}$  fields, and the densities of the electrical  $\mathbf{j}_e$  and magnetic  $\mathbf{j}_g$  bias currents:

$$\mathbf{j}_e = \text{rot}\mathbf{H} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}_x}{\partial t} \quad (24)$$

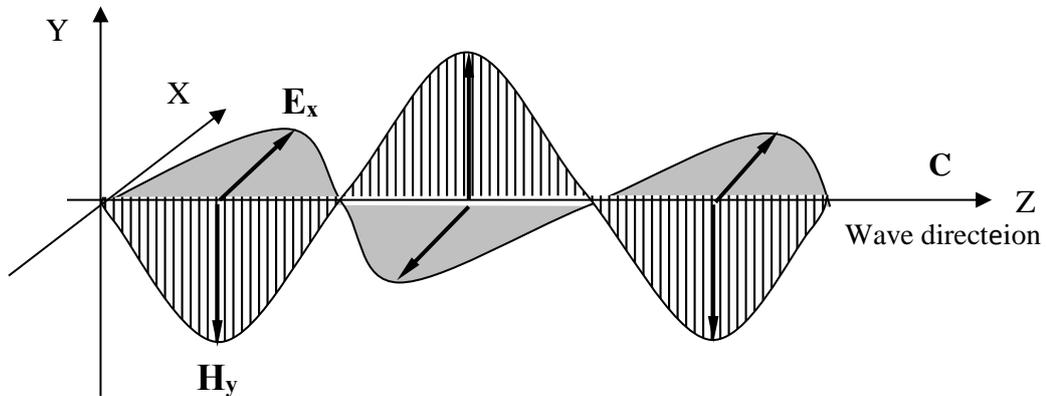
$$\mathbf{j}_g = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \text{rot}\mathbf{E} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}_y}{\partial t} \quad (25)$$

where  $\varepsilon_0$  is the electrical constant of the vacuum;

$\mu_0$  is the magnetic constant of the vacuum.

In particular, because of the rotor form of the equations (24) and (25) the concept of the luminiferous medium was rejected assuming that the rotor of the magnetic field generates the rotor of the electrical field and, vice versa, ensuring transfer of the electromagnetic wave in vacuum. It would appear that the electromagnetic wave represents an independent substance which does not require an additional carrier in the form of the luminiferous medium.

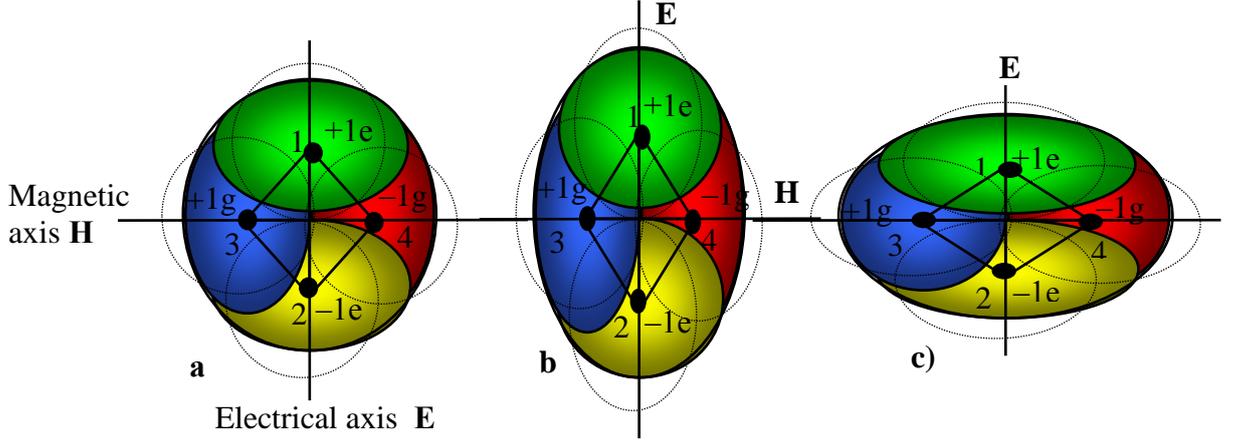
However, in experiments, the electromagnetic field in vacuum did not contain rotors and, in addition to this, the vectors of the electrical  $\mathbf{E}$  and magnetic  $\mathbf{H}$  fields exist at the same time (Fig. 6). This means that the rotor of the magnetic field cannot generate the rotor of the electrical field and vice versa.



**Fig. 6.** Electromagnetic wave in vacuum with transverse polarisation of the quantised space-time.

The analytical derivation of the Maxwell equations and removal of the resultant errors became possible for the first time in the theory of Superunification, analyzing the electromagnetic polarization of the quantons (Fig. 2) in quantized space-time.

Figure 7a shows a quanton in the equilibrium state. Taking into account the fact that the quanton is situated inside the quantised space-time (Fig. 3), all the remaining quantons are also in the electromagnetic equilibrium. There is no external manifestation of the electrical and magnetic fields. The electrical and magnetic axes of the quanton are orthogonal in relation to each other.



**Fig. 7.** Electromagnetic polarisation of the quanton during the passage of an electromagnetic wave.

The passage of an electromagnetic wave is accompanied by electromagnetic polarization of the quanton and disruption of its electromagnetic equilibrium. Figure 7b shows that the electrical charges inside the quanton are displaced from the equilibrium state, stretching the quanton along the electrical axis, and this is accompanied by the displacement of the magnetic charges, compressing the quanton along the magnetic axis, and vice versa (Fig. 7c). Further, it will be shown that the quanton itself is not stretched in the electromagnetic processes and that only charges inside the quanton are displaced. The simultaneous displacement of the charges results in the disruption of the electrical and magnetic equilibrium of the medium and in the formation of the external electrical  $\mathbf{E}$  and magnetic  $\mathbf{H}$  fields whose strength vectors exist at the same time and remain orthogonal in relation to each other  $\mathbf{E} \perp \mathbf{H}$ . This fully corresponds to the nature of the electromagnetic wave in vacuum (Fig. 6). The displacement of the electrical and magnetic charges inside the quanton results in the formation of real currents of electrical and magnetic displacement in vacuum, which were already described by Heaviside.

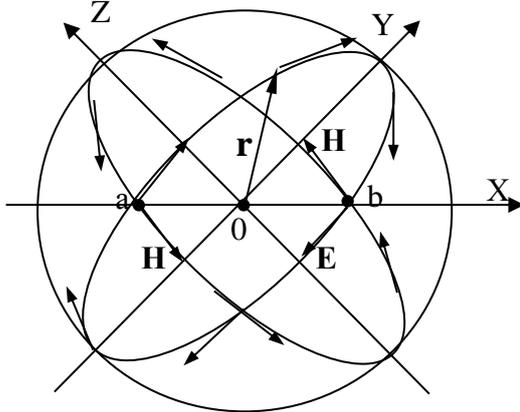
In the Superunification theory, the problems of passage of the electromagnetic waves through the quantized space-time were studied quite extensively and this resulted in the analytical derivation of the Maxwell equations which in the case of vacuum are reduced to one vector and rotor equation, connecting together three orthogonal vectors:  $\mathbf{E}$ ,  $\mathbf{H}$ ,  $\mathbf{C}$  (where  $\mathbf{C}$  is the vector of speed of light) (Fig. 6):

$$\varepsilon_0 [\mathbf{C}_0 \dot{\mathbf{E}}] = -\dot{\mathbf{H}} \quad (26)$$

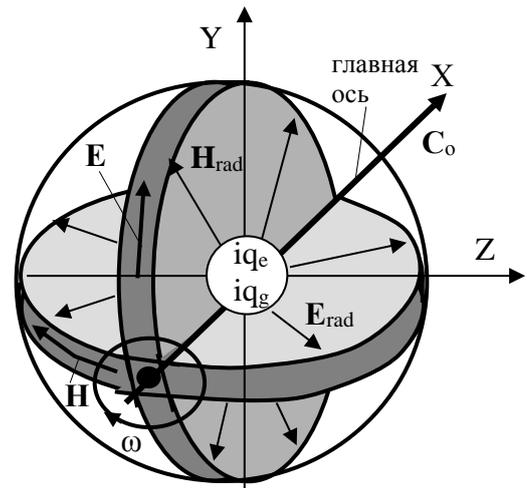
Thus, analysis of the electromagnetic perturbation of the quantized space-time confirms that it is the real luminiferous medium without which the propagation of electromagnetic waves is not possible. In order to provide a more convincing confirmation, we study the two-rotor structure of the photon resulting from the relativistic Maxwell rotor equations (24) and (25). The rotors do exist in the electromagnetic wave but they also exist simultaneously on the wave sphere:

$$\mu_0[\mathbf{C} \cdot \text{rot}\mathbf{H}] = \text{rot}\mathbf{E} \quad (27)$$

Figure 8 shows the diagram of simultaneous circulation of the vectors  $\mathbf{E}$  and  $\mathbf{H}$  in the form of rotors (27) on the sphere of the electromagnetic wave in orthogonal cross-sections. The source of the spherical electromagnetic wave is situated in the centre 0. Any two orthogonal sections of the sphere of the wave form two diagonal points  $a$  and  $b$  with arbitrary coordinates. At the points  $a$  and  $b$ , the vectors  $\mathbf{E}$  and  $\mathbf{H}$  are orthogonal in relation to each other and the rotors themselves (27) circulate in the orthogonal planes  $ZOX$  and  $YOX$ , satisfying equation (27). Regardless of the arbitrary coordinates of the diagonal points  $a$  and  $b$  on the wave sphere, the pattern of the electromagnetic field of the spherical wave is represented by the scheme in Fig. 8 for an arbitrarily rotated pattern in space.



**Fig. 8.** Simultaneous circulation of the vectors  $\mathbf{E}$  and  $\mathbf{H}$  on the sphere of the electromagnetic wave in orthogonal cross-sections.



**Fig. 9.** The two-rotor structure of a low-energy photon emitted by an orbital electron.

Figure 9 shows the two-rotor structure of a low-energy photon emitted by an orbital electron, when the diameter of the photon is equal to the wavelength of the electromagnetic field of the photon. The structure of the photon is formed at the moment of emission of the relativistic electron at the speed close to the speed of light. Two-rotor radiation (Fig. 8) of the electron in the relativistic domain cannot produce an expanding spherical way. In accordance with the relativism rules, the spherical wave is ‘frozen’ at the speed of light. The wave does not expand and transforms to the relativistic wave particle – photon. It should be mentioned that two orthogonal rotors of the photon – electrical and magnetic, form the ideal gyroscopic

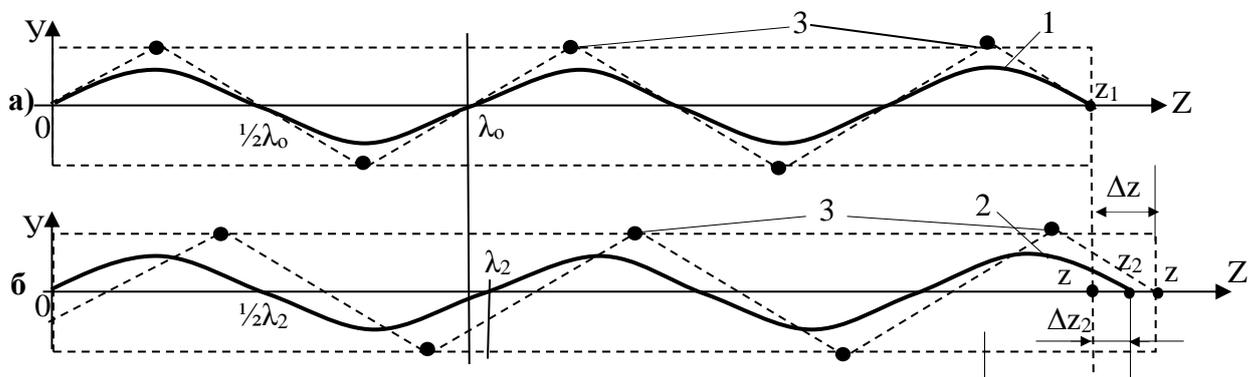
system ensuring the directional movement of the photon in the quantized space-time in the direction of the major axis.

The two-rotor structure of the photon explains its behaviour, including in optical media with partial dragging during movement of the medium (Fizeau experiment). We shall discuss the formal explanation of the reason for the deceleration of light in optical media and partial dragging of the photon by the moving medium.

As mentioned, the photon is a two-rotor electromagnetic formation in quantized space-time and, having gyroscopic properties, travels in the straight direction with the speed of light  $C_0$ .

The optical medium is also a component part of the quantized space-time because the medium consists of molecules and atoms and they consist in turn of elementary particles. As already mentioned, the elementary particles are the component part of the quantized space-time.

Inside the optical medium, the photon is transferred due to the quantised space-time, i.e., the luminiferous medium. However, the optical medium and, more accurately, atomic centres of the lattice of the medium cause perturbations in the movement of the photon deflecting it periodically from the straight path. Consequently, as shown by the calculations, the photon moves inside the optical medium along a trajectory close to sinusoidal (cosinusoidal), slowing down in the straight direction.



**Fig. 10.** Movement of the photon in the optical medium along the sinusoidal trajectory 1 in a stationary medium (a) and 2 in a water flow (b).

3 – the centres of the molecular

The photon moves in the optical medium with the speed of light  $C_0$  in the direction of the vector  $C_0$  (along the major axis of the photon). The deflection of the photon from the straight direction does not change its speed  $C_0$  because this wave speed is determined by the luminiferous medium, i.e., by the quantized space-time. However, in contrast to the straight line, the movement along the sinusoid extends the path of the photon in the optical medium (Fig. 10a). Let it be that along the straight line it is  $l_z$ , along the sinusoid  $l_y$ . The speed of light  $C_0 = \text{const}$ . Here,  $l_y/l_z = n_0$ , where  $n_0$  is the refractive index of the stationary medium. The phase speed  $C_{p0}$  of the photon is determined by the time  $t_y$  of movement of the photon along the sinusoid (or another periodic trajectory):

$$C_{p0} = \frac{\ell_y}{t_y} = \frac{\ell_z n_0}{t_y} = \frac{C_0 t_y}{t_y} n_0 \quad (28)$$

From (28) we obtain the well-known equation according to which the refractive index of the medium is determined by the ratio of the speed of light  $C_0$  to the phase speed  $C_{p0}$  and, more accurately, by the ratio of the length of the trajectory of the photon along the sinusoid to the length of the trajectory along the straight line:

$$n_0 = \frac{C_0}{C_{p0}} = \frac{\ell_y}{\ell_z} \quad (29)$$

Thus, the movement of the photon in the optical medium can be described by two wave equations: for the electromagnetic field with the speed  $C_0$ , and for transverse oscillations of the photon in relation to the director of movement with the phase speed  $C_{p0}$ . The two-rotor structure of the photon explains the electrical and magnetic polarization of light and rotation of the polarization plane during movement of the photon in optical media.

In movement in flowing water (Fizeau experiment), the photon is partially carried away by water with the speed lower than the speed of movement of the water  $v_b$  (Fig. 10b). This is caused by the constant speed of light  $C_0$  in quantized space-time. Using the Einstein equation of the composition of the velocities for the system with the constant speed of light  $C_0 = \text{const}$ , we determine the speed of the photon  $C_p$  in flowing water:

$$C_p = \frac{C_{p0} + v_b}{1 + \frac{C_{p0} v_b}{C_0^2}} \quad (30)$$

From equation (30) we obtain the well-known Frenel equation for the dragging of light in the Fizeau experiment:

$$C_p = C_{p0} \pm v_b \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n_0^2} \right) \quad (31)$$

Equation (31) can be derived by other methods differing from the Einstein equation (30), but all the derivations are based on the constancy of the speed of light in quantized space-time in its local domain.

In order to end the eternal dispute regarding the origin of the luminiferous medium, it is necessary to comment on the experiments carried out by Michaelson and Morley which appeared to have excluded the luminiferous medium from physics. At the same time, physicists, including Lorentz, did not distinguish between the luminiferous medium and the mechanistic gaslike aether. The luminiferous medium, as shown previously, is weightless quantized space-time, the carrier of superstrong electromagnetic interaction (SEI). The mechanistic gas-like aether is a hypothetical ponderable substance filling the cosmic space and, as shown in the Superunification theory, this substance that does not exist in nature. Therefore, we cannot accept any dragging of light, as observed in the Fizeau experiments, in the gas-like non-existent aether.

So, what was recorded in the experiments carried out by Michaelson and Morley in the measurement of the speed of light in the direction of movement of the Earth and across the movement which proved to be identical? For this purpose, we would have to have the formula of the speed of light in the gravitational field of the morning Earth. No such equation was available at that time. This equation was derived only in the theory of Superunification from the balance of the gravitational potentials (11):

$$C = \sqrt{\varphi_1} = C_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\gamma_n R_g}{r}} \quad (32)$$

According to (32), the speed of light in the gravitational field of the Earth depends on the distance  $r$  from the centre of the Earth. On the surface of the Earth, the speed of light in the direction of movement of the earth and in the direction normal to this direction remains the same. This was also observed in the experiments. However, equation (32) was derived from (11) for a spherically symmetric system which retains its spherical symmetry throughout the entire speed range thus substantiating the principle of spherical invariance. In particular, the principle of spherical invariance determines the fundamental nature of the relativity principle. This was also recorded in the experiments carried out by Michaelson and Morley. For an independent observer, measurements give the compression of the field in the direction of movement. However, one should not confuse the theory of relative measurements with the relativity principle. These are different concepts. At the present time, the theory of Superunification proposes procedures which enable measurements of the absolute speed of movement in quantized space-time.

### 5. Gravity. Inertia. Black holes

The Poisson gravitation equation (9) and its two-component solution (10) were obtained for the elementary particle for the formation of the particle mass as a result of spherical deformation of the quantized space-time. Gravitation starts with the birth of the elementary particles. However, the principle of superposition of the fields operates in nature in which the summation of the fields from the entire set of the elementary particles, included on the composition of the solid or cosmological object, determines its gravitation parameters.

In this context, the Poisson equation (9) and its two-component solution (8) can also be extended to cosmological objects. The gravitation interface  $R_s$  may already be regarded as the radius of the cosmological object. At the present time, the solution (10) does not take into account the distribution of the gravitational potential or quantum density of the medium inside the gravitation boundary  $R_s$ . However, this is of no principal importance for the analysis of the reasons for gravity in the external gravitation field of the object.

For the spherically symmetric system, the distribution of the Newton gravitation potential  $\varphi_n$  is described by the equation:

$$\varphi_n = -\frac{Gm_1}{r} \quad (33)$$

Formally, in the law of universal Newton gravity, the perturbing Newton potential  $\varphi_n$  (33) determines the gravitational force  $\mathbf{F}_m$ , acting on the trial mass  $m_2$  ( $\mathbf{1}_r$  is the unit vector with respect to radius):

$$\mathbf{F}_m = m_2 \text{grad} \varphi_n = G \frac{m_2 m_1}{r^2} \mathbf{1}_r \quad (34)$$

The theory of Superunification shows that the Newton potential  $\varphi_n$  is fictitious, and the action potential  $C_2$  (10), (11) acts in the quantized space-time. The gravitational force is expressed by means of the action potential  $C_2$  (11) at  $\gamma_n = 1$ :

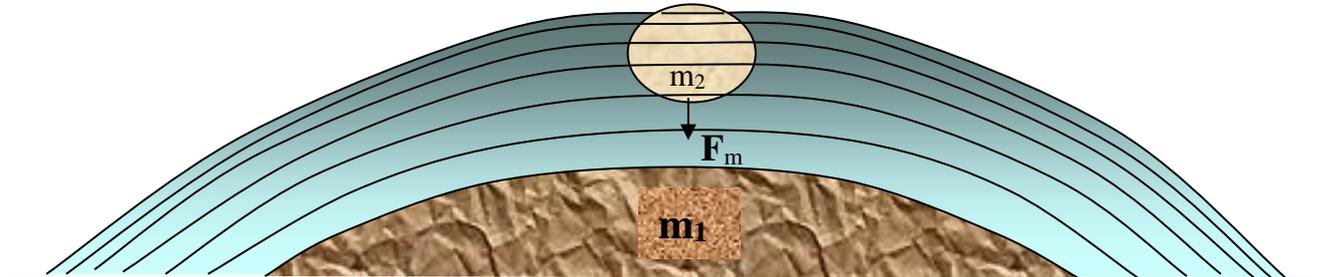
$$\mathbf{F}_m = m_2 \text{grad}(C_0^2 - \varphi_n) = G \frac{m_2 m_1}{r^2} \mathbf{1}_r \quad (35)$$

As indicated by (30), the substitution of the Newton potential  $\varphi_n$  (33) by the action potential  $C_2$  (11) does not change the Newton law. The point is that the gradient from the constant  $C_0^2$  in (35) is equal to zero. Differential calculus in the gravitational theory has a significant shortcoming. Using the increments, it is very difficult to find the limiting value of the unification constant  $C_0^2$ . The theory of Superunification operates with the limiting parameters of the field. Taking into account the equivalence of the gravitation potentials to the quantum density of the medium, the gravitational force (35) can be expressed by means of the deformation vector  $\mathbf{D}$  (3a) of the quantized space-time:

$$\mathbf{F}_m = \frac{C_0^2}{\rho_0} m_2 \text{grad}(\rho) = \frac{C_0^2}{\rho_0} m_2 \mathbf{D} \quad (36)$$

The deformation vector  $\mathbf{D}$  in (36) is an analogue of the vector of the strength  $\mathbf{a}$  of the gravitation field ( $\mathbf{a}$  is freefall acceleration):

$$\mathbf{a} = \frac{C_0^2}{\rho_0} \mathbf{D} \quad (37)$$

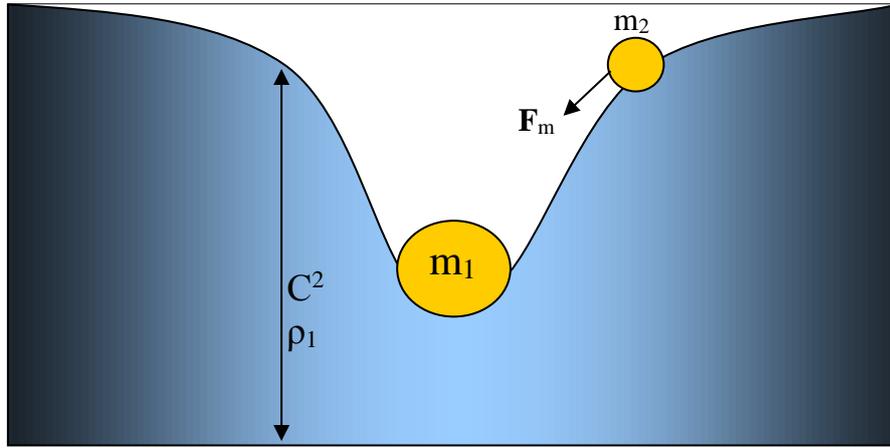


**Fig. 11.** Gravity force  $\mathbf{F}_m$ , acting on the mass  $m_2$  in the field of the perturbing mass  $m_1$ .

Figure 11 shows that the trial mass  $m_2$  is situated in a heterogeneous gradient field of the Earth. Quantum density  $\rho$  (or action potential  $C^2$ ) weakens at the Earth surface. However, the function  $\rho$  and  $C^2$  do not determine the gravitational force and

determine its gradient (36) i.e., deformation  $\mathbf{D}$  (3a) of the quantized space-time. The theory of Superunification changes our views on gravity which cannot form outside the quantized space-time. Einstein connected gravity with the distortion of the space-time. It can now be said that the gravity is based on the real deformation of the quantized space-time.

As already mentioned, the quantized space-time, regardless of its electromagnetic nature, which is also gravitational in its basis, is characterized by the gravitational potential  $C_0^2$ . In the absence of a gravitation perturbation, the potential  $C_0^2$  is uniformly distributed in space and there are no gradients and forces. Only the presence of gradients leads to the formation of a non-balanced force.



**Fig. 12.** Presence of a gravitation well in the quantized space-time around the perturbing mass  $\mathbf{m}_1$  two explains the effect of the gravity force  $\mathbf{Fm}$  on trial mass  $\mathbf{m}_2$ .

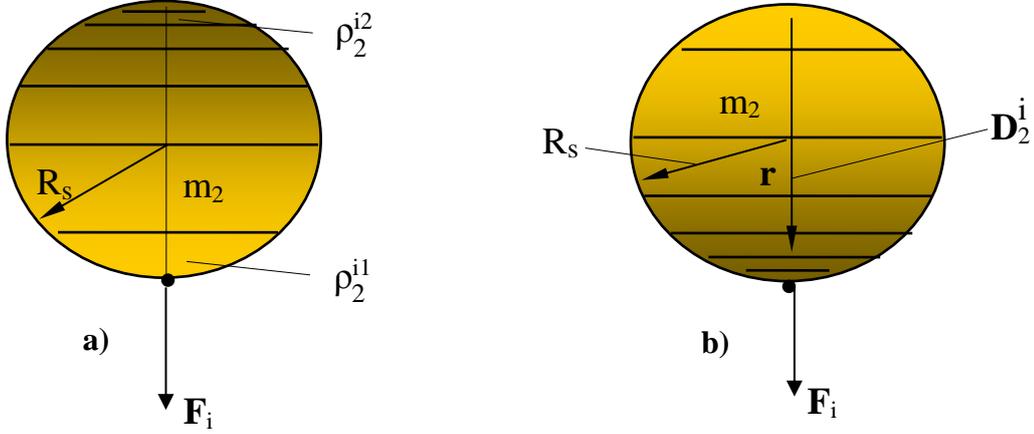
Figure 5 showed the gravitation diagram of the elementary particle inside a gravitation well. The gravitation well forms in exactly the same manner around any object, having a perturbing mass. Figure 12 shows that formally the trial mass rolls into the gravitational wave towards the perturbing mass, ensuring their gravity. The theory of gravitation has never considered the presence of gravitation dwells inside the quantized space-time during its gravitational perturbation.

From the gravity field of the perturbing mass  $m_1$  (Fig. 11) we transfer the trial mass  $m_2$  to a separate diagram in Fig. 13, without changing the heterogeneity of the gravitation field inside the gravitation interface of the trial mass. Consequently, the deformation rector  $\mathbf{D}$  is not affected and this vector can be described more efficiently by the indexes  $\mathbf{D}_2^i$ , where  $i$  is the inertia index, 2 is the deformation of the field inside the trial mass. In this case, the trial mass is subjected to the effect of the accelerating inertia force  $\mathbf{F}_i$ , regardless of the fact that the surrounding quantized space-time is not deformed. Inside the trial mass  $m_1$  (Fig. 13) the quantum density of the medium increases from  $\rho_2^{i1}$  to  $\rho_2^{i2}$ , forming inside the solid the gradient of the quantum density of the medium which determines the direction and magnitude of the deformation vector  $\mathbf{D}_2^i$  and the effect of the accelerating force  $\mathbf{F}_i$ :

$$\mathbf{D}_2^i = \text{grad}(\rho_2^i) \quad (38)$$

$$F_m = m_2 a = m_2 \frac{C_0}{\rho_0} D_2^i \quad (39)$$

$$a = \frac{C_0^2}{\rho_0} D_2^i \quad (40)$$



**Fig. 13.** Redistribution of the quantum density of the medium (or gravitation potentials) and the formation of deformation vector  $\mathbf{D}_2^i$  (b) inside trial mass  $m_2$  as a result of the effect of the accelerating force  $\mathbf{F}_i$ .

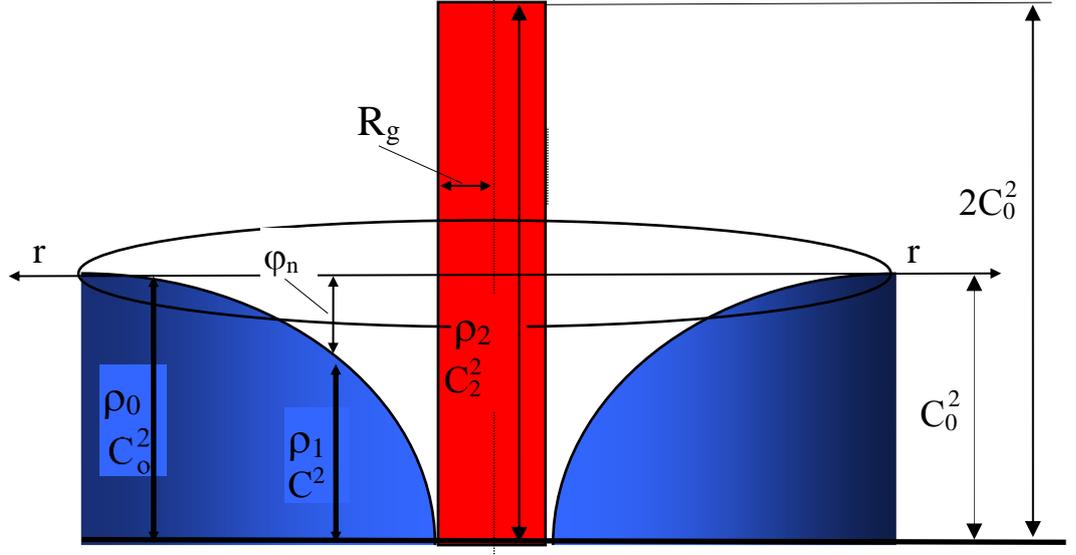
The equivalence of gravity and inertia is determined by the capacity of the quantized space-time for deformation in the presence of which the unbalanced gravity force or inertia forms. The difference between gravity and inertia is that the deformation of the field inside the trial mass under the effect of gravity is caused by the external perturbing field, and in the case of inertia – by the effect of the perturbing force.

For the limiting case of the gravity force, the parameters of the gravitation object can be examined conveniently in the black hole state. The theory of Superunification has its own method of calculating the parameters of black holes. Taking this into account, we can write the parameters of a static black hole on the surface from (10) for  $r=R_g$  (5) and  $\gamma_n=1$

$$\text{At } r=R_g, \quad \varphi_1 = 0; \quad \varphi_2 = 2C_0^2 \quad (41)$$

Figure 14 shows the gravitation diagram of a black hole. The compression region is red, the tension region is blue. At the interface of the regions, there is a break in the luminiferous medium. For this reason, the light cannot penetrate into the black hole or escape from it.  $C=0$  on the surface of the black hole also results from the equation (32).

The theory of Superunification removes the fundamental errors relating to the theory of black holes. It is assumed that the strong gravitational field of the black hole captures the light and prevents it from escaping. In fact, the strong gravitational field results in breaks of the luminiferous medium, i.e., quantized space-time.



**Fig. 14.** Gravitation diagram of a black hole.

For a dynamic black hole, the collapse of matter takes place when the speed of the object is increased. At  $C^2=0$  from equation (11) we obtain the condition of formation of the dynamic black hole:

$$\varphi_n \gamma_n = C_0^2 \quad (42)$$

At  $r=R_g$  (on the surface of the black hole) we determine the mass of the black hole which determines the limiting mass of the particle (7). Evidently, when the speed of light is reached, the elementary particle transfers to the state of the dynamic black hole or, more accurately, a microhole. Equation (8) gives the limiting force  $F_{Tmax}$  of surface tension of the quantized space-time for the black hole:

$$F_{Tmax} = \frac{C_0^4}{G} = 1,2 \cdot 10^{44} \text{ N} \quad (43)$$

The magnitude of the force (43) is the maximum force attainable by gravitation in quantized space-time.

## 6. Antigravitation. Minus mass. White holes

Anti-gravitation is gravitational repulsion. There is an erroneous view according to which anti-gravitation is the hypothetical conjecture of theoreticians and does not exist in nature. In fact, the effect of antigravitation in nature is manifested as widely as gravity. Only its effect is found in the area of cosmology and also in the area of elementary particles at a distance is smaller than the conventional radius of the electron.

In the area of cosmology, anti-gravitation repulsion from the centre of the universe explains the accelerated recession of galaxies and the nature of these forces is also described in the theory of Superunification.

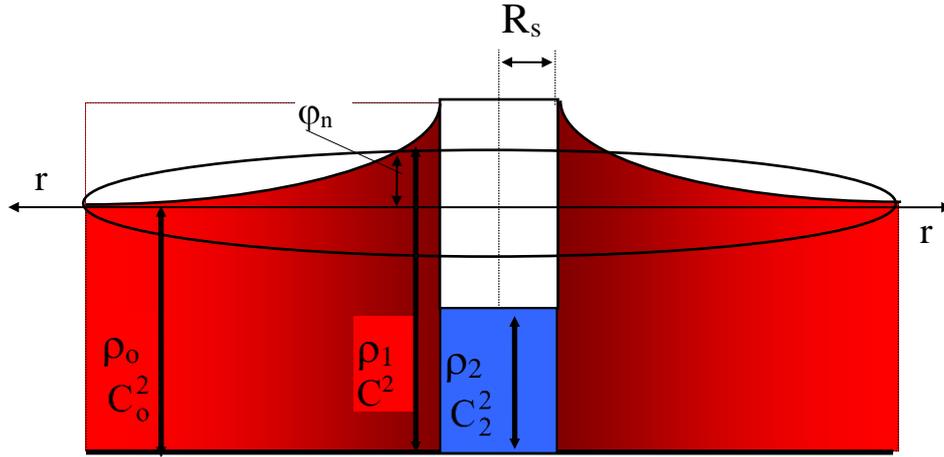
These zones of anti-gravitational repulsion at distances smaller than the conventional electron radius have been found in the elementary particles: the electron, positron, proton and neutron. This excludes the collapse of atomic nuclei,

balancing the nuclear forces as the forces of electrical attraction of nucleon shells. Evidently, the electronic neutrino, as a dipole structure, has the minus mass showing repulsion forces at short distances and, at the same time, having a small interaction cross-section.

Since this study is concerned with cosmology, the minus mass as the source of gravitation, can be described by the two-component solution (8) of the Poisson equation and by the balance of the gravitation potentials (11), replacing the minus sign (-) by the plus sign (+):

$$C^2 = C_0^2 + \varphi_n \gamma_n, \quad (44)$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1 = C^2 = C_0^2 \left( 1 + \frac{R_g \gamma_n}{r} \right) \\ \varphi_2 = C_2^2 = C_0^2 \left( 1 - \frac{R_g \gamma_n}{R_s} \right) \end{cases} \quad (45)$$

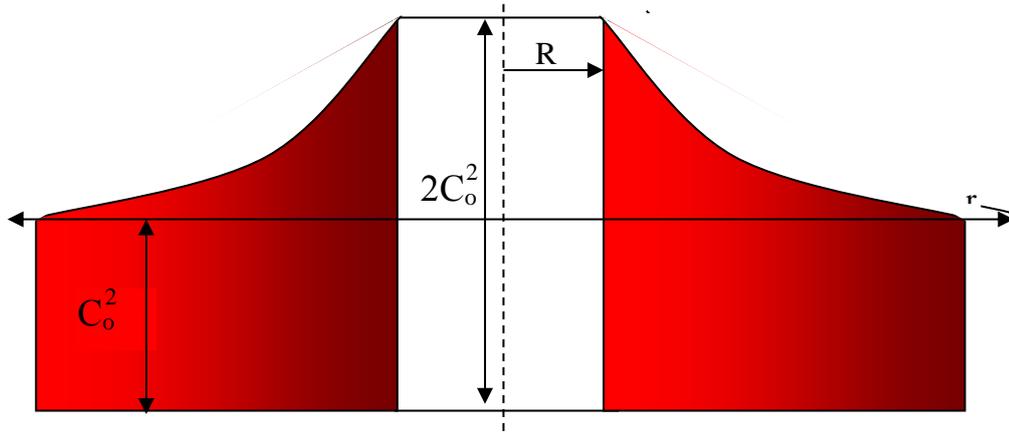


**Fig. 15.** The gravitation diagram of the minus mass.  
The compression region is red, tension region blue.

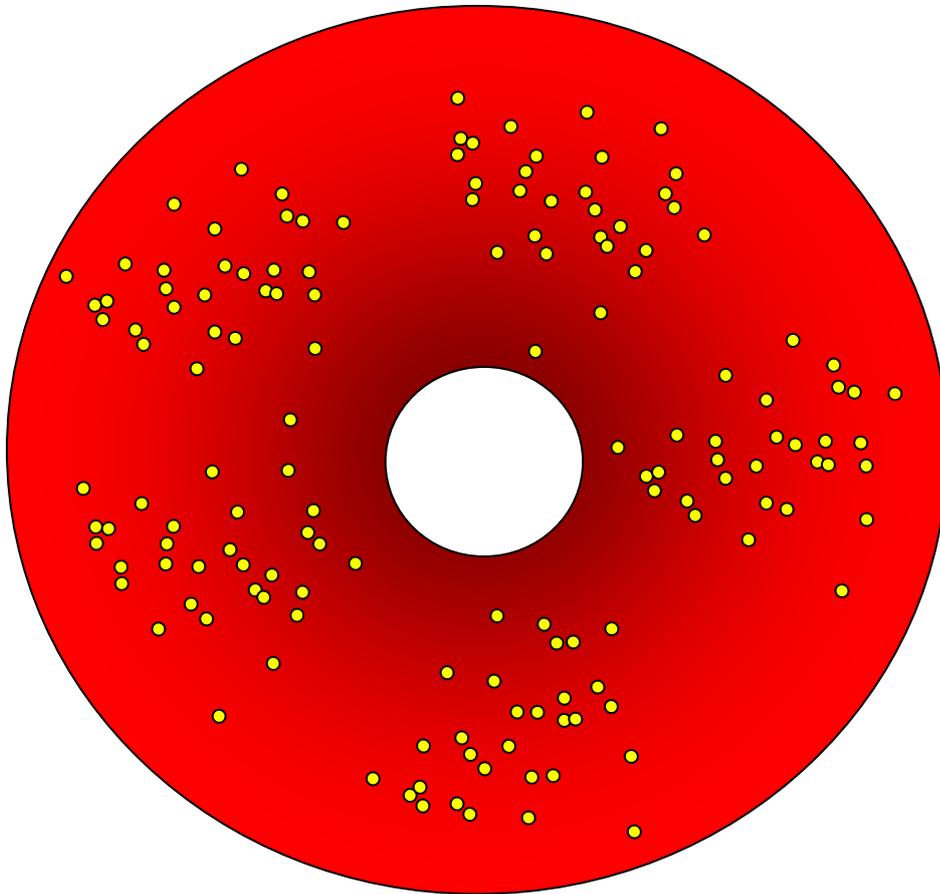
Figure 5 shows the gravitation diagram of the minus mass in accordance with (44) and (45). In contrast to the plus mass (Fig. 5 and 12), the minus mass forms a hillock and not a well in the quantized space-time (Fig. 12) Formally, this explains the rolling of the trial mass from the hillock as the representation of repulsion forces. In fact, the direction of the deformation vector  $\mathbf{D}$  of the quantized medium changes and the gradient forces of repulsion act from the centre of the minus mass. In any case, the gradient forces act in the direction of the region of the decrease of the quantum density of the medium and gravitation potential of the quantized space-time (Fig. 12 and 15). The heterogeneity of the quantized space-time determines the effect of the gradient forces in the quantized space-time. It should be mentioned that the positron, having the plus mass, relates to antiparticles. This means that the presence of the minus mass does not indicate that this mass is antimatter.

The minus mass can be in the state of a white hole (Fig. 16) on the condition:

$$\text{At } r=R_g, \quad \varphi_1 = 2C_0^2; \quad \varphi_2 = 0 \quad (46)$$



**Fig. 16.** The minus mass in the white hole state.



**Fig. 17.** Our post-inflationary quantized universe in the white hole state and the minus mass.

Evidently, our universe may be in the state of the white hole because only this state is characterized by the effect of the gradient forces from the centre of the universe on the galaxies starting acceleration of the latter. Figure 17 shows the possible scheme of our quantized universe in the state of the white hole and the minus mass. This means that our universe has the form of a sphere expanding as a

result of inflation and the centre of the sphere contains a white hole (the absence of the quantized medium). This allows the possibility of a big bang preceding inflation releasing the quantons and bonded and free electrical quarks. It is likely that the inflationary theory will provide the answer to the process of expansion of our universe and individual stages of this expansion.

It is possible that the gradient of the quantum density of the medium directed from the centre of the universe to the periphery which determines the direction of the deformation vector and the accelerated recession of the galaxies, could be referred to as a gigantic gravitational wave which periodically changes the direction of the gradient of the quantum density of the medium. The recession of the galaxies is replaced by their movement in the direction to the centre of the universe. The state of our universe may be described by the Poisson equation and its two-component solution for the minus mass (45) under the condition (46):

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1 = C^2 = C_0^2 \left( 1 + \frac{R_g}{r} \right) \\ \varphi_2 = C_2^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (47)$$

Unfortunately, the gravitation radius  $R_g$  of our universe as the minus mass is not yet known. The visible horizon of the universe is determined by the dimension  $10^{26}$  m. However, this does not mean that we can see the actual image of the world. As indicated by Fig. 16, our universe is not flat and the quantized space-time is deformed from the centre to the periphery. The universe is distorted. In this deformed distorted luminiferous medium, the light beam is bent and does not travel along a straight line. The same galaxy can be seen from different sides as different objects. If a light beam from our Sun travels travel around a galaxy and returns to us, we would see our past. This is the real basis for a time machine to be used not for travel to the future but for observing the past.

The quantized space-time has gaps between quantons, i.e., the same wormholes and tunnels whose role should be investigated. The possible application of tunnels as channels ensuring the circulation of energy in the universe has been investigated as an example.

## 7. Problem of time. Chronal fields

The theory of quantum gravitation cannot be investigated separately from time whose carrier is the quanton, specifying the lapse of time with a period of  $2.5 \cdot 10^{-34}$  s inside the quantized space-time (Fig. 2). In this respect, the quanton is an unique and universal particle uniting electromagnetism and gravitation, space and time. The problem of time is far more complicated than thought previously. The theory of Superunification presents for the first time a material carrier of time, a real 'electronic clock', defining the rate of time at every point of quantized space-time. The concentration of the time carriers in the volume of space is determined by the quantum density of the medium  $\rho_0$  for the quantized space-time unperturbed by gravitation:

$$\rho_0 = \frac{k_3}{L_{q0}^3} = 3,55 \cdot 10^{75} \frac{\text{quantons}}{\text{m}^3} \quad (48)$$

where  $L_{q0} = 0.74 \cdot 10^{-25}$  m is the calculated diameter of the quanton,

$k_3 = 1.44$  is the filling coefficient.

The period  $T_0$  of the electromagnetic oscillation of the quanton is determined by the speed of travel of the electromagnetic wave  $C_0$ . Separating  $L_{q0}$  from equation (48), we obtain:

$$T_0 = \frac{L_{q0}}{C_0} = \frac{1}{C_0} \left( \frac{k_3}{\rho_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \approx 2,5 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ s} \quad (49)$$

In the case of gravitation perturbation of the quantised space-time, the lapse of time  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  is determined by the changed quantum density of the medium  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$  for the two-component solution (4):

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{C} \left( \frac{k_3}{\rho_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (50)$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{C_2} \left( \frac{k_3}{\rho_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (51)$$

The equations (50) and (51) determine the lapse of time in the external region from the gravitational boundary and inside the region in the presence of the perturbing gravitation mass in quantized space-time. Substituting the speed of light  $C$  and the quantum density of the medium  $\rho_1$  into the equations (50) and (51), taking into account the normalized relativistic factor  $\gamma_n$ , we obtain the lapse of time in the external and internal regions of the gravitational diagram (Fig. 7) for the perturbing mass in the entire speed range from 0 to  $C_0$ :

$$T_1 = T_0 \left( 1 - \frac{\gamma_n R_g}{r} \right)^{-\frac{5}{6}} \quad (52)$$

$$T_2 = T_0 \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma_n R_g}{r} \right)^{-\frac{5}{6}} \quad (53)$$

Analysis of (52) shows that with the increase of gravity and the speed of movement of the perturbing mass, the period  $T_1$  (52) in the vicinity of the mass increases. This is equivalent to reducing the rate of lapse of time. However, inside the gravitation boundary of the rate of lapse of time (6) increases. Naturally, the lapse of time is given by the elastic properties of space-time quantum (quanton) as a volume resonator playing the role of specific 'electronic' clock. With the increase of the speed of the body and the decrease of the quantum density of the medium on

the surface of the body, the elastic properties of the medium decrease and, correspondingly, the rate of lapse of time in the vicinity of the body decreases.

Finally, it is interesting to investigate the course of the biological clock of cosmonauts flying in a spaceship at the speed close to the speed of light. According to Einstein, this problem was treated as the twins paradox where the deceleration of time at high speeds causes that one of the twins who returned from cosmic travel finds his brother to be an old man whereas he remains young. In fact, this problem is not so simple, and the twins paradox is only the Einstein's original concept in order to attract the attention of society to the theory of relativity during its popularization.

Taking into account the behaviour of matter in the quantized medium at high speeds close to the speed of light, it may be predicted that the cosmonaut inside a spaceship will be simply crushed by the gravity force of his own body and even his matter can transfer to the state of a dynamic black microhole. However, even at lower speeds, the time is accelerated inside the shell of the elementary particles forming the body of the cosmonaut because the quantum and density of the medium increases. In the external region behind the shell (gravitational boundary) of the particles, i.e., inside the cosmonaut body, the time slows down. If it is imagined that the cosmonaut is not crushed by gravity, then it is difficult to estimate at the moment the effect of space travel on the ageing of the organism. However, even if the spaceship travels at a speed of 50% of the speed of light, which is a very high speed of the order of 150 000 km/s, the increase of gravity and the variation of the lapse of time will be small so the cosmonaut will not notice them. For the cosmonaut it is more difficult to withstand overloading and weightlessness. However, in travel with constant acceleration equal to the freefall acceleration on the Earth surface, the problem of weightlessness can be solved.

Equation (52) shows that the lapse of time in the quantized medium perturbed by gravitation is distributed nonuniformly and represents a scalar field which can be referred to as a chronal field. In fact, the chronal field is described by the Poisson equation for the lapse of time whose solution is represented by the equations (52) and (53).

When discussing the quanton as the carrier of the chronal field, the quanton only gives the rate of time but is not an integrator as the clock. The quanton specifies only the rate of electromagnetic processes to which all known physical processes are reduced. When discussing the clock, we are discussing the summation of time sections. Being a part of the quantized space-time, we constantly move in it as a result of the wave transfer of mass and take part in the colossal number of energy exchange processes with a large number of quantons. Therefore, all the physical processes can be regarded as irreversible. It is not possible to enter the same river twice. The arrow of time is directed only into the future.

## 8. Who lights up stars?

Working on the theory of Superunification, I did not find any convincing reasons for supporting the thermonuclear hypothesis of the source of luminosity of the stars. This is not caused by the solar neutrino and stability of the solar radiation over the period of billions of years from the moment of birth of biological life. It is not due even to the results of investigations carried out using the Hubble telescope which shows the birth of new stars. The entire point is the temperature concept of thermonuclear synthesis which still has no theoretical substantiation.

At the present time, the contradictions of the quantum theory lay between the temperature and recoil of the atom during emission (adsorption) of the photon. It would appear that as the energy of the emitted photon increases, the intensity of the recoil of the atom and by the photon should also increase and the temperature vibrations of the atoms (molecules) should become greater. However, in practice the situation is completely reversed, the most intensive recoil is shown by the low-energy infrared photon (thermal photon). It must be proved mathematically that the thermal recoil of the atom (molecule) is inversely proportional to the energy of the emitted photon. This problem has been solved successfully in the theory of Superunification.

We have been accustomed to think that the recoil of a gun is proportional to the momentum of the emitted projectile. However, the reverse must now be proven. These are the paradoxes of the quantum theory. For more than 40 years we have been led to believe that the future of power engineering is controlled thermonuclear synthesis (CTS) thus closing other investigation directions. It was promised that CTS would solve all energy problems of the mankind already by the year 2000, and huge sums of money have been spent on this project. The time has passed, the energy problems have not been solved and on the contrary, the situation is quite critical. The inoperative CTS systems of the Tokamak type have been replaced by the new international project ITER.

I say openly that the ITER project is the grandiose scientific adventure and clear waste money of taxpayers for the antiscientific and futile investigations, as already was the case with the Tokamak. The CTS is based on the false temperature concept of synthesis. Initially, it was assumed that it is sufficient to heat hydrogen-forming plasma in a magnetic trap to a temperature of 15 000 000°C and the CTS of helium would start with the generation of energy as a result of a mass defect of the nuclei. The temperature in the plasma has already reached 70 000 000°C but no CTS has taken place. It is evident that the temperature concept of synthesis of nuclei does not work.

When the nature of nuclear forces in the theory of Superunification became known, it appeared that there are no methods for including the temperature factor in the concept of CTS as the factor of overcoming the electrostatic repulsion of protons (hydrogen nuclei). The temperature concept of CTS was based on the positive experience of exploding hydrogen bombs in which the detonator was represented by a preliminary atomic explosion, accompanied by the generation of a colossal amount of energy. However, in this case, temperature is one of the energy generation factors.

Other factors include high pressure and acceleration which 'push' the proton nuclei into each other to distances of the action of nuclear forces (electrical forces of alternating shells of the nucleons), overcoming the electrostatic repulsion of the nuclei.

Generation of colossal pressures and acceleration of particles under the effect of nuclear explosion inside a thermonuclear reactor in the laboratory conditions is not possible because of purely technical reasons. Heating of the plasma in the magnetic trap of the Tokamak is of no use here. Knowing the values of the nuclear forces and the cross-section of the effect of these forces, it is easy to calculate the pressures and forces which must be overcome to bring the nucleons together despite their electrostatic repulsion. For this purpose, the proton nuclei of light elements must be compressed by the accelerated fragments of the atomic nuclei of heavy elements (uranium, plutonium, etc), giving the fragments the force momentum, as is the case in the thermonuclear bomb. The fragments of the heavy nuclei are accelerated as a result of their stronger electrostatic repulsion in splitting at the moment of atomic explosion. The conditions for natural acceleration of nucleus fragments are generated.

Consequently, we obtain a nuclear press in which the light nuclei are compressed between the accelerated fragments of the heavy nuclei and quantized space-time representing the elastic quantized medium (EQM) which plays the role of a wall (anvil). The strength of this anvil increases with the increase of the strength of the effect of acceleration and momentum on the anvil. This is the factor of the quantized medium having the properties of super hardness under the effect of colossal acceleration and forces from the side of the second compulsory factor - accelerated fragments of the heavy nuclei which have not as yet been investigated in the theory of nuclear synthesis. Without these two factors playing the fundamental role in the explosion of the thermonuclear bomb, it is not possible to start controlled thermonuclear synthesis.

On the other hand, I wanted to verify by calculations the extent to which the temperature concept of thermonuclear synthesis is related with the synthesis of nuclei. I could not find in the literature sources any calculations linking nuclear forces with temperature. It is highly likely that they do not exist. In order to calculate these forces, it is necessary to have clear information on the temperature not as the parameter on the scale of the thermometer or the energy of the photon but as the thermal energetics parameter. However, here as already mentioned, the currently available quantum theory fails. It appears that as the photon energy increases the intensity of the recoil of the atom by the photon decreases; the most intensive recoil is characteristic of the low-energy infrared photon (thermal photon) which is not capable of ensuring a recoil momentum of the atomic nucleus for overcoming the electrostatic barrier between the elements of the light nuclei.

I paid special attention to this energy paradox because temperature is connected with the temperature oscillations of the atoms and molecules as a result of a recoil during radiation (reemission) of the photon. In its time, the development of quantum theory also started from the energy paradox when the discrete nature of

radiation of the atoms and the dependence of the photon energy on its frequency (and not on the intensity of radiation) was discovered. This contradicted classic electrodynamics. At present, these contradictions of quantum theory are found between the temperature and the recoil of the atom at emission (absorption) of the photon when it is not possible to overcome the forces of electrostatic repulsion of the atomic nuclei when attempting their synthesis. The temperature concept of the CTS is anti-scientific in its nature and has no prospects for development in energetics. Other concepts must be found.

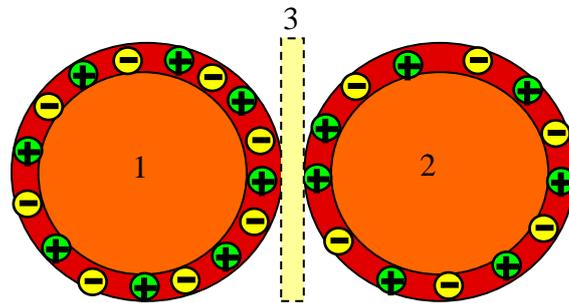
Thus, the solution of the given task is not only of the purely theoretical interest but is also of the colossal applied value in the processes of production of thermal energy in new energy cycles of quantum energetics. Here we are discussing a number of the experimental effects with the generation of excess heat, including the Usherenko effect (the effect of superdeep penetration of microparticles into hard targets). If the effect of positive generation of heat is still being attempted in the CTS, in the Usherenko effect this energy generation is  $10^2$ – $10^4$  times higher than the kinetic energy of accelerated particles – strikers. However, this is only one of the many facts confirming by experiments the prospects for the development of quantum energetics as the basis of energetics of the 21st century. In fact, quantum energetics is a more general concept which also includes nuclear reactions which, in the final analysis, are only one of the methods of extracting the energy of superstrong electromagnetic interaction (SEI).

It has been established that the only source of energy in the universe is the superstrong electromagnetic interaction. This is the source of luminosity of stars. It is necessary to find new power cycles which would replace the thermonuclear concept of thermonuclear synthesis. The temperature on the Sun surface does not exceed  $6000^\circ\text{C}$  and the temperature inside the Sun has not been measured. It is necessary to develop new approaches to the energy of stars. The energy cycles in the electron–positron plasma appear to be more suitable for this purpose. It is completely justified to assume that these new energy cycles have been experimentally established in the Usherenko effect. Through the electron–positron plasma we can arrive to the birth of protons and neutrons and subsequently hydrogen and helium.

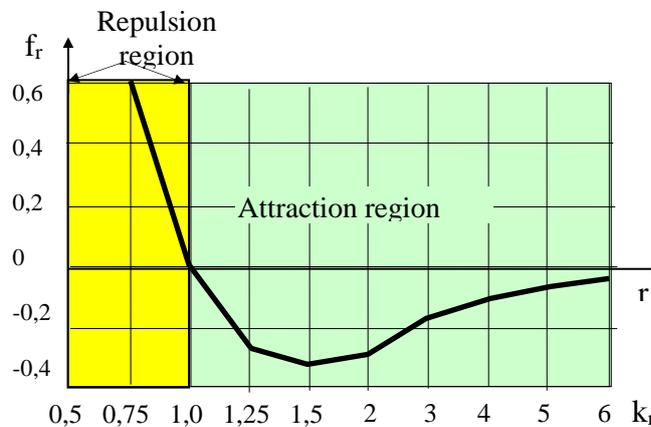
The principle of spatial transformation of energy provides a scientific substantiation for the release of the energy of superstrong electromagnetic interaction in new energy cycles in which the energy capacity may reach  $10^{17}$  J/kg. This is three orders of magnitude greater than the energy capacity of nuclear and thermonuclear reactions. The new energy cycles are based on the reactions of cold synthesis of elementary particles and their antiparticles with subsequent annihilation. This is considerably simpler and safer than work with the synthesis of atomic nuclei.

Nobody has confirmed that the heavy elements form in the nuclei of stars. In all likelihood, the process of formation of heavy elements takes place outside the stars in the quantized space-time in which there are suitable conditions for the natural acceleration of light elements. The accelerated nuclei in collisions in the opposite directions, overcoming electrostatic repulsion, merge into heavier nuclei. Cosmos is

the acceleration laboratory for the production of new elements, starting with the synthesis of elementary particles and their antiparticles in quantized space-time.



**Fig. 18.** Electrical interaction of alternating shells of nucleons.  
1) neutron, 2) proton,  
3) the region of the effect of nuclear forces.



**Fig. 19.** Variation of electrical forces of repulsion and attraction in interaction of the shells of the nucleons as a function of  $f_r(k_r)$ .

Figure 18 shows shell models of nucleons which contain electrical quarks of different polarity in their alternating shell. Such a shell is characterized by the tightening effect, compressing the quantized space-time inside the shell and expanding it on the external side. The effect of the alternating shell with respect to the spherical deformation of the quantized medium is considerably stronger in comparison with the effect of the central quark in the generation of the electron (positron). Therefore, the mass of the nucleons is considerably greater than the mass of the electron (proton). On the other hand, the alternating shell of the nucleons is characterized by the transmission capacity for the quantons, ensuring the wave transfer of nucleons in the quantized space-time.

The difference between the proton and the neutron is the presence of the unbalanced electrical charge (quark) with positive polarity in the proton shell. In the neutron, the alternating shell contains the same amount of the charge with the opposite sign, showing its electrical neutrality. However, at shorter distances, the alternating shells of the nucleons attract each other and this results in the formation of nuclear forces as the forces of electrical attraction of quarks of different type (Fig. 19). At distances shorter than the classic electron radius zones of anti-gravitation

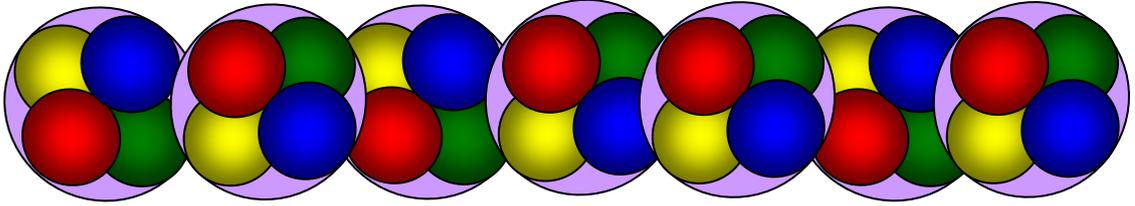
repulsion were detected at the quarks inside the nucleon shell. These zones balance the forces of electrical attraction of the shells, ensuring the stability of the atomic nuclei at the main elements. The instability of the nuclei of the heavy elements is caused by the increase in the depth of the gravitation well and by the corresponding weakening of the electrical forces of attraction of the nucleon shells. The decay of heavy atoms is caused by the fluctuations ('boiling') of the quantized space-time.

The quark model of the nucleons has been included to the shell model without any objections.

### 9. Superstrings

The theory of Superunification has found a suitable applied position in many studies of theoreticians whose concepts were ahead of time. This refers to the space-time quantum, the Dirac magnetic monopole, quarks, fundamental length determined by the quanton diameter, anti-gravitation, the fifth force and the theory of superstrings.

The theory of the superstrings, as the quantum theory, assumes that gravity is determined by the exchange of locked strings which replace hypothetical gravitons. The theory of the superstrings also contradicts the Einstein gravitation theory, rejecting the role of the four-dimensional continuum in the nature of gravity. Unfortunately, none of the theoretical physicists, working in the area of string theory, can proposed methods for experimental verification of the theory.



**Fig. 20.** Separation of the alternating electromagnetic superstring from the quantons inside quantised space-time.

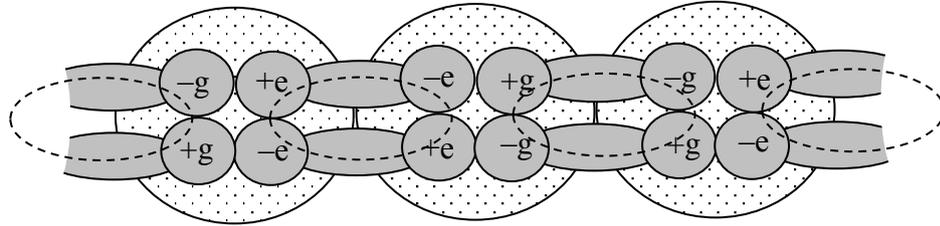
At the same time, studies of the theory of Superunification, as a continuation of the unified field by Einstein, revealed the presence of real superstrings determining the tension of the quantized space-time. Figure 20 shows that in the quantized space-time we can separate alternating superstrings from quantons. The tension of such an electromagnetic superstring is determined by the mutual attraction of the charges with opposite signs (quarks) inside the quantum and can be easily calculated. The tension force  $\mathbf{F}_z$  of the string is calculated as the total effect of electrical  $F_e$  and magnetic  $F_g$  forces in the superstring ( $\mathbf{1}_z$  is the unit vector along the superstring):

$$\mathbf{F}_z = \pm \mathbf{1}_z (F_e + F_g) \cos \alpha_z = \pm \mathbf{1}_z \frac{\pi}{12L_{q0}^2} \left( \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_0} + \mu_0 g^2 \right) = \pm 2 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ N} \quad (54)$$

The tension  $\mathbf{T}_z$  of the electromagnetic superstring is determined as the force  $\mathbf{F}_z$  acting in the cross-section  $S_q$  of the quanton:

$$\pm T_z = \frac{\pm F_z}{S_q} = 4 \frac{\pm F_z}{\pi L_{qo}^2} = \frac{\pm 1_z}{3L_{qo}^4} \left( \frac{e^2}{\epsilon_o} + \mu_o g^2 \right) = \pm 4,65 \cdot 10^{73} \frac{N}{m^2} \quad (55)$$

As indicated by (54) and (55), the quantized space-time is characterized by colossal tension (and elasticity) which determines the high rate of the wave processes in it (the speed of light  $3 \cdot 10^8$  m/s).



**Fig. 21.** Section of the electromagnetic superstring from quantons connected together by short strings. For better understanding electric and magnetic dipoles of the quantons are rotated in the plane of the figure whereas in reality their axes are mutually perpendicular (Fig. 2).

In Fig. 21, the electromagnetic superstring (Fig. 20) is interpreted in a slightly different form in which the tension between the quantons is determined by short locked strings. In this respect, the string theory has a real physical basis.

## 10 Main problems of modern physics

In the last ten years, since the discovery in 1996 of the quantum of space-time (quanton) and the superstrong electromagnetic interaction, I have completed the theory of Superunification of fundamental interactions which unites gravitation, electromagnetism, nuclear and electrical weak forces. The integrating factor is the superstrong electromagnetic interaction (SEI), i.e., the fifth force which is so far unknown to science. The SEI is the unified field whose realias were proposed by the genius Einstein who spent 30 years of his life to find within the framework of the general theory of relativity (see the section “**The Einstein posthumous phrase**”. <http://viXra.org/abs/1910.0089> [19]).

The theory of Superunification is the main theory of contemporary physics. The main assumptions of the theory of Superunification have been published in open press and summing this up, I would like to mention that two volumes of studies have been collected, with the total volume of more than 1000 pages and several thousands of new equations. The period of active popularization of new concepts is about to begin. There is no better approach to the popularization of new fundamental discoveries and the theory of Superunification than the polemics between Ginzburg and Leonov.

To understand the principal error made by Ginzburg, is it necessary to present his ideological viewpoint regarding matter taking the results of his studies into account? I hope that I am not too far away from the truth when assuming that in his concept, the basis of the material world is represented by the ponderable matter, i.e., the matter, and these are elementary particles having the mass and all other physical bodies, including stars and black holes. There are also photons with some small rest

mass (?) and another electromagnetic matter, which however appears to be secondary and not main. The principal method of investigations ponderable matter is the decomposition method in which the matter is divided into smaller particles. We arrive here at the elementary particles which, it would appear, are not so elementary but their structure cannot be determined. Smaller particles have been invented, i.e., quarks, but no reliable experimental facts have been presented. In the area of the theory of elementary particles, special attention is given to the probability phenomenology of quantum theory, without understanding the reasons controlling the microworld, assuming that the end of certainty in physics has arrived. The space-time is the purely geometrical category with the minimum energy level, governed by the relativity principle. This is the basis of advanced theoretical physics which is somewhere accurate and somewhere erroneous. In particular, in some cases I did not touch this basis and in some cases I corrected it, but in the main I removed it completely in order to link physics by a single concept in the theory of Superunification. However, this will be discussed later.

Ginzburg clearly understood that the problem of Superunification lies in the fifth force but made the serious error in its formulation: *'Physicists know that the micro- and macroworld are controlled by four forces. The attempts to find the fifth force have been unsuccessful for more than 50 years. The physicists realise that they are looking for something incredibly weak that has been eluding detection so far (Vestnik RAN, vol. 69, No. 3, 1999, p. 200)*. In fact, in order to combine the four fundamental interactions (forces): gravitation, electromagnetism, nuclear and electroweak forces, the fifth force is essential. However, dear Vitalii Lazarevich, to combine these forces, they must be governed by the fifth force: any schoolboy knows that: *'in order to subordinate a force, an even greater force is required'*. This is the golden rule of physics. In order to subordinate nuclear (strong) interactions, it is necessary to have a force which is greater than the nuclear force. So what is the force you are referring to, saying that *'it is something incredibly weak?'* There is for example the electroweak force, i.e., we are discussing the fifth force as the superweak force. However, this force is not capable of combining all other forces. For this reason, you have not been able to create the theory of Superunification because no accurate concept of unification has been developed.

Superunification requires the Superforce. The well-known English theoretical physicist and science populariser Paul Davis devoted his popular book *'Superforce'* in this problem, claiming: *'Entire nature, in the final analysis, is governed by the effect of some Superforce, manifested in different 'hypostases'*. This force is sufficiently powerful to create our universe and provide it with light, energy, matter and the structure. However, the Superforce is something greater than simply something creating the beginning. In the Superforce, matter, space-time and interaction are combined into the indivisible harmonic whole generating such unity of the universe which previously no one assumed'. [Davies P., *Superforce. The search for a grand unified theory of nature*, New York, 1985]. It can be seen that not all the physicists in the world shared Ginzburg's views. I find it surprising why Davies, who correctly formulated the concept of the Superforce more than 10 years

prior to the discovery of the quanton – the particle of the carrier of Superforce – did not do this instead of me. This could have been done by Einstein who accurately formulated the concept of the unified field whose carrier is also the quanton. The unified Einstein field cannot be separated from the Superforce. This is now clear and understood when it is presented in the theory of Superunification but this could not be done so simply until my research.

The Lord gave me the power to see what others cannot see. My brain enables me to penetrate into the secrets of the ultra-macroworld of quantized space-time. I simply see what takes place there. I then draw the observed physical models and calculate them. I have no rough copies. I have now reached a highly perfected state and all calculations are carried out immediately, accurately, with only a small number of errors. However, this required many years of training. I have never studied mathematics, I have only several books and the Encyclopaedia of Mathematics to which I refer only very seldom. I assume that it is much simpler to start everything from the beginning instead of studying conclusions made by others. Therefore, I do not experience any serious problems with the mathematical description of the processes which I observed in the ultra-microworld of the quantons. I explain this by the fact that the observed physical models are accurate in their basis and they contain the correct mathematical origins. There is one fine detail. I must have a problem long before without knowing how to solve it. It is evident that subconsciousness operates in this case and when the solution is ready, I only write it down. This was the procedure which I used for solving the most difficult problems of theoretical physics which had been regarded as insolvable. When I turned to mathematicians, nobody could help me. As the theoretical physicist, I have no secrets in the work of my laboratory. Evidently, this purely individual phenomenon explains the reasons for my successes in the development of the theory of Superunification. I work with real physical models and with phenomenological models.

It is now possible to formulate the main problem of contemporary physics: ‘what was the first, the matter as ponderable matter or weightless electromagnetic matter? Many mistakes have been made in this question and it is difficult to solve the situation. To explain this problem, we return to the concepts of the open quantum-mechanics system (OQS) and the closed quantum-mechanics system (CQS). For the latter, the base of the matter is the matter represented by ponderable bodies and particles. In this case, the particle (body) is treated as an object isolated in the void. However, this is not in agreement with the experimental results according to which the particle (body) shows both corpuscular and wave properties. How can the isolated particle (body) be both a wave and a corpuscule? The current quantum theory does not provide the answer to this question and postulates the principle of corpuscular–wave dualism as the fundamental physical category.

In order to solve this problem, it would be necessary to examine the structure of the quantized space-time as the carrier of the fifth force - Superforce. In the theory of Superunification, the ambitious term Superforce is replaced by the purely scientific term – superstrong electromagnetic interaction (SEI) whose carrier is the

quantized space-time. I shall not discuss the problem of quantization of space-time which has been explained in other studies. I should only mention that the problem of quantization of the space is equivalent to the process of filling its volume with quanta - the elementary quanta of space-time, forming in this case the elastic quantized medium (EQM) with the gravitation potential equal to  $C^2$  and not zero, as assumed previously. Here  $C$  is the speed of light, equal to the square root of the gravitation potential of the quantized medium which is used as the luminiferous medium. The waves cannot exist without a medium. The quantum itself unites electricity and magnetism, including in itself the electrical and magnetic elementary dipoles whose axes are orthogonal to each other.

In order to understand the reasons for corpuscular–wave dualism, we discuss the formation in quantized space-time of an elementary particle – electron which is the carrier of the electrical charge and mass. If an elementary electrical charge with negative polarity and no mass is thrown into the elastic quantized medium, then under the effect of ponderomotive forces the quanta start to move in the direction of the central charge, as pieces of paper travelling to an electrified comb. The quantized space-time around the central electrical charge is spherically deformed or, according to Einstein, distorted. Consequently, the electrical charge acquires mass and generates the electron as the carrier of charge and mass.

Therefore, the movement of the electron in the elastic quantized medium can be regarded as the wave process of spherical deformation of the medium, i.e., the wave transfer of mass, and the corpuscular transfer of the elementary charge. This is in complete agreement with the principle of corpuscular–wave dualism according to which the particle shows simultaneously its wave and corpuscular properties. The mass of the electron is the equivalent of the energy of elastic deformation of the quantized medium whose basis is electromagnetic. This explains the equivalence of the mass and electromagnetic energy of the particle, established by Einstein, where the energy  $mC^2$  is determined by the work with the transfer of mass  $m$  into the region of the quantized medium with the potential  $C^2$ .

The principle of corpuscular–wave dualism concerns not only the elementary particles having mass, but also all physical bodies because they consist in the final analysis of elementary particles, being the integral part of quantized space-time. It can be seen that objects isolated from the quantized space-time do not exist in nature and also in closed quantum mechanics systems. All the elementary particles and physical bodies are open quantum-mechanics systems, and the theory of Superunification has been developed for describing these systems.

The theory of Superunification shows that primary matter in nature is the quantized space-time, with the superstrong electromagnetic interaction (SEI) being its carrier. We live in the electromagnetic universe. In this respect, the energy is unique, and all known types of energy in the final analysis are reduced to extraction or transformation of the energy of the SEI. The theory of Superunification changes the philosophical approach to understanding the mass not as the basis of matter but as the secondary manifestation of the energy of the SEI as a result of spherical

deformation of the quantized space-time. It appears that the mass as such does not exist in nature in the concept which we were presented. Mass is secondary.

Paradoxically, the development of fundamental science takes place along the path of its combination with the religious views. Religion always taught that the soul is primary and the body secondary. In the theory of Superunification this main assumption of religious teaching is completely confirmed. If the soul is regarded as the weightless (non-body) electron charge, the physics of the elementary particles leads to the scientific justification of the field form of energy-information interactions. The field form is the weightless (non-body) form of matter, with the information bit being the carrier of the latter. A classic example of the formation of an elementary information bit inside the quantized space-time is the reaction of annihilation of the positron and the electron. The positron differs from the electron only by the sign of the central electrical charge, in the positron the charge is of positive polarity.

When the electron and the positron come together to some specific critical distance their spherical fields break up. The electromagnetic energy of elastic deformation of the medium, released during this phenomenon, changes to wave photon radiation. This is similar to shooting from a catapult in which the elastic energy of tension in the rubber is released, ejecting the stone. However, what takes place with the weightless (non-body) charges of the electron and the positron? Their charges with positive and negative polarity form a weightless electrical dipole, some information bit in space on the existence of the pair of the particles: electron and positron. This determines the laws of conservation: energy, mass, charge, and information. It has been proven that the law of conservation of information is the fundamental law of nature. In order to produce an electron and a positron from vacuum it is necessary to split the information bit (weightless electrical dipole) into two charges which spherically deform the quantized medium, forming a mass at the charges and transforming them into elementary particles: electron and positron.

The concentration of the field (weightless) form of information inside the quantized space-time is extremely high and has the controlling importance for the formation of life and intelligence in the universe. A more suitable example confirming this assumption is the non-correspondence between the information detected in the double helix of the DNA and the information required for describing the man as a self-organizing and selfreproducing social system. The number of the chemical links of the DNA determines  $10^{20} \dots 10^{21}$  bits of information. This information is on the cell level. It is easy to calculate that for the complete description of the man we require  $10^{40} - 10^{42}$  bits of information. Where to obtain 20 orders of missing information?

The annihilation of the electron and the positron takes place at distances of the order of  $10^{-15}$  m. Calculation showed that the elementary information bit in the form of an electrical dipole has the size smaller than  $10^{-15}$  m. It can easily be calculated that the information capacity of a single  $m^3$  of quantized space-time may equal  $10^{45}$  information bits. This is the level of information comparable with the level of information required for describing the man. Of course, missing information

on the man is hidden on the field level inside quantized space-time. This weightless information is linked with the structure of DNA determining only the inheritance features but on the whole the man as a complicated energy-information system. Physical investigations show that as we penetrate deeper into the matter, we need to deal with the higher and higher concentration of energy and information. The theory of Superunification shows that the man is an open quantum-mechanical and energy-information system, being the compound and inseparable part of quantized space-time. The man is the cosmos. It is believed that we live the most powerful computer which controls our life activity and also regulates us giving us some freedom of selection. Taking into account that the quantized space-time resembles a solid state structure with impurities, resembling a microprocessor in the local region, the analogy with the computer is fully acceptable. It appears to me that when I work on a computer, I enter the state unity with the information field obtaining new information. I am convinced that we are to face an interesting period, the complete description of the still unknown mysteries of the nature and ourselves.

The theory of Superunification is the most powerful apparatus of investigation of matter. We do not have to go very far for confirmation. For this purpose, we compare the ‘Ginzburg list’ and the ‘Leonov’ list, presented previously in the introduction by the author to volume 1 [14, 15].

In this brief preface to volume 1 it is not possible to clarify all problems of the theory of Superunification and show its possibilities. Therefore, I present here for comparison two lists of the key problems of contemporary physics: ‘Ginzburg’s list’ and ‘Leonov’s list’. The first list of 30 points presented by Nobel laureate Vitalius Ginzburg in a review paper “On some advances in physics and astronomy over the past three years’ published in the Russian journal *Uspekhi Fizicheskikh Nauk* (volume 172, No. 2, 2002, pp. 213-219)

**‘Ginsburg’s list’:**

- 1. Controlled thermonuclear fusion**
- 2. High-temperature and room temperature superconductivity**
- 3. Metallic hydrogen. Other exotic substances**
- 4. Two-dimensional electronic liquid**
- 5. Some questions of solid state physics**
- 6. Second order phase transitions**
- 7. Physics of surface. Clusters**
- 8. Liquid crystals. Ferroelectrics. Ferrotoroids**
- 9. Fullerenes. Nanotubes**
- 10. Behavior of matter in superstrong magnetic fields**
- 11. Nonlinear physics. Turbulence. Solitons. Chaos. Strange attractors**
- 12. R lasers, masers, superpowerful lasers**
- 13. Superheavy elements. Exotic nuclei**
- 14. Mass spectrum. Quarks and gluons. Quantum chromodynamics.  
Quark- gluon plasma**
- 15. The unified theory of weak and electromagnetic interaction.  $W^\pm$ - $Z^0$ -  
bosons. Leptons.**

16. Standard model. Great integration. Superunification. Proton decay. Neutrino mass. Magnetic monopoles.
17. Fundamental length. Interaction of particles at high and superhigh energies. Colliders.
18. Nonconservation of SR- invariance.
19. Nonlinear phenomena in vacuum and in superstrong electromagnetic fields. Phase transitions in vacuum.
20. Strings. M-theory.
21. Experimental verification of the general theory of relativity.
22. Gravity waves, their detection.
23. Cosmological problem. Inflation.  $\Lambda$ -term and 'quintessence'.
24. Neutron stars and pulsars. Supernova.
25. Black holes. Space strings (?).
26. Quasars and the nuclei of galaxies. Formation of galaxies.
27. Problem of dark matter (hidden mass) and its detection.
28. Origin of cosmic rays with the superhigh energy.
29. Gamma splashes. Hypernovas.
30. Neutrino physics and astronomy. Neutron oscillations.

Analyzing the Ginzburg list we cannot find there the causal problems of fundamental interactions:

1. **In the region of gravity. The reasons for gravity and inertia *are unknown.***
2. **In the region of electromagnetism. The carrier of electromagnetism *is unknown.* Maxwell's equations are recorded purely empirically and, until now, do not have analytical derivation.**
3. **In the field of physics of elementary particles. The structure of none of the elementary particles, including the basic particles: electron, positron, proton, neutron, photon, neutrino, is known. The reason for the formation of mass in particles *is unknown.***
4. **In the field of nuclear physics. The nature of nuclear forces and reason for the mass defect of the atomic nucleus as the basis of energy release, *is unknown.***

It is gratifying that all problems of physical science enumerated above are solved in the theory of Superunification, which is the most powerful analytical apparatus for a study of matter.

When Ginzburg composed his list, he did not know of the theory of Superunification. In order to consider the possibilities of the theory of Superunification and new fundamental discoveries of the quanton and the superstrong electromagnetic interaction, I have compiled an additional 'Leonov's list' of also 30 new problems in order to enlarge 'Ginszburg's list'.

**‘Leonov’s list’:**

- 1. Primary matter (latent form, hidden form), the quantum of space-time, the discrete structure of quantised vacuum, quantisation. Superstrong electromagnetic interaction (SEI). Theory of the elastic quantised medium (EQM).**
- 2. Electrical and magnetic monopoles. Electrical asymmetry of the universe.**
- 3. Alternating fields, infinite superstrings and their tension.**
- 4. Time as the material category of space-time. Chronal fields.**
- 5. Spherical invariance and the principle of the relative-absolute dualism of the quantised space-time.**
- 6. Quantum theory of relativity. Nonlinear relativity.**
- 7. Absolute velocity. Methodology of measurement. Resistance of vacuum to uniform motion and to motion with acceleration.**
- 8. The theory of united electromagnetic field (TUEF) and Superunification, the open quantum-mechanical systems.**
- 9. Quantum nature of gravity. Solution of Poisson’s equation for the spherically deformed vacuum. Nature of mass. Gravitational diagrams, well and hill. Mass defect.**
- 10. Balance of gravitational potentials, quantum density and energy.**
- 11. Wave transfer of substance and wave-particle duality. Nature of wave (quantum) mechanics.**
- 12. Structure of electron and positron. Zones of attraction and repulsion.**
- 13. Spin and mass. Equivalence of energy and mass.**
- 14. Alternating shells of nucleons. Nature of nuclear material and nuclear forces. Complex structures of elementary particles. Formation of heavy nuclei. Atomic structures, valence bonds, the stability of molecules. New materials. Fullerenes. Clusters. Electron-positron plasma. Ball lightning.**
- 15. Maximum parameters of relativistic particles.**
- 16. Structure of neutrino. Speed, energy and direction distributions of the neutrino. Methods of registration. Energy-information interactions. Field structure of the DNA. Protection from fluxes of space neutrinos.**
- 17. Derivation of Maxwell’s equations. Nature of magnetism, electricity and electromagnetism. Electromagnetic symmetry of vacuum.**
- 18. Non-radiation of the orbit electron inside the gravitational well of the atomic nucleus. Perpetual motion. Electron motion in vacuum without emission. Nature of superconductivity. Photon electron emission.**
- 19. The two-rotor structure of the photon. Wave trajectory of the photon in optical media. Retarding the linear speed of the photon.**
- 20. Faster-than-light speeds. Tachyons. Kozyrev waves.**
- 21. Free energy, the methods of release. Quantum energetics.**
- 22. Temperature of substance. Heat capacity. Quantum thermodynamics. Open quantum thermodynamics systems.**

- 23. Cold synthesis of particles and antiparticles. Usherenko effect. Quantum reactors.**
- 24. Creation of nonequilibrium force in vacuum. Quantum engines. Perpetual motion machines (?).**
- 25. Wave processes in vacuum. Longitudinal gravity waves. Veinik waves. Torsional oscillations of vacuum.**
- 26. Nonlinear energy phenomena in liquid. Quantum heat-generators.**
- 27. Antimatter and antigravity. Black and white holes.**
- 28. Model of the quantised universe and its latent energy (hidden form). Space curvature. Dark matter and dark energy as a form of nonuniform quantized space-time.**
- 29. Relaxation of the universe and the motion of galaxies with acceleration.**
- 30. Circulation and the conservation of global energy. Problem of eternity.**

I do not comment on the two lists, I simply present them for comparison. The readers have the possibility to study theory of Superunification in greater detail. I would like to mention only that the new fundamental discoveries and the theory of Superunification have high applied value, opening the prospects for quantum energetics - power engineering of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, which includes both the known power cycles (chemical and nuclear reactions), and fundamentally new ones. I also would like to state that the superstrong electromagnetic interaction is the sole energy source of the universe and everything else, including nuclear reactions, are only methods of extracting the energy of this interaction. Our task is to learn to master for the good of the civilization new ecologically safe power cycles, relying on the great opportunities of the theory of Superunification and new experimental facts. This will be described in the second volume of the book: Quantum Energetics, vol. 2. New energy and space technologies (I put off the publication of vol. 2 for now). Before then, I would be happy if the theory of Superunification becomes the property of the world scientific community.

### **11. Problems of inflationary theory**

Inflationary theory does not take into account the presence of primary matter, i.e. quantized space-time. How to describe the process of quantization of the universe? Why is the entire universe electrically asymmetric? Who filled the universe initially with photons?

These problems preceded the appearance of ponderable matter whose fraction is negligibly small in comparison with the primary matter that fills everything.

Will the inflationary theory be capable of answering these and other questions? The development of the theory of Superunification probably facilitated the solution or probably increased the complexity of the problems of inflationary theory. It is pleasing that the inflationary theory, the Big Bang hypothesis has been filled by new initial assumptions which must be clarified.

## References

1. Linde, A. D., Quantum creation of an open inflationary universe, *Phys. Rev.*, D **58**, 1998, 083514 [arXiv:gr-qc/9802038].
  2. Linde, A. D., Linde, D. A. and Mezhlumian, A., From the Big Bang theory to the theory of a stationary universe, *Phys. Rev.*, D **49**, 1994, 1783 [arXiv:gr-qc/9306035].
  3. Linde, A. D., Linde, D. A. and Mezhlumian, A., Nonperturbative amplifications of inhomogeneities in a self-reproducing universe, *Phys. Rev.*, D **54**, 1996, 2504 [arXiv:gr-qc/9601005].
  4. Linde, A. D. and Mezhlumian, A., On regularization scheme dependence of predictions in inflationary cosmology, *Phys. Rev.*, D **53**, 1996, 4267 [arXiv:gr-qc/9511058].
  5. Leonov, V.S., The fifth type of superstrong integrating interaction, in: Theoretical and experimental problems of the general theory of relativity and gravitation, the 10th Russian Gravitational Conference, Proceedings, Moscow, 1999, p. 219.
  6. Leonov, V.S., Four documents on the theory of the elastic quantised medium (EQM), St Petersburg, Conference proceedings, 2000.
  7. Leonov, V.S., Super strong electromagnetic interaction and the prospects for the development of quantum energetics in the 21st century, *Toplivo-energeticheskii kompleks*, 2005, No. 5, and *Energetik*, 2006, No. 7,
  8. Leonov, V.S., Electrical nature of nuclear forces, Agrokonsalt, Moscow, 2001.
  9. Leonov, V.S., Cold synthesis in the Usherenko effect and its application in power engineering, Agrokonsalt, Moscow, 2001.
  10. Leonov, V.S., Discovery of gravitational waves by Prof Veinik, Agrokonsalt, Moscow, 2001.
  11. Leonov, V.S., Russian Federation patent No. 2185226, A method of generating thrust in vacuum and a field engine for spaceships (variants), Bull. No. 20, 2002.
  12. Leonov, V.S., Russian Federation patent No. 2201625, A method of generating energy and a reactor for this purpose, Bull. No. 9, 2002.
  13. Leonov, V.S., Russian Federation patent No. 2184384, A method of generating and receiving waves and equipment for this purpose (variants), Bull. No. 18, 2002.
- Additions:**
14. V. S. Leonov. Quantum Energetics. Volume 1. Theory of Superunification. Cambridge International Science Publishing, 2010, 745 pgs.
  15. Download free. Leonov V. S. Quantum Energetics. Volume 1. Theory of Superunification, 2010. <http://leonov-leonovstheories.blogspot.com/2018/04/download-free-leonov-v-s-quantum.html> [Date accessed April 30, 2018].
  16. V.S. Leonov. Quantum Energetics: Theory of Superunification. Viva Books, India, 2011.
  17. Vladimir Leonov. The square of the speed of light is the gravitational potential of quantized space-time in the theory of Superunification. <http://viXra.org/abs/1910.0089>.
  18. Vladimir Leonov, et al. Non-rocket, non-reactive quantum engine: idea, technology, results, prospects. <http://viXra.org/abs/1910.0124>.
  19. Vladimir Leonov. The Einstein posthumous phrase. <http://viXra.org/abs/1910.0089>.
  20. Vladimir Leonov. Unit of measurement of magnetic charge – Leon. February 11, 2019, <http://theoryofsuperunification-leonov.blogspot.com/2019/02/unit-of-measurement-of-magnetic-charge.html>