

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PX4PXYk8qqM>

08.10.2023

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=moDREuq_2_E

28.10.2023

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qfAeQEabZXk&t=4419s>

16.10.2023

It's Reality! James Webb Space Telescope Has Just Discovered a Star That Is Older than the Univers!

Je to Realita! Vesmírný dalekohled Jamese Webba právě objevil hvězdu, která je starší než vesmír!



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Imagine our universe is not the youthful 13.7 or 13.8 billion years old as once thought. Instead, it could have existed for a whopping 26.7 billion years or even be far older. Let that sink in for a moment! That's twice as old as previously thought - and fantastic things could have happened during this time, which was previously missing from our calculations. Where do we come from? What lies beyond our blue skies? Is there life beyond Earth? How were galaxies formed? What truly are black holes? Welcome to Univerze, your ultimate destination for unraveling the mysteries of the universe.

Je to Realita! Vesmírný dalekohled Jamese Webba právě objevil hvězdu, která je starší než vesmír! Představte si, že náš vesmír není starý 13,7 nebo 13,8 miliard let, jak se kdysi myslelo. Místo toho mohl existovat neuvěřitelných 26,7 miliard let nebo být dokonce mnohem starší. Nechte to na chvíli zapadnout! To je dvakrát tak staré, než se dříve myslelo – a během této doby se mohly stát **fantastické věci, které dříve v našich výpočtech chyběly.** Odkud pocházíme? Co leží za naším modrým nebem? Existuje život mimo Zemi? Jak vznikly galaxie? Co jsou vlastně černé díry? Vítejte v Univerze, vaší konečné destinaci pro odhalení záhad vesmíru.

Citace : To je dvakrát tak staré, než se dříve myslelo – a během této doby se mohly stát fantastické věci, které dříve v **našich výpočtech** (!) !?! chyběly. Konec citace.

Moje reakce : Ptám se : vy jste to stáří nepozorovali, neobjevovali, ale vypočítali ?..?..? Pokud ve vesmíru nic nepozorujete, neobjevujete, ale jen následně (dodatečně) vypočítáváte (!), pak k čemu ten JWST je ? Já vám bez teleskopu ““vypočítám““ stáří taky.

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(01)- imagine our universe is not the youthful 13.7 or 13.8 billion years old as once thought instead it could have existed for a whopping 26.7 billion years or even be far older let that sink in for a moment that's twice as old as previously thought and fantastic things could have happened during this time which were previously missing from our calculations this brand new finding is based on a study by regender gupta a professor of physics at the University of

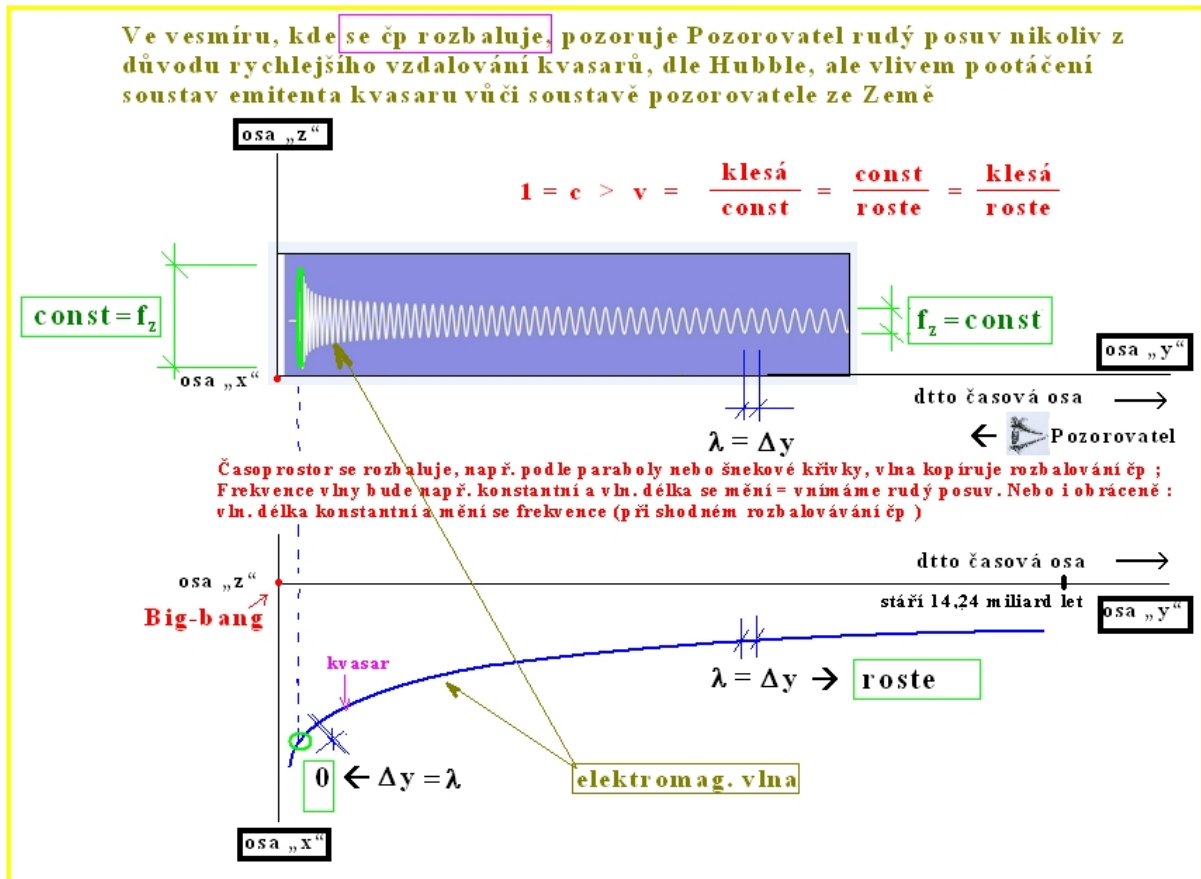
Ottawa and if it proves true it will change our conception of the universe forever the professor found a plausible solution to the puzzle of the impossible early Galaxy problem James Webb discovered six galaxies in the summer of 2023 that are so old and strange that they are incompatible with the previous idea of the big bang for years scientists have estimated the age of the universe in two ways first by calculating the time that has passed since the Big Bang and second by studying the oldest Stars based on red shift the phenomenon of red shift occurs when light from an object moving away from us travels through space and time to us and is stretched in the process the light then changes toward the red end of the light spectrum by measuring this red shift researchers have been able to calculate the age of the universe in 2021 scientists were still using a model called Lambda CDM concordance to estimate that the universe is about 13.8 billion years old ? but there's a problem some stars appear to be older than the universe itself according to the red shift scale this mystery was already keeping researchers on their toes so when the James web telescope discovered the impossible galaxies another piece of the puzzle was added something could not be right with the Assumption of a colossal explosion that gave birth to our universe about 13.8 billion years ago let's put it this way these six galaxies are far too advanced for their age they existed only about 300 million years after the big bang but had the mass and maturity normally found in galaxies billions of years old they are also much smaller but highly organized and with a star formation rate that just amazes us researchers suspect that these old galaxies were all Starburst galaxies in which far more new stars were born each year than is the case today in the most active galaxies and this does not fit into the picture of the previous Big Bang Theory The Theory of the Tired Light the theory of the tired light of Fritz Zwicky Fritz Zwicky was a Swiss astronomer who spent most of his life at the California Institute of Technology in the USA and made many important contributions to theoretical and observational astronomy according to his 1929 theory of tired light the red shift we observe may not be as related to the distance of light as scientists previously thought the simple model states that the objects with the highest red shift are farthest away from us moving away from us and are among the oldest objects in the cosmos Zwicky proved that the shift of light frequency to the Red Spectrum can also happen because light loses energy on its long journey through the universe for a long time this theory was at odds with what astronomers saw in the universe but according to Gupta this error in evaluating the red shift could explain the phenomenon of the star being older than the universe as well as the six impossible galaxies however if it's true that red shift has provided Decades of erroneous data about the distance and age of galaxies and stars the whole early cosmological worldview needs to be revised observations and conclusions about the expansion of the universe* would also come under renewed scrutiny scientists can spin it any way they want at the moment something is wrong with old theories and right now no one knows exactly what Gupta's answers to these pressing questions go further he also put forward a new hypothesis based on the work of physicist Paul Dirac his coupling constants are fundamental physical rules that deal with how particles interact with each other according to the physicist these constants may have changed over time in plain English this would mean that light and matter behaved physically quite differently in the early times of the cosmos than they do in the present if this is true we cannot apply our present Knowledge from observations of light and relative sizes in space to the early Universe this could be an explanation but the thesis again raises new problems how can we then find out what are the oldest objects in the cosmos and how our universe was formed by observing the strange and very distant objects again and completely without prejudice we could probably in time find guidelines for new rules of Early Astronomy but this requires time and again it is still open when we will know if

the Big Bang really existed and how old our universe really is is The Impossible galaxies one thing is for sure even if The Impossible Galaxy scientists call these six galaxies impossible

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(01)- Představte si, že náš vesmír není starý 13,7 nebo 13,8 miliard let, jak se kdysi myslelo, místo toho mohl existovat neuvěřitelných 26,7 miliard let nebo být dokonce mnohem starší, nechte to na okamžik ponořit se do sebe, a to je dvakrát tak staré, než se dříve myslelo. A během této doby se mohly stát fantastické věci, které dříve v našich výpočtech chyběly, toto zbrusu nové zjištění je založeno na studii **Regender Gupta, profesora fyziky na Ottawské univerzitě**, a pokud se ukáže jako pravdivé, změní naši představu o vesmíru navždy profesor našel věrohodné řešení hádanky nemožného problému rané galaxie James Webb objevil v létě 2023 šest galaxií, které jsou tak staré a podivné, že jsou neslučitelné s předchozí myšlenkou velkého třesku. Po celá léta vědci odhadovali, že... **Já už 40 let žiju v přesvědčení, že fyzikové nelžou a že tomu Hubble pozorování všichni věří, že bylo poctivé a že i jeho zákon $v = H_0 \cdot d$ byl poctivý...** že stáří vesmíru **dvěma způsoby**, za prvé **výpočtem času**, který uplynul od Velkého třesku, a za druhé **studiem** nejstarších hvězd na základě červeného posunu. Fenomén červeného posunu nastává, když světlo z objektu, který se od nás vzdaluje, cestuje prostorem a časem k nám a během procesu se světlo mění směrem k červenému konci světelného spektra měřením tohoto červeného posunu a výzkumníci **byli schopni vypočítat** stáří vesmíru. V roce 2021 vědci **stále používali model** nazvaný Landis CDM konkordance k odhadu, že vesmír je asi 13,14797 miliard let starý, **čili model který vzešel z Hubbleho pozorování, ano ??** ale je tu problém, že některé hvězdy **se zdají** být starší než samotný vesmír podle **červené stupnice posunu**, **? ha...co to vidím** tato záhada už držela výzkumníky ve střehu, takže když James Webbov teleskop objevil nemožné galaxie, další byl přidán kousek skládačky něco nemohlo být v pořádku s Předpokladem o kolosální explozi, která dala zrod našemu vesmíru asi před 13,8 miliardami let. Řekněme to takto, těchto šest galaxií je na svůj věk příliš vyspělých, existovalo jich jen asi 300 milionů let po velkém třesku, **ale měly hmotnost a zralost, jaké se běžně vyskytují v galaxiích starých miliardy let**, jsou také mnohem menší, ale vysoce organizované a s rychlostí tvorby hvězd, která nás jen udivuje Výzkumníci **se domnívají**, že všechny tyto staré galaxie byly galaxiemi z výbuchu hvězd. Každý rok se zrodilo více nových hvězd, než je tomu dnes v neaktivnějších galaxiích, **a to nezapadá do obrazu předchozí teorie velkého třesku** *Teorie unaveného světla* teorie unaveného světla Fritze Zwiki. Fritz Zwiki byl a Švýcarský astronom, který většinu svého života strávil na California Institute of Technology v USA a významně přispěl k teoretické a pozorovací astronomii **podle své teorie unaveného světla z roku 1929**, červený posun, který pozorujeme, **nemusí tak souviset se vzdáleností** **a co takhle konečně se zamyslet nad mou vizí, mým modelem, že to, čemu vy říkáte „unavené světlo“ je projev křivosti časoprostoru, která je stále vyšší směrem k big-bangu...**, a rudý posuv je vlastně důkazem pootáčení soustav, tj. soustavy pozorovaného kvasaru z naší Pozorovatelné Země, a tím pádem je ta vzdálenost „v oblouku“ k tomu kvasaru. A Hubbleho zákon je chybný, chybná je rovnice $v = H_0 \cdot d$ a tedy i výpočty stáří big-bangu. Vy počítáte 13,8 miliard let, ale ono to stáří je správně 14,24 miliard let. světla jak si vědci dříve mysleli, **jednoduchý model říká**, že objekty s nejvyšším červeným posunem jsou od nás nejdál, vzdalují se od nás a patří mezi nejstarší objekty ve vesmíru **zi ? dokázal, kdo ?** že k posunu světelné frekvence k červenému spektru může dojít také proto, světlo ztrácí energii na své dlouhé cestě vesmírem. Po dlouhou dobu tato teorie byla v rozporu s tím, co astronomové viděli ve vesmíru, **ale podle Gupty by tato chyba ve vyhodnocení**

červeného posunu mohla vysvětlit jev, ano, chyba ve vyhodnocení... že hvězda je starší než vesmír jako stejně jako šest nemožných galaxií, **pokud** je však pravda, že červený posun poskytl Desetiletí chybných údajů o vzdálenosti a stáří galaxií a hvězd, je třeba **revidovat celý raný kosmologický světónázor**, bum !...ano, a jsme najednou už **u mého modelu**, že rudý posuv prezentuje **pootáčení soustav**, (přesně stejně jako STR je jevem pootáčení soustavy testovaného objektu), tedy, že světlo (vyslané tou hvězdou) jí opustilo v trajektorii pootočené a cestou k nám se trajektorie natáčela podle globální křivosti časoprostoru („v čase“..?) tak, že nakonec dorazil foton >rovně< do pozorovatelný,



pozorování a závěry o rozpínání vesmíru by také vešly v úvahu obnovené zkoumání. Vědci to mohou otočit, jak chtějí, **?!?! v tuto chvíli je něco špatně** O.K. špatně je to, že vědci odmítají číst mou HDV se starými teoriemi a právě teď **nikdo** přesně neví, jaké Guptovy odpovědi na tyto naléhavé otázky jdou dále, také předložil **novou hypotézu** založenou na práci fyzika **Paula** jeho vazebné konstanty jsou základní fyzikální pravidla, která se zabývají tím, jak spolu částice interagují. Podle fyzika **se** tyto konstanty **mohly** hádaté jako **šarlatání z křišťálové koule** v průběhu času měnit, v jednoduché angličtině **by to znamenalo**, že světlo a hmota se v raných dobách vesmíru chovaly fyzikálně **zcela jinak než dělají v současnosti**, **pokud** je to pravda, **nemůžeme** **ano, nemůžete** aplikovat naše současné znalosti z pozorování světla a relativních velikostí ve vesmíru na raný vesmír, **mohlo by to** být vysvětlení, ale teze opět vyvolává **nové problémy**, **vyvolává ten problém, že nemůžete ignorovat mou HDV a musíte se nad ní zamyslet a nikoliv na ní plivat**, pane profesore **Kulháňku** jak pak můžeme zjistit, které jsou nejstarší objektů ve vesmíru a jak vznikl náš vesmír pozorováním podivných a velmi vzdálených objektů znovu a zcela bez předsudků **bychom** pravděpodobně časem mohli najít pokyny pro nová pravidla rané astronomie, ale to vyžaduje znovu a znovu, je stále otevřené, kdy to budeme vědět **pokud** Velký třesk skutečně existoval a jak starý je náš vesmír

skutečně Nemožné galaxie. Jedna věc je jistá, i když vědci z Nemožné galaxie nazývají těchto šest galaxií nemožnými

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(02)- they are more real than any scientific thesis what the James web telescope shows here is real the telescope does not interpret or compare the Impressions with existing scientific theories it just shows what is and researchers have to deal with it but James web's light filtering Technologies can help find out more about early galaxies to develop Drax new constants we need to accurately study the formation of early galaxies over the period from a few hundred million years to several billion years then we could find out why these galaxies are so Advanced for their age Gupta took his work a step further and challenged the traditional interpretation of cosmological constants these say among other things that dark energy drives the universe to expand faster instead the scientist proposes a new constant that accounts for evolving coupling constants this change could tell us why early galaxies are smaller than expected and provides a more accurate picture of the universe in the new explanations the model of time and Galaxy formation stretches out for several billion years giving the universe an estimated age of about 26.7 billion years rather than 13.8 billion years as previously thought gupta's calculations indicate that the universe may be much older than we thought some of the greatest Mysteries would suddenly be explainable like the discoveries of the James web telescope and the star that is older than the The James Webb Telescope universe the jwst the new James web telescope has enabled astronomers to see deeper and more accurately into the cosmos than ever before the entire Mission has been called a journey to Cosmic Dawn by NASA and the other nations involved as if to say hey guys you made a mistake the telescope showed galaxies so old and so evolved that they do not match the cosmic Dawn at all for more than 50 hours the telescope exposed this corner of the universe extracting light from a total of 44 galaxies that formed in the first 500 years of the universe if you believe that the universe is 13.8 billion years old so the impossible galaxies are not alone more and more Galaxies have been cited that are very old and unusual the latest data from web's observation even show that the deeper we look the more galaxies we find some of these galaxies existed ready highly organized and brilliantly bright only 200 million years after the supposed big bang and that cannot be according to the previous Big Bang Doctrine according to the standard model of cosmology there should have been only single Stars groups of stars or perhaps basic structures of Galaxy formation at this aoch but not ready galaxies which seem to be billions of years

Deep Field Image old large amounts of energy in very old galaxies data from the observations have also shown that these primordial galaxies were emitting a phenomenal amount of energy into space 10 times more than scientists predicted to understand this phenomenon let's look at the Deep Field image taken by James web's marry instrument this deep view of the cosmos shows Vivid and bright spiral galaxies in the foreground and a host of much older galaxies in the distance virtually all of these objects are galaxies when scientists zoomed in on three of the heavily red shifted galaxies in the background they discovered that these galaxies were radiating unexpected amounts of energy the data also suggest that they formed about 200 to 500 million years ago after the big bag when the age of the universe was 1 to 5% of its present age the big question here is how these galaxies could have emitted such a phenomenal amount of energy into space scientists are faced with two possible scenarios here as well some of the red radiating energy points are actually black holes or massive stars even larger than the brightest hypergiant Stars inhabiting the universe today to find the answer astronomers have

used Advanced Computer simulations to reconstruct How the Universe evolved over billions of years from the formation of the first stars and galaxies to the formation of the essential organic materials for life but here too scientists hit a limit they hadn't anticipated none of these simulations could logically explain or coherently fit into the picture why extreme emissions of ultraviolet energy emanated from very old galaxies again it's regenerative model of changing constants in early space that provides the only coherent explanation scientists are currently testing gupta's Theory and we may soon understand the true mystery behind the origin story of the universe Cup's hypothesis could change all that can a Galaxy exist in two places at once the Sears 1749 Galaxy candidate discovered by the new James web Space Telescope appears to do just that these and other impossible observations are shaking

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(02)- jsou skutečnější než jakákoli vědecká teze. To, co zde ukazuje webový teleskop James, je skutečné. Teleskop neinterpretuje ani neporovnává dojmy s existujícími vědeckými teoriemi, pouze ukazuje, co je a **výzkumníci se s tím musí vypořádat**, ale světlo Jamese webu Filtrační technologie mohou pomoci zjistit více o raných galaxiích, abychom vyvinuli nové konstanty **Drax**, které potřebujeme k přesnému studiu formování raných galaxií v období od několika set milionů let do několika miliard let, pak bychom mohli zjistit, proč jsou tyto galaxie tak pokročilé pro jejich věk **Gupta posunul svou práci o krok dále a zpochybnil tradiční interpretaci kosmologických konstant**, které mimo jiné říkají, že temná energie pohání vesmír k rychlejší expanzi **místo toho vědec navrhuje** novou konstantu, **já navrhuji přezkoumat stav křivosti časoprostoru po velkém třesku s námadem rozbalování této plazmatické pěny do menších a menších křivostí při stárnutí vesmíru tak aby matematik odboural onu nepochybně chybnou vizi o >zrychleném rozpínání< někdy po 8mi miliardách let**, která odpovídá za vyvíjející se vazebné konstanty, tato změna **by** nám **mohla** říct proč rané galaxie jsou menší, než se očekávalo, a poskytují přesnější obraz vesmíru v nových vysvětleních, **model času a jakýpak to je ? Tempo plynutí času se směrem k big-bangu, směrem k ranému stavu vesmíru, mění... (dokazoval to i V.Vavryčuk), je pomalejší. Dva intervaly času v rané fázi jsou shodné s jedním intervalem dnes... a formování galaxie se protahuje na několik miliard let, což dává vesmíru odhadované stáří asi 26,7 miliard let namísto 13,8 miliard let** jako dříve věřil, že **výpočty Gupty** naznačují, že vesmír může být mnohem starší, než jsme si mysleli, že některé z největších záhad budou najednou vysvětlitelné, jako jsou objevy Jamesova webového teleskopu a hvězdy, která je starší než vesmír Jamese Webbova teleskopu, jwst the new James web teleskop umožnil astronomům vidět hlouběji a přesněji do vesmíru než kdy předtím, **teleskop je >bezchybný<, ale fyzikové hodnoty interpretují chybně** NASA a další zúčastněné národy nazvaly celou misi jako **cestu do Kosmického úsvitu**, jako by chtěly říct, že **jste udělali chybu**, dalekohled ukázal galaxie tak staré a tak se vyvinuly, že se vůbec neshodují s kosmickým Úsvitem po více než 50 hodin dalekohled odkryl tento kout vesmíru a extrahoval světlo z celkem 44 galaxií, které vznikly během prvních 500 let vesmíru, pokud věříte, že vesmír je 13,8 miliardy let stará, takže nemožné galaxie nejsou samy, stále více se uvádí velmi staré a neobvyklé galaxie, nejnovější údaje z pozorování na webu dokonce ukazují, že čím hlouběji se podíváme, tím více galaxií najdeme, že některé z těchto galaxií **existovaly velmi dobře organizované a oslnivě jasné jen 200 milionů let po domnělém velkém třesku** a to nemůže být podle předchozí **doktríny velkého třesku podle standardního modelu kosmologie** zde **měly být** pouze jednotlivé hvězdné skupiny hvězd nebo snad základní struktury formování Galaxie. aoch, ale ne

připravené galaxie, které se zdají být miliardy let staré Staré velké množství energie ve velmi starých galaxiích údaje z pozorování také ukázaly, že tyto prvotní galaxie vyzařovaly do vesmíru fenomenální množství energie, 10krát více, než vědci předpovídali, **máte chybnou vizi o časoprostoru, a proto i chybné vize o křivostech dimenzí** aby pochopili tento jev, podívejme se na pořízený snímek **Deep Field** Tento hluboký pohled na vesmír pomocí nástroje James web's marry instrument ukazuje živé a jasné spirální galaxie v popředí a řadu mnohem starších galaxií v dálce, prakticky všechny tyto objekty jsou galaxie, **když vědci přiblížili** tři galaxie s výrazným červeným posunem v na pozadí **zjistili, že tyto galaxie vyzařují neočekávané** množství energie, data také naznačují, že vznikly asi před 200 až 500 miliony let po velkém vaku, **?** kdy stáří vesmíru bylo 1 až 5 % jeho současného stáří. Velká otázka zde: Jak mohly tyto galaxie emitovat takové fenomenální množství energie do vesmíru, **vědci zde čelí dvěma možným scénářům** a některé z červeně vyzařujících energetických bodů jsou ve skutečnosti černé díry nebo hmotné hvězdy ještě větší než nejjasnější hyperobrň hvězdy obývající dnešní vesmír k nalezení odpovědi **astronomové použili pokročilé počítačové simulace** k rekonstrukci toho, jak se vesmír vyvíjel **v průběhu miliard let od vzniku prvních hvězd a galaxií** **pokročilé simulace vám budou na houby, když správná měření budete dosazovat do špatných "“cinknutých““ rovnic super-pokročilé počítačové animace** po formování základních organických materiálů pro život, ale i zde vědci narazili na limit, který neměli. Předpokládali jsme, že žádná z těchto simulací by nemohla logicky vysvětlit nebo koherentně zapadnout do obrázku, proč extrémní emise ultrafialové energie opět vycházejí z velmi starých galaxií, **je to model regeneračního kupusu měnicích se konstant v raném vesmíru, který poskytuje jediné koherentní vysvětlení, vědci v současné době testují Guptovu teorii ...a kdy budou testovat HDV ??** a my možná brzy pochopíme skutečnou záhadu příběhu **o původu vesmíru** (***) **Cupova hypotéza** by mohla změnit vše, co může galaxie existovat na dvou místech současně, kandidát na galaxii Sears 1749 objevený novým Jamesovým webovým vesmírným dalekohledem, jak se zdá, dokáže právě tyto a další nemožné pozorování se třesou. (***) →

http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_101.pdf

http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_098.pdf

http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_097.pdf

http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_093.pdf

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http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_094.pdf

http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_087.pdf

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(03)- the foundations of classical physics Quantum physicists are on the rise and they are claiming things about our universe that will shock The Mission Goal you the old galaxies the mission goal was clear James web was designed to show us the oldest galaxies and stars in the universe and Advance our knowledge of the young universe the excitement was correspondingly great as the telescope turned its eyes for the first time to distant regions in space but what if I told you that the telescope discovered Things That No scientist wanted to see researchers all over the world were sure about 13.8 billion years ago there was a starting point and after that the universe as we know it today slowly evolved until Hubble everything seemed fine the findings data and images matched what researchers had calculated decades in advance it certainly wouldn't be an exaggeration to say that thousands of astronomers around the world hoped the new space telescope would further confirm their predictions but it didn't James web shows researchers an image from an alien world everything there is different than astronomers and cosmologists had calculated record galaxies at the Star 1749 beginning of time astronomers have discovered a galaxy in the Space Telescope image that is older than any we have seen before just a few weeks later the record was broken again with older galaxies still appearing instead of rejoicing conservative scientists in particular went into crisis nothing really nothing at all was there at the supposed beginning of time or so they thought in all the panic and excitement another galaxy candidate stepped onto the stage Schrodinger's Galaxy candidate or sear 1749 is so strange that many researchers despair but why is it so Sears 1749 is very old but the Galaxy absolutely does not look like it comes from a time about 220 million years after the big bang at that time according to the standard model of cosmology there should not have been any complex galaxies in space at all as if this shock were not enough the Galaxy put one more thing on top Sears 1749 was examined Again by a team of researchers and suddenly it was only about 12.5 billion years old the most important unit for understanding the early universe is the red shift Z Light stretches further and further into the red color spectrum if it has been traveling for a very long long time until it's captured by our telescopes the light that came from Sears 1749 was traveling for almost 13.6 billion years so we see the Galaxy as it looked 13.58 billion years ago at the supposed beginning of time but now it's revealed more and more that this cannot have been the beginning of the universe Hubble already indicated it did Hubble already indicated it you know that also Hubble already found a very old Galaxy and a very old star which should really not have existed the old Space Telescope discovered a galaxy with Z1 which corresponds to an age of about 13.5 billion years if we consider that the Big Bang should have only been 300 million years earlier and galaxies need billions of years to develop this galaxy already raised unpleasant questions in addition methusalem came a star whose zv value was so high that it's even older than the the universe itself here researchers should have already become skeptical for Dr Rohan NAU of the Harvard and Smithsonian Center of astrophysics James Webb's discoveries were no surprise the young and Cosmopolitan astronomer specifically looked for the oldest galaxies in James web's data he knew they must exist and he found them shortly after the first release of the James web images Naidu found a galaxy with z13 that was a record then another showed up with z14 and it just kept going other research teams on Earth also found very old galaxies and in the meantime we are no longer dealing with single outliers

which somehow can still be explained with the old cosmological worldview but with dozens of galaxies which say that previous calculations about the beginning of the universe must be Metal composition is not correct wrong the metal composition is not correct who would have thought that James Webb would cause such a stir in the world of scientists the new Star telescope has technology that allows researchers to study the light spectrum of ancient objects in the cosmos in Greater detail than ever before imagine this from that blurry red light webs filters read data on size mass density Luminosity star count and Elemental composition all this is possible because a Galaxy's Lighty mission is its calling card so to speak light is an information carrier which possibly carries over ages unadulterated information about objects through the universe only thanks to this circumstance can we collect such exact data about objects which are far away from us so James Webb has also studied the metal composition of

(03)- základy klasické fyziky. Kvantová fyzika jsou na vzestupu a tvrdí o našem vesmíru věci, které budou šokovat. Cíl mise vy staré galaxie cíl mise byl jasný James web byl navržen tak, aby nám ukázal nejstarší galaxie a hvězdy ve vesmíru a prohloubení našich znalostí o mladém vesmíru bylo vzrušení odpovídajícím způsobem velké, když teleskop poprvé obrátil své oči do vzdálených oblastí ve vesmíru, ale co kdybych vám řekl, že dalekohled objevil věci, které žádný vědec nechtěl vidět, všechny výzkumníky před 13,8 miliardami let **si byl celý svět jistý, že existuje výchozí bod jenže „vychozí body“ jsou všude, vesmír se „vynořuje ve věku všude ...** http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_247.jpg 09.04.2020 a poté se vesmír, jak ho známe dnes, **pomalou vyvíjel,** http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_037.pdf ; http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_037.pdf ; http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_078.pdf ; dokud se vše nezdálo v pořádku, údaje a snímky z nálezů odpovídaly tomu, co **výzkumníci vypočítali desítky let předem, podle špatných rovnic a špatných modelů** to rozhodně nebude. S nadsázkou lze říci, že tisíce astronomů po celém světě doufaly, že nový vesmírný dalekohled dále potvrdí jejich předpovědi, **ale nestalo se tak** James web ukazuje výzkumníkům **snímek z cizího světa, kde je všechno jinak,** než astronomové a kosmologové vypočítali rekordní galaxie v hvězda 1749 na počátku času astronomové objevili na snímku z kosmického dalekohledu galaxii, která je starší než kterákoliv, kterou jsme dosud viděli, jen o několik týdnů později byl rekord znovu překonán a stále se objevují starší galaxie, **místo toho, aby se radovali, konzervativní vědci se dostali do krize** na předpokládaném počátku času tam vlastně vůbec nic nebylo nebo si to mysleli ve vši té panice a vzrušení na scénu vstoupil další kandidát na galaxii Schrödingerův kandidát na galaxii nebo sežehnutí 1749 je tak zvláštní, že si mnozí badatelé zoufají, ale proč tomu tak je **Sears 1749** je velmi stará, ale galaxie absolutně nevypadá jako z doby asi 220 milionů let po velkém třesku v té době **podle standardního modelu kosmologie neměly být ve vesmíru vůbec žádné složité galaxie,** jako by tento šok nestačilo, galaxie dala návrh ještě jednu věc **Sears 1749** byla znovu prozkoumána týmem výzkumníků a najednou byla stará jen **asi 12,5 miliardy let nejdůležitější jednotkou pro pochopení raného vesmíru je červený posun Z. Ano !!** V zakřiveném časoprostoru bude rudý posuv „předkládat“ jiné hodnoty než „by měl“ v plochem vesmíru. http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_230.jpg ; http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_232.jpg ; http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_090.pdf → 03.03.2020. Světlo se táhne dál a dál do červeného barevného spektra, pokud putovalo po velmi dlouhou dobu, dokud nebylo zachyceno našimi

dalekohledy, světlo, které přišlo ze Sears 1749, putovalo téměř 13,6 miliardy let, takže vidíme Galaxii tak, jak vypadala před 13,58 miliardami let. Předpokládaný počátek času, ale nyní se stále více odhaluje, že to nemohl být začátek vesmíru. Hubble již naznačil, že to již naznačil Hubble, víte, že také Hubble již našel velmi starou Galaxii a velmi starou hvězdu, která by ve skutečnosti neměla existovat starý vesmírný dalekohled objevil galaxii se Z1, která odpovídá stáří asi 13,5 miliardy let, pokud vezmeme v úvahu, že velký třesk měl být pouze o 300 milionů let dříve a galaxie potřebují miliardy let na vývoj této galaxie, což již vyvolalo nepříjemné otázky navíc methusalem přišla hvězda, jejíž hodnota **zv** byla tak vysoká, že je ještě starší než samotný vesmír. Zde badatelé již měli být skeptičtí k **Dr Rohan** NAU z Harvardského a Smithsonova centra astrofyziky Objevy Jamese Webba nebyly žádným překvapením pro mladé a kosmopolitní lidi. Astronom konkrétně hledal nejstarší galaxie v datech Jamese webu, o kterých věděl, že musí existovat, a našel je krátce po prvním zveřejnění obrázků z webu **James Naidu** našel galaxii se **z13**, která byla rekordní, pak se objevila další se **z14** a ta se jen udržela další výzkumné týmy na Zemi také objevily velmi staré galaxie a mezitím se již nezabýváme jednotlivými odlehlými hodnotami, které lze ještě nějakým způsobem vysvětlit starým kosmologickým světovým názorem, ale desítkami galaxií, které říkají, že předchozí výpočty **o počátku vesmíru musí být Složení kovu není správné ??** špatné složení kovu není správné, kdo by si myslel, že James Webb způsobí takový rozruch ve světě vědců nový hvězdný dalekohled má technologii, která umožňuje výzkumníkům studovat světelné spektrum starověkých objektů v kosmosu ve větších detailech než kdy předtím **si to představte z rozmazaných pavučin červeného světla**, které načítají data o velikosti hustoty hmotnosti Svítivost počet hvězd a složení prvků, to vše je možné, protože mise světla galaxie je její vizitkou, tak říkajíc **světlo je nosič informací, který možná přenáší věky nefalšované informace** o objektech vesmírem. Jen díky této okolnosti můžeme sbírat tak přesné údaje o objektech, které jsou od nás daleko, takže James Webb také studoval kovové složení

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Odstavec 04) až 06) níže pro komentář vynechávám

← Odstavec textu 04) až 32:53h výše jsem pro svůj komentář vynechal..., nebylo pro mě důvodu ho komentovat

(06)- the universe a true Time Mystery that has just been disenchanting join us for a groundbreaking study that claims our Cosmic existence has not 13.8 but an incredible 27 billion years on the ticking clock this Revelation accompanied by compelling evidence forces us to rethink everything we have known about the universe what does this exciting Discovery mean for our understanding of space and time and will the cornerstones of The Big Bang Theory hold up under this scientific pressure in this fascinating foray into the far reaches of astrophysics we will not only reveal why the universe may actually be much older but also reveal that some courageous thinkers guessed as much a century ago the true age of the universe The true age of the universe no one in the world of astrophysics and cosmology knew the name rendra Gupta until now that is about to change and the man who teaches as a professor of theoretical physics and cosmology at the University of Ottawa May soon go down in history Gupta is the only one currently providing two coherent explanations of how there can be dozens of galaxies deemed impossible at the edge of the known universe his explanatory approach is simple and is based on two theories that were already known 100 years ago but nobody took them seriously at that time if gupta's proposal is correct we will

have to get used to a completely new value for the age of the Universe 27 billion years with an uncertainty of about 40 billion years Gupta has good reasons to claim this and he provides evidence what would be the significance of this discovery for all those scientists who until now believed in the Big Bang and the age of the universe is estimated at 13.8 billion years well if gupta's study is correct and our universe is at least 27 billion years old this would have enormous implications for our perspective and view of the cosmos it would mean that dozens of previous theories and models would be brought down some would be wrong others could be revised and updated this need not just mean more work for scientists these Innovations can be a chance to now solve all the fundamental questions and mysteries about about the origin and fate of the universe that have remained unanswered until now for example one of the unsolved questions in cosmology has been what was before the Big Bang if the Big Bang was the beginning of time and space it makes no sense to ask what was before it but if the Big Bang was not the beginning but only a transition from one Universe to others or only a beginning of many then we need to know more about it possibly there was another Universe before our or our universe originated in a much larger structure that is far older and resembles a Multiverse with many parallel Galaxy older than the universe universes galaxies older than the universe what would you say if there are stars and galaxies in the cosmos which are older than the cosmos itself this sounds illogical and it is but these observations are real at first it was only one star methusa that showed an age Beyond 13.8 billion years researchers were still calculating and pondering a measurement error when the next shocks came in July 2023 the James web Space Telescope observed dozens of galaxies so old they couldn't actually exist the galaxies existed 200 or 300 million years after the supposed big bang and have such a high degree of order and Luminosity that they must have been formed at times when the universe was just freshly born normally galaxies need billions of years to develop if scientists calculate the development time of these galaxies back they appear older than the universe itself possibilities that these galaxies were something like turbo developers are also discussed but these explanations are not really to be taken seriously James Webb's discoveries speak much more for the fact that the universe is much older or that the Big Bang never Reg Guptas solution existed regender AG Gupta presents his solution since the summer of 2022 there has been excitement among scientists hardly anyone likes the new worldview and researchers had been too hung up on previous theories and believed them now all of this could be incorrect and researchers prepare for sleepless nights unfortunately at present not all astronomers and cosmologists share the opinion that the new discoveries are a change they hold on to Old explanations but Innovations are essential when regener Gupta saw the observations of James Webb he was not one of those who said impossible he had an idea and soon after a coherent explanation at hand gota recalled a theory from the 1920s created by a Swiss scientist named Fritz zwicki zwicki researched the red shift of galaxies and came to quite different conclusions than his contemporaries Edwin Hubble or George lamt as light travels through space the spectrum of light shifts from white to Red the longer it travels thus the oldest

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(06)- vesmír skutečné tajemství času, které bylo právě odčarováno, **připojte se k nám k přelomové studii**, která tvrdí, že naše vesmírná existence nemá 13,8, ale neuvěřitelných 27 miliard let na tikání hodin. Toto Zjevení doprovázené **přesvědčivými důkazy** **zatím těm důkazum nevěřím (dokud se neukáže více odborníků se svými argumenty pro nebo proti)** nás nutí vše znovu promyslet víme o vesmíru, co tento vzrušující **objev** znamená pro naše chápání prostoru a času, **i kdyby tu byly ony důkazy už na stole, rozhodně nikde nevidím nic ke změně**

chápání prostoru a času a zda základní kameny Teorie velkého třesku vydrží pod tímto **vědeckým tlakem** v tomto fascinujícím nájezdu do vzdálených končin astrofyziky, odhalíme nejen proč vesmír může být ve skutečnosti mnohem starší, **ale také odhaluje, že někteří odvážní myslitelé před sto lety uhodli skutečný věk vesmíru.** ☺ **Skutečný věk vesmíru nikdo ve světě astrofyziky a kosmologie nezná. A dodnes přesvědčivě nezná. Já číslo stáří vesmíru vypočítal už před 30ti lety a zveřejnil před 20ti lety** (vysvětlení je jinde)

$$G_b = c / t_w \cdot 10^{11} = 6,6712 \cdot 10^{-11} = G^* ; G_a = 2 \cdot t_c / c \cdot 10^{11} = 6,6712 \cdot 10^{-11} = G^*$$

$$c = R_v \cdot H = X_{HV} / t_w$$

$$X_{HV} = 1,3471999 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ m} = R_v - \text{vzdálenost na hranici pozorovaného vesmíru}$$

$$t_w = 4,4937756 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ sec.} - \text{věk vesmíru}$$

$$t_v / t_c = 10^{-1} / 10^{-1} - \text{opravný činitel z vlivu volby jednotek (vysvětlení je jinde)}$$

$$R_v = X_{HV} - \text{vzdálenost na hranici pozorovaného vesmíru}$$

$$H - \text{Hubbleova konstanta ; čili } 1/H = t_w - \text{věk vesmíru}$$

$$c = x_c / t_c \text{ rychlost světla ; } v = x_v / t_v ; c = X_{HV} / t_w$$

$$c^2 \cdot H = 2 \cdot 10^{-1} ; c \cdot H \cdot 10^{-1} = G ; G = (2/c) \cdot 10^{-1} / 10^{-1}$$

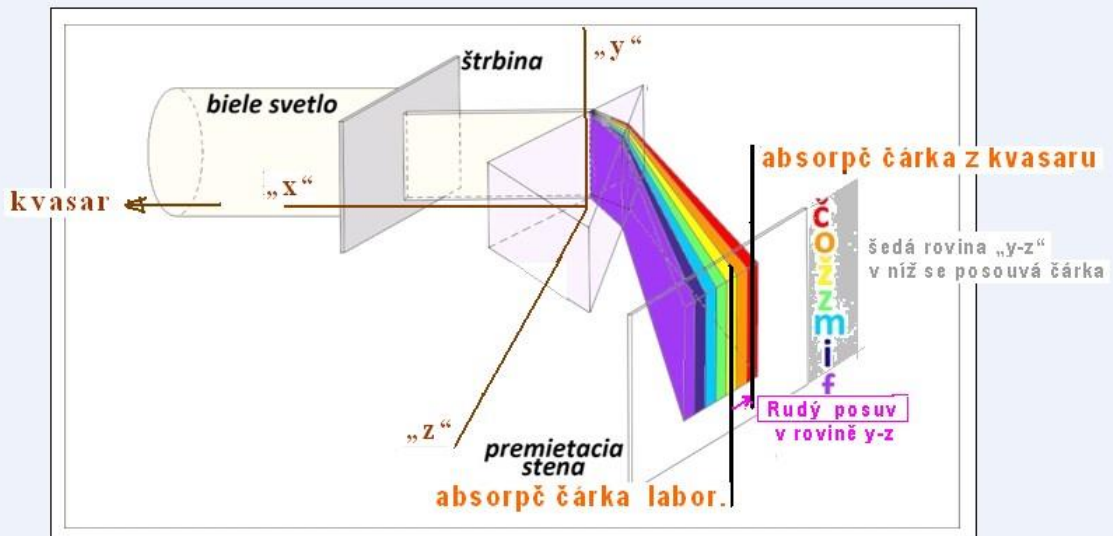
Jméno **Rendra Gupta**, tj. chystá se změnit a muž, který vyučuje jako profesor teoretické fyziky a kosmologie na Ottawské univerzitě Květen **brzy vstoupí do historie** Gupta je jediný, kdo v současnosti poskytuje dvě souvislá vysvětlení toho, jak mohou existovat desítky galaxií, které jsou na okraji považovány za nemožné známého vesmíru je jeho vysvětlovací přístup jednoduchý a je založen na dvou teoriích, které byly známy již před 100 lety, ale nikdo je tehdy nebral vážně, **pokud** je návrh **Gupty** správný, budeme si muset zvyknout na zcela novou hodnotu pro věk vesmír 27 miliard let s nejistotou asi 40 miliard let. Gupta má **dobré důvody** **to tvrdit a poskytuje důkazy**. Jaký význam by měl tento objev pro všechny ty vědce, kteří dosud věřili ve velký třesk a stáří vesmíru se odhaduje na 13,78 miliardy let, **pokud** je studie Gupty správná a náš vesmír je alespoň 27 miliard let starý, mělo **by** to obrovské důsledky pro naši perspektivu a pohled na vesmír, znamenalo **by** to, že **by** byly některé předchozí teorie a modely zničeny. Byly **by** špatné, ostatní **by** bylo možné revidovat a aktualizovat. To nemusí znamenat jen více práce pro vědce tyto inovace **mohou být** šancí, **jak nyní vyřešit všechny základní otázky a záhady** [o původu a osudu vesmíru], které zůstaly až dosud nezodpovězeny, např. **jednou z nevyřešených otázek v kosmologii bylo, co bylo před Velkým třeskem,** **pokud** byl Velký třesk počátkem času a prostoru, nemá smysl se ptát, co bylo před ním, a **pokud nebyl Velký třesk počátkem času a prostoru, pak má smysl se ptát jaký byl vesmír před Velkým třeskem, a ptát se >proč< byl-existoval před Třeskem pouze časoprostor 3+3dimenzionální, hladký-ploché, bez plynutí času (stoický čas a stoický prostor), bez rozpínání, nekonečný, bez hmoty..., a >proč< byl Velký třesk „okamžitou“ změnou stavu 3+3D plochého-euklidovského, na stav „opačný“, tedy na extrémně křivý, křivé dimenze, pěna dimenzí, vířící vakuum = plazma. A proč se po BB vesmír začal realizovat evolucí, tím, že došlo ke spustění toku plynutí času, proč se spustilo rozpínání prostoru, proč se zahájilo „balíčkování“ dimenzí do klubiček = elementární částice, proč se zrodily fyzikální pole pro interakce, proč nastala geneze zsožítování a s ní rozbalování extrémně křivých**

dimenzí do stavů, které „plavou“, a to od BB dodnes, v základní mřížce 3+3D, předivu, síti rastru 3+3D (mřížce která panovala před Třeskem). -

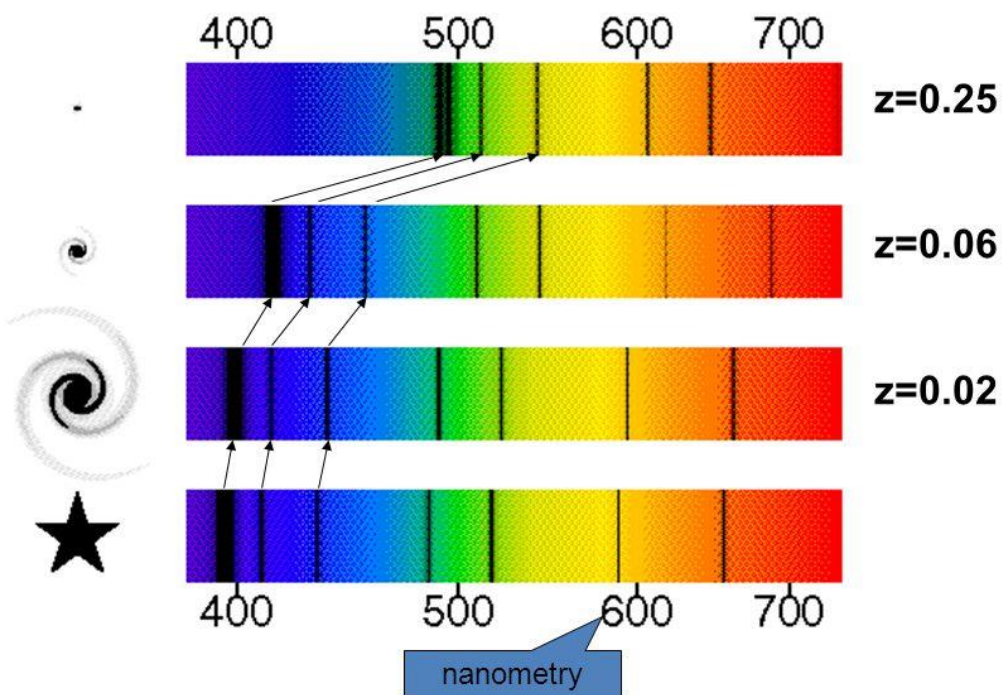
Takže pokud už konečně si fyzikové nastudují HDV, pak pochopí i Penrose a jeho cyklické vesmíry od BB (změna stavu plochého na extrémně křivý) a postupné „narovnávání křivosti až do krachu, k velkému krachu a zas znova. Pochopí krásný logický model Vesmíru před třeskem i po Třesku, <http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=e> ; pochopí nádhernou stavbu elementárních částic, nikoliv „z Ničeho“, jak to >vesele< dělají strunaři...ale z reálných artefaktů Jsoucna a těmi jsou dimenze dvou veličin „Délky“ a Času“. ale **pokud** Velký třesk nebyl začátkem, ale pouze přechodem od jednoho vesmíru k ostatním nebo jen začátek mnoha, **pak** o něm potřebujeme vědět více, **ano**, např. z HDV..., **dozvíte se model, který je elegantní a nádherný možná** existoval jiný vesmír předtím, než náš **nebo** náš vesmír vznikl v mnohem větší struktuře, která je mnohem starší a podobá se multivesmíru s mnoha paralelními galaxiemi, staršími než vesmír, vesmíry, galaxie starší než vesmír, co byste řekli, **kdyby** ve vesmíru byly hvězdy a galaxie, které jsou starší než samotný vesmír, **což je logická blbost** zní to nelogicky a je to tak, ale tato pozorování jsou zpočátku skutečná, byla to pouze jedna hvězda methusa, která ukázala věk za 13,8 miliardy let. Výzkumníci stále **počítali a uvažovali o chybě měření**, ha-ha- a ono to je přesně naopak : měření jsou správná, hodnoty naměřené jsou poctivé, ale výzkumníci **vše správné dosazují do špatných rovnic, špatných vzorečků, do špatné teorie...** když v červenci 2023 přišly další otřesy, James web Space Telescope **pozoroval** ??? desítky galaxií tak starých, že **ve skutečnosti** nemohly existovat, **já si myslím, že závada je v tom, že JWST pozorovali dobře, ale fyzikové dosazovali do špatného Hubbleho zákona a vyhodnocovali rudý posuv chybně** že galaxie existovaly 200 nebo 300 milionů let **po údajném** velkém třesku. **Velký třesk je/byl tichá ZMĚNA STAVU časoprostorových KŘIVOSTÍ dimenzí** a mají tak vysoký stupeň uspořádanosti a jasu, že musely vzniknout v **dobách, kdy se vesmír teprve čerstvě zrodil**, tj. ještě o cca 450-550 milionů let před „údajným zrodem v BB“, tj. než výzkumníkům říká aproximace podle Hubble a chybně vyhodnoceného rudého posuvu... normálně galaxie potřebují miliardy let na svůj vývoj, pokud vědci **vypočítají** fuj, fyzikové **neměří stáří, oni vypočítávají** stáří a...a to podle chybné teorie dobu vývoje těchto galaxií, které vypadají starší než vesmír samotný možnosti, že tyto galaxie byly něco jako **vývojáři turba**, jsou také diskutovány, **ale tato vysvětlení ve skutečnosti nelze brát vážně**, objevy Jamese Webba hovoří mnohem více o tom, že vesmír je mnohem starší **cca o 450-550 milionů let – to se domnívám já. Víím, že se mohu mýlit. nebo že velký třesk nikdy neexistoval. BB existoval: jako změna stavu křivosti dimenzí...jako “vřící“ časoprostor=plazma, po Třesku...** **Renda Guptas** řešení regender AG Gupta **představuje své řešení od léta 2022, já představuji své řešení, svou HDV už 43 let, na netu 23 let, ale nikdo jí nečte. Pan Gupta má prostě štěstí, nebo více peněz na recenzní noviny...** mezi vědci **panuje vzrušení**, nový světónázor se málokomu líbí **chápu**, ...mě málem ukamenovali v r. 2005 – 2007 a...a urážejí dodnes... a **badatelé byli příliš pověšení předchozími teoriemi** no, to říká nahlas už i Václav Vavryčuk., zatím mu tleskají **jen věrní kolegové...** a věřili jim, že to všechno může být nesprávné a vědci se **připravují na bezesné noci, bohužel v současnosti ne všichni** astronomové a kosmologové **sdílejí názor**, že nové objevy jsou změnou, které se drží starých vysvětlení, ale **inovace jsou zásadní, když regenerace Gupta** viděl pozorování Jamese Webba, nebyl jedním z těch, kteří řekli, že je nemožné, **že má nápad, a brzy poté koherentní vysvětlení po ruce**, gota připomněl teorii z dvacátých let 20. století, kterou vytvořil švýcarský vědec jménem Fritz Zwicky, zwicky, který zkoumal červený posun galaxií a došel k docela odlišným závěrům než jeho současníci

Edwin Hubble nebo **George Lamt**, když světlo cestuje vesmírem, spektrum se posouvá světle od bílé k červené, čím déle cestuje, tedy nejstarší

Přímka „x“ neleží v rovině, v níž vesmír provedl „rudý“ posuv absorpční čárky... proč ?



Rudý posuv



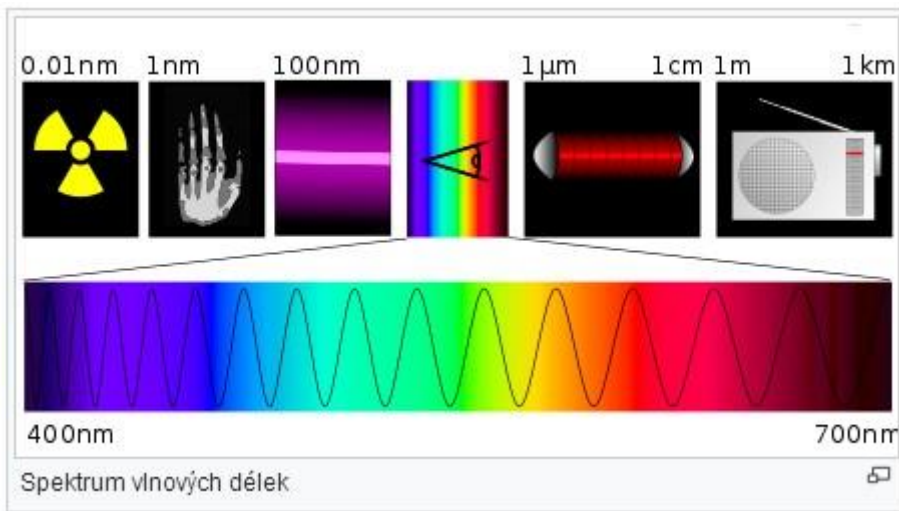


How Relativity Redshifts Light

67 tis. zhlédnutí • před 2 lety



How exactly does relativity change the Dopple



(07)- galaxies appear reddish in images of the cosmos and the nearest Stars glow white or blue white Edwin Hubble recognized in the red shift even more than the pure distance to us he thought he had evidence that these old galaxies were additionally moving away from us on this observation the Hubble constant was developed which describes how fast last the

universe expands however the expansion has not been proven until today and there are doubts about the theory nevertheless this expansion is one of the cornerstones of The Big Bang Theory after the big bang the universe was driven apart endlessly a movement that is set to continue to this day **Fritz Zwicky** interpreted the red shift quite differently the Swiss American was convinced that light loses energy during its long journey through interactions with other particles and therefore turns red this mechanism does not foresee an expansion of the universe and is actually not compatible with the standard model of cosmology but here too the Innovative Professor from Ottawa has a solution according to gupta's expertise the theory of tired light is perfectly compatible with the existing standard models to prove this he makes use of another theory that originated in 1937 the British physicist Paul Dürack propose the hypothesis of variable constants according to this hypothesis some of the constants we use to describe forces and the mass of particles are not permanently constant they change slowly over time Gupta combines these two ideas and proposes a new model that can explain some of the greatest puzzles and Mysteries of cosmology your model explains the existence of stars and galaxies that appear to be older than the universe itself by extending the time for their formation and evolution his model can also explain why some galaxies are much smaller than expected by reducing their Mass due to the loss of energy from light gupta's model also challenges the cosmological constant that scientists use to calculate the age of the universe the cosmological constant is a term used to explain the accelerated expansion of the universe due to Dark Energy Gupta replaces this term with a new one that depends on variable constants and shows that this can significantly affect our estimate of the age of the universe according to these calculations an age of 27 billion years seems most likely however 40 billion years is also possible the problem of variable The problem of variable constants constants this sounds like a solution but then why aren't scientists cheering the explanation is simple because Direct's theory of variable constants poses new problems if if the behavior of particles changes so dramatically over time that it leads to computational errors we have a poor chance of ever understanding the young universe scientists are already having trouble in the Here and Now understanding and describing the behavior of all particles if particles change their behavior in the course of time it becomes almost impossible to describe the young universe or to put it into mathematical formulas here we come to an interesting point and to one of the most famous scientists of antiquity Hermes Tris Magisto Hermes Tris Magisto described the nature of the universe in the 2 Century BC in a collection of verses known as hermetica in it the universal genius describes the geometry and blueprint of the cosmos with these formulas among others as above so below that which is within is like that which is without what is in the large is also to be found in the small in Quantum and particle physics researchers reached a limit Beyond which the behavior of particles becomes so unpredictable that they can no longer be measured when atoms are broken down into smaller and smaller building blocks electrons neutrons protons then the quanta quarks and many more come along some of these particles are graspable and determinable but at the threshold that German physicist fer Heisenberg called fuzziness the measurement results become blurred the part of elude measurement and cannot be described if Paul durak was right the same thing happens in the world of large phenomena on the temporal line above a certain threshold the behavior of particles changes so that from our point of view they are currently no longer properly detectable or describable if this is true then we have now encountered the fuzziness in the cosmos and the old prophecy of Hermes Tris Magisto of in the small as in the large is confirmed in a fact fascinating way thousands of years The end of astrophysics later the end of astrophysics do we have to ask ourselves at this point whether this circumstance would

mean the end of astrophysics that is certainly not the case surely humans will penetrate sometime deeper into the cosmos of the smallest particles and will develop new methods to overcome the threshold of the fuzziness scientists of all eras have had to admit New

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(07)- galaxie se na snímcích vesmíru jeví načervenalé a nejbližší hvězdy září bíle nebo modře bíle. **Edwin Hubble** rozpoznal v červeném posunu ještě větší vzdálenost, než je čistá vzdálenost k nám, o níž si myslel, že má důkaz, že se tyto staré galaxie navíc vzdalují. **Podle mě to není tím „vzdalováním“, ale tím pootáčením globální křivosti celého časoprostoru** http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_230.jpg ; http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_032.gif Na základě tohoto pozorování byla vyvinuta **Hubbleova konstanta**, která popisuje, jak rychle se vesmír naposledy rozpíná, **to se mi nezdá, přeci fyzikové prezentují H-konstantu jako převrácenou hodnotu velikosti stáří vesmíru $H = 1/t_w$** ale expanze nebyla dodnes prokázána a existují pochybnosti o teorii. **Nicméně tato expanze je jedním ze základních kamenů teorie velkého třesku.** Po velkém třesku vesmír byl donekonečna rozehnán. **? co to je za blbost ?** Pohyb, který má pokračovat dodnes. Fritz Zwicky interpretoval červený posun zcela odlišně. Švýcarský Američan byl přesvědčen, že světlo ztrácí energii během své dlouhé cesty interakcemi s jinými částicemi, a proto zčervená. Tento mechanismus nepředvídá expanzi vesmíru a ve skutečnosti není kompatibilní se standardním modelem kosmologie, ale i zde Inovativní Profesor z Ottawy má podle Guptovy odbornosti řešení, že teorie unaveného světla je dokonale kompatibilní se stávajícími standardními modely, aby to dokázal, využívá další teorii, která vznikla v roce 1937 britským fyzikem **Paulem Dürackem** a **navrhl hypotézu proměnných konstant** podle této hypotézy, že některé z konstant, které používáme k popisu sil a hmotnosti částic, nejsou trvale konstantní, mění se pomalu v průběhu času. **Gupta kombinuje tyto dvě myšlenky a navrhuje nový model**, který může vysvětlit některé z největších hádanek a záhad kosmologie, váš **model vysvětluje Existence hvězd a galaxií, které se zdají být starší než samotný vesmír tím, že se prodlužuje doba jejich vzniku a evoluce, jeho model může také vysvětlit, proč jsou některé galaxie mnohem menší, než se očekávalo, snížením jejich hmotnosti v důsledku ztráty energie ze světelného modelu** Gupta také zpochybňuje kosmologickou konstantu, kterou vědci používají k výpočtu věku vesmíru, kosmologická konstanta je termín používaný k vysvětlení zrychlené expanze vesmíru díky temné energii. Gupta nahrazuje tento termín novým, který **závisí na proměnných konstantách a ukazuje, že to může významně ovlivnit náš odhad stáří vesmíru** podle těchto výpočtů se zdá nejpravděpodobnější stáří 27 miliard let, nicméně 40 miliard let je také možný problém proměnné. Problém konstant, proměnných konstant to zní jako řešení, **ale proč pak vědci nejásají**, vysvětlení je jednoduché, protože Dürakova teorie proměnných konstant přináší nové problémy, pokud se chování částic tak dramaticky změní. Čas, který to vede k chybám ve výpočtu, máme malou šanci, že někdy pochopíme, že mladí vědci z vesmíru už mají potíže tady a teď pochopit a popsat chování všech částic, **pokud částice v průběhu času změni své chování, je téměř nemožné abychom zde popsali mladý vesmír nebo jej uvedli do matematických vzorců**, dostáváme se k zajímavému bodu a to k jednomu z nejslavnějších vědců starověku **Hermes Tris Magisto**. Hermes Tris Magisto popsal povahu vesmíru ve 2. století před našim letopočtem ve sbírce verše známé jako hermetica, v nich univerzální génius popisuje geometrii a plán kosmu těmito vzorci mimo jiné jako výše, takže dole to, co je uvnitř, je jako to, co je bez toho, co je ve velkém, lze nalézt také v malém.?? Výzkumníci kvantové a částicové fyziky dosáhli limitu, za nímž se chování částic stává tak nepředvídatelným, že je již nelze měřit, když jsou atomy rozloženy na menší a menší stavební

bloky elektrony, neutrony, protony, pak kvanta-kvarky a mnohé další přicházejí s některými z nich částice jsou uchopitelné a určitelné, ale na prahu, který německý fyzik **Heisenberg** nazval fuzziness, se výsledky měření stávají rozmazané částí unikajícího měření a nelze je popsat. Pokud měl **Paul Dürak** pravdu, totéž se děje ve světě velkých jevů na časové linii výše určitý práh se chování částic změní tak, že z našeho pohledu již nejsou v současné době správně detekovatelné nebo popsatelné. Pokud je to pravda, pak jsme se nyní setkali s neostrotí ve vesmíru a starým proroctvím Hermese Tris Magisto o malém jako ve velkém je potvrzeno faktem fascinujícím způsobem tisíce let. Konec astrofyziky později konec astrofyziky musíme si v tuto chvíli položit otázku, zda by tato okolnost znamenala konec astrofyziky, což rozhodně není ten případ, lidé jistě budou proniknout někdy hlouběji do cosmu nejmenších částic a vyvinout nové metody, jak překonat práh neurčitosti, kterou vědci všech epoch museli přiznat

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Tady str 18 vpodstatě končím s komentářem textu. Dál pouze už jen sem-tam vydám poznámku

(08)- Dimensions and ideas and improve their techniques to learn more and more about this world and the cosmos the current crisis in astronomy and cosmology is therefore nothing unusual although we know fantastic pictures of more than 93 billion light years of universe and have traced and deciphered many phenomena the universe still provides material for Millennia of research to be able to explain the beginning of the universe is a wish of mankind the beginning of creation can also give us Clues to the meaning and purpose of our own existence if it turns out to be true that our universe is subject to a constant cycle of emergence growth and Decay these ideas can also be transferable to other areas ancient peoples such as the vadas claimed thousands of years ago that we live in a Multiverse and ourselves are Immortal beings who are born Live pass away and are born again what if a giant asteroid suddenly came at us and all our defense strategies failed could we actually avert a disaster of biblical proportions or would we be helpless against the cosmic forces these pressing questions prompted NASA to send a specially designed probe directly into the path of an asteroid but the results were not what they expected what unforeseen twists and turns were there and what does this mean for our Asteroid redirection test safety Dart double asteroid redirection test for years engineers and scientists built a probe that knew knew only one goal its certain destruction it was clear from the beginning that NASA's Dart would have a short lifespan launched only to test a new method of planetary defense the spacecraft was designed to be a One-Stop shop the target of the dart spacecraft was a near Earth object called Doros the plan was that if successful doris' orbit would be slightly slowed by the probe's impact and its orbit permanently altered the trick in this type of planetary defense is not not so much building the probe and slamming it into the asteroid the trick is to accurately determine the impact intensity so that the asteroid is displaced only enough to put it on a safe orbit but why is this so important and why can't we just destroy asteroids often when people think of Asteroid Defense they are haunted by the idea that these chunks of rock could simply be blown up after all putting an explosive charge on an asteroid or placing it inside the asteroids allaha Armageddon would be theoretically possible but this approach probably only works in the movies the problem with this is the amount of debris that would be created after the blast dozens or hundreds of fragments of an asteroid would then be directed on chaotic paths and possibly become a new threat to Earth in an extreme emergency we humans might resort to

such a measure but research has shown that it makes much more sense to push asteroids out of collision orbit or to tow them away depending on the location and timing of the detection of the threat from space a fairly small amount of effort can be enough to push an asteroid into a safe orbit however if the maneuver goes wrong and the asteroid is pushed too little or too far it can remain a hazard this is exactly why NASA tested the procedure on dioros an asteroid far enough away to not become a hazard no matter the outcome of the Danger from space test the danger from space dioros was located about 10.6 million km away in 201 22 and is part of a binary asteroid the chunk which is only 160 m in size orbits the asteroid dimus which is much larger at 780 M whether dioros will ever be on a collision course with Earth is not foreseeable at this time known asteroids behave only partly predictably they can remain quiet for years bound to certain orbits and then suddenly they are magically attracted by the Sun not everything about these processes has been researched yet we do not know exactly which mechanisms in the solar system trigger the asteroid migrations currently there are hundreds of thousands of objects such as asteroids and comets Bound in the asteroid belt between Jupiter and Mars far more objects are found at the outermost edge of the solar system in the Kyper belt behind Neptune and Pluto there are also hundreds of thousands of rocks from the size of snowballs up to several kilometers large asteroids and in the OR Cloud which lies already outside of the heliosphere there are are also numerous asteroids comets and rocks which can Shear off and migrate towards the sun if asteroids or comets start their flight towards the sun they still need many years until they reach the interior of the solar system depending on their place of origin normally we should notice such a body soon on Earth thousands of astronomers look into the night sky many comets are discovered by amateur astronomers and asteroids are constantly watched by some of the best telescopes on Earth still supr surises

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(08)- Dimenze a nápady a vylepšovat jejich techniky, aby se o tomto světě a vesmíru dozvěděli více a více. Současná krize v astronomii a kosmologii proto není nic neobvyklého, i když známe fantastické obrázky vesmíru více než 93 miliard světelných let a vystopovali jsme a rozluštil mnoho jevů, vesmír stále poskytuje materiál pro tisíciletí výzkumu, **aby bylo možné vysvětlit počátek vesmíru je přáním lidstva**, počátek stvoření nám také může poskytnout vodítka ke smyslu a účelu naší vlastní existence, pokud se ukáže je pravda, že náš vesmír podléhá neustálému cyklu růstu a úpadku, tyto myšlenky mohou být také přenositelné do jiných oblastí, starověké národy, jako například vadové tvrdili před tisíci lety, že žijeme v multivesmíru a my jsme nesmrtelné bytosti, které jsou narozeni Živě zemřou a znovu se narodíme, co kdyby na nás náhle přišel obří asteroid a všechny naše obranné strategie selhaly, mohli bychom skutečně odvrátit katastrofu biblických rozměrů nebo bychom byli bezmocní proti kosmickým silám, tyto naléhavé otázky přiměly NASA poslat speciální navržená sonda přímo do dráhy asteroidu, ale výsledky nebyly takové, jaké očekávali, jaké byly nepředvídatelné zvraty a co to znamená pro bezpečnost našeho testu přesměrování asteroidu Test dvojitého přesměrování asteroidu pomocí šipky po léta inženýři a vědci postavili sondu, která věděla znal pouze jeden cíl, jeho jisté zničení, od začátku bylo jasné, že NASA Dart bude mít krátkou životnost, bude vypuštěna pouze za účelem otestování nové metody planetární obrany. Blízko zemského objektu zvaného Doros plán byl takový, že pokud by byla úspěšná oběžná dráha doris mírně zpomalena dopadem sondy a její dráha trvale změnila, trik v tomto typu planetární obrany není ani tak postavena sonda a naražena do asteroidu. Trik je přesně určit intenzitu dopadu tak, aby byl asteroid přemístěn jen natolik, aby se dostal na bezpečnou oběžnou dráhu, ale proč je to tak důležité a proč nemůžeme asteroidy často ničit,

když lidé myslí na obranu asteroidů, jsou pronásledováni představou, že tyto kusy skály by mohly být jednoduše vyhozeny do povětří poté, co se na asteroid vloží výbušná nálož nebo ji umístí do asteroidů allaha Armagedon by byl teoreticky možný, ale tento přístup pravděpodobně funguje pouze ve filmech, problém s tím je množství trosek který by se vytvořil po výbuchu, desítky nebo stovky úlomků asteroidu by pak byly nasměrovány na chaotické cesty a možná by se staly novou hrozbou pro Zemi v krajní nouzi, my lidé bychom se k takovému opatření mohli uchýlit, ale výzkum ukázal, že to dělá hodně větší smysl vytlačit asteroidy z kolizní dráhy nebo je odtáhnout v závislosti na umístění a načasování detekce hrozby z vesmíru, poměrně malé množství úsilí může stačit k vytlačení asteroidu na bezpečnou oběžnou dráhu, pokud se však manévr povede špatně a asteroid je zatlačen příliš málo nebo příliš daleko, může zůstat rizikem, to je přesně důvod, proč NASA testovala postup na dioros asteroidu dostatečně vzdáleném, aby se nestal nebezpečným bez ohledu na výsledek testu Nebezpečí z vesmíru nebezpečí z vesmíru dioros se v roce 201 22 ?? nacházelo asi 10,6 milionů km daleko a je součástí binárního asteroidu, jehož kus o velikosti pouhých 160 m obíhá kolem asteroidu dimus, který je mnohem větší ve vzdálenosti 780 m, zda budou dioros někdy na kolizi se Zemí. V tuto chvíli nepředvídatelné známé asteroidy se chovají jen částečně předvídatelně, mohou zůstat po léta v klidu vázané na určité dráhy a pak je najednou magicky přitahuje Slunce ne vše o těchto procesech bylo prozkoumáno, ale přesně nevíme, jaké mechanismy ve Slunci jsou systém spouští migraci asteroidů v současné době existují stovky tisíc objektů, jako jsou asteroidy a komety Vázané v pásu asteroidů mezi Jupiterem a Marsem mnohem více objektů se nachází na nejvzdálenějším okraji sluneční soustavy v pásu Kuyper za Neptunem a Plutem. Také statisíce kamenů od velikosti sněhových koulí až po několikakilometrové velké asteroidy a v OR Cloudu, které leží již mimo heliosféru, jsou také četné asteroidy, komety a kameny, které se mohou odstříhnout a migrovat směrem ke Slunci, pokud asteroidy resp. komety zahajují svůj let ke Slunci, potřebují ještě mnoho let, než se dostanou do nitra Sluneční soustavy v závislosti na jejich místě původu normálně bychom si takového tělesa měli všimnout brzy na Zemi tisíce astronomů se dívají na noční oblohu mnoho komet bylo objeveno. Amatérští astronomové a asteroidy jsou neustále sledovány některými z nejlepších dalekohledů na Zemi

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(09)- happened too there were always smaller impacts of asteroids which nobody for and also the object omua mua was noticed only when it had already passed the Earth at some thousand km Mission Planetary Defense distance Mission planetary defense we have a good chance that a
49:44
large asteroid or Comet like the chickalo asteroid which probably wiped out almost all land dinosaurs about 65
49:50
million years ago would be cited years before it hit the asteroid was probably about 11 km in diameter and scientists
49:57
are optimistic that a chunk of that size would catch the telescope's eye today long before impact for example omua mua
50:06
which cheated its way past Earth was only 1 km long flat or cigar-shaped and
50:11

also very dark which is why no one noticed it at first whether omua mua was

50:16

an asteroid or something else is still not known about 60% of the currently known near Earth objects are larger than

50:23

140 M this size is already enough to cause Regional destruction on Earth on

50:29

February 15th 2013 a small asteroid fell over Russia exploding while still in the

50:34

air due to the forces of entering the Earth's atmosphere nevertheless the blast shattered numerous Windows jumbled

50:41

the books in the library and injured hundreds of people so we have to take the threat

50:48

seriously Dart reached its goal on September 26th 2022 10 months after its

50:55

launch the dart Mission completed its task it struck dioros initially kicking

51:00

up a lot of dust and smaller pieces of rock the asteroid was hidden behind a dense dust cloud for several days after

51:07

the impact and scientists had to wait until the asteroid's new position could be determined we can already reveal that

51:14

the asteroid was successfully redirected to another orbit but does this also mean that Dart was a success well this is

51:21

true but also somehow not NASA could proudly announce that dioros was moved

51:27

significantly but the movement was almost a bit too much the asteroid had an orbital period of 11.9 hours at the

51:34

start of the experiment and is staying about 1 km away from dimos together the

51:40

two asteroids orbit the Sun every 2.1 Earth years after the impact of the dart

51:45

spacecraft dioros orbital period Changed by a full 32 minutes from 11 hours and

51:51

55 minutes to 11 hours and 23 minutes since dark was the first mission of its

51:56

kind it was deemed a complete success despite minor inaccuracies now scientists can make much more accurate

52:03

calculations based on thousands of measurements the intensity of the impact will then be better measured when the

52:09

test is repeated and we will see whether the asteroid that is next to be deflected from its orbit by humans will

52:15

then end up exactly where it's supposed to be it will certainly only be a matter of time and experience before our

52:21

technologies will be able to do this this is a reassuring feeling and it was high time that mankind dedicated itself

52:28

to this important topic the dart mission was an international project between NASA the John's Hopkins Applied Physics

52:35

laboratory and other partners in Italy Japan and the
The Impact in Numbers and Images

52:40

esa the impact in numbers and images on September 26th 2022 dioros

52:48

came into view 4 hours before impact the spacecraft was 90,000 km away from the

52:55

from that point on Dart was controlled fully automatically the camera systems detected the Target and the internal

53:01

navigation system took a bearing on the direct course 90 minutes before impact

53:06

the smart nav system corrected the orbit once again and the spacecraft arrived at its final course when Dart was 24,000 km

53:14

away the asteroid also became visible to the cameras and these images were taken

53:19

at a speed of 22,000 kmph Dart sped toward its destination in this image

53:26

taken just 3 seconds before impact you can see the asteroid looks like a loose pile of rubble still this debris is

53:32

special dating essentially from the birth of the solar system and little Chang since this remarkable photo is the

53:39

last fully transmitted image from Dart it was taken at a distance of 12 km just

53:44

2 seconds before impact and finally here is the last only partially transmitted image of Dart after that the probe

53:51

slammed into the Boulder and was completely destroyed here here is the entire sequence sped up and played as a

53:57

time lapse the video you see corresponds to the last 5.5 minutes of dart's final

54:03

trajectory the blur comes from darts ion thrusters which caused vibrations to the spacecraft in its camera this sequence

54:10

is fascinating because of the speed and drama of the situation that a spacecraft safely hid an object as small as Doros

54:17

is akin to a miracle the impact released 19 G of energy the equivalent of nearly

54:23

5 tons of TNT since the encounter a crater 150 M wide

54:29

has gaped on the surface of the asteroid which itself is only 160 m across after

54:35

the impact the double asteroid system was observed by optical telescopes here on Earth the best images came from

54:41

Southern astrophysical research telescope in Chile by tracking the light curve scientists can calculate the speed

54:48

of doris' orbit but telescopes from Earth were not the only ones observing the new features in the double asteroid

54:54

system the Italian space agency had contributed a very special probe to the mission the

55:00

light Italian cubesat for Imaging of asteroids probe or leecha cube for short traveled into space aboard Dart and

55:06

separated from the parent probe 2 weeks before impact the goal of the Italian probe was to photograph the impact as

55:13

well as the system immediately after the impact this resulted in fascinating images of a world so far from us and yet

55:20

of such great importance NASA's Hubble Space Telescope revealed debris blasted

55:25

from the surface of dioros on October 8th 2022 for 285 hours the stream of

55:32

dust and debris continued

55:45

\$324.58 24.5 million with the impact they were

55:51

destroyed forever and nevertheless this blowing of millions was a huge success

55:56

the mission was equipped merely in comparison with other space probes the probe was only a little bigger than a

56:02

refrigerator and with 610 kg however a very heavy refrigerator the camera

56:08

system Draco was kept simple most of the technology was in the sensors and the autonomous navigation system a simple

56:15

rocket was sufficient for the launch SpaceX had contributed a Falcon 9 rocket for this purpose thus Dart was truly a

56:23

symbol of cooperation between Nation and companies that share the common goal of protecting Earth and US humans from

56:29

asteroids from space in October 2024 the European Space Agency will send the Hera

56:35

probe into space it will reach dimos and dioros after 10 months of travel and use

56:41

cameras a spectrometer and an altimeter to document the size shape and composition of the crater left by the

56:47

dart impact carried by two Nano satellites named Milani and juvenas the Hera Mission will study the inter internal and subsurface structures of Doros and further complete our picture and knowledge of asteroids what did the oldest and most distant galaxies in the universe look like what would happen if a telescope were so powerful that it could push the boundaries of what we know about the early Universe the Hubble telescope has already given us a breathtaking view of deep space but the James web telescope promises to take us even further back in time why does this latest glimpse into the cosmos change everything scientists have previously The Big Bang Theory assumed how did it all begin throughout human history thousands of scientists philosophers and religious people have pondered the beginning of time and the origins of creation many thousands of years ago people made up stories about a God who said there would be light later scientists tried to find out the truth and to check if there was a shred of Truth in the old creation myths The Big Bang Theory originated about 100 years ago and provided for the first time coherent approaches which United all up to this time known sizes of cosmology astronomy and physics the idea was a starting point in a singularity then a bang and a boiling hot primeval soup spread within fractions of a second in a space in which before very probably nothing existed for a long time nobody doubted this Theory it seemed to be too coherent but then the James web Space Telescope showed something on its first images that should not exist at all according to the theory of the Big Bang HD1 is a Galaxy estimated to be 13.5 billion light years away that's an unbelievable 100 million light years further than the next galaxy gnz11 HD1 existed 300 million years after the assumed big bang with this discovery came some fundamental new questions how could there have already been fixed galaxies of great luminosity and order in the still so young universe and is the Discovery real at all the shape brightness and Stellar richness of this old Galaxy is so outstanding that the discovery can never be a Galaxy conforming to the laws and calculations of the big bag scientists were shocked some were enthusiastic and others vehemently reject the discovery until today and suspect some kind of mistake in the photo the oldest sources of light in the cosmos ever seen by a human being show up only as diffuse red collections of light a Layman can't see much here but the telescope fine measurement sensors and thousands of computer algorithms can draw so much information from this light that the human eye alone could never do when studying thousands of galaxies in an image like this it's common to First extract the photometry for each source with each available filter then also using

photometry the red shift of each light source is determined observed quantities such as apparent brightness can be converted to physical quantities by computers once the red shift is known the greater the distance in the space-time Continuum the higher the red shift astronomers can use this effect to calculate how far light has traveled to reach us and thus the age and distance of a galaxy this photometric red shift

1:00:09

is easy to determine but not quite as accurate in its results as spectroscopic red shifts which can only be determined by a highquality light spectrum spectroscopic observations always require much more observing time per Galaxy to perform a fine spectrometer analysis a single Galaxy would need to be represented in a larger image area so that the observed light is better distributed on the detector currently Scholars and cosmologists are still arguing whether the discovery of the oldest Galaxy may be due to an error in the red shift measurement is the big bang a mistake according to the most widely accepted cosmological models the universe began 13.8 billion years ago with the Big Bang from The Big Bang the cosmic Dark Ages prevailed there were loose plumes of particles and incredible heat the young universe was however much too hot as that matter could have formed only many hundred thousands years later the first atoms bound together and formed more stable molecules very slowly the first matter was formed then clouds of gas and dust gathered which at some point began to oscillate so violently that the first stars were formed in the heart of the clouds at which moment there was light in the universe although the Big Bang Theory does not say exactly from where there were first Stars it's quite certain that these processes took several million years even then there were only single giant stars with a short lifetime hundreds of millions of years passed before new generations of stars were formed and then we haven't even reached the point when Stars began to form complex galaxies but if James web is to be believed there were readymade highly organized and Starry galaxies already 300 million years after the big bang despite the assumptions astronomers could never be sure what the early Universe really looked like so astronomers continued to test the limits of their instruments and built a telescope like James web thanks to its highly sensitive infrared technology this telescope placed in space can see further and sharper than any of its predecessors and any of the best telescopes on Earth web's mission was clearly to find out what the cosmic Dawn looked like James Webb's tenure of service began in the summer of 2022 with big headlines proclaiming that astronomers would now for the first time look out into the vast expanse and clarify the beginnings of the cosmos then the discovery of the most distant and oldest Galaxy yet observed was announced HD1 was not originally discovered by James web at all it was an image taken by Hubble the ancient Space Telescope of which Italian researchers recognize the Galaxy on April 7th 2022 it was held as the discovery of the most distant astronomical object ever observed HD1 is located at a distance of

1:03:05

13.5 billion light years even then the first doubts about the discovery arose such an old and luminous Galaxy did not fit the picture the alma telescope in Chilai however confirmed the find shortly after nevertheless some cosmologists did not want to believe the age of the Galaxy all the world looked toward the launch of the James web telescope this was in April still on its journey to its location hundreds of thousands of kilometers away from the earth in the universe web was supposed to shed light on the matter and definitively rule out a mistake instead of doubting the age of HD1 James Webb delivered an image showing even more galaxies than HD1 and probably much older ones the shock was deep and since then thousands of as astronomers worldwide are desperately searching for answers we see the past

telescopes are marvelous pieces of human technology with giant mirrors they catch light that has traveled billions of years through space to look into space is to look into the past since light does not travel infinitely fast and takes time to travel through space to reach us that's why astronomers explain that we see this distant object as it was 300 million years ago almost immediately after the big bang when our universe supposedly came into being HD1 and several other very old Galaxy candidates have been observed by International Teams of astronomers with a variety of telescopes for a total of 1200 hours researchers need to be quite sure before they can set about revising old theories or may have to admit entirely new cosmological models to this end **the Subaru telescope the Vista telescope** the UK infrared telescope the Atacama large millimeter or submillimeter array and the Spitzer Space Telescope were all pointed together at the same point in space together the world's best telescopes should identify the true distance of the faint red object in the same way before HD1 the oldest Galaxy to date gnz11 was confirmed this galaxy lies in the direction of the Great Bear and held the record for the most distant Galaxy for several years **G nz1 is 13.4 billion Lighty years away at a red shift of 11.09 this means it existed 400 million years after the big bang but is a full 100 million years younger than HD1 the brightness of the Galaxy was also not quite as shocking as that of HD1 the Galaxy shines so brightly in ultraviolet light that it became clear that this galaxy is bursting with activity scientists therefore speculate ht1** may be a starburst Galaxy where stars are being produced at a rapid Pace before James Webb came along it looked like these might be the very first stars in the universe scientists were curious because the assumed first stars of the so-called population 3 existed until

1:06:09

that time only in theory and nobody had seen them yet they would have been huge hot and luminous white or bluish giant Stars which produced chemical elements heavier than hydrogen for the first time however this assumption could not be confirmed so so far and shortly later James Webb discovered already several other galaxies which are probably even older than HD1 10 times more stars as it appears at present **all these early galaxies** were starbusters which seed with star formation only in such a way even if this means they were very old stars or actually the population three stars we were looking for the question Still Remains as to why the first Stars supposedly formed in complex galaxies and did not shine as loners in space **researchers have proposed two new theories to explain the high energy output of ancient galaxies one theory is that they could have a super massive black hole at their center that is 100 million times as massive as the sun this would be the oldest black hole of this size yet discovered HD1 and other very old** galaxies on the other hand could be home to some of the universe's first Stars which are completely different from what scientists have previously imagined last **but not least researchers may also have to face the unpleasant truth that previous theories about the beginning of the universe were simply wrong the Big Bang could never be proven only the calculation of the circumstances was correct in this way already many predictions about the universe were made which were confirmed later however we must not exclude that this method for the determination of the processes in the cosmos always works so it could be that neither HD1 nor the many other very old galaxies discovered by James web are the oldest perhaps web discovers soon galaxies which existed still more near at the so far assumed big bang and at the latest then researchers must rethink imagine if our solar system wasn't as lonely as we previously thought what if there is actually evidence pointing to giant alien craft near Saturn and what if these beings are not only far away but closer to us than we ever thought possible **Bob Dean** a US scientist reveals information about 12 intelligent species that may be operating Among Us and**

throughout the solar system but who are these beings and what are their intentions Saturn a planet with Secrets it seems that so far we know less about Saturn than science claims although several probes have already visited the gas giant and most recently the Cassini missions studied Saturn and its moons for more than 20 years something important seems to have escaped US aliens are said to be at work around Saturn they have placed their spaceship behind the planet there where we cannot Discover it so easily from Earth if One Believes the remarks of Robert Bob Dean then these aliens are not to be made out so easily because they move completely or partly in another dimension ??? these life forms are supposed to do some kind of mining in the numerous rings of the gas planet apparently the dust and rock particles that make up some of the Rings are valuable and Rare Minerals that serve as food or fuel for this life form does this sound crazy to you well then hold on tight because it gets even better and Bob Dean even possessed photos to prove it all Bob Deans revealed monstrosities Robert o Dean was stationed at NATO headquarters from 1963 to 1967 having served in the US Army since 1960 he rose to the rank of command sergeant major in the Korean War and later in the Vietnam War exactly what Dean did at NATO is unclear to this ... *myslím, že text ani nemusím sázet do překladáče, že toto šarlatánství už je dost zřetelné, takže : no comment...* →

1:10:00

day and the man who later caused a worldwide sensation as a ufologist was viewed critically by the organization as

1:10:07

well as by NASA Dean did not mince words throughout his life from the Barcelona

1:10:12

exopolitics Summit on July 25th 2009 he once said in public there are

1:10:18

intelligent races out there that are a billion years ahead of us we are finding Stars that probably have planets these

1:10:25

planets could be up to three times as old as arstar Dean always called NASA the never a straight answer organization

1:10:33

because the US space agency is now known for not taking turkey when it comes to aliens and UFOs in Spring of 2023 it

1:10:41

came to a hearing in the American Senate with which not NASA was Under Fire but the Pentagon this is supposed to be

1:10:48

because the Pentagon apparently knew for a long time about extraterrestrials but has never shared this knowledge neither

1:10:54

with ordinary soldiers and officers nor with normal citizens some fighter pilots who have seen UFOs took action against

1:11:01

the Pentagon they wanted to finally be able to speak without being attacked or defamed anyone who studies the subject

1:11:09

must inevitably be shocked at how many spacecraft are cited by pilots each year and the fascinating differences between

1:11:15

them all in all current developments seem to confirm exactly what Bob Dean

1:11:20

spent a lifetime trying to tell Humanity Dean shared many photos that were later misappropriated by NASA and not given

1:11:27

the attention they deserved this photo of a strange flying object was taken by astronauts on the Apollo 12 mission the

1:11:34

photograph was taken by Alan Alban one of the astronauts on the mission alan elban was the fourth man to walk on the

1:11:41

moon he was the lunar module pilot for the Apollo 12 mission and a talented photographer and artist in his active

1:11:49

days Dean did not comment on the spacecraft sighting and NASA downplayed the incident

1:11:54 😊

Bob Dean liked to use the photo as part of his lectures giving people amazing insights into alien contact his work at

1:12:01

NATO gave him extensive and surprising insights into various extraterrestrial interactions with Humanity 😊 however no

1:12:08

one publicly proved the man right to this day NATO NASA and the Pentagon

1:12:13

refuse to admit that they know of the existence of extraterrestrials and possibly maintain contacts with these 😊

1:12:19

entities themselves 12 species in many

1:12:24

dimensions in the context of a UFO presentation at the University of Leeds Dean told very impressively that he knew

1:12:32

of four different extraterrestrial groups during his service by the time he retired the number of known species had

1:12:38

grown some more than 12 the expert on extraterrestrial life forms even suggested the existence of over a

1:12:45

hundred different extraterrestrial organizations one of the four main groups of aliens probably resembles

1:12:51

humans so much that these beings can mingle with humans without being detected Dean indicated that some of

1:12:57

these aliens would hold important positions in powerful institutions and that the activities of this species must

1:13:03

be viewed with caution but how can something be controlled that hardly anyone knows about if One Believes

1:13:09

Dean's explanations authorities like NASA and NATO cooperate with the beings without informing completely normal

1:13:16

citizens this can seem frightening but Dean also painted a positive picture of the alien life forms some of these

1:13:22

species do not exist in the three-dimensional world as we do they live wholly or partially on other

1:13:28

dimensions but can interact with us or we interact with those Dimensions without us realizing it Dean also said

1:13:35

that alien visitation goes beyond interplanetary interactions to include Interstellar and Cosmic creatures that

bla-bla

1:13:42

have long since Left Behind or been subjected to the limits of time and space whoever thinks now that this is

1:13:48

mumbo jumbo could commit a fatal mistake because until today most of the unol soled equations of the field theories in

bla-bla

1:13:55

physics and Mathematics do not open until we consider 10 or 12 Dimensions possible already Einstein explained that

1:14:02

there must be more Dimensions than space-time however during his life he did not dare to describe these in order

bla-bla

1:14:09

not to disturb conservative science and to endanger his reputation privately

1:14:14

however Einstein was a great Mystic and passionately pursued questions like these one who dared to make the 12

1:14:20

Dimension model public was **Burkard Heim** what happened to him was exactly what Einstein wanted to avoid I'm was

1:14:28

excluded by the conservative researchers and was cast into scientific Sidelines by his theory which includes a god

bla-bla

1:14:34

Dimension but back to Bob Dean and his exciting photographs several of the photographs we are about to share with

1:14:41

you were obtained by Dean from **Dr Norman Bergrun** a scientist and engineer for NASA
ases research center and locked

1:14:48

Martin Dr Berron played a key role in the Voyager missions and the probes sent out to
photograph Saturn its rings and

1:14:56

moons this photographed is believed to be from NASA itself and Dr bergren was

1:15:01

able to secure it before it was placed under censorship by the agency it shows a large
unidentified flying object

1:15:08

hovering just outside Saturn's rings in a book written by Dr bergren about Saturn's rings he
went on to show

1:15:14

photographs taken by the Voyager 1 and two spacecraft in 1980 and 1981 there

1:15:20

the scientist claims that Saturn's rings are formed in part by the activity of giant
electromagnetic Vehicles these

1:15:28

vehicles are controlled by intelligent beings who presumably do some kind of mining or
mineral extraction in their

1:15:34

Rings this image finally shows the nearly 3,000 km long spaceship and space

1:15:39

station at the end there seems to be something like an exhaust or some kind of energy blast in
Berg Ron's and Dean's

1:15:46

view traces of thrusters can be seen here Bob dean explained that other elliptical ships about
11,000 265 km

1:15:55

long are currently orbiting Saturn inside the Rings ejecting ring material with an exhaust
visible to trained eyes

1:16:02

later analysis by bergren and others suggested that the same or similar ships orbit the sun
Jupiter and Uranus

1:16:10

collecting energies and materials there and forming the familiar Rings through their activities
Dr bergren concluded

1:16:17

that these entities which also operate on other dimensions may even be inhabitants of Saturn
and other

1:16:23

apparently inanimate planets in the solar system the above image is also from the Apollo 12
mission a mysterious

1:16:30

object was spotted by Apollo Astronauts as they orbited the moon the next picture was taken
by astronaut Neil

1:16:36

Armstrong while the astronauts were looking out the window of their small Landing capsule and this cigar-shaped **bla-bla**

1:16:41

object flew by the next image shows a mysterious disc-shaped object several

1:16:47

hundred m in diameter it was taken while the astronauts were on their way to the surface of the Moon to take take a

1:16:53

closer look at lansburg Crater allegedly the order to examine the lansburg crater

1:16:58

in detail came from NASA itself in order to study there possibly traces of mining

1:17:03

activities of extraterrestrials if you don't see a spaceship here you better clean your

1:17:08

eyes how do you feel now and has your doubt begun to dissipate well take a

1:17:14

look at these pictures on these pictures we see the spaceship above the crater so

1:17:19

NASA does have images that are not shared with the public and only insiders can leak the information if they choose

1:17:24

the uncomfortable path of taking action against institutions that systematically withhold the truth from us the tragedy

1:17:31

of NASA the Pentagon and the US government is always the same astronauts Pilots scientists and whistleblowers are

1:17:39

antagonized made to look insane ridiculed or excluded from scientific circles Bob Dean and Dr berren were not

1:17:46

deterred Dean never tired of speaking worldwide at Gatherings of critical scientists and ufologists

1:17:53

about his knowledge from 41 years of service to the United States incidentally he also commented on the

1:17:59

origin of the people themselves Bob Dean gained knowledge that the human race is a hybrid race created by genetic

1:18:06

modification from an extraterrestrial species some 200,000 years ago Bob Dean

1:18:12

died in Tucson Arizona on October 11th 2018 at the age of 89 leaving the world

1:18:17

a legacy we will likely Ponder for a long time to come what if a single star challenged every everything we know

1:18:23

about the age of the universe can we imagine a universe that is actually much older than assumed in a shock moment for

1:18:30

science the James web Space Telescope has just tracked down a star whose age challenges our previous understanding of

1:18:37

the cosmos the James web Space

1:18:42

Telescope imagine our universe is not the youthful 13.7 or 13.8 billion years

1:18:48

old as once thought instead it could have existed for a whopping 26.7 billion

1:18:54

years or even be far older let that sink in for a moment that's twice as old as

1:19:00

previously thought and fantastic things could have happened during this time which were previously missing from our

1:19:07

calculations this brand new finding is based on a study by regender grupta a

1:19:12

professor of physics at the University of Ottawa and if it proves true it will change our conception of the universe

1:19:19

forever the professor found a plausible solution to the puzzle of The Impossible early Galaxy problem James Webb

1:19:26

discovered six galaxies in the summer of 2023 that are so old and strange that they are incompatible with the previous

1:19:33

idea of the big bang for years scientists have estimated the age of the universe in two ways first by

1:19:41

calculating the time that has passed since the big bang and second by studying the oldest Stars based on red

1:19:47

shift the phenomenon of red shift occurs when light from an object moving away from us travels through space and time

1:19:54

to us and is stretched in the process the light then changes toward the red end of the light spectrum by measuring

1:20:01

this red shift researchers have been able to calculate the age of the universe in 2021 scientists were still

1:20:08

using a model called Landis CDM concordance to estimate that the universe is about

1:20:21

13.79% this mystery was already keeping researchers on their toes so when the

1:20:26

James web telescope discovered the impossible galaxies another piece of the puzzle was added something could not be

1:20:33

right with the Assumption of a colossal explosion that gave birth to our universe about 13.8 billion years ago

1:20:40

let's put it this way these six galaxies are far too advanced for their age they existed only about 300 million years

1:20:47

after the big bang but had the mass and maturity normally found in galaxies billions of years older

1:20:53

they are also much smaller but highly organized and with a star formation rate that just amazes us researchers suspect

1:21:00

that these old galaxies were all Starburst galaxies in which far more new stars were born each year than is the

1:21:07

case today in the most active galaxies and this does not fit into the picture of the previous Big Bang

1:21:14

Theory the theory of the tired light of Fritz Wiki Fritz Wiki was a Swiss astronomer

1:21:21

who spent most of his life at the California Institute of Technology in the USA and made many important

1:21:27

contributions to theoretical and observational astronomy according to his 1929 theory of tired light the red shift

1:21:35

we observe may not be as related to the distance of light as scientists previously thought the simple model

1:21:41

states that the objects with the highest red shift are farthest away from us moving away from us and are among the

1:21:47

oldest objects in the cosmos zi proved that the shift of light frequency to the Red Spectrum can also happen because

1:21:54

light loses energy on its long journey through the universe for a long time this theory was at odds with what

1:22:01

astronomers saw in the universe but according to Gupta this error in evaluating the red shift could explain

1:22:07

the phenomenon of the star being older than the universe as well as the six impossible

1:22:13

galaxies however if it's true that red shift has provided Decades of erroneous data about the distance and age of

1:22:19

galaxies and stars the whole early cosmological worldview needs to be revised observations and conclusions

1:22:26

about the expansion of the universe would also come under renewed scrutiny scientists can spin it any way they want

1:22:33

at the moment something is wrong with old theories and right now no one knows exactly what gupta's answers to these [tento text od 1:10:07h](#)

[do 1:22:33h](#)

[nebudu komentovat, je to účelový záměr, který nedokáží posoudit. \(.. i když záměr nahrává mé vizi o chybných postupech současných teorií a postupech vyhodnocování dat, no comment\)](#)

1:22:41

pressing questions go further he also put forward a new hypothesis based on the work of physicist Paul dra his

1:22:49

coupling constants are fundamental physical rules that deal with how particles interact with each other

1:22:55

according to the physicist these constants may have changed over time in plain English this would mean that light

1:23:01

and matter behaved physically quite differently in the early times of the cosmos than they do in the present if

1:23:07

this is true we cannot apply our present Knowledge from observations of light and relative sizes in space to the early

1:23:14

Universe this could be an explanation but the thesis again raises new problems

1:23:19

how can we then find out what are the oldest objects in the Cosmos and how our universe was formed by observing the

1:23:26

strange and very distant objects again and completely without prejudice we could probably in time find guidelines

1:23:33

for new rules of Early Astronomy but this requires time and again it is still

1:23:38

open when we will know if the Big Bang really existed and how old our universe really

1:23:44

is The Impossible galaxies one thing is for sure even if

1:23:50

scientists call these six galaxies in possible they are more real than any scientific thesis what the James web

1:23:57

telescope shows here is real the telescope does not interpret or compare the Impressions with existing scientific

1:24:03

theories it just shows what is and researchers have to deal with it but James web's light filtering Technologies

1:24:10

can help find out more about early galaxies to develop Drax new constants

1:24:16

we need to accurately study the formation of early galaxies over the period from a few hundred million years

1:24:21

to several billion years then we could find out why these galaxies are so Advanced for their age Gupta took his

tento text od 1:10:07h

do 1:24:29h

nebudu komentovat, je to **účelový záměr**, který nedokáže posoudit (..i když nahrává mé vizi o chybných postupech současných teorií a postupech vyhodnocování dat)

1:24:29

work a step further and challenged the traditional interpretation of cosmological constants these say among

1:24:35

other things that dark energy drives the universe to expand faster instead the

1:24:41

scientist proposes a new constant that accounts for evolving coupling constants this change could tell us why early **sice nedokáže posoudit pana vynálezce Guptu, ale je faktem, že jeho návrhy nahrávají mým úvahám o zakřiveném prostoročase se stále vyšší a vyšší křivostí směrem k velkému třesku...a tím pádem k více a více „cinknutému“ vyhodnocování nameřených dat raného vesmíru**

1:24:48

galaxies are smaller than expected and provides a more accurate picture of the the universe in the new explanations the

1:24:55

model of time and Galaxy formation stretches out for several billion years giving the universe an estimated age of

1:25:02

about 26.7 billion years rather than 13.8 billion years as previously thought

1:25:09 **autor neuvádí fakta a argumenty jak k tomuto číslu stáří 26,7 miliard let přišel (!)**

gupta's calculations indicate that the universe may be much older than we thought some of the greatest Mysteries

1:25:15

would suddenly be explainable like the discoveries of the James web telescope and the star that is older than the

1:25:21

universe the jwst the new James web telescope has

1:25:28

enabled astronomers to see deeper and more accurately into the cosmos than ever before the entire Mission has been

1:25:35

called a journey to Cosmic Dawn by NASA and the other nations involved as if to

1:25:40

O.K.

say hey guys you made a mistake the telescope showed galaxies so old and so evolved that they do not match the

1:25:47

cosmic Dawn at all for more than 50 hours the telescope exposed this Cor corner of the universe extracting light

O.K.

1:25:54

from a total of 44 galaxies that formed in the first 500 years of the universe

1:25:59

if you believe that the universe is 13.8 billion years old so the impossible

1:26:05

galaxies are not alone more and more Galaxies have been cited that are very old and unusual the latest data from

1:26:12

web's observations even show that the deeper we look the more galaxies we find

1:26:17

some of these galaxies existed ready highly organized and brilliantly bright only 200 million years after the

O.K. nedovedu se rozhodnout k jakému názoru se přiklonit. Přesto mé vizi vyhovuje změna stáří vesmíru o cca 400-600 milionů let.

1:26:24

supposed big bang and that cannot be according to the previous Big Bang Doctrine according to the standard model

1:26:31

of cosmology there should have been only single Stars groups of stars or perhaps

1:26:36

basic structures of Galaxy formation at this aoch but not ready galaxies which

1:26:41

seem to be billions of years old large amounts of energy in very old

1:26:49

galaxies data from the observations have also shown shown that these primordial galaxies were emitting a phenomenal

1:26:55

amount of energy into space 10 times more than scientists predicted to

1:27:00

understand this phenomenon let's look at the Deep Field image taken by James web's marry instrument this deep view of

tady jde o to, že páni výzkumníci nemají více metod

k vyhodnocování dat než rudý posuv a Hubbleho zákon o lineárním rozpínání. Tím pádem

až moc dobře chápu ty rozpaky nad „cinknutými“ hodnotami z raných dob vesmíru. Jak jinak

se to může stát než tak, že časoprostor globální je zakřivený a čím mladší období se zkoumá,

tím křivější dimenze jsou...

1:27:07

the cosmos shows Vivid and bright spiral galaxies in the foreground and a host of

1:27:12

much older galaxies in the distance virtually all of these objects are galaxies when scientist zoomed in on

1:27:20

three of the heavily red shifted galaxies in the background they discovered that these galaxies were

1:27:25

radiating unexpected amounts of energy the data also suggest that they formed

1:27:30

about 200 to 500 million years ago after the big bang when the age of the universe

1:27:36

was 1 to 5% of its present age the big question here is how these galaxies

1:27:41

could have emitted such a phenomenal amount of energy into space scientists are faced with two possible scenarios

1:27:48

here as well some of the red radiating energy points are actually black holes or massive stars even larger than

1:27:55

the brightest hyper giant Stars inhabiting the universe today to find the answer astronomers have used

1:28:01

Advanced Computer simulations to reconstruct How the Universe evolved over billions of years from the

Opakuji : ... tady jde o to, že páni výzkumníci nemají více metod k vyhodnocování dat než rudý posuv a Hubbleho zákon o lineárním rozpínání. Tím pádem až moc dobře chápu ty rozpaky nad „cinknutými“ hodnotami z raných dob vesmíru. Jak jinak se to může stát než tak, že časoprostor globální je zakřivený a čím mladší období se zkoumá, tím křivější dimenze jsou...

1:28:07

formation of the first stars and galaxies to the formation of the essential organic materials for life but

1:28:14

here too scientists hit a limit they hadn't anticipated none of these simulations could logically explain or

1:28:21

coherently fit into the picture why extreme emissions of ultraviolet energy emanated from very old

1:28:27

galaxies again it's regender guptas model of changing constants in early space that provides the only coherent

1:28:35

explanation scientists are currently testing guptas Theory and we may soon understand the true mystery behind the

ano, už konečně by měli fyzikové zkoumat moji vizi o chybném vyhodnocování rudého posuvu, kde toto vyhodnocování „posouvá“ číselné hodnoty do „nepochopitelných čísel“. Ač zdůvodnění je tu logické a realistické. Časoprostor je v raných

fázích už křivý natolik, že se stále více rozchází hodnoty „vypočítané“ s hodnotami „naměřenými“...

1:28:41

origin story of the universe gupta's hypothesis could change all that what if

1:28:47

everything we thought we knew about the moon was just the tip of the iceberg what if a single unexpected find could

1:28:53

turn everything we previously believed upside down for decades researchers

1:28:58

thought they had unlocked the mystery of the Moon until 2019 when a mysterious substance stunned China and the

1:29:05

scientific world are we about to enter a new era of lunar Mining and why does

1:29:10

China suddenly seem to be taking the lead in this Cosmic race it was a secret mokaku as

1:29:19

whistleblower actually no one was supposed to to know about it yet but then top secret information leaked out

1:29:25

the renowned us physicist Michio Kaku of all people had blabbed in an interview and talked about a new promising raw

1:29:32

material on the moon this raw material was found by a Chinese space probe that is currently exploring the moon the find

1:29:40

was still top secret only a few and very respected scientists knew about it after the news became public the China

1:29:47

National Space Administration took a stand and announced yes we have discovered a raw material on the moon

1:29:53

that will change the whole world it was back in 2020 when a Rover discovered a rare Crystal deep in the bassal

1:30:00

particles of the moon this type of Crystal was completely unknown before

1:30:05

the mysterious Crystal formed during a period of intense volcanic activity about 1.2 billion years ago appeared to

1:30:12

have the potential to change Earth's energy future the Changi 5 robotic mission was the first Chinese

1:30:18

spaceflight mission to return lunar rocks to Earth in the process it noticed a mineral that

1:30:25

no one had ever seen before nothing even remotely comparable appears to exist on

1:30:30

Earth the new mineral was named Changi fite it was named after the Rover who
1:30:35
found it and Changi the moon goddess of Chinese mythology but what made this
1:30:41
Crystal so special that's actually quite simple hidden inside the crystal was an
1:30:46
extraordinary element helium 3 this Rare Element rarely found on Earth could have
1:30:52
the potential to fundamentally change the way we generate energy while the world was still
marveling at the
1:30:57
significance of this discovery it became clear that the moon would soon likely no longer be a
silent satellite in the
1:31:03
night sky this Celestial body has what it takes to show Earth the way to a bright
1:31:10
future Chinese space flight conquers the Moon in space matters somehow no one had
1:31:17
the Chinese really on the screen yet space travel in this country has even
1:31:22
deeper historical Roots than anywhere else on Earth as early as the 9th century innovators in
the country
1:31:29
developed the first rudimentary Rockets everything we know about fireworks today
1:31:34
and even the idea of Rocket engines originated in China although China did not participate in
the space race of the
1:31:41
mid 20th century the country began exploring space as early as the late 1950s the beginnings
of China's Space
1:31:48
Program were still closely tied to the programs of the allies Soviet Union after the nation's
demise China went
1:31:55
into space technology on its own and developed its own rocket program on April 24th 1970
China launched its first
1:32:03
satellite over time the Chinese space program experienced a gradual buildup in
1:32:08
technology infrastructure and capabilities another notable Advance was
1:32:13
the launch of China's first lunar orbiter Changi W in 2007 which reached
1:32:18
lunar orbit 12 Days After launch in 20 8 China's thirdd man space flight shenzu 7
1:32:25
was launched into space at first no one really noticed the Chinese lunar missions it was only
after the Changi

1:32:31

missions shown with brand new discoveries that International scientists as well as ordinary people

1:32:37

became aware of the nation in Space the Chinese also maintained their own space station similar to the ISS it's planned

1:32:45

to expand the station in the coming years for this purpose the station can be expanded with Mod modules as desired

1:32:53

China had no lesser desire than to be at the Forefront of space

1:32:59

exploration the gel-like substance shocks the world the Chinese lunar program first

1:33:05

really made news when Changi 2 found a strange substance on the dark side of the moon images shared by the Chinese

1:33:12

space agency showed an orange yellowish gel-like substance the shock was great because

1:33:18

the appearance of the gel suggested an organic substance but how could that be on the moon where there is supposedly no

1:33:25

life for a long time Western scientists puzzled over the matter finally concluding that it could be some kind of

1:33:31

glass or rock formed by the impact of meteorites or asteroids unfortunately

1:33:37

Chinese science never shared all the information about this find so many questions about this substance remain

1:33:43

unanswered to this day Changi 2 suddenly received a lot of attention especially

1:33:48

after it became known how difficult it is to place a Rover On the Dark Side of the Moon the side we can never see

1:33:55

directly from Earth is considered mysterious one very practical problem that NASA and other space agencies have

1:34:01

had with exploring the dark side of the moon has been communication with the Rovers on The Far Side of the Moon an

1:34:08

entire Celestial body stands between Ground Control and the vehicle the Chinese National Space Administration

1:34:15

apparently solved this problem brilliantly changy 2 was a resounding success as were all subsequent

1:34:23

missions the future of power generation looking at the Moon's new

1:34:29

potential one might almost think the Chinese had a sense of the moon's riches for a long time no one at Nasa and Esa

1:34:36

was interested in the moon only when SpaceX boss Elon Musk announced that he wanted to develop the moon economically

1:34:43

did NASA dig up old lunar projects at that time no one had any

1:34:49

idea that the moon would be used for economic and Industrial purposes musk

1:34:54

mainly wanted to fly space tourists to the moon and NASA was thinking about a lunar base now everything could

1:35:00

change and the new mineral could soon be mined on the moon the discovery of the rare lunar Crystal containing helium 3

1:35:07

could revolutionize the landscape of global energy production helium 3 is a light non-radioactive isotope that is

1:35:14

suitable as a fuel source for nuclear fusion reactors nuclear fusion is the

1:35:19

same process that powers the sun and stars unlike conventional nuclear fission which splits heavy Atomic nuclei

1:35:27

and produces radioactive waste Fusion of helium 3 could produce clean and

1:35:32

efficient energy and we would have minimal radioactive byproducts imagine a world where energy

1:35:38

is not only abundant and cheap but also clean and sustainable using helium 3 for

1:35:44

nuclear fusion could meet Global energy needs for thousands of years without producing the harmful greenhouse gas

1:35:50

emissions that have been associated with fossil fuels in a time when climate change is becoming an urgent Global

1:35:57

crisis this discovery could provide a much-needed turning point and save our homeland China which has already

1:36:05

established itself as a global superpower was the first to recognize the immense potential of helium 3 and

1:36:11

the Strategic importance of the Moon as a new resource Source by securing a lead

1:36:16

in the exploration and extraction of helium 3 from the Moon China could not only Ensure its own energy Independence

1:36:23

but also take a dominant position in the global energy Market it is entirely possible that countries that control

1:36:30

access to this valuable resource will have significant influence in the future geopolitical

1:36:36

landscape however it's important to emphasize that the technological challenges of using helium 3 for nuclear

1:36:42

fusion have not yet been fully overcome one question is how cost-effective it would be to transport helium 3 to Earth

1:36:50

what is clear at present is that a cargo hold full of helium 3 can power the entire United States for a year to use

1:36:57

the new raw material would require Supply chains as well as mining operations on the moon in addition space

1:37:04

shuttles would have to be operated at low cost and the cost benefit calculations of rocket launches would

1:37:10

have to remain economical Quantum Leap in space travel

1:37:16

thanks to helium 3 the problem surrounding the mining of the new raw Mater material could at the

1:37:22

same time be the solution because helium 3 as a fuel would also open the door to a new era of space travel nuclear fusion

1:37:30

offers the potential for an almost Limitless source of energy that is far more efficient and sustainable than

1:37:36

current spacecraft propulsion systems with the ability to generate enormous amounts of power from a relatively small

1:37:42

amount of fuel spacecraft with Fusion propulsion could carry out much longer Missions at low cost and carry larger

1:37:49

payloads the new new propulsion systems would not only allow us to access the moon but would probably make it faster

1:37:56

and easier to travel to more distant planets or even to other star

1:38:02

systems lunar houses and oxygen from regolith The Rock and dust we see when

1:38:09

we look at the gray moon is regolith this rock long thought to be unremarkable and boring also suddenly

1:38:15

turns out to be a valuable resource thus lunar dust has the potential to lay the found foundation

1:38:21

for a permanent human presence on the moon regolith is considered a crucial resource for future lunar settlements

1:38:28

through chemical processes and Transformations water and even oxygen can be extracted from regolith the

1:38:35

European Space Agency or Esa has already developed techniques to extract oxygen

1:38:41

and metals from regolith this extracted oxygen could not only serve as a life sustaining element but also as a

1:38:47

component for Rocket propellants the ability to produce oxygen directly on the moon would greatly reduce dependence

1:38:54

on supplies from Earth and increase the sustainability of lunar bases plans are

1:39:00

already underway for a long oxygen pipeline to supply oxygen to Future lunar settlers produced near the North

1:39:07

Pole the oxygen will be brought to NASA's emis lunar settlement via kilometer long pipelines we can be sure

1:39:14

that the Chinese also already have plans for their own Lunar Station even if these are not yet public aside from

1:39:21

these vital resources regolith also has practical applications as a building material it can be used to build

1:39:28

protective walls and habitats some companies have developed 3D printers

1:39:33

that can turn lunar dust into components for lunar habitats and scientific facilities in an

1:39:40

instant changy 5 water and glass the achievements of the Changi 5

1:39:46

Mission and news about the moon are far from over Chinese scientists have discovered something else in the lunar

1:39:53

Rock samples that no one expected water enclosed in tiny glass beads the tiny

1:39:59

glass beads are present in almost inexhaustible quantities in the moon rock and moon dust each of these glass

1:40:05

beads contains a tiny amount of water but taken together this water could fill an ocean the water in the glass was

1:40:13

probably formed during volcanic activity on the moon billions of years ago this

1:40:18

discovery not only gives us a better understanding of the geological history of the Moon it also provides humans with

1:40:24

a reliable source of water on the moon for future settlements and Industrial facilities this water could be crucial

1:40:31

while there is also evidence of water ice in permanently shadowed craters at the moon's poles the water in the

1:40:37

globules is probably much easier to obtain by simply heating them in

1:40:42

addition to the millions of liters of water simply bound up in dust and glass the icy craters probably offer up to 600

1:40:50

billion km of Water by comparison that's more than 10 times the amount of water

1:40:55

in Lake Superior the largest of the great lakes in North America gone are the days when the moon was considered an

1:41:02

arid and hostile place and this seemingly inanimate world could be the salvation for our home planet in the

1:41:09

endless expanses of space each Celestial body holds its own Secrets one of the

1:41:14

most fascinating among them is Titan the largest moon of Saturn for decades astronomers and science have been trying

1:41:21

to unravel the mysteries of Titan and now we finally have the first clear images of this awe inspiring world what

1:41:29

have these images revealed are there Signs of Life or evidence of geological

1:41:34

activity that could revolutionize our ideas about moons and planets join us as

1:41:39

we embark on a unique Voyage of Discovery to Titan and show you the latest

1:41:46

images the rocky moon Titan no other Celestial body body in

1:41:51

the solar system is as similar to Earth as Titan Titan is a little smaller a

1:41:56

little lighter and of course it's not a planet it's a moon but the fact is that astronomers don't currently know how

1:42:03

moons really form since the largest of them resemble small planets like Mercury

1:42:08

Mars or even the Earth these celestial bodies may once have been planetoids due to the gravity of gas

1:42:15

giants like Saturn they were bound to an orbit around the big planets and do not orbit the Earth nevertheless earthlike

1:42:21

conditions may exist on a rocky moon like Titan and currently moons in the solar system are the hottest candidates

1:42:28

for the discovery of life researchers have known since the 1990s that Titan

1:42:33

has similarities to Earth but because the Moon is shrouded in a dense atmosphere it was impossible to see from

1:42:39

Earth exactly what was happening on the surface finally in 1997 the time had

1:42:45

come the Cassini-Huygens Mission took off for Saturn and on January 14th 2005

1:42:51

something never before seen in space travel occurred on that day the Huygens probe landed on Titan Saturn's largest

1:42:58

moon it was the first and so far only time a probe has landed on an object in

1:43:03

the outer solar system during its 2-hour 27-minute Journey Through the dense

1:43:08

nebulous Haze this probe provided the first fascinating images from an earthlike world at NASA's control center

1:43:16

these moments were the event of the century technicians engineers and scientists watched Huygens's flight to the

1:43:23

surface with excitement no one knew what the probe's flight would reveal mountains lakes and water or even life

1:43:30

from first at first only an orange brown Haze was visible but as the probe

1:43:36

dropped lower and lower the cloud began to clear about 50 km above the surface

1:43:42

very slowly never before seen images revealed themselves before the eyes of

1:43:47

onlookers first a dark Valley stood out but between lighter hilly regions Beyond

1:43:53

some hills two dark parallel lines became visible which researchers identified as part of a huge Dune system

1:44:00

Dunes make up a large part of Titan's surface however Titan is not only covered by mountains and Sandy deserts

1:44:07

like Mars there are actually lakes and seas on Titan hen's landing approach

1:44:12

revealed a complex network of drainage channels making their way through the hillside today researchers already know

1:44:19

that these lands GES were not formed by water Titan has very little water instead most of the lakes and oceans are

1:44:26

filled with liquid methane and it probably Reigns methane on Titan as well unfortunately hyans had a minor

1:44:33

communication problem during the mission resulting in only 376 images being sent

1:44:39

to the parent probe Cassini instead of the planned 700 almost half of the images taken were

1:44:45

lost forever all those space enthusiasts who had hoped to get images of alien

1:44:50

City and neverbe seen creatures from hyans were bitterly disappointed by the

1:44:55

mission hen's images are fascinating but once again they show only images of rock

1:45:01

dust and Barren worlds so far not a single sign of life is

1:45:07

visible what do we know about Titan now despite the failure of image

1:45:12

transmission Titan's Landscapes were seen in unprecedented detail in just a

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few hours the moon went from a fuzzy orange ball to a real tangible World in people's minds images from the surface

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showed a flat plane and many scattered Pebbles The Landing region did not allow

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any conclusions about current fluid activity but resembled a dried up lake or riverbed in the distance on the

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horizon small hills are visible later analysis of the images revealed that the

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Pebbles scattered across the landscape were actually rock hard frozen water at

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the Landing site hin measured a temperature of 180° very little wind and no Cloud

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structures were visible in the sky only dense Haze after 72 minutes hen's signal

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disappeared because its batteries were exhausted traces of

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Life of course the disappointment was also great among scientists that Titan was not a water world and no trace of

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life could be found imagine if hin had landed in a forest or send pictures of a

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creature scurrying by some would probably have been delighted with joy While others would have gotten a shock

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views of extraterrestrial Rocky worlds with no signs of Life can strike a cord

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are we really the only ones and is Earth the only Celestial body with Organic life such as microbes or bacteria many

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scientists don't want to give up despite the initial results of the mission there may be simple life on Titan and in the

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season Lakes even if they are made up of methane in the laboratory researchers Pro that microbes can also live on the

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basis of methane a team of researchers from the US proved this as did a group

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from France the exploration continues Mission

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dragonfly NASA is certain the exploration of Titan must continue

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dragonfly is to take the exploration of the moon to the next level the Drone will launch as early as 2027 and will

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set off on its first exploration flights on Titan in 2034 we've seen too little of Titan to

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judge imagine aliens Landing a probe in the Sahara and saying aha sand nothing

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else and no life just as well a probe could land in the middle of the ocean and show no signs of humans or our

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culture there are dozens of such Landscapes on Earth that would not really reveal what is going on and we

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may have had a similar situation with the huan's mission dragonfly will make small flights over Titan surface similar

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to the Mars helicopter Ingenuity Ingenuity was actually an experimental

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object limited to only a few hours by some technicians who wanted to construct a helicopter suitable for space missions

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but the probe flies and flies and accompanies the Rover perseverance now going on for months one attempt turned

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into a gigantic success and the dragonfly concept will soon continue the success story helicopters and drones

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like these are much better suited to exploring large spaces on moons or planets than relatively ponderous Rovers

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can be dragonfly will not only find out if Titan is or ever was inhabited but

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will also search for complex chemistry that provides evidence of Life of course

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the probe will also be equipped with a camera in addition to a set of microscopic cameras the probe will also

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have a panoramic camera on board so from 2034 we can once again look forward to

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neverbe seeing it impressions of an alien world and new breathtaking

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images a day on Titan to give you a foretaste of what this world looks and probably feels like

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let's take a look at what a day on Titan would be like in many years from now it's not to be excluded that humans will

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live temporarily on Titan to explore the moon the first astronauts who would set foot in this world would probably feel

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like they're in a science fiction movie in front of them these people would see a world that somehow seems familiar and

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yet is completely different the sky is yellowish and the surrounding landscape reddish the brightness of the moon is

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subdued throughout the day almost like a Twilight evening on Earth the sun's Rays

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would be felt though nowhere near as intense and distinct as ours the sun can certainly be seen as a bright dot in the

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hazy sky but clearly it would never be visible at night no stars would be

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visible the haze does not allow the light of the Stars to penetrate to the surface it's probable that the environment is

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quiet and very quiet even except for the wind nothing can be heard and it's

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extremely cold with temperatures as low as 179°C humans can survive here only in
1:50:05
thick protective space suits with integrated oxygen systems and heating if any of the ambient
odors were to
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penetrate through the thick protection an earthy or methane-like smell would probably be
detectable a day in this
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world lasts 15945 Earth years so Titan rotates very
1:50:25
slowly on its axis in the same period of time the moon orbits Saturn once and
1:50:31
together with Saturn the moon orbits the Sun in 29.5 Earth years nobody knows
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just yet how stays in Worlds far away from Earth affect the organs and the psyche of humans
it's probable that
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astronauts who would set foot in this world would stay only briefly in this world and return to
Earth after a few
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weeks months or at most a year other moons with the prospect of
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Life although Titan has so far shown us no evidence of Life the prospects of finding traces of
life on other moons in
1:51:03
the system are also very good take Europa for example one of Jupiter's
1:51:08
moons beneath its icy surface Slumbers an ocean of liquid water that may
1:51:14
contain more water than all of Earth's oceans combined this dazzling white world is
crisscrossed with reddish and
1:51:20
brown lines breaking through the ice to form an impressive pattern Enceladus is
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another of Saturn's moons with a vibrant Water World the spectacular geyser moons
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spew water vapor into space and this water may contain evidence of microbial life telescope
scans have already
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provided evidence for organic molecules nitrogen and Tiny silica particles ganam
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orbits Jupiter and is the largest moon in the solar system the subsurface ocean
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which far exceeds the volume of All Earth's water reserves could Harbor simple forms of life
as do all the other
1:51:56
moons mentioned ganam also has a varied surface with craters Hills and Valleys

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Neptune's moon Triton is the final candidate in this series that could harbor oceans and life beneath its

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surface in the coming decades a whole series of probes will be launched to these moons some missions are even

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expected to be equipped with drills to dig deep into the ice it's difficult to predict if and when we will find

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definitive evidence of extraterrestrial life some scientists are optimistic and believe these missions will finally

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provide the evidence others are more cautious emphasizing that the universe is large and complex and that the search

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for life may be more difficult than we currently imagine how do you feel about Titan the

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other moons and the possibility of finding life there would it be surprising or nice for you to know that

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there are bacteria on a moon or would it have to be fantastic worlds like the fictional Avatar moon to impress

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you on September 15th 2012 the ashes of the most famous astronaut of all time

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were released to the sea from the deck of the Cruiser USS Philippine Sea burial

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in the Atlantic Ocean was a heartfelt wish of Neil Armstrong the first man on the moon millions of US citizens

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commemorated an incomparable national hero that day after Armstrong's death

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some rumors were confirmed that shock and touch us what did we not know all

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these years about Armstrong's moon mission and what did the astronauts involved at that time have to keep to

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themselves for Life stay tuned as we investigate the shocking facts of the moon landing and uncover how one of

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America's most famous men really lived Armstrong's family

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reveals nearly 11 years after the death of the man who became the very first person to set foot on a Celestial body

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outside of Earth his family is going public with another shocking Revelation the stories include details about the

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astronaut's dramatic end to life which has been anything but heroic Armstrong

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underwent heart surgery in the summer of 2012 that should have been routine nevertheless the national hero died as a

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result of the procedure the problem wasn't surgical error or an unexpected

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complication a harrowing report reveals that a lack of care after the procedure led to a rapid deterioration in Neil

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Armstrong's condition a nation is shocked after the connections came to light is this how a country like the USA

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and its health care system treats its Heroes incidents occurred at Mercy Health Hospital in Cincinnati after the

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dramatic circumstances of her husband's death became known Armstrong's Widow Carol tried to limit the damage

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Armstrong's family had very well taken action against the hospital after the incident and they had quietly agreed to

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pay about \$6 million the government is also said to have advised Armstrong's Widow to accept the the money and to

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keep quiet about the true circumstances of her husband's death the explosive information came to the public through a

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secret informant even 11 years after the death of the man who was quoted as saying one small step for man one giant

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leap for mankind became world famous what was really in the

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Box immediately after the passing of the Beloved astronaut another fact became known that captivated and touched the

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nation Armstrong's Widow Carol had told in an interview that she had found something unexpected in her husband's

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personal belongings after his death it was a small box containing some odd and very old-looking items Carol Armstrong

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soon recognized technical Parts as well as a camera from the 1960s she figured

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these items were somehow related to the moon mission and turned the find over to NASA
apparently Armstrong who had

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retired from the public eye in a very modest way after the lunar Landings and never flew into
space again had probably

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secured some momentos of the Apollo 11 Mission the pieces are likely worth at least six
figures today Carol Armstrong

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said that she had not known about the box for all those years her husband had never spoken
about these keepsakes

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nevertheless they seemed to have been very important to him because he had kept them until
the end of his life in a

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place where Armstrong kept his most personal things NASA again used the find to celebrate
Armstrong as a quiet hero

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who despite his retirement from the Limelight and from lunar missions had a lifetime of pride
in his achievement as

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the first man on the moon NASA leaks the concealed details of

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the moon landing since its Inception in the 1950s NASA has been an organization that

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accomplishes great things but also divides much like the US government and other agencies
of the state NASA has

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been repeatedly suspected of lying to and manipulating people on a grand scale in the late
1980s rumors surfaced that

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the entire moon landing was just a fake Armstrong strong Aldren and Collins had

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allegedly never flown to the moon and the whole Landing was staged in a Hollywood movie
studio just to get one

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over on the Russians who were ahead in space travel at the time these suspicions could not be
proven until

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today although there were allegedly dozens of witnesses who claim to have been involved in
the staging a plausible

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explanation for these scenarios many years later was that NASA had a plan B in case the real
moon landing should

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fail in a dramatic way had that been the case NASA might have considered staging a f to save
face for the nation in the

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Cold War Neil Armstrong Buzz Aldren and Michael Collins were completely believable when they recounted their

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experiences on the moon like photographs the film footage was examined several times by experts and found to be genuine

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likewise The Mystery of the waving flag on the moon could be solved there is really no wind on the moon but the frame

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on which the flag was stuck into the ground was moving and this also caused the flag to vibrate in a way that

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resembled a breeze Armstrong always called rumors like this nonsense and the

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find of his small devotional box should be probably also a good proof that the man was really on the moon unless also

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this find was a later fake of NASA what do you think let us know in the comments

JN, 11.11.2023 – toto video jsem komentoval až do chvíle (str.18), kdy skončilo téma o stáří vesmíru.

Pak už to nebylo „pro mě“.