

Quasars

QUASARS OBSERVATIONAL FACT-COSMOGEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

<http://www.neutronrepulsion.ge/Researches/45.pdf>

- 1. Quasars have rapid light variations** - Most quasars light come from a small source of the solar system dimensions, even in quasars as big as giant galaxies. (Explosions of stellar and planetary-sized objects on the super massive core produce violent nuclear explosions inside the quasars).
- 2. Even high-red-shift quasars have long jets** - Such jets are largest contiguous structures in the universe which forms thick proto-nebulas of the dwarf and giant galaxies.
- 3. Quasars have little or no visible angular extent** – recycling centre of the quasar has little or no visible angular extent.
- 4. Features in quasar jets are observed to move outward** – Of course, for formation new matter of galaxies.
- 5. The angular size of visible nebulas surrounding some quasars does not diminish, and may even increase, with increasing red-shift** – Because, only **Super Massive High-Red-shift Quasars (SMHRQ)** are seen, with increasing red-shifts. **SMHRQ** are more energetic.
- 6. Some high-red-shift quasars are relatively bright** - Because, they are **SMHRQ**. Huge nuclear energy mechanism around **Super Massive Nucleus** produces equivalent of thousands of supernovas per year, enabling them to be bright at great distances.
- 7. Quasars do not exhibit the type of brightness-number relationship found for galaxies. The distribution is flat out to nearly red-shift $z = 2$, then drops sharply** – because quasars are not galaxies. Quasars are of any sizes from the micro-quasars to the galaxy-sized a star-like bodies.
- 8. Small red-shift and large-red-shift quasars are found infrequently** – because largest-red-shift quasars we could not see still. Small-red-shift quasars existence impossible, they can rapidly eat all surrounded galaxies as well as one another too.
- 9. Discrete X-ray sources are found in our own galaxy and in some quasars and related objects** - X-ray sources are proof strongest interaction into ultra dense volume between huge amounts of particles. Huge source is proof of huge nuclear reactions around **Super Massive Nucleus** inside galaxy-sized nuclear clouds.
- 10. An X-ray flare from a quasar with $z = 0.14$ was observed to increase its brightness by 67% in just three minutes** - These X-rays must be relativistically directed toward us in a narrow, short-lived beam by hit and eaten star in thee minutes.

11. **The calculated charged particle density is a function of inferred distance - The calculated charged particle density is a function of inferred distance and explosive force of a star or planet to the SMN of quasar.**
12. **Some low red-shift galaxies have associated quasars. Some of those appear to be connected to the galaxies – Because galaxies always associated to quasars. Quasars are creating galaxies and vice versa.**
13. **Quasars, even at high red-shifts, are frequently accompanied by faint galaxies at small separations – Because quasars are eating and forming galaxies.**
14. **The magnitudes and angular separations of quasar-galaxy pairs are correlated with the galaxy red-shift - This is the quasar-galaxy pairs relationship are correlated to the red-shift as a distance indicator.**
15. **Where distant clusters of galaxies are observed, quasars are generally not found in them – in this distant voids merging galaxies are not still. If not so all a quasar could eat some of them and quasar would be seen there.**
16. **Quasars with red-shifts greater than 1.5 show no tendency toward galaxy-like clustering or voids – Smaller than 1.5 quasars are nearby, and should therefore display clustering. Red-shift is the distance indicator and we can see galaxy-like clustering (RECYCLING AND RENEWING PROCESSES OF GALAXIES) or voids.**
17. **Quasars do show strong, large-scale clustering around nearby galaxy groups, such as the Virgo and Sculptor clusters and M87 – because higher-red-shift galaxies we could not see to the higher-red shift quasars.**
18. **Absorption lines in the spectra of quasar light are quite narrow – Huge radiations of exploded stellar and planetary chemical elements from SMN of quasar are absorbing by same chemical elements of huge a galaxy-sized nuclear and molecular clouds surrounded the quasar (SMN).**
19. **The number of absorption line systems seen in Lyman alpha does not monotonically increase with red-shift. Low-z quasars such as 3C 273 ($z = 0.16$) have as many absorption systems as high-z quasars – Because each quasar has own absorption system, galaxy-sized nuclear clouds created by huge nuclear reactions around SMN feeding stellar and planetary systems. Each quasar has almost same event inside.**
20. **Quasar jets have variable polarization due to a magnetic field – Quasars' jets consistence is thick separated nebulas, (huge nuclear and molecular clouds) proto-matter of galaxies and are heavy-ionized. Interaction between particles creates variable polarization due to a magnetic field. Each cloud will creates parent star of galaxy or globular cluster later with variable polarization of a magnetic field.**
21. **So-called "iron quasars" contain extremely strong emission lines from ionized iron – Iron as well as other metals is proof about huge planetary meal by quasar now. Huge radiations of exploded (eaten) planetary chemical elements from SMN of quasar are absorbing by same chemical elements of huge a galaxy-sized nuclear and molecular clouds surrounded the SMN.**

What the quasar is? – Each quasar is a violent super massive neutron star system and has four main parts.

1. Inner core, former super massive nucleus of the recycled galaxy, formed by recycled neutrons.

2. Outer core that is formed by recycled and compressed masses of the merger galaxies and consist by dispersed, mixed and glued recycled neutrons (**without positrons and electrons**), neutrons, and destabilized and neutralized light (alpha) elements mainly.

3. Radiative zone of the violent nuclear wind, formed by demolished, and exploded stars, planets, moons, planemos and other galaxy remains.

4.. convection zone of the highly radiative nuclear clouds. Violent nuclear reactions around the super-massive core produce powerful nuclear explosions and radiative zone provides convection zone by enormous amount highly radioactive nuclear mixtures.

What the proof is? - The proof is a shocked forbidden line in the spectrum of the quasars...

