Where is the truth about Big Bang theory?

Weitter Duckss (Slavko Sedic)

Based on the findings of the WMAP, astronomers at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center proclaimed the age of Universe as 13.7 billion years (Benett et al. 2003). They claim that the WMAP data along with the complementary observations from other CMB experiments like CBI (Cosmic Background Imager) and DASI (Degree Angular Scale Interferometer) confirm the inflationary Big Bang model of the Universe (Figs. 1 and 2).

However, these claims are based on interpretations of data which are guided by the belief that there is no alternative explanation. Hence, rather than the data shaping the theory, the theory of the "Big Bang" dictates how data are interpreted and even which data should be included vs ignored.

Ashwini Kumar Lal, Ph.D. and Rhawn Joseph, Ph.D. http://cosmology.com/BigBangReview.html
Added later.

Let us check some old articles[1, 2, 3], with the use of more evidence/hypotheses relations. The theme is expansion of the universe, CMB, blue shift ..

„Although widely attributed to Edwin Hubble, the law was first derived from the general relativity equations by **Georges Lemaître** in a 1927 article where he proposed the expansion of the universe and suggested an estimated value of the rate of expansion, now called the Hubble constant.: v = H0 r. ..

For most of the second half of the 20th century the value of H_0 was estimated to be between 50 and 90 (km/s)/Mpc.“

The most distant objects in the universe are the galaxies GN-z11 13,39 bn. ly (billion light years), EGSY8p7 13,23 bn. ly, GRB 090423 13,18 bn. ly, etc.

„The term "protogalaxy" itself is generally accepted to mean "Progenitors of the present day (normal) galaxies, in the early stages of formation.”.

The age of universe is (Wikipedia, arXiv:1502.01589) 13.799 ± 0.021 billion years.

„The Big Bang theory is the prevailing cosmological description of the development of the Universe. Under this theory, space and time emerged together 13.799±0.021 billion years ago with a fixed amount of energy and matter that has become less dense as the Universe has expanded. ..

when the temperature was around 3000 K or when the universe was approximately 379,000 years old. As photons did not interact with these electrically neutral atoms, the former began to travel freely through space, resulting in the decoupling of matter and radiation.

„The speed of light in a vacuum is defined to be exactly 299,792,458 m/s.“

As well as

„One interpretation of this effect is the idea that space itself is expanding. Due to the expansion increasing as distances increase, the distance between two remote galaxies can increase at more than 3×10^8 m/s, but this does not imply that the galaxies move faster than the speed of light“

If an emission of light happened 13,39 light-years ago (GN-z11 13,39 bn ly (billion light years), EGSY8p7 13,23 bn. ly, GRB 090423 13,18 bn ly, etc.“), one could ask: did light travel at all through these 13,39 bilion ly, since we can see it now?

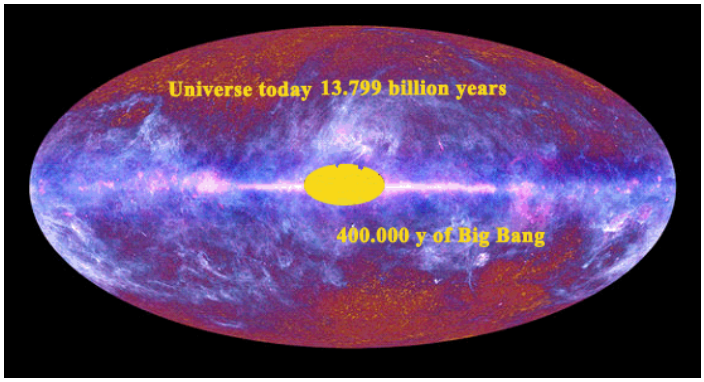

Photo by ESA

If the official science claims, „The universe is spreading“, then there should be a **small** universe (with a small diameter) 300-400 thousand years after the so-called Big Bang, and a **big** universe, in which „...the most distant objects in the universe are the galaxies GN-z11 13,39 bn ly (billion light years), EGSY8p7 13,23 bn. ly, GRB 090423 13,18 bn ly, etc.“

„About 300,000 years after the Big Bang, at a temperature of 3000 K, the universe becomes transparent.“ Wikipedia hr.

and they still say

„The light that comes from the "edges" of the universe started on your way to us at the time of last scattering of photons at 3000 K. This is the light gathered by the satellite COBE (Cosmic Background Explorer), and later the WMAP (Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe)“

Then, these two universes in the picture should be placed in such a way they could meet the need for the light from the edges of universe to be the light from the small universe inside the present-day universe (since it is claimed the universe is expanding). Our Earth can be placed in any place of the big universe.

How is it possible for an event of a single point to arrive from the edges of the present-day universe? The same goes for the center of galaxy, it can be only in one direction. The small universe can freely be placed around or outside the present-day universe, but the results will remain unchanged; light will not be appearing from the edges of universe, but exclusively from a single point. For better understanding, our location – which could be in any chosen point in universe – can be connected with the small universe with a line and it immediately becomes obvious that, in the case

of a universe in the time of 300-400 thousand years after Big bang, light needs to be coming from a single point (it is impossible in the case of two universes, proto-universe and present-day universe, that so-called proto-light, or the light of the distant past, would be coming from all directions).

The only possible idea is that the light from the distance of more than 13 billion years would be coming from present-day universe to the universe of 300-400 thousand years after Big Bang, but that goes against all official claims.

These evidence point to the non-existence of the so-called Big Bang. The readings of the ever increasing red shift with the increase of distance between galaxies can support that. If „the most distant objects in the universe are the galaxies GN-z11 13,39 bn ly (billion light years), EGSY8p7 13,23 bn. ly, GRB 090423 13,18 bn ly, etc.“ are also the fastest objects, then, according to Big Bang, these galaxies are also the oldest ones.

The relation is obvious: the greatest speed is related to the oldest and most distant objects.

How can, then, Hubble's law be valid? How can universe be spreading with the increasing speed, if that applies only for the oldest and most distant galaxies?

The same applies for the cosmic microwave background (CMB). Let us apply here the idea of „small“ and „big“ universe. CMB, just as light, hasn't got even the theoretical possibility to arrive from the „small“ universe, particularly because the speed of light (and cosmic microwave background, too) are in the terms of speed beyond the spreading speed of universe, according to Big Bang. These types of radiation have always been moving in the outer direction and there is no possibility for them to be moving inwards (radiation supposedly arriving from all directions, from the „edges“ of universe).

The lack of evidence to support the spreading of universe can also be seen in the existence of blue shift of galaxies and clusters of galaxies. The objects in universe collide with each other, they do not run away one from another. Smaller objects, stars, galaxies and clusters of galaxies – they all collide. „ ... (with) Space Telescopes we have now observed 72 collisions (Cluster of galaxies), including both ‘major’ and‘minor’mergers.“

It is incorrect that:

1) „Light and radiation are arriving from the „edges“ of universe, from different directions“?,

   or, this is incorrect:

2) „There was a Big Bang and everything related to it“?

The first are the evidence (and can be accepted), while the other is a bad hypothesis (and can be rejected).

The first is science and the scientific attitude, the second is religion and belief, the official attitude of the church.

The question is simple: science (1) or religion (2)?

Censorships of the authors' works and the legalization of published plagiarisms

Why are they allowed to freely plagiarize?

Plagiarism is forbidden to all but high-ranking science magazines and organizations. The others, who are ranked lower than them, must not plagiarize, because there are severe sanctions for it, such as the loss of career, metaphorical dragging someone's reputation through mud by both high- and low-ranking institutions and all kinds of media. To the contrary, „high-ranking players“ who do plagiarize, they get rewarded for it and remembered by history as great scientists.

„Although widely attributed to Edwin Hubble, the law was first derived from the general relativity equations by **Georges Lemaître** in a 1927 article where he proposed the expansion of the universe and suggested an estimated value of the rate of expansion..“

Even though the author is known and the act of stealing his merits from him was recognized, we keep reading today about Hubble's law and his constant, although he has no credits for them, except for having unconditionally accepted someone else's work as his own and taking their merits.

The plagiarism law is clear and unambiguous; immediately after recognition, the plagiarized work should be removed (which is something low-ranking authors, magazines and others must abide by), but, to the opposite and against the law, there are acts of glorifying plagiarism at stake and the memory of the real author is very often forgotten.

The low-ranking authors have no means to remove the plagiarism of „high-ranking players“ by themselves, because the system itself is not only inert, but it also imposes its will further on, regardless of scrupulousness, like, for example, here: Hubble, Galileo and telescope, etc. Plagiarism is punishable by law and such works need to be automatically removed from all media, encyclopedias and debates. Nobody talks about the sportsmen who use illegal drugs to improve performance as heroes and medal winners – to the contrary, their medals and merits get taken away, with all the sanctions brought upon them.

These are the reasons why so-called low-ranking authors can't publish in famous, high-ranking science magazines; a legalization of plagiarism rules there.

May 16th 2017.

A few of my own examples on: http://www.svemir-ipaksevrti.com/Universe-and-rotation.html#Where-is-the-truth-about-Big-Bang-theory

Why is "The Evolution of Stars" incorrect?

„Stellar evolution starts with the gravitational collapse of a giant molecular cloud .“ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stellar_evolution#Protostar

„Protostars with masses less than roughly 0.08 $M\odot$ (1.6×10^{29} kg) never reach temperatures high enough for nuclear fusion of hydrogen to begin. These are known as brown dwarfs.
The International Astronomical Union defines brown dwarfs as stars massive enough to fuse deuterium at some point in their lives (13 Jupiter masses (*MJ*), 2.5×10^{28} kg, or 0.0125 $M\odot$). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stellar_evolution#Brown_dwarfs_and_sub-stellar_objects

This quotation from Wikipedia may had been acceptable in the past, because readers were unable to check the real situation in data bases of stars and other objects inside the galaxy and beyond. These days, when there is a sufficient number of explored objects, exoplanets, brown dwarfs and other stars, galaxies and clusters of galaxies, it is not difficult to conclude that the old theories are completely wrong and badly conceived mind constructions.

In the next table I have given some examples of exoplanets that testify beyond any doubt against the old theories. The mass of Sun is 1/1047 of the Sun mass.

	Exoplanet	**Maas of Jupi**	**Temperature K**	**Semi major axis AU/ Parent spectral typ**
1.	Hottest Kepler-70b	0.440 Earth	7.143	0.006 O (sdB)
2.	WASP-33b	4,59 Jupiter	2.451	0.02558 A5
3.	WASP-121b	1.183 J	2.358	0.02544 F6V
4.	WASP-87b	2.18	2.322	0.02946 F5
5.	B Tauri FU braon patu	15	2.375	700 M7.25 (M9.25)
6.	WASP-12b	1.404	2.319	0.02293 G0
7.	HIP 78530 b	24	2.700	710 B9V
8.	Kepler-13b	6.6	2.750	0.03423 8.500°K
9.	DH Tauri b	12	2.750	330 M0.5V
10.	PSR J1719-1438 b	1.2	5.375	0.00442 Pulsar
11.	KOI-368.01	2.1	3.060	0.6 F6

12.	KOI-55 C	0,0021	6.319	0.0076	B4
13.	CT Chamaeleontis b	2.4	2.500	440,0	K7
14.	HAT-P-7b	1.709	2.733	0.0379	F6
15.	OGLE2-TR-L9	4.34	2.154.6	0.0308	F3
16.	WASP-48 b	0.98	2.030	0.03444	5.990°K
17.	UScoCTIO 108 b	14	2.350	670	M7
18.	WASP-103 b	1.47	2.508	0.01985	F8V
19.	Kepler-10 b	0,010475	2.169	0.01684	G
20.	WASP-100b	1.69	2.190	0.0457	F2
21.	WASP-72b	1.01	2.210	0.03655	F7
22.	WASP-18 b	1,165 (10.43)	2.187,5	0.02047	F6
23	Oph 11 B	21	2.478	243.0	M9
24.	WASP-78 b	1.16	2.006.7	0.0415	F8
25	KELT-7 b	1.28	2.048	0.04415	6.789°K
26	WASP-111 b	1.83	2.140	0.03914	F5

It can be seen from the table that the planets
Hottest Kepler-70b (7 143° K), PSR J1719-1438 b (5 375° K), KOI-55 C (6 319° K) are far beyond the temperatures for the M-type stars.

M typ star	0.08–0.45	≤ 0.7	2,400–3,700	M 76,45%

From fast-and-slow-combustion.

The rest of the planets from the table, in the matter of temperatures, belong to M-type stars.

The temperature maximum of magma „(komatiite) is 1 600°C(Basalt lava flow usually has the temperature of eruption between 1 100 and 1 250°C.) (Magma is a complex high-temperature fluid substance.)“ Wikipedia.

The planets from the table have the temperatures significantly above the temperature maximums of magma, which, in other words, means that they are either melted liquid (fluidic) objects or stars.

If we follow the idea that the temperature of a planet is related to the small distance from the star that is supposed to be the source of temperature, then there is no explanation for HIP 78530 b (R/B 7.), which is 710 AU far from its main star, similarly like Jupiter (and like R/B 23; R/B 17; R/B 13; R/B 9; R/B 5). The majority of exoplanets from the table is at the distances from 0.02 do 0.05 AU from their

main stars, however, to make a conclusion that the influence of a star's proximity is dominant for the temperature of a planet, without realizing they are at the same distance:

Wolf 1061b, ……...210°K, …….0.035509 AU,
KOI-1843.01, …….800°K, …….0,039 AU,
Gliese 3634 b, ……565,4°K, ……..0,0287 AU,
Kepler-45b, ……774°K, …….0.027 AU,
HD 63454 b, ……...926,7°K, ……..0,036 AU,
HD 40307 b, ……...804,5°K, ……....0.0468 AU,
HAT-P-20 b, ……888,3°K, ……0.0361 AU,
WASP-10 b, ……984,3°K,……. 0.0371 AU,
HATS-6 b, ……...712,8°K, ……0.03623 AU,
Gliese 436 b, ……...650,3°K, ……0.0291 AU,
GJ 160.2 b, ……..100°K, ……...0,053 AU,
Gliese 1214 b, …….604°K, ……....0.01488 AU etc.
could easily be wrong.

If we put into the formula the spectral class of a planet's main star:

WASP-11b/HAT-P-10(b)…K3V,…… 0,0439 AU, .. ….943.2 °K;
HD 63454 b …….K4V,…… 0,036 AU …... ..926,7°K;
HD 330075 b……G5,…….. 0,043 AU,…... ..1.023°K;
TrES-2b / Kepler-1b, ……...G0V,…… 0.03556 AU,… albedo (Ag) 0,0136;
HD 219134 (b) ……K3V,.. …...0.0382 AU,……800°K;
HD 102195 (b)……K0V, …….0,049 AU,…… 963,1°K;
HD 40307(b) ~5.000°K…..K2,5V, …..0,0468 AU,…. ..804,5°K;
OGLE-TR-111(b)……G ili K, …..0,047 AU, …….940°K;
WASP-10(b)……K5,…… 0,0371 AU,….. .946,8°K;
HD 215497 (b)……K3V, …….0,047 AU,…….984.3°K;
Gliese 3470 (b)……3.600°K,….0,031 AU,…. ...604±98°K;

We can add here PSR J1719-1438 b, which rotates around a pulsar (the temperature of which is unmeasurable to our instruments) at the distance of 0.004 AU and has a temperature of 5 348°K, and Hottest Kepler-70b, which rotates around its main star at the distance of 0.006 AU and has the temperature of 27 730°K. Based on these two planets, it is obvious that the temperature of a main star has no dominant influence over the temperature of a planet. (The data used here are from Wikipedia and exoplanet.eu/)

Conclusion

"Growth doesn’t stop with atoms; on the contrary, joining goes on. Through joining, chemical reactions and combined, gas, dust, sand, the rocks named asteroids and

comets, … Then, when planets grow to the 10% of Sun's mass, they become stars, which can be really gigantic (super-giants). Millions of craters scattered around the objects of our Solar system are the evidence of objects' growth. Constant impacts of asteroids into our atmosphere and soil are the evidence of these processes being uninterrupted today, just the same as it used to be in any earlier period of the past. It is estimated that 4 000 – 100 000 tons of extraterrestrial material falls yearly to Earth."
from „Universe and rotation/Processes in universe"

"It is enough to observe the mass of an object, its relation to other objects, the rotation of an object as well as the rotation of a central object, the composition of an object and the orbital distance to make a valid estimate for every object, without the need for nuclear fusions, fissions and matter combustion."
From „Weitter Duckss's Theory of the Universe" and „The causal relation between a star and its temperature, gravity, radius and color"

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Using "tales" in science to acquire financial resources – is it correct?

A few days ago I watched a documentary on TV, in which NASA employees use nicely constructed tales to sensitize the masses of people with a final goal to acquire financial resources for space missions.

It all seemed innocent, nice and very justified. Small tales to secure big money for scientific travels.

They went on telling tales in the documentary... the most often they used tales of water supposedly existing on Mars, Europa, Pluto, etc.; the search for life and possible life-supporting conditions; wonderings whether we are alone (in the Universe) or not; habitable zones; etc.

People like such tales and those of great "mysteries" of Universe, too (black holes, dead stars, planets traveling from internal to external orbits and vice versa, distant past in a singularity), written with nice scholarly words and phrases...

There is nothing wrong about it, except for presenting these tales in renowned magazines (or on TV) as a top scientific work by well-educated and respected scientists

of renowned organizations, who insist on the verity of these tales, despite of knowing that they are false.

There is no expiration date for such a tale. These tales are being quoted by scientists from around the world, from the level of school to the level of encyclopedia. Classical scientific thinking, based on the scientific research and logical inference, is not allowed.

If you give some real evidence that it is pointless to discuss made-up (delivered by order) tales, because they are not scientifically based, then you face an unimaginable wall of refusal to accept the reality by all of the renowned scientific institutions. Underestimations, ignoring, insulting, censorships, offences and restrictions in approaching the renowned magazines follow, instead of approving. If a certain magazine (which is outside the "renowned" circle) publishes such a scientific paper, it gets discredited and disqualified as a false magazine.

Twenty years have passed since the landing of the rover on the surface of Mars in the search for water, the life on Mars and the runaway atmosphere. After twenty years of searching and wandering around the carefully chosen sites on Mars, not a single drop of water nor a single evidence of its possible existence have been found. For the twenty years now we have been listening and reading the same incoherent tales about water existing on Mars. The explanations get more and more convincing; it is been prophesied from sand, stones, craters, taluses, ditches and channels, frozen surface (CO_2) which does not evaporate water (H_2O) ... For the twenty years the rovers have been searching for water without a single positive shred of evidence.

When will the expiration date for these tales come and when will the presentation of science start?

A whole army of very loud people (the "scientists" bound with them through the same interests) are engaged in supporting these tales; the people who are allowed to say anything, while their supporters and fans are loudly cheering to them.

Does anyone still remember the pyramids, faces and other signs of civilization on Mars?

Does anyone still remember the debacle of landing the Cassini-Huygens probe to the surface of Titan into the oceans of hydrocarbons (methane and ethane) to the opposite of a frozen desert, which had been found there?

Does anyone still remember the rings around Pluto?

The missions without probes to land on the surface are nowadays been sent to Titan, as it is easier to defend the tales based on the blurry photos, which are anyway computer-processed (photoshopped) with fake colors added, than on the unwanted evidence from the very spot.

It can be estimated that we will be listening to this rubbish until the industry will have their interests on Mars and until they will need new financial resources. The "situation" is being warmed up now with the tales of people going to Mars (as if we have not been listening to that for the last 30 years). People and water go hand by hand, we will again have to listen and read of "sensational" tales about water on Mars for the next 20 years (without a shred of evidence, of course).

The tales of a runaway atmosphere have been quieted down (not extinguished or discarded, Heaven forbid!), because there are no more ideas how to continue lying without evidence; besides, atmosphere is not as attractive as water and it can not be "found" over the next hill or crater in the wasteland of Mars.

Several links for articles on this topic:

https://science.slashdot.org/story/99/07/30/1224238/sea-of-oil-seen-on-titands1-asteriod-fly-by „Sea of oil seen on Titan / DS1 Asteriod fly-by“

http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v374/n6519/abs/374238a0.html

https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/1-4020-4520-4_410

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/027311779090097J

http://sen.com/blogs/morgan-rehnberg/what-might-a-pluto-ring-look-like

http://www.spacedaily.com/reports/The_Rings_of_Pluto_999.html

https://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msp98/why.html Mars, Water and Life

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