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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qxdDvmGJlbc&t=920s

Roger Penrose: "Time Doesn't Exist! New Theory Proves Us Wrong"
Roger Penrose: "Čas neexistuje! Nová teorie nám ukazuje, že se mýlíme"

Space Wind
74,5 tis. odběratelů
3 213 zhlédnutí 12. 7. 2023
The Big Bang theory suggests that the universe emerged out of nothing, signifying the beginning of the universe. Before this, there was nothing - no time, no space. However, what if I told you that time doesn't exist and that the Big Bang Theory is incorrect? Recent discoveries made by the James Webb Telescope provide evidence that challenges the validity of the Big Bang Theory →
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Roger Penrose: "Čas neexistuje! Nová teorie nám ukazuje, že se mýlíme" Teorie velkého třesku naznačuje, že vesmír vznikl z ničeho, což znamená počátek vesmíru. Před tím nebylo nic - žádný čas, žádný prostor. Co kdybych vám však řekl, že čas neexistuje a že teorie velkého třesku je nesprávná? Nedávné objevy provedené teleskopem Jamese Webba poskytují důkazy, které zpochybňují platnost teorie velkého třesku.
…….
0:00 My comment and opinion will be in red font →
(01)- well first of all it is a Big Bang model and if otherwise there is a big bang but the big bang was not the beginning The Big Bang Theory suggests that the Universe emerged out of nothing signifying the beginning of the universe before this there was nothing no time no space however what if I told you that time doesn't exist and that the Big Bang Theory is incorrect recent discoveries made by the James Webb Space Telescope provide evidence that challenges the validities of The Big Bang Theory it turns out that the Big Bang wasn't the beginning of the universe and in fact time itself may not exist what's interesting is that this idea is supported by the renowned British physicist Roger Penrose now you may wonder how the James Webb Space Telescope proves that time doesn't exist and if the Big Bang Theory is flawed What alternative theories have been proposed to explain the origin and evolution of the universe let's delve in to find out the idea that our universe has been expanding since its beginning over 13.8 billion years ago in a hot and dense state known as The Big Bang Theory has faced challenges with recent images from the James Webb Space Telescope while these images are captivating to the Layman they have caused concern among cosmologists and astronomers the surprise felt by experts stems from the fact that these images contradict the Big Bang Theory this theory has long been upheld as true by many scientists so the new data has caused a significant upheaval in the scientific community astronomers like Alison Kirkpatrick from the University of Kansas are troubled by this development questioning the validity of their previous work the issue lies in the characteristics of the galaxies depicted in the jwst images these galaxies appear unusually small smooth and surprisingly old according to the Big Bang Theory as space expands galaxies and other objects should appear larger as they move away from us due to the stretching of light however the jwst images show that the galaxies become smaller as the distance increases which contradicts the theory even galaxies

with greater mass and brightness than our own Milky Way appear two to three times smaller in the jwst images compared to previous observations by the Hubble Space Telescope Additionally the red shifts observed in these galaxies are also two to three times greater further challenging the assumptions of an expanding Universe in The Big Bang Theory these facts suggest that distant galaxies must be exceptionally tiny to account for this optical illusion which is implausible the presence of these small and smooth galaxies undermines the notion of expansion thus casting doubt on The Big Bang Theory supporters of The Big Bang Theory were aware that their assumptions required the existence of these small and dense galaxies often referred to as Mighty Mouse galaxies based on previous observations from the Hubble Space Telescope however the jwst images have worsened the situation by refuting the idea that these tiny galaxies could grow into larger galaxies through collisions or expansion the jwst images show well-formed spiral structures and smooth discs similar to the galaxies we observed today this contradicts the expectation of mangled and distorted galaxies resulting from collisions without significant mergers the tiny galaxies cannot become a hundred times larger indicating that they were not initially small this finding challenges the optical illusion predicted by the expanding universe theory suggesting that there is no expansion and consequently no big bang the age and abundance of galaxies in the jwst images also pose problems for the Big Bang Theory by using infrared filters the jwst can capture the colors of distant galaxies allowing astronomers to estimate the age of the Stars within them according to the theory these far-off galaxies should represent a time around 400 to 500 million years after the big bang however some of these galaxies show Stellar populations that are over a billion years old contradicting the assumption that nothing could have existed before the Big Bang moreover theorists expected that as the jwst peered deeper into space and farther back in time there would be fewer galaxies and eventually no Dark Age however the images reveal galaxies as large as The Milky Way even just a few hundred million years after the theorized big bang furthermore the number of galaxies observed at Red shifts above 10 is at least one hundred thousand times greater than predicted by theorists it is implausible for so many large galaxies to form in such a short period challenging The Big Bang Theory once again these findings have led to the questioning of the concept of time itself some scientists argue that time is merely a human construct a way to differentiate between the present and our perception of the past they proposed that time is an illusion created by human memories
……..

(01)- First of all, it is a big bang model, and if otherwise there is a big bang, but the big bang was not the beginning. >The big bang theory **suggests** that the universe came from nothing<, But which theory suggests that? meaning the beginning of the universe ; before this there was nothing, no time, no space, >but what if I told you that time does not exist and that the Big Bang Theory is wrong.< The world of science will remain deaf until it begins to >hear<. Recent discoveries made by the James Webb Space Telescope >provide evidence that challenges the validity of the Big Bang Theory, that the Big Bang was not the beginning of the universe and in fact time itself may not exist.< Interestingly, this idea is supported by the renowned British physicist ***Roger Penrose*** ☹ , now you may wonder how the James Webb Space Telescope proves that time does not exist and if the big bang theory is wrong, **what alternative theories have been proposed to explain the origin and evolution of the universe**, **HDV,** let's dive in to find out the idea that our universe has been expanding in a hot and dense state since its inception more than 13.8 billion years ago, known as the Big Bang Theory, has faced problems with recent images from the James Webb Space Telescope, while

these images are fascinating to the layman, have raised concerns among cosmologists and astronomers, the surprise experienced by experts stems from the fact that these images are contradictory. The Big Bang Theory This theory has long been considered true by many scientists, so the new data has caused a significant upheaval in the scientific community, astronomers such as **Alison Kirkpatrick** from the University of Kansas are concerned about this development, which calls into question the validity of their previous work. The problem lies in the characteristics of the galaxies shown in the jwst images, these galaxies appear unusually small, smooth and surprisingly old according to the big bang theory because the universe is expanding with galaxies and other objects should appear larger as they move away from us due to the stretching of light however, JWST images show that galaxies shrink with distance, contradicting the theory, even galaxies with greater mass and brightness than our own Milky Way appear two to three times smaller in JWST images compared to previous observations by the Hubble Space Telescope. Because the universe is curved towards the big bang and the values obtained are "tinkered". The redshifts observed in these galaxies are also two to three times larger well, this is the proof of the rotation of space-time, i.e. the curvature of dimensions is increasing and further challenge the assumptions of the expanding universe in the big bang theory, these facts suggest that distant galaxies must be exceptionally small to explain this optical illusion, which is unlikely to be the presence of these galaxies. Small and smooth galaxies undermine the idea of expansion, expansion was not and is not, but there is an unwrapping of dimensions from the early universe where "reigns" is a foam of dimensions in which elementary particles are born by packaging dimensions... and thus question the big bang theory , proponents of the big bang theory were aware that their assumptions required the existence of these small and dense galaxies, often referred to as Mighty Mouse galaxies based on previous Hubble Space Telescope image observations are rotated, the values are skewed and therefore Hubble's law of "linear expansion" wrong. The universe is expanding, and that means that the singularity deduction is also wrong. The universe does not start with a singularity, but expands "all locality" after the Bang... however, made matters worse by disproving the idea that these small galaxies could grow into larger galaxies through collisions or expansion, the JWST images show well-formed spiral structures and smooth disks similar to the galaxies we observe today, contradicting expectations of collapsed and of galaxies deformed by collisions without significant mergers, small galaxies cannot become hundreds of times larger, suggesting that they were not originally small, >this finding challenges the optical illusion predicted by the expanding universe theory, which suggests that there is no expansion ; there is an ****unpacking**** of the universe, i.e. of space-time from the times immediately after the "big-bang", when it was "born" in the earliest phase (*-* I will add extra hyphens to you-tube *-*) as a thick foam of dimensions, i.e. a >boiling< **state of crooked** dimensions that begin to unfold "into the macrocosm, macroscales" and we then observe them in later age as a structured network of matter... http://www.hypothesis-ofuniverse.com/docs/c/c_483.jpg and as a result, the large ages and abundances of galaxies in the JWST images also present problems for the Big Bang Theory, because by using infrared filters JWST can pick up the colors of distant galaxies, allowing astronomers to estimate the ages of the stars in them according to the theory of these distant galaxies. Off the galaxies should be around 400 to 500 million years after the big bang, however, some of these galaxies show stellar populations more than a billion years old, which is **contrary to the assumption**, that assumption is Hubble's law, which is wrong… The younger the universe, the more "globally" crooked it is, **that nothing could have existed before the Big Bang**, (,*-*,)

Wrong !, the new assumption may be my HDV about the origin of "this" state of the universe. Why not? ((continuation of the you-tube transcription will be on **02-**))

,*-*, The first teat →

My idea about how the universe and matter came into being. So far for 22 years, no physicist has had and does not have the courage to raise meaningful objections and counterarguments, not where there are 10,000 mistakes in my work, layman's naivety, but where the idea is constructive and meaningful.

http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_109.pdf
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_105.pdf
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_104.pdf
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http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_059.pdf
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_096.pdf

You'll be a coward like those before you and keep quiet, or be the first to think about a great idea... and write back a deep opinion.

,*-*, Second teat →

The Big Bang is the interface of two states >**a)**< the 3+3 D state of Euclidean flat, infinite space-time, without matter, without fields, without the passage of time, without the expansion of >***lengths of space***< a...and the state >**b)**< after the "bang", i.e. after a sudden change in the curvatures of the 3+3D dimensions into a state of dense foam, in which time begins to flow, because the curvatures of the time dimensions unfold, the curved state of space also begins to unfold, the birth of matter, i.e. elementary particles by "packing ” dimensions with properties such as spin, charge, etc., then physical fields and even the birth of laws (new and new)

(end of caret *-*,)

Here Penrose continues : …furthermore, theorists expected that as jwst peered deeper into space and further back in time, there would be fewer galaxies and ultimately no dark ages, yet the images reveal galaxies as large as the Milky Way even just a few hundred million years after the theoretical big bang and moreover, the number of galaxies observed at Redshifts above 10 are at least a hundred thousand times greater than theorists have predicted, it is unlikely that so many large galaxies formed in such a short time, again challenging the Big Bang Theory, these findings have led to the questioning the concept of time itself. Haven't they read the HDV about the change of the 3+3D state of space-time before BB to the 3+3D state after BB as described by my HDV, some scientists claim that time is only a human construct, the way, how to distinguish between the present and our perception of the past, they

>suggested< that time is an illusion created by human memories. I suggested HDV. Why isn't anyone reading or commenting on it?

(,*-*,) Third nipple →

Says Dr. Robert Lawrence Kuhn : *"If the universe is infinite, how can it expand?"* I would like to answer him: Nevertheless, both are valid, i.e. infinite and still expanding. Because before the Big Bang, the universe was (and is) in a state only as a 3+3-dimensional space-time, infinite, without matter, without fields, without the passage of time and without expansion, (and also without laws and rules), because it was (and is) state of flat Euclidean 3+3 dimensions of two quantities. The Big Bang was then a sudden jump change from the "previous" state to the "next", i.e. the flatness of dimensions, to the terribly crooked state of n+m crooked dimensions, i.e. extreme foam, granularity of dimensions, i.e. the state of extremely curved, packed dimensions into a "boiling vacuum of those dimensions". And this **final location** = "our Universe after the Big Bang", arose **"in" an infinitely flat 3+3D space-time.** (The question can be and is **"how big" is** the final location in the infinite environment…; I have an answer to this topic elsewhere). And then after the big-bang, matter is born in this foam=plasma, i.e. elementary particles in a style-way "packaging" dimensions !!) and the flow-flow of time is already started, because the multi-curved foam 3+3D will start immediately to unpack, to expand=to unpack one's crookedness. (How matter and fields are born, and the genesis of matter interactions and a new sequence of laws and rules, from space-time itself, I have many explanations about this in HDV, in other blocks. String theory http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_108.pdf http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_107.pdf
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_094.pdf
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_087.pdf
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_063.pdf
). Ee →

(,*-*,) Fourth nipple →

Says Dr. Robert Lawrence Kuhn: *"If the universe is infinite, how can it expand?"* Good question from Kuhn. Yet both apply, infinite and still expanding. Because before the Big Bang, the universe was (and is) in a state only as a 3+3-dimensional space-time, infinite, without matter, without fields, without the passage of time and without expansion, (and also without laws and rules), because it was (and is) state of flat Euclidean 3+3 dimensions of two quantities. The Big Bang was then a sudden jump change of the state of Being, of the flatness of dimensions, to a terribly crooked state of n+m crooked dimensions, i.e. an extreme foam of dimensions, i.e. a state of extremely curved, packed dimensions into the "boiling vacuum of those dimensions". And this finite location = "our Universe after the Big Bang", arose **in an infinitely flat 3+3D space-time.** (The question can be and is **"how big"** is the final location in an infinite environment...; on this topic I have the answer elsewhere). And then after the big-bang, matter is born in this foam=plasma, i.e., elementary particles in the style-way of "packing" dimensions !!) and the flow-passing of time is already started, because the multi-curved foam 3+3D immediately starts to unwrap, expand=unpack your crookedness. (How matter and fields are born, and the genesis of matter interactions and a new sequence of laws and rules, from space-time itself, I have many explanations about this in HDV, in other blocks).

“”If the universe is infinite, how can it expand?”” Good question. Yet both are true, infinite and yet expanding. Because before the Big Bang, the universe was only in a state of 3+3 dimensional space-time, infinite, without matter, without the passage of time and without expansion, because it was a state of flat dimensions. The Big Bang was then a sudden jump change from the state of flatness of dimensions to a terribly crooked state of crooked dimensions, i.e. something like an extreme foam of dimensions, i.e. extremely curved-wrapped dimensions into the "boiling vacuum of those dimensions". And then matter is born in this foam, i.e. elementary particles by "packing" dimensions, and the flow-flow of time begins, because the multi-curved foam begins to unwrap and space expands=unwraps its curvature after the Bang. →

""Pokud je vesmír nekonečný, jak se může rozpínat?" Standardní otázka. Obojí je však pravdivé, nekonečné a přesto se rozšiřující. Protože před Velkým třeskem byl vesmír pouze ve stavu 3+3 rozměrného časoprostoru, nekonečný, bez hmoty, bez plynutí času a bez rozpínání, protože to byl stav plochých dimenzí. Velký třesk pak byla náhlá skoková změna ze stavu plochosti dimenzí do strašně pokřiveného stavu křivých dimenzí, tedy něco jako extrémní pěna dimenzí, tedy extrémně zakřivené-zabalené dimenze do „vakuového vakua těch dimenzí“. A pak se v této pěně zrodí hmota, tedy elementární částice "sbalením" dimenzí, a začne tok-proudění času, protože mnohonásobně zakřivená pěna se začne rozbalovat a prostor se roztahuje=rozbaluje své zakřivení po Třesku.

(,*-*) Pátá vsuvka →

N. Turok asks: "why is the universe flat today"? (he doesn't smell inflation). The universe began "its activity" after the big-bang in a state with very-very crooked dimensions of space-time (they are 3+3), it was a dense foam of dimensions, and it does not expand = wrong idea today, but it expands. When expanding (which is not the case) from the singularity, the inflation would have to start "sometimes". Not when expanding (!) dimensions. When expanding the dimensions, it is logical that on large-scale dimensions the universe will be more and more flat, and at the same time there will still be "floating" localities (networks, threads of galaxies) in it, which will locally have "their topology of 3+3 dimensions" more curved. Then in smaller and smaller and smaller localities (individual galaxies) the curvature will increase, planetary systems that, even more = OTR, because at the same time the large-scale curvature is decreasing everywhere, space-time is flatter. The curvatures of "localities" grow towards the microworld (common interactions of light matter elements) until the curvature it will grow to even larger states in the foam of the vacuum. (dark energy). The vacuum exists even after the big-bang and in all the stop-states, stop-ages of the universe, and it is an early stage foam of warped dimensions. The universe has only expanded on scales" "large" on small scales, however, it is still (!) collapsing. More curved states "float" in less curved states, you can see that all around you... So the universe does not expand, it does both **simultaneously: it expands + it collapses** on Planck scales.

After the big bang, small localities packed into balls and they became matter. The standard model knows 26 elements = a ball = they are ready-made clones = topologically ready formations that do not change even after 13 billion years. Electron = shape clone from space-time dimensions. And yet the universe continues to expand on large scales without inflation. This narrative can be refined, and will be for another 20 years. It has to go all the way to the Theory of Everything... The whole physics community has to get involved.

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Nipples are over. The original you-tube continues→

(02)- suggesting that everything that has ever happened or will ever happen is occurring simultaneously this perspective challenges the idea that time must move strictly in a forward Direction some adherents of the Big Crunch Theory even suggests that when the universe stops expanding and starts Contracting time May reverse leading to a reversal of the cooling and expansion observed in the Big Bang eventually the universe would collapse back to the point where it began the implications of what comes after a big crunch remain uncertain with various theories proposed some speculate that the universe may undergo a fresh start with another big bang While others suggest the universe may simply cease to exist certain ideas propose a cyclical nature with a process repeating multiple times creating multiple universes this ongoing debate about the direction of time has prompted scientists to question its fundamental nature some argue for a block Universe concept where space and time are interconnected in what is known as space-time according to a theory supported by Albert Einstein's theory of relativity time and space are part of a four-dimensional structure where each event has its position in space-time this implies that everything including the past and future coexist in space-time making them equally significant alongside the present physicist Max Tegmark from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology aims to address this concept He suggests that reality can be depicted as either a three-dimensional space where events unfold over time or a four-dimensional space where nothing changes if the latter is true then it implies that everything already exists at any given moment encompassing the past present and future however we have an illusion that the past has occurred and The Future Is Yet To Come leading us to perceive change **Julian Barb** a British physicist who has written extensively about time offers his perspective on this matter he describes our experiences as a series of nails and points out that we are only aware of our brain state our perception of the past arises from our brain storing memories Barb refers to the space-time Theory where each point in this conceptual country which he calls plutonia represents a now He suggests that what we believe is a past is merely an illusion created by our brains this discussion brings us back to Albert Einstein's theory of space-time which has caused some confusion in the field of physics scientists are now contemplating what would happen if Einstein's theory were proven incorrect would discarding the theory of space-time help us gain a better understanding of the universe this would be a significant development throughout history scientific revolutions have been crucial for progress dissatisfaction and doubts eventually lead to the emergence of new theories that replace the old ones this pattern has occurred numerous times in the fields of astronomy and physics initially Humanity believed that Earth was at the center of the solar system a belief that persisted for over a millennium however Nicholas Copernicus proposed a different Theory suggesting that it would be simpler to consider Earth as just another planet orbiting the Sun despite initial resistance this heliocentric model gained support with the Advent of telescopes Isaac Newton also contributed to our understanding of explaining that the gravitational force of the Sun causes planets to orbit it according to Newton objects with mass exert gravitational attraction on each other which explains Earth's orbit around the sun and the moon's orbit around the Earth Newton's Theory dominated scientific thought for nearly 300 years until Albert Einstein introduced his general theory of relativity in 1915 this new Theory successfully accounted for inconsistencies in the orbit of mercury and was famously confirmed during a solar eclipse observation in 1919 off the coast of Africa contrary to Newton's idea of gravity as a pool Einstein envisioned gravity as a consequence of the curvature of space he proposed that all objects in the universe exist within a four-dimensional

fabric known as space-time and massive objects like the sun curved this fabric causing planets to follow the curvature in their orbits to observers this curvature manifests as a Newtonian gravitational pool Einstein's theory of space-time has reigned Supreme for over a century overshadowing competing theories the discovery of gravitational waves in 2015 further cemented its significance however like its predecessors it may soon face challenges as it clashes with the other prominent theory in physics quantum theory [Music] the quantum world is known for its peculiarities where particles can exist in multiple places simultaneously in the 1930s Erwin Schrodinger famously illustrated

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Comment in red on (02)

(02)- suggesting that everything that has ever happened or will ever happen is happening simultaneously, this perspective questions the idea that time must move strictly forward, these doubts creep into the thinking of physicists wherever the eye looks …and more and more in the last 20 years…why? ; Understand that time must move in one direction in the gravitational macro-universe. I won't repeat the explanation, what I already wrote 50 times on other web-comments.. some followers of the big crunch theory even suggest that when the universe stops expanding and starts contracting, time can be reversed, It is not so in a cyclical universe: BB is a jump change of state from one extreme to another, then the expansion and contraction continues "simultaneously" until the "smoothing out of curvature" in the big-crash and... and the cycle will repeat itself with a new BB, which will lead to a reversal cooling and expansion seen in the big bang, eventually the universe would collapse back to a point, Again : BB is not a singular point. BB is a sudden jump "warp" of flat 3+3D dimensions in any finite location of infinite flat 3+3 space-time, in which dimensions all around us expand + collapse, and on and on, i.e. in billions of big bangs in that location...and location in before the BB state is large = almost-infinitely large = almost-infinitely small...; the interpretation of these considerations is on 50 web-comments...

when it began, the implications of what comes after the big crisis remain uncertain with various theories suggesting some speculate that the universe may undergo a fresh start with another big bang. While others suggest that the universe may simply cease to exist, some ideas suggest a cyclical nature with a process that repeats itself multiple times to create multiple universes, not multiple universes, but one and the same universe repeating itself "in changing states of dimensional warping "… this ongoing debate about the direction of time has led scientists to question its fundamental nature. Arguing for a block concept of the universe, where space and time are connected in the so-called space-time according to a theory supported by Albert Einstein's theory of relativity, time and space are part of a four-dimensional structure, space and time are a 3+3D state of one continuum that is genetically transformed "by warping dimensions" and by laws and rules and principles that emerge emergently from the space-time continuum where every event has its position in space-time meaning that everything including past and future coexists in space-time, making them equally significant along with contemporary physicist **Max Tegmark of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology,** which tries to solve this concept. A space where events unfold over time or a four-dimensional space where nothing changes, if the latter is true then it means that everything already exists at any given moment and includes past, present and future, but we have an illusion, that the past has happened and the Future is yet to come leads us to perceive change Julian Barb, a British physicist who yes, a British physicist who has written extensively on time, offers his perspective on the matter, describing our experience as a series

of nails and pointing out to the fact that we are only aware of the state of our brain that we perceive. The past comes from our brain by storing memories. Not quite Barb refers to a theory of spacetime where every point in this conceptual earth she calls plutonium represents the now She suggests that what we believe is the past is merely an illusion created by our brains which brings this discussion back to the theory of spacetime Albert Einstein which caused some havoc in the field of physics scientists are now considering what would happen if Einstein's theory was proven to be wrong discarding the spacetime theory would help us understand the universe better this would be a significant development throughout history scientific revolutions were essential to discontent with progress and doubts eventually led to the emergence of new theories that replaced the old ones, this pattern appeared many times in the fields of astronomy and physics. A little confused speech probably due to the imperfection of the translation from the computer translator
At first, mankind believed that the Earth was at the center of the solar system, a belief that persisted for more than a millennium, however, Nicolaus Copernicus proposed a different theory, suggesting that it would be easier to consider the Earth as just another planet orbiting the Sun, despite initial resistance, this heliocentric model gained support with the advent of telescopes Isaac Newton also contributed to our understanding of the explanation that the Sun's gravitational force causes the planets around it to orbit according to Newton's objects with matter exerting a gravitational pull on each other, which explains the Earth's orbit around the Sun and the orbit The Moon Around the Earth Newton's theory dominated scientific thought for almost 300 years until Albert Einstein introduced his general theory of relativity in 1915, this new theory successfully explained the inconsistencies in the orbit of Mercury and was famously confirmed during the observation of a solar eclipse in 1919 off the coast of Africa in contradiction with Newton's idea of Gravity as a Pool Einstein envisioned gravity as a consequence of the curvature of space, he proposed that all objects in space exist in a four-dimensional substance known as space-time, and massive objects such as the Sun curved this substance, causing the planets to follow the curvature in their orbits orbits to observers, this curvature appears as a Newtonian gravitational pool Einstein's theory of space-time has reigned supreme for more than a century, overshadowing competing theories The discovery of gravitational waves in 2015 further cemented its importance, but like its predecessors, it may soon face challenges as it clashes with other prominent theory in physics, quantum theory [Music], the quantum world is known for its peculiarities where particles can exist in multiple places at the same time in the 1930s, famously illustrated by Erwin Schrodinger
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(03)- The Strange nature of quantum superposition with his Schrodinger's cat thought experiment it involved the sealed box containing a vial of poison connected to a hammer triggered by a Quantum measurement according to quantum physics until the measurement is made the particle exists in a superposition of both States leading to the paradoxical scenario where the cat is simultaneously alive and dead however this picture of quantum superposition cannot be reconciled with A continuous and smooth fabric of space-time even Sabine hosenfelder a theoretical physicist at the Frankfurt Institute for advanced studies acknowledges this conflict according to Einstein's theory of space-time a gravitational field cannot be in two places simultaneously it's influenced by matter and energy and is subject to curvature however quantum physics suggests that matter and energy can exist in multiple States simultaneously defying traditional Notions of locality this raises the question where does the gravitational field reside hosenfelder admits that there's no satisfactory answer to this

question highlighting the current challenge in reconciling general relativity with quantum theory when attempts are made to merge these two theories mathematical inconsistencies arise calculations sometimes yield probabilities greater than one or even Infinity which have no meaningful physical interpretations thus the two theories are mathematically incompatible physicist akin to historical monarchs seeking alliances are now searching for unified theory of quantum gravity this endeavor aims to reconcile the two rival theories and establish Harmony between them string theory is one of the most famous proposals in this Quest often considered an outlandish possibility the string theory proposes that tiny vibrating strings make up subatomic particles like electrons and quarks just as different nodes can be produced by placing strings on a musical instrument string theorists argue that different combinations of strings create various particles this theory is appealing because it has the potential to reconcile general relativity with quantum physics at least in theory however for this Theory to work the strings must vibrate across 11 Dimensions which has seven more Dimensions than the four dimensions in Einstein's space-time fabric currently there is no experimental evidence to support the existence of these extra dimensions while it is an intriguing mathematical concept we cannot be certain if it accurately describes the space-time in which we live without conducting experiments according to Jorma Luca at the University of Nottingham in response to the perceived shortcomings of string theory physicists have turned to an alternative approach called Loop quantum gravity or lqg with lqg the two theories can be reconciled by challenging one of the fundamental principles of general relativity which posits that space-time is a continuous smooth fabric instead lqg suggests that space-time consists of interwoven Loops providing structure at the smallest scale this can be likened to a length of cloth that appears smooth at first glance but reveals a network of stitches upon closer inspection alternatively it's similar to a photograph on a computer screen that consists of individual pixels when zoomed in however the challenge with lqg is that when physicists refer to something being small they mean it's incredibly minuscule these defects in space-time would only be observable at the plank scale which is approximately a trillionth of a trillionth of a trillionth of a meter the number of Loops in a cubic centimeter of space would surpass the number of cubic centimeters in the entire observable universe according to Luca if space-time variations are limited to the plank scale it would be challenging to test this Theory using any particle accelerator it would require a particle accelerator approximately one thousand trillion times more powerful than the Large Hadron Collider or LHC at CERN which would need to be as large as our Milky Way galaxy however a team of physicists from the UK France and Hong Kong May soon have an alternative method to test this idea they intend to utilize an ultra cold gas containing billions of cesium atoms existing in a state known as a Bose-Einstein condensate to investigate whether gravity exhibits Quantum properties in the meantime the universe itself offers another venue to search for small space-time defects light that reaches us from distant parts of the universe has traveled through billions of light years of space-time although the effect of each space-time defect would be negligible interactions with multiple defects could accumulate and potentially yield observable effects over such vast distances

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(03)- (03)- ..the strange nature of quantum superposition with his Schrodinger's cat experiment which involved a sealed box containing a vial of poison connected to a hammer triggered quantum measurement according to quantum physics until the measurement is made the particle exists in a superposition of both states leading to a paradoxical scenario, when the cat is both alive and dead at the same time, however, this image of quantum superposition cannot be reconciled with the continuous and smooth structure of space-time, as Sabine

Hosenfelder, a theoretical physicist at the Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies admits, conflict >according to Einstein's theory of space-time, the gravitational field cannot be in two places at the same time , ?? misunderstanding , it is affected by matter and energy and subject to curvature, however quantum physics suggests that matter and energy can exist in multiple states at the same time, what states can energy have?, and what states can it have mass? What does quantum physics "suggest"?...?, which defies traditional notions of location, which raises the question of where the gravitational field resides, Hosenfelder admits that there is no satisfactory answer to this question, such questions i can posit thousands for which there is no satisfactory answer... highlighting the current challenge in reconciling general relativity with quantum theory, challenges to "reconcile-connect" QM and OTR have been around for 20 years, maybe 30. And no one wrote that QM is linear and OTR is non-linear and that it is therefore impossible to combine them... when attempts are made to merge these two theories, mathematical inconsistencies arise well sure... calculations sometimes give probabilities higher than one or even Infinity, which has no meaningful physical interpretation, so the two theories are mathematically incompatible. Physicists similar to historical monarchs seeking alliances now seek a unified theory of quantum gravity, this **effort aims to reconcile two competing theories.** Why should they "compete"? Why can't harmony be established that they will "live side by side"!, in the **style of "alternating symmetries with asymmetries**"... why not? It's my idea as a math layman, and to establish string theory harmony between them is one of the **most famous** ha-ha-ha, suggestions in this Quest is often considered an outlandish option. ? There are dozens, even hundreds, of eccentric possibilities lying on my desk at home... String theory **proposes** that tiny vibrating strings form subatomic particles, well, that will be a meaningful proposal if...if these capable the theorists finally think and realize that the strings are built = made = assembled by the universe itself from the dimensions of the two quantities "Time" and "Length". Why strings "from the dimensions" of space-time? Well, because nothing else the universe offers like electrons and quarks, as well as different knots can be made by placing strings on a musical instrument. String theorists **claim** that different combinations of strings create different particles, They **claim** !!!, they've been claiming that for 40 years and they still have neither evidence nor concept… this theory is appealing because it has the potential to reconcile general relativity with quantum physics fairies at the entrance to Hell are also appealing… at least in theory, but for this theory to work, the strings must vibrate across 11 dimensions, ha..ha, and how did they figure that out? which have seven dimensions more than the four dimensions in Einstein's space-time structure. currently there is no experimental evidence to support the existence of these extra dimensions, that's sad...there is neither experimental nor theoretical evidence. **I have at home in my HDV at least a concept of how to use extra dimensions for the construction of elementary particles (as they are in the standard model) and therefore for interactions and complex matter...**
http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=e even if it is an **interesting mathematical concept**, yes, strings are an interesting mathematical concept, but...but why can't the brilliant physicists and mathematicians finally look at my HDV and think over her?...? why not ??????? we can't be sure it accurately describes the space-time we live in without doing experiments according to **Jorma Lucy of the University of Nottingham** *Lucy*.Jones@*nottingham*.ac.uk in response to the perceived shortcomings of string theory physicists have turned to an alternative approach called loop quantum gravity or LQG with LQG, the two theories can be reconciled by challenging one of the fundamental principles of

general relativity, which assumes that spacetime is a continuous smooth fabric. Instead, LQG suggests that spacetime consists of interlaced loops providing structure at the smallest scale, you are very close to my HDV, which can be compared to a length of fabric (?) which appears smooth at first glance, but on closer inspection reveals a network of stitches, or similar to a computer photo a screen that is made up of individual pixels when zoomed in, but the problem with LQG is that when physicists refer to by something small he means it is incredibly tiny these defects in spacetime would only be observable at the Planck scale, (?!?)… which is approximately a trillionth of a trillionth of a trillionth of a meter, the number of loops in a cubic centimeter of Lucy space would exceed the number of cubic centimeters in the entire observable universe, (?!) if if space-time variations were limited to the Planck scale, it would be challenging to test this theory using any particle accelerator would require a particle accelerator approximately a thousand trillion times more powerful than the Large Hadron Collider or LHC at CERN, which would have to be as large as our Milky Way Galaxy, however the team physicists from Great Britain, France and Hong Kong. (?!) They may soon have an alternative method to test this idea, they intend to use an ultra-cold gas containing billions of cesium atoms existing in a state known as a Bose-Einstein condensate to investigate whether gravity exhibits quantum properties, meanwhile the universe itself will offer another place. To search for small space-time defects, light reaching us from distant parts of the universe has traveled billions of light-years through space-time, although the effect of each space-time defect would be negligible interactions with multiple defects that could accumulate and potentially produce observable effects on such huge distance
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(04)- astronomers have been analyzing light from distant gamma-ray bursts over the past decade to search for evidence supporting lqg these Cosmic events occur when massive stores collapse at the end of their lifespan however there are unexplained systematic distortions in the spectrum of these distant bursts as noted by hasenfelder it's uncertain whether these distortions occur during their Journey or are related to the bursts themselves the matter is still undecided to make progress it might be necessary to go beyond the notion that space-time is a smooth and continuous fabric as suggested by Einstein according to Einstein space-time remains in a place like a stage and objects move within it even without any celestial bodies space-time would still exist however physicist **Lauren Friedl Robert Lee and George Hermanic** propose a different perspective they believe that space-time does not exist independently of the objects within it instead space-time is defined by the interactions of objects this perspective considers space-time as an artifact of the quantum World itself rather than something separate from it while this idea may seem unconventional minic describes it as a precise approach to the problem the appeal of the modulus space-time Theory lies in its potential to address a long-standing problem in theoretical physics regarding locality and a phenomenon in quantum physics called entanglement physicists can set up a situation where they bring two particles together and Link their Quantum properties even when the particles are separated by a large distance changing the properties of one particle instantaneously affects the other particle violating the principles of relativity Einstein famously referred to this phenomenon as spooky action at a distance the modulus space-time Theory can accommodate such Behavior by redefining the concept of separation if space-time emerges from the quantum World proximity in a Quantum sense becomes more fundamental Than Physical proximity Minik explains that different observers would have different Notions of locality

depending on the context it's comparable to our relationships with others where we may feel closer to a loved one who is far away than to a stranger who lives nearby hasenfelder adds that these non-local connections are permissible as long as they remain relatively small friedel Lee and Minnick have been working on their idea for the past five years and believe they are gradually making progress minig emphasizes their conservative approach taking things step by step but acknowledges the tantalizing and exciting nature of their research their novel approach focuses on exploring a Quantum World influenced by gravity rather than quanticizing gravity itself as done in lqg like any scientific theory it requires testing and the team is currently working on incorporating it into their model while this may seem esoteric and only relevant to academics it has the potential to significantly impact our daily lives our existence is intertwined with space and time and any changes in our understanding of space-time would not only affect our comprehension of gravity but also quantum theory in general hasenfelder explains that all our current devices function thanks to Quantum Theory so a better understanding of the quantum structure of space-time would have implications for future Technologies while these effects may not manifest in the next 50 or even 100 years they could become apparent within the next 200 years husenfelder uses the metaphor of a monarch nearing the end of their reign and a new successor being overdue once we determine the most likely Contender among the various theories a revolution in theoretical physics could ensue astronomers scientists and physicists are faced with the situation and must consider the best course of action to address these ideas and discoveries alongside string theory and loop quantum gravity several other theoretical Frameworks and ideas have been proposed to unravel the mysteries of space time and gravity these Alternatives seek to provide fresh perspectives on the fundamental nature of the universe some of these theories include causal Dynamic triangulation or CDT emergent gravity asymptotic safety Quantum graphite and non-commutative geometry causal dynamical triangulation or CDT offers a quantum gravity approach that represents space-time as a network of triangles this Theory aims to describe the emergence of space and time through discrete building blocks and focuses on the causal structure of events within space time emergent gravity is a perspective that challenges the notion of gravity as a fundamental Force instead it suggests that gravity emerges as an effective description of more fundamental Quantum interactions the holographic principle inspired by string theory is an example of emergent gravity where a lower dimensional

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(04)- Astronomers have analyzed light from distant gamma-ray bursts over the past decade to look for evidence supporting LQG—these cosmic events occur when massive stores collapse at the end of their lifetimes, but there are unexplained systematic distortions in their spectra. Distant explosions, as Hossenfelder noted, it is not certain whether these deformations occur during their Journey or are related to the explosions themselves, the matter is still undecided in order to move forward, **it may be necessary to go beyond the notion that spacetime is smooth and continuous structure.** According to Einstein, space-time remains in place like a stage, and objects move in it even without any celestial bodies, space-time would still exist, however physicist **Lauren Friedl Robert Lee and George Hermanic** propose a different perspective, they believe , that space-time does not exist independently of the objects within it, instead space-time is defined by the interactions of objects. This perspective views space-time as an artifact of the quantum world itself rather than something separate from it,

while this idea may seem unconventional he describes it as a precise approach to the problem The appeal of the modular theory of spacetime lies in its potential to solve a long-standing problem in theoretical physics concerning the location and phenomenon in quantum physics called entanglement physicists can create a situation where they bring two particles together and do their quantum properties unite, even when the particles are separated by a great distance, a change in the properties of one particular? ? ? particle immediately affects another particular particle violating the principles of relativity. Einstein famously called this phenomenon the spook effect at a distance the modulus of space-time. The theory can accommodate such behavior by redefining the concept of separation, if space-time emerges from quantum World proximity in the quantum sense becomes more fundamental than physical proximity. **Minnick** explains that different observers would have different ideas about locality depending on the context, which is comparable to our relationships with others, where we may feel closer to a loved one who is far away than to a stranger who lives nearby. Hassenfelder adds that these non-local connections are permissible as long as they remain relatively small **Friedel Lee and Minnick**, have been working on their idea for the past five years and believe they are making incremental progress, Minnick emphasizes their conservative approach of taking things one step at a time, but acknowledges the exciting and exciting nature of their research, their new approach focuses on exploring the quantum world affected by gravity rather than quantifying gravity itself as done in LQG like any scientific theory needs testing and the team is currently working on incorporating it into their model, although this may seem esoteric and relevant only to academics, it has potential significantly affect our daily lives, our existence is interwoven with space and time, and any changes in our understanding of space-time would not only affect our understanding of gravity, but also quantum theory in general. Hossenfelder explains that all of our current devices work thanks to quantum theory, so a better understanding of the quantum structure of space-time would have implications for future technology, although these effects may not be felt in the next 50 or even 100 years, they could be felt within the next 200 years Hossenfelder uses the metaphor of a monarch who is nearing the end of his reign and a new successor who is late, once we determine the most likely between the various theories a revolution in theoretical physics could follow astronomers, scientists and physicists are confronted with the situation and must consider the best way to deal with these ideas and discoveries besides string theory and loop quantum gravity several other theoretical frameworks and ideas have been proposed to unravel the mysteries of spacetime and gravity, these alternatives seek to provide new insights into the fundamental nature of the universe some of these theories include causal Dynamical triangulation or CDT emergent gravity asymptotic security Quantum graphite and non-commutative geometry causal dynamical triangulation or CDT offers a quantum gravity approach that represents space-time as a network of triangles. This theory aims to describe the origin of space and time through discrete building blocks and focuses on on the causal structure of events in space-time emergent gravity is a perspective that questions the notion of gravity as a fundamental force instead suggests that gravity emerges as an effective description of more fundamental quantum interactions the holographic principle inspired by string theory is an example of **emergent gravity** where the lower dimension.

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(05)- Theory can accurately depict a higher dimensional space-time asymptotic safety proposes that gravity might be a safe Quantum field Theory at the fundamental level unlike

conventional expectations that gravity becomes uncontrollable at high energies this Theory suggests that gravity remains well-defined and predictive even at extreme scales Quantum graffiti presents a theoretical framework in which space-time is represented by a graph with nodes and edges dynamically interacting to give rise to the familiar properties of space and time this idea explores the possibility of understanding space-time as a network-like structure non-commutive geometry challenges the conventional notion that space-time coordinates commute at the smallest scales Instead This Theory suggests that space and time exhibit non-commutative properties which could lead to a fundamentally different description of the fabric of the universe while string theory and loop quantum gravity remain prominent contenders and the Quest for a unified theory scientists have diverse perspectives and ideas about the nature of space time and gravity two notable figures within the scientific Community who offer contrasting viewpoints on the matter are **Roger Penrose and Michio Kaku** Roger Penrose a distinguished physicist and mathematician has made substantial contributions to our understanding of general relativity and black holes his concept of conformal cyclic cosmology posits that the Universe experiences infinite cycles of expansion with each cycle beginning with a big bang and concluding with a big crunch Penrose has also introduced the concept of gravitational collapse as the mechanism behind the formation of black holes shedding light on the intricate dynamics of these celestial objects in contrast Michio Kaku has played a crucial role in the development and popularization of string theory while acknowledging the significance of string theory Kaku also recognizes the challenges it faces in terms of experimental verification he emphasizes the need for technological advancements such as more powerful particle accelerators to test their predictions and implications of string theory Kaku remains open to alternative ideas and approaches including **Loop quantum gravity** emergent gravity and other theories that may offer new insights into the nature of space time and gravity the scientific Community thrives on the exchange of ideas and the exploration of diverse theories as researchers continue to delve into the mysteries of the universe debates and discussions surrounding the most promising approach to unified general relativity and quantum mechanics persist each scientist brings their unique expertise and perspective to the table contributing to the vibrant landscape of theoretical physics and Paving the way for future breakthroughs so what are your thoughts now on this matter let us know in the comments
23:49
section and thanks for watching
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(05)- This theory can accurately depict the asymptotic safety of a higher dimension of spacetime and suggests that gravity could be safe. Quantum field theory at the fundamental level contrary to conventional expectations that gravity becomes uncontrollable at high energies. This theory suggests that >gravity remains well-defined and predictive even at extreme scales. What does extreme scale look like?? Quantum graffiti represents a theoretical framework in which space-time is represented by a graph with nodes and edges that dynamically they interact to create the known properties of space and time, such an offer is presented here by prof. Kulhánek, this idea explores the possibility of understanding space-time as a network non-commutative geometry, challenging the conventional notion that the coordinates of space-time change at the smallest scales. String theory and loop quantum gravity remain the leading contenders. And scientists in the Search for a Unified Theory have

different views and ideas about the nature of spacetime and gravity. Two notable figures in the scientific community who offer opposing views on the matter are **Roger Penrose and Michio Kaku**. Roger Penrose, an eminent physicist and mathematician, has made significant contributions to our understanding of general relativity and black holes, his concept of conformal cyclic cosmology presupposes that the universe experiences infinite cycles of expansion with each cycle **beginning with the big bang and ending with the big crunch**. I am inclined to this opinion. Of course... : In the state of "big collapse" space-time is already so expanded that its curvature of dimensions (global and local) returns to the "starting point, state", i.e. to the "instant" gigantic leap change of the flat state 3 +3D before BB to almost infinitely crooked state 3+3D after BB and…; and so the cycle (even Penrose's) **repeats = step** change in BB and after it >*unpacking* + *packing* < dimensions. "In the macro world" expressed by gravity, i.e. OTR in parallel with the *packaging* of dimensions in the micro world, expressed by QM, where packages from dimensions leading to the construction of elements are implemented in this style, particles of matter. Penrose also introduced the concept of gravitational collapse as the mechanism behind the formation of black holes, this is not a phenomenon that gives the universe any "universe-forming value" which sheds light on the complex dynamics of these celestial objects, unlike since then, Michio Kaku has played a key role in the development and popularization of string theory and at the same time recognized the importance of string theory. Who recognized ? Kaku or Penrose? Kaku is also aware of the challenges he faces in terms of experimental verification, stressing the need for technological advances such as more powerful particle accelerators to test his predictions and **implications of string theory**. What they will show consequences of TS? I also have n+m number of dimensions in HDV. But,... "they" solve "what" with that? I build matter from dimensions, "they" build matter from strings "from Nothing". This is the cardinal difference between these hypotheses.
Kaku remains open to **alternative ideas and approaches**, so does my HDV. But why doesn't he read to her? I am a retiree who does not have access to the world's physics media, including loop quantum gravity emergent gravity and other theories, i.e. HDV >which can offer new insights into the nature of spacetime and gravity, **the scientific community thrives on exchanging ideas and exploring different theories,** as researchers continue to delve into the mysteries of space debates and discussions surrounding the most promising approach to a unified general theory of relativity and quantum mechanics persist. Each scientist brings their unique expertise and perspective to the table, me for 40 years! contributing to the vibrant landscape of theoretical physics and paving the way for future breakthroughs, so what are your thoughts on this matter, let us know in the comments 23:49 section and thank you for watching..., which is unnecessary because the authors of the article and other physicists either do not read new ideas or deliberately ignore them with contempt. HDV isn't built perfect anymore, no, but it's imaged enough that it's already a big step forward.

JN, 14.07.2023

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I believe that a reasonable reader will understand that the text is cumbersome, not only the author's text, but also mine, and that the reader will understand that even the automatic translator translates a "slightly different meaning" than the Czech text gives it to translate. Thank you for understanding. JN. (I wish there was someone who could fix the defects).

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Mr. Professor Penrose, please wake up from your dreams and sacrifice one day of your life!!!, just one, just one day!!!!, that's enough, and read my views on the Universe. I've been asking the physics community for this for 20 years. (And please send you letters, first on paper in envelopes, then also electronically for 20 years..., since 2001 I have been writing to you every third or fourth year to all the e-mail addresses I could find. The answer never came. Never. Not a single word …not a single spit came from a feeling of contempt.)

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A little teaser:

Before the Big Bang, the universe was only in a state of 3+3 dimensional space-time, infinite, without matter, without the passage of time and without expansion, because it was a state of flat dimensions. The Big Bang was then a sudden jump change from the state of flatness of dimensions, to a terribly crooked state of crooked dimensions, i.e. something like an extreme foam of dimensions, i.e. extremely curved-wrapped dimensions into the "boiling vacuum of those dimensions". And then matter is born in this foam, i.e. elementary particles by "packing" dimensions, and the flow-flow of time begins, because the multi-curved foam begins to unwrap and space expands=unwraps its curvature after the Bang.

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