

Creation of Our Universe:
a Richard Feynman like analysis of new physics
discovered since the 1930's - applied without assumptions
Revisited Oct. 30, 2013 – fixed links, typos, graphics, & added page 13

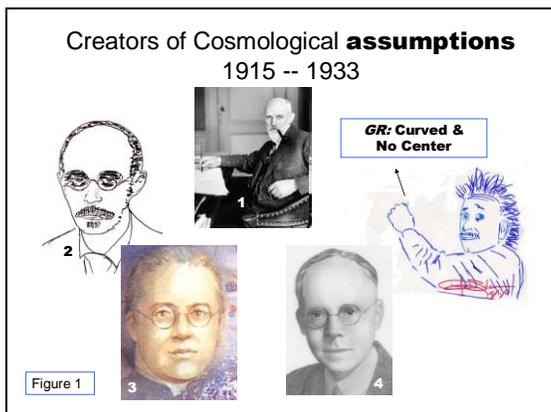
Pre 1940 Mathematical Cosmology

Prior to 1940, cosmology was the purview of mathematics starting with Einstein's general relativity [GR]. Building on that work we find Willem de Sitter's 1917 **mathematical** construct describing expanding space. (He is #1 below in fig. 1)

In 1923 Alexander A Friedmann, (#2) published his rework of Einstein's relativity to note that his curved space math describes "the creation of the world from **nothing**" based on his published accompanying statement: "This brings to mind what the **Hindu mythology** has to say about cycles of existence..."

Abbé Georges-Henri Lemaître (#3) published that 1931 notation that spawned our concept of a singularity with his "**If**" about creation from a single quantum; based on his mathematical analysis of relativity. His work is made of **mathematical "Ifs"**.

And the last important concept describing cosmology is the mathematically created Copernican/Cosmological **principle** stating that earth has no special place in our Universe. Edward Milne (#4) in 1933 coined the **principle** based on math supporting Einstein's work.



References at: <http://www.allnewuniverse.com/basic-assumptions-of-the-cosmological-standard-model.html>

All above math; form the basis of cosmology today.

All new physics discovered after the 1930's, assembled and analyzed Feynman-like without assumptions where observations or facts exist:

So now we need to interject an observation by Richard Feynman taken from *The Character of Physical Law*, p55. "...the physicist has meaning to all his phrases. That is a very important thing that a lot of people who come to physics by way of mathematics do not appreciate. **Physics is not mathematics**, and mathematics is not physics."

Further comments by Richard Feynman. He declined to spend his time and effort studying cosmology, because at the start of his physic career he noted, "that people were working on that when I was first learning, and I didn't have a hope - I didn't think to try about that. I had no way to get at them when I was young." See *No Ordinary Genius*.

Much new physics since the 1930's has been discovered in a variety of expanding scientific disciplines, by NASA and the like, that have a direct bearing on the study of cosmology, not all apparently related. Instead of listing them in time order creating a hodgepodge, my 15 year independent study has reassembled them in a series that allows for a tight logical sequence of assembly. We need both the micro and the macro.

The Micro:

1st we find that the amazing atom's life exceeds 13 billion years, all created during the Big Bang Epoch. Every study, see figure 2, finds no unassisted proton decay — the breakdown of atoms.

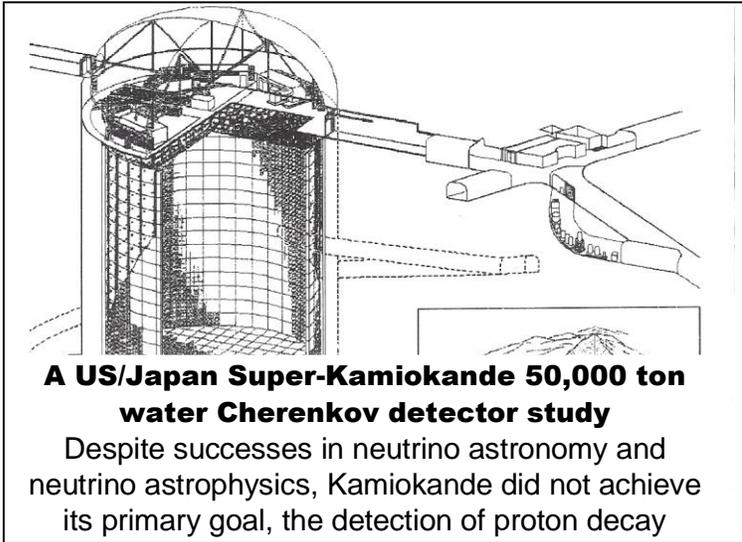


Fig. 2 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Super-Kamiokande> & <http://neutrino.phys.washington.edu/~superk/>

2nd that the atom's strong force can be redirected is demonstrated by the chain reaction, the atomic bomb in figure 3, and in the furnace of stars. Redirected – like a short in an electric line redirects its sparking force.

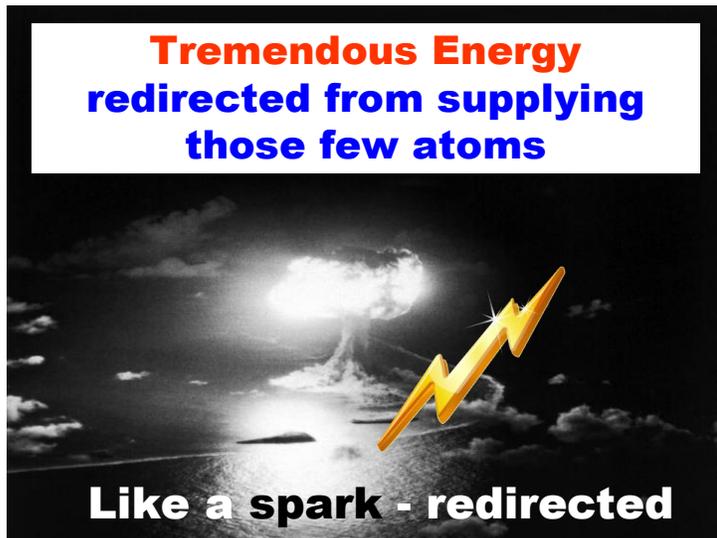


Figure 3

[This means that just a tiny bit of matter (just 0.6 grams of U235 converted at Hiroshima) had as its power source – a staggering amount of [dark?] energy used to drive electrons, redirected to a visible form that destroyed a city. All from 13+ billion year old atoms. <http://nuclearmangos.blogspot.com/2008/07/how-much-uranium.html> Supporting evidence found in sections 3 & 4 next.

The Stanford Experiment:

3rd this strong force is generally represented by the equation $E = mc^2$ and has the contra/creation ability noted by Stanford Linear Accelerator 1997's experiment creating matter from energy or $m = E/c^2$. Stanford used a **trillion-watt** green laser beam smashed into the opposing beam of radiation some **10 billion times as powerful** as the green laser beam creating two tiny specks of matter -- an electron and its antimatter counterpart, a positron.

<http://www.nytimes.com/1997/09/16/science/scientists-use-light-to-create-particles.html>

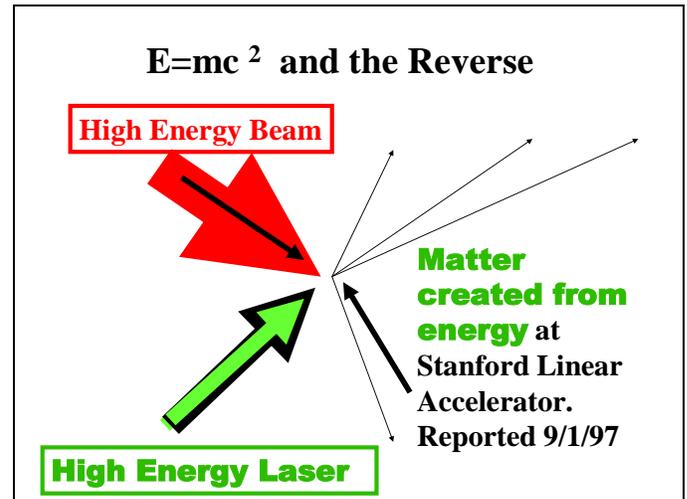


Figure 4

[Author's analysis of observations presented are noted and enclosed by these [square brackets] in this paper as noted next.]

[This means that staggering amounts of energy are required to create even the tiniest particles of matter.]

[Noting that Stanford Linear Accelerator experiment of '97; — to find sufficient energy necessary to create all the atoms in our Universe — denies the impossible mathematical concept required by that “if” singularity of Abbé Georges-Henri Lemaître - a mathematical “if” creation all out of nothing.]

4th we must note that when one strikes a match, light photons exit said match at the speed of light –186,282 miles per second — from this 13+ billion year old atom. The only way that this velocity is possible is if something — [the electron?] is already being driven at that speed [by some external energy source for 13+ billion years?] and at the moment we strike a match — the electron transfers its velocity to the photon.

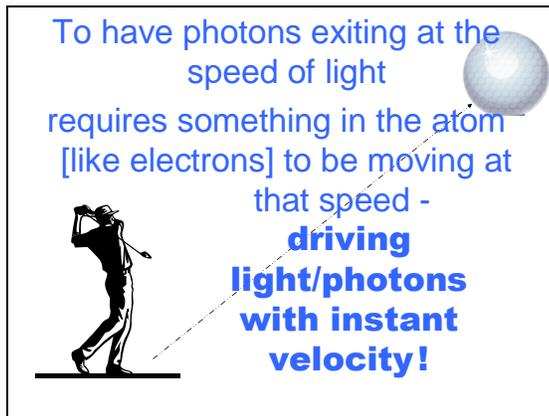


Figure 5

The exact mechanism driving photons or the location of their whereabouts prior to existence in a light beam is beyond our knowledge base at this time (just like our lack of knowledge of gravity, energy, magnetism, etc.)
<http://curious.astro.cornell.edu/question.php?number=85>

The latest picture of the atom's shape [fig. 6] supports a very high speed electron orbiting the atom. The high speed of something in the atom, [the electron most likely] produces a spherical edge to the atom providing the appearance of a ball bearing.

Dividing the distance that light/photons can travel in one second by the atom's circumference computes to approximately [~] **a million trillion orbits per second.** It must take a huge source of energy to keep this up for 13+ billion years.

Figure 6

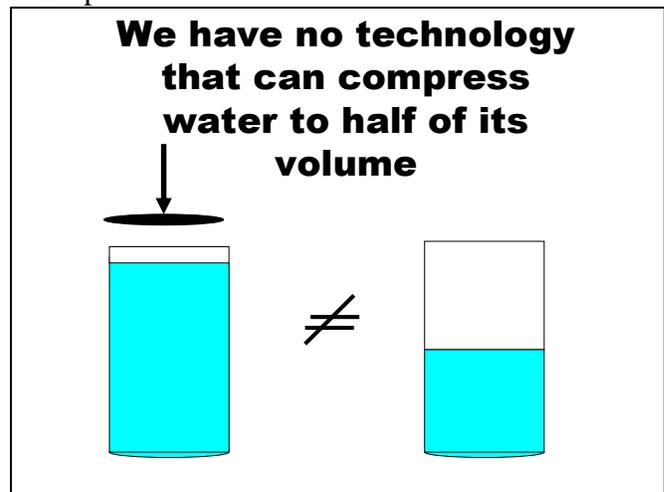


Orbitals of a carbon atom, as seen by a field-emission microscope. Image: From "Imaging the atomic orbitals of carbon atomic chains with field-emission electron microscopy," by I. M. Mikhailovskij, E. V. Sadanov, T. I. Mazilova, V. A. Ksenofontov and O. A. Velicodnaja, in *PHYSICAL REVIEW B*, Vol. 80, NO. 16; October 2009

New Microscope Reveals the Latest Shape of Atoms Dec. 9, 2009

<http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=the-shape-of-atoms>

5th further study of the atom recognizes the incompressibility of liquids having a negative impact on a singularity; that "if" assumed mathematical concept.



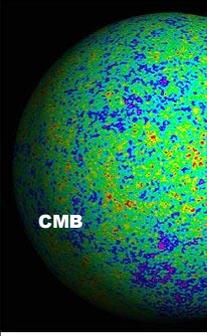
http://constructionmanuals.tpub.com/14273/css/14273_96.htm

[It is inconceivable that all the atoms in our Universe could pop out of a singularity, of any size.]

The Macro:

6th turning our attention to the macro, I'd like to start with the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation or

[CMB] inundating earth from ALL directions as a very uniform shower with variations in the area of about 1 part in 100,000 supposedly due to “last scattering” surrounding earth **spherically**, recorded by the satellite the Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe [WMAP].



WMAP reveals strange Cosmos – BBC News – March 3, 2003 “It is a photo of the most distant thing we can see; our best photo yet,” said Dr. Max Tegmark, of the U. of Pennsylvania, who processed the image.

“The entire observable Universe is inside this sphere, with us at the center of it.”

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/2814947.stm>

“You’re absolutely right that the “true” projection of the sky as seen from Earth is akin to the inside of a globe. Astronomers refer to this as the celestial sphere.”

<http://curious.astro.cornell.edu/question.php?number=602>

Figure 8 [for a figure of a celestial sphere see figure 21]
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/2814947.stm>
<http://curious.astro.cornell.edu/question.php?number=602>
 See also figure 9 →

7th measured age and distance to the CMB spherical radiation [figures 8 & 9] is ~ 13+ billion years. See http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/media/060915/060915_CMB_Timeline150.jpg [light/photons released from the Big Bang traveling some 13+ billion years covers the 13+ billion light year distance.]

[It is very interesting that cosmologists are using the largest sensing devices **to look back in time** to the era of that first singularity creating our Universe, but instead of finding a singularity **they find an immense sphere** – the opposite of their search. See figure 21.]

“Cosmologists studying the cosmic microwave background radiation can look through much of the universe back to when it was **opaque**: a view back to 380,000 years after the Big Bang. This “wall of light“ is called the surface of last scattering since it was the last time most of the CMB photons directly scattered off of matter.” NASA cannot see beyond this **opaque** CMB. http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/universe/bb_tests_cmb.html

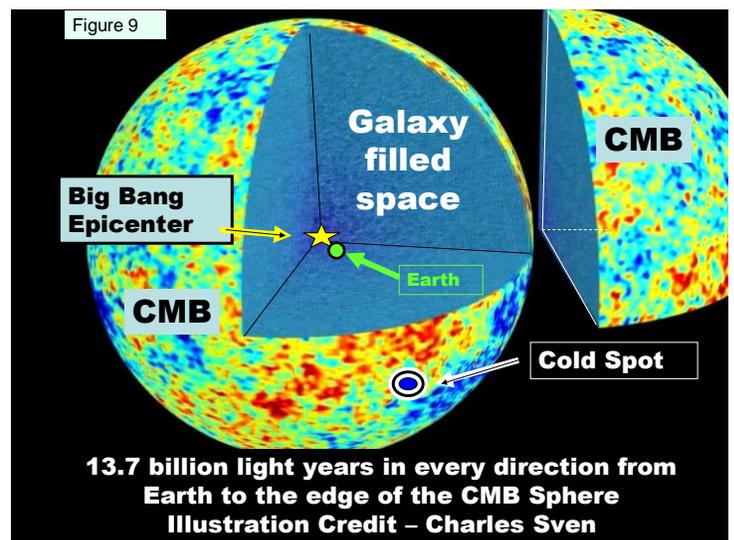
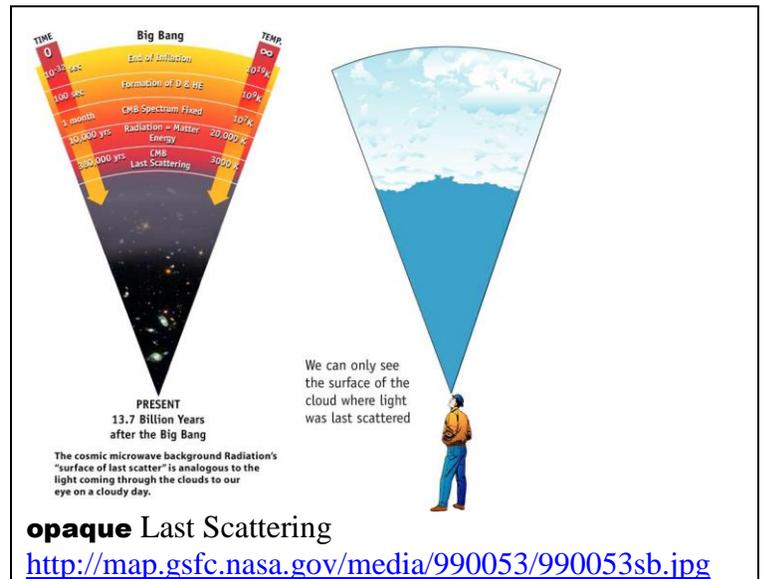


Fig. 9 & 21 NASA sees the whole observable Universe. Note: figure is a actual whole sky view seen by NASA. Best - <http://space.mit.edu/home/tegmark/wmap.html>
<http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/media/070971/index.html>

“WMAP carried out extensive measurements of the 2.725⁰ K CMB (Cosmic Microwave Background). WMAP astrophysicists estimate the Big Bang occurred 13.7 billion years ago, ... They also estimate that the CMB’s redshift is 1089. We can use following equation to estimate the CMB’s velocity:”

$$\frac{V}{C} = \frac{(1089 + 1)^2 - 1}{(1089 + 1)^2 + 1} = 0.9999983$$

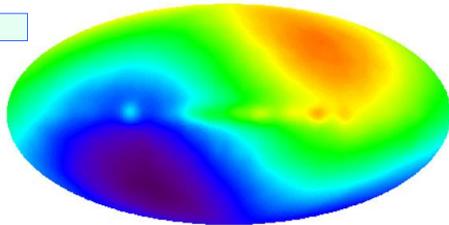
“Or, the CMB is receding from us at 0.9999983 [or 99.99% of the speed of light.]” last updated 04/16/2004 at <http://www.asterism.org/tutorials/tut29-1.htm>

The Very Slow Moving Earth compared to all other celestial objects. **Snail speed compared to light.**

8th such a super smooth CMB radiation [about 1 part in 100,000] allows us to measure earth and related family of galaxies velocity currently stated at approximately 600k/s or the **very slow velocity** of about 0.2% of the speed of light supporting **Earth’s very central location** in our visible Universe vis-à-vis the 99.99% runaway CMB. Figure 10 & Earth’s position plotted in fig. 21.

<http://antwrp.gsfc.nasa.gov/apod/ap010128.html>

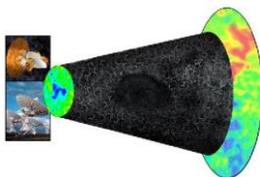
Figure 10



APOD: 2008 March 9 - CMBR Dipole: Speeding Through the Universe “The map indicates that [the Earth as part of] the Local Group moves at about 600 kilometers per second relative to this primordial radiation. [0.2% of the speed of light] This high speed was initially unexpected and its magnitude is still unexplained.” **Snail speed compared to light**

Figure is a distorted full sky “Mollweide Projection” http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mollweide_projection

9th Analysis of these WMAP/CMB findings uncovered the Eridanus **cold spot** in 2004, with NASA’s defined coordinates in the CMB, which assists in triangulating Earth’s central location in our Universe. Located in figure 9 and plotted on a celestial sphere in figure 21.



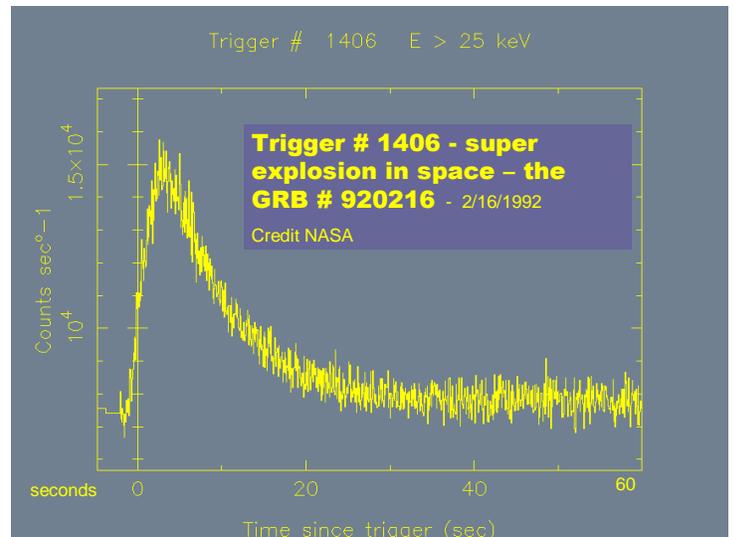
<http://www.nrao.edu/pr/2007/coldspot/>

10th Gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) are the brightest electromagnetic events known to occur in the universe dwarfing supernovae and as of this time there are no known process in the Universe that can produce this much energy in such a short time. As an example a GRB recorded on September 16, 2008 had the power of over 9,000 supernovae. See:

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/02/090219141458.htm> & Supernovae briefly outshines an entire galaxy. <http://www.sciencedaily.com/articles/s/supernova.htm>

Review of NASA’s compilation of gamma ray bursts or GRB’s light curves discloses that such explosions are not instantaneous but occur over a length of time, however short. Note below, the very jagged 60 second long GRB light curve indicative of a pulsating explosion [pulsating, like a string of firecrackers exploding – figure 13] recorded by NASA on that GRB #920216 of 2/16/1992 shown in figure 11– trigger 1406.

Triggers were recorded for GRB’s as well as other very high energy emissions of celestial objects. [In the years 1991-2000 2704 gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) were detected]



ftp://legacy.gsfc.nasa.gov/FTP/compton/data/batse/trigger/01401_01600/01406_burst/1406_sum.gif

Figure 11 last accessed 3/10/2013

11th distribution of massively exploding supernovae stars — the study shown next, forced a conclusion that

our Universe is filled with Dark Energy, based on a very superficial analysis of the **upward curving average line** [of the scattered points on the] supernovae distribution chart – lead to the **unanalytical** assumption that not only was space expanding but was accelerating.

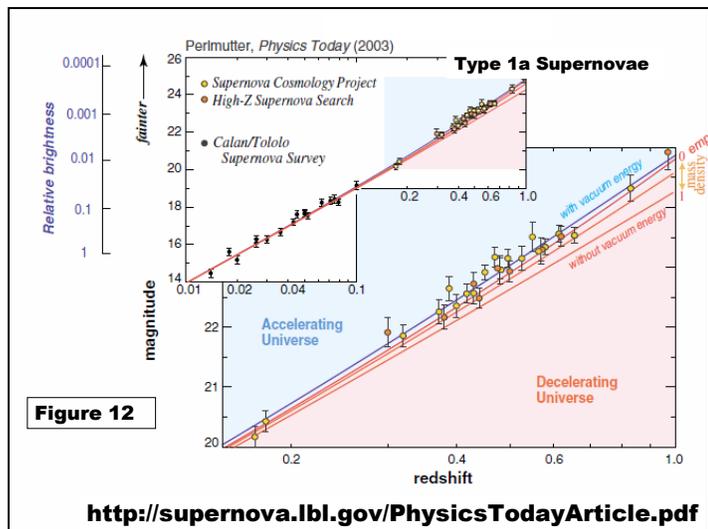


Figure 12 is on this page at <http://supernova.lbl.gov/>

[This scatter plot distribution strongly suggests that the jagged fig. 11 GRB power curve of a pulsating Big Bang Explosion is the source scattering out newly formed matter rather than some assumed accelerating expanding space phenomenon. Pulsating like that figure 13 string of firecrackers exploding but by being fueled with some turbulent dark energy.]

[Each fig. 13 cracker blasts out the next innermost layer — the outermost CMB layer required the biggest firecracker at the start [as seen in the highest point of fig. 11]. Subsequent crackers were smaller and smaller as expected with diminishing fuel. Very slow Earth was part of the last cracker see fig.10. This continued until the pulsating explosion ran out of fuel like the 60second long jagged GRB power graph in figure 11.]

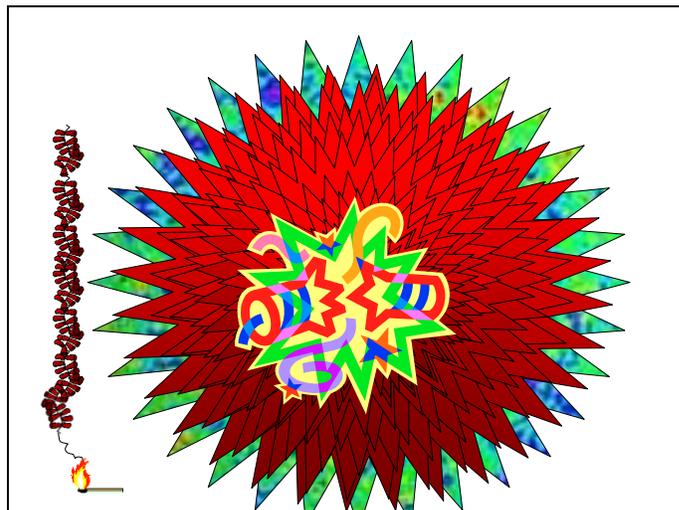


Figure 13

[A pulsing explosion then easily accounts for the unequal scattered distribution of all celestial objects.]

Dark Energy:

“The first appearance of the term "**dark energy**" is in the article with another cosmologist and [Michael] Turner's student at the time, Dragan Huterer, "Prospects for Probing the Dark Energy via Supernova Distance Measurements", which was posted to the ArXiv.org e-print archive in August 1998 and published in Physical Review D in 1999 (Huterer and Turner, Phys. Rev. D 60, 081301 (1999), although the manner in which the term is treated there suggests it was already in general use.” See ref # 49 at:

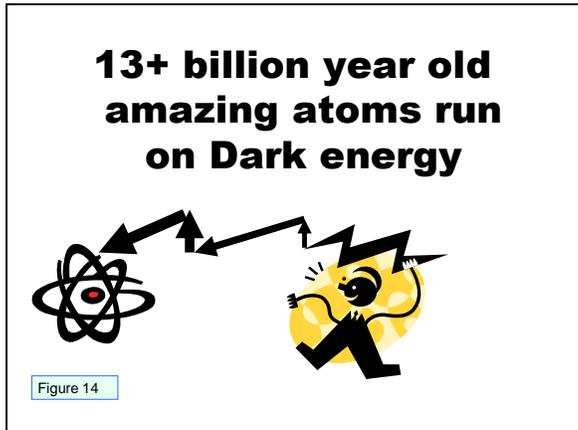
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dark_energy

The State of Dark Energy?

“We know how much dark energy there is because we know how it affects the Universe's expansion. Other than that, **it is a complete mystery.**”

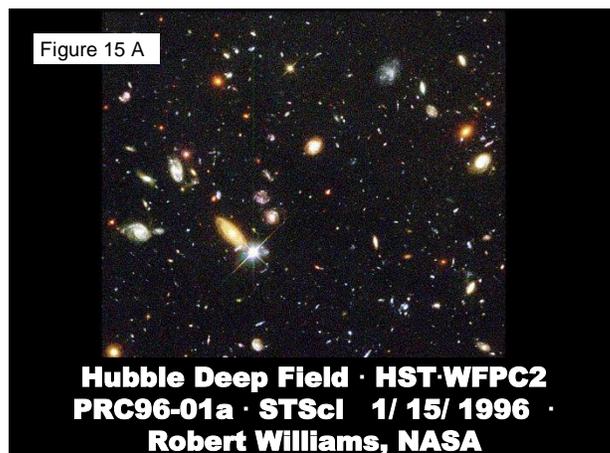
<http://science.nasa.gov/astrophysics/focus-areas/what-is-dark-energy/> on this web page – 3rd paragraph

[I must note here that those amazing atoms need an external power source (Dark Energy?) enabling our propulsion of light/photons along with the ability to redirect such power in chain reactions fueling stars.]

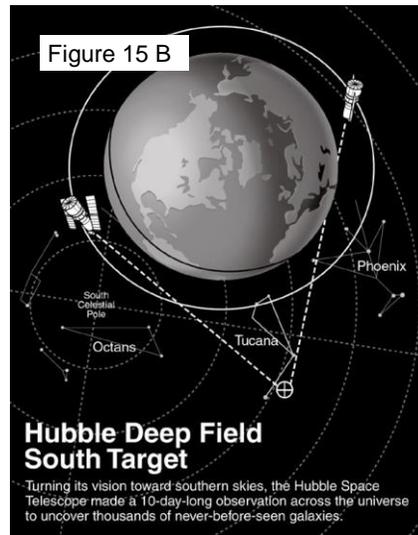


[THE USE of the invention – Dark Energy – is a misnomer. A better description needs to account for its Existence Beyond Our Technology; has Inferred Characteristics or EBOTIC Energy.]

12th NASA's inventory of galaxies includes the North, South and the latest Ultra Deep Field studies found at the very edge of our observable Universe but inside the CMB radiation sphere. See next figures 15ABC. These deep fields are plotted on a celestial sphere in figure 21.

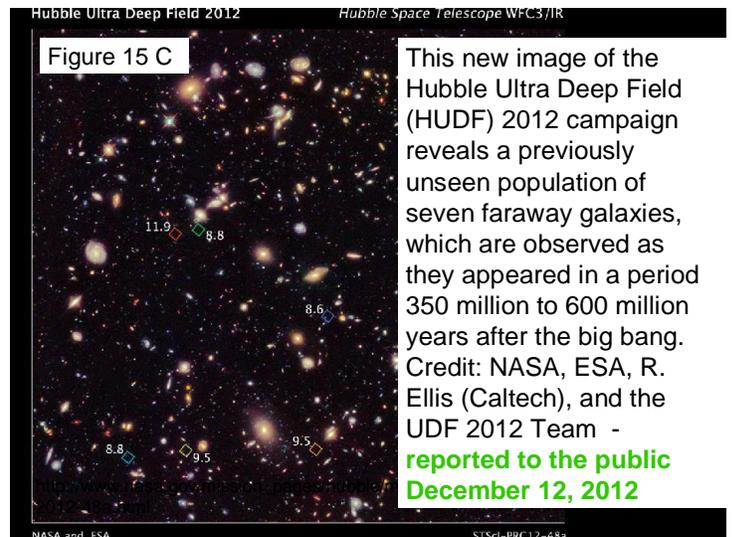


<http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/1996/01/text/> RA of 12^h 36^m 49.4^s ;Dec +62° 12' 58
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubble_Deep_Field



Turning its penetrating vision toward southern skies, NASA's Hubble Space Telescope [over a 10 day period] has peered down a 12 billion light-year long corridor loaded with a dazzling assortment of thousands of never-before seen galaxies

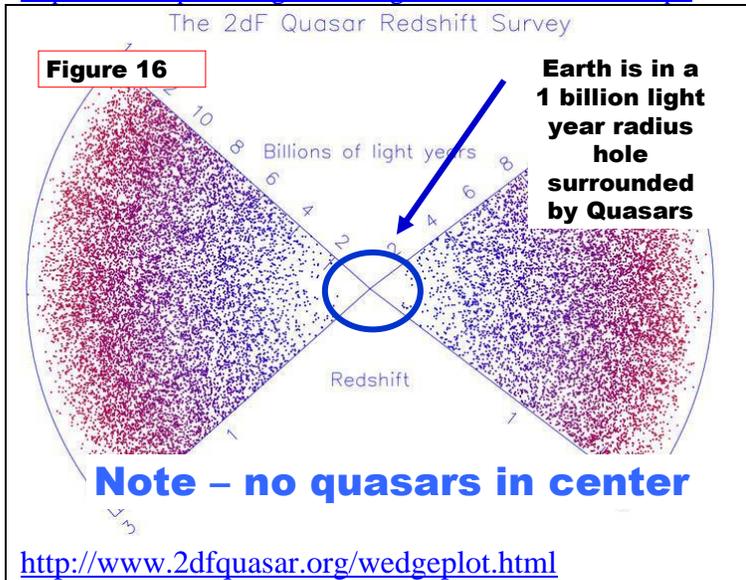
http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/1998/41/image/q/format/large_web/ coordinates RA 22^h 32^m 56.22^s and Dec -60° 33' 02.69" at
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubble_Deep_Field_South



http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/hubble/multimedia/hs-2012-48a.html Note: Distance is 13.7 billion light years less 350 to 600 million years after the Big Bang.

13th We must add to our inventory of the night sky the isotropic but not homogenetic 2dF quasar plot and the Luminous Red Galaxies [LRG's] as seen from Earth. They are the next 2 figures 16 & 17, quasars and luminous red galaxies respectively. They support central/isotropic views that are only possible from Earth's location right next to the center of our visible Universe. Earth's central location is plotted on the celestial sphere in figure 21.

The 2dF telescope is located in Australia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Australian_Telescope

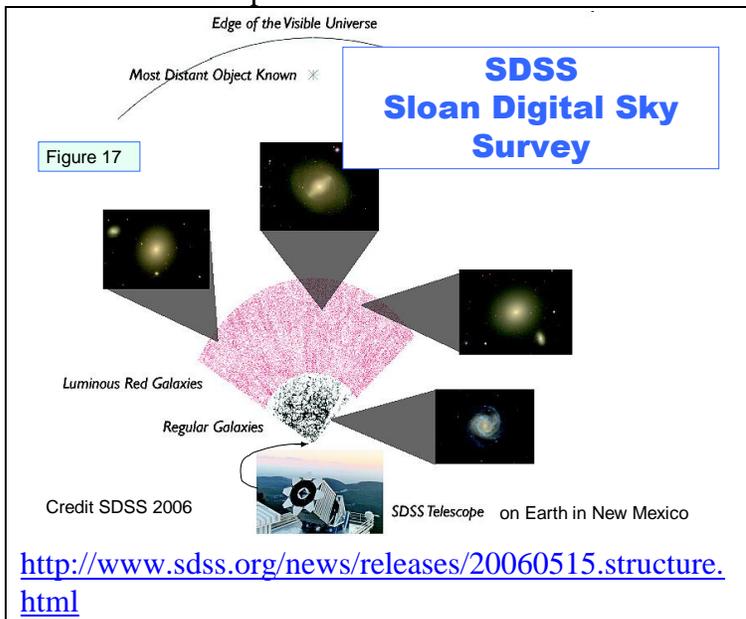


Einstein first applied his theory of general relativity to the universe as a whole, to make the calculations workable, he was **forced to assume** that one large part looks much like any other large part. This became known as the cosmological principle. [by Milne] “Previous calculations gave a value of one billion light years as the maximum possible size of a cluster. The [older] 1991 LQG is at this supposed limit, but [this new] Huge-LQG [a whopping four billion light years long] smashes right through it. The researchers say this **could undermine the cosmological principle...**”

<http://www.newscientist.com/article/dn23074-largest-structure-challenges-einsteins-smooth-cosmos.html>

[If the LQG is huge –look, its minuscule compared to the CMB sphere surrounding Earth with a radius of 13.7 billion light years destroying the cosmological principle; see figure 21.]

The SDSS telescope is located on Earth in New Mexico



14th Accounting for all celestial light —

“Astronomers using data from NASA’s Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope have made the most accurate measurement of starlight in the universe and used it to establish the total amount of light from all of the stars that have ever shone, accomplishing a primary mission goal. reported 11/1/2012

http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/GLAST/news/cosmic-fog.html See also figures 9 & 21

[As a consequence NASA’s observations cover virtually the whole observable Universe.]

One more nail in the mathematical cosmological principle – Huge LQG [large quasar groups]:

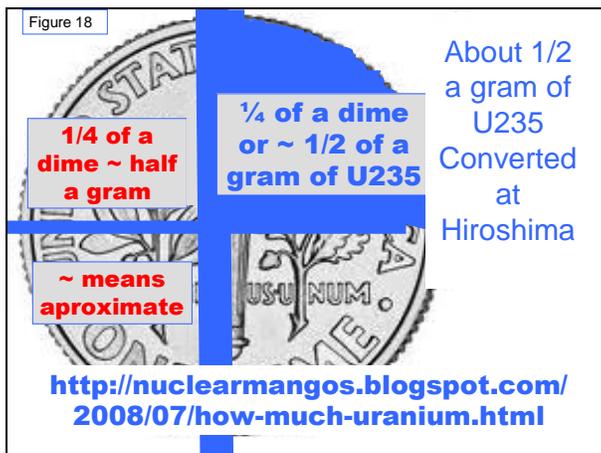
NewScientist reported from the *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* dated 1/11/2013:

“The discovery of Huge-LQG [large quasar groups] joins a collection of observations that seem to **challenge the cosmological status quo**. When Albert

That Richard Feynman-like analysis of new physics discovered since the 1930’s:

Here is where I step in with my 15 year independent assembly of physics accumulated since GR using Richard Feynman’s “start from scratch approach.”

By accounting for the source of the 13+ billion year old atom’s tremendous power release, [that said atoms can drive light/photons out at the speed of light] & [noting that less than 1 gram of U235 was consumed in the destruction of Hiroshima – ¼ of a dime size fig.18]



sufficient turbulence so that it could be converted into enough matter making up all the atoms in our Universe.]

[The Big Bang must have used only a miniscule of all the Dark/**EBOTIC** Energy found in pre-existing space in that it continues to fuel all the amazing atoms today, evidenced by chain reactions burning in stars.]

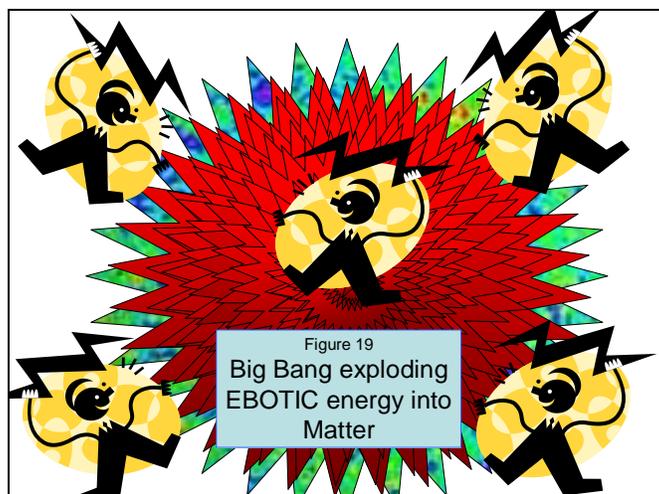
Explaining the CMB sphere surrounding our Observable Universe

[I conclude that the only reasonable analysis is that Dark/**EBOTIC** Energy is the non-degradable source powering the amazing atoms for all these 13+ billion years and was/is found filling all of space [before and after the Big Bang.]

[Starting with the Big Bang, (the first big firecracker – see figure 13) the material source of the CMB Radiation started their travel 13.7 billion years out to the CMB, the sphere surrounding our Universe, continually radiating its diminishing energy in all directions and then taking the returning radiation another 13.7 billion years or a round trip, matter out and radiation back some 27.4+ billion years – the elapsed time from the Big Bang to our view of the CMB.]

Dark/**EBOTIC** Energy [existing prior to the Big Bang] then ran every possible turbulent pattern until a sufficient amount converged into a small enough space setting off the explosive conversion of Dark/ **EBOTIC** Energy into matter [now generally referred to as the Big Bang] as demonstrated by Stanford Linear Accelerator.

[This 27.4+ billion year computation is the current age of our amazing atoms — the constituent component matter of our Universe created in the Big Bang epoch.]

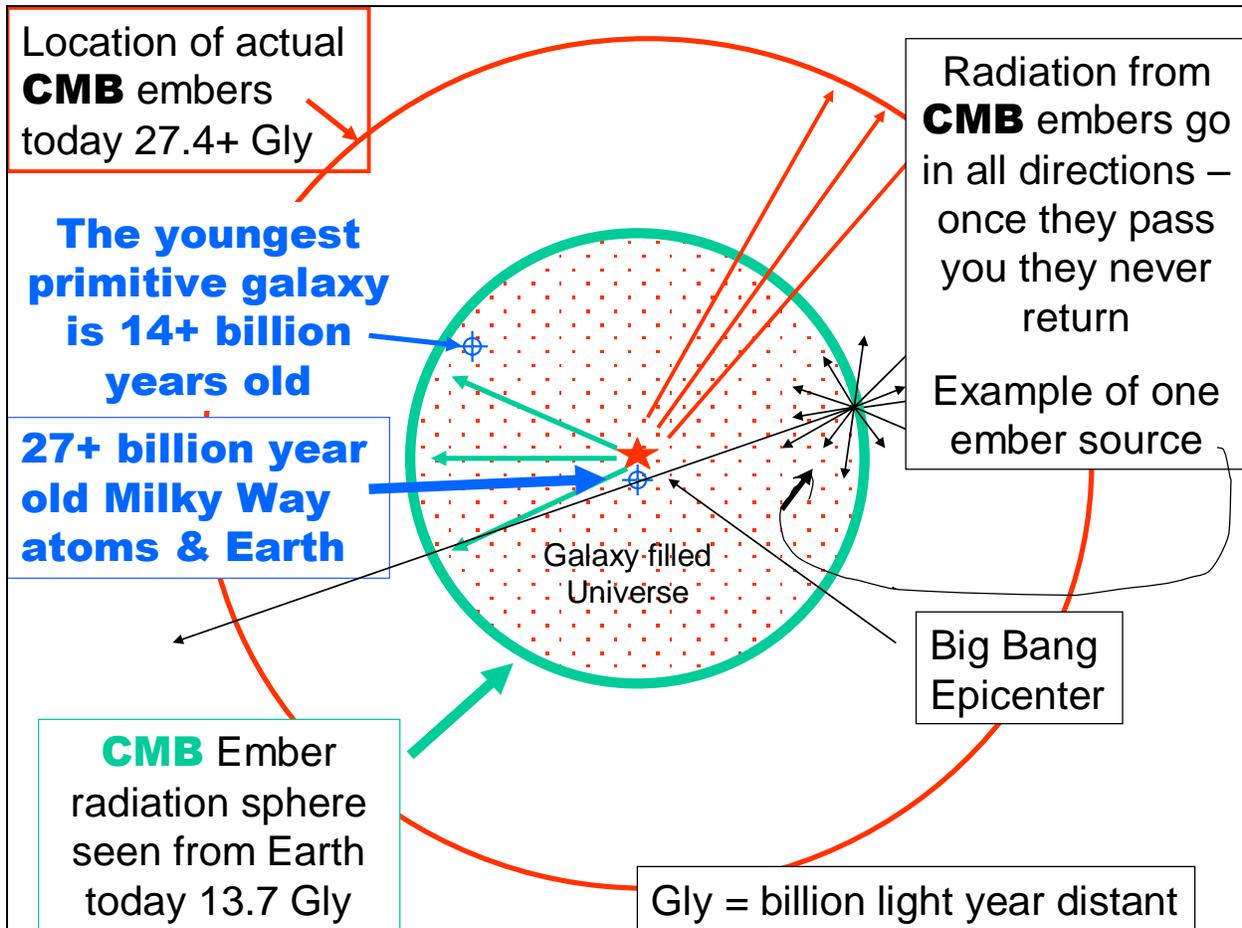


[The source of this radiation must now be recognized as embers from the Big Bang rushing out into pre-existing space and are radiating their diminishing heat in all directions. Consequently, The CMB needs to be referred as the **CMB Ember Radiation**.]

[It is impossible to conceive that somehow — out of nothing, or IN nothing that the tremendous amount of Dark/**EBOTIC** energy needed, built up with room for

[At the same time the CMB embers continued their outward rush at 99.99% of light speed propelled by the Big Bang's Explosive conversion of Dark/ **EBOTIC** Energy into matter and these embers are now some 27.4+ billion light years away. See next figure 20:]

Figure 20
CMB Embers & CMB Radiation:
 Gly = billion light year — the measurement of distance



Notes to this figure 20

Big Bang Epicenter, the red star to CMB green edge is 13.7 Gly

The furthest back in time viewed by NASA is the 13.7 billion year old CMB ember radiation.

The youngest galaxies seen near the green CMB ember sphere are those 13/14 billion year old primitives.

NASA's description of primitives are on the next page and viewed in figure 15C.

An example of the oldest slow moving galaxies is the 27+ billion year old Andromeda galaxy right near Earth.

The furthest back in time to Earth that we can see is half the atom's age – 13.7 billion years — figure 20.

Accordingly, the youngest celestial objects viewed by NASA's Deep Field studies must be older **[and slower moving than the CMB embers]**, being exploded out of the Big Bang 2nd in line, with less power, like the 2nd firecracker, consequently **taking more time to travel less further than** the 13.7+ billion year old CMB ember radiation received by Earth - see **primitive** next:

“December 12, 2012: Using NASA's Hubble Space Telescope, astronomers have uncovered a previously unseen population of seven **primitive** galaxies that formed more than 13 billion years ago, when the universe was less than 3 percent of its present age.”
 “The more distant a galaxy, the higher its redshift.”
 “The greater depth of the new Hubble images, ...
 Notably, one of the galaxies may be a distance record breaker, observed 380 million years after the birth of our universe in the big bang, corresponding to a redshift of 11.9.” News Release Number: STSci-2012-48
<http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/2012/48/text/> Also see Ultra Deep Field 15C – page 6

How to understand age and distance of galaxies in relation to Earth, the CMB and the jagged GRB graph exploding like a string of firecrackers –:

As an example of galactic ages:
 A cloud of matter rushing 2nd out of the Big Bang, moving slower [then the 1st stuff - the CMB's 99.99% of the speed of light,] takes longer to go a lesser distance allowing 13-15 billion years for gravity to form our youngest **primitive** galaxies in our Universe from the billowing clouds of matter. —

Like a “galaxy train” going slower to Chicago than a “CMB jet airplane” crossing the country.



By comparison – the last out of the Big Bang – Earth is riding on a team of snails — 0.2% of the speed of light – nowhere close to the speed of the CMB's 99.99%.
The radiation return time is shorter due to the shorter distance from Earth to Celestial Objects. See next -

Consequently, Earth sees the whole celestial sky in one time frame:
All atoms were created in the Big Bang & have the same age: 27.4+ billion years old

Celestial object	Atom's Age at the time radiation left for Earth	Distance from B.B. Epicenter	Age + Distance = Atom's age
CMB	13.7+ years	+ 13.70 Gly	= 27.4+ years
Primitive gal.	14.0+ years	+ 13.40 Gly	= 27.4+ years
X galaxy	18.26+ years	+ 9.13 Gly	= 27.4+ years
Andromeda	27.2 + years	+ 0.20 Gly	= 27.4+ years

All numbers in billions

Example of X galaxy's atoms traveling at 50% of the speed of light:
 -it takes X galaxy or the cloud of atoms that will form X galaxy 18.26 billion years to travel 9.13 billion light years at 50% of the speed of light

All in between celestial objects age range from 14 to 27 billion years & move sequentially from 0.2% all the way up to 99.99% of light speed.
 [B.B. – Big Bang]
 [Gly – Billion light year distant from the Big Bang Epicenter]

If Richard Feynman was still alive [May 11, 1918 – February 15, 1988] with all his facilities, he could combine all the above latest findings and properly describe cosmology from scratch without mathematical assumptions as outlined above compiled from my independent research. Note: the Stanford experiment, the Hubble's Deep Fields, Perlmutter's Supernovae studies, Dark Energy, and the WMAP/CMB reporting all began after his death in '88.

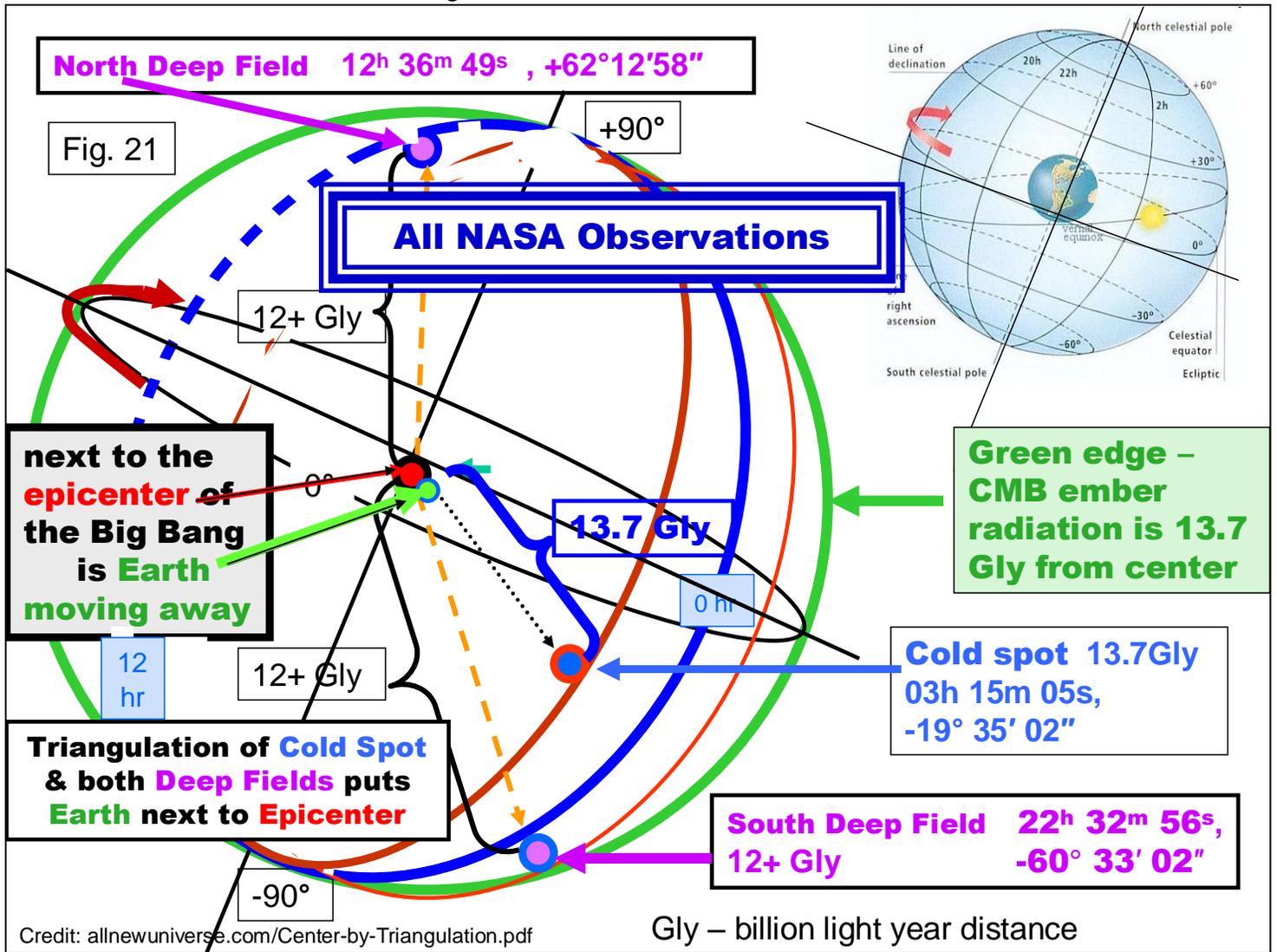
Creation/Conclusion

So finally, the Feynman-like analytical consequence of this pulsating Explosive conversion of that Dark/EBOTIC Energy filling space must exist prior to the Big Bang; that the matter so pulsatingly converted, rushes isotropically into pre-existing space.

The Big Bang happened some 27 billion years ago; And our 27.4+ billion year old amazing atoms making up the slow, weakly propelled Earth atoms are right next to the Center of our Universe — some 0.2% of the radius – of the 13.7 billion light year distance to the source of the CMB ember radiation as currently received.

Using only NASA recorded distances and coordinates, I plotted on a celestial sphere via triangulation the only possible location of Earth — which is virtually dead center of our observable Universe. See figure 21 next.

Figure 21 **Our Visible Universe**



Notes

The whole NASA observable Universe is enclosed by the CMB Sphere [see #'s 7 & 14 in text above]
 Blue Celestial Sphere credit and link - <http://zoroastrianastrology.blogspot.com/p/astronomy.html>

Earth can only be in this center location fixed by NASA's measured observations that Triangulate our position using the North/South Deep Fields & Cold Spot

Triangulation is a common form of locating ships using several radio [radiation] sources plotted to pinpoint them.

Our visible Universe [Source: NASA; see figures 8, 9, 10, & 15ABC]

27.4 billion year old Earth is approximately 54.8 million light years from Epicenter.
 (27.4 billion years were required for the CMB embers to shoot out [13.7] + radiation return [13.7]);
 Earth is traveling at some 0.2% of the speed of light [see # 8 in text above] see also figure 9.

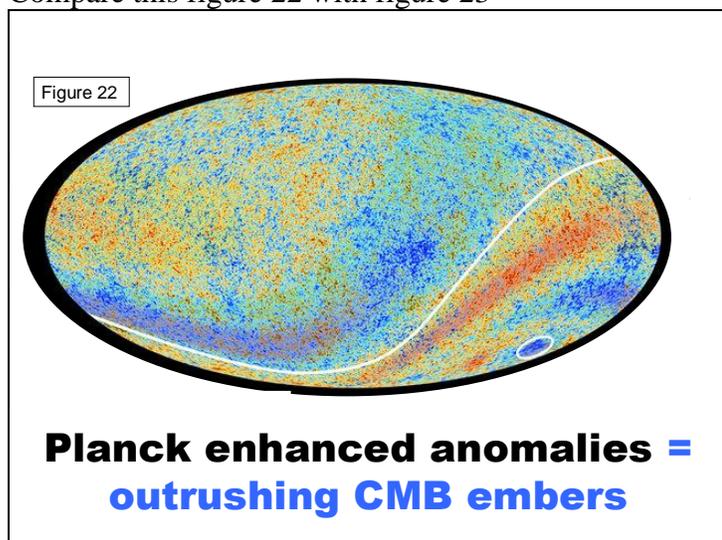
Some additional notes:

On the Planck study of the CMB

21 March 2013. Acquired by the European Space Agency's [ESA] Planck space telescope, the most detailed map ever created of the cosmic microwave background – the relic radiation from the Big Bang – was released today revealing the existence of features that challenge the foundations of our current understanding of the Universe.

http://www.esa.int/Our_Activities/Space_Science/Planck/Planck_reveals_an_almost_perfect_Universe

Compare this figure 22 with figure 23 →



http://spaceimages.esa.int/Images/2013/03/Planck_enhanced_anomalies note circled cold spot on a full sky or a distorted “Mollweide Projection”

On the Higgs Boson [The finding of the Higgs Boson does not affect cosmology.]

United Kingdom [UK] newspaper *Telegraph*
Higgs boson: What's it for? I have no idea, says Prof
By Simon Johnson 2:43PM BST 06 Jul 2012

“Prof Peter Higgs said the so-called ‘God particle’, which is the building block of the universe, only has a lifespan of a millionth of a millionth of a millionth of a millionth of a second. ... I don’t know how you apply that to anything useful.”

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/science/large-hadron-collider/9381684/Higgs-boson-Whats-it-for-I-have-no-idea-says-Prof.html> - 06 Jul 2012

Chaos may exist in any explosion. See fig. 23.

To put a perspective on my paper and this Plank image; we must consider the chain of events taking place during any explosion. Each color in this Plank view represents the various chaotic conversions of Dark EBOTIC energy into the now resulting CMB embers emitted during the Big Bang explosion [like fig.23]

This Plank study can now be interpreted as hills and valleys of the CMB shell compared to the ultra-high speed image of an uneven surface of any explosion.

Figure 23: Compare this 23 to the Plank’s in figure 22



A "saturn missile" type firework exploding underwater filmed at 1200fps in a plastic enclosure with a Lexan window. These contain 40-45mg of flash powder. Playback is at 30fps (slowed down 40 times) and 7.5fps (slowed down 160 times).

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g6ucN1Qa-Po>

Finally all the above takes place without the unsupported, unexplainable assumption of inflation.

The Big Bang was a very chaotic, explosive conversion of Dark EBOTIC energy into what we all see - the makeup of all Celestial Objects including those radiating CMB embers that rushed out first, some 27+ billion years ago.