Cosmological fundamental interactions and Super Symmetry

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Abstract: In our earlier published papers [1-18] we suggested that: 1) At any time Hubble length can be considered as the characteristic 'electromagnetic' and 'gravitational' interaction range. 2) There exist three cosmological variables in the presently believed atomic and nuclear physical constants and with reference to the increasing cosmic time, 'rate of change' in their magnitudes, the absolute cosmic rate of expansion can be understood. 3) Magnitudes of nuclear charge radius, inverse of the Fine structure ratio and the reduced Planck's constant seem to increase with cosmic time whereas there will be no change in the magnitude of Planck's constant. 4) Atomic gravitational constant seems to be squared Avogadro number times the 'classical' gravitational constant. 5) Fermion-boson mass ratio seems to be close to 2.26 but not unity and all the observed mesons seem to be SUSY bosons only. 6) There exist integral charge quark family particles and integral charge Higgs family particles. With these concepts it is possible to develop a consistent model of physics that connects the micro physics and macro physics in a trouble-free solid approach.

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