The Universe Circulation System

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1. Abstract

The currently mainstream standard cosmology has many problems to be solved, such as dark matter and dark energy. Inflation theory is also difficult to believe. The Energy Body Theory has elucidated the cause of the rotation speed of spiral galaxies, which is the basis for the existence of dark matter. And it has also revealed what dark energy is and showed the reason why galaxies move away isotropically and acceleratingly. This time, I propose that the entire universe is one energy body, and the uneven distribution of energy generated in the energy body forms positive energy of stars and gravitational fields, and the formations of them are accompanied by the formations of dark energy fields, and further throughout the universe, positive energy of stars and gravitational fields circulate by exchanging energy with negative energy of dark energy. This system is called the universe circulation system. The universe exists in eternal time that is not expanding.

2. Overview

In 1929, Hubble observed the expansion of the universe. The radiation from the CMB is considered to be the most conclusive evidence of the Big Bang theory to date. The discovery of the CMB in the mid-1960s led to the proposal of the Big Bang theory. The Big Bang theory had several problems to be solved, such as the flatness problem and the horizon problem, but these were solved by the inflation theory, and the standard cosmology is now accepted. However, the cause of inflation is still unknown, and it can be said that it has simply been replaced by new problems, such as rapid expansion far exceeding the speed of light. In addition, confidence in the theory of the expansion of the universe has been shaken recently, with the discovery of giant galaxies in the early universe by the James Wedge Telescope.

2.1. Standard Cosmology

Fig.1 is a diagram explaining standard cosmology. The concept I got from my discussion with Grok about the expansion of the universe is that "the expansion of the universe is the scale-up of the inside of the space that exists with infinite size." The size of the universe we refer to is the range of the universe that can be observed at present, and is the size estimated by calculating the speed of movement of galaxies from there. The CMB emitted from the yellow shell 45 million years after the birth of the universe, accompanied by the retreat due

to the expansion of the universe, reaches the Earth as the CMB emitted from the current yellow shell. The CMB outside the yellow shell will reach the Earth in the future, and the CMB inside has already passed through the Earth, so we can no longer observe it.

The standard theory of cosmic microwave background radiation and the expansion of the universe

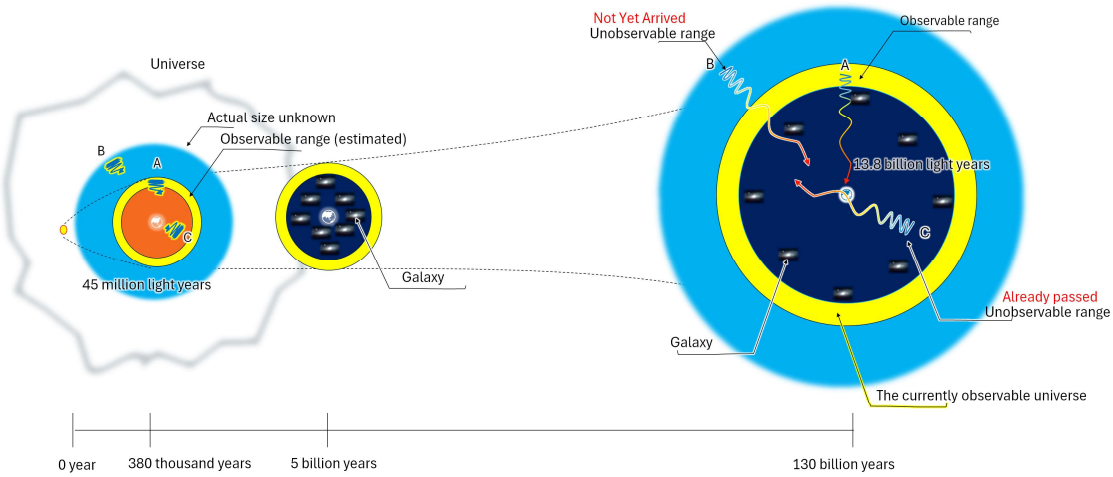

Fig1.

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2.2. Comparison between standard cosmology and the cosmic circulation system

	Standard cosmology	Cosmic circulation system
Size of the universe	Infinite (or unknown)	Finite
Cause of CMB	Scorching temperature drop	Explosion and melting of galaxies at the edge of the universe
CMB irregularities	Unknown	Large-scale structure remains
Cause of energy	Unknown	Circulation
Direction of expansion	Completely isotropic	Incompletely isotropic
Age of distant galaxies	Immediately after birth	Old age
Speed of expansion	Accelerating (reason unknown)	Accelerating (gradation of the amount of energy in space)

3. Dark energy field

What happens to the dark energy field that expands away from the galaxy? Countless galaxies approach each other due to their expanding dark energy fields, forming galaxy clusters and superclusters, and then forming large-scale structures. After that, the dark energy field should expand along with the large-scale structure. In the process, the dark

energy field combines and merges with other dark energy fields and finally becomes one dark energy field throughout the universe. Dark energy field is made of very thin space layers of spherical shells in which energy cell bodies expand and are in low energy state. When expanding dark energy field reaches the edge of the universe, there is no energy flowing in from the outside, so instead, energy from the inside flows in and stabilizes it. It is unclear to what extent the gravitational field is formed on the scale of the entire universe. However, it is certain that this forms one dark energy field throughout the universe. However, since new stars and galaxies are constantly being born, there are countless dark energy fields in the process of formation in the universe. Therefore, although one dark energy field is formed throughout the universe, it is not a homogeneous field because there are dark energy fields in various formation processes within it.

As a result, if we look at the rough structure of the universe, we see that there is a single dark energy field throughout the universe, within which matter such as stars and galaxies and the gravitational field exist. The dark energy field is negative energy, while matter and the gravitational field are positive energy. The entire universe has a ±0 energy balance.

Fig. 2 shows how the space layers, in which energy cell bodies that make up space are arranged in spherical shapes, creates a gradient in the amount of energy. The difference in the amount of energy between A and B is the cause of gravity and dark energy.

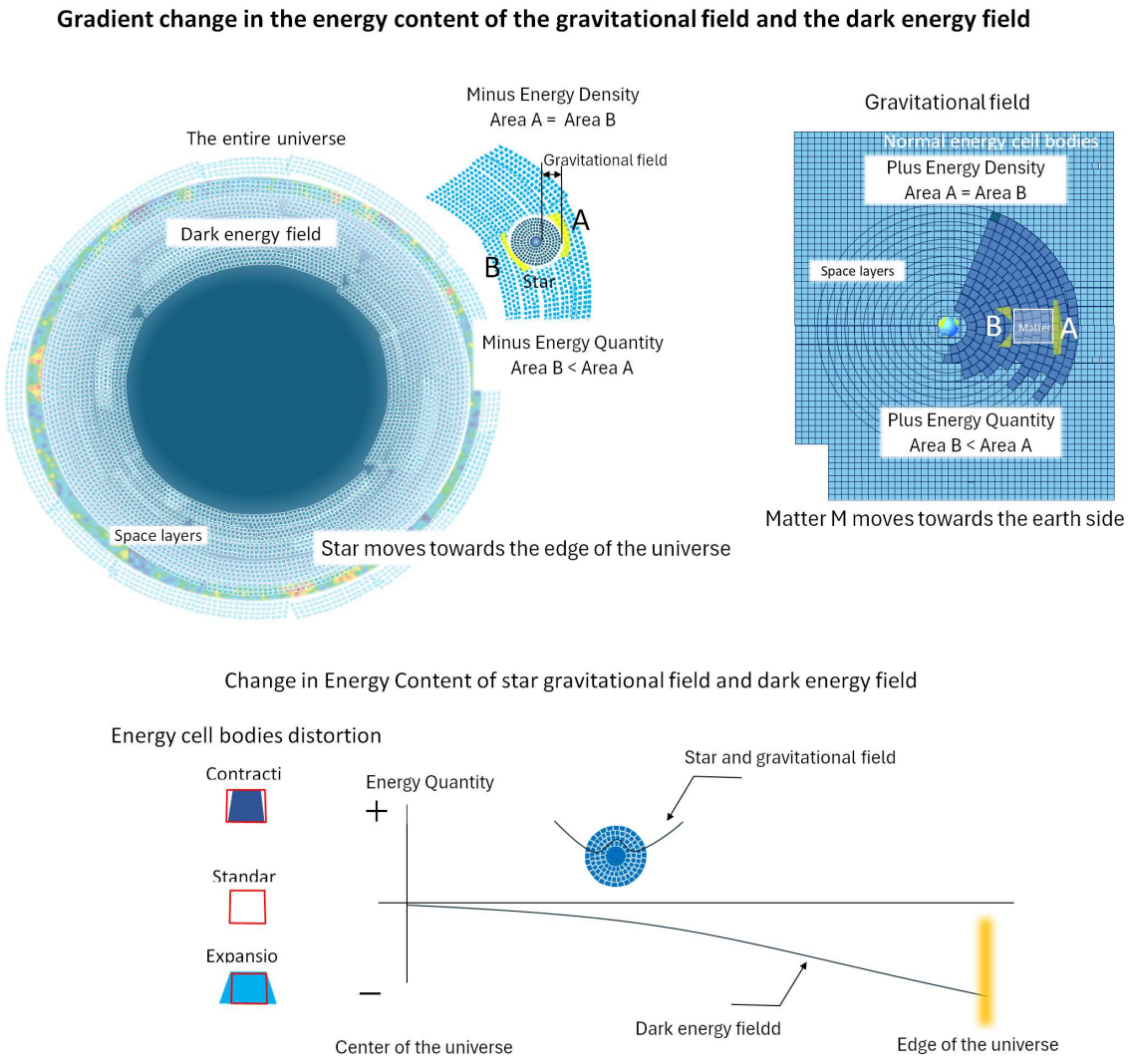

Fig2.

4. Isotropic movement

Matter and gravitational field of positive energy are attracted to dark energy field of negative energy. This is because the volume of the space layer increases as it is closer to the edge of the universe, and the amount of negative energy increases. It may be more appropriate to say that they move rather than being attracted. For this reason, the speed at which stars and galaxies move accelerates.

Stars and galaxies move from the place where they were born toward the edge of the universe. Although the direction is isotropic, it does not show complete isotropy. This is because there are countless dark energy fields in the process of growing from birth inside

the universe, which creates unevenness. The characteristics that can be derived from this are as follows.

- The amount of dark energy increases toward the edge of the universe.
- The speed at which galaxies move accelerates.
- The direction of galaxy movement is not perfect but is isotropic.
- The closer it gets to the center of the universe, the more active the birth of stars becomes.
- The closer it gets to the edge of the universe, the more old galaxies there are.

5. Recurrence

As galaxies approach the edge of the universe, their gravitational fields begin to melt, followed by the explosion or disintegration of stars, and eventually melting of elementary particles. Galaxies do not move on their own, but rather move as galaxy clusters, and then as large-scale structures. In the dark energy field, high-pressure energy of compressed energy cell bodies remains, and this returns to the center of the universe to generate new elementary particles. The observed cosmic background radiation is thought to be the release of energy when stars in galaxies approach the edge of the universe explode or disintegrate.

- The explosion and disintegration of stars in galaxies approaching the edge of the universe is thought to be the cause of the cosmic background radiation.
- The movement of galaxies is thought to be a movement that maintains a large-scale structure.
- The unevenness of the cosmic background radiation is thought to be caused by large-scale structures.

6. Universe circulation system

In this way, elementary particles born from the increase in energy in space near the center of the universe gather in countless numbers and become atoms, molecules, matter, and stars. They then further develop into galaxies, galaxy clusters, and large-scale structures. The gravitational field generated in space around a star expands to accommodate individual stars and groups of stars. The dark energy field generated in pairs with the gravitational field merges with the dark energy fields of other stars and groups of stars to become the dark energy field of the entire universe. This process is repeated in eternal time, and the structure of the universe is formed. In other words, the universe is made up of space layers of negative energy, with the edge of the universe being the maximum. In this universe, stars and gravitational fields born as positive energy move to the edge of the universe, where

negative energy is the maximum. This movement of positive energy transfers the large-scale structure of the universe as it is. Stars approaching the edge of the universe explode and decompose, and eventually the elementary particles melt and become energy. This energy returns to the center of the universe again and becomes the energy for the birth of stars. The cosmic microwave background radiation is an example of this energy return. In energy body theory, this circulation of energy throughout the universe is called the universe circulation system.

Fig. 3 shows an overview of the cosmic circulation system. Note that the figure is significantly different from the actual size. The entire universe is composed of a thin spherical space layer. This space layer is negative energy due to the expansion of the energy cell bodies. The thickness of one space layer is the thickness of the energy cell body on the Planck scale. The dark energy field is a stack of countless space layers. In the energy body theory cosmological model, the universe is finite. The volume of the spherical space layer is the largest at the edge of the universe, so the edge of the universe has the most negative energy. Stars, galaxies, and their gravitational fields are positive energy that the energy cell bodies contract. Therefore, they move toward the edge of the universe where the negative energy is the largest. Then, when stars, galaxies, and their gravitational fields approach the edge of the universe, they explode and decompose, returning to the positive energy cell bodies. This flow continues from the distant past to the eternal future. The explosion and decomposition of stars and galaxies creates a high-temperature band at the edge of the universe, which causes the cosmic background radiation. This energy returns to the universe through electromagnetic waves and other movements and becomes the source of the birth of new stars.

Fig. 4. shows the process by which elementary particles are born and grow into matter and stars as a result of the return of energy to the center of the universe by the universe circulation system. When the energy of space rises, the energy is concentrated at one point in space, and as a result, the energy cell bodies are crushed and contracts to its limit. Then, the surrounding pressure has nowhere to go and starts to rotate. The contracted energy cell bodies expands and vibrates. This state is an elementary particle. The energy cell bodies in the space around the elementary particle expand and become low energy. Then, energy flows in from the outside, and a high-energy sphere is formed where the energy cell bodies contract. This inflow and outflow of spherical energy continues to the edge of the universe. After that, the energy flows back, and eventually it becomes stable as a gravitational field and a dark energy field. When the energy from the outside flows inward, the surplus energy

generated due to the volume difference of the sphere becomes a molecular cloud and becomes material for the growth of a star.
The scale drawn at the bottom indicates that the mass of a star and the total amount of surplus energy are almost equal.

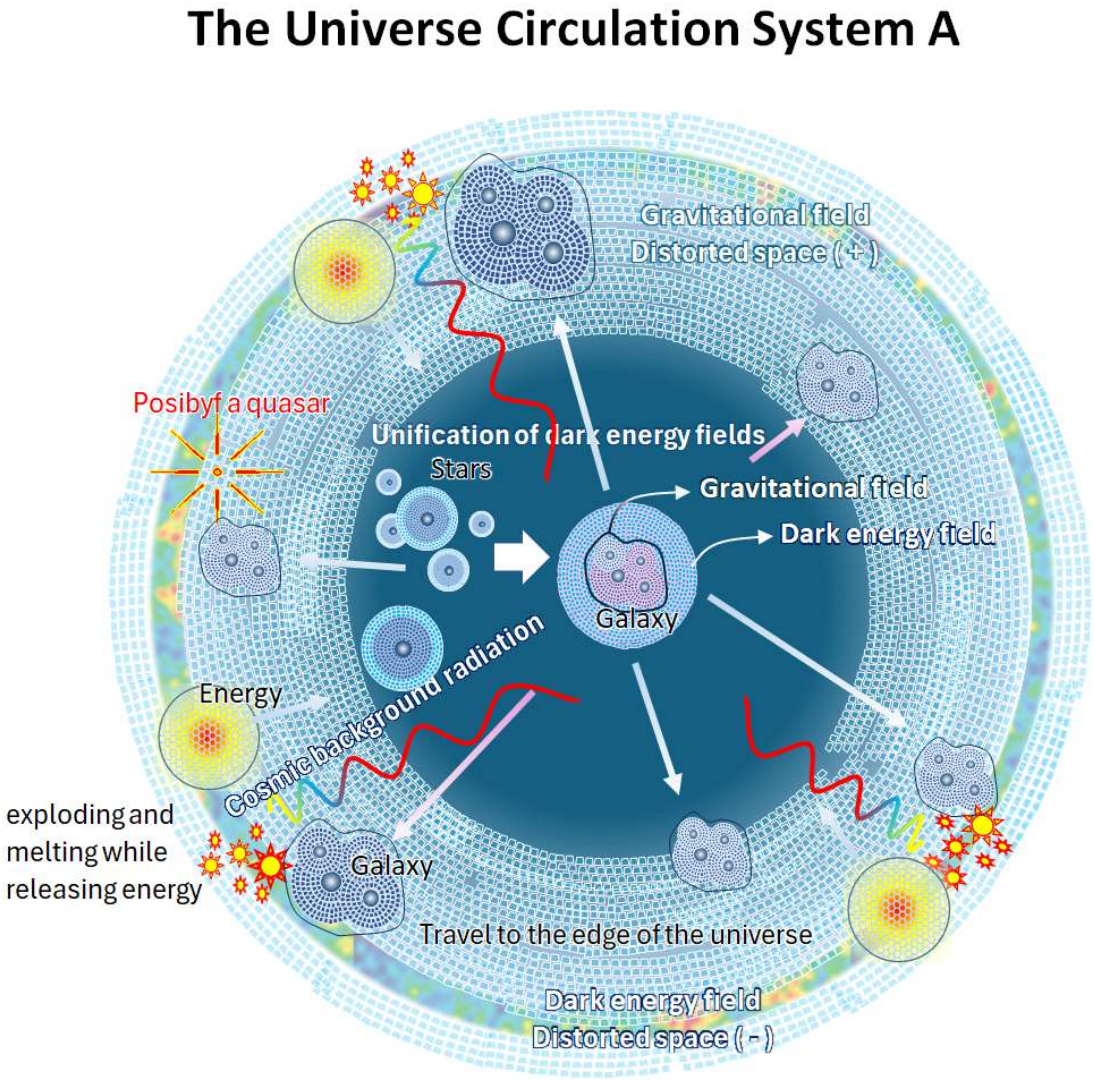

Fig3.

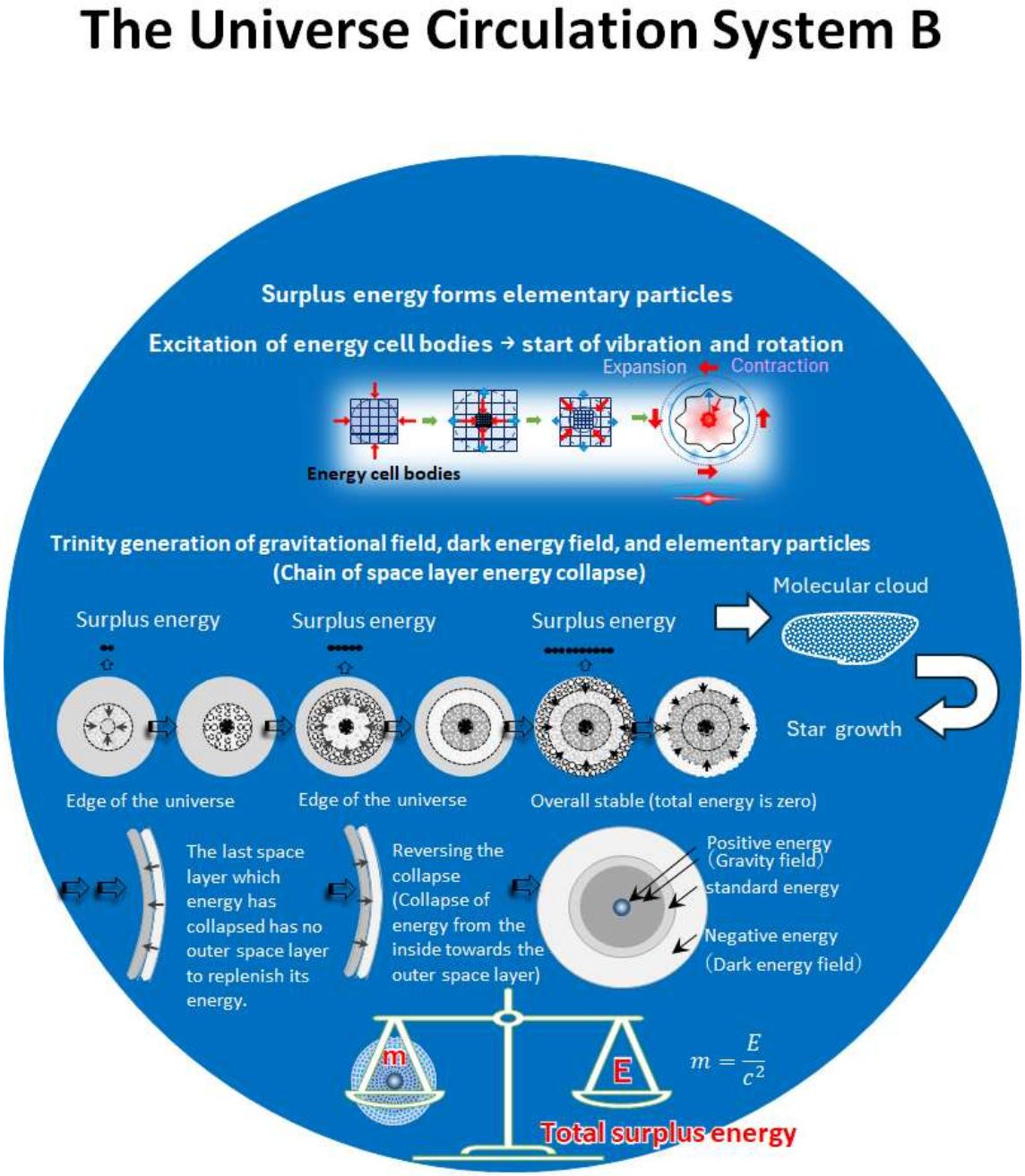
The Universe Circulation System B
Surplus energy forms elementary particles
Excitation of energy cell bodies → start of vibration and rotation
Expansion
Contraction
Energy cell bodies
Trinity generation of gravitational field, dark energy field, and elementary particles
(Chain of space layer energy collapse)
Molecular cloud
Surplus energy
Surplus energy
Surplus energy
Star growth
Edge of the universe
Edge of the universe
Overall stable (total energy is zero)
The last space layer which energy has collapsed has no outer space layer to replenish its energy.
Reversing the collapse (Collapse of energy from the inside towards the outer space layer)
Positive energy (Gravity field)
standard energy
Negative energy (Dark energy field)
m
E
$m = \frac{E}{c^2}$
Total surplus energy

Fig4.