

Pop Goes the Big Bang III



By John Frederick Sweeney

Abstract

The Big Bang is a logical impossibility in a combinatorial and holographic universe, and this paper explains this logic. In two earlier papers published on Vixra, the author discussed deficiencies of the Big Bang story. This paper gives a logical argument about the implausibility of the Big Bang in a combinatorial and holographic universe. As a scientific paradigm, little evidence has been discovered to support this hypothesis, despite eight decades of hard work by armies of physicists and astronomers. The Cosmic Microwave Background fails to support the BB story, since the author has shown that the so - called CMB is nothing more than random detections of the Thaamic Substratum at the Natural Logarithm e , or 2.718...When a paradigm fails to satisfactorily explain the phenomena it should explain, it becomes time to abandon that paradigm. Pop goes the Big Bang.

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Half a pound of [tuppenny](#) rice,

Half a pound of [treacle](#).

That's the way the money goes, Pop! goes the [weasel](#).

Every night when I get home

The monkey's on the table,

Take a stick and knock it off,

Pop! goes the weasel.

All around the mulberry bush

The monkey chased the weasel;

The monkey thought 'twas all in fun,

Pop! goes the weasel.

A penny for a spool of thread,

A penny for a needle—

That's the way the money goes,

Pop! goes the weasel.

Jimmy's got the whooping cough

And Timmy's got the measles

That's the way the story goes

Pop! goes the weasel.

Introduction

The concept of a Big Bang, like much of physics during the 20th Century, was haphazardly thrown together in want of a better idea. The better idea has now arrived in the form of ancient science, specifically from the Vedas.

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

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

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

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

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

Wikipedia on the Big Bang Hypothesis

The **Big Bang** theory is the prevailing [cosmological](#) model that describes the early development of the [Universe](#).^[1] According to the theory, the Big Bang occurred approximately 13.798 ± 0.037 billion years ago,^{[2][3][4][5][6][7]} which is thus considered the [age of the universe](#).^{[8][9][10][11]} At this time, the Universe was in an extremely hot and dense state and began [expanding](#) rapidly.

After the initial expansion, the Universe cooled sufficiently to allow energy to be [converted](#) into various [subatomic particles](#), including [protons](#), [neutrons](#), and [electrons](#). Though simple atomic nuclei [formed](#) within the first three minutes after the Big Bang, thousands of years passed before the first electrically neutral atoms [formed](#).

The majority of atoms that were produced by the Big Bang are [hydrogen](#), along with [helium](#) and traces of [lithium](#). Giant clouds of these primordial elements later coalesced through [gravity](#) to form [stars](#) and [galaxies](#), and the [heavier elements](#) were synthesized either [within stars](#) or during [supernovae](#).

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

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

The consequence of this is that the characteristics of the universe can be calculated in detail back in time to extreme [densities](#) and

temperatures,^{[13][14][15]} while large [particle accelerators](#) replicate such conditions, resulting in confirmation and refinement of the details of the Big Bang model. On the other hand, these accelerators can only probe so far into

[high energy regimes](#), and astronomers are prevented from seeing the absolute earliest moments in the universe by various [cosmological horizons](#).

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

[Georges Lemaître](#) first proposed what became the Big Bang theory in what he called his "hypothesis of the primeval atom". Over time, scientists built on his initial ideas to form the modern synthesis. The framework for the Big Bang model relies on [Albert Einstein's general relativity](#) and on simplifying assumptions such as [homogeneity](#) and [isotropy](#) of space.

The governing equations were first formulated by [Alexander Friedmann](#) and similar solutions were worked on by [Willem de Sitter](#). In 1929, [Edwin Hubble](#) discovered that the distances to far away [galaxies](#) were [strongly correlated](#) with their [redshifts](#)—an idea originally suggested by Lemaître in 1927.

Hubble's observation was taken to indicate that all very distant galaxies and clusters have an apparent velocity directly away from our vantage point: the farther away, the higher the apparent velocity, regardless of direction.

^[16] [Assuming that we are not at the center](#) of a giant explosion, the only remaining interpretation is that all observable regions of the universe are [receding from each other](#).

While the scientific community was once divided between supporters of two different expanding universe theories—the Big Bang and the [Steady State theory](#),^[17] observational confirmation of the Big Bang scenario came with the discovery of the [cosmic microwave background radiation](#) in 1964, and later when its spectrum (i.e., the amount of radiation measured at each wavelength) was found to match that of thermal radiation from a [black body](#).

Since then, astrophysicists have incorporated observational and theoretical additions into the Big Bang model, and its [parametrization](#) as the [Lambda-CDM model](#) serves as the framework for current investigations of theoretical cosmology.

Vedic Physics Explanation of the Big Bang

The concept of a holographic base for all phenomena requires a constant oscillatory background state, derived from an axiomatic condition natural to physical laws. Otherwise, a dynamic system dependent on a “start and stop or begin and end” parameter will only become another variant of the “Big-bang” syndrome. The value of the constant oscillatory background must be sufficiently large to unequivocally accommodate the observed spectrum of phenomena.

As a logical corollary, a faultless system of control is needed to support the maintenance of such an oscillatory value at an exact level, so that it eliminates implosive or explosive runaway conditions in thermal, nuclear, electromagnetic, gravitational and other observed energy groups.

Moreover, this state of control, must have exquisite characteristics of feed-forward or advanced mode control, tied in with a feed-back or retarded method, backed up by an adequate reserve power loop to meet every exigency, anywhere, everywhere and for all times.

Such a system exists in the Substratum, and one of its “random” manifestations in its simplest forms is to maintain the oscillatory state within a ten millionth deviation band, at the controversial 2.7 degrees Kelvin background radiation, misinterpreted as a remnant of an initial expanding fireball era.

In this context, Einstein is supposed to have said that God does not play dice but Sean Sheeter (Author of ‘The unified model of the universe’) pithily adds that he gave it to man to play with!

Conclusion

Any theory in any science should be able to properly and satisfactorily describe, explain and predict phenomena in nature and the universe. The Big Bang Hypothesis unfortunately never has done any of the things that a true theory should do, and yet Wikipedia describes the BB as the dominant theory in science today, including astrophysics, astronomy and nuclear physics. This is probably due to lack of imagination on the part of modern scientists, who have failed to come up with a better theory or explanation for such phenomena.

Instead, the BB story is based on a few hypotheses about phenomena which remain open to interpretation. Over the past century, scientists have taken these weak hypotheses as the foundation upon which to build their own hypotheses. The Cosmic Microwave Background, Red Shift, Dark Energy, Dark Matter – all of these are mistaken hypotheses based on weak assumptions. The result is a house of cards which will quickly blow asunder with the force of a more plausible theory.

Vedic Physics offers a plausible alternative explanation for these phenomena, with its description of three types of matter, especially including the Thaamic Substratum as described above. The very notion of a Big Bang is proven implausible in this essay, given the need for an oscillating holographic universe.

From the perspective of 2013, the BB idea appears as a convenient and impromptu off the cuff explanation for inexplicable phenomena, that was stated in private by one scientist to another. That scientists permitted this notion to develop into a major paradigm testifies to the lack of creativity and imagination on the part of 20th Century science. Couldn't they have thought of something better, something a little more plausible?

Vedic Science is far more plausible, since it is based on axiomatic logic, which cannot be disproven. After a period of reflection, the reader may reach the same conclusion.

Appendix I

Cosmological Models with No Big Bang

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Abstract

In the late 1990s, observations of Type IA supernovae led to the astounding discovery that the universe is expanding at an accelerating rate. The explanation for this anomalous acceleration has been one of the great problems in physics since that discovery.

In this article we propose cosmological models that can explain the cosmic acceleration without introducing a cosmological constant into the standard Einstein field equation, negating the necessity for the existence of dark energy.

There are four distinguishing features of these models: 1) the speed of light and the gravitational “constant” are not constant, but vary with the evolution of the universe, 2) time has no beginning and no end, 3) the spatial section of the universe is a 3-sphere, and 4) the universe experiences phases of both acceleration and deceleration.

i The speed of light and the gravitational “constant” are not constant, but vary with the evolution of the universe.

i Time has no beginning and no end; i.e., there is neither a big bang nor a big crunch singularity.

i The spatial section of the universe is a 3-sphere, ruling out the possibility of a flat or hyperboloid geometry.

i The universe experiences phases of acceleration and deceleration.

One of these models is selected and tested against current cosmological observations of Type Ia supernovae, and is found to fit the redshift-luminosity distance data quite well.

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

**Let's dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago:
to tame the savageness of man and make gentle the life of this world.**

Robert Francis Kennedy