Pop Goes the Big Bang II

By John Frederick Sweeney

Abstract

The Big Bang “Theory” evolved out of a process designed to cover up and obscure the mistakes and fallacies of one scientific concept after another, especially General Relativity and Special Relativity. Just like a gambler deep in debt at the casino table, 20th Century scientists fell deeper into error, the more they tried to cover up their earlier mistakes. The process resulted in the Big Bang, which unfortunately remains as the dominant paradigm of the early 21st Century. The time has come to pop the Big Bang and end the catastrophic efforts to revive the Frankenstein of Einstein.

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Introduction

This paper is based on a book about Vedic Physics that is poorly written and which had never been edited. This series of papers provides the editorial oversight needed in that original work with the hope that scientists may more readily accept a work that is correctly written, punctuated and edited according to the standards of American or International English.

The present author believes that this work is of vital importance to humanity. To allow bad writing and lack of editing stand in the way of comprehension of this monumental work would be a genuine shame and tremendous loss to the development of our species. We have the capacity to live in a much deeper way than most humans understand, and this science holds the key to that higher development and level of living.

Moreover, the book contains such startling concepts that would astound the average reader, who is inclined to believe otherwise, considering the power of today's prevailing ideological paradigm. Readers may find this work literally in – credible since it may overpower their knowledge and grasp of science.

This paper proceeds quite simply: Wikipedia provides the standard explanation of the Big Bang as understood today. The second part presents the view of Vedic Physics on the Big Bang and how it originated. This section then provides rationale for why the Big Bang could not possibly occur in a holographic and combinatorial Universe which is based on harmonic oscillations.

In this way, the author hopes that the reader finds no contradiction between established paradigms and the Vedic concept. The reader may only discover the lack of imagination on the part of contemporary science, and come to understand the trail of ineptitude that led science down the wrong path for more than a century.

Wikipedia on the Big Bang

The **Big Bang** theory is the prevailing cosmological model that describes the early development of the Universe.[1] According to the theory, the Big Bang occurred approximately 13.798 ± 0.037 billion years ago,[2][3][4][5][6][7] which is thus considered the age of the universe.[8][9][10][11] At this time, the Universe was in an extremely hot and dense state and began expanding rapidly. After the initial expansion, the Universe cooled sufficiently to allow energy to be converted into various subatomic particles, including protons, neutrons, and electrons.

Though simple atomic nuclei formed within the first three minutes after the Big Bang, thousands of years passed before the first electrically neutral atoms formed. The majority of atoms that were produced by the Big Bang are hydrogen, along with helium and traces of lithium. Giant clouds of these primordial elements later coalesced through gravity to form stars and galaxies, and the heavier elements were synthesized either within stars or during supernovae.

The Big Bang is the scientific theory that is most consistent with observations of the past and present states of the universe, and it is widely accepted within the scientific community. It offers a comprehensive explanation for a broad range of observed phenomena, including the abundance of light elements, the cosmic microwave background, large scale structure, and the Hubble diagram.[12]

The core ideas of the Big Bang—the expansion, the early hot state, the formation of light elements, and the formation of galaxies—are derived from these and other observations. As the distance between galaxies increases today, in the past galaxies were closer together.

The consequence of this is that the characteristics of the universe can be calculated in detail back in time to extreme densities and temperatures,[13][14][15] while large particle accelerators replicate such conditions, resulting in confirmation and refinement of the details of the Big Bang model.

On the other hand, these accelerators can only probe so far into high energy regimes, and astronomers are prevented from seeing the absolute earliest moments in the universe by various cosmological

horizons. The earliest instant of the Big Bang expansion is still an area of open investigation. The Big Bang theory does not provide any explanation for the initial conditions of the universe; rather, it describes and explains the general evolution of the universe going forward from that point on.

Georges Lemaître first proposed what became the Big Bang theory in what he called his "hypothesis of the primeval atom". Over time, scientists built on his initial ideas to form the modern synthesis. The framework for the Big Bang model relies on Albert Einstein's general relativity and on simplifying assumptions such as homogeneity and isotropy of space. The governing equations were first formulated by Alexander Friedmann and similar solutions were worked on by Willem de Sitter.

In 1929, Edwin Hubble discovered that the distances to far away galaxies were strongly correlated with their redshifts—an idea originally suggested by Lemaître in 1927. Hubble's observation was taken to indicate that all very distant galaxies and clusters have an apparent velocity directly away from our vantage point: the farther away, the higher the apparent velocity, regardless of direction.[16] Assuming that we are not at the center of a giant explosion, the only remaining interpretation is that all observable regions of the universe are receding from each other.

While the scientific community was once divided between supporters of two different expanding universe theories—the Big Bang and the Steady State theory,[17] observational confirmation of the Big Bang scenario came with the discovery of the cosmic microwave background radiation in 1964, and later when its spectrum (i.e., the amount of radiation measured at each wavelength) was found to match that of thermal radiation from a black body. Since then, astrophysicists have incorporated observational and theoretical additions into the Big Bang model, and its parametrization as the Lambda-CDM model serves as the framework for current investigations of theoretical cosmology.

Underlying assumptions

The Big Bang theory depends on two major assumptions: the universality of physical laws and the cosmological principle. The cosmological principle states that on large scales the Universe is homogeneous and isotropic.

These ideas were initially taken as postulates, but today there are efforts to test each of them. For example, the first assumption has been tested by observations showing that largest possible deviation of the fine structure constant over much of the age of the universe is of order 10^{-5}.[33] Also, general relativity has passed stringent tests on the scale of the Solar System and binary stars.[notes 2]

If the large-scale Universe appears isotropic as viewed from Earth, the cosmological principle can be derived from the simpler Copernican principle, which states that there is no preferred (or special) observer or vantage point. To this end, the cosmological principle has been confirmed to a level of 10^{-5} via observations of the CMB.[notes 3][*citation needed*] The Universe has been measured to be homogeneous on the largest scales at the 10% level.[34]

The earliest and most direct observational evidence of the validity of the theory are the expansion of the universe according to Hubble's law (as indicated by the redshifts of galaxies), discovery and measurement of the cosmic microwave background and the relative abundances of light elements produced by Big Bang nucleosynthesis. More recent evidence includes observations of galaxy formation and evolution, and the distribution of large-scale cosmic structures,[63] These are sometimes called the "four pillars" of the Big Bang theory.[64]

Precise modern models of the Big Bang appeal to various exotic physical phenomena that have not been observed in terrestrial laboratory experiments or incorporated into the Standard Model of particle physics. Of these features, dark matter is currently subjected to the most active laboratory investigations.[65]

Remaining issues include the cuspy halo problem and the dwarf galaxy problem of cold dark matter. Dark energy is also an area of intense interest for scientists, but it is not clear whether direct detection of dark energy will be possible.[66] Inflation and baryogenesis remain more speculative features of current Big Bang models.[notes 5][*citation needed*] Viable, quantitative explanations for such phenomena are still being sought. These are currently unsolved problems in physics.

Vedic Physics Critique of the Big Bang Story

The following section originates in a book about Vedic Physics, and provides the author's view about how the Big Bang story developed over time.

"The desire for fame, wealth and the consequent pressure, from the fiercely competitive world of national finance, compounded by the invisible world of scientific peerdom, drove researchers to establish credible avenues of escape from irresolvable errors.

"The process of redemption was to dilute every serious and irreconcilable error through a profound principle. Every profound principle in Physics and Cosmology, glosses over areas ridden with hidden problems that defy human understanding.

"After the Newtonian magnum opus on Gravitation in the 17th century, the twin theories of General and Special Relativity (GR and SR) offered the key to resolving the manifestation process. Unfortunately, these theories opened the doors to a nest of Pandora's box-of-anomalies.

"The prime anomaly of these "theories", the perpetual 'equality of gravitational and inertial mass', was quickly laid to rest by propounding the Principle of Equivalence. The next major anomaly, was the necessity to find one of the nine lost cups (Holy Grail), called the Cosmological constant, which was needed to balance the complex GR equations.

"Before long, another un – resolvable anomaly turned up accidentally, which bailed out the GR theorems. Hubble, an astronomer, discovered an anomalous and enigmatic behaviour in the expected result of spectral measurements in regions where, man the observer, could never physically verify.

"The rate of measurements, through his extended eye, the telescope, seemed to get slower and slower as man peered further and further into the Cosmos. Hubble 'theorised' that could happen only if the Universe was expanding, like a rubber balloon. Einstein immediately saw the avenue of escape to hide the missing cup in his GR conundrum.

"From all of these mishaps evolved the grossest theory of the Big Bang expanding Universe. Kind nature did not comply, for instead of hiding at least

that one-cup to mollify the GR inadequacy, it sprang a surprise of an equally gross order. Other researchers from the cosmic bench went on a search, for there was a tremendous shortage of the basic stuff, the so-called dark matter in empty space.

“GR needed dark matter immediately to ward off the collapse of a theory that predicted the ultimate cosmic collapse in the Big Bang. Something very mysterious was happening. For the equations, that had not even spotted the missing nine cups, cried out for just one more cup. While Hubble ostensibly provided it just in time to support the expansion, the cosmologists were calculating the number (running into billions) of cups, needed to start the contraction.

“A fundamental question arose in the minds of the fraternity. Was the Universe really expanding and then where to? If not, when will it contract? As the questions increased, science kept discovering more phenomena, which promised to decrease them, through a paradigm called unification.

“Moving to the seat of action, space, where the treasure-chest containing the perfect answer hid, researchers found a revolution taking place, in thinking 'small'. In the early 1900's, a series of anomalies cropped up that defied common-sense solutions. Stating it in lay language, experiments on transmission of energy showed that the quantity and volume increased proportionately.

“While Hubble had the advantage of peering through an eyepiece to detect the distance related rate anomaly; the energy experimenters had the disadvantage of conducting only indirect measurements, for the physical parameters of energy-interactions were in the micro-dimensional region.

“In a bid to find the limits of the energy radiation spectrum, ingenious procedures were used to find the answers. But the nemesis called contradiction turned up again! Contrary to expectations, instead of increasing proportionately, the energy radiation spectrum collapsed at the highest energy level. It took the world of Physics by surprise. Not having found a solution, researchers named it the Boltzman paradox and the Ultraviolet catastrophe in deep space.

“Later, Max Planck conjectured through complex mathematics that, as energy was always being transmitted in packets, cups or quanta, the observed characteristics were to be expected. Thus Quantum Physics was born, but another serious anomaly was making the process of measurement uncertain. Scientists found they could not verify the position while measuring the velocity of a particle. Next, when it was located, they could not measure its rate of

motion simultaneously.

“This quandary had to be resolved quickly, for the scientists were unsure as to where to search for the elusive particle or quantum. So they propounded, under compelling circumstances, the Principle of Uncertainty, which emphatically states that a particle's 'position and movement cannot be measured simultaneously'.

“This stance brought research squarely back to the starting point when it only implied that the Universe disappeared without an observer. Heisenburg's principle of uncertainty had now certified it as being correct and the scientific community had no way out of this dilemma.

“Was it possible that in this solid and real - looking Universe an observer could not detect something? Scientists did some serious introspection. Armed with a further string of fringe experiments under various names, showed that the particle or quantum disappeared only for a moment. Though it was impossible to confirm the location, it could be guessed with a tool called quantum statistics.

“By now, the scientific fraternity had traveled the intellectual road of profound principles that started with the desire to be accurate and specific. But it had to be content with uncertainty and probability as key principles in Physics. Though credibility was at stake, scientists refused to look for answers outside the laboratory environment.

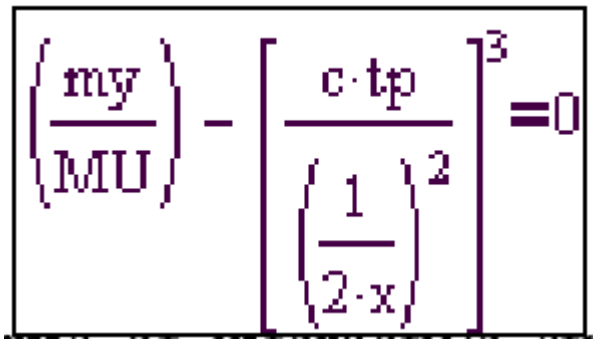
“The reason was simple. Once it opened its doors to external principles, the logical continuity could become suspect and internal test for consistency broken. While theoretical science faced all these intellectual hurdles, experimental science flourished, because a trial and error process led to concrete, usable results of some acceptable order. It was welcome, as in such a process one could not establish a theoretical goal initially.

“Against this background, one can understand that acceptance of any alternate theory, however perfect, would meet with stiff resistance from the scientific community. For right now, all hopes are pinned on a theory based on 'super-symmetry' of 'super-strings'. What scientists are not aware of, the very source for all such theories is already lying hidden in a strange corner and defined in a stranger language.”

Logic of Vedic Physics

This section continues to quote from the book on Vedic Physics, here focusing on logical and axiomatic reasons why the Big Bang proves nothing but a mere fallacy.

“All radiated phenomena, such as photons of light, must decay, which consequently removes the foundation for the highly unpalatable “Big Bang” expanding universe concept



Final proof is here given that all forms of interactive stresses are conserved and the non - manifest state is maintained. Stresses are not radiated beyond the radius of the Universe, nor should they be absorbed from outside the Universal boundary.

Vrithis (photons) cannot be radiated beyond the radius of the Universe.

Unless the vrithis are absorbed within the boundary, the balance in maintaining the space density at the critical level that would ensure non - absorption of stresses from outside its boundary is needed as proof. For they may not be stresses outside the boundary, but rigor of logic is maintained by that proof:

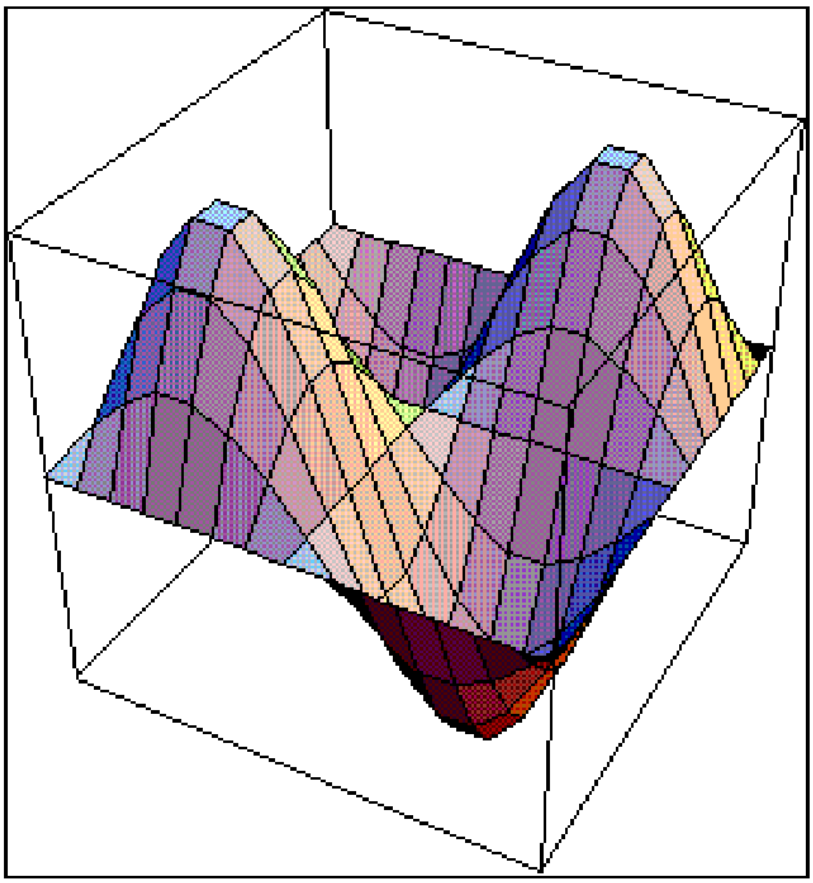
The stresses in the substratum are kept in oscillation for a very efficient reason. Oscillations compress and expand alternately creating two opposing types stresses. If there is a delay, then the different stresses will oppose each other to set in the process of decay that will eventually reduce the motivating cause for the oscillation.

But if the two opposing forms of stress can be timed such that it aids each oscillation in the right direction at the right time, then it can continue endlessly.

But to continue perpetually, no work or energy output should take place, for only then the infinite time aspect can be logically supported.

In other words, in order to fulfill the no - work state, there should not be any observable movement. If there is no movement or no change, such a state cannot be detected, for detection is a relative measuring process.

Then the substratum would seem passive, static, quiet, inactive and so on. Only the transmigration of stresses would continue as a hidden activity that does not involve the expenditure of energy. Then it would seem flat.



The graphic displayed above shows the stresses in the substratum as though a membrane exists at the neutral location. In real terms, nothing would be detected unless the vibrations remain in the same location as a coherent stress form, thus fulfilling the holographic state fundamentals.

Conclusion

The Big Bang story is based on sketchy assumptions, and the four pillars of the "explanation" do not withstand intense scrutiny nor the logic of Vedic Physics. As the author has explained in a previous paper published on Vixra, the Cosmic Microwave Background does not exist. Instead, researchers merely measured specific moments when the Substratum became detectable. The 2.17…Kelvin measurement merely reflects the general level of the Substratum, at the Natural Logarithm of 2.17..

The author of the Wikipedia entry provides this piece of information to support his underlying assumptions of the Big Bang story:

To this end, the cosmological principle has been confirmed to a level of 10^{-5} via observations of the CMB.[notes 3][*citation needed*] The Universe has been measured to be homogeneous on the largest scales at the 10% level.[34]

If the CMB is merely the reading of the Substratum, then his "evidence" vanishes. The CMB is the major leg of the BB Story, but here we find that the leg has been kicked out from under the table.

The author then serves up a tautology to lend further support to his limping "theory:"

the relative abundances of light elements produced by Big Bang nucleosynthesis

One must not posit the existence of Big Bang nucleosynthesis in order to prove the existence of the Big Bang. Such reasoning is circular and tautological. This is basic science training given to undergraduates. One wonders how many boxes of Cracker Jack's this Wikipedia editor needed to purchase in order to obtain his doctorate. Yet he continues:

Precise modern models of the Big Bang appeal to various exotic physical phenomena that have not been observed in terrestrial laboratory experiments or incorporated into the Standard Model of particle physics. Of these features, dark matter is currently subjected to the most active laboratory investigations.[65]

No solid evidence offered here, merely "laboratory investigation." The author of the original book on Vedic Physics has provided his opinion of the possibilities of laboratory investigation with regard to cosmology.

Our Wikipedia editor continues with additional non – evidence, perhaps in the hope that a longer entry filled with fluff will have the effect of "baffling them with his B.S." as the Mathematics Teaching Assistants at the University of California, Berkeley, do with their undergraduate students:

Remaining issues include the cuspy halo problem and the dwarf galaxy problem of cold dark matter. Dark energy is also an area of intense interest for scientists, but it is not clear whether direct detection of dark energy will be possible.[66] Inflation and baryogenesis remain more speculative features of current Big Bang models.[notes 5][*citation needed*] Viable, quantitative explanations for such phenomena are still being sought. These are currently unsolved problems in physics.

Sorry, Wikipedia editor, dark matter, served cold or hot, is merely the Substratum. And no, it will prove impossible to directly detect Dark Energy, since the Substratum remains impossible to detect except when imbalanced. Finally, the unsolved problems in physics will probably remain unsolved, so long as physicists continue down the wrong path laid out for them during the late 19th Century.

So we see that the Big Bang truly consisted of a series of errors committed by famous researchers who couldn't afford to appear stupid to the public. Instead, they invented lofty new concepts to cover up the flaws in their previous inventions. This type of activity became the dominant mode of 20th Century science, such as Einstein stealing the E = MC ^2 equation and chasing publicity instead of chasing true knowledge.

As a result, today we have mathematicians who believe that certain algebras "inhabit" certain imaginary "dimensions." Unfortunately, the dimensions they dream of prove just as evanescent as the story of the Big Bang that went pop.

Contact

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Some men see things as they are and say *why?* I dream things that never were and say *why not?*

Let's dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago:

to tame the savageness of man and make gentle the life of this world.

Robert Francis Kennedy