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**The Big Bang Theory Debunked by Its Own Reasoning:
As Illustrated in the Popular Scientific Diagrams of
the Big Bang**

Charles William Johnson

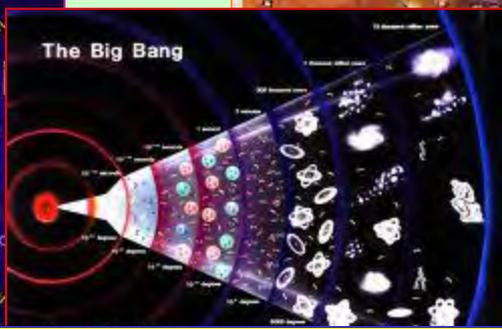
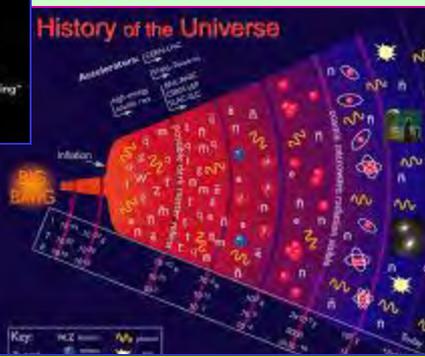
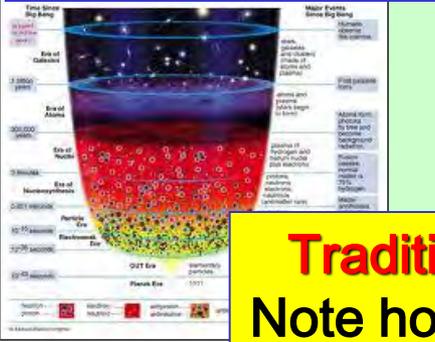
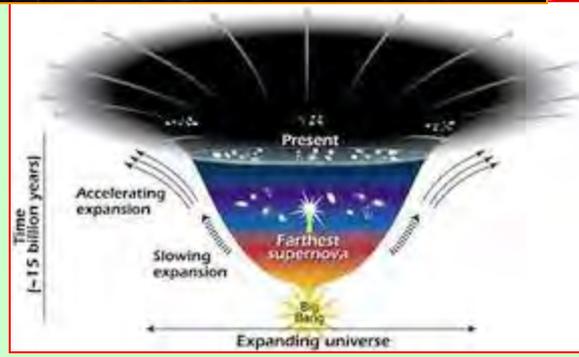
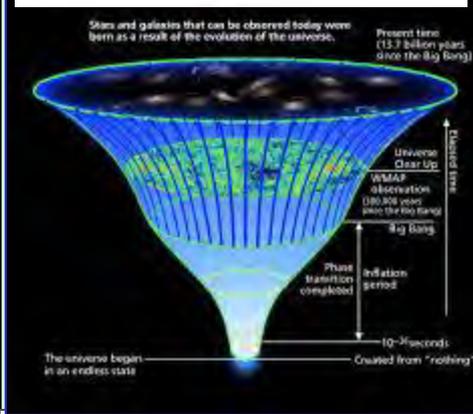
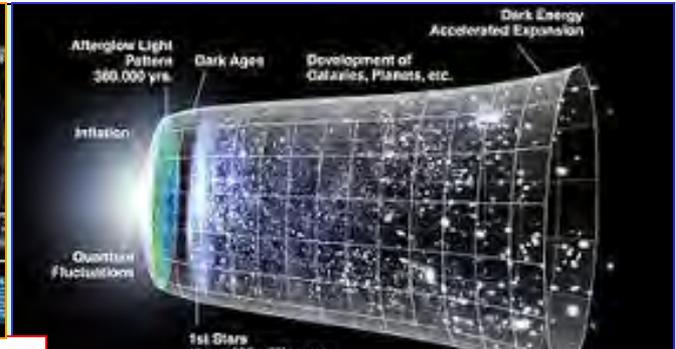
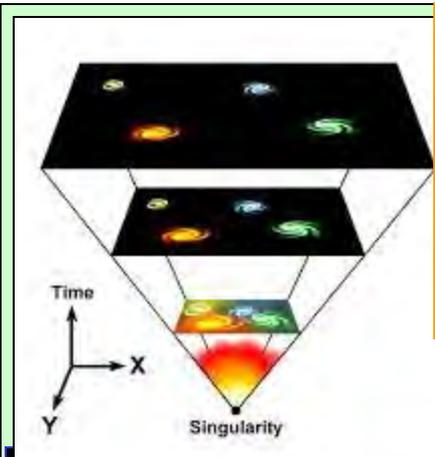
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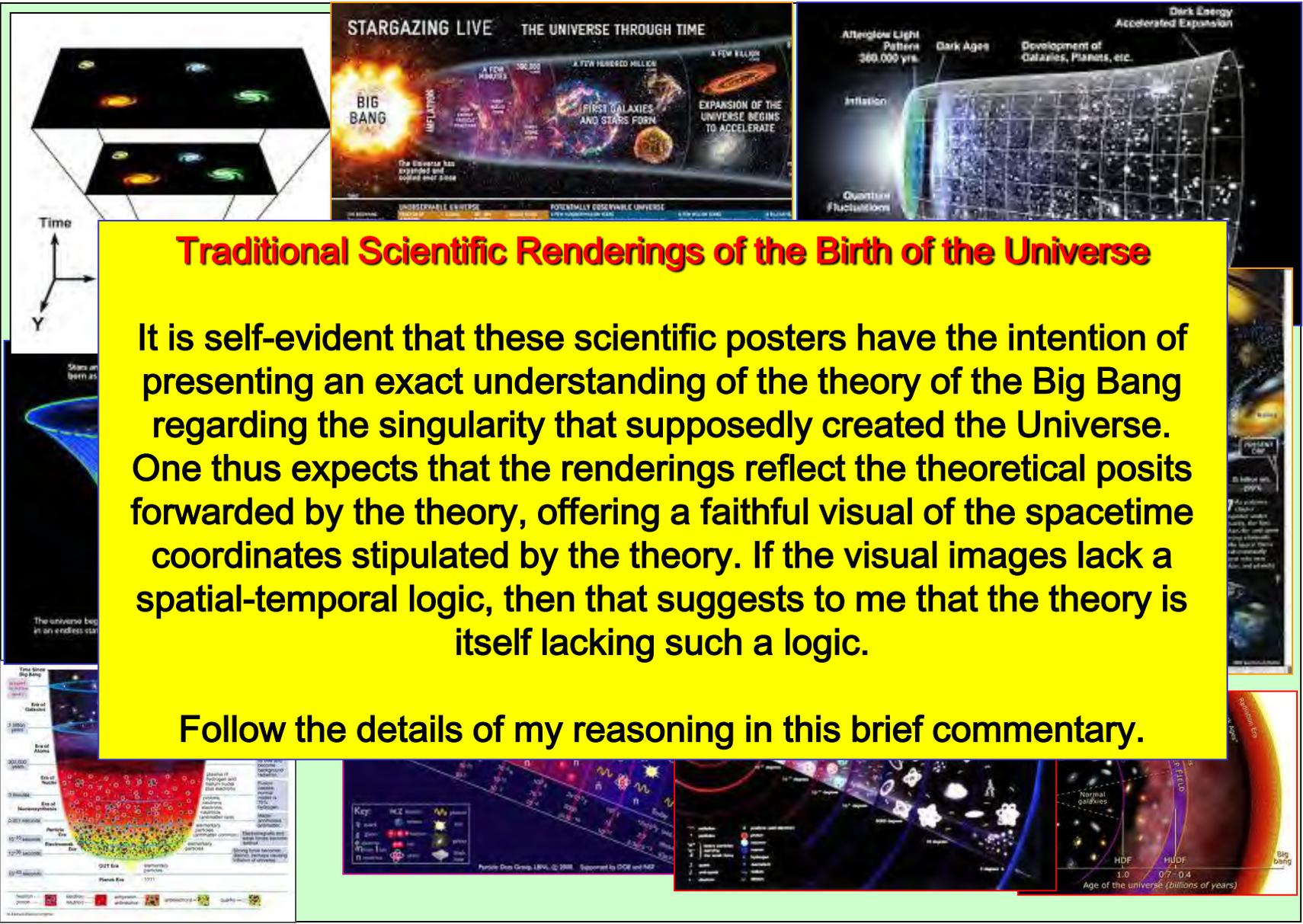
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Traditional Scientific Renderings of the Birth of the Universe
 Note how the singularity is both emphasized & de-emphasized.



Traditional Scientific Renderings of the Birth of the Universe

It is self-evident that these scientific posters have the intention of presenting an exact understanding of the theory of the Big Bang regarding the singularity that supposedly created the Universe. One thus expects that the renderings reflect the theoretical posits forwarded by the theory, offering a faithful visual of the spacetime coordinates stipulated by the theory. If the visual images lack a spatial-temporal logic, then that suggests to me that the theory is itself lacking such a logic.

Follow the details of my reasoning in this brief commentary.

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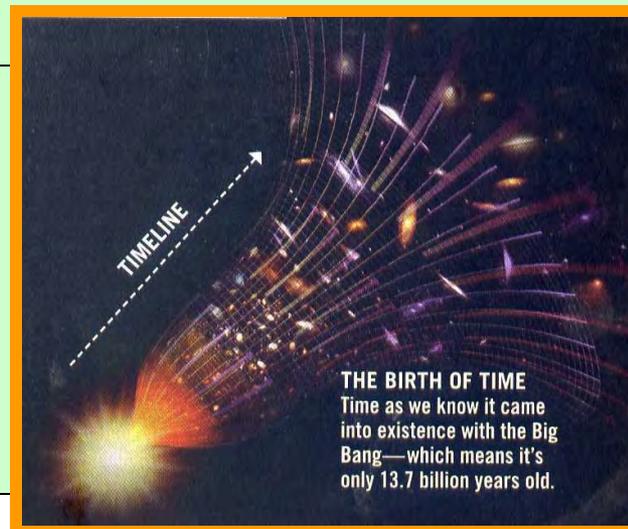
I have been looking at the traditional illustrations of the Big Bang singularity, which supposedly represent the manner in which the Universe as created through a singularity and a Big Bang, for decades. But, I always thought to myself that that representation makes no sense, it could not be right. But, somehow, I never quite grasped the nature of the error completely, until now.

In this brief commentary, I will demonstrate why the traditional rendering of the Big Bang image is incorrect in my view. If the scientific diagrams of the Big Bang as commonly presented are deficient regarding the spacetime logic in their presentation, then possibly the theory itself is deficient. This is especially so as many different scientific diagrams reflect similar errors in spacetime logic.

Fallacy: space begins with the singularity event.

Fallacy: time begins with the singularity event.

Fallacy: motion begins with the singularity event.



Fallacy: The singularity event is spaceless, timeless and motionless.

There is no explanation how spacetime/motion result from the singularity event in the Big Bang theory.

Source: Public domain, fair use.

One Spacetime Event Does Not Lead to the Other

The illustration is shown from a side view, or profile, suggested by the idea of an arrow timeline. This rendering therefore further suggests cut-off moments along the timeline, which we can illustrate by drawing perpendicular lines indicating specific moments of the Big Bang process and development.

The deficiency in reasoning in this manner becomes obvious when considering the nature of the events shown along the timeline: an initial explosion of a singularity showing a multi-directional outward explosion; a separation between the initial singularity and the conic shape that is initiated coming out of the Big Bang; a gradual expansion of spacetime supposedly along the curved lines creating the cone; and the volumetric shapes of galaxies within the cone.

Contradictory levels of spacetime coordinates

Level 1: Singularity
 Level 2: Begin timeline
 Level 3: Begin Cone
 Level 4: Expansion of Cone
 Level 5: Galaxies within cone

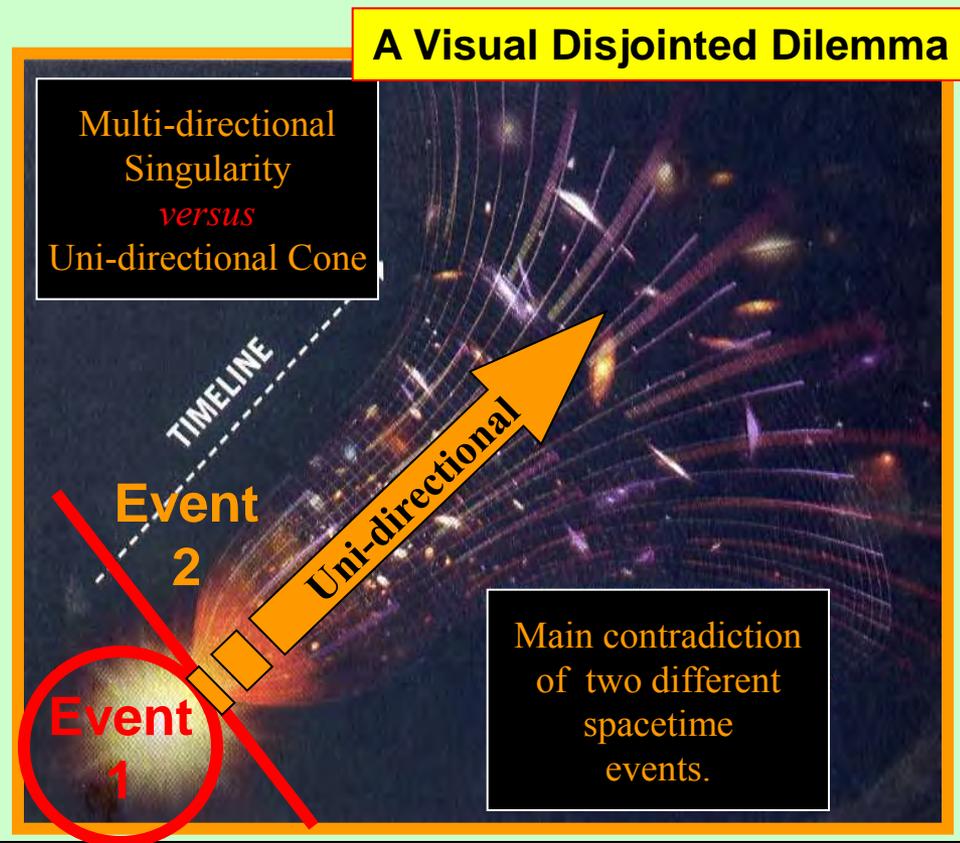
Level 6: Contradiction of Singularity & Cone
 Level 7: Multi-directional explosion
 Level 8: Uni-directional cone
 Level 9: Interior of cone
 ... etc.

Note the arrow of the timeline begins near the center point of the initial explosion, implying space & time begin after that point.



The immediate contradictions reference the different volumes and shapes of the events supposedly being portrayed along the timeline. One contradiction is the timeline arrow itself, which supposedly begins at the center of the spherical initial explosion. Another contradiction is the idea that the cone results from the explosion and the expansion of spacetime begins in a uni-directional path along the arrow timeline, leaving certain dimensions of the initial explosion out of the picture.

Therefore, there is supposedly a multi-directional [infinitely so directional initial Big Bang], yet somehow this multi-directional explosion sets off the existence of the Universe in one main direction. It is that contradiction in theoretical analysis that does not allow scientists to understand the relationship of light being viewed from galaxies 13.84 billion light years away and the idea of the birth of the Universe.



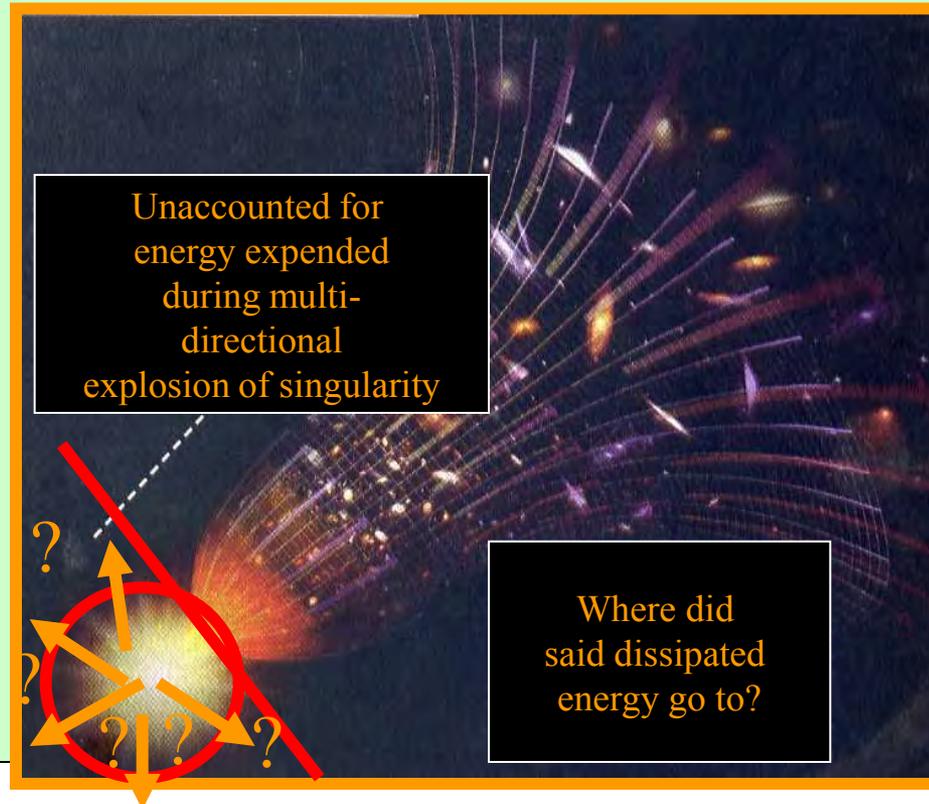
The arrow of the timeline separates event 1 and event 2, as drawn. The first a free explosion, the second a directional conical shape expansion.

The initial explosion of the Big Bang [event 1] is shown as an infinite-directional explosion, that supposedly for some unknown reason produces a conical expansion [event 2] that would resemble possibly shot being fired from an old **blunderbust** weapon. The shape of event 1 does not materially imply or explain the shape of event 2. The contradiction in terms of spacetime and how matter-energy behaves is obvious in my view.

The Big Bang Question: How can a multi-directional explosion create a uni-directional expansion in spacetime?

The first critical comment that comes to mind is to ask where did all of the remaining energy from event 1 go to, if only part of the initial Big Bang produced the conical shaped Universe.

Scientists overcome this debacle by stating that spacetime itself was created at the moment of the Big Bang, as though that resolves the contradiction of spatial-temporal coordinates between event 1 and event 2, in terms of their shapes and volumes.



To be exact within the reasoning of Big Bang theorists the timeline should follow the curve of spacetime along the outer edge of the conical shape of event 2. It would still be incorrect though.

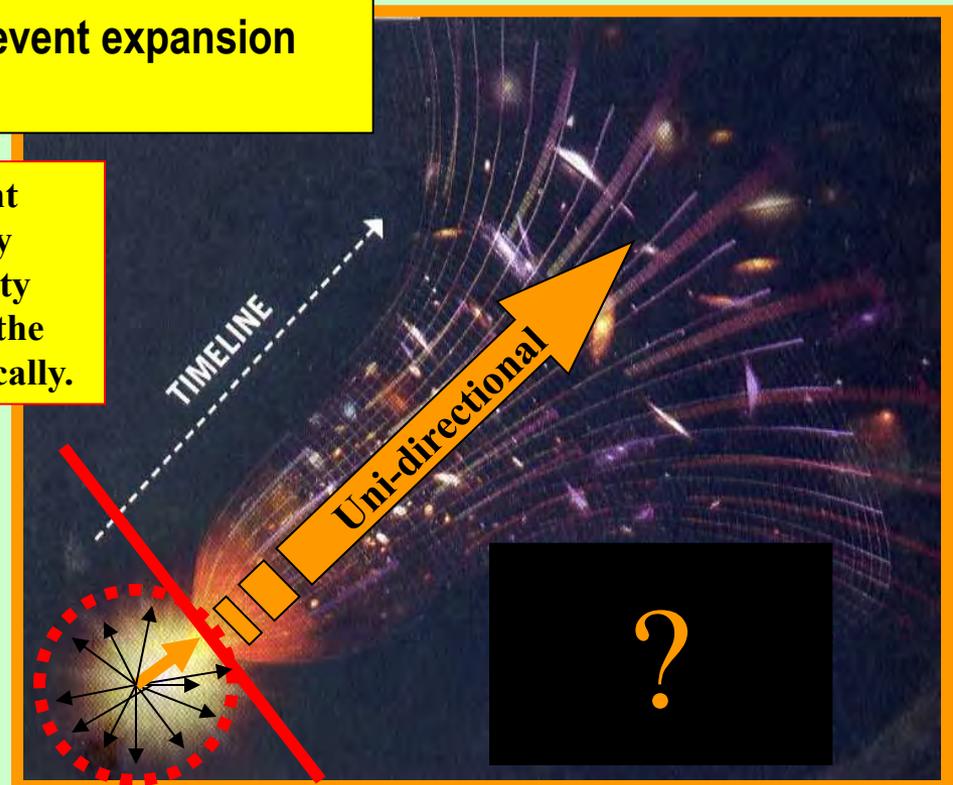
A Fallacy in Theory = The Big Bang Question:

How can a supposedly spaceless|timeless|motionless multi-directional event singularity explosion, produce from itself a uni-directional spacetime/motion event expansion on a partial trajectory timeline?

The uni-directional expansion event does not flow uniformly and fluidly from the multi-directional singularity event. Some dissipated energy from the singularity is unaccounted for theoretically.

Please, don't answer that the scientific diagrams of the Big Bang are simply visual aids, tools, devices, artifices, only teaching aids, without exact interpretative meaning.

Some Big Bang diagrams visually downplay the singularity event by reducing its size.



The scientific diagram of the Big Bang theory of the creation of the Universe reflect a purpose and intent of representing exactly what is purportedly to have existed. The critical evaluation of these diagrams and the theory they supposedly portray need to be questioned in a like manner of exactitude. The question is whether the spacetime/motion coordinates presented in the diagrams are possible according to what we know about matter-energy as forms of spacetime.

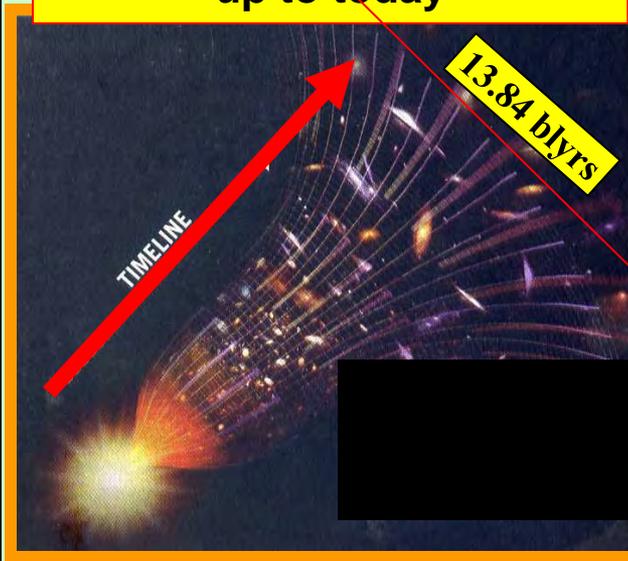
There have been other attempts at offering a mental visualization of the spacetime expansion of the Universe and the galaxies contained therein. For example, recall an example often used that tells of the galaxies portrayed as ink spots on a balloon, that travel farther away from one another as the balloon is inflated. The problem with this example is that some galaxies are traveling away from us, while others appear to be traveling towards us. The redshift | blueshift thesis in interpreting relationships among galaxies. Fred Hoyle's use of the example of the surface of bubbling, boiling water in a pot as reflexive of the complex motions of galaxies in the Universe appears more acceptable at times.

Further, the theory of the Big bang does not account for the apparent appearance or creation of matter in the Cosmos, apparently from nothing. The Big Bang theory would presuppose the idea that whatever matter-energy was created at the moment of the Big Bang is what exists now and forever. Its theoretical limitation is the restrictive interpretation of the transformation of matter-energy where it apparently appears to be created or re-created in some parts of the Universe.

There are many complementary ideas and theses attributed to the Big Bang theory as in particle collision physics. The very theoretical substantiation of collision particle physics represents a practical attempt to repeat the perceived conditions of the Big Bang. The requirements of this analysis lie outside the scope of this essay, as they lie outside the material generally presented in the scientific diagrams under review here..

An interpretative thesis that does concern this analysis has to do with the commonly expressed idea that it is possible to “look back in time” at the oldest galaxies near the singularity event. The light of these oldest galaxies is aid to have finally reached us after 13.7 billion light years, nearly the time that it is suspected the singularity event occurred, 13.84 billion year ago.

From the beginning of time up to today



How could the Earth have traveled out on the uni-directional timeline to be ahead of the light coming from the oldest galaxies nearest to the original Big Bang explosion, so as to “look back in time” and now see the original oldest galaxies near the Big Bang. The Earth would have to be older than the oldest galaxies to “see” their light from the Big Bang.

On Earth, viewing light from the Big Bang ---supposedly.



The fallacy behind the idea of “looking back in time” is so disconcerting. Every time I read its expression by a scientists today, I get brain cramps. If we on Earth can see light from the oldest galaxies, whose light has taken 13.7 billion years to reach us, then at what distance are we from the Big bang? We would have to be that distance at least even further out away from the Big Bang, which would make the Big Bang at least double the age commonly cited. How did Earth arrive at a place where we can look back at the light coming from the oldest galaxies of the Universe? The Earth would necessarily according to that stated logic have to be in a place way ahead of the galaxies traveling away from the singularity of the Big bang.

Obviously, I am not saying that we on Earth are not viewing light that has taken 13.7 billion light years distance to travel. I am questioning that the theoretical interpretation of that viewing means what the Big bang theorists say it does. We are not looking at light that is just arriving 13.7 billion light years from the Big Bang’s singularity, because that would be we sped out into space ahead of the explosion and are now looking at that explosion ---the same explosion that supposedly created us here on Earth.

Imagine a piece of shrapnel from an exploding hand grenade traveling out past its explosion perimeter and viewing the light coming from the explosion of which it formed a part.

The purpose of the Big Bang theory is to represent, describe and explain exactly what happened at the moment of the creation of the Universe we live in. Language and visuals that purport to reflect that purpose must coincide exactly as well.

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