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Chapter 14

Inerton Astronomy

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ABSTRACT

A new branch of astronomy / astrophysics is proposed, namely, inerton astronomy. The first observatory – Inerton Observatory, – which will measure inerton signals from outer space, can start very soon.

Keywords: inerton, inerton sigals, inerton astronomy

We propose to start the first observatory – *Inerton Observatory* – that will measure inerton signals from outer space. It will constantly give data on the behavior of massive objects (planets, stars, galaxies, etc.) in inerton rays because any mass emits inertons, carries of mass, which provide real quantum mechanical and gravitational interactions between any massive objects.

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The appropriate submicroscopic concept has been presented in the recent book of the author [1] with the description of a number of experiments demonstrating the existence of inertons in condensed matter, plasma, nuclear physics and astrophysics. Inerton astronomy will be able to provide us with an inertonic map of the universe.

Small spectroscopic devices, which are prototypes of a future inerton observatory, were designed by our team for measuring inertons at laboratory and field condition (Fig. 1 and 2). It was found that at natural field conditions on the surface of the Earth, the number of signals recorded by the device depends on the orientation of the antenna and the current position of the sun. By using the devices shown in Figs. 1 and 2 we already measured the Earth's inerton field (in a range of frequencies 1 to 100 kHz) and the influence on it from a flux of solar inertons.

Fig. 1. Spectroscopic device Rudra-1 that measures inertons (designed in 2011).

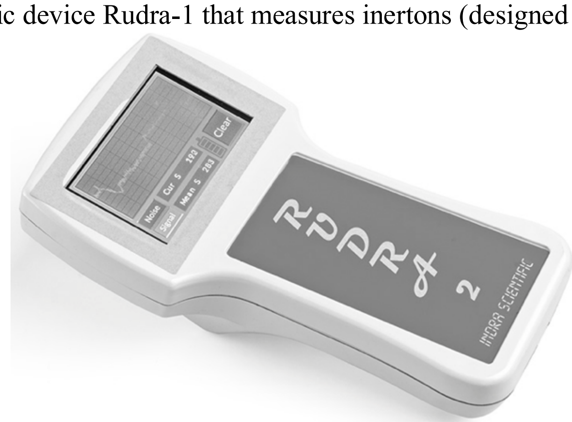

Fig. 2. Spectroscopic device Rudra-2 with more modern design and electronics, which measures inerton signals (designed in 2018).

A trend analysis conducted during about 40 minutes since the moment of dawn, 6:55 a.m. on 26 Nov 2011 is presented in Fig. 3. It is obvious that the intensity of an inerton flow increases along east-west with the approaching sunrise.

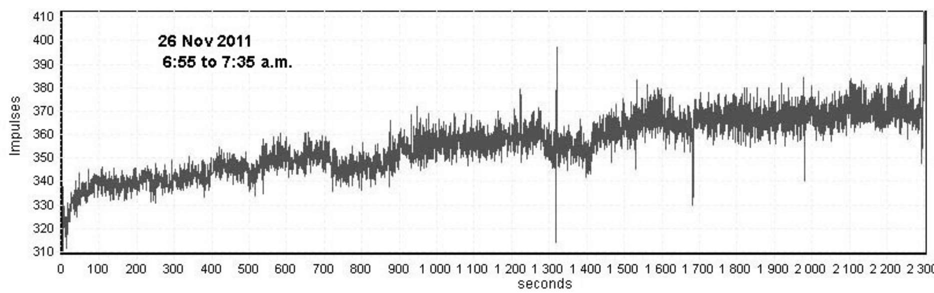

Fig. 3 Trend analysis obtained with the use of the inerton spectroscopic device (measured in the outskirts of Kyiv, Ukraine).

Inertons from outer space can be recorded at a laboratory located on the Earth. We may study the intensity of inerton signals, the direction from which their arrive, their frequency, the degree of a homogeneity of signals and also we may measure the speed of free inertons, which by preliminary estimate is about two orders of the speed of light. The appropriate equipment can be designed in such a way that it will be possible to measure amplitude, spectral and time characteristics of non-stationary inerton signals in a range of frequencies up to hundreds of MHz in real time. The measuring equipment may consist of several set-ups that will be launched in a synchronous operation.

REFERENCES

[1] V. Krasnoholovets, *Structure of Space and the Submicroscopic Deterministic Concept of Physics*, Apple Academic Press, Oakville, Canada; Waretown, USA (2017).