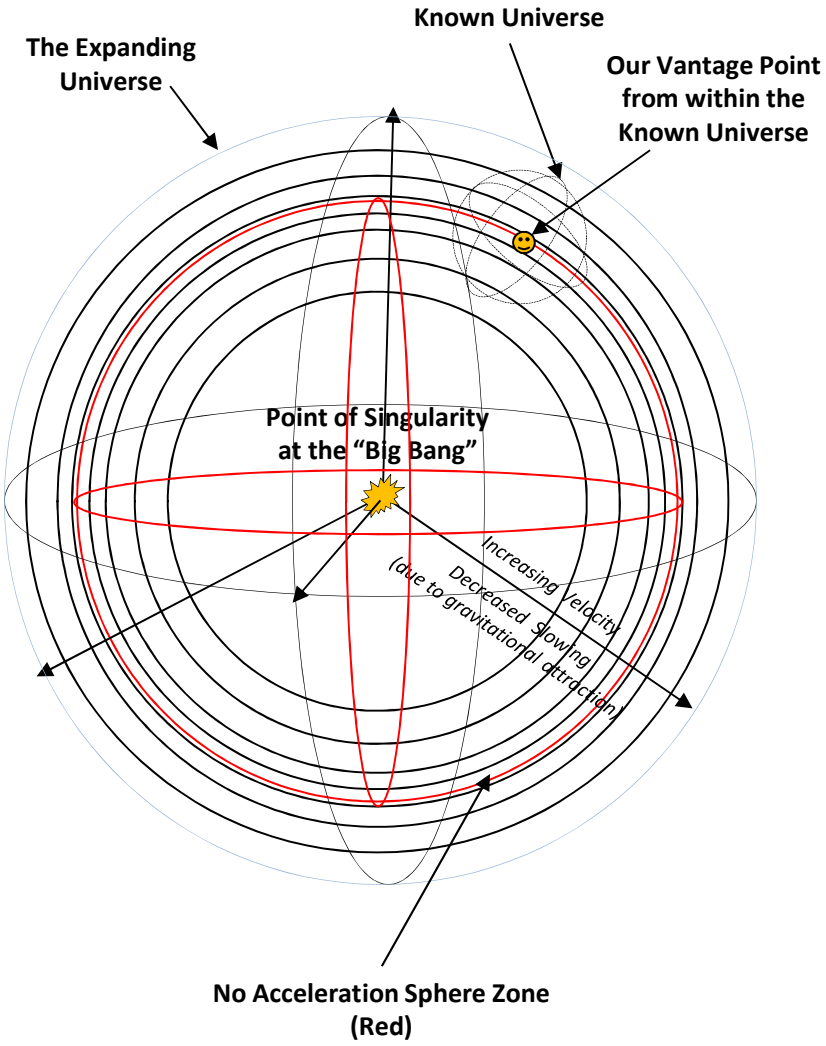
Theory of the Universe



Outline of the Theory:

- The "Big Bang" resulted in an expanding universe
- This expansion initially exceeded the speed of light, causing matter to expand at an enormous rate.
- During expansion, the innermost regions of the universe began to slow at a faster rate than the outer regions, due to greater gravitational attraction at the source of the expansion (and consequently the outermost regions began to slow at a slower rate or expanded away at a faster rate).
- The known universe is located somewhere between the outermost and innermost regions of this expanding universe (see graphic above).
- The universe will eventually collapse upon itself and return to a state of singularity again, due to gravity.
- During the collapsing of the universe the innermost regions of the universe will collapse inward at a faster rate than the outermost regions.
- At the point of singularity, however, gravity ceases to exist which results again in the rapid expansion of the universe.
- This cycle of expansion and contraction will repeat indefinitely.
- Dark matter results from the collisions of anti-matter and matter and is transformed into basic subatomic particles that do not interact with light, yet retain their gravitational properties.

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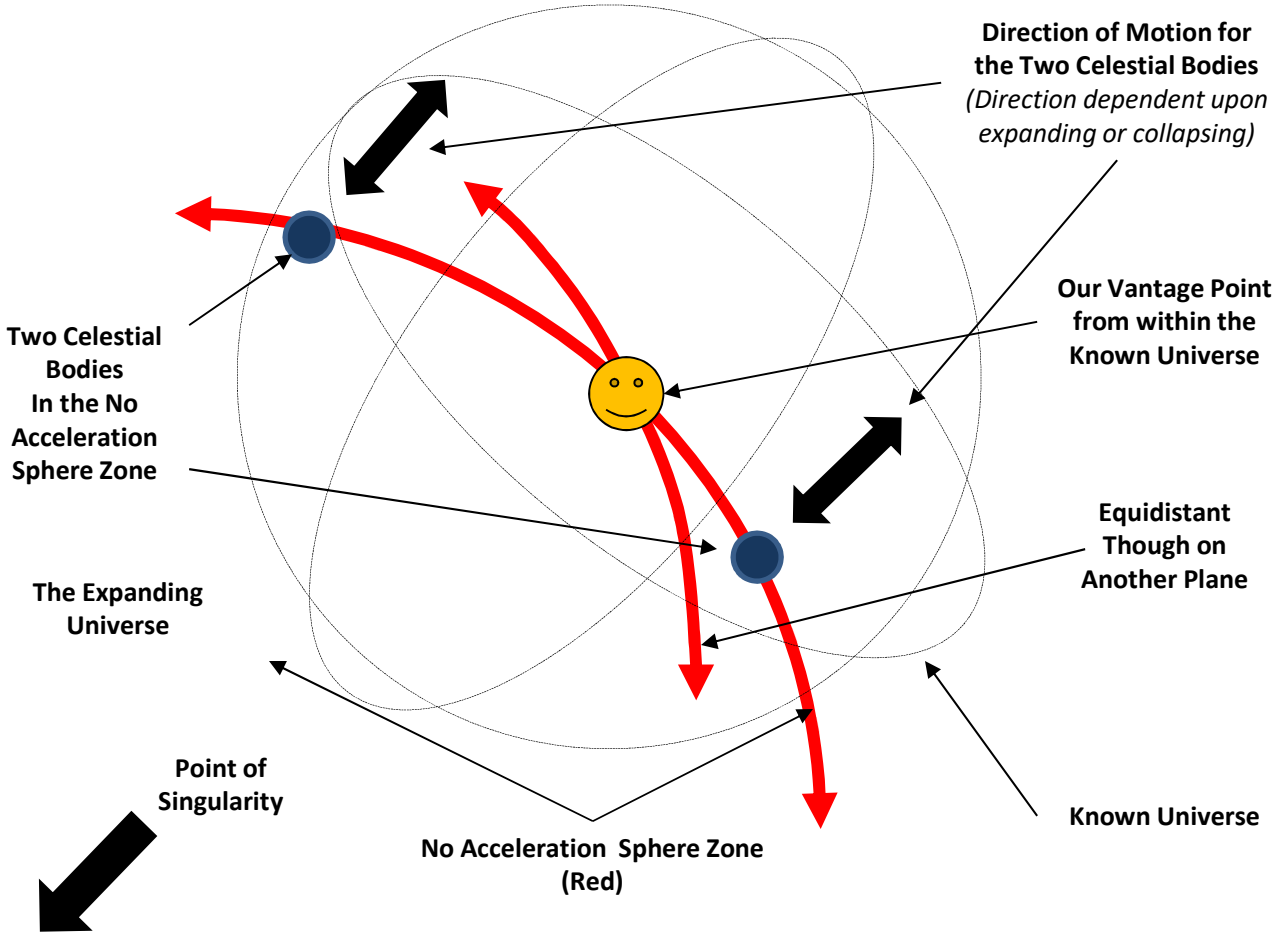
Predicted Observations from Our Vantage Point Based on this Theory:

- During the expansion phase celestial objects within the known universe will appear to be accelerating away from our vantage point and those celestial objects furthest away would appear to be accelerating at a faster rate, due to the slowing of the expansion as you approach the point of singularity and the decreased slowing expansion (or the increased velocity of expansion) of the universe farthest from the point of singularity (this would explain the apparent acceleration in the expansion of the universe and provides the argument against the theory for "Dark Energy").
- During the collapsing phase celestial objects will continue to appear as if they are accelerating away from our vantage point due to the inner most regions of the universe collapsing at a faster rate than the outermost regions.
- This apparent acceleration of celestial bodies from our vantage point during the expansion of the universe, should decrease over time and increase over time during the collapsing phase.
- Celestial objects within the known universe that are at the exact same distance from the point of singularity or the "No Acceleration Sphere Zone" would also appear to be moving away or moving closer (depending on whether expanding or contracting) at a constant rate from our vantage point (this is critical in the argument against the theory for "Dark Energy"). This constant rate will be dependent upon the relative angle of that object to the point of singularity and the relative angle of our reference vantage point to the point of singularity (the greater the variance in angle the greater the apparent speed of separation for the expansion phase or moving closer for the collapsing phase).
- We should not readily be able to see that the expanding universe has a point of origin (since the entire universe is not visible); however, the point of singularity can be determined with the aide of two celestial bodies within the "No Acceleration Sphere Zone", since these bodies would be equidistant from the point of singularity, if their relative angles of motion from the point of singularity can be determined.
- Even though unseen celestial particles (Dark Matter) caused by the collision of matter and antimatter are not visible, their gravitational forces may be detected in motion of other celestial bodies, which can be observed.
- Dark matter results in the additional gravitational pull which explains the unusual motion of spinning galaxies.



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Further Explanation Regarding Dark Energy and Dark Matter:
It appears to me that the "Big Bang" caused particles to expand at different rates, based relative proximity to the point of Singularity. Those celestial bodies now closest to the point of Singularity would be traveling at a slower rate than those now further away from that point because there would be more gravitational force acting upon those closest to that point.

I analogize it to tossing up a hand full of marbles into the air. Those furthest away from the tossing hand would be traveling faster and would appear to be accelerating away from any reference point on any other marble closer to the tossing hand, due to the gravitational pull of Earth having more of an influence on those closest to the tossing hand.

The reverse would be true as these marbles started coming back toward Earth (those closest to the Earth would be traveling faster and would appear to be accelerating away from any reference point on any other marble farther away).

In either case celestial bodies would always appear to be accelerating away from any other body closer or farther away from the point of Singularity.

Only those celestial bodies equidistant to the point of Singularity would be traveling at the same rate and would either be getting closer together during a collapsing phase or moving further away from each other at a constant rate (there would be no appearance of acceleration).

Finding these equidistant celestial bodies, relative to Earth, would appear to prove this theory and they would be found in a 'Non-acceleration" band between two "red" zones (those zones in which celestial bodies would appear to be accelerating away from Earth).

This would tend to explain why celestial bodies appear to be accelerating away from Earth and would tend to disprove the theory involving Dark Energy.

Dark Matter on the other hand, I believe is a result of collisions between matter and anti-matter during the early stages of rapid expansion. Fortunately for us, there appears to have been more matter than anti-matter.

The only problem is the we are unable to detect the products of this collision, since is likely that photons would not react with the resulting product of matter and an anti-matter collision.