

Common 3D Physics Depicts Universe Emerging From Chaos

Everything that we know about our Universe, are the inventions of someone's mind, that may or not be from Deep Thinking, that we now call — The Laws of Physics.

We have had our observational senses enhanced by the invention of microscopes, telescopes and everything in between that should spur one onto some very Deep Thinking about the deepest questions of the day including how was our Universe created and what is the Physics of Chaotic Dark Energy?

Today, unsupported by physics, is the current shallow thinking cosmological concept, that our Universe's atoms were created from a 'singleton' popping out of 'nothing,' and consequently not well received.

That indicates that we need to study these atoms for a better explanation.

The most important thing that we need to keep in mind for this analysis is what Richard Feynman told us: "All things are made of atoms."

In that light, here assembled is a number of replicable observations when properly arranged, with Deep Thinking, allows us to understand atoms and how the 'physics' of chaotic dark energy was employed in the Creation of our Universe; before, during, and after the Big Bang.

The current estimate of all the atoms that make up our Universe is about 10 to the 80th power, and were all created in the Big Bang era computed by NASA now to have occurred back 13.8+ billion years ago.

See www.universetoday.com/36302/atoms-in-the-universe/ for the estimate of atoms.

When viewed under the latest 'noncontact atomic force microscope', the atoms looked remarkably like spherical ball bearings.

<https://newscenter.lbl.gov/2013/05/30/atom-by-atom/> - follow this link for spherical images.

This is the Key! to understanding creation:

Assembling some of these 13.8 billion year old spherical atoms into a match, when struck, emit light photons instantaneously at 186,282 miles per second, indicating that some power [chaotic dark energy?] must drive the atom's orbiting electrons at the speed of light and at that speed they are making a million trillion orbits per second giving us that ball bearing shape.

Dividing the distance that light travels in one second (30 billion cm) by the circumference of an atom (0.1 nanometer or about 0.000 000 03 cm) results in that ratio of one million trillion to one or in numbers 10 to the 18th power number of orbits in 1 second.

We note that a very tiny gram's worth of ancient uranium atoms when properly configured for fission; redirects its power source during a 'chain reaction' and destroys a city. Both atomic process, fission but mostly fusion, redirects power in star's atoms. Where is this tremendous redirected power coming from? Chaotic dark energy?

7/10ths gram of uranium 235 consumed, see:
<https://gizmodo.com/less-than-2-of-the-uranium-in-the-hiroshima-bomb-actua-1624444762>

Not from a 13.8 billion year old battery pack. No tiny, atom sized battery works that long or holds that much power. Let's put some Deep Thinking to work.

The best consideration for this redirected atomic power source of stars is chaotic dark energy that is redirected by all the stars in all the galaxies in our Universe.

In a latest 2016 estimate, our Universe holds about 2 trillion galaxies, averaging a hundred thousand stars each. For reference see:
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/startswithabang/2018/10/18/this-is-how-we-know-there-are-two-trillion-galaxies-in-the-universe/#14fd41565a67>

Continuing our observational based Deep Thinking study, this chaotic dark energy must fill all of space, and must move at very high velocities evidenced by pushing electrons in

atoms that drive photons at light speed and very powerfully provides the needs of all the atoms in these 2 trillion star filled galaxies.

Noting that such chaotic dark energy, moving at about the speed of light around our Universe, must incur normal high speed pulsating instabilities as seen in some of the most powerful pulsating graphs of supernovae (SN) and gamma ray burst [GRB] explosions as recorded by NASA.

[See SN 2008D and GRB 920216 power graphs at https://www.astro.princeton.edu/~burrows/classes/541/shock_breakout.pdf] and [\ftp://legacy.gsfc.nasa.gov/FTP/compton/data/bats_e/trigger/01401_01600/01406_burst/1406_sum.gif (trigger 1406 refers to GRB 920216.)]

In the above 2008 highly pulsating supernovae SN 2008D chart the black lines record that pulsating explosion; the red line is just the statistical average of this very pulsating explosion. This supernovae flashed 100 billion times brighter than the sun in that time. But supernovas are tiny ——

—— compared to the thousands of pulsating gamma ray bursts which shine hundreds of times brighter than supernovas and are around a million trillion times as bright as the Sun. NASA records at least one GRB a day

Continuing with our pulsating instabilities such as turbulence, flutter, and buffeting as seen in Earth studies, ——

—— that suggests, that over eons of time, this chaotic dark energy must have traveled over every possible pattern until ——

—— a sufficient amount of this chaotic dark energy pulsatingly converged into a small enough space setting off the combining conversion of the chaotic dark energy's virtual electrons and sub atomic parts into atoms ——

—— just as they did at Stanford Labs where a tiny amount of atomic matter was created by smashing massive energy beams in '97. See: <https://www.slac.stanford.edu/exp/e144/nytimes.html>

How to create atoms: In that both electron and proton beams are easy to make in the lab, but atoms are much more difficult to make, as seen at Stanford, which shows that staggering amounts of energy are required to create even the tiniest particles of matter.

Consequently I presume that while that turbulent, chaotic dark energy is converging, (which increases its density), it easily creates virtual electrons and protons but not until it reaches maximum convergence and density, does the strong atomic force or chaotic dark energy combine virtual electrons and other sub-atomic parts into its atomic form: the atom.

The atom – bubbling out; entrapping space at the unbelievable increased volume – 248 trillion times the volume of its proton. All in a flash.

The ‘volume’ of a hydrogen atom divided by the ‘volume’ of its proton equals that ratio of 248 trillion to one.

In the twinkling of a cosmic moment these 10 to the 80th power number of atoms pulsatingly bubble out some 248 trillion times the volume of protons. —

— To manifest as: The Big Bang in a very highly pulsating, turbulent, buffeting process bubbling shell after shell of atoms so furiously that the first shell crop of atoms created is driven by the 2nd shell which is driven by the next shell of bubbles and so forth —

— resulting in the first shell moving away from the epicenter at or near the speed of light and each succeeding bubbling shell is pulsatingly driven with less push and slower speeds until the density becomes too thin to continue the process, all in that creative cosmic moment we now call the Big Bang.

Further, that first shell of atoms, pulsatingly bubbling away from this Big Bang Epicenter, radiates its diminishing power in all directions, and once that radiation passes by it is replaced with radiation from its new farther out position taking longer and longer for its radiation to reach us Earthlings.

That's like watching a departing car's tail light that is driving away from a viewer, the light comes from further and further away, is dimmer and dimmer and takes longer and longer to reach the viewer.

So when that first shell of atoms reached a position some 13.8 billion light years down from the Big Bang, radiation from that location as measured by NASA took 13.8 billion years to shine back to the epicenter [as recorded today some 27.6 billion years after the Big Bang by NASA] where the last atoms created were being bubbled out at 0.2% or less than that of the speed of light.

That 0.2% is based on the NASA '89-'93 COBE satellite study that computes Earth's velocity to be 600 kilometers per second equaling 0.2% of light speed which equals 372 miles/sec; we in the Milky Way Galaxy are one of the slowest moving galaxies, with almost everyone else moving away from us.

We are moving comparatively so slow to all the 2 trillion star filled galaxies that we could say we are virtually in the center of our Universe. 0.2%!

For that COBE reference:

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

[There are about 100 galaxies whose light is blue shifted in that they are moving toward us. Not realistic if expanding space was real.] See: <https://www.physlink.com/education/askexperts/ae384.cfm>

This is how our cosmic microwave background radiation [CMB] (a thin spherical cloud of atoms, too thin to form galaxies surrounding our Universe) was created and its radiation now viewed to be coming from that spherical edge some 13.8 billion light years away in every direction.

From the BBC News in 2003; this is the 1st view of that CMB presented as a sphere by Dr. Max Tegmark of the University of Pennsylvania who processed the image notes that Earth is right in the dead center of this CMB sphere based on the NASA COBE satellite results noted above by

BBC News in 2003. Link to BBC News:
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/2814947.stm>

How long did it take for this cosmic microwave background radiation source to grow from zero size at the time of the Big Bang to a sphere surrounding our observable Universe?

13.8 billion years.

13.8 billion years atoms out from the Big Bang's epicenter and 13.8 billion years radiation return from the CMB field as measured by NASA. That equals 27.6 billion years elapsed since the Big Bang. This is the age of all atoms. This is the age of our universe – 27.6 billion years.

In the meantime the radiating atoms are continuing traveling out into space unabated as far as we know.

This best age calculation of our 27.6 billion year old Universe allows us to include that very old 14.3 billion year old Methuselah star so troubling to current cosmologists. See:

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/startswithabang/2017/09/07/the-greatest-cosmic-puzzle-astronomers-find-stars-that-appear-older-than-the-universe/#2a2dbdc43c44>

Earth [like all atoms] age of 27.6 billion years times its relatively very slow speed of 372 miles per second (That NASA COBE speed) = a scant 55 million light years traveled out from the Big Bang's Epicenter.

Our super slow traveling Earth is virtually right next to the Big Bang Epicenter of our Universe.

All this material presented today, arising from Deep Thinking, provides the best explanation of Chaotic Dark Energy & the Big Bang by —

— describing how the physics of Chaotic Dark Energy created all the atoms which came bubbling out of the Big Bang conversion some 27.6 billion years ago —

— and that this Chaotic Dark Energy continuous to fill all of space —

—evidenced by the fact that all the stars are redirecting Chaotic Dark Energy during the fusion process.

Further –We have several extensive space and Earth bound telescope views that support this concept that our very slow moving Earth is next to the Center of our 27.6 billion year old Universe.

1st shows Earth in the center of Luminous Red Galaxies. See Sloan Digital Sky Survey charts:

<https://www.universetoday.com/8181/biggest-3-d-map-of-the-universe/>

2nd Earth Is in the center of quasars.

See <http://www.2dfquasar.org/wedgeplot.html>

3rd Earth Is in the center of the Hubble space telescope North and South Deep Field Surveys and when plotted on a celestial map – Earth is in the center of the NASA viewed deep fields.

https://www.spacetelescope.org/science/deep_fields/

4th Earth is virtually in the dead center of the surrounding cosmic microwave background radiation sphere.

With Earth firmly in the center of our Universe we can talk about the poorly thought out assumptions of expanding and accelerating space.

Once that we can explain how our atoms came bubbling out into space by the pulsating action of Chaotic Dark Energy – that denies the need for expanding space.

“Complicating matters further, the repulsive force [that cosmological constant] had to be less when the galaxies were forming than it is today. If it had always hovered around its present strength, galaxies would have blown apart before they could have formed, and no one would be here today to worry about it. ‘We want it to be here today and gone yesterday, so that it doesn’t interfere with the growth of structure, said

[Michael] Turner.” See: K. C. Cole, *The Hole in the Universe: How Scientists Peered over the Edge of Emptiness and Found Everything*. New York: Harcourt, Inc., 2001, page 201.

This bubbling of atoms out into space, like any explosion, shoots its output not uniformly, but randomly scattered like the debris from any explosion, just like the scattered distribution of supernovas that caused cosmologists to believe that space is accelerating.

The cause of the assumption:

We need to start by reviewing the facts. First we have recorded the exploding stars called supernovas with Earth based telescopes and they seemed to fall into a one-to-one relationship in that the further distant they were the dimmer they were. That was ok until we viewed further distant supernovae with the Hubble Space Telescope and found that they didn't fall on the earlier progression but the average of this new scattered distribution seemed to indicate acceleration.

It is not until we recognize that the scatter plots of supernovas mirror a pulsating push of bubbling atoms that can account for the scattered distribution of said supernovas. Statistical averages have a way of obscuring the true view.

By comparing a pulsating GRB explosion to the supernovae scattered distribution, we create a mirror image, effectively eliminating the so called space expansion or acceleration.

The total time element of this bubbling of atoms traveling out into space, and the CMB radiation return from that far location is 13.8 billion light years out and 13.8 billion years return to our bubbling epicenter requires a round trip of 27.6 billion years providing all the time necessary for galaxy formation during the atoms headlong rush into space —

— taking at least 13 billion years for those farthest seen galaxies to form their respective rudimentary forms and radiate their meager starlight taking another 13 billion years to reach centrally located, very slow moving Earth —

— noting the fact that all the atoms were pulsatingly bubbled out into space and were subject to a variety of forces such as gravity, friction, and turbulence that gave way to the huge variety of galaxy forms along with the concept that the —

— first atoms bubbled out were moving the fastest and each succeeding shell had less and less push along with much more time (billions of years) allowing the variety of forces exerted on these new atoms to assist in the formation of galaxies.

Recap:

The furthest galaxies as seen in the Hubble Deep Field survey as measured by NASA are about 13 plus billion light year distance from centrally located Earth, that took 13 billion years to reach that far distant location, the time necessary for outrushing atoms to form into the infantile sized galaxies whose new star light now took 13 billion years to reach us earthlings as recorded in NASA's Hubble Deep Field. That 27.6 billion year round trip.

Based on all the above we find that the creation of our Universe was constructed out of Chaotic Dark Energy bubbled out all the estimated 10 to the 80th power number of atoms some 27.6 billion years ago and our very slow moving Earth is right next to the center of our 27.6 billion year old Universe.

All of the above evidence, analyzed with Deep Thinking, finds that the vast, powerful, timeless, and Chaotic Dark Energy existed prior to the Big Bang and continues to exist based on all the stars shining in all the galaxies in our Universe.

Science finds the tools
Philosophy seeks the Craftsman