

The Universe Is a Contracting Not Expanding

Yahya Mohamed

This idea expresses a new theory as stated in the book (Contraction of the Universe), in which we relied on a logical rule saying that the simple is the basis of the compound and is ahead of it. Our big world can be analysed into a very small world that reaches the stage of atomic particles, and it is not possible to say the opposite, so we consider that analysing simple particles won't produce the big world. This logical matter is the basis of what the natural sciences depend on, including that the cell is the basis of the body of a multicellular organism and not the other way around.

Also, all the revealed natural phenomena prove the state of gradual rise and drop. Unless some phenomena are fixed or change qualitatively, they are subject to gradual rise and drop.

However, this rule contradicts what is mentioned about the beginning of the Big Bang of great motion, heat, and energy of the particles, contrary to the usual natural evidence. Movement, heat, and energy, in general, did not vary from less to more. Rather, what is mentioned is the exact opposite. It has been depicted that the beginning of the universe was in the extremes of movement, heat, and energy at the highest levels of movement, heat, and energy without reduction; then, after that, these degrees continued to drop consistently. Whereas logic dictates that the opposite is true, that is, the primordial universe was cold at the lowest degree of cold, with the beginning of a movement that is the lowest in speed, and the same is the generality of energy, from which the increase began for certain factors until the situation reached the engagement, interaction, and succession of explosions.

So, if we assume that the first genesis of the universe was hot, This will require us to search for the reason for the existence of this heat and energy. So far, physicists cannot explain this state, and it does not obey the known physical laws. But if we assume that the universe was cold from the beginning, This will not require a search for the cause of this coldness, as there is no heat or compound energy that needs a physical explanation. The explanation comes successively after the combined heat and energy appear, especially when they are huge within a narrow space.

We have assumed that the universe began with simple boundary energy that cannot be analyzed and simplified, such as the energy of Planck's constant, with a speed that is the lowest speed and a temperature that is considered first after absolute zero. All of This represents supposed energy modes as the basis for all other energy compounds. Therefore, this genesis is considered cold and indicates an infinite space universe, while the hot genesis refers to an infinite space universe. Thus, the cold universe does not pose a problem in giving reasons for what makes it cold, while the hot universe raises a problem about the source of its hot energy.

We also assumed reasons that made some areas wrap around themselves to make narrow pockets or hot spots. According to its general comprehensiveness, space is homogeneous because it is infinite, except that it contains spots of ripples of material density and its disturbances, which makes it heterogeneous.

According to this theory, photons are the simplest elementary particles. As we considered, the basis of the forces of nature was simple, and then all other forces were formed from it due to the overlap and magnification of energies. The strong interaction (strong nuclear force), for example, did not exist if we assumed that quarks could be reduced to smaller particles until we ended up with the energy of photons or the like. This idea is in contradiction to the modern physical perception, which is looking for a union of the four forces,

assuming that this union was a time before the phenomenon of separation that we are witnessing for these forces, which took place within a tiny fraction of a second since the moment of the Big Bang.

Thus, relying on the theory of cosmic contraction will make us not need to assume the existence of a composite elementary unit that represents the basis of the complexity and impact that has appeared. Based on the hypothesis of a cold universe, the existential refraction and richness stems from warming, not cooling, and from those initial conditions begins the state of difference and differentiation between things. Meaning that the coldness of the universe and low energies were prevalent, representing complete symmetry everywhere. Then the increase in these energies in some regions and their attraction led to the symmetry breaking. The reason for this is due to the presence of huge amounts of wandering particles whose initial movement started with perfect symmetry and with the least amount of movement possible. This is still the case in various domains of infinite space.

In general, we assumed that the movement of the particles had begun individually and independently here and there before the start of the process of assembly and localization. If the origin of the particles is photons, It is possible to form a condensation (Bose-Einstein) according to the cold space. According to physical experiments, some types of particles have the ability to gather as a single mass when the temperature decreases, not rise. This applies to the condensation of bosons, as they are not subject to the Pauli exclusion principle, as well as to atoms that are also not subject to this principle at lower and neutral degrees of low energy and intense cooling, as they become overlapping and undifferentiated within a single quantum bubble without the slightest interaction, and then the viscosity vanishes Gases liquefied and converted to super liquefaction.

Accordingly, groups of photonic spots can be generated and may collide with each other due to attraction, thus increasing energy and heat. In strong collisions, secondary particles such as electrons and positrons

are generated.

Thus, the crowding of particles requires that it be within a very cold environment as in open space, and it is assumed that the first of these particles are the bosons due to their characteristic of gathering and condensation, in contrast to the fermions that are subject to the Pauli principle of exclusion. Whereas, according to the Big Bang theory, the existence of great heat does not justify making the particles crammed like cold, but rather swarming as far as possible. In terms of accuracy, it has been proven that photons are the ones that have the ability to condense in supercooling and that other bosons are assumed to have the same ability.

Finally, we pointed out that it is possible to imagine regions of cosmic space filled with different spectra of plasma and hot and cold particles. And that the universe is filled with lumps of matter and empty void characterized by coldness, just as there are crowded gatherings of particles, voids from cosmic regions offset. The primary assemblies in some regions may lead to a discrepancy between them and their spaces. Just as they are characterized by high temperature, their empty middles will be cold, and this situation may be reflected in what we have reached from the cosmic microwave background. This assumption is based on what was found of an unusual cold spot surrounded by small contrasting fluctuations in temperature and the cosmic microwave background. It baffled the minds of scientists why this spot was cold compared to its surroundings.

The reference

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