

A Single False Assumption Has Drawn Our Cosmologists To An Absurdly Irrational Conclusion

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1. Introduction

Starting about 100 years ago, and falling deeper into error ever since, cosmologists have made a single false assumption about the Universe. As we look out into deep-space, we see a pattern of systematic red-shifting. There are two possible explanations for this observation and our cosmologists have chosen the wrong one. This wrong choice was made only because they have been sublimely unaware that there ever was an alternative. If the deep-space red-shifts were caused by a Doppler effect, as our cosmologists have wrongly assumed, then they have to add a mystery force that they label as dark-energy. Why do cosmologists pick an explanation for the Universe that suggests that it consists of 70% of hypothetical (i.e. invented and non-existent) dark-energy, when the alternative is so simple and so rational? Well, this is probably because they never understood Einstein's General Theory in the first place and were taught the subject (if at all) by teachers who did not understand it either. In fact, the General Theory is not really taught at all. One either gets it or one does not, and it is clear that our so-called cosmologists do not get it.

Universal gravity, upon the macro scale, leaves us with the optical illusion that the Universe appears to have a smaller scale, or a slower universal apparent clock-rate, the further back in time that we look. The actual universal clock-rate is presumably invariant, the systemic red-shift observation is therefore most elegantly described as an optical illusion generated by pan-universal gravity. The most fundamental proof of Einstein's general theory is that the small gravity of the Sun produces a tiny gravitational red-shift and yet the whole Universe is not expected to do the same? This false narrative of the "Doppler shift and dark-energy" was so deranged and silly that for the last 20-years I refused to even become involved in such an undignified ruckus at the cosmologist's exclusive Mad Hatter's tea party.

2. Proof that the Alternative Gravitational Explanation is the Correct One

The proof that the alternative pan-universal gravity explanation must be correct comes from examining the conclusions that we are forced to draw from our sole alternative. If we take the "Doppler-shift and dark-energy" explanation of our orthodox cosmologists, we come to the conclusion that the Universe blew up out of nothing merely 13.8 billion years ago. 13.8 billion years might seem like a long time ago, but only to a deeply innumerate person who is wrongly certain of a short and finite age for the universe. Upon a cosmological time-scale, those 13.8 billion years are trivial, that is vastly too short to explain the scale and complexity of the galactic structures that we can see, let alone what might lie beyond our pathetically myopic observation horizon lying at merely 13.8 billion years off. An excellent way to realise that the 13.8 billion year age is vastly too short is to mention that the proponent of it is claiming that when the Earth first formed, the entire Cosmos was only two times older than the Earth is now. We can attach a label condemning this silly and obviously false cosmological theory, first proposed in about 1925 by the Belgian Catholic priest, Georges Lemaître; "*instant creation V2.0*".

It is a simple matter to put some well-known mathematics to work here. We must assume that the universal clock rate is actually a constant, but we see an exponentially decaying image of past clock rates (or past apparent scales) because the signals from the past are emerging out of the gravitational field of the whole universe. We can assert that the apparent historic clock-rate and therefore the apparent historic scale, is given by the simple equation $e^{-t/\tau}$, where t is the age observed in years and τ is the exponential time-constant of 13.8 billion years. It does not matter if we are thinking about the apparent historic clock rate or the apparent historic scale of the relative space-time, because by about 1730 Leonard Euler had already explained that they are the same;

The Universal Master-Clock; Relative Apparent Rate History.
(the theory of everything that is apparent; credit, Leonard Euler ca 1730).

$$e^{\left(\frac{-t}{\tau}\right)} = \int_{\text{now}}^{\text{then}} e^{\left(\frac{-t}{\tau}\right)} .dt$$

A
B

where t is the universal master-clock age in years (now = 0) and τ is the apparent universal master-clock time-constant which is 13.8 billion years.

A is the universal apparent historic clock-rate, now = 1

B is the apparent relative scale, now = 1 (the limit of "then" is $\gg_{10} 80$ years)

The relative apparent clock rate is the sole determinant of the relative apparent scale of the observed historic space-time. The apparent exponential historic clock deceleration is actually just an optical illusion generated by infinite macro-universal gravity; that is Einstein's stunning general theory of relativity integrated out into vast depth and scale.

Please bear in mind that the above two equations show the simple mathematics of an optical illusion, these equations do not relate to anything that is in anyway real. From a slight rise in the ground, we can look out across a desert plain in the hot sunshine and see a lake, there is no lake, it is an optical illusion or a mirage. We look out deep into space and see red-shifts, the universe appears to us to be accelerating apart, but the frequency shifts are also an optical illusion, the universe is not accelerating apart. This strange observation is just a simple mirage put up by universal gravity. Our present understanding of the universe is even more ridiculous than the geocentric nonsense that we suffered under, before Galileo started to put things right, over 400 years ago. The universe is vastly older and larger than we have been led to believe by our deeply confused and self-appointed so-called cosmologists.

3. Calculating the Age of The Cosmic Microwave Background Signal

The exponential half-scale period is given by $\{\ln(2).\tau\}$ or $0.693 \times \tau$, which is 9.56 billion years, that is the apparent historic half-life of the apparent historic clock-rate or relative apparent scale. The cosmic microwave background centre frequency is 160.2×10^9 Hz and the frequency of the gamma band source was say 299×10^{18} Hz. So the gravitational spacetime linear apparent scale deflation factor is the ratio of these two frequencies, which is 1.86×10^9 . Now, converting that into exponential half-scales, which is given by working out $(\log(1.86 \times 10^9)/\log(2))$, which is 30.8. Then 30.8 times 9.56 billion years puts the source of the radiation at 295 billion years in the past, and of course, at the time that it was emitted, a range off of 295 billion light years away.

What irritated me is that some teachers are confidently telling my eleven grandchildren that the universe blew up out of nothing only

13.8 billion years ago. That is absolutely not what actually happened and I do not like my grandchildren being taught such utter superstitious nonsense, all worked out for the poor teachers by innumerate self-appointed cosmologists who had all discarded their exponential slide-rules over 50 years ago. They tried to make the simplest calculation in the universe difficult, and there was only one problem, they all got completely the wrong answer.

Given the time needed to explain gravitational condensation into the observed galactic forms from an initial infinite warm random soup, we require at least 10^{80} years to explain that. If one compares 10^{80} years to 3×10^{11} years, then 3×10^{11} years represents only a tiny vanishing fraction of the total age. So, what was it that happened so recently, only 295 billion years ago, that now puts up the observed CMB 160 GHz white noise signal image? I will explain that shortly, but first things first.

4. The Formation of Modern Dark-Matter

The most basic fundamental form of universal cosmological matter condensation is what I call a dark-star. A dark-star is simply a hyper-cold disk of proton plasma in sub Bose-Einstein condensate form. The disk will end up with a thickness to diameter aspect ratio of at least 10^{12} and possibly as much as 10^{25} . This aspect ratio depends upon the temperature, we must think of dark-star condensation disk terminal temperatures in the range of 10^{-12} through 10^{-24} Kelvin. It is almost impossible for humans to visualise such a dark-matter structure. At an aspect ratio of merely 10^{13} , we would be thinking of a tiny scale model consisting of a disk of kitchen cling film the diameter of the Earth, but with a total mass of the order of typically 15 solar masses and an outer diameter of say 100AU (15 trillion metres). Across the disk radius, the density distribution follows the Maxwell Boltzmann particle energy distribu-

tion that becomes inherited from the warmer condensing cloud. In thinking about the particle energy distribution within such a gravitationally condensing cloud, we must include the orbital energy of each particle within the cloud with respect to the entire cloud's gravitational field.

It is the tidal collapse of these dark-star disks as they pass through the energy balance disturbance of interference transit through a modern Nebular cloud, that much later triggers our recent new star formations. If one had previously imagined that our astrophysicists could explain any new star formation at all, then somehow they misled you or you misled yourself into thinking that. With respect to basic generic star formation mechanics, our so-called astrophysicists can explain precisely nothing at all. I have just explained the form of dark-matter and how those forms later collapse into new visible stars. In other words, that “*instant creation V2.0*” narrative that they love so much, fails to explain any new star formation at all, while the alternative gravitational explanation leads to a systematic explanation for not only all new star formation but also for the inferred presence of “dark-matter”. Dark-matter is just normal matter that is presently still held within a stellar disk structure that is vastly too cold for any observation of it.

5. The Primordial Formation into Galaxies of Dark-Star Disks

It was only the thermal dispersal of the matter that overcame the natural tendency of gravity to cause universal matter density fragmentation. As the Universe cooled, it broke up into density clumps in a vast fractal pattern of lumpiness. The largest scale of the fragmentation happens first because the unstable gravitational fragmentation forces are relatively greatest at the greatest scale. At every fractal layer, the fragmentation happens unevenly imparting a balanced angular momentum to every fractal clump. Following each fragmentation, the resulting clumps rise in temperature as they gravitationally fall in on themselves. It takes a great deal of time for the fragmentation process to cool down to the ultimate fragmentation layer of the individual dark-star. My estimate of ₁₀80 years is a conservative minimum, it might well have taken vastly longer than that.

Therefore all dark-stars form within galaxies of dark-stars. At the galactic fragmentation fractal layer, the angular momentum is modest and so initially most dark-stars within any galaxy have very low galactic orbital energy and tend to orbit in a chaotic pattern with very low galactic perigee altitudes. Due to their large size, the dark-stars tend to collide with each other within the galactic centre. The process of collision in the galactic centre is unstable and eventually most of the galactic mass becomes recombined in its centre into a vast spinning cloud of proton plasma. The cloud in the galactic centre is much warmer than the general environment and contains most of the galactic angular momentum and mass. In orbit of this warm galactic core body there is still a remnant of almost countless dark-stars in rather chaotic almost circular prograde orbits of the galactic core-mass.

6. The Cross Fired Destruction of Galactic Core-Mass

Eventually, two galactic core bodies must have come into a

hard core-body to core-body collision. This triggers a nuclear annihilation reaction and almost all the matter in both galactic core bodies is destroyed in an eruption of mind numbing energy and temperature. The energy of each galactic core eruption is say 100 orders of magnitude greater than we see with a modern supernova. Most of the energy from this reaction is radiated into space, but a great deal of very high energy proton plasma is also ejected in balanced flat cones, focused by the combined magnetic fields of the cores. It is the high energy particle bombardment coming from this universal nuclear ignition event that triggers neighbouring galactic cores to also erupt. The entire local Universe blew up into a sphere of cross firing galactic core bodies that grows in diameter at almost the speed of light. What we see in the sky at night today, is the debris field left behind after that wave of nuclear annihilation had passed. Inside the sphere of cross firing, the space is left containing less than say 2% of the initial matter density. The CMB radiation is almost even all around us, so we must lie close to the epicentre of the cross firing and rather close to the originating point of initial ignition.

I have already shown the calculation that puts the source of the CMB radiation at 295 billion light years off from us, but we must remember that the cross fire wave also took about 295 billion years to reach that altitude above us. The initial triggering galactic collision event will have taken place 590 billion years ago and the cross fire sphere should by now be passing out through almost 1.2 trillion light years in diameter. We will never see what is still going on at this present time because the signature of that would not reach our galaxy for another 590 billion years and in those terms our solar system is a mere temporary flash in the pan.

7. Evidence that My Alternative Cosmological Model is on the Right Lines

In the case of our own galaxy, in the centre we detect the super massive black hole star Sagittarius A with a mass of about 4 million solar masses. The presence of this star is the smoking gun indicating that my explanation of modern galaxy formation mechanics by core-mass nuclear annihilation eruption is correct.

8. Conclusion

The cosmological narrative that I describe above is logical and fits in well with all the evidence. The universe is pretty much full of dark-matter, intergalactic clouds, visible stars, black holes and little else. Now that I have presented my simple alternative cosmological model that explains dark-matter formation, black-hole formation and the subsequent visible star formation, the absurd alternative cosmological theory, that could not even explain the presence of any visible star formations, is certain to be nonsense. I have explained that although our Universe would most likely be infinite in overall size and age, our local galaxy appears to lie rather close to the centre of a very special and relatively hollowed out part of it. We can feel no gravity from the infinite universe lying beyond the 1.2 trillion light years diameter of our local relatively hollowed out sphere because we are inside that relatively hollow sphere. Ever since about 590 billion years ago, our local cosmological situation has become relatively empty, utterly stable and in a locally steady state condition.

Technical Appendix Notes

I do not like leaving this very brief description of my alternative cosmological model without explaining a bit more about it, so I have added a few technical appendix notes.

Note 1: Dark-Star Invulnerability

The surface of a dark-star is a flat disk that is superconductive, it acts as a perfect mirror and is invulnerable to radiation warming as all electromagnetic radiation is reflected by its perfect mirror properties. The dark-star has a strong electrical field due to its huge net positive charge. Any bombardment by energetic charged particles is diverted away from it. Its only vulnerability is to the differential warming effect that occurs as it drifts through a modern nebular cloud. The differential warming occurs because of the annular shape of its density distribution, the dense annular core is hardly warmed at all while the thinner inner and outer tails are much more affected and are warmed to a far greater extent. This leads to internal radial waves of density and pressure energy that end up causing swirling density storms in the outer rim. The swirling storms in the outer rim become subject to tidal braking and tidal accelerating forces leading to density anomalies arising in the outer rim that can lead to the collapse of the dark-star from a stable cold disk into a stable hot ball. In 2015 I published a book or pamphlet called “**mass compaction mechanics**”, that book is now out of print, but if demand arises I might be persuaded to republish it. It presently exists only on my bookshelf and in the American Library of Congress.

Note 2: Dark-Star Invisibility

One might imagine that we ought to be able to see dark-stars as holes in the Cosmic Background radiation, however, even though dark-stars have a huge diameter, our angular resolution in the microwave band is ludicrously inadequate for detecting such relatively tiny holes within the fabric of the background radiation

picture. In any case, for a clean (dust blanket free) dark-star we would only see a reflection of the cosmic background from another point in it. This is irrelevant because in our ancient galaxy, all dark-stars will be dust encumbered. The dust floats on the electrostatic cushion and mirrors the orbital properties of the star. In our local corner of the Cosmos, all dark-stars will consist of an ultra-thin dense core of hyper-cold proton plasma sandwiched between two much warmer dust disks. The outer dust disks take up the cosmic background temperature and so any local dark-star becomes perfectly camouflaged within her warm dust blankets. Should a visible star and a dark-star pass through a transit, with the dark-star the one nearer to us, then we ought to be able to observe an eclipse of the visible star for a few nights. Good luck detecting any such stellar eclipses because they can hardly ever occur and there are simply far too many visible stars to watch all at once. The next time the sky is clear enough again, the stellar eclipse will have passed us by, never to return.

Note 3: Heavy Atomic Formation

Most heavy atomic formation within the galaxy occurs in the galactic core eruption. As that occurred 590 billion years ago, only the presence of stable isotopes can be explained by this. Unstable isotopes such as U235 can only be explained as primordial lead excited into U235 within a recent supernova eruption.

Note 4: Spiral Galactic Form and Intergalactic Clouds

Within this subject of qr-cosmology, we may not allow ourselves the luxury of the unexplained. Therefore, within this subject we are also obliged to explain the presence of the intergalactic clouds. All dark-stars that find themselves in the path of the two balanced flat cones of extremely high-energy particle bombardment emerging from the galactic core eruption, are broken up and lifted off to join the intergalactic cloud mass.

For further study and learning about the new mathematics one requires with Quantum-Relativity see;

<https://www.gnqr.co.uk/>

gnqr stands for Gauss-Newton Quantum-Relativity.

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