

# Theoretical misconceptions and imaginary entities in astronomy, cosmology and physics<sup>1</sup>

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*The majority of theoretical misconceptions and the most significant misunderstandings in modern astronomy, cosmology and physics are caused by a purely mathematical approach and ignoring philosophical comprehension of physical reality and, as a result, by not deep enough understanding of the essence of certain physical phenomena and objects. Foremost, it's all about phenomena and objects that are under consideration by Special and General Relativity. Author have analyzed historical roots of discussed here misconceptions and misunderstandings and have shown the possible ways to overcome them. Such constructive approach gives us the hope for getting rid of the majority of revealed here misconceptions and misunderstandings. Unfortunately, this is the problem of not only the astronomy and cosmology, but also of physics in general. Our perception and reflection of physical reality is still very primitive and, foremost, mainly mechanistic, macrocentric and anthropo-limited. The unreality of black holes, Big Bang, non-baryonic dark matter, dark energy, photons and neutrinos is justified in details. The current usage of exponential scale instead of metrically homogeneous scale of cosmological time in cosmology is shown. Therefore, the ignorance of the fact that only the infinitely far cosmological past on the event horizon and infinitely far cosmological future on Schwarzschild sphere are simultaneous with any event in people's world is shown. The ignorance of the fact that this pseudo-horizon covers the past of all infinite Universe is also shown. The possibility of existence of antimatter inside the neutron stars and quasars that have the hollow body topology and mirror symmetry of their intrinsic space is justified. The big redshift and long lasting high luminosity of quasars are explained. The spatio-temporal noninvariance of the gravitational constant and the fictiveness of Etherington's identity are proved. The absence of gravitational fields in the Universe up to the moment of discontinuity of its uniform gas continuum is shown. The origination of the gravity phenomenon is related to the formation of spatially inhomogeneous thermodynamic states by the matter and to the tendency of the whole gravithermodynamically bonded matter to reach the minimum of the integral values of its inert free energy and Gibbs free energy. The temporal invariance of not only all thermodynamic parameters and potentials of matter and its momentum but also of Lagrangian of ordinary internal energy and of equivalent to it gravitational mass of matter (to which the inertial mass is identical only in intrinsic time of this matter) is justified. The fact that spatial distribution of gravitational field strength, defined by logarithmic gravitational potential, perfectly corresponds to astronomical observations is shown. It is shown that according to the General Relativity and the Relativistic Gravithermodynamics equations, the configuration of the dynamic gravitational field of a galaxy in a quasi-equilibrium state corresponds to reality. The fact that Hubble's redshift is linearly dependent on comoving distance instead of luminosity distance is justified. It is shown that mentioned above fact corresponds to astronomical observations. It is concluded that such concepts as corpuscle and elementary particle are purely macroscopic. The inadmissibility of the presence of "thing-in-itself" in physics is shown. The possibility of spiral-wave nature of the matter microobjects – the terminal local drains of turns of the spiral waves of high frequency space-time modulations of the dielectric and magnetic permeabilities of the physical vacuum (singularities of the field according to Einstein hypothesis) – as a whole is shown.*

*Key words: black hole, quasar, Big Bang, non-baryonic dark matter, dark energy, graviton, photon, neutrino, redshift, luminosity distance, gravitational potential, Etherington's identity, Hubble's law.*

*Einstein had believed that the particles were singularities of the field in space. In quantum field theory we have learned in the meantime that the particles are singularities – namely poles – in momentum space, not in ordinary space. For Einstein the field was real; it was in fact the ultimate reality and determined both the geometry of the world and the structure of the material bodies. In quantum theory, the field distinguishes, as in classical physics, between something and nothing; but its essential function is to change the state of the world, which is characterized by a probability amplitude, by a statement concerning potentialities.*

*Werner Heisenberg (Single Field Theory)*

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### Preamble (from the author)

Recently besides the epochal misunderstandings such as “Big Bang” of the Universe and “black holes” the two more not less significant misunderstandings appeared: “nonbarionic dark matter” and “dark energy”. This clearly testifies the presence of protracted crisis in theoretical physics. It gradually becomes the simple handicraft industry instead of creative reflection of reality. The non-correspondence to physical reality, delusions and gaps that were found in very harmonic constructs of special (SR) and general (GR) relativities are started to be hushed up by “Turanians”, who are dominant now in scientific circles, or become “patched” by them via the introduction of new material entities (Kantian “things-in-themselves”) instead of reconsidering the physical entities of those theories themselves.

Exactly such primitive approach (as it is brilliantly substantiated by Nikolai Trubetsky) is characteristic for Turanian simplified-perfunctory and purely holistic worldview and also for the inherited dogmatic-paradigmatic and not very deep comprehension of physical reality:

«So, we will not be wrong if we say that in all spiritual (and scientific, – P.D.) creation (art) of Turkic people the one basic mental trait prevails: clear schematization of relatively poor and rudimental material. From here one may make a conclusion about the Turkic psychology itself. The typical Turkic person (and any other Turanian person, – P.D.) does not like to go into intricate details. He prefers to operate with the main clearly perceptible images and to group those images into clear and simple schemes (paradigms, – P.D.). However once should beware of possible incorrect interpretations of those statements. It would be a mistake to think that Turkic mind notably tends to schematic abstraction. The specific ethnographic data, from which we extracted the reference to Turkic psychological type, does not give us basis to make such conclusion. Those schemes (stagnant paradigms, – P.D.), on which the Turkic spiritual art is based as we have seen, are indeed not the product of philosophical abstraction and do not have the character of something deliberately considered. Quite the contrary, those schemes are subconscious and exist in the psychics as unconscious cause of that psychical inertia, due to which all elements of psychical material group by themselves in exactly this certain order (and not in some another order): this is possible due to the special elementary quality and simplicity of those schemes. On the other hand, it would be a mistake to think that narrow-mindedness (metaphoricity, – P.D.) or sketchiness (paradigmality, – P.D.) of Turkic psychology hindered the wide scope and flight of fancy. The content of epic legends of Turkic people clearly contradicts to such ideas. Turkic fantasy is not poor and not timid, there is a brave swing in it but that swing is rudimentary: the force of imagination is directed not on the detailed working-out, not on the gathering of various details, but on the development in width and length; the picture drawn by this imagination is not replete with a variety of colors and transitional tones, but is drawn in basic tones, with wide, sometimes even colossally wide strokes. This tendency to development in width that is deeply characteristic to Turkic art is internally caused by the same basic traits of Turkic psychics... Described psychology of typical Turkic person determines also the lifestyle and worldview of the carrier of this psychology. Turkic person (as any other Turanian person, – P.D.) likes symmetry, clearness and stable equilibrium; but likes it to be given (in a form of purely mechanistic and other simple ordinary metaphors, – P.D.), and not determined, likes when it by inertia determines his thoughts, doings and lifestyle (and, therefore, does not go beyond the limits of generally accepted in his primitive society paradigms and traditions, – P.D.): to search for and to create those initial and basic schemes, on which the life and worldview should be based, is always painful for Turkic person since this search is always connected with the sharp feeling of lack of stability and lack of clearness. That is why Turkic

people always took the ready-made schemes of others, accepted foreign beliefs. But, of course, not every foreign worldview is acceptable for Turkic person. In this worldview there should obligatory be clearness, simplicity and most importantly this worldview should be a convenient scheme, in which everything can be included, all the world in all its concreteness. When Turkic person once started to believe in certain worldview and transformed it into subconscious law that determines his behavior, into universal scheme, and, thus, reached the condition of stable equilibrium on clear basis, he calms down and clings firmly to his beliefs (and scientific worldview, – P.D.). Looking at the worldview namely as at the unshakable basis of mental and everyday balance Turkic person shows the stiffness and stubborn conservatism in his worldview. Faith (and science, – P.D.), that came to Turkic environment inevitably freezes and crystallizes since there it is destined to play the role of an unshakable center of gravity – basic condition of stable equilibrium... And it is not a surprise that in his search for necessary basis for stable equilibrium Turkic person constantly choose the fruit of creativity of the Semitic spirit as the basis. However, while appropriating this the fruit of creativity of the foreign spirit Turkic person simplifies it, perceives it statically in the ready-made form and when he transforms it into the only unshakable basis of his mental and everyday life he mummifies it and does not take any part in its internal development. So, the Turkic people did not give Islam a single prominent theologian, lawyer or philosopher: they took Islam as some ready given thing... Muscovite Rus, despite the force and tension of religious burn-up that determined not only its being but also its very occurrence, did not give a single prominent Orthodox theologian, in the same way as Turkic people did not give a single prominent Muslim theologian despite they always were more pious than Arabs. Here we see the influence of the common traits of religious (and scientific, – P.D.) psychology: in both cases the dogma of faith is considered as something given, as the main background of mental and everyday life and not as an subject of philosophical speculation; in both cases religious (and scientific, – P.D.) thinking is characterized by lack of flexibility, by disregard for abstractness and the desire for concretization, for the embodiment of religious experiences and (scientific, – P.D.) ideas in the forms of everyday life and culture...» [1].

This crisis started right after the discovery of possibility to construct the relativistic theory of thermodynamics alternative to the theory of Planck-Hasenöhrl by Heinrich Ott [2] and independently from him by Heinrich Arszels [3]. Due to heavy debates on this question H. Arszels told about the “modern crisis of thermodynamics” (and at all not the dogmatized itself SR). However the majority of physicists came to the conclusion about relativistic invariance of thermodynamics, but still do not understand the fact that it is possible only in case of absence of relativistic dilatation of the rate of intrinsic time of matter that moves in gravitational field only by inertia. Despite the principal possibility of gravity-relativistic dilatation of the intrinsic time of matter the matter that only inertially moves in the gravitational field is not affected in principle by

this dilatation of intrinsic time [4, 5]. And it is guaranteed by more complex Lorentz-conformal relativistic transformations of increments of spatial coordinates and time, which guarantee gravity-relativistic invariance and the conservation (during the process of inertial motion) of not only internal and total energy of matter, but also of all its other thermodynamic and gravithermodynamical potentials and parameters [5 – 7]. Exactly those Lorentz-conformal relativistic transformations guarantee the absence of essential difference in the age of twins, and this makes the twins paradox (paralogism) a minor phenomenon. The primitive ordinary Lorentz relativistic transformations correspond not to inertial but to uniform (pseudo-inertial) motion of matter. These are why the tensor of energy-momentum being based on the thermodynamic parameters and characteristics of matter can be formed in general case only in frames of references of coordinates and time (FR) that is comoving only with continuous matter. And, therefore, for non-rigid (for example, naturally cooling down) matter he should be formed not in the metrical space, but in inseparable from matter itself its intrinsic physical space using non-metrical coordinate grid. For the transition to metrical space, in which the single metrical length standard is used, using renormalization of spatial parameters it is necessary to know not only the radial distribution of the magnitude of molar volume of matter, but also the radial distribution of parameters of Lorentz-conformal transformation. And this is, of course, not considered by anyone now. Unfortunately, the folk wisdom “the simplicity is worse than a theft” has been replaced in modern physics with the Turanian statement “everything genius can be only simple”.

As it will be shown in this article the fictive necessity of dark energy in the Universe is caused by the wrong usage of non-corrected photometric distance in Hubble relation, as well as by ignoring the absence of relativistic dilatation of intrinsic time for far galaxies that only free (inertial) fall onto the event pseudo-horizon. The identification of uniform (pseudo-inertial) motion with inertial motion in SR also contributes to this.

Of course, in simplest cases, for example, in case of uniform (pseudo-inertial) radial motion and, possibly, also in case of pseudo-equally-slowed-down (according to Möller) radial motion of naturally cooling down matter, the solutions of equations of gravitational field of GR can be obtained also in non-comoving with matter spaces and in particular in comoving with expanding Universe FR. And, at least, standard Lorentz transformations of increments of spatial coordinates and times are applicable for uniform (pseudo-inertial) radial motion of objects of rigid body that is evolutionary self-contracting in comoving with expanding Universe FR. However, these are only the peculiar simplest cases.

The legitimacy of usage in the tensor of energy-momentum of continuous matter of extranuclear (thus thermodynamic) parameters and characteristics instead of intranuclear was substantiated by Richard Tolman [8], who de facto proved the mutual consistency (correlation) of extranuclear and

intranuclear parameters and characteristics of continuous matter. In the quasi-equilibrium state of matter the product of absolute temperature, that characterizes the intensity of extranuclear thermodynamic processes, and coordinate vacuum velocity of light  $v_{cv}$ , that characterizes the intranuclear state of matter, is the spatially homogenous magnitude. However, such correlation is absent for the non-continuous matter of the galaxies and that is why the tensor of energy-momentum of non-continuous matter of the galaxy should be formed only based on relativistically non-invariant intranuclear parameters and characteristics of matter. It was for a reason that Albert Einstein himself had doubts that universal structure of tensor of energy-momentum is possible and compared it with the low quality timber in comparison to metrical tensor, which he compared with elegant marble.

All these misunderstandings are caused by a distorted physical interpretation of the theory of relativity itself and by the not deep enough understanding of physical essence of different forms of such main physical concepts as space and time and also by the not having knowledge about physical processes hidden behind the mathematical model of space-time continuum (STC). Both the revealed by Henri Poincaré physical nature of the curvature of intrinsic space of matter and the revealed by Hermann Weyl possibility of non-observable in principle in people's world gauge deformation of matter on the level of its microobjects and, consequently, of corresponding to it STC are de facto ignored. Moreover, not all people understand the united nation of thermodynamic and gravitational properties of matter, according to which the equations of gravitational field of GR are the equations of spatially inhomogeneous gravithermodynamic state of gauge evolving matter. The neglecting of the principal unrealizability of singularities in GR (taking into account the correspondence of zero value of velocity of light  $v_{cv}$  only to infinitely large values of absolute temperature and pressure), as well as the neglecting of possibility of self-organization by matter and antimatter of mirror symmetric configuration of intrinsic space, are responsible not only for the replacement of ultra massive hollow neutron stars by "black holes", but also for the non-understanding of the nature of ultra high luminosity of quasars and supernovas. Non-perception of the fact that the Universe cannot be homogeneous in principle in intrinsic STCs of astronomical objects and the false identity (paralogism) of Etherington (that is based on the imaginary dilatation of intrinsic time of inertially moving far galaxies) are responsible for the fictive necessity of phantom "dark energy" in the Universe. Non-understanding of the fact that tensor of energy-momentum should be formed not being based on the external thermodynamic characteristics, but namely being based on the intranuclear gravithermodynamic characteristics of non-continuous matter, is responsible for the fictive necessity of phantom "non-baryonic dark matter" in the Universe.

The ignoring of spiralwave nature of matter [9] and the fact that Universe eternally existed [10], and not making the difference between infinite coordinate-like cosmological time and finite in the

past path-like cosmological time is the reason why scientific community accepted the naive theory of “Big Bang” of the Universe.

The scientific research made by author, results of which are described in the proposed for consideration work, is dedicated to the justification of everything mentioned above.

## **Introduction**

Tensor equation of gravitational field of GR can be represented using either curvature of Riman’s space-time continuum (STC) or metric inhomogeneity and metric instability of pseudo-Euclidean space [11, 12]. The solution of this equation in metrically homogeneous Riman’s STC corresponds to the solution in the background pseudo-Euclidean space [13]. This background Euclidean space is metrically inhomogeneous. Either metrically homogeneous time scales or exponential time scales can be used in such space [11, 12]. Such metrically inhomogeneous scales allow performing conformal transformations of time. Either infinitely far past or infinitely far future can become finite due to such time transformations.

General covariance of formulation of physical laws regarding the transformations of spatial coordinates and time in GR takes place during the transition from any stable and metrically homogeneous frame of reference of spatial coordinates and time (FR) to another stable and metrically homogeneous FR. In metrically instable and inhomogeneous spaces the dimensions of length standard are different at different moments of time in the same point and also at one moment of time in different points. Therefore, not only metrical and physical characteristics of distant in time or space objects and events, but also fundamental physical constants should be renormalized in FR of such spaces [14]. Such renormalization should be done even when there was no transition to another point of observation in space.

The concept of Universe homogeneity may be applied only to comoving with expanding Universe FR (CFREU). In CFREU (Weyl's FR) the radial distancing of galaxies from the observer is absent. Mutually proportional evolutionary shrinkage of length standard and of all macro and micro objects of matter takes place in CFREU instead. All infinite fundamental space of CFREU is covered by the event horizon (pseudo-horizon of the past) in the gravithermodynamic FR (GT-FR) [4, 15, 16] of evolutionally self-contracting matter. Relativistic failure to comply with simultaneity of simultaneous in CFREU events takes place in GT-FR. As a result, only infinitely far cosmological past is simultaneous with any event in people’s world (in GT-FR) on this pseudo-horizon [11, 12]. Metrical distance to the event horizon, thereby, tends to infinity while approaching event horizon. And this takes place regardless of the finite value of the Schwarzschild radial coordinate  $r_c$  of this pseudo-horizon. Thus, concentration of astronomical objects in GT-FR inevitably increases while approaching this pseudo-horizon of the past and, consequently, while

deepening into cosmological past. Therefore, the Universe can not be homogeneous in GT-FR's intrinsic space in principle.

Thermodynamical interpretation of General Relativity [5, 16], consideration of the Universe as a single spiral-wave formation [9], and consideration of the so-called elementary particles and quarks as finite local flows of these spiral waves [11, 17] actually allowed the creation of a "theory of everything" [18, 19], which would explain, in fact, everything in the world within the framework of a single model.

In an extremely rarefied substance, one micro-object may correspond to a very large volume of outer space, filled with a very large number of pairs of terminal local sinks and sources of turns of spiral waves (that are now conditionally considered respectively as virtual "particles" and virtual "antiparticles"). Nearby virtual "antiparticles" can annihilate the particles of this micro-object with the de Broglie frequency, and instead of it, a new micro-object similar to it can be actualized at a large distance with a probability that is less, the greater its distance from the original annihilated micro-object is. And this agrees well with quantum mechanics, which states that a micro-object can be detected with a certain probability at any point in space. And besides, this does not at all contradict either classical physics, SR and GR, or the relativistic gravithermodynamics (RGTD) [5, 16], since such a seemingly instantaneous transposition of a micro-object is not associated with the transfer of energy faster than the velocity of light  $v_{cv}$ . It is simply replaced by a new micro-object in a new location. Although at any moment in time a new micro-object can theoretically take, with a certain probability, any of a large number of microstates, this does not mean that it is simultaneously in several microstates. There is simply a change (with the de Broglie frequency) of microstates of micro-objects (which are similar to and replace the annihilated micro-object), depending on many random factors. All this indicates the advisability of considering not the individual behavior of any object, but the changes (with de Broglie frequencies) in the collective spatiotemporal microstates of all gravitermodynamically interconnected micro-objects of both the object under study and the measuring instruments used in the research process. The change of these microstates is carried out by the influx of the next turn of spiral waves of space-time modulation of the dielectric and magnetic permeability of the physical vacuum onto all microobjects.

Although the simultaneous spontaneous inversion of wave fronts of all microobjects of matter (and thus mutual transformation of matter into antimatter and of antimatter into matter when the Universe expansion in FR of people's world is changed to Universe self-contraction) is as it were fundamentally possible, the Universe self-contraction itself in FR of people's world is impossible. After all, this could have led to replacing evolution with degradation of all macroobjects of the Universe and eventually to the predominance of antihydrogen in it.

Relativistic invariance of thermodynamics [5, 6, 16] indicates the fundamental impossibility of slowing down of the rate of intrinsic time of the matter that moves by inertia in surrounding gravitational field at any speed. So, the simple Lorentz transformations (and not the more general conform-Lorentz transformations) of the increments of spatial coordinates and time are not inherent in the motion of matter by inertia in the gravitational field. They are inherent only in the uniform motion of matter and, first of all, in the process of evolutionary self-contraction of its microobjects in CFREU.

## 1. Imaginary Black Holes

Non-simultaneity in cosmological time  $\tau$  of events that are simultaneous in the intrinsic time  $t$  of matter turns out to be a mutual agreement of the Schwarzschild solutions of the gravitational field equations in CFREU and GT-FR [5, 12]. For the reasons<sup>3</sup> mentioned above, only the infinitely far cosmological future is always present on Schwarzschild's singular sphere [11, 12, 20]. Finite value of its radius  $r_s$  in GT-FR corresponds to zero value of its radius  $R_s=0$ <sup>4</sup> in the background Euclidean space of CFREU. This fact corresponds to hypothetic self-contraction (into "point") of any object (in CFREU) in infinitely far cosmological future. That is the reflection of conformality of both infinity and zero [21]. That's why the very suggestion about possible collapse of the matter from outside to the inside of the fictive Schwarzschild sphere and into infinitely far cosmological future is frankly absurd. The same conclusions can be made based on the solutions of GR equations for spatially inhomogeneous thermodynamic state of matter. Tending of coordinate velocity of light to zero while approaching real singular surface always corresponds only to the tending of temperature and pressure of matter to infinity [10, 11, 15, 22 – 24].

Therefore, real singular sphere can be only median sphere [11, 12, 25]. It can separate external matter from internal antimatter in hollow astronomical bodies. Thus, catastrophic annihilation of matter and antimatter is prevented. Therefore, extraordinary neutron stars can be considered by mistake as compact or supermassive "black holes". Those extraordinary neutron stars have the hollow body topology in the background Euclidean space and mirror symmetry of intrinsic Riman's space (see Fig. 1).

Herewith the internal space inside the singular sphere is "turned inside out" like the shirt that is worn inside out [11, 12, 25]. That is, in internal empty space of antimatter its concave spherical surface is perceived as being convex. Due to strong gravitational field in intrinsic space the

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<sup>3</sup> Exactly due to relativistic non-simultaneity in CFREU of events that are simultaneous in GT-FR.

<sup>4</sup> Thus, due to the evolutionary self-contraction of matter, it takes zero size in the infinite background Euclidean space not in the distant past. Zero size could hypothetically be taken by all "island" galaxies, but only individually and in the infinitely distant future. In fact, it will never happen.

eigenvalues of the area of covering spheres is not more but less than eigenvalues of the area of covered by them spheres.

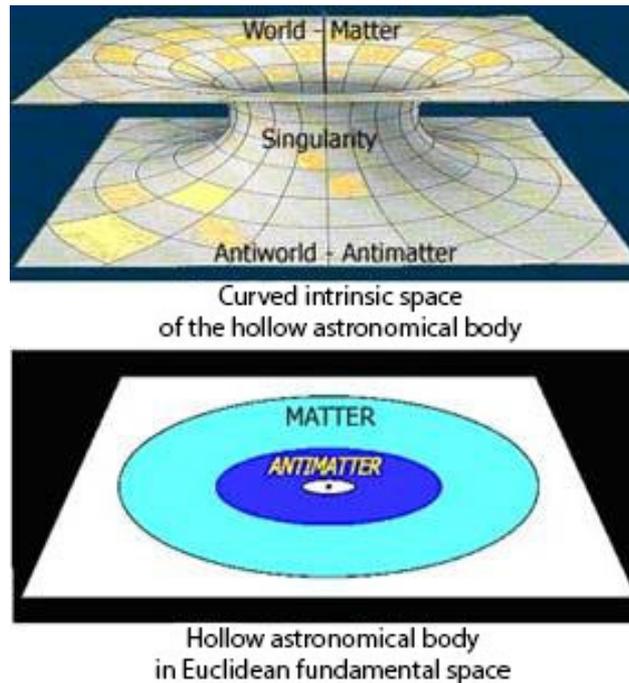


Fig.1. Curved intrinsic space of the hollow astronomical body and this body in Euclidean fundamental space of CFREU.

The possibility of existence of such unusual bilayered topology of astronomical bodies is confirmed by the solutions of equations of GR gravitational field. This is confirmed not only in GT-FR, but also in CFREU. Internal surface of hollow astronomical body is convex in its STC. At the same time the phenomenon of contraction of “internal Universe” takes place in internal intrinsic “empty” space covered by that internal surface. The "lost" Fuller-Wheeler antiworld is located in the inner half-space of the hollow body. After all, unlike the outer half-space, it contains antimatter, not matter. Only such phenomenon is acceptable for the long-lived existence of antimatter (diverging spiral wave formations) [9 – 12, 16, 23, 24]. Universe expansion phenomenon is acceptable only for the long-lived existence of matter (converging spiral wave formations).

## 2. Quasars

Bilayered shell-like quasars also have mentioned above topology. The thickness of both external layer of all matter and internal layer of all antimatter of such quasars are much less than the radius  $r_s$  of median singular sphere. Therefore, the photosphere of bilayered shell-like quasars is very close to the singular sphere. As a result, such quasars have very big gravitational shift to the red area of spectrum of radiation frequency  $\nu$ . The observed gravitationally-Doppler-like redshifts of wavelength  $\lambda=c/\nu$  of the quasars radiation spectra are much bigger than mostly the Doppler redshifts  $z=\Delta\lambda_D/\lambda_0$  of the radiation spectra of the stars from galaxies that surround that quasars. Continuous gradual

annihilation of matter and antimatter, apparently, guarantees extra long-lived ultrahigh luminosity of quasars [11, 12, 25].

The mass of bilayered shell-like quasar and the radius of its median singular sphere can be determined based on excess of redshift of quasar radiation spectrum (compared to the Doppler redshift of surrounding stars in the galaxy) and imaginary deficit of baryonic matter.

It is possible, of course, that the majority of quasars are the loose nuclei of the galaxies that have the topology of hollow body in background Euclidean space and the mirror symmetry of intrinsic space. Then, namely near the sphere with minimum possible value of Schwarzschild radius, there is a maximum of velocity of rotation of external stars that consist from matter as well as of internal stars that consist of antimatter. The catastrophic annihilation of these stars does not happen due to the high velocity of their orbital motion.

If the value of radius  $r_e=R_{t/e}$  of the surface of “loose nucleus” of the galaxy is the minimum possible in mirror symmetric configuration of intrinsic space of the galaxy (when in CFREU  $(dr/dR)_e=0$  and  $(dv_{cv}/dR)_e=0$ , where:  $v_{cve} \gg 0$ ,  $R_{inside}(t) = r(1 - \sqrt{1 - r_e/r})^2 / \psi - r_c(1 - \sqrt{1 - r_e/r_c})^2 / \psi$ ,  $\frac{1}{R_{outside}(t)} = \left[ \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - r_e/r}\right)^2 / r - \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - r_e/r_c}\right)^2 / r_c \right] \frac{1}{\psi} = r_e^{-2} \left[ r(1 - \sqrt{1 - r_e/r})^2 - r_c(1 - \sqrt{1 - r_e/r_c})^2 \right] \frac{1}{\psi} = R_{inside}(t)r_e^{-2}$  and  $\psi = 1 - \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - r_e/r_c}\right)^2 r_c / r_e^5$ ), then its “loose nucleus” will de facto be the antiquasar. And, consequently, all stars of loose nucleus of galaxy will consist of only antimatter. The solution of equations of gravitational field of GR in background Euclidean space [11, 16, 25] confirms the principal possibility of existence of such “loose” structure of galaxies.

### 3. Imaginary Big Bang

In FR of people’s world the Sun that “rotates” around the Earth has large kinetic energy of rotation. However, we ignore the fact that the Sun has this energy because we know well that the Earth rotates around its axis. Already Hermann Weyl [26, 27] proved that there exists such FR where only peculiar motion of distant galaxies takes place (where their radial motion is absent). Why then we grant “dark energy” to the whole Universe and not to the separate island galaxies within it. After all the Earth, together with its whole galaxy and all standards of length, is the collective spiral-wave formation that is gauge-self-contracting in the outer space [9]. And all of them together evolutionary decrease in infinite fundamental space of the Universe. The same applies to all other island galaxies.

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<sup>5</sup> When  $R_e(\tau)=R_{t/e}=r_e$ :  $r = r_e(1 + \tilde{R}/R_e)(1 + R_e/\tilde{R})/4 = [r_e + \tilde{R}_t(\tau)][1 + r_e/\tilde{R}_t(\tau)]/4$ , where:  $\tilde{R} = \tilde{R}_t(\tau)R_e/r_e$  and  $\tilde{R}_t(\tau)$  are the values of the radial coordinate  $R$  in CFREU;  $\tau$  is the cosmological time measured in CFREU;  $\tilde{R}_{t/inside}(\tau) = \psi R(t) + r_c(1 - \sqrt{1 - r_e/r_c})^2 = r(1 - \sqrt{1 - r_e/r})^2$ ,  $r_e^2/\tilde{R}_{t/outside}(\tau) = \psi r_e^2/R(t) + r_c(1 - \sqrt{1 - r_e/r_c})^2 = r(1 - \sqrt{1 - r_e/r})^2 = \tilde{R}_{t/inside}(\tau)$ ,  $r_c=c/H_E=(3/\Lambda)^{1/2}$  and  $H_E=c(\Lambda/3)^{1/2}$  is Hubble constant.

Only two known solutions of equations of GR gravitational field can be juxtaposed to expanding Universe. Those are: Schwarzschild solution [28] when the value of cosmological constant is  $\Lambda=3H_E^2c^{-2}$  [12], which corresponds to the local representation of the process of Universe expansion, and Friedman solution when  $\Lambda=0$  [29] ( $\Lambda\neq 0$  in  $\Lambda$ CDM model [30]), which corresponds to the global representation of the process of Universe expansion.

According to Schwarzschild solution and Einstein hypothesis distant galaxies are falling free on the “event horizon” constantly moving along the geodesic lines of space-time continuum (STC) of their observer. They fundamentally cannot reach that pseudo-horizon of the past because it belongs (at any moment of observer’s time) to infinitely far cosmological past (in coordinate cosmological time) as well as to infinitely distant objects of the Universe in its background Euclidean space [13] of the CFREU. And this is, of course, related to the conformality [21] of these two infinities that are mutually compensated in the gravithermodynamic FR (GT-FR) [4, 5, 16] of Schwarzschild solution. Exactly in this the background Euclidean space of the Universe, where physical vacuum rests [11, 12], according to Weyl hypothesis [26, 27] galaxies perform only small peculiar moves. And standards of length are evolutionally decreasing together with all objects of matter in this space.

So any proto-micro-object of the Universe that has negligibly small mass ( $r_g\approx 0$ ), according to Schwarzschild solution in background Euclidean space  $r=r_cR/(r_c+R)=cR/(c+H_ER)$  in infinitely far cosmological past had its own space that was limited by the sphere of maximal radius  $r_{\max}=r_c\approx 4812,4 [Mpc]$  and that covered all infinite space of the Universe ( $R_{\max}=\infty$ ). Of course, in infinitely far past it could be only some “bouillon” of proto-micro-objects (spiralwave self-formation in the Universe). However, according to Schwarzschild solution we can not say about any creation of matter and space from some point object. So, the Universe protomatter (spiralwave self-formation in the Universe) existed eternally and took certain volume in intrinsic space covering by itself the whole infinite space of the Universe.

Friedman solution due to negligibly small values of average density of mass in the Universe (comparing to  $3H_E^2/4\pi G$ ) and pressure in the outer space (comparing to  $3H_E^2c^2/4\pi G$ ) is the special case of the Schwarzschild solution in the background Euclidean space of the Universe: namely in the FR of physical vacuum [11, 12] of identical CFREU when the value of gravitational radius of astronomical object, from which the observation of Universe expansion is performed, is negligibly small. In contrast to Schwarzschild solution that includes pseudo-horizon of events in the equations of Friedman solutions (as well as in the equations of Schwarzschild solution in background Euclidean space) event pseudo-horizon (on which the speed of light is equal to zero) is absent. This denotes the absence of the Hubble radial motion of galaxies and, thus, the absence of relativistic

effects in the space of Friedman solution. Galaxies in this space perform only small peculiar moves while distances between them are increasing in this space due to mutually proportional decreasing of the dimensions of both length standards and all material objects in this space. This, of course, requires the constant renormalization of non-normalized spatial parameters to align them with the new values of the size of length standard.

Thus, there fundamentally cannot be any radial motion of objects in Friedman solution because of the absence of singular surface of event horizon in this solution. Therefore, Doppler Effect and other relativistic effects related to motion are not applicable for this solution.

Gravitational dilation of time, counted by quantum clock, takes place in GT-FR. Therefore, it makes sense to call this dilated time as gravity-quantum time, and to call all correspondent to that time values of physical characteristics as gravity-quantum values. The gravity-quantum time of any certain observer can be proportionally synchronized with the unified astronomical coordinate time (gravithermodynamic time [10, 16])  $t_E$  owing to the possibility of proportional synchronization of all gravity-quantum clocks in GT-FR of Earth. Thus, that gravity-quantum time will also be proportionally synchronized with the cosmological time  $\tau$ , counted in the point of observer's disposition according to metrically homogeneous scale of cosmological time (CTMHS).

Comparison of the solutions of equations of GR gravitational field with cosmological  $\Lambda$ -part in GT-FR and in CFREU shows that precisely  $\Lambda$ -part is responsible for Hubble's expansion of the Universe [11, 12]. The value of Hubble constant is also determined by this  $\Lambda$ -part:  $H_E = c\sqrt{\Lambda/3}$ .  $\Lambda$ -part also limits the maximal value of Schwarzschild radius  $r_c \approx c/H_E = (3/\Lambda)^{1/2}$  in the space of GT-FR. However it does not form the horizon of past events in GT-FR and CFREU [11, 12]. World points of the pseudo-horizon, formed by  $\Lambda$ -part in GT-FR, correspond to infinity in space and time in CFREU. Mentioned above fact guarantees the possibility of existence of infinitely far cosmological past in CFREU when use CTMHS [10, 31, 32].

According to the Friedman's solution of equations of GR gravitational field for the flat space, the Universe expands strictly exponentially. Therefore, its size should asymptotically tend to zero while deepening into infinitely far past.

And the theory of Big Bang of the Universe (that is based on its origination from a point) is false. After all the spherical surface that corresponds to infinitely far past of cosmological time has not zero, but, quite the contrary, maximum possible value of photometric radius in FR of people's world  $r_c \approx c/H_E = (3/\Lambda)^{1/2}$ .

However, the time that corresponds to any event of the past is finite in principle. That's why instead of infinite coordinate cosmological time finite path-like cosmological time is set in the Universe based on the imaginary primacy of any specific event. Of course, that time is based on

assumed finiteness of the far past in the Universe. Big Bang of the Universe has been proclaimed as such fictive primary event.

Therefore, infinite cosmological coordinate time [33] and finite cosmological intrinsic time should be distinguished. The former is based on the infinitely long evolution of the Universe both in the future and in the past. The latter defines only the nominal age of the Universe approximately from the moment of spontaneous transformation of its protomatter into continuous hydrogen medium. Not very long in time but turbulent course of events until the creation of continuous hydrogen environment of the Universe indicates the usage of exponential scale of path-like (age) cosmological time instead of metrically homogeneous scale in cosmology.

Of course, the Friedman solution of equations of gravitational field of GR with zero value of gravitational constant is applied to the globally non-bonded matter of the Universe. The Universe has island structure [34 – 36]. Within the limits of each “island” (galaxy or the group of gravitationally bonded galaxies – small island “universe”) cosmological constant is not equal to zero and its value  $\Lambda=3H_E^2c^{-2}$  is strictly determined by the value of Hubble constant. The absence of the “center of masses” of unified gigantic stellar formation in the Universe makes the applicability of equations of gravitational field of GR to the description of the properties of the entire set of "islands" of the Universe (the entire island Universe) questionable. All these islands in the Universe perform only small peculiar movements in fundamental space of CFREU, while their radial movements in GT-FR of observer are caused by evolutionary self-contraction of the sizes (in CFREU) of spiral-wave self-formations that correspond to all microobjects and macroobjects of matter. The Hubble constant, as well as intrinsic value of velocity of light, is fundamentally invariable magnitude since it ensures the continuity of the spatial continuum in rigid FRs [37] and, thus, also in FR of people’s world. And that is why it can gradually change only in non-rigid FRs [38]. After all, the invariance (in time) of the Hubble constant is the main sign of the rigidity of intrinsic FR of the observer. That is why the introduction of non-zero value of cosmological constant into Friedman solution does not have physical sense (as, obviously, there is no sense in the application of this solution for gravitationally non-bonded island objects of the Universe).

The one more thing is that we should not exclude is the possibility that GR can be inapplicable to the description of the universe evolution in far cosmological past – before the breaking (disruption) of its uniform gas continuum. Gravitational fields originate in Universe only after that discontinuity.

#### **4. On the inapplicability of GR for describing the evolution of matter and the Universe as a whole up to the moment of its gas continuum breaking**

Firstly, on the very early stages of matter evolution many notions used in GR were inapplicable to that matter. Even nowadays, macroscopic metrics is not very applicable to the description of the microworld. That is because of physical inhomogeneity and instability of intrinsic spaces of matter microobjects.

Secondly, even after primary hydrogen was formed there were no forces of gravitational attraction between its atoms. In contrast, positively charged nuclei of hydrogen repelled one another [12].

Thirdly, the gravitational gradients of coordinate velocity of light were absent in Universe gas continuum before its breaking. Therefore, no gravitational field yet existed [12].

That's why it should be admitted that gravity is the purely macroscopic thermodynamic phenomenon [5, 10, 15, 16, 23, 24]. It is based on the presence of gradients of coordinate velocity of light in the space and on tending of the whole gravithermodynamically bonded matter to the collective state with the minimums of integral values of its inert free energy [4, 5] and thermodynamic Gibbs free energy. Such state could self-organize only after the discontinuity of entire gas substance of the Universe. Spatial gradients of coordinate velocity of light spontaneously originated as a result of that discontinuity. This finally caused the nonconservation of the momentum of matter microobjects. And, thus, this caused the gradual mutual attraction of those microobjects in the process of electromagnetic and other interactions.

Therefore, tensor equations of GR gravitational field is, in fact, the equation of self-organized spatially inhomogeneous gravithermodynamic state of matter [5, 15, 16, 23, 24]. Such state of matter corresponds to the minimums of integral values of its inert free energy and thermodynamic Gibbs free energy. This equation connects the energy-momentum tensor with the tensor of curvature of space-time via only the gravitational constant. Therefore it is based on the laws of classic thermodynamics as well as on the ability of matter to self-deformate in the background Euclidean space on the level of its microobjects. Thus, the curvature and physical macroinhomogeneity of the space of gravithermodynamically bonded matter and the gravitational field that corresponds to that macroinhomogeneity are formed. And only the cosmic rays can be considered as the gravitational radiation (gravitational waves). Other types of gravitational waves that transfer the energy cannot exist. And therefore, hypothetical gravitons, which would be responsible for both the gravitational (inhomogeneous spatial) and the evolutionary self-compression of micro-objects in the CFREU, are not needed by the Universe at all.

Therefore, usage of GR tensor equation to describe the Universe evolution before the breaking of its uniform gas continuum is, for sure, the nonsense. There was no spatial inhomogeneity of

thermodynamic state of matter and, therefore, no gravitational fields and gravitational waves at that time.

Evolutional self-contraction of terminal spiral wave formations in CFREU that correspond to hydrogen nuclei (protons), for sure, took place not only after but also before the breaking of Universe gas continuum [5, 9, 11, 12, 16, 23, 24]. However it did not have any relation to the gravity (gradients of coordinate velocity of light) that originated later. That self-contraction should be determined by equations and dependences of the synergetics and not the GR.

## 5. Spatio-temporal noninvariance of the gravitational constant

There are two types of time in GR: intrinsic gravity-quantum metrical time and unified astronomical coordinate time. The dilemma of the usage of one of those times (metrical or coordinate) in the formulation of certain physical laws is quite up to date.

Coordinate pseudo-vacuum velocity of light  $v_{cvj}(r)=cb_j^{1/2}$  is determined for certain point  $j$  in unified (for all gravithermodynamically bonded matter of the Earth) coordinate astronomical time  $t_E$ . It is identical to the critical velocity of baryonic matter in RGTD [4, 5, 16, 23] and its value depends on Schwarzschild radial coordinate  $r$  of that point. It decreases in GT-FR while approaching the pseudo-horizon or the gravity center. Gravity-quantum value of coordinate velocity of light:  ${}^i v_{cvj} = cv_{cvj} / v_{cvi} = c(v_{cv0j} / v_{cv0i})^{(c/v_{cvi})^2} [b_j=(b_{0j}/b_{0i})^{1/b_i}]$  is also dependent on coordinate velocity of light  $v_{cvi}$  in the point  $i$  of disposition of real or prospective observer. Here  $v_{cv0j}$  and  $v_{cv0i}$  are the values of coordinate velocity of light in intrinsic centric coordinate system of prospective observer. Metric eigenvalue of velocity of light is the spatio-temporal invariant (gauge-invariant and Lorentz-invariant constant) by intrinsic clock. This eigenvalue (proper value in Special Relativity) is equal to the constant of velocity of light in any point of space:  ${}^i v_{cvi} = {}^j v_{cvj} = c$ .

Obviously, the momentum  $\mathbf{P}_j = m_{00} v_j c (v_{cvj}^2 - v_j^2)^{-1/2} = \mathbf{inv}(t_i)$  of matter does not depend on the rate of gravity-quantum time, which is not equal in the points with different gravitational potential. Therefore, the values in FR of inertial and gravitational mass will be expressed via proper rest mass (eigenvalue of mass)  $m_{00}$  in the following way  $m_{in0j} = m_{00} v_{cvj} / c = m_{00} b_j^{1/2}$  and  $m_{gr0j} = m_{00} v_{cvj} / cb_j = m_{in0j} / b_j = m_{00} c / v_{cvj}$ . And their gravity-quantum values will be as follows:

$${}^i m_{in0j} = m_{00} c^{-2} v_{cvj} v_{cvi} = m_{00} c^{-2} v_{cvi}^2 (v_{cv0j} / v_{cv0i})^{(c/v_{cvi})^2} = m_{00} b_i (b_{0j} / b_{0i})^{1/2 b_i},$$

$${}^i m_{gr0j} = m_{00} c / {}^i v_{cvj} = m_{00} (v_{cv0i} / v_{cv0j})^{(c/v_{cvi})^2} = m_{00} (b_i / b_j)^{1/2 b_i}.$$

Obviously, proper rest mass  $m_{00}$  can be equal for homogeneous matter in gravitational field only in case of presence of its thermodynamic quasiequilibrium.

As it was shown by Tolman [8] for the homogeneous matter that is in the state of mechanical equilibrium its enthalpy  $H_0 = U_0 + pV = H_c c / v_{cv}$  is also inversely proportional to coordinate velocity of light. And since for quasiequilibrium cooling down matter  $pV/W_0 = \mathbf{const}(r)$ , then the ordinary internal energy of matter  ${}^i W_{0j} = W_{0j} / v_{cvj} = (U_j - U_{ad}) / v_{cvj}$  is also inversely proportional to coordinate velocity of light, where  $p$  is the pressure,  $V$  is the molar volume,  $U_{ad} = \mathbf{const}(r)$  is the additive compensation of multiplicative decreasing (with time) of multiplicative component  $W_{0j} = m_{gr0j} c^2 = m_{00} c^3 / v_{cvj}$  [4, 5] of internal energy  $U_j$  of matter. And, consequently, the equivalence of gravitational mass of rest to the inert mass of rest  ${}^i m_{in0j} = m_{00} v_{cvj} / c$  (that is used in Hamiltonian) takes place only by the intrinsic gravity-quantum clocks of point  $j$  ( ${}^j m_{gr0j} \equiv {}^j m_{in0j}$ ).

Thus:  ${}^E v_{cvj} = (1 - 2G_E {}^S M_{gr0E} c^{-2} / r_j)^{1/2} = (1 - 2G_E {}^S M_{in0E} {}^S v_{cve}^{-2} / r_j)^{1/2} = (1 - 2G_{eqE} M_{in0E} c^{-2} / r_j)^{1/2}$  in gravitational field of the Earth and similarly:  ${}^S v_{cve} = (1 - 2G_S M_{gr0S} c^{-2} / r_E)^{1/2} = (1 - 2G_{eqS} M_{in0S} c^{-2} / r_E)^{1/2}$  in gravitational field of the Sun, where:  $M_{gr0E} = M_{00E} c / {}^S v_{cve} = M_{in0E} c^2 / {}^S v_{cve}^2$  and  $M_{gr0S} = M_{00S} c / {}^g v_{cvs} = M_{in0S} c^2 / {}^g v_{cvs}^2$  are gravitational masses of rest of the Earth and the Sun correspondingly in FR of the Sun and in FR of the galaxy;  $M_{in0E} = M_{00E} {}^S v_{cve} / c$  and  $M_{in0S} = M_{00S} {}^g v_{cvs} / c$  are the inert masses of rest of the Earth and the Sun correspondingly in the FR of the Sun and in FR of the galaxy;  $M_{00E}$  and  $M_{00S}$  are their masses in intrinsic FRs;  ${}^S v_{cve} = {}^S v_{cve} (1 - {}^S v_E^2 / {}^S v_{cve}^2)^{-1/2}$  and  ${}^g v_{cvs} = {}^g v_{cvs} (1 - {}^g v_S^2 / {}^g v_{cvs}^2)^{-1/2}$  are coordinate velocities of light that correspond to the Earth in FR of the Sun and to the Sun in FR of the galaxy in hypothetic state of their rest in these FRs;  ${}^S v_E$  and  ${}^g v_S$  are velocities of motion of the Earth in FR of the Sun and of the Sun in FR of the galaxy;  $G_{eqE} = G_E c^2 / {}^S v_{cve}^2$  and  $G_{eqS} = G_S c^2 / {}^g v_{cvs}^2$  are the equivalent (real) values of Terrestrial and Solar gravitational constants relatively to inert masses of the Earth and the Sun correspondingly.

Moreover, in contrast to the constant of velocity of light, gravitational constant  $G$  is not spatio-temporally invariant constant. Its gravity-quantum values on Earth  ${}^i G_E = G_E v_{cvi}^2 c^{-2}$  and  ${}^i G_{eqE} = G_E {}^S v_{cve}^{-2} v_{cvi}^2$  depends on Schwarzschild radial coordinate of the point  $i$  of observer disposition. And, consequently, gravitational constant is non-invariant in relation to the transformation of time rate when switch to the time count by another quantum clock. Therefore, gravity-quantum value of gravitational constant  ${}^i G_E$  cannot be equal to solar gravitational constant  $G_S$ . This gravitational constant  $G_S$  is determined in the coordinate astronomical time  $t_S$  unified for the whole gravitationally-bonded matter of Solar system. All the more so,  ${}^i G_E$  is not equal to

Universe gravitational constant  $G_u$ , that is determined in coordinate cosmological time  $\tau$ . Solar value  $G_s$  that is used nowadays in astronomy slightly exceeds both Universal value  $G_u$ , and galactic values  $G_g$ .

But, of course, galactic values of gravitational constant:  ${}^iG_{eqE} = G_E^S v_{cvrE}^{-2} v_{cvi}^2$  could significantly exceed not only its current value, but also the current value of Solar gravitational constant in far cosmological past. Gravitational influence of galaxies one on another during their mutual distancing constantly decreases. Therefore, not only the coordinate velocity of light in the outer space  ${}^u v_{cvos}$ , but also its galactic values  ${}^u v_{cvg}$  steadily tend to the value of the constant of velocity of light.

Thus, gradual decreasing of galactic values of gravitational constant takes place contrary to the Dirac hypothesis [39] not directly in time but indirectly due to gradual increasing of coordinate velocity of light in the outer space (external gravitational potential that is formed by all other galaxies of the Universe) and, therefore, due to evolutionary decreasing of the average density of matter in the Universe.

Masses of the Sun and the planets of Solar system are determined based on Earth gravitational constant  $G_E$ . Possibly, value of gravitational constants of the planets and the Moon can differ from the values predicted for them based on  $G_E$ . Therefore, it would be advisable to perform space experiments for determination of the values of gravitational constant at least on the nearest planets and the Moon.

Possibly, if use logarithmical gravitational potential  $\varphi_j = c^2 \ln(v_{cvj}/c) = c^2 \ln b_j / 2$  all examined here gravitational parameter (“constant”) can be expressed via universal gravitational constant  $G_{00}$  as:  $G_j = G_{00} c^2 v_{cvj}^{-2} = G_{00} / b_j$ , where  $v_{cvj}$  is non-intrinsic value of velocity of light in the surrounding outer space.

## 6. Non-identity of inertial and gravitational masses

In classical mechanics and in SR the inert free energy of rest  $E = m_{in0} c^2 = m_{00} c v_{cv}$ , which tends to the minimum and transforms into kinetic energy in the process of the fall of body in gravitational field, is the equivalent of Helmholtz and Gibbs free energies, which tend to the minimum in thermodynamic processes. The conservation of Hamiltonian of the inert free energy of rest of matter  $H \equiv m_{in} c^2 = E \Gamma = m_{in0} c^2 \Gamma = m_{00} c v_{cv} (1 - v^2 v_{cv}^{-2})^{-1/2} = \mathbf{const}(r)$  ( $v_{cv} \Gamma = \mathbf{const}(r)$ ) is guaranteed due to the decreasing of inert mass of rest  $m_{in0} = m_{00} v_{cv} / c$  of matter in the process of its free fall. The Hamiltonian momentum  $P_H = -(\partial L_{in} / \partial v)_{v_{cv}} = m_{00} c (v / v_{cv}) (1 - v^2 v_{cv}^{-2})^{-1/2} = m_{gr0} v \Gamma$ , which is proportional to gravitational mass  $m_{gr0} = m_{00} c / v_{cv}$ , is derived from Lagrangian  $L_{in} = E / \Gamma = m_{00} c v_{cv} \sqrt{1 - v^2 v_{cv}^{-2}}$  of namely inert free energy of matter. The magnitude of matter momentum, according to Noether’s

theorem [40] and Heisenberg uncertainty principle, is invariant (in relation to the transformation of time) characteristic of moving matter and, consequently, is invariant for all observers despite the different rates of time of their gravity-quantum clocks.

As it was shown by Tolman [8] and as it follows from the Schwarzschild internal solution for incompressible ideal liquid [41], the gravitational forces in it are proportional to ordinary enthalpy  $H_0 = U_0 + pV = H_c c / v_{cv}$  (where:  $H_c = \mathbf{const}(r)$ ), which is not decreasing in contrast to inert free energy  $E$ , but, quite the contrary, is increasing while approaching the gravitational attraction center. And since for quasiequilibrium cooling down matter  $pV/U_0 = \mathbf{const}(r)$ , then the ordinary internal energy of matter  ${}^iW_{0j} = W_{0j} c / v_{cvj} = (U_j - U_{ad}) c / v_{cvj}$  ( $W_{0c} = \mathbf{const}(r)$ ) is also inversely proportional to coordinate velocity of light. Here  $p$  is the pressure,  $V$  is the molar volume, and  $U_{ad} = \mathbf{const}(r)$  is the additive compensation of multiplicative decreasing (with time) of multiplicative component  $W_0 = m_{gr0} c^2 = m_{00} c^3 / v_{cv}$  of internal rest energy  $U$  of matter.

And, consequently, it is quite obvious that inertial mass  $m_{in} \equiv c^{-2} H = c^{-2} E \Gamma = m_{00} v_{cv} / c \sqrt{1 - v^2 v_{cv}^{-2}}$  of moving matter is equivalent to its gravitational mass  $m_{gr} \equiv c^{-2} L = c^{-2} W_0 / \Gamma = m_{00} c \sqrt{1 - v^2 v_{cv}^{-2}} / v_{cv}$  only by the intrinsic clock of the point, from which matter started its inertial motion, in case of the correction of the value of gravitational constant, which guarantees the conventional absence of bound energy of matter in centric or pseudo-centric intrinsic FR of matter. And this is related with the equivalence of inertial mass of matter to the Hamiltonian of its inert free energy, while the gravitational mass of matter is equivalent to the Lagrangian of its ordinary internal energy<sup>6</sup>. And the ratio of these masses is invariant due to the conservation in time of Hamiltonians of inert free energy and of Lagrangians of ordinary internal energy of inertially moving gravity-quantum clock of observed matter and of observer:

$$m_{gr0} = m_{in0} \frac{H_i L_j}{L_i H_j} = m_{in0} \frac{v_{cvri}^2}{v_{cvrj}^2} \equiv m_{in0} {}^i v_{lrj}^{-2} c^2 = \mathbf{const}(t),$$

where:  $v_{cvi} \equiv v_{lr}$ ,  ${}^i v_{cvrj} \equiv {}^i v_{lrj} = c v_{lrj} / v_{lri} = (c v_{lj} / v_{li}) (1 - v_j^2 v_{lj}^{-2})^{-1/2} (1 - v_i^2 v_{li}^{-2})^{1/2}$  are the values of coordinate velocity of light and of identical to it limit velocity of motion of matter in the points of its hypothetical rest relatively to hypothetical observer of the motion.

<sup>6</sup> The absence of inert bound energy in matter in its own gravity-quantum time takes place even in the state of rest of the matter. After all, according to the own gravity-quantum clock of the molecules of a homogeneous matter, the bound energy of its other molecules is positive in its lower layers and negative in its upper layers. In the common astronomical time of the entire matter, the inert bound energy of all its molecules is fundamentally only positive.

## 7. Logarithmic gravitational potential

Physical laws are based only on increments of metrical distances and not on increments of coordinates. Therefore, gravitational field strength  $k$  is determined via its gravitational potential  $\varphi$  in the following way:

$$k = -grad(\varphi) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{r_g}{r} - \frac{\Lambda r^2}{3}} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r},$$

where:  $a=(\partial \hat{r}/\partial r)^2$  is square of the ratio between increment of metrical segment and increment of radial coordinate  $r$ , and  $r_g$  is gravitational radius of astronomical body, from where observation takes place.

Nowadays, the following gravitational potential is used in GR and in practical calculations:

$$\varphi = cv_{cvj} = c^2 \sqrt{1 - r_g / r}$$

When  $\Lambda=0$  that potential forms the same spatial distribution of gravitational field strength as in classical physics:

$$k = -c^2 r_g r^{-2} / 2 = -GM_{gr0} r^{-2} \quad (r_g = 2Gc^{-2} M_{gr0}).$$

However, it does not correspond to Einstein's opinion that free fall of bodies in gravitational field is inertial motion. According to this potential the kinetic energy of falling body is less than the difference between rest inert free energies of the body in the starting point of the falling and in the point of its instantaneous disposition. Wrong opinion that gravitational field has own energy corresponds to that gravitational potential [42].

In contrast to this potential, the potential that is in a form of logarithm of the rest inert free energy of matter corresponds to inertial motion of freely falling body with the conservation of Lagrangian  $L$  of its ordinary internal energy  $W_{0j} = W_{00} c / v_{cvj} = m_{gr0} c^2 = m_{00} c^3 / v_{cvj}$  [4, 5], and of Hamiltonian  $H$  of its inert free energy  $E_{0j} = E_{00} v_{cvj} / c = m_{in0} c^2 = m_{00} c v_{cvj}$  [11, 12]:

$$\varphi_j = -c^2 \ln(W_{0j} / W_{00}) = c^2 \ln(E_{0j} / E_{00}) = c^2 \ln(v_{cvj} / c) = c^2 \ln b_j / 2 \quad (1)$$

Such representation of potential is based on the possibility of proportional synchronization of all quantum clocks and on proportionality of pseudo-force of inertia to the Hamiltonian of inert free energy and on proportionality of pseudo-force of gravitation to the Lagrangian of ordinary internal energy of matter. This corresponds to the principle of equivalence of mass and energy. Such representation also makes the proof of equivalence of inert and gravitational masses of body (by its intrinsic gravity-quantum clocks) redundant. Logarithmic gravitational potential forms the following spatial distribution of gravitational field strength:

$$k = \frac{F_{gr}}{m_{gr0r}} = \frac{v_{cvr} F_{gr}}{m_{00} c} = \mathbf{grad}(c^2 \ln W_0) = -\mathbf{grad}(c^2 \ln E_0) = -\mathbf{grad}(c^2 \ln v_{cv}) = -\frac{G_{00} M_{gr0} - H_E^2 r^3}{r^2 b_j \sqrt{a}} = -\frac{G_j M_{gr0} - H_E^2 r^3 / b_j}{r^2 \sqrt{a}}.$$

The equivalent value of strength of gravitational field adjusted to the inert mass of rest of the body that is moving in gravitational field will be as follows:

$$k_{eq} = \frac{F_{gr}}{m_{in0r}} = \frac{L}{H} k = \frac{m_{gr0r}}{m_{in0r}} k = \frac{c^2}{v_{cvr}^2} k = -\frac{c^4}{v_{cvr}^2} \mathbf{grad}(\ln v_{cv}) = -\frac{G_j(r)M_{gr0} - H_E^2 r^3 / b_r}{r^2 b_r \sqrt{a}}.$$

According to this the effective value of gravitational parameter ("constant")<sup>7</sup>:

$$G_{eff} = (c^2 / v_{cvr}^2) G_j = b_j^{-2} G_{00} = k(z, \mu_{os}) G_{00} \approx (1+z)^4 (1+2z)^{-2} G_{00} \quad (2)$$

tends to infinity while approaching the event pseudo-horizon as well as the Schwarzschild sphere and is continuously decreasing while distancing from the gravity center. And, of course, this should successfully prevent the false conclusions about the deficit of baryonic matter in the centers of the galaxies.

Using both the logarithmic gravitational potential and the effective value of the gravitational parameter will not even require correction of the values of mass of both the Sun and its planets. Given the Sun's gravitational radius of 2.95 km and its diameter of 1,400,000 km, the Sun's gravitational mass should be reduced by no more than nine parts per million from its used value. But this is seven times less than the error of its definition. In the orbit of Mercury, the strength of the gravitational field of the Sun will have to be reduced by only eighty billionths of its used value. And the Earth itself has a rather small gravitational radius of 0.887 cm. And this would require reducing its gravitational mass by only four billionths of a part from its used value. While the error in determining the mass of the Earth is twenty-five thousand times greater.

Unlike the Solar System, for distant galaxies, the use of not only the logarithmic gravitational potential, but also the effective value of the gravitational "constant" can be quite essential. And it can eliminate the need to use fictitious dark matter.

## 8. Imaginary Etherington's Paradigm

Luminosity of fast moving galaxies is isotropic only in their intrinsic FRs. However, this luminosity is also considered as isotropic in the GT-FR of any far observer during the astronomical photometric calculations. Therefore, relativistic transformations of angular coordinates are ignored in those calculations [14, 43]. Thereby, distances to galaxies are not determined by those

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<sup>7</sup> Exactly this reflects the presence of  $1/b_j(z, \mu_{os})$  times larger gravitational mass for the source of gravity and for the object that is moving by inertia in gravitational field (but compared to its inertial mass, that, quite the contrary, decreases  $b_j^{-1/2}$  times in distant outer space). The effective value of the gravitational "constant" can be considered as dependent only on the evolutionary redshift  $z$  of the radiation wavelength only in the case of admissibility of neglecting both the dependence of the parameter  $b_j$  on gravitational fields and its gradual increase due to the evolutionary decrease in the average density of matter  $\mu_{os}$  in the Universe. Based on the redshift of the relict radiation  $z=1089$ , the relict value of the gravitational "constant" could not exceed Newton's gravitational constant by more than 297300 times.

calculations in the GT-FRs of observer. They are, in fact, determined in CFREU. Only in CFREU the luminosity of all galaxies is isotropic and the Universe itself is uniform. However, the imaginary Etherington's identity [44] for uncorrected luminosity distance  $D_L$  and for imaginary value of angular diameter distance  ${}^iD_A$ , that corresponds to it, in the calculations is also taken into account:

$$D_L = {}^iD_A(1+z)^2.$$

Etherington's identity is based on the imaginary relativistic dilation of intrinsic time of the galaxy by  $(1+z)$  times [45]. That time dilation (inherent to GT-FR) is actually absent in CFREU when using the CTMHS. The primary frequency of radiation of the galaxy is the same as the frequency of identical to it radiation in nearby vicinity of observer in CFREU by CTMHS. That frequency is only progressively decreasing in "ontogenesis" (in the process of propagation of that radiation) together with decreasing of velocity of light in CFREU in accordance with CTMHS [11, 12].

Such imaginary time dilation by  $(1+z)$  times takes place in CFREU by physically homogeneous scale of cosmological time (CTFHS). The velocity of light does not change during its propagation when using the CTFHS, in contrast to CTMHS. The frequency of radiation that is lesser by  $(1+z)$  times corresponds to "phylogenesis" (to the process of the emission of that radiation). The infinitely far future becomes finite when using the exponential CTFHS. As we go deeper into the cosmological future, the rate of physical processes increases according to CTMHS. That is, for sure, similar to the imaginary increasing of the rate of physical processes while deepening into cosmological past, caused by the use of the exponential scale of the cosmological time (CTES). This CTES is currently used in cosmology. Infinitely far cosmological past imaginarily becomes finite by that CTES.

Thus, we are dealing with the Etherington's paralogism. This paralogism is caused by the mixing of observations in two different FRs – in CFREU and in GT-FR. The Universe is observed in CFREU as uniform (monotonous), with the single for all its objects cosmological time and without the presence of global relativistic effects. Consequently, the relativistic time dilation on the astronomical objects moving away from each other in the expanding Universe, which is allegedly mutually observed in the GT-FR of each of the objects, is imaginary (fictive) for CFREU (and, therefore, for the global perception) [5, 10, 46]. The Universe is non-uniform (not monotonous) in GT-FR. And not only relativistic time dilation on far astronomical objects, but also relativistic anisotropy of their luminosity is observed (according to SR and GR) in the GT-FR. That relativistic anisotropy of luminosity was ignored by Etherington in contrast to fictive relativistic time dilation. Of course, Etherington could consider these relativistic effects (inherent to Schwarzschild solution only) as applicable for Friedman solution without understanding that the Hubble radial motion of objects of matter is absent in this solution.

Moreover in any observer's FR the coordinate sizes of these objects (in the moment when they emit the radiation) are conformally reduced in their cross-section more than it is required for the absence of dilatation of their intrinsic time. According to GR their transverse scale factor  $N_\Lambda$  formally exceeds its limit value, beyond which there should be not a deceleration but acceleration of the rate of intrinsic time of moving body [14]:

$$N_\Lambda = \frac{D_M}{D_A} = 1 + z = \frac{1}{1 - v_g/v_{cv}} > N_0 = \left(\frac{c}{v_c}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v_g^2 v_{cv}^{-2}}} = \frac{1}{1 - v_g^2 v_{cv}^{-2}},$$

where:  $v_{cv} = c\sqrt{1 - v_g^2 v_{cv}^{-2}}$ ;  $v_g$  is the velocity of radial motion of distant galaxy;  $D_M$  is the transverse comoving distance to the galaxy in CFREU.

According to the increment of the interval [46]:

$$(ds)^2 = c^2(dt')^2 - (dx'_m)^2 - (dy'_m)^2 - (dz'_m)^2 = N_\Lambda^2 [c^2(dt)^2 - (dx_m)^2 - (dy_m)^2 - (dz_m)^2],$$

when:  $dx'_m=0$ ,  $dy'_m=0$  and  $dz'_m=0$  the  $dx_m = v_g d\hat{t} = (v_g/v_{cv})cdt$ ,  $dy_m=0$ ,  $dz_m=0$ , will take place, and:

$$c^2(dt')^2 = N_\Lambda^2(1 - v_g^2 v_{cv}^{-2})c^2(dt)^2 = N_\Lambda^2(1 - v_g^2 v_{cv}^{-2})v_{cv}^2(d\hat{t})^2 = c^2(1 + v_g/v_{cv})^2(d\hat{t})^2 = c^2[(v_{cv} + v_g)/(v_{cv} - v_g)](d\hat{t})^2.$$

And, consequently, the dilatation of intrinsic time of astronomical objects of far galaxies that are distancing from observer is absent in conformally transformed time  $t$  of the observer FR and all the more so by its real clock that counts universal astronomical time  $\hat{t}$ . So, according to GR formalism not the dilatation but vice versa the fastening of the rate of intrinsic time of distant galaxies takes place by the observer's clock:  $dt' = (1 + v_g/v_{cv})d\hat{t} > d\hat{t}$ . However, if just the gravitational dilatation of the rate of time of distant galaxies is completely compensated by the free fall of distant galaxies on the pseudo-horizon of events, then indeed there fundamentally cannot be any contraction or dilatation of the unified gravithermodynamic (not coordinate) time of matter of these galaxies. And this can take place in the case of the conformal gravitationally-Lorentz transformations of increments of space coordinates and time, which guarantee the relativistic invariance of Hamiltonian of inertially moving body as well as of all thermodynamic potentials and parameters of its matter.

The similar imaginary effect of mutually observed time dilation in two inertial FRs (IFRs) takes place in the clocks paradox in Special Relativity (SR). This is due to the fact that events at different points are not simultaneous events in the observer's IFR, although they are simultaneous events in the IFR of the observed moving body. And such resultant time dilation becomes true only for the observer that transits from one IFR to another IFR that moves in opposite direction in order to make re-meeting possible. In the case of mutual observation of time dilation for two distant galaxies that

are mutually distancing only in GT-FR and resting in CFREU such difference between these galaxies is absent. That is why time dilation is fictive (seeming) for both distant galaxies.

It is worth to mention, that Lorentz transformations in SR are only the transformations of increments of the coordinates and not of the increments of metrical intervals (segments) [4, 5, 23, 24]. That is, apparently, why relativistic dilation of only coordinate time, and not metric time, takes place in distancing galaxies when observations are performed in GT-FR of that galaxies. According to Lorentz-conformal transformations of increments of spatial coordinates and time (that guarantees the invariance of thermodynamic potentials and parameters of matter to them) the relativistic dilatation of intrinsic time is absent at all for inertially moving bodies [4, 5]. The distancing from observer far galaxies are namely inertially fall onto the pseudo-horizon of events and, therefore, there, of course, should not be any relativistic dilatation of intrinsic time for them.

Intrinsic time dilation in distancing galaxies, which is defined based on the redshift of radiation spectrum, is just the imaginary phenomenon. That time dilation is the similar to such imaginary phenomenon as the movement of the Sun across the earthly sky. And, of course, it is the similar to the phenomenon of Universe expansion in people's world "from nothing" and "into nowhere". That is why relativistic decreasing of the quantity of radiation quanta, which are registered by observer, is determined in its GT-FR by the  $(z+1)$  factor, and not by  $(z+1)^2$  factor, which is declared by unreliable Etherington's identity.

So, nowadays Etherington's identity is only the imaginary Paradigm. The real astronomic identity should, of course, be taken instead of it:

$$D_L = D_A(1+z)^{3/2}.$$

This identity, in fact, connects the luminosity distance  $D_L$  with corrected photometric distance в GT-FR  $r=D_A$ . This photometric distance is used in Schwarzschild solution of GR gravitational field equations.

## **9. Gravity-temporal invariance of really metrical values of mechanical and thermodynamic parameters of matter**

In contrast to the momentum the forces that act on the matter, as all types of its energies, formally depend on the rate of time gravity-quantum clock. During the transition from unified gravithermodynamic (astronomical) time to gravity-quantum intrinsic times of matter the magnitudes of these forces, as well as magnitudes of non-centric values of all energies, are increasing  $c/v_l$  times. In intrinsic FR of  $r$  point, from which the matter started its fall:

$${}^r\mathbf{F}_{in} = \mathbf{F}_{in} c/v_l = {}^r m_{in0r} {}^r \hat{a}_r = m_{00} a_r = \frac{c}{v_l} \frac{d\mathbf{P}}{dt} = \frac{d\mathbf{P}}{dt_r} = -{}^r\mathbf{F}_{gr},$$

$${}^r\mathbf{F}_{gr} = \mathbf{F}_{gr}c/v_{lr} = {}^r m_{gr0} {}^r g = m_{gr0} g c/v_{lr} = m_{00} g c^2 v_{lr}^{-2} = {}^r m_{gr0} v_{lr}^{-2} c^2 \frac{d \ln(v_l/v_{lr})}{d\bar{r}} = m_{00} \frac{c^3 G_{00} M_{gr0}}{v_{lr}^3 r^2} \frac{dr}{d\bar{r}} = m_{gr0} \frac{{}^r G M_{gr0}}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\bar{r}},$$

and the eigenvalues (that were corrected to eigenvalue of gravitational constant (to wit centered)) of Hamiltonian of inert free energy and of Lagrangian of ordinary internal energy of matter in its pseudocentric  ${}^r c\text{FR}_0$  will be as follows:

$${}^r c\mathbf{H} \equiv {}^r \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}c/v_{lr} = m_{00} {}^r v_l c (1 - \widehat{v}^2 c^{-2})^{-1/2} = m_{00} c^2,$$

$${}^r c\mathbf{L} = (G_{00}/{}^r G) {}^r \mathbf{L} = (G_{00}/{}^r G) \mathbf{L}c/v_{lr} = m_{00} c^4 v_l^{-2} (1 - \widehat{v}^2 c^{-2}) G_{00}/{}^r G = m_{00} c^2,$$

where:  $\widehat{v} = vc/v_l$  is the really metrical value of velocity of matter motion [4, 5, 47, 48];  $v$  is the coordinate velocity of motion of matter in background regular space, where its local kinematic curvature (that is contributed by the moving matter itself) is not taken to account;  ${}^r \widehat{a}_r \equiv \widehat{a}_r = \mathbf{inv}(t)$  and  $\widehat{a}_r = (c/v_{lr})(d\widehat{v}/dt) = d\widehat{v}/dt_r = a_r v_{lr}^{-2} c^2 = \mathbf{inv}(t)$  are the really metrical values of accelerations of body free fall in the intrinsic gravity-quantum time of the point  $r$  and in the gravithermodynamic time correspondingly;  $a_r$  is coordinate acceleration of motion of matter in background regular space;  ${}^r g_r = g_r v_{lr}^{-2} c^2 = {}^r G M_{gr0} r^{-2}$  and  $g_r$  are the gravitational accelerations in the point  $r$  by its intrinsic gravity-quantum clock and in gravithermodynamic time (world time of GR [41]) correspondingly;  ${}^r m_{gr0} \equiv m_{00}$ , since  ${}^r m_{gr0j} = m_{gr0} v_{lr}/c = m_{00} v_{lr}/v_{lj}$ ;  ${}^r m_{in0r} = m_{00} v_{lr}^2 c^{-2}$ , since  ${}^r m_{in0j} = m_{in0} v_{lr}/c = m_{00} v_{lj} v_{lr} c^{-2}$ ;  ${}^r v_l = cv_l/v_{lr} = \sqrt{c^2 - \widehat{v}^2}$  is the limit velocity of motion of matter in arbitrary point in the intrinsic gravity-quantum time of the point  $r$ ;  ${}^r G = G_{00} c^2 v_{lr}^{-2}$  is the value of gravitational constant by the intrinsic clock of point  $r$ ;  $dt_r = (v_{lr}/c)dt$  is the value of the increment of intrinsic gravity-quantum time of point  $r$ .

So, by the gravity-quantum clock of any point  $i$  inertial and gravitational rest masses of matter will be determined in the following way:

$${}^{ic} m_{in0j} = m_{00} {}^i v_{lj}/c = m_{00} v_{lj}/v_{li}, \quad {}^{ic} m_{gr0j} = m_{00} c/{}^i v_{lj} = m_{00} v_{li}/v_{lj}.$$

However, with the help of examined here transformations the transition happens only to coordinate (and not to metrical) values of inertial and gravitational mass. And these values of masses in pseudo-centric  ${}^r c\text{FR}_0$  do not correspond to real values of internal energy of matter and to its thermodynamic states in general. And inert bound energy is absent at all in a new center of coordinates. That is why they cannot be considered as really metrical values of inertial and gravitational masses.

As we can see, the pseudo force of inertia is increased only due to the increasing of inert free energy and equivalent to it inertial mass  $c/v_l$  times. The metric value of acceleration of free fall of the body, as well as the metric value of velocity of its fall, is not changed. The equations of free fall

of matter  $v_l/v_r = \sqrt{1 - \tilde{v}^2 c^{-2}}$ , as well as of any other its movements, are equally formulated with the usage of any gravity-quantum clocks. Not the absolute values but the relative values of parameters of motion are used in these equations. So the gravity-quantum clock of matter has only the hidden influence on its mass and does not have an influence on really metrical values of parameters of matter motion, which do not depend on the rate of time of gravity-quantum clock at all. And this is, of course, due to the fact that quantum change of collective microstate of the whole gravithermodynamically bonded matter takes place simultaneously and, consequently, with the same frequency. That is why this all is quite logical. The limit velocity of motion of matter  ${}^i v_{lj} = cW_{0i}/W_{0j} = cE_{0j}/E_{0i}$ , as well as the identical to it coordinate velocity of light of GR, is the hidden mechanical and thermodynamic parameter and is already taken into account in its parameters and characteristics that are practically used. And, that is why it fundamentally cannot directly influence on the majority of mechanical and thermodynamic parameters of matter. Its value only characterizes the difference between multiplicative components of thermodynamic internal energy  ${}^i v_{lj} = cU_{0i}/U_{0j}$  in different points of gravitational field because in those points matter is in not the same thermodynamic states. The minimum possible value of thermodynamic internal energy  $U_{\min} = U_0 + U_{ad}$  ( $U = U_0 c/v_l + U_{ad}$ ) is, as other thermodynamic parameters, the intrinsic characteristics of matter. Moreover, the multiplicative component of thermodynamic internal energy of matter is identical to its mechanical ordinary internal energy ( $U_0 \equiv W_0$ ) and, therefore, similarly to it, cannot depend on the rate of time of gravity-quantum clock of the observer (of course, if their rate of time is calibrated by the rate of uniform gravithermodynamic time of the whole gravithermodynamically bonded matter). And, consequently, all other thermodynamic potentials also do not depend on it. And, not only extensive but also intensive thermodynamic parameters a fortiori do not depend on it.

So the usage of formalism of gravity-quantum time helps to perform only the relative measurements of mechanical and thermodynamic parameters and characteristics of matter. In order to determine (based on it) their really metrical values for observed matter we also need to know – to what values the readings of gravity-quantum clock of the observer correspond to. And only in this case the observed values of mechanical and thermodynamic parameters of matter will be equal for all observers. For example, taking into account that for quasiequilibrium cooling down gases and simplest liquids:

$$m_{gr0j} = m_{00} c/v_{lj} \quad (m_{gr0i} = m_{00} c/v_{li}), \quad U_{0j} = U_{00} c/v_{lj} \quad (U_{0i} = U_{00} c/v_{li}),$$

$$H_{T0j} = H_{T00} c/v_{lj} \quad (H_{T0i} = H_{T00} c/v_{li}), \quad T_{0j} = T_{00} c/v_{lj} \quad (T_{0i} = T_{00} c/v_{li}),$$

we will receive really metrical values (that are observed by gravity-quantum clocks of point  $i$  in point  $j$ ) of such characteristics of matter as gravitational mass, internal energy, thermodynamic enthalpy and temperature that are identical to their coordinate values in GT-FR:

$${}^i\widehat{m}_{gr0j}=(c/{}^i v_{lj})m_{gr0i}\equiv m_{gr0j}, \quad {}^i\widehat{U}_{0j}=(c/{}^i v_{lj})U_{0i}\equiv U_{0j}, \quad {}^i\widehat{H}_{T0j}=(c/{}^i v_{lj})H_{T0i}\equiv H_{T0j}, \quad {}^i\widehat{T}_{0j}=(c/{}^i v_{lj})T_{0i}\equiv T_{0j}.$$

That is why it is expedient to use not the gravity-quantum clock of the observers, but universal (common for the whole gravithermodynamically bonded matter) gravithermodynamic clock. It is possible that the gravity-quantum clocks, which are located in specially created for them standard thermodynamic conditions, can be used as those clocks. However, it is required for this that in all points of space, which is filled with gravithermodynamically bonded matter, the same intranuclear gravithermodynamical parameters and characteristics of matter should correspond to the same standard thermodynamic conditions, as it takes place for homogeneous ideal liquid [22].

Of course, the inertial mass of rest of matter became equal to its gravitational mass of rest by the intrinsic gravity-quantum clock of point  $r$  and to the eigenvalue of mass. Moreover, by the intrinsic clock of this point the strength of gravitational field is increased more significantly than based only on the usage of logarithmic gravitational potential [4, 5, 49]. And the velocities and accelerations of object remained the same as in gravithermodynamic (astronomical) time.

In addition to this in intrinsic gravity-quantum time of any arbitrary point  $i$  the ratio of values of inert free energy to values of ordinary internal energy of matter (and, consequently, the ratio between masses equivalent to those energies) remains the same  ${}^i E_{0i}/{}^i W_{0i} = {}^i m_{in0i}/{}^i m_{gr0i} = v_{li}^2 c^{-2}$ , as in common for all gravithermodynamically bonded matter gravithermodynamic time. After all:

$${}^i E_{0i} = \frac{{}^i \mathbf{F}_{ini}}{\mathbf{F}_{ini}} E_{0i} = \frac{{}^i m_{in0i}}{m_{in0i}} \frac{{}^i \widehat{a}_i m_{in0i} c^2}{a_i} = \frac{m_{in0i} c^3}{v_{li}} = m_{00} c^2, \quad {}^i m_{in0i} \equiv m_{00},$$

$${}^i W_{0i} = \frac{{}^i \mathbf{F}_{gri}}{\mathbf{F}_{gri}} W_{0i} = \frac{{}^i m_{gr0i}}{m_{gr0i}} \frac{{}^i g_i m_{gr0i} c^2}{g_i} = {}^i m_{gr0i} v_{li}^{-2} c^4 = \frac{m_{gr0i} c^3}{v_{li}} = m_{00} v_{li}^{-2} c^4 = m_{00} c^2 G_i / {}^{ic} G_{0i}, \quad {}^i m_{gr0i} \equiv m_{00},$$

where:  ${}^i \widehat{a}_i = a_i v_{li}^{-2} c^2$ ,  $a_i$  and  ${}^i g_i = g_i v_{li}^{-2} c^2$ ,  $g_i$  are the accelerations of motion and gravitational accelerations in gravity-quantum time of the  $i$  point and in common for all gravithermodynamically bonded matter gravithermodynamic time correspondingly;  ${}^{ic} G_{0i} = G_i v_{li}^{-2} c^2$  is the equivalent value of gravitational constant.

Thus, in pseudo-centric  ${}^i \text{FR}_0$  of  $i$  point we will have the similar thing that is accepted in both classical physics and GR. Namely, due to the correction of gravitational constant we will receive in the  $i$  point not only the equality of the velocity of light to the constant  $c$ , but also the equality of inertial mass to gravitational mass. That is why with the exception of inert free energy and equivalent to it inertial mass all other really metrical mechanical and thermodynamic parameters

and characteristics of matter do not depend on the readings of gravity-quantum clock and, consequently, are invariant under time transformation.

Within the limits of atmosphere and outer space of the Earth this equivalent value of gravitational constant not essentially depends on the height above its surface. While on the edge of the Solar system namely this could cause the abnormal movement of spacecrafts “Pioneer” [50 – 52]. If we go deeper in the distant outer space, where  $v_{li}$  is the maximum possible value of limit velocity of motion of matter in the outer space, then we will receive the quite essential difference between the value gravitational constant there and its value on the Earth. Moreover, for the distant galaxies, this will already be not the pseudo-centric but real centric galactic FRs.

### 10. The inconsistency of the motion of galaxies with Kepler's laws

Laws of motion of single astronomical objects, found by Kepler, are based on gravitational influence of mainly central massive body. According to that laws, the velocity of rotation of galactic objects should decrease in inverse ratio to the square root of the distance to galaxy center. However, observations reveal the different picture: this velocity<sup>8</sup> remains quasi constant on quite far distance from galaxy center for many galaxies, including ours [53, 54].

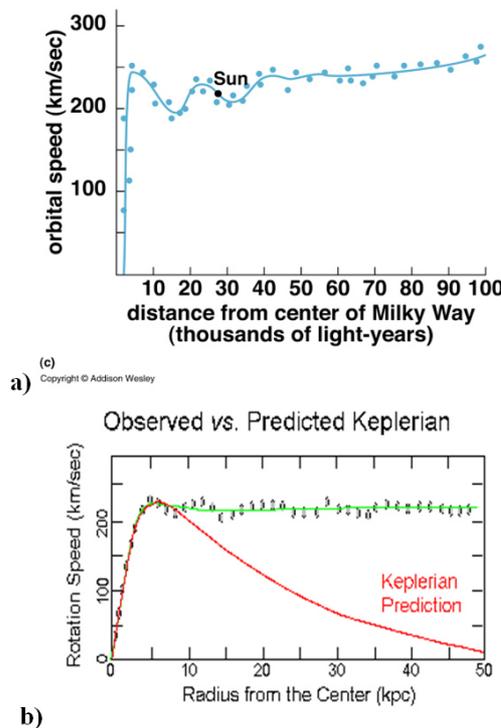


Fig.2. Dependencies of velocity of rotation of astronomical objects on the distance to gravity center: (a) our Milky Way galaxy [54, 55], (b) comparing to prognosed Keplerian velocities [53, 56]).

<sup>8</sup> Obviously this velocity decreases very slowly due to the same very slow radial decreasing of coordinate velocity of light that is identical to the slow radial decreasing of temperature on the periphery of very massive hot bodies. And, so, it is the indication of very big mass of a stellar formation which galaxy is.

When single objects and their aggregates form big collection (cluster) their total mass can essentially exceed the mass of central astronomical body (supermassive neutron star or quasar). The attraction of astronomical objects of the internal spherical layers of the galaxy can be much stronger than the attraction to the central body of the galaxy. Then, their collective gravitational influence can essentially distort the correspondence of the motion of peripheral astronomical objects to Kepler's laws. And, therefore, according to astronomical observations the velocities of rotation of galaxy's peripheral astronomical objects required for prevention of joint collapse of all matter of the galaxy are much higher than the velocities of rotation of the separate peripheral astronomical objects required for prevention of the independent fall of those objects onto the central astronomical body.

The quite close dependency to the observed one is the following dependence of really metrical value  $\hat{v} = v/\sqrt{b} = v_c/v_{cv}$  of galactic velocity of rotation  $v$  of astronomical objects on the distance to the galaxy center. It is determined by the common galactic clock when the radial distribution of the average relativistic density of corrected relativistic mass of matter in the galaxy is the following:

$$\mu_{inc} = \frac{\mu_{in0} + p\hat{v}^2/c^2}{1-v^2/bc^2} = \frac{\eta + \chi_0 r}{\kappa c^2 r^2} = \frac{\mu_{00}}{r^2} \left\{ r_e^2 \left[ 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{r}{r_e} \right) \exp\left(-\frac{r}{r_e}\right) \right] + \sigma r_m^2 \left[ \sin\left(\frac{2\pi r}{r_m}\right) + \frac{2\pi r}{r_m} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi r}{r_m}\right) \right] \right\}, \quad (3)$$

where:

$$\eta = (\kappa c^2 / r) \int_0^r \mu_{inc} r^2 dr = \kappa c^2 \mu_{00} \left\{ r_e^2 [1 - \exp(-r/r_e)] + \sigma r_m^2 \sin(2\pi r/r_m) \right\},$$

$$\chi_0 = \kappa \mu_{00} c^2 [r_e \exp(-r/r_e) + 2\pi \sigma r_m \cos(2\pi r/r_m)],$$

$\mu_0, r_e, r_m, \sigma$  are constants.

In this case on the large distances to the central astronomical body with the radius  $r_e$  ( $r \gg r_e$ ) the parameter  $\eta$  is only weakly sinusoidally modulated. And, also, the square of really metrical value of linear velocity of orbital rotation of astronomical objects of the galaxy, that can be found from the condition of equality of centrifugal pseudo force of inertia  $\mathbf{F}_m = H \hat{v}^2 c^{-2} a^{-1/2} / r$  and pseudo force of gravity  $\mathbf{F}_{gr} = L c^{-2} a^{-1/2} d[\ln(v_{cv}/c)]/dr$ :

$$\frac{[\hat{v}^2]_{GR}}{c^2} = \frac{L r}{H} \frac{d \ln(v_c / c)}{dr} = \frac{r b'}{2 b b_s} = \frac{a}{2 b_s} [1 - 1/a + (\kappa p - \Lambda) r^2] = \frac{[\eta + (\kappa p - 2\Lambda/3) r^2]}{2 b_s (1 - \eta - \Lambda r^2 / 3)} \quad (4)$$

very slightly depends on  $r \gg r_e$  due to the smallness of  $\exp(-r/r_e)$ , pressure  $p$  in the outer space of galaxy and cosmological constant  $\Lambda$ . And its value can only slightly increase together with increasing of  $r$  due to the gradual increasing of the parameter  $\eta$ .

Here "galactic" value of coordinate velocity of light  $v_{cv} \equiv v_l = c b^{1/2}$ , Lagrangian and Hamiltonian:

<sup>9</sup> Here and further, we consider the minimum radial distance  $r$  from the center of the galaxy to the point on the trajectory of rotation of the astronomical object at which equilibrium is achieved, and therefore, its radial displacement is absent ( $dr/dt=0$ ).

$L = m_{gr}c^2 = m_{gr0}c^2(1-\hat{v}^2c^{-2})^{1/2} = H(1-\hat{v}^2c^{-2})/b = H/b_s$ ,  $H = m_{in}c^2 = m_{in0}c^2(1-\hat{v}^2c^{-2})^{-1/2} = m_{00}c^2b^{1/2}(1-\hat{v}^2c^{-2})^{-1/2}$  are determined by the parameters  $b$ ,  $a=1/(1-\eta-\Lambda r^2/3)$  and  $b_s = (v_{ls}/c)^2 = b/(1-\hat{v}^2c^{-2})$  of the equations of GR gravitational field:

$$b'/abr - r^{-2}(1-1/a) + \Lambda = \kappa p = \kappa\gamma\mu_{in}c^2/b = \kappa\gamma\mu_{00}c^2/\sqrt{b},$$

$$a'/a^2r + r^{-2}(1-1/a) - \Lambda = \kappa(\mu_{in0}c^2 + p\hat{v}^2c^{-2})/(1-\hat{v}^2c^{-2}) = \kappa\mu_{in}c^2[1 + \gamma\hat{v}^2/b(c^2 - \hat{v}^2)],$$

$$[\ln(ba)]'/ar = \kappa\mu_{gr}(b + \gamma)c^4/(c^2 - \hat{v}^2) = \kappa\mu_{in}(1 + \gamma/b)c^4/(c^2 - \hat{v}^2) = \kappa\mu_{00}(\sqrt{b} + \gamma/\sqrt{b})c^4/(c^2 - \hat{v}^2).$$

However, instead of eigenvalues of density of the mass  $\mu_{00}$  and pressure  $p_{00}$  their coordinate values in FR are used in tensor of energy-momentum  $\mu_{in0} = \mu_{00}\sqrt{b}$  and  $p = p_{00}/\sqrt{b}$  ( $p/\mu_{gr0}c^2 = p_{00}/\mu_{00}c^2 = \gamma = \mathbf{const}(r)$ ). This is related to temporal invariance of really metrical mechanical and thermodynamic parameters and characteristics of matter. An insufficient amount of the mass in the Universe denotes the fact that not only in RGTD but also in GR the tensor of energy-momentum should be based on the ordinary internal energy of matter that includes not only inert free energy but also bound energy of matter.

The defined by the same spatial distribution (3) average relativistic density of corrected relativistic mass of galaxy matter in GR has the following form:

$$\mu_{inc} = \mu_{00}\sqrt{b}[1 + \gamma\hat{v}^2/b(c^2 - \hat{v}^2)],$$

where: 
$$p_{00} = \gamma\mu_{00}c^2, \quad \sqrt{b} = \frac{v_l}{c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \left( 1 + \frac{\kappa c^2 r}{2} \int_{r_e}^r \frac{m_{00} a^{3/2} r dr}{V [1 - \hat{v}^2 c^{-2}]} \right), \quad \mu_{00} = m_{00}/V;$$

$V$  is volume of matter;  $m_{00} = m_{in0}b^{-1/2} = m_{gr0}b^{1/2}$  is the eigenvalue of the mass of one mole of matter; [4, 5, 57] in GT-FR, and  $v_l = v_c$  is maximum possible (extreme) value of velocity of matter in the outer space of the galaxy [4, 5, 10, 16].

However, instead of eigenvalues of density of the mass  $\mu_{00}$  and pressure  $p_{00}$  [41] their coordinate gravitational values in FR are used in tensor of energy-momentum:  $\mu_{gr0} = \mu_{00}/\sqrt{b}$  and  $p = p_{00}/\sqrt{b}$  ( $p/\mu_{gr0} = p_{00}/\mu_{00} = \mathbf{const}(r)$ ). This is related to temporal invariance of really metrical mechanical and thermodynamic parameters and characteristics of matter. An insufficient amount of the mass in the Universe denotes the fact that not only in RGTD but also in GR the tensor of energy-momentum should be based on the ordinary internal energy of matter that includes not only inert free energy but also bound energy of matter.

As we can see, exactly the logarithmic potential of gravitational field and the spatial distribution of gravitational strength defined by it in the extremely filled by stellar substance space of the galaxy correspond to these astronomical observations. The quite significant decreasing of the average density of

matter when distancing from the center of the galaxy towards the periphery also corresponds to these astronomical observations. Together with the deepening into cosmological past ( $\tau_p < \tau_e$ ) the average density of matter in the GT-FR of the galaxy is decreasing on its periphery proportionally to the square of radial coordinate  $r_p$ . In the picture plane of astronomical observation this radial decreasing of the density of matter is even more significant:

$$\mu_{gr0cpobs} = \mu_{gr0p} (r_p / r_{pobs})^3 = \mu_{gr0cp} \exp[-3H(\tau_e - \tau_p)] = \mu_{gr0} r_e^2 r_p^{-2} \exp[-\sqrt{3\Lambda}(r_p - r_e)],$$

since, in contrast to GT-FR<sub>0</sub> of the central astronomical object of the observed galaxy, in GT-FR of terrestrial observer all other astronomical objects of this galaxy belong to the same moment of cosmological time  $\tau_p = \tau_e$ .

And, therefore, the quantity of baryonic matter currently present in galaxies can be quite enough for examined here justification for observed velocities of astronomical objects of galaxies. The one more contributing fact is that having the same quantity of matter ( $m_{00p} = m_{00e}$ ) its inertial mass of rest  $m_{in0} = m_{00} b^{1/2}$  on the galaxy periphery is bigger than in its center since  $b_p > b_e$ .

The GR gravitational field equations de facto correspond to spatially inhomogeneous thermodynamic states of only utterly cooled down matter. The similar to them equations of RGTD correspond to spatially inhomogeneous thermodynamic states of gradually cooling down matter. In addition, in RGTD, unlike GR, bodies that move by inertia in a gravitational field, influence (by their movement) the configuration of the dynamic gravitational field surrounding them. At the same time, in equilibrial processes, along with the usage of ordinary Hamiltonians and Lagrangians, in RGTD it is also possible to use GT-Hamiltonians and GT-Lagrangians. Therefore, in RGTD for matter that cools quasi-equilibrially, the Hamiltonian (GT-Hamiltonian) four-momentum must obviously be formed in the extended system not by enthalpy, but by the inert free energy, and Lagrangian (GT-Lagrangian) four-momentum must obviously be formed by the multiplicative component of total energy and also by the Gibbs free energy (which in RGTD is an alternative to the inert free energy). The GT-Lagrangian of the ordinary internal energy of the matter (the multiplicative component of its total energy):

$$L_c = m_{gr} c^2 = m_{gr0} c^2 (1 + v^2 v_l^{-2})^{-1/2} = m_{00} c^3 / v_{lc} = H_c / b(1 + \hat{v}^2 c^{-2}) = H_c / b(1 + v^2 v_l^{-2}) = H_c / b_c$$

forms the four-momentum not with the GT-Hamiltonian momentum, but with the GT-Lagrangian momentum:

$$P_{Lc} = m_{gr0} v (1 + v^2 v_l^{-2})^{-1/2} = m_{00} c v / v_{lc} = m_{00} v c (v_l^2 + v^2)^{-1/2} = m_{00} v c / v_{lc} = m_{00} \hat{v},$$

where:  $W_0^2 = L_c^2 + c^4 v_l^{-2} P_{Lc}^2 = m_{00}^2 c^6 v_l^{-2} / (1 + v^2 v_l^{-2}) + m_{00}^2 c^6 v_l^{-4} v^2 / (1 + v^2 v_l^{-2}) = m_{00}^2 c^6 v_l^{-2} = m_{gr0}^2 c^4$ ,

$$(ds_c)^2 = v_{lc}^2 (dt)^2 - (d\hat{x})^2 - (d\hat{y})^2 - (d\hat{z})^2 = b_c c^2 (dt)^2 - (d\hat{l})^2 = (v_l^2 + v^2) (dt)^2 - (d\hat{l})^2 = bc^2 (dt)^2 = \mathbf{inv},$$

$$\hat{v} = vb_c^{-1/2} = vc/v_{lc} = vc/v_l\hat{\Gamma}_c, \quad \hat{\Gamma}_c = (1+v^2v_l^{-2})^{1/2}, \quad v_{lc}^2 = b_c c^2 = bc^2 + v^2 = v_l^2 + v^2 = \mathbf{const}(t),$$

$$b_c = b\hat{\Gamma}_c^2 = (v_l^2 + v^2)c^{-2} = b + v^2c^{-2} = v_{lc}^2c^{-2} = \mathbf{const}(t).$$

And therefore, the condition of equilibrium precisely in the dynamic gravitational field of the galaxy of all its objects moving by inertia leads to both the absence of relativistic deceleration of the flow of their own time and the invariance of their own time with respect to relativistic transformations. The spatial homogeneity of the rate of flow of intrinsic time in entire gravithermodynamically bound matter is consistent with the single frequency of change of its collective spatially inhomogeneous Gibbs microstates, which is not affected by either a decrease (during approaching gravity center) in the frequency of intranuclear interaction or a increase (during approaching gravity center) in the frequency of extranuclear intermolecular interactions. Moreover, this is ensured even without conformal transformations of the space-time interval  $s$ . Therefore, like the parameters  $v_l$ ,  $v_{lc}$ ,  $b$  and  $\Gamma_m$  in thermodynamics [4 – 7], the parameter  $b_c$  (or its analogous parameter  $b_s$ ) in the RGTD is a hidden internal parameter of the moving matter. And the usage of this parameter in the equations of the dynamic gravitational field of the RGTD allows us not to additionally use the velocity of matter in those equations, as in the equations of thermodynamics.

A similar dependence of the parameter  $v_{lc}$  on the velocity also occurs for distant galaxies that are in the state of free fall onto the pseudo-event horizon of the expanding Universe:  $v_{lcg}^2 \equiv c^2 = v_{lg}^2 + v^2$ . After all, according to Hubble's law and the Schwarzschild solution of the gravitational field equations with a non-zero value of the cosmological constant  $\Lambda = 3H_E^2c^{-2}$  and a zero value of the gravitational radius:  $v_{lg}^2 = c^2(1 - \Lambda r^2/3) = c^2 - H_E^2r^2 = c^2 - v_g^2$ .

The use of the parameter  $b_s = b\Gamma_s^2 = b/(1 - v^2c^{-2}/b) = v_{ls}^2c^{-2} = \mathbf{const}(t)$ <sup>10</sup>, built on the basis of relativistic size shrinkage  $\Gamma_s = (1 - v^2v_l^{-2})^{-1/2}$ , in the equations of the dynamic gravitational field of the RGTD is also possible. However, in order to ensure the absence of deceleration of the flow of the intrinsic time of matter moving in a gravitational field by inertia, it will be necessary to use conformal Lorentz transformations (instead of the usual Lorentz transformations) of the increments of spatial coordinates and time [4 – 6]. The solutions of the equations of dynamic gravitational field of the RGTD do not depend on the usage of the parameter  $b_c$  or the parameter  $b_s$  in them. The only parameters that will differ are the parameters of hypothetical static gravitational fields (which are reproduced on the basis of those parameters  $b_c$  and  $b_s$ ).

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<sup>10</sup> Apparently, this parameter is inherent only to the equilibril (pseudo-inertial uniform) motion of matter of bodies that are evolutionarily self-contracting in the frame of references of spatial coordinates and time which is comoving with the expanding Universe.

According to this, in the tensor of energy-momentum of the RGTD not only intranuclear pressure  $p_N$  but also intranuclear temperature  $T_N$  is taken into account [4, 5, 16, 57]:

$$b'_c / a_c b_c r - r^{-2}(1 - 1/a_c) + \Lambda = \kappa(T_N S_N - p_N V_N) / V = \kappa(m_{gr} - m_{in})c^2 / V = \kappa m_{00} c^2 (1/\sqrt{b_c} - \sqrt{b_c}) / V,$$

$$a'_c / a_c^2 r + r^{-2}(1 - 1/a_c) - \Lambda = \kappa E / V = \kappa m_{in} c^2 / V = \kappa m_{00} c^2 \sqrt{b_c} / V,$$

$$[\ln(b_c a_c)]' / a_c r = \kappa W / V = \kappa m_{gr} c^2 / V = \kappa m_{00} c^2 / \sqrt{b_c} V,$$

where:  $b_c$  and  $a_c$  are the parameters of the dynamic gravitational field equations of the non-continuous matter of the galaxy;  $p_V V_N = \tilde{\beta}_{pVN} E = b_c \tilde{\beta}_{pVN} m_{gr} c^2 = \tilde{\beta}_{pVN} m_{in} c^2$ ,  $\tilde{\beta}_{pVN} \neq \mathbf{const}(r)$ ,  $S_N = m_{gr} c^2 / T_N = m_{00} c^2 / T_{00} = \mathbf{const}(r)$ ,  $T_{00N} = T_N \sqrt{b_c} = \mathbf{const}(r)$ ,  $m_{00} = m_{gr} \sqrt{b_c} = m_{in} / \sqrt{b_c} = \mathbf{const}(r)$ ,  $\mu_{00} = m_{00} / V \neq \mathbf{const}(r)$ ,  $\mu_{gr} = m_{00} / \sqrt{b_c} V = \mu_{in} / b_c \neq \mathbf{const}(r)$ ,  $\mu_{in} = m_{00} \sqrt{b_c} / V \neq \mathbf{const}(r)$ ,  $V \neq \mathbf{const}(r)$  and  $V_N \neq \mathbf{const}(r)$  are molar and intranuclear volume of matter, respectively.

In addition, according to the RGTD equations, the configuration of the dynamic gravitational field of a galaxy in a quasi-equilibrium state is standard (canonical in RGTD). That is because it is not determined at all by the spatial distribution of the average mass density of its non-continuous matter. After all, this spatial distribution of the average mass density of the galaxy's matter is itself determined by the standard configuration of its dynamic gravitational field:

$$S' = \frac{d[r/a_c(1-b_c)]}{dr} = \frac{1-r'_g - \Lambda r^2}{(1-b_c)} + \frac{(r-r_g - \Lambda r^3/3)}{(1-b_c)^2} b'_c = -\frac{b_c S}{r(1-b_c)} + \frac{(1-\Lambda r^2)}{(1-b_c)^2}, \quad (6)$$

$$S = \frac{r}{a_c(1-b_c)} = \frac{r-r_g - \Lambda r^3/3}{1-b_c} = \exp \int \frac{-b_c dr}{(1-b_c)r} \times \int \left[ \frac{(1-\Lambda r^2)}{(1-b_c)^2} \exp \int \frac{b_c dr}{(1-b_c)r} \right] dr,$$

where the parameter  $S$  can be conditionally considered as the distance from the event pseudo-horizon.

The trivial solution of this equation, which takes place at:

$$b_c = b_{ce} \left( \frac{3 - \Lambda r^2}{3 - \Lambda r_e^2} \right), \quad S_0 = \frac{r - \Lambda r^3/3}{1 - b_c} = \frac{(r - \Lambda r^3/3)(3 - \Lambda r_e^2)}{3 - \Lambda r_e^2 - b_{ce}(3 - \Lambda r^2)}, \quad r_g = \frac{(1 - b_c) r_{ge}}{(1 - b_{ce})} \exp \int_{r_{ge}}^{r_g} \frac{b_c dr}{r(1 - b_c)} =$$

$$= \frac{(1 - b_c) r_{ge}}{(1 - b_{ce})} \exp \frac{2b_{ce} \ln(r/r_e) - (1 - \Lambda r_e^2/3) \{ \ln[r^2 + (3/\Lambda - r_e^2)/b_{ce} - 3/\Lambda] - \ln[(1/b_{ce} - 1)(3/\Lambda - r_e^2)] \}}{2(1 - \Lambda r_e^2/3 - b_{ce})},$$

does not correspond to physical reality. After all, because of  $b'_c = -2b_{ce} \Lambda r / (3 - \Lambda r_e^2) \neq 0$  at  $r \neq 0$ , the solution does not imply the presence of event pseudo-horizon in the FR of matter. And the parameter  $b_c$ , unlike the parameter  $a_c$ , does not depend on the gravitational radius  $r_g$ . And therefore, gravity is absent in the FR corresponding to this trivial solution.

According to the non-identity of the gravitational and inert masses of matter we find the square of the rotation velocity of astronomical object relatively to the galaxy center according to the equations (5, 6) of dynamic gravitational field of RGTD:

$$[\hat{v}^2]_{RGTD} = \frac{c^2 r}{b_c} \frac{d \ln(v_{lc}/c)}{dr} = \frac{c^2 r b'_c}{2b_c^2} = \frac{c^2 a_c}{2b_c} \left\{ (1 - 1/a_c) + \left[ \kappa m_{00} c^2 (1/\sqrt{b_c} - \sqrt{b_c})/V - \Lambda \right] r^2 \right\} \gg [\hat{v}^2]_{GR}. \quad (7)$$

As we can see, at the same radial distribution of the average density of the mass  $\mu_{00} = m_{00}/V$  of baryonic matter the circular velocities of rotation of astronomical objects relatively to the galaxy center are much bigger in RGTD than in GR. And this is, of course, related to the fact that:

$$(T_N S_N - p_N V_N)/V \equiv (m_{gr} - m_{in})c^2/V = \mu_{00}c^2(1/\sqrt{b_c} - \sqrt{b_c}) \gg p.$$

Therefore, we can get rid of the imaginary necessity of dark non-baryonic matter in galaxies that follows from the equations of GR gravitational field if we analyze the motion of their astronomical objects using the equations of gravitational field of RGTD.

If we do not take into account local peculiarities of distribution of average density of the mass in galaxies and examine only the general tendency of typical dependence of the orbital velocity of their objects on radial distance to the galaxy center, then the following dependencies of this velocity on parameter  $b_c$  and, thus on radial distance  $r$ , can be matched with the graphs on Fig.2 [4, 5, 57]:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{v} &= \frac{v}{\sqrt{b_c}} = \sqrt{\frac{2LH_e(b_c/b_{ce})^n}{HL_e[1+(b_c/b_{ce})^{2n}]}} \hat{v}_e = \sqrt{\frac{2b_{ce}(b_c/b_{ce})^n}{b_c[1+(b_c/b_{ce})^{2n}]}} \hat{v}_e = \sqrt{\frac{2}{b_c[(b_{ce}/b_c)^n + (b_c/b_{ce})^n]}} v_e = \frac{v_{\max}}{\sqrt{b_c}} \left\{ 1 + \left[ \frac{2mv_e^2}{c^2} \ln\left(\frac{r}{r_e}\right) \right]^2 \right\}^{-1/4}, \\ \hat{v} &= \frac{v}{\sqrt{b_c}} = \sqrt{\frac{2LH_e(b_c/b_{ce})^n}{HL_e[1+(b_c/b_{ce})^{2n}]}} \hat{v}_e = \sqrt{\frac{2(b_c/b_{ce})^n}{b_c[1+(b_c/b_{ce})^{2n}]}} v_e = \frac{v_{\max}}{\sqrt{b_c}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{4n^2 v_e^4}{c^4} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{r - \Lambda r^3/3}{r_e - \Lambda r_e^3/3}\right) - u \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \right]^2 \right\}^{-1/4}, \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

where:  $(dv/db_c)_e = (dv/dr)_e = 0$ .

In the first approximate dependence [4, 5, 16, 49, 57], the evolutionary self-contraction of matter in infinite fundamental space of CFREU is conditionally not taken into account. And therefore, there is no limitation of the galaxy's intrinsic space by the pseudo-event horizon in it. After all, according to it, the coordinate velocity of light continuously increases along with the increase in the radial coordinate  $r$  at the gravitational radius of the galaxy:

$$\begin{aligned} r_g &= r - \frac{\Lambda r^3}{3} - (1-b_c)^{1+c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}^n + b_{ce}^{-n})/4} \exp\left\{ \frac{c^2}{4v_e^2} \left[ b_{ce}^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{b_c^{n-k}}{n-k} + b_{ce}^n \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{b_c^{k-n}}{n-k} - \ln b_c \right) \right] \right\} \times \\ &\times \int_{r_e}^r (1-\Lambda r^2)(1-b_c)^{-2-c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}^n + b_{ce}^{-n})/4} \exp\left\{ -\frac{c^2}{4v_e^2} \left[ b_{ce}^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{b_c^{n-k}}{n-k} + b_{ce}^n \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{b_c^{k-n}}{n-k} - \ln b_c \right) \right] \right\} dr = \\ &= r - \frac{\Lambda r^3}{3} - \frac{c^2 r_e B}{4v_e^2} \int_{b_{ce}}^{b_c} \frac{1}{b_c} \left[ \left( \frac{b_c}{b_{ce}} \right)^n + \left( \frac{b_{ce}}{b_c} \right)^n \right] M_r db_c + \frac{\Lambda c^2 r_e^3 B}{4v_e^2} \int_{b_{ce}}^{b_c} \frac{1}{b_c} \left[ \left( \frac{b_c}{b_{ce}} \right)^n + \left( \frac{b_{ce}}{b_c} \right)^n \right] M_\Lambda db_c = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= r - \frac{\Lambda r^3}{3} - (1-b_c)^{1+c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}^n + b_{ce}^{-n})/4} \exp\left\{\frac{c^2}{4v_e^2}\left[b_{ce}^{-n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\frac{b_c^{n-k}}{n-k} + b_{ce}^n\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\frac{b_c^{k-n}}{n-k} - \ln b_c\right)\right]\right\} \times \\
&\times \left\{\frac{c^2 r_e}{4v_e^2} \int_{b_{ce}}^{b_c} \frac{\left[\left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n\right] \left\{\exp\left[\frac{c^2 b_{ce}^{-n}}{4v_e^2}\left(\frac{b_c^n}{n} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\frac{b_c^{n-k}}{n-k}\right) - \frac{c^2 b_{ce}^n}{4v_e^2}\left(\frac{1}{nb_c^n} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\frac{b_c^{k-n}}{n-k} - \ln b_c\right)\right]\right\}}{b_c(1-b_c)^{2+c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}^n + b_{ce}^{-n})/4}} db_c - \right. \\
&- \left. \frac{\Lambda c^2 r_e^3}{4v_e^2} \int_{b_{ce}}^{b_c} \frac{\left[\left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n\right] \left\{\exp\left[\frac{c^2 b_{ce}^{-n}}{4v_e^2}\left(\frac{3b_c^n}{n} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\frac{b_c^{n-k}}{n-k}\right) - \frac{c^2 b_{ce}^n}{4v_e^2}\left(\frac{3}{nb_c^n} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\frac{b_c^{k-n}}{n-k} - \ln b_c\right)\right]\right\}}{b_c(1-b_c)^{2+c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}^n + b_{ce}^{-n})/4}} db_c\right\} = \\
&= \frac{2\Lambda r^3}{3} \left[1 + \frac{3c^2}{v_e^2}(1-b_c)\right] + (1-b_c)^{1+c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}^n + b_{ce}^{-n})/4} \exp\left\{\frac{c^2}{4v_e^2}\left[b_{ce}^{-n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\frac{b_c^{n-k}}{n-k} + b_{ce}^n\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\frac{b_c^{k-n}}{n-k} - \ln b_c\right)\right]\right\} \times \\
&\times \left\{\frac{c^2 r_e}{4v_e^2} \int_{b_{ce}}^{b_c} \frac{\left\{\exp\left[\frac{c^2 b_{ce}^{-n}}{4v_e^2}\left(\frac{b_c^n}{n} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\frac{b_c^{n-k}}{n-k}\right) - \frac{c^2 b_{ce}^n}{4v_e^2}\left(\frac{1}{nb_c^n} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\frac{b_c^{k-n}}{n-k} - \ln b_c\right)\right]\right\}}{(1-b_c)^{2+c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}^n + b_{ce}^{-n})/4}} db_c - \right. \\
&- \left. \frac{\Lambda c^2 r_e^3}{4v_e^2} \int_{b_{ce}}^{b_c} \frac{\left\{1 + \frac{c^2(1-b_c)^2}{b_c v_e^2}\left[\left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n\right]\right\} \left\{\exp\left[\frac{c^2 b_{ce}^{-n}}{4v_e^2}\left(\frac{3b_c^n}{n} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\frac{b_c^{n-k}}{n-k}\right) - \frac{c^2 b_{ce}^n}{4v_e^2}\left(\frac{3}{nb_c^n} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\frac{b_c^{k-n}}{n-k} - \ln b_c\right)\right]\right\}}{(1-b_c)^{2+c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}^n + b_{ce}^{-n})/4}} db_c\right\}^{11},
\end{aligned}$$

where actually:

$$\frac{dM_r}{db_c} = \frac{c^2}{4v_e^2 b_c} \left[\left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n\right] M_r, \quad \frac{dM_\Lambda}{db_c} = \frac{c^2[1+2(1-b_c)]}{4v_e^2 b_c} \left[\left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n\right] M_\Lambda.$$

When  $n=1$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
r_g &= r - \frac{\Lambda r^3}{3} - (1-b_c)^{1+c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}+1/b_{ce})/4} \exp\left\{\frac{c^2}{4v_e^2}\left[\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}} - b_{ce} \ln b_c\right]\right\} \int_{r_e}^r \frac{(1-\Lambda r^2) \exp[-c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_c/b_{ce} - b_{ce} \ln b_c)/4]}{(1-b_c)^{2+c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}+1/b_{ce})/4}} dr = \\
&= r - \frac{\Lambda r^3}{3} - (1-b_c)^{1+c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}+1/b_{ce})/4} \exp\left\{\frac{c^2}{4v_e^2}\left[\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}} - b_{ce} \ln b_c\right]\right\} \frac{c^2 r_e}{4v_e^2} \int_{b_{ce}}^{b_c} \frac{[(b_c/b_{ce}) + (b_{ce}/b_c)]}{b_c(1-b_c)^{2+c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}+1/b_{ce})/4}} \left\{\exp\left[\frac{c^2 b_{ce}}{4v_e^2}\left(\ln b_c - \frac{1}{b_c}\right)\right] - \right. \\
&- \left. \Lambda r_e^2 \exp\left[\frac{c^2}{4v_e^2}\left(\frac{2b_c}{b_{ce}} + b_{ce} \ln b_c - \frac{3b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)\right]\right\} db_c = (1-b_c)^{1+c^2 v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}+1/b_{ce})/4} \exp\left\{\frac{c^2}{4v_e^2}\left[\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}} - b_{ce} \ln b_c\right]\right\} \frac{c^2 r_e}{4v_e^2} \times
\end{aligned}$$

<sup>11</sup> Here and below, definite integrals are equal to unity when the upper limit of integration is equal to the lower limit. ( $b_c=b_{ce}$ ).

$$\times \int_{b_c}^{b_{ce}} \frac{\exp\left[\left[\frac{c^2 b_{ce}}{4v_e^2} \left(\ln b_c - \frac{1}{b_c}\right)\right] - \Lambda r_e^2 \left[1 + \frac{c^2(1-b_c)^2}{v_e^2} \left(\frac{1}{b_{ce}} + \frac{b_{ce}}{b_c^2}\right)\right] \exp\left[\frac{c^2}{4v_e^2} \left(\frac{2b_c}{b_{ce}} + b_{ce} \ln b_c - \frac{3b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)\right]\right]}{(1-b_c)^{2+c^2v_e^{-2}(b_{ce}+1/b_{ce})/4}} + \frac{2\Lambda r^3}{3} \left[1 + \frac{3c^2}{v_e^2} (1-b_c)\right].$$

Herein according to (4, 7):

$$b_c = k_b b_{ce} = b_{ce} \left[ (v_{\max}/v)^2 \pm \sqrt{(v_{\max}/v)^4 - 1} \right]^{1/n} = b_{ce} \left[ \pm 2nv_e^2 c^{-2} \ln(r/r_e) + \sqrt{1 + [2nv_e^2 c^{-2} \ln(r/r_e)]^2} \right]^{1/n},$$

$$v = b_c^{1/2} \hat{v} = \{[(b_{ce}/b_c)^n + (b_c/b_{ce})^n]/2\}^{-1/2} v_{\max} = [v_e^{-4} + 4n^2 c^{-4} \ln^2(r/r_e)]^{-1/4},$$

$$r = r_e \exp\left[\pm (c^2/2n) \sqrt{v^{-4} - v_e^{-4}}\right] = r_e \exp\left\{(c^2 v_{\max}^{-2}/4n) [(b_c/b_{ce})^n - (b_{ce}/b_c)^n]\right\},$$

$$b'_c = \frac{db_c}{dr} = \frac{2v_e^2 b_{ce}}{c^2 r \sqrt{1 + [2nv_e^2 c^{-2} \ln(r/r_e)]^2}} = \frac{4v_e^2 b_{ce}}{c^2 r [(b_c/b_{ce})^n + (b_{ce}/b_c)^n]} = \frac{4v_e^2 b_{ce} \exp\left\{\mp (c^2 v_e^{-2}/4n) [(b_c/b_{ce})^n - (b_{ce}/b_c)^n]\right\}}{c^2 r_e [(b_c/b_{ce})^n + (b_{ce}/b_c)^n]},$$

$$\frac{b'_c}{b_c a_c r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{a_c}\right) + \Lambda - \frac{\kappa m_{00} c^2}{V} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_c}} - \sqrt{b_c}\right) = \frac{4v_e^2 [r^{-2} - r_g r^{-3} - \Lambda/3]}{c^2 [(b_c/b_{ce})^n + (b_{ce}/b_c)^n]} - \frac{r_g}{r^3} + \frac{2\Lambda}{3} - \frac{\kappa m_{00} c^2}{V} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_c}} - \sqrt{b_c}\right) = 0,$$

$$V = \frac{\kappa m_{00} c^2 (1/\sqrt{b_c} - \sqrt{b_c}) [(b_c/b_{ce})^n + (b_{ce}/b_c)^n]}{4v_e^2 c^{-2} (r^{-2} - r_g r^{-3} - \Lambda/3) - (r_g r^{-3} - 2\Lambda/3) [(b_c/b_{ce})^n + (b_{ce}/b_c)^n]} =$$

$$= \frac{\kappa m_{00} c^2 \left\{ (1/\sqrt{b_{ce}}) \left[ \sqrt{1+A^2} \mp A \right]^{1/2n} - \sqrt{b_{ce}} \left[ \sqrt{1+A^2} \pm A \right]^{1/2n} \right\} \sqrt{1+A^2}}{2v_e^2 c^{-2} (r^{-2} - r_g r^{-3} - \Lambda/3) - (r_g r^{-3} - 2\Lambda/3) \sqrt{1+A^2}},$$

$$A = 2nv_e^2 c^{-2} \ln(r/r_e), \quad 1/a_c = 1 - r_g/r - \Lambda r^2/3, \quad r_g = \int_{r_{\min}}^r r'_g dr, \quad r_g^* = r_{ge} + \int_{r_e}^r r'_g dr,$$

and:  $r_e$  is radius of the conventional friable galactic nucleus, on the surface of which the corrected value  $\hat{v}$  of the orbital velocity of objects can take its maximum possible value  $v_{\max} \equiv v_e = b_{ce}^{1/2} \hat{v}_e(b_e) = v_{lce} \hat{v}_e/c$ ;  $r_g$  and  $r_{ge}$ <sup>12</sup> are the gravitational radii of any layer of the galaxy and its loose core, respectively.

Thus, the gravitational radius  $r_{ge}$  of the loose core of the galaxy together with  $r_e$ ,  $b_e$  and  $n$  is an indicator of the power of the galaxy. Theoretically finding the values of all these indicators is problematic. And it is even impossible in the case of the formation of the loose core of the galaxy by antimatter (i.e. when, due to the mirror symmetry of the antimatter-matter intrinsic space,  $r > r_e$  not only outside, but also inside the loose core).

Moreover, even for distant objects in the galaxy  $r_g > 2\Lambda r^3/3$ , and  $b_c < 1 - \Lambda r^2 = 1 - 3H_e^2 c^{-2} r^2$ . And therefore, these objects are "affected" by pseudo-forces of repulsion that are three times greater than the Hubble pseudo-forces.

Therefore:

<sup>12</sup> The gravitational radius  $r_{ge}^*$  corresponds to a loose nucleus, which at  $(dr/dR)_e = 0$  contains only antimatter.

$$V > \frac{\kappa m_{00} c^4 (1/\sqrt{b_c} - \sqrt{b_c}) [(b_c/b_{ce})^n + (b_{ce}/b_c)^n]}{4v_e^2 (r^{-2} - \Lambda)},$$

$$\mu_{gr} = \frac{m_{00}}{\sqrt{b_c} V} < \frac{4v_e^2 (r^{-2} - \Lambda)}{\kappa c^4 (1-b_c) [(b_c/b_{ce})^n + (b_{ce}/b_c)^n]}.$$

Apparently, all this is connected with the simplification of the considered FR of the galaxy. Because in this FR, unlike the FR of galaxies' individual astronomical objects, there is no pseudo-event horizon on which  $b_c=0$ . After all, the value of  $b_c$  can only grow continuously with the growth of the radial coordinate  $r$  ( $db_c/dr \neq 0$  at all points of its infinite space).

The second dependence, on the contrary, ensures the presence of a pseudo-event horizon. But according to it, more complex mutual dependencies of the gravitational parameters of the galaxy take place and analytical integration of these dependencies is impossible:

$$\begin{aligned} r - \frac{\Lambda r^3}{3} &= \frac{(r_e - \Lambda r_e^3/3)(1-b_c)^u}{(1-b_{ce})^u} \exp\left[\pm \frac{c^2}{2n} \sqrt{v^{-4} - v_e^{-4}}\right] = \frac{(r_e - \Lambda r_e^3/3)(1-b_c)^u}{(1-b_{ce})^u} \exp\left\{\frac{c^2 v_{\max}^{-2}}{4n} \left[\left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n - \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n\right]\right\}, \\ v = b_c^{1/2} \bar{v} &= \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n \right] \right\}^{-1/2} v_{\max} = \left\{ v_e^{-4} + \frac{4n^2}{c^4} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{r - \Lambda r^3/3}{r_e - \Lambda r_e^3/3}\right) - u(b_c) \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \right]^2 \right\}^{-1/4}, \\ b_c &= k_b b_{ce} = b_{ce} \left[ \left(\frac{v_{\max}}{v}\right)^2 \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{v_{\max}}{v}\right)^4 - 1} \right]^{1/n} = \\ &= b_{ce} \left\{ \sqrt{1 + \frac{4n^2 v_e^4}{c^4} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{r - \Lambda r^3/3}{r_e - \Lambda r_e^3/3}\right) - u(b_c) \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \right]^2} \pm \frac{2n v_e^2}{c^2} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{r - \Lambda r^3/3}{r_e - \Lambda r_e^3/3}\right) - u(b_c) \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \right] \right\}^{1/n}, \\ b'_c &= \frac{db_c}{dr} = \frac{(1 - \Lambda r^2)}{\left( r - \frac{\Lambda r^3}{3} \right) \left\{ \frac{c^2}{2v_e^2 b_c} \sqrt{1 + \frac{4n^2 v_e^4}{c^4} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{r - \Lambda r^3/3}{r_e - \Lambda r_e^3/3}\right) - u(b_c) \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \right]^2} - \frac{u(b_c)}{1-b_c} + \ln(1-b_c) \frac{du}{db_c} \right\}} = \\ &= \frac{(1 - \Lambda r^2)}{\left( r - \frac{\Lambda r^3}{3} \right) \left\{ \frac{c^2}{4v_e^2 b_c} \left[ \left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n \right] - \frac{u(b_c)}{1-b_c} + \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \frac{du}{db_c} \right\}}}, \quad \frac{b'_c}{b_c a_c r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{a_c}\right) + \Lambda - \frac{\kappa m_{00} c^2}{V} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{b_c}} - \sqrt{b_c} \right) = \\ &= \frac{(1 - \Lambda r^2)(r^{-2} - r_g r^{-3} - \Lambda/3)}{\left(1 - \frac{\Lambda r^2}{3}\right) \left\{ \frac{c^2}{4v_e^2} \left[ \left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n \right] - b_c \left[ \frac{u(b_c)}{1-b_c} - \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \frac{du}{db_c} \right] \right\}} - \frac{r_g}{r^3} + \frac{2\Lambda}{3} - \frac{\kappa m_{00} c^2}{V} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{b_c}} - \sqrt{b_c} \right) = 0, \\ V &= \frac{\kappa m_{00} c^2 (1 - \Lambda r^2/3) \left\{ (1/\sqrt{b_{ce}}) \left[ \sqrt{1+A^2} \mp A \right]^{1/2n} - \sqrt{b_{ce}} \left[ \sqrt{1+A^2} \pm A \right]^{1/2n} \right\} \left( \sqrt{1+A^2} - B \right)}{2v_e^2 c^{-2} (1 - \Lambda r^2)(r^{-2} - r_g r^{-3} - \Lambda/3) - (1 - \Lambda r^2/3)(r_g r^{-3} - 2\Lambda/3) \left( \sqrt{1+A^2} - B \right)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_{grst} = \frac{m_{00}}{\sqrt{b_c} V} = \frac{2v_e^2(1-\Lambda r^2)(r^{-2} - r_g r^{-3} - \Lambda/3)}{\kappa c^4(1-b_c)(1-\Lambda r^2/3)(\sqrt{1+A^2}-B)} + \frac{2\Lambda/3 - r_g r^{-3}}{\kappa c^2(1-b_c)}, \quad \mu_{grpst} = \frac{2\Lambda/3}{\kappa c^2(1-b_{cmax})} = \frac{H_E^2}{4\pi G_{00}(1-b_{cmax})},$$

$$\text{where: } A = \frac{2nv_e^2}{c^2} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{r-\Lambda r^3/3}{r_e-\Lambda r_e^3/3}\right) - u(b_c) \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \right], \quad B = \frac{2b_c v_e^2}{c^2} \left[ \frac{u(b_c)}{1-b_c} - \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \frac{du}{db_c} \right],$$

$\mu_{grst}$  is standard value of the gravitational mass density of the galaxy matter,  $\mu_{grpst}=4,8596 \cdot 10^{-27}/(1-b_{cmax})$  is non-zero standard value at the edge of the galaxy ( $r_p=\Lambda^{-1/2}=1,1664 \cdot 10^{26} [m]=3,78 [Gpc]$ ) of the gravitational mass density of the galaxy matter still held by the galaxy in quasi-equilibrium, despite the zero value of the gravitational radius at its boundary ( $r_{gp}=0, b'_{cp} = 0$ ).

The dependence of the gravitational radii of a galaxy on the radial coordinate is determined from the following differential equation:

$$r'_g = \kappa \mu_m c^2 r^2 = \frac{\frac{2v_e^2(1-\Lambda r^2)}{c^2(1-\Lambda r^2/3)(\sqrt{1+A^2}-B)} \left(1 - \frac{r_g}{r} - \frac{\Lambda r^2}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{r_g}{r} - \frac{2\Lambda r^2}{3}\right)}{\frac{1}{b_{ce}} \left\{ \sqrt{1 + \frac{4n^2 v_e^2}{c^2} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{r-\Lambda r^3/3}{r_e-\Lambda r_e^3/3}\right) - u(b_c) \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \right]^2} \mp \frac{2nv_e^2}{c^2} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{r-\Lambda r^3/3}{r_e-\Lambda r_e^3/3}\right) - u(b_c) \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}},$$

or using dependent on it parameter  $S$ :

$$dS = d\left(\frac{r-r_g-\Lambda r^3/3}{1-b_c}\right) = \left\{ \frac{c^2}{4v_e^2 b_c} \left[ \left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n \right] - \frac{u(b_c)}{1-b_c} + \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \frac{du}{db_c} \right\} \left(1 - \frac{\Lambda r^2}{3}\right) \left[ \frac{b_c S}{(1-\Lambda r^2)(1-b_c)} - \frac{r}{(1-b_c)^2} \right] db_c,$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_g &= r - \frac{\Lambda r^3}{3} - (1-b_c) \exp\left[-\int \frac{b_c dr}{(1-b_c)r}\right] \times \int \left\{ \frac{1-\Lambda r^2}{(1-b_c)^2} \exp\left[\int \frac{b_c dr}{(1-b_c)r}\right] \right\} dr = r - \frac{\Lambda r^3}{3} - \\ &- \frac{c^2(r_e-\Lambda r_e^3/3)(1-b_c)}{4v_e^2} \exp\left[-\int \frac{b_c dr}{(1-b_c)r}\right] \times \int_{b_{ce}}^{b_c} \left\{ \frac{[(b_c/b_{ce})^n + (b_{ce}/b_c)^n] - \frac{4v_e^2 c^{-2} u}{(1-b_c)^3}}{b_c(1-b_c)^2} \right\} \exp\left\{ \frac{c^2}{4nv_e^2} \left[ \left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n - \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n \right] + \int \frac{b_c dr}{(1-b_c)r} \right\} db_c = \\ &= \frac{c^2(r_e-\Lambda r_e^3/3)(1-b_c)}{4v_e^2} \exp\left[-\int \frac{b_c dr}{(1-b_c)r}\right] \times \int_{b_{ce}}^{b_c} \left\{ \left[ 1 - \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \right] \left( \frac{b_c(1-\Lambda r^2/3)}{1-\Lambda r^2} - 1 \right) \frac{du}{db_c} \right\} \frac{1}{(1-b_c)^2} - \\ &- \frac{u}{(1-b_c)^3} \left[ \frac{b_c(1-\Lambda r^2/3)}{1-\Lambda r^2} - 1 \right] + \frac{\Lambda c^2 [(b_c/b_{ce})^n + (b_{ce}/b_c)^n]}{6v_e^2(r^{-2}-\Lambda)(1-b_c)^2} \right\} \exp\left\{ \frac{c^2}{4nv_e^2} \left[ \left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n - \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n \right] + \int \frac{b_c dr}{(1-b_c)r} \right\} db_c, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{where: } \int \frac{b_c dr}{(1-b_c)r} = \int \frac{1-\Lambda r^2/3}{(1-\Lambda r^2)(1-b_c)} \left\{ \frac{c^2}{4v_e^2} \left[ \left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n + \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n \right] - \frac{b_c u}{1-b_c} + b_c \ln\left(\frac{1-b_c}{1-b_{ce}}\right) \frac{du}{db_c} \right\} db_c.$$

At  $u=-1$  ( $v_e = c/\sqrt{2}$ ) this solution of the standard equation of the dynamic gravitational field of the galaxy allegedly degenerates. After all, in this case the value of the gravitational radius of the galaxy becomes proportional to the cosmological constant  $\Lambda$ , and therefore to the Hubble constant:

$$r_g = \frac{2\Lambda(3r_e-\Lambda r_e^3)(1-b_c)}{9} \exp\left[-\int \frac{b_c dr}{(1-b_c)r}\right] \times \int_{b_{ce}}^{b_c} \frac{r^2 \{b_c + c^2 v_e^{-2} (1-b_c) [(b_c/b_{ce})^n + (b_{ce}/b_c)^n] / 4\}}{(1-\Lambda r^2)(1-b_c)^3} \exp\left\{ \frac{c^2}{4nv_e^2} \left[ \left(\frac{b_c}{b_{ce}}\right)^n - \left(\frac{b_{ce}}{b_c}\right)^n \right] + \int \frac{b_c dr}{(1-b_c)r} \right\} db_c.$$

But in fact, like the parameter  $b_c$ , the cosmological constant is a hidden parameter of matter. And it is thanks to it that at  $b_{ce} > (1 - \Lambda r_e^2)/(1 - \Lambda r_e^2/3)$  and at  $u = -c^2 v^{-2}/2$  the radial gravitational radii  $r_g(r)$  of the galaxy become larger than at  $u=0$ .

The trivial solution of the equation takes place both at  $u=0$  and at a negative value of the parameter  $u = -c^2 v^{-2}/2$ . And therefore, when  $b_{ce} > (1 - \Lambda r_e^2)/(1 - \Lambda r_e^2/3)$ , the smaller the maximum orbital velocity  $v_e < c/\sqrt{2}$  of astronomical objects in the galaxy, the greater in the latter case the value of the gravitational radius on the surface of its loose nucleus will be.

Also what is important is that even in an incredibly weak gravitational field (when  $u=0$ ) and even at large radial distances, astronomical objects will rotate around the center of the galaxy with orbital velocities very close to the maximum possible speed [53, 54].

Moreover, it is precisely thanks to  $b_{ce} > (1 - \Lambda r_e^2)/(1 - \Lambda r_e^2/3)$  that this takes place at  $u = -c^2 v^{-2}/2$  at very large distances from the center of the galaxy. After all, the radial distances to the objects of the galaxy at the same value of the parameter  $b_c$  become much greater than at  $u=0$ :

$$r - \frac{\Lambda r^3}{3} = \left( r_e - \frac{\Lambda r_e^3}{3} \right) \left( \frac{1 - b_{ce}}{1 - b_c} \right)^{\frac{c^2}{2v^2}} \exp \left[ \pm \frac{c^2}{2n} \sqrt{v^{-4} - v_e^{-4}} \right] = \left( r_e - \frac{\Lambda r_e^3}{3} \right) \left( \frac{1 - b_{ce}}{1 - b_c} \right)^{\frac{c^2}{2v^2}} \exp \left\{ \frac{c^2}{4nv_e^2} \left[ \left( \frac{b_c}{b_{ce}} \right)^n - \left( \frac{b_{ce}}{b_c} \right)^n \right] \right\} \gg$$

$$\gg \left( r_e - \frac{\Lambda r_e^3}{3} \right) \exp \left[ \pm \frac{c^2}{2n} \sqrt{v^{-4} - v_e^{-4}} \right] = \left( r_e - \frac{\Lambda r_e^3}{3} \right) \exp \left\{ \frac{c^2}{4nv_e^2} \left[ \left( \frac{b_c}{b_{ce}} \right)^n - \left( \frac{b_{ce}}{b_c} \right)^n \right] \right\},$$

$$\frac{dr}{db_c} = \frac{c^2(r - \Lambda r^3/3)}{4v_e^2 b_c (1 - \Lambda r^2)} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 - b_c} \left[ \left( \frac{b_c}{b_{ce}} \right)^n + \left( \frac{b_{ce}}{b_c} \right)^n \right] - n \ln(1 - b_c) \left[ \left( \frac{b_c}{b_{ce}} \right)^n - \left( \frac{b_{ce}}{b_c} \right)^n \right] \right\} \gg \frac{c^2(r - \Lambda r^3/3)}{4v_e^2 b_c (1 - \Lambda r^2)} \left[ \left( \frac{b_c}{b_{ce}} \right)^n + \left( \frac{b_{ce}}{b_c} \right)^n \right].$$

The transition from the dynamic to the hypothetical static gravitational field of the galaxy is carried out as follows:

$$b = b_c (1 - \hat{v}^2 c^{-2}) = b_c - v^2 c^{-2} = b_c - \frac{2v_{\max}^2 (b_c / b_{ce})^n}{c^2 [1 + (b_c / b_{ce})^{2n}]} = b_c - \frac{v_e^2}{c^2 \sqrt{1 + \{2nv_e^2 c^{-2} \ln[(r - \Lambda r^2/3)/(r_e - \Lambda r_e^2/3)]\}^2}},$$

$$b_e = b_{ce} (1 - \hat{v}_e^2 c^{-2}) = b_{ce} - v_e^2 c^{-2}, \quad b' = b'_c + \frac{4n^2 v^6}{c^6 (r - \Lambda r^2/3)} \ln \left( \frac{r - \Lambda r^2/3}{r_e - \Lambda r_e^2/3} \right) > b'_c; \quad b_e = b_{se} / (1 + v_e^2 b_{se} c^{-2}),$$

$$b = b_s / (1 + v^2 b_s c^{-2}) = b_s [(b_{se} / b_s)^n + (b_s / b_{se})^n] / \{ [(b_{se} / b_s)^n + (b_s / b_{se})^n] + 2v_e^2 b_s c^{-2} \}.$$

The gravitational force acting in a static gravitational field on a conditionally stationary body is greater than the gravitational force acting in a dynamic gravitational field on the same body that is moving. And this is not only due to the decrease in the gravitational mass of the body due to its movement. After all, in a space saturated with rapidly moving bodies, the intensity of the dynamic gravitational field also decreases. That is why it is necessary to use precisely the dynamic gravitational field instead of a static one in calculations of the rotational motion of galactic objects.

Thus, in the equations of the dynamic gravitational field of RGTD, as in the equations of thermodynamics, not only gravitational, but also relativistic indicators are internal hidden parameters of the RGTD-state of matter in motion. And that is why in RGTD, unlike orthodox GR, the use of an external relativistic description of the state of matter in motion is not always required.

The large value  $k_b = b_c / b_{ce}$  corresponds to the larger value  $n$  of the index of density of friable galactic nucleus on the same big radial distances. However, only when values are extremely large  $n \gg 2^{34}$  the significantly lesser average density of matter beyond the friable galactic nucleus takes place and that is why the dependence of orbital velocities of galactic objects on radial distances can be close to Keplerian. For example, when  $n=2^{40}$  ( $k_b^n=16,780$ ) the orbital velocity of peripheral objects of the galaxy is less than half of the maximum velocity (when  $r_p/r_e=20$ ,  $v_p = 0,461v_e$ ), while when  $n=2^{45}$  ( $k_b^n=535$ ) it is already significantly smaller of maximum velocity ( $v_p = 0,086v_e$ ). However, not only in the weak gravitational fields ( $n \ll 2^{34}$ ,  $k_b^n \ll 1,1391$ ), but even in quite strong gravitational field ( $n=2^{34}$ ,  $k_b^n < 1,1391$ ,  $k_{bp}=1,0000000000758$ ) the orbital velocities of extra-nuclear objects (when  $b_e=1,12656 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ) are, according to (8), quite close to their maximum values  $v_{\max} \equiv v_e \approx 225 \text{ km/s}$  (Fig. 2 b)) on quite big radial distances  $r/r_e < 20$  (even when  $u=0$ ):

$$\Delta v = v_e - v \approx v_e - c \left\{ 2^{35} \ln[(r - \Lambda r^3 / 3) / (r_e - \Lambda r_e^3 / 3)]^2 + c^4 v_e^{-4} \right\}^{-1/4} \leq 0,95 \text{ [km/s]}.$$

The FR that is almost equivalent to this FR of observed galaxy is its intrinsic GT-FR<sub>0</sub>, in which when  $b_{cp0}=1$  and  $n_0 = n \ln k_{bcp} / \ln k_{bcp0} \approx n b_{cp} = 38708,24438 \approx 2^{15,24}$  ( $n=2^{34}$ ,  $k_{bp}^n = 1,1391$ ):

$$k_{bp0} = b_{cp0} / b_{ce0} = \left[ \sqrt{1 + 2^{32,48} v_e^4 c^{-4} \ln^2[(r - \Lambda r^3 / 3) / (r_e - \Lambda r_e^3 / 3)] + 2^{16,24} v_e^2 c^{-2} \ln[(r - \Lambda r^3 / 3) / (r_e - \Lambda r_e^3 / 3)]} \right]^{1/15,24} = 1,000003366,$$

$$\Delta v_0 = v_{e0} - v_0 \approx v_{e0} - c \left\{ \left[ 2^{16,24} \ln[(r - \Lambda r^3 / 3) / (r_e - \Lambda r_e^3 / 3)] \right]^2 + (c/v_{e0})^4 \right\}^{-1/4} \leq 0,95 \text{ [km/s]}.$$

Not only the GT-Lagrangian of ordinary internal energy and equivalent to it gravitational mass of matter, but also the following relations are invariant under such a transformation:

$$v_0 / v_{e0} = v / v_e = \mathbf{inv}, \quad n_0 \ln k_{b0} = n \ln k_b = \mathbf{inv} \quad [n_0(k_{b0}-1) \approx n(k_b-1)].$$

This, of course, is related to the fact that big gradients of gravitational field on the periphery of such galaxies are formed not by their nuclei but by all large set of their objects. This is also related to the fact that the coordinate value of GT-Hamiltonian of inert free energy of matter is significantly smaller than the coordinate value of GT-Lagrangian of its ordinary internal energy when  $b_{ce}=2,253 \cdot 10^{-6}$  ( $v_{\max} = 0,3377 \text{ km/s}$ ).

The following dependence of the orbital velocity of objects of galaxies on parameter  $b_{c0}$  and, thus on radial distance  $r$ , can be matched to these objects in intrinsic GT-FR<sub>g0</sub> of galaxy [4, 5, 49, 57]:

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2(b_{c0}/b_{ce0})^{n_0}}{1+(b_{c0}/b_{ce0})^{2n_0}}} v_{e0} = \left\{ v_{e0}^{-4} + \frac{4n_0^2}{c^4} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{r-\Lambda r^3/3}{r_e-\Lambda r_e^3/3}\right) - u(b_{c0}) \ln\left(\frac{1-b_{c0}}{1-b_{ce0}}\right) \right]^2 \right\}^{-1/4},$$

where:

$$b_{c0} = b_{ce0} \left[ (v_{e0}/v_0)^2 \pm \sqrt{(v_{e0}/v_0)^4 - 1} \right]^{1/n_0} =$$

$$= b_{ce0} \left\{ \sqrt{1 + \frac{4n_0^2 v_{e0}^4}{c^4} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{r-\Lambda r^3/3}{r_e-\Lambda r_e^3/3}\right) - u(b_{c0}) \ln\left(\frac{1-b_{c0}}{1-b_{ce0}}\right) \right]^2} \pm \frac{2n_0 v_{e0}^2}{c^2} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{r-\Lambda r^3/3}{r_e-\Lambda r_e^3/3}\right) - u(b_{c0}) \ln\left(\frac{1-b_{c0}}{1-b_{ce0}}\right) \right] \right\}^{1/n_0}$$

$$r - \frac{\Lambda r^3}{3} = \frac{(r_e - \Lambda r_e^3/3)(1-b_{c0})^u}{(1-b_{ce0})^u} \exp\left[ \pm \frac{c^2}{2n_0} \sqrt{v_0^{-4} - v_{e0}^{-4}} \right] = \frac{(r_e - \Lambda r_e^3/3)(1-b_{c0})^u}{(1-b_{ce0})^u} \exp\left[ \frac{c^2 v_{e0}^{-2}}{4n_0} \left[ \left(\frac{b_{c0}}{b_{ce0}}\right)^{n_0} - \left(\frac{b_{ce0}}{b_{c0}}\right)^{n_0} \right] \right].$$

According to the dependence  $n_0 \ln k_{b0} = n \ln k_b = \mathbf{in}v$  in intrinsic GT-FR<sub>0</sub> of the galaxy there is stronger gravitational field than in FR of distant external observer:

$$\mathbf{F}_{gr0} = \frac{L_0}{2\sqrt{a_c}} \frac{d \ln k_{b0}}{dr} = \frac{n}{n_0} \frac{L}{2\sqrt{a_c}} \frac{d \ln k_b}{dr} = \frac{n}{n_0} \mathbf{F}_{gr} = \frac{G_{g0}}{G_{00}} \mathbf{F}_{gr} = \frac{1}{b_c} \mathbf{F}_{gr},$$

where:  $L_0=L$  due to the fact that GT-Lagrangian of ordinary internal energy of inertially moving matter does not depend on galactic rates of gravithermodynamical (astronomical) time [4 - 6]<sup>13</sup>.

By using the reverse transformations we, of course, can switch to the observation of objects of the galaxy with the conservation of GT-Lagrangians of ordinary internal energy of their matter from the points with another gravitational potentials, for which there are another values of their parameters  $b$  and  $b_c$ . This indicates the fact that GT-Lagrangian of ordinary internal energy of inertially moving matter does not depend on the gravitational potentials in the points of dislocation of inertially moving observers and, consequently, on the rates of their gravity-quantum time.

In centric intrinsic GT-FR<sub>g0</sub> of the galaxy when  $u = -c^2 v^{-2}/2$  the following typical radial distribution of the average density of gravitational mass of the matter in the galaxy takes place:

$$\mu_{grst} = \frac{m_{00}}{\sqrt{b_{c0}} V} = \frac{2v_{e0}^2 (1-\Lambda r^2)(r^{-2} - r_{g0} r^{-3} - \Lambda/3)}{\kappa c^4 (1-b_{c0})(1-\Lambda r^2/3) \sqrt{1+A^2-B}} + \frac{2\Lambda/3 - r_{g0} r^{-3}}{\kappa c^2 (1-b_{c0})}, \quad (9)$$

$$A = \frac{2n_0 v_{e0}^2}{c^2} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{r-\Lambda r^3/3}{r_e-\Lambda r_e^3/3}\right) + \frac{c^2}{2v_0^2} \ln\left(\frac{1-b_{c0}}{1-b_{ce0}}\right) \right], \quad B = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ n_0 \ln\left(\frac{1-b_{c0}}{1-b_{ce0}}\right) \left[ \left(\frac{b_{c0}}{b_{ce0}}\right)^{n_0} - \left(\frac{b_{ce0}}{b_{c0}}\right)^{n_0} \right] - \frac{b_{c0}}{1-b_{c0}} \left[ \left(\frac{b_{c0}}{b_{ce0}}\right)^{n_0} + \left(\frac{b_{ce0}}{b_{c0}}\right)^{n_0} \right] \right\}.$$

According to which, when at the edge of the galaxy ( $r_p = \Lambda^{-1/2} = 1,1664 \cdot 10^{26} [m] = 3,78 [Gpc]$ ) the gravitational mass density of matter still held by the galaxy in quasi-equilibrium, despite the zero

<sup>13</sup> In contrast to the GT-Lagrangian of ordinary internal energy of matter, the value of GT-Hamiltonian of its inert free energy depends on the difference between gravitational potentials in the point of hypothetical rest of moving matter and in the point of disposition of the clock of the observer of its motion. And, consequently, in contrast to relativistic transformations, the gravitational transformations change the value of GT-Hamiltonian of inert free energy of moving matter, which is observed without taking into account the true value of gravitational constant in distant cosmological past.

value of the gravitational radius at its boundary ( $r_{g0p}=0$ ,  $b'_{c0p} = 0$ ,  $b_{c0p}=b_{c0max}$ ,  $r_{g0p}r_p^{-3} = \Lambda^{3/2}r_{g0p} = 0$ ), becomes non-zero standard  $\mu_{grst} = 2\Lambda / 3\kappa c^2(1 - b_{cmax}) = H_E^2 / 4\pi G_{00}(1 - b_{cmax})$ .

It is obvious that the essential dilatation of rate of time, which is being observed for far galaxies (due to  $b_{ce}=1,12656 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ), can be considered as evolutionary-gravitational phenomenon that is consistent with the linear Hubble dependence of redshift of wavelength of radiation and that significantly differs from this dependence only for quasars that have very strong gravitational field.

Due to the low strength of gravitational field outside the loose nuclei of galaxies they can indeed be considered as "island Universes" [34 - 36] (non-isolated island systems [41]) that have individual intrinsic values of gravitational constant. Taking into account the larger values in the past of the gravitational masses not only of the attracted bodies, but also of the bodies that attract them, the effective value of the gravitational "constant" (2) will be as follows:

$$G_{eff} \approx G_{g0dop} = \frac{G_{00}}{b_{cdop}^2} = \left( \frac{1+z_{dop}}{f(z_{dop})} \right)^2 G_{00} = \frac{D_M^2}{D_A^2} \frac{G_{00}}{[f(z_{dop})]^2} \equiv \left( \frac{1+z_{dop}}{1+2z_{dop}} \right)^2 \frac{R^2}{r^2} G_{00} = \frac{(1+z_{dop})^4}{(1+2z_{dop})^2} G_{00}.$$

Let us examine the movements of objects of such galaxy using metrically homogeneous scale of cosmological time, by which the frequency of radiation of its stars does not change in time and the redshift of its wavelengths appears because of the evolutionary decreasing of velocity of light in comoving with expanding Universe FR<sup>14</sup>. By the synchronous to it scale s of intrinsic times in FR<sub>obs</sub> of distant observer ( $z_{dop}>0$ ,  $b_{cdop}=f(z_{dop})/(1+z_{dop})$ ,  $m_{in0}(z)=m_{gr0}(z)f(z_{dop})/(1+z_{dop})$ ,  $r$ ,  $G_{00}$ ) and in comoving FR<sub>g0</sub> of the galaxy ( $z_0=0$ ,  $b_{ce}=1$ ,  $m_{in0}(z_0)=m_{gr0}(z_0)$ ,  $R=r(1+z_{dop})$ ,  $G_{g0dop}=G_{00}[(1+z_{dop})/f(z_{dop})]^2$ ) we will have the following ratios of pseudo forces of gravity and inertia in these FRs:

$$\mathbf{F}_{gr}(z_0) = m_{gr0} M_{gr0} \frac{G_{g0dop}}{\rho_0^2} = m_{gr0} M_{gr0} \frac{G_{g0dop}}{R^2 \sin^2 A} = m_{gr0} M_{gr0} \frac{G_{00}}{r^2 \sin^2 A} = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 A} \mathbf{F}_{gr}(z) = \frac{\rho^2 (1+z_{dop})^2}{\rho_0^2 [f(z_{dop})]^2} \mathbf{F}_{gr}(z),$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{in}(z_0) = m_{in0}(z_0) \Omega_0^2 \rho_0 = m_{gr0}(z_0) \Omega_0^2 R \sin A = m_{in0}(z) \Omega^2 \rho \sin A \frac{(1+z_{dop})^3}{[f(z_{dop})]^2} = \frac{\Omega_0^2 \sin A (1+z_{dop})^3}{\Omega^2 \sin \alpha [f(z_{dop})]^2} \mathbf{F}_{in}(z) = \frac{\Omega_0^2 \rho_0 (1+z_{dop})^2}{\Omega^2 \rho [f(z_{dop})]^2} \mathbf{F}_{in}(z),$$

where:  $G_{g0}R^{-2}[f(z_{dop})]^2 = G_{00}r^{-2}$ ;  $\rho_0=R\sin A$  and  $\rho=r\sin\alpha$  are the radiuses of orbits of objects of galaxy in FR<sub>g0</sub> and in FR<sub>obs</sub> correspondingly; A and  $\alpha$  are the aperture angles of radiuses of orbits of galaxy in CFREU and in FR<sub>obs</sub> correspondingly;  $\Omega_0$  and  $\Omega$  are the angular velocities of rotation of galactic objects in FR<sub>g0</sub> and in FR<sub>obs</sub> correspondingly

<sup>14</sup> Here when  $f(z_{dop})=1$ , in fact, the evolutionary decrease of the gravitational constant according to Dirac's hypothesis is considered [77]. However, the most likely is an indirect decrease in the effective value of the gravitational constant (2) when  $f(z_{dop})=(1+2z_{dop})/(1+z_{dop})$  due to a decrease in the coordinate velocity of light:  $G_{eff} = (c^4 / v_{cr}^4)G_{00} = b_{cj}^{-2}G_{00} \approx (1+z)^4(1+2z)^{-2}G_{00}$ . Exactly this reflects the presence of  $1/b_{cj}$  times larger gravitational mass for the source of gravity and for the object that is moving by inertia in gravitational field (compared to its inertial mass). Based on the redshift of the relict radiation  $z=1089$ , the relict value of the gravitational "constant" could not exceed Newton's gravitational constant by more than 297300 times. Whereas, according to Dirac's hypothesis, this excess could be much larger, equal to 1188000.

In order for centrifugal pseudo forces of inertia to compensate the pseudo forces of gravity the following conditions should be fulfilled according to this:

$$\rho_0^3 \Omega_0^2 = \rho_0 v_0^2 = \rho v^2 = \rho^3 \Omega^2 = M_{gr0} G_{00} / b_{rdop} = M_{gr0} G_{gdop0} = M_{gr0} G_{00} (1 + z_{dop})^2 [f(z_{dop})]^{-2} = M'_{gr0} G_{00},$$

$$\rho'_0 = \rho = M_{gr0} G_{00} / b_c = M_{gr0} G_{00} / b_{cdop} b_{cgr} = M_{gr0} G_{g0} = M_{gr0} G_{00} (1 + z)^2 f^{-2}(z) = M_{gr0} G_{00} (1 + z_{dop})^2 (1 + z_{gr})^2 f^{-2}(z) = M''_{gr0} G_{00},$$

where:  $b_c = b_{cdop} b_{cgr}$ ;  $b_{cdop} = f(z_{dop}) / (1 + z_{dop})$ ;  $b_{cgr} \equiv b_{cos} = v_{cvos}^2 c^{-2} = f(z_{gr}) / (1 + z_{gr})$ ;  $(1 + z) = (1 + z_{dop})(1 + z_{gr})$ ;  $v_{cvos}$  is the value of coordinate velocity of light in the outer space;  $z_{dop}$  and  $z_{gr}$  are the Dopplerian and gravitational redshifts of the spectrum of radiation of distant galaxies correspondingly;  $v_0$  and  $v$  are the linear velocities of rotation of galactic objects in  $FR_{g0}$  and in  $FR_{obs}$  correspondingly.

So, mostly namely due to the ignoring of essentially bigger value of gravitational constant in distant cosmological past the imaginary necessity in the bigger mass  $M''_{gr0} = M_{gr0} G_{g0} / G_{00} = M_{gr0} (1 + z)^2 f^{-2}(z) = M_{gr0} (1 + z)^4 (1 + 2z)^{-2} \gg M_{gr0}$  and, therefore the imaginary necessity in fictive dark matter, appears.

Observed radiuses of orbits of galactic objects do not differ from their eigenvalues  $\rho_0$  only in case of the absence of gravitational dilatation of intrinsic time of galactic objects by the outer space that surrounds them:  $\rho = \rho_0 v_0^2 v^{-2} = \rho_0 c^2 v_{cvos}^{-2} = \rho_0 / b_{cos} = \rho_0 (1 + z_{gr})^2 / (1 + 2z_{gr})$  or in case when the gravitational dilatation of the time rate ( $\rho = \rho'_0$ ) is taken into account in the eigenvalue of gravitational constant. All this is in a good agreement with the theory of dimensions.

The most significant fact is the absence of relativistic dilatation of intrinsic time of galaxies according to received transformations. And this confirms the correspondence of the orbital motion of galactic astronomical objects to GT-Lagrangians and GT-Hamiltonians or to Lorentz-conformal transformation of increments of metrical intervals and metrical time for the galaxies [4]. Since the galaxies in FR of people's world are inertially falling onto the pseudo horizon of the past, then according to these conformal relativistic transformations there fundamentally should be no relativistic dilatation of their time rate. The dilatation of their intrinsic time rate could be only gravitational in cosmological past because the gas-dust matter, in which they were immersed, had big density at that time. For the nearest galaxies, which (as our galaxy) are located now in the outer space, we can accept that angular velocity of observed orbital motion of their objects was not essentially smaller at that time than it is now ( $\Omega \approx \Omega_0$ ). And, consequently, radiuses of orbits of their objects in CFREU are practically not decreased since that distant time ( $\rho \approx \rho_0$ ).

And, consequently, in contrast to FR of superficially cooled down astronomical objects, the galaxies itself (similarly to their evolutionary cooling down stars) have non-rigid FR. Radial distances to their stars  $R_s = R_{s0} \exp[-H_E(\tau - \tau_0)]$  in FRs of their superficially cooled down planets are evolutionary decreasing by the reverse Hubble law due to evolutionary decreasing of gravitational constant

$G_R = G_{R0} \exp[-2H_E(\tau - \tau_0)]$  in these FRs. So due the stars of the galaxy indeed move not in closed orbits but in spiral orbits. And, consequently, this fits well with the spiral-wave nature of matter and of the Universe as a whole [9, 11, 17]. Of course, by using the gauge transformation of scales of intrinsic time of galaxies [14] we can guarantee the invariance of gravitational constant in their non-rigid FRs [38]. However, the galactic objects will anyway move in CFREU in spiral orbits.

## 11. Imaginary non-baryonic dark matter

The gravitational mass of the stars of distant galaxies greatly exceeds the inert mass of these stars in the GT-FR of the observer. And it is precisely this, and not at all imaginary need for dark non-baryonic matter, that corresponds to the results of observations in the distant galaxies of the Universe. And besides, this indicates the presence of a very large value of gravitational "constant" in the own GT-FR stars of distant galaxies in that distant cosmological epoch. It exceeds Newton's gravitational constant not even by the square, but by the bisquare (to the fourth power) of the ratio of the constant velocity of light to the coordinate velocity of light. But in the GT-FR of the Earth observer, it can be considered only as the effective value of the gravitational "constant" (2). After all, the observed results in a distant galaxy are actually. After all, it is precisely the non-usage of logarithmic gravitational potentials in the GT-FR of observer, as well as the failure to take into account in it the significant excesses of the observed gravitational masses of its stars over their inert masses (that is, in fact, the failure to take into account the significant excess of the Lagrangian of the ordinary total energy of each of the stars over the Hamiltonian of its inert free energy [4, 5]) are responsible for unacceptable results of observations in a distant galaxy.

According to fictive Etherington's identity (paralogism) only imaginary (wrong) value of transverse comoving distance to the galaxy is determined nowadays in astronomical photometric calculations:

$${}^i D_M = \frac{D_L}{1+z}.$$

It is  $(1+z)^{1/2}$  times smaller than the right (real) value of transverse comoving distance to the galaxy:

$${}^r D_M = \frac{D_L}{\sqrt{1+z}}.$$

And, therefore, it is  $(1+z)^{1/2}$  times smaller than the radial coordinate  $R = {}^r D_M$  of the galaxy in Euclidean space of CFREU in the moment of registration of its radiation [11, 12]. And it is also  $(1+z)^{1/2}$  times bigger than the Schwarzschild radius of the galaxy in GT-FR:

$$r = R_0 = {}^r D_A = {}^i D_A \sqrt{1+z} = D_L (1+z)^{-3/2}.$$

This radius is equal to radial coordinate  $R_0$  of the galaxy in CFREU in the moment of radiation emission. And, therefore, it is identical to corrected photometric distance to the galaxy in GT-FR and is equal to the right (real) value of angular diameter distance  ${}^rD_A$ . That is because of:

$$\frac{{}^rD_M}{{}^rD_A} = \frac{R}{r} = \frac{R}{R_0} = 1+z.$$

However, usage of the wrong value of the angular diameter distance to the galaxy:

$${}^iD_A = \frac{{}^iD_M}{1+z} = \frac{D_L}{(1+z)^2}$$

allows only to reduce the imaginary necessity in phantom non-baryonic “dark matter” in the Universe. According to many astronomical observations the usage of  ${}^iD_A$  does not allow to completely get rid of that fictive need.

It is obvious that not very massive bilayered shell-like quasars that have strong gravitational field only in their close neighbourhood are located in the centers of many galaxies. That is possible because the effective value of gravitational constant  $G_{eff}=b^{-2}G_{00}=k(z,\mu_{os})G_{00}$  (2) tends to infinity while approaching to median singular sphere of the quasar when logarithmic gravitational potential is used.  $G_{eff}$  depends on angular diameter  $\alpha$  of circular orbit in the following way:

$$G_{eff} \approx G_{00}[1 - 2G_{00}c^{-2}M_{gr}(1+z)^{3/2} / D_L \sin(\alpha/2) - z^2(1+z)^{-2}]^{-2},$$

when the orbital plane of astronomical body is perpendicular to the radius-vector of the galaxy center.

It is possible that imaginary deficit of baryonic matter in friable nucleus of the galaxy is indeed compensated by quite big effective value of gravitational constant for all its astronomical objects. And exactly that deficit of baryonic matter allows us to consider logarithmic gravitational potential (1) as the most effective alternative to phantom non-baryonic dark matter.

Of course, the radiation spectrum of far galaxies for sure cannot depend on the imaginary time dilation, “observed” in GT-FR in the points of instantaneous disposition of these galaxies, because the relativistic dilation of the GT-FR's intrinsic gravity-quantum time occurs only within the extended empty space of the Earth. This expanded empty space is only formally (imaginary) evolutionarily self-contracting in CFREU along with the Earth. Therefore, the time dilation is also only formally “observed” in the GT-FR. That’s why, according to line element of GT-FR [11, 12] velocities of astronomical objects in the picture plane in intrinsic gravity-quantum time of the observer do not depend at all on the dilation of intrinsic gravity-quantum time of GT-FR in the points of instantaneous disposition of those objects.

Of course, the counting of intrinsic gravity-quantum time of the observer could be replaced by the counting of dilated gravity-quantum time in those points of GT-FR. However, then the gravity-quantum value of gravitational constant (calibrated accordingly) should be used:

$${}^jG_E = \frac{G_E c^2}{v_{cj}^2} = \frac{G_E (1+z)^2}{1+2z} = \frac{G_{00} (1+z)^4}{(1+2z)^2}.$$

Results of such imaginary “observation” of the motion in the picture plane of distant astronomical object in dilated graviti-quantum time of point  $j$  of its disposition, of course, will be changed. However, those results will correspond to the same regularities as the results of observation in standard astronomical time of observer’s GT-FR.

It is worth mentioning that analysis of the motion of astronomical objects can be done in accordance to CTMHS in CFREU using the real metrical distance  ${}^rD_M=R$  to them instead of  ${}^iD_M$ . Such analysis would require taking into account that length standard in CFREU (at the moment of observation) is  $(1+z)$  times smaller than its size during the emission radiation. Therefore, it would be also required to use in CFREU  $(1+z)$  times bigger values of accelerations and velocities of those objects, as well as, values of the velocity of light in the points of dispositions of those objects. Furthermore, it would be required to use  $(1+z)^3$  times bigger value of gravitational constant in the points of disposition of observed objects. However it is much simpler to use in CFREU not the  ${}^rD_M$ , but the normalized by  $(1+z)$  its value. That is because it is identical to the angular diameter distance:

$${}^rD_A = R_0 = r = \frac{{}^rD_M}{1+z} = \frac{{}^iD_M}{\sqrt{1+z}}.$$

If we follow mentioned above simpler approach, we would not need to perform all mentioned here transformations of all other characteristics and of gravitational constant. The total mutual correspondence of the motion of distant astronomical objects in picture plane in GT-FR and in CFREU denotes the possibility of mentioned above. That correspondence takes place due to invariance of angular characteristics in the case of radial transformations. Members of line elements of GT-FR and CFREU that correspond to that motion exactly match each other when performed normalization of distance  ${}^rD_M=R$  (usage of the distance  ${}^rD_A=R_0=r$  instead of it) is taken into account [11, 12].

It is obvious, that one of the possible reasons of fictive necessity of imaginary non-baryonic dark matter in the Universe is the significantly smaller density of stellar substance in CFREU and, therefore, in corresponding to it picture plane of distant observer, than in GT-FR of observed galaxy.

However, along with the absence of usage of effective value of gravitational constant the main reason for imaginary necessity to have non-baryonic dark matter in the Universe is the misconception about relativistic dilatation of intrinsic time of the galaxies that are distancing from

the observer at a high velocity. Exactly due to this misconception it is wrongly considered that in the intrinsic time of such galaxy the stars rotate around its center at significantly larger velocities than in the time of distant observer. The centrifugal forces of inertia (in case they are significantly larger than in reality) require the false necessity to have significantly bigger gravitational field (namely to form which the imaginary dark matter is required).

It is obvious, that according to results of galaxies observations in more wide spectral diapason there would be no deficit of ordinary matter [58] (of course when using the real value of the angular diameter distance  ${}^rD_A=R_\theta$  in CFREU or the Schwarzschild coordinate  $r=R_\theta$  in GT-FR). However we can totally get rid of fictive necessity of non-baryonic dark matter only when using the logarithmic gravitational potential as well as tensor of energy-momentum of RGTD. It means that, all motions of astronomical objects, observed in picture plane, can be explained without involving of phantom non-baryonic dark matter [58, 59]. For any arbitrary low value of density of the mass of matter on the edge of the galaxy  $\mu_{inop}$  the corresponding to it values of variable parameters  $a_e$  and  $n$  can be found according to (12) [49].

If imaginary deficit of mass occurs during some astronomical observations and when using logarithmic gravitational potential and tensor of energy-momentum of RGTD in calculations, then it can be caused by the ignoring of the possibility of self-organization of astronomical objects into cluster with extraordinary topology. That could be, for example, spiral and toroidal-like elliptical galaxies or shell-like globular clusters and spherical elliptical galaxies. These clusters and galaxies have multitude of gravity centres in the form of median line or median surface accordingly. In this case even the presence of central massive astronomical object is not required [58].

## **12. On the possible correlation between the imaginary relativistic and real gravitational time dilation on distant astronomical objects**

Earth and Solar system are under the gravitational influence of not only our Milky Way galaxy and neighboring galaxies that are the part of “Local group”, but also of more distant astronomical objects. That is due to the fact that gravitational potentials of all of them are summed up in the points of Earth disposition:

$$\varphi_{\Sigma} = c^2 \sum \ln({}^u v_{cj} / c).$$

Nowadays that total gravitational potential is quite close to zero. However, in far cosmological past it could be much bigger. The distances between our galaxy and clusters of other distant galaxies were much smaller in far cosmological past in GT-FR. Coordinate gravitational value of the velocity of light  ${}^u v_{cos}$  in the outer space that surrounds astronomical objects was much smaller than the constant of the velocity of light  $c$ .

Isn't it possible that the value of gravitational time dilation on distant astronomical objects correlates with the value of imaginary relativistic time dilation on them in GT-FR? And, therefore, astronomers are probably right that they decrease the distance to objects during their photometric calculations due to mentioned above facts. And that decreasing is performed via the multiplication of measured radiation flow  $(1+z)^2$  times instead of  $(1+z)$  times (as it is required using the CTMHS). Then, the real metrical value of comoving distance  ${}^rD_M$  could be considered as equal to its imaginary calculated value  ${}^iD_M$ .

However, it would mean that only half of registered redshift could be related to gravitational redshift as well as to Doplerian redshift:  $z_{1/2} = \sqrt{1+z} - 1$ .

Therefore, the problem of mutual inconsistencies of distances that are determined via photometric calculations and based on the redshift could become more significant. Thus, bigger quantity of dark energy could be required to be present in the Universe. That's why we should deny the possibility of such correlation.

It is obvious, that we can admit the correlation of gravitational time dilation in that far past only in outer space to essentially smaller time dilation in appropriate distant point of intrinsic space of GT-FR:

$$\Delta^i t_j / \Delta^j t_j = c / v_{cj} = (1+z)(1+2z)^{-1/2}.$$

### 13. Imaginary Dark energy

Equations of GR gravitational field, in fact, describe the isolated from outer world states of matter and of its STC. Spatial distribution of the mass of matter in those equations specifies how the STC should be curved, while the STC specifies in what spatially inhomogeneous thermodynamic state matter should be.

Consequently, the external gravitational influence on that isolated matter and on its STC is not taken into account in those equations. That external influence can be reflected in the tensor of energy-momentum due to the normalization (calibration) of gravitational constant that is the part of the expression for the Einstein's constant:

$$\kappa_{os} = 8\pi c^{-2} ({}^u v_{\cos}^{-2}) G_{00}.$$

It can be reflected in the tensor of space-time curvature only using the normalization of cosmological  $\Lambda$ -part. That is because in contrast to coordinate velocities of light that are defined by the tensor of energy-momentum:  $v_{cj} = c\sqrt{1+2z_j} / (1+z_j)$  the constant of the velocity of light  $c$  (which is used in the space-time curvature tensor) cannot be normalized. It is the spatially-temporal invariant. It is obvious, that the increment of logarithm of Hubble's parameter defined by the  $\Lambda$ -part

may be connected by certain proportionality coefficient  $m$  with the increment of gravitational potential of outer space:  $\varphi_{os} = c^2 \ln(v_{cos} / c)$ .

And, probably, this increment can be also connected by proportionality coefficient  $k$  with the increment at the distant point  $j$  of GT-FR of gravitational Hubble's potential:

$$\varphi_H = -c^2 \ln(v_{ej} / c),$$

$$\frac{d \ln(H/H_0)}{dz} = m \frac{d\varphi_{os}}{dz} = -k \frac{d\varphi_H}{dz}.$$

Then, evolutionary change of Hubble's parameter can be defined by the following empirical

dependency: 
$$H = H_0 \left( \frac{v_{ej}}{c} \right)^k = H_0 \left( \frac{\sqrt{1+2z}}{1+z} \right)^k.$$

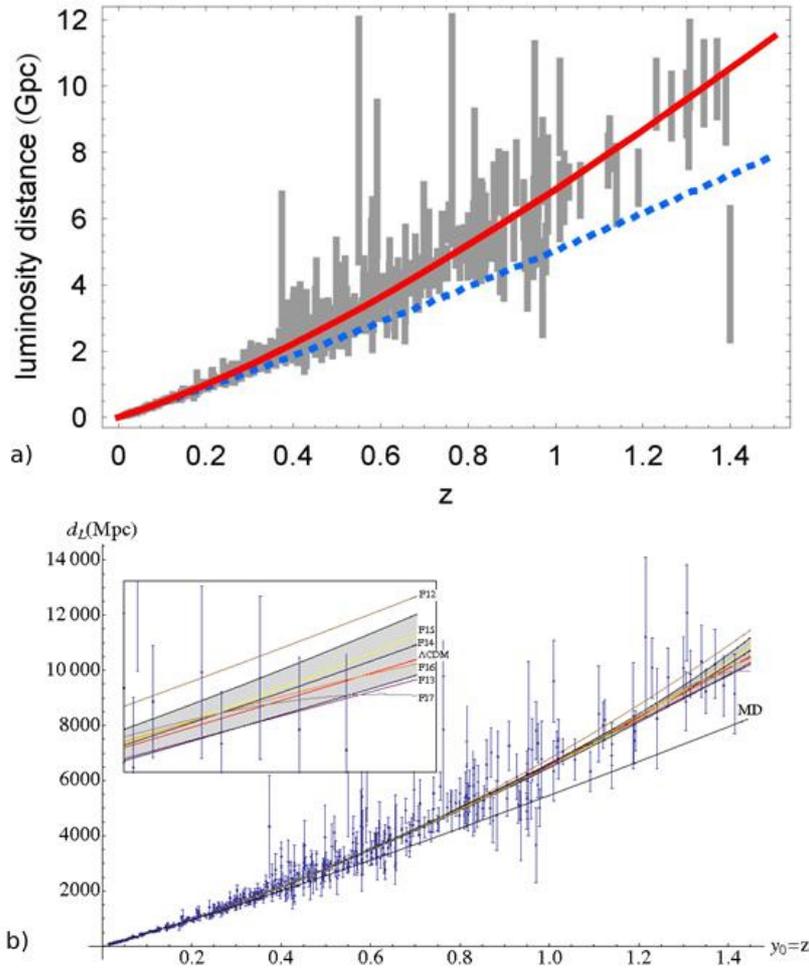
The dependency of the increment of metrical value of comoving distance  ${}^rD_M$  to distant galaxy in CFREU on the increment of redshift  $z$  of radiation spectrum will be the following:

$$\frac{d({}^rD_M)}{dz} = \frac{c}{H_0} \left( \frac{1+z}{\sqrt{1+2z}} \right)^k.$$

Dependencies of luminosity distance  $D_L$  to supernovas of type Ia on the redshift  $z$  of their radiation spectrum have been modeled [30, 60 - 62] based on the results of astronomical observations of supernovas of type Ia [60, 63]. According to graphs of that dependencies (q.v. Fig. 3) evolutionary change of Hubble's parameter is almost not observed ( $k=0$ ).

Table

$H, km/sMpc$	$D, Gpc$	$Z$						
		0,2	0,4	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,4
62,164	${}^rD_M$	0,96	1,93	2,89	3,86	4,82	5,79	6,75
	${}^rD_A$	0,80	1,38	1,81	2,14	2,41	2,63	2,81
	$D_L$	1,06	2,28	3,66	5,18	6,82	8,58	10,46
62,295	${}^rD_M$	0,96	1,92	2,89	3,85	4,81	5,77	6,74
	${}^rD_A$	0,80	1,37	1,80	2,14	2,41	2,62	2,81
	$D_L$	1,05	2,28	3,65	5,17	6,81	8,57	10,44
	<b>a)</b> ${}^gD_L$	1,03	2,25	3,65	5,2	6,9	8,65	10,5
65	${}^rD_M$	0,93	1,85	2,77	3,69	4,62	5,54	6,46
	${}^rD_A$	0,77	1,33	1,73	2,05	2,31	2,52	2,69
	$D_L$	1,01	2,18	3,50	4,95	6,52	8,21	10,01
	<b>b)</b> ${}^gD_L$	1,00	2,16	3,50	4,95-5,0	6,4-6,8	8,2-8,8	9,9-11,0



**Fig. 3. Dependencies of distances to astronomical objects on the redshift of radiation of astronomical objects  $z$ :**

- a) luminosity distance  $D_L$  (solid line) to those objects [62] and metrical transverse comoving distance  ${}^rD_M$  (dotted line) to astronomical objects in CFREU, as it is justified here;*
- b) graphical MD (straight) and  $\Lambda$ CDM (curve) models, and the one-sigma confidence-levels. The inset shows the right end, magnified [30].*

That is because in case we use the most suitable values of Hubble constant the values of luminosity distance  ${}^gD_L$  shown on graphs (see Table) are very slightly different from their calculated values [5, 64]:

$$D_L = {}^rD_M \sqrt{1+z} = (c/H)z\sqrt{1+z}.$$

Thus, teams of astronomers led by Perlmutter and Riess indeed confirmed (with high precision) the linearity of the dependence of redshift of radiation wavelength of distant galaxies on transverse comoving distance to them. And this their achievement is not at all less than attributed to them “discovery” (in reality – false one) of accelerated expansion of the Universe.

It is taken into account that the Hubble constant, like the length standards and the constant of the velocity of light, is a fundamentally unchangeable quantity in the rigid FRs. And this follows from the condition of continuity of spatial continuum in rigid FRs [37]. The most corresponding to

astronomical observations value of Hubble constant is the value determined by the following empiric dependencies of it on the well known physical constants and characteristics:

$$H=c\sqrt{\Lambda/3}=\frac{\pi^4\alpha}{8N_{Dn}}v_{Bn}=\frac{2}{3}\pi\alpha t_p^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}v_{Bn}\right)^3=\frac{2}{3}\pi Ge^2\left(\frac{m_n}{4\hbar}\right)^3=2,018859\cdot 10^{-18}[s^{-1}]=62,29548\left[\frac{km}{sMpc}\right],$$

where:  $\Lambda$  is the cosmological constant,  $N_{Dn}=1,5(t_p v_{Bn})^2=3\pi c h m_n^{-2}/G=0,999885\cdot 10^{40}$  is the neutron large Dirac number,  $\alpha=e^2/c\hbar$  is the fine structure constant,  $v_{Bn}=m_n c^2/2\pi\hbar$  is the de Broglie wave frequency of the neutron,  $t_p=(c^5\hbar G)^{1/2}$  is the Planck time,  $\hbar=h/2\pi$  is the Dirac-Planck constant,  $G\equiv G_{00}$  is the Newton's gravitational constant,  $e$  is the electric charge of the proton and electron,  $m_n$  is the mass of neutron.

However, the value of Hubble constant  $H=(\pi^4\alpha/8N_{DH})v_{BH}=62,1642 [km/sMpc]$  ( $\Lambda=1,35457\cdot 10^{-52} [m^{-2}]$ ), that corresponds to the de Broglie wave frequency of hydrogen atom  $v_{BH}=m_H c^2/2\pi\hbar=2,270262\cdot 10^{23} [s^{-1}]$  ( $m_H=1,67375\cdot 10^{-27} [kg]$ ,  $N_{DH}=1,5(t_p v_{BH})^{-2}=1,001292\cdot 10^{40}$ ), only for small distances guarantees slightly worse correspondence to the data of graphical extrapolation of the results of astronomical observations. It is possible that Hubble constant took "hydrogen" value only after spontaneous transformation of quark or neutron medium of the Universe into hydrogen medium. However, of course, it was impossible before that to metrically characterize its continuous protomatter and, therefore, it is senseless to characterize it by "neutron" Hubble constant. Therefore, the final choice of one of these two close values of Hubble constant can be done based on the more precise results of astronomical observations.

It is obvious that supposed need in the presence of dark energy in The Universe is based not only on the taking into account the imaginary (fictive) dilation of the time on distant astronomical objects (postulated by Etherington's identity), but also on the wish to have the linear dependence of redshift of radiation spectrum  $z$  on luminosity distance  $D_L$  to those objects. In fact, according to GR [11, 12, 14] the redshift is linearly dependent only on the transverse comoving distance  $D_M$ :

$$z=\frac{\Delta\lambda_D}{\lambda_0}=\frac{HR}{c}=\frac{HD_M}{c}$$

and on the angular diameter distance:

$$\hat{z}=\frac{\Delta v_D}{v_0}=-\frac{z}{1+z}=-\frac{Hr}{c}=-\frac{HD_A}{c}.$$

Moreover, the supposed dark energy could not be a certain physical entity at all. It could be just the effect of ubiquitous negative feedback. The deceleration of evolutionary self-contraction of matter in CFREU could take place in the distant past due to the presence of this negative feedback. Thus, evolutionary decrease of the velocity of light in CFREU using CTMHS in the distant past would also be decelerated. This deceleration, of the outer space course, could have been the greater

the smaller the coordinate velocity of light  $v_{cos}$  in the outer space in GT-FR had been in distant past.

However, it is quite probable that Hubble's parameter is indeed unchangeable in time, as we had to make sure of it here. It even can be a spatially-temporal invariant alike the proper value of the velocity of light. The value of Hubble's constant can be precised after the more accurate processing of results of astronomical observations.

## Conclusion

Isn't it the right time to proceed from the generation of new physical entities to the essential reduce of the number of previously invented mythical things-in-themselves?

Worship of the unknown is peculiar to human. And science society itself as a whole is subject not only to long-term theoretical misconceptions (science delusions [65 - 67]). He constantly needs new "idols", which are sometimes endowed with even fantastic properties. Physics did not avoid such fate. Microworld has been flooded by various exotic particles that are the "things-in-themselves". Our fantasy is not timid. That is why such imaginary particles as neutrino have even acquired the ability to spread faster than the velocity of light. But after all, the neutrino was actually introduced only in order to have the possibility to ignore the physical submicroinhomogeneity of the intranuclear space [11].

Noether has explained the conservation of energy and momentum by the uniformity, respectively, of time and space [40]. That is why the free fall of the bodies in physically inhomogeneous space, in which the gradient of coordinate velocity of light (related to gravitational field) is present, is accompanied by a continuous change of their momentum. What kind of the momentum balance can we talk about in the process of nuclear decay? After all, the restructuring of the intranuclear STC occurs during nuclear decay. Moreover, total energy of central nucleons is less than total energy of peripheral nucleons in physically microinhomogeneous space of nucleus. Only the eigenvalue of energy is the same for those nucleons. That is why the energy excess (not taken away by the decay products) is only redistributed within the remaining nucleons. And, consequently, that energy excess is not contained in a phantom neutrino (it never appears as a constituent of matter [68]). Indeed this energy excess is "consumed" on the decreasing of absolute value of total negative energy of the bond of all protons and neutrons of nucleus. Moreover, neutrino, in fact, is not recorded during the process of nuclear  $\beta$ -decay. The changes of collective space-time microstate of the whole gravithermodynamically bonded matter are indeed recorded. Only those changes can spread de facto instantly (with the superluminal velocity attributed by neutrino). That is because of the fact that every moment of intrinsic time of the matter corresponds

precisely to the certain collective space-time (gravithermodynamical) microstate of that matter (and, consequently, to its specific Gibbs thermodynamic microstate).

Photon is also just a quant of energy of electromagnetic field [69, 70], and not a particle [9, 11]. After all, radiation and absorption of electromagnetic energy only in the form of its quanta (proportional to the frequency of an electromagnetic wave) is a property of micro-objects of matter, and not at all of the electromagnetic wave itself. And it is natural that electromagnetic wave cannot contain photons in principle. That is the same as there can be no raindrops in the rainwater tank. The appearance of two mutually correlated photons in the process of annihilation of any micro-object of matter and its corresponding micro-object of antimatter (that allows not to obey the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle according to Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen paradox) also points on this. If we measure the coordinates of one of those photons with arbitrary high accuracy, then we can find the value of its momentum with the same arbitrary high accuracy due to the possibility to measure the momentum of correlated with it second photon with high accuracy.

Weisskopf has repeatedly pointed out that not only the photon, but also the neutrino are not particles [43, 68]: “We do not count the light quantum among particles, since it is the quantum of the electromagnetic field and obeys Bose statistics. The neutrino is not included since it never appears as constituent of matter.”

Moreover, it is quite possible that so called corpuscular-wave dualism is just the dualism of our primitive description of physical reality and not the dualism of physical reality. And the particle (corpuscle), obviously, is only a macroscopic concept. And, consequently, our physical representations are still mainly mechanistic, macrocentric and anthro-po-limited. And we are simply unable to understand that in the microworld there is no, and in principle there can be no elementary particles. Terminal local drains of turns of the single global spiral-wave formation in the Universe are indeed taken for “elementary particles”. Certain topological restrictions are imposed on the terminal spiral-wave formations [9, 11, 71 – 74]. Those restrictions are similar to the restrictions imposed by quantum physics on quarks and the baryons and mesons consisting of them. And the possible number of types of terminal spiral-wave formations is, thus, also limited, as is the possible number of so-called elementary particles. And this points to the inadmissibility of the presence of physical micro-objects that do not have the spiral-wave nature – phantom “things in themselves”.

Therefore, both intranuclear and external electromagnetic waves are just the imposed oscillations of the electrical and magnetic field strength. They are imposed on higher-frequency space-time modulations of the dielectric and magnetic permeabilities of the physical vacuum. They are those very modulations that actually transfer the changes of the collective space-time microstate of the entire gravithermodynamically bonded matter. They spread in intrinsic GT-FR of matter instantly (for an outside observer – at superluminal velocity and with de Broglie frequency). And it

all fits in well with synergetics since, according to synergetics, the protomatter in the evolving (“ageing”) physical vacuum should have been self-organized exactly in a form of spiral-wave formation [4, 5, 9, 11, 16, 24].

The tensor of energy-momentum of matter (right side of the gravitational field equation) should be formed not being based on external thermodynamic parameters, but being based exactly on the intranuclear gravithermodynamic parameters. Therefore, the standard value of the average density of matter gravitational mass at the edge of a galaxy is determined by the cosmological constant  $\Lambda$  and the difference between unity and the maximum value of the parameter  $b_c$ . And it is a non-zero standard value, despite the gravitational radius at the edge of a galaxy takes the zero value. Consequently, the presence of dark non-baryonic matter in the Universe is unnecessary [57, 75].

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