The fundamental deformation of cosmic bodies not depending of their sizes and compositions (from asteroids to Universe)

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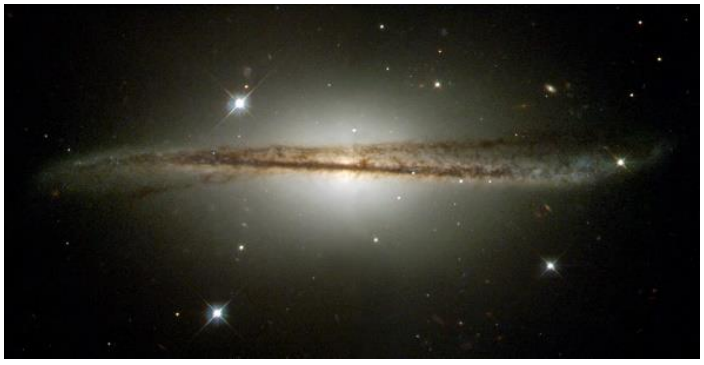
Abstract: Orbits make structures. Not depending sizes and compositions of celestial bodies they acquire tectonic dichotomy (two hemispheres) connected with warping action of fundamental wave.

Keywords; cosmic bodies. orbits, galaxies, planets, satellites, asteroids, fundamental wave

The main point of the wave planetology is: “Orbits make structures”. It means that movement in non-round orbits makes waves creating structures (Fig. 1-10) However, any cosmic body moves in several orbits. They all participate in structuring [1]. Their frequencies are divided and multiplied creating new frequencies and corresponding them structures. They are (frequencies) very small and very big. Very slow but very energetic rotation of large cosmic formations (galaxies and the larger assemblies) make very fine oscillations up to microwaves, roentgen and gamma radiations infilling cosmos. From the other end, oscillations passed through fundamental wave and corresponding it tectonic dichotomy of any body. In figures are examples of bodies of various sizes from the Galaxy to small asteroids (Fig.1-8)

The row is finished with small asteroids Itokawa and Ryugu. Both reveal tectonic dichotomy; especially sharp in Itokawa with its convexo-concave shape. Ryugu has unique longitudinal variation in geomorphology: the western side of it has a smooth surface and a sharp equatorial ridge (bulge) [3]. On the opposite side Fossae Tokoyo and Horai occur. Some peculiarities show crater distribution (more than 20 meters in diameter). There are fewer craters in the western bulge and more around the meridian. This cannot be explained by the randomness of cratering [2].

The other end of this row include giant cosmic formations like galaxies and larger ones finishing at Universe. The Universe also is dichotomist divided at uplifted and subsided halves. The humankind occupies the uplifted halve-in the religious sense “paradise”, the subsided halve thus is “hell”.



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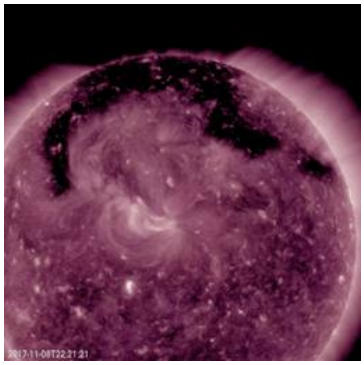

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Fig, 1. A spiral Galaxy. ESO 510-613. PIA04213.

Fig.2. PIA22113.Coronal hole all spread out.

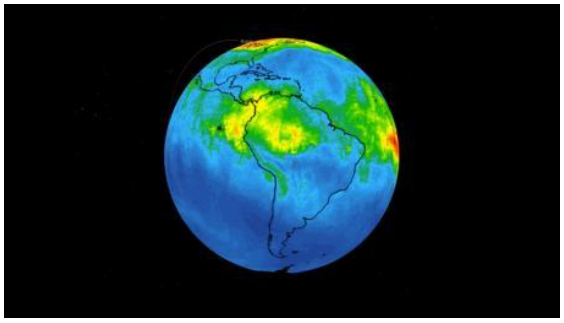

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Fig. 3. PIA23356. NASA’s AIRS maps carbon monoxide from Brazil fires.

Fig. 4. PIA14011. Moon's nearside


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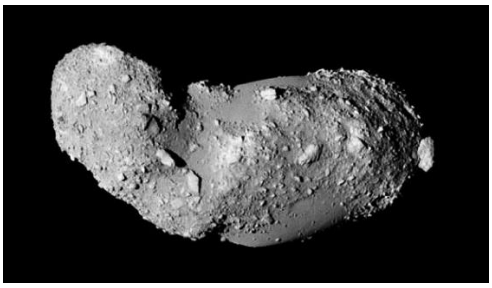
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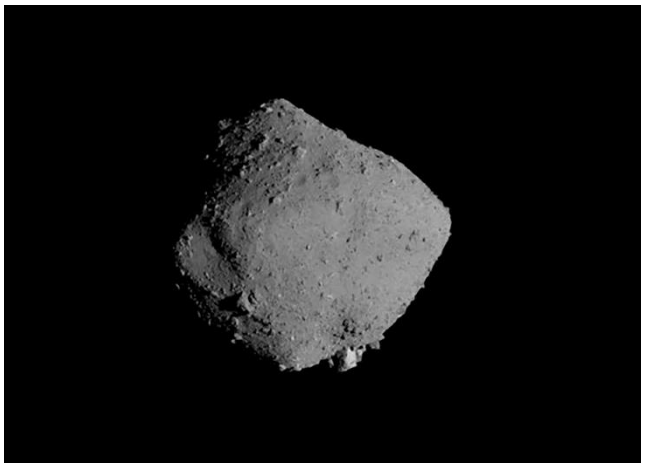
Fig. 5. Asteroid Eros. Convexo-concave shape.

Fig. 6. Asteroid Itokawa. Convexo-concave shape.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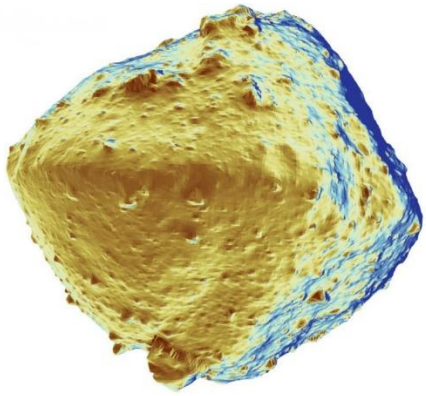
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Fig. 7. Asteroid Ryugu. Ab278776d6ce43e581d669ef938497fa.jpg

Fig. 8. Asteroid Ryugu. Dichotomy shows.image_5c91c15458e6c0.69646182.jpg

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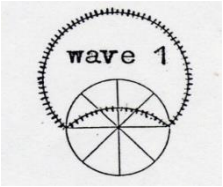

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Fig.9, 10. Fundamental wave in line and circle.

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