https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQQ3R6WVxyU

Nobel Winner Warns "IT'S ANOTHER UNIVERSE" James Webb Telescope Saw Strange Things Beyond the...

Cosmos Prodigy
73,4 tis. odběratelů
68 478 zhlédnutí 6. 2. 2025 #webbtelescopeupdates #jameswebtelescope #bigbang #jameswebtelescope #jwst #jameswebbspacetelescope Nobel Winner Warns "IT'S ANOTHER UNIVERSE" James Webb Telescope Saw Strange Things Beyond the... A Nobel Prize-winning scientist has just issued a chilling warning: “It’s another universe.” The **James Webb Space Telescope** has detected something so bizarre, so unexplainable, that it’s challenging the very fabric of our reality. What exactly did Webb see beyond the cosmic frontier? Strange structures, impossible galaxies, and anomalies that defy the laws of physics. In this video, we dive deep into the data, unravel the Nobel laureate's shocking statement, and explore the mind-bending possibilities—parallel universes, hidden dimensions, or something even stranger. Could this discovery be the first evidence that we’re not alone… not just in space, but across universes? Buckle up for a journey beyond the stars. If you’re obsessed with cosmic mysteries and groundbreaking discoveries, hit that subscribe button and join us as we uncover the universe’s greatest secrets. →
← Nositel Nobelovy ceny varuje „JE TO JINÝ VESMÍR“ Teleskop Jamese Webba viděl podivné věci mimo ... Vědec, který získal Nobelovu cenu, právě vydal mrazivé varování: „Je to jiný vesmír.“ Vesmírný dalekohled Jamese Webba objevil něco tak bizarního, tak nevysvětlitelného, že to zpochybňuje samotnou strukturu naší reality. Co přesně Webb viděl za kosmickou hranicí? Podivné struktury, nemožné galaxie a anomálie, které odporují fyzikálním zákonům. V tomto videu se ponoříme hluboko do dat, odhalíme šokující prohlášení laureáta Nobelovy ceny a prozkoumáme možnosti ohýbání mysli – paralelní vesmíry, skryté dimenze nebo něco ještě podivnějšího. Mohl by být tento objev prvním důkazem, že nejsme sami ... nejen ve vesmíru, ale napříč vesmíry? Připoutejte se na cestu za hvězdami. Pokud jste posedlí vesmírnými záhadami a převratnými objevy, stiskněte toto tlačítko odběru a připojte se k nám, když odhalíme největší tajemství vesmíru.
I will explain what JWST sees "in my own way", I will explain it meaningfully and realistically.−−>

0:02
(01)- instrument we've put in space is finding things that we didn't expect that we can't explain because that means that we have to revise our understanding of the universe will the history of astronomy be divided between before web and after web yes I believe it will be so something real is happening but we can't tell yet if it's a mistake in our observations a mistake in our interpretation or just something nature is surprising us with such as a new kind of dark matter a new kind of dark energy or something else that would be really exciting just to discover so if there's a Nobel priz in here that could be one of them something truly perplexing is unfolding in the early Universe leaving scientists baffled as their established theories struggled to make sense of these Mysteries thousands of peculiar objects have emerged in Deep Field images captured by telescopes and astronomers
1:00

are at a loss to Define exactly what they are observing these enigmatic entities defy classification as galaxies as they appear fundamentally distinct from what we understand early galaxies to be to add to the Intrigue the James web Space Telescope recently peered beyond the so-called dark ages of the universe revealing astonishing structures that have shaken the foundations of cosmology most cos ologists agree that the Universe originated approximately 13.8 billion years ago yet these strange discoveries seem to challenge that timeline potentially prompting a seismic shift in our understanding of the cosmos some Nobel laurates have even proposed revolutionary theories suggesting that the universe may never have had a beginning at all instead what
2:00
we perceive as the early Universe might be something entirely different something we have yet to comprehend under the standard Lambda CDM model which incorporates cold dark matter and dark energy these findings raise serious questions for instance many of these newly observed objects appear impossibly massive for their estimated age the sheer number of stars they host suggests that nearly all the ordinary matter in the universe would have had to condense into these structures but that scenario seems implausible given the known limits of ordinary matter so what exactly has the James web Space Telescope uncovered at the farthest edges of the universe and why are scientists saying these discoveries could revolutionize everything we
3:00
thought we knew for nearly a century since Edwin Hubble's groundbreaking discovery in 1929 we've known that galaxies are moving apart due to the expansion of space itself but this Cosmic expansion is proving to be far more complex than we ever imagined the universe has no Central Point this means that no matter where you are it seems as though everything around you is moving away almost as if you're at the very center of the universe but here's where it gets more fascinating scientists have discovered that space is not just expanding it's accelerating this implies that galaxies farther away are receding faster than the ones closer to us imagine Earth is positioned here using the James web telescope to peer into the Cosmos we
4:01
observe that everything appears to be moving away now because distant galaxies are receding faster there's a point in space where galaxies are moving away at the speed of light scientists refer to this boundry as the Hubble sphere Beyond this galaxies are receding faster than the speed of light you might think it's impossible to see these galaxies since their light can't reach it but surprisingly that's not the case thanks to the accelerating expansion of the universe the Hubble sphere itself is growing this ongoing expansion allows us to observe galaxies Beyond this threshold as they enter our view Over time however there is a limit to how far we can see defined by the observable universe in immense region spanning approximately 92 billion light years
5:00
across at the very edges of this observable universe we find a faint glow of the cosmic microwave background radiation this radiation represents a snapshot of the universe's infancy in fact when we look into deep space we're essentially looking back in
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(01)- The instrument we put in space is finding things we didn't expect, that we can't explain because it means we have to revise our understanding of the universe will the history of astronomy be divided between before the web and after the web yes i believe it will be that

something real is happening but we can't tell yet whether it's a mistake in our observations, a mistake in our interpretation or just some new kind of dark energy or some new kind of dark energy is surprising us with such dark energy exciting just to discover it so if there's a Nobel Prize that could be one of them something really puzzling is unfolding in the early universe which is leaving scientists baffled as their established theories have struggled to make sense of these mysteries thousands of strange objects have appeared in Deep Field images taken by telescopes and astronomers

1:00

they are at a loss to define exactly what they are observing these mysterious entities defy classification as galaxies because they seem fundamentally different from what we understand as early galaxies, adding to the intrigue James Webb Space Telescope recently peered beyond the so-called dark ages of the universe and revealed amazing structures that shook the foundations of cosmology the strangest cosmologists agree that the universe began about 8 billion years ago, with some Nobel laureates even proposing revolutionary theories suggesting **that the universe may never have had a beginning**. Yes, I've been pondering this possibility, this reality, for 20 years!!

2:00

We perceive that the early universe may have been something completely different that we haven't yet understood I proposed that the big bang was just **a change of state** the previous one to the subsequent one, i.e. one where the previous universe had a curvature of 3+3 space-time dimensions k = 0, and after the jump event had k = infinity. While this extreme state >immediately< disappeared, decreased, i.e. inflationarily decreased the curvature, I mean a different inflation than Guth had in mind, and the curvature quickly dropped to "acceptable values", to the plasma state), (which is still a high curvature of 3+3D space-time, where "our" universe begins with the genesis of states...) according to the standard ΛCDM model, which includes cold dark matter I am against it because physicists "detected" it wrong, see many of my articles (*1) and dark energy, this is realistic, see many of my articles (*2) these findings raise serious questions, for example many of these newly observed objects **seem to be** impossibly massive given their estimated age, it is necessary to reevaluate the physical equations into which the measured values are inserted... the sheer number of stars they host suggests that almost all of the ordinary matter in the universe would have to condense into these structures, but this scenario seems to be as familiar as James's universe. Uncovered at the farthest edges of the universe and why scientists say these discoveries could revolutionize everything we are

3:00

We thought we knew this for almost a century since the groundbreaking discovery of Edwin Hubble which is just wrong, and led scientists down the wrong path of evaluating observed values and facts, in 1929, we know that galaxies are moving away from each other due to the expansion of the universe itself, but this cosmic expansion turns out to be much more complicated, yes, finally science has arrived at my vision of the rotation of the early universe according to the image https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_239.jpg , I have to improve the image for better understanding (of those less understanding). Hubble's equation $v = H_0 .d$ is linear is !, (apparently), up to the position of those 380,000 years from the big bang, when the curvature is already (noticeably) increasing. Hubble does not apply here!!!, for the early universe. Here is the "interface" of the shapes of those galaxies, and the interface of the increasing density of matter and other "impossibilities" that JWST is starting to show. So the

curvature of global spacetime also corresponds to the change in the shapes of galaxies from those older times, which have a snail-like shape, to younger, different shapes, **galaxies as a kind of "clump" of stars**, galaxies are closer to each other, etc. All this corresponds to the global curvature, which is not "Hubble's" in the early universe, spacetime is simply and fundamentally realistically rotated here, see the picture of the 3+3D curvature...
https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_239.jpg (*3)
than we ever imagined, the universe has no central point, but it has a "central interface of states" meaning that no matter where you are, everything around you seems to be moving away, as if you were at the very center of the universe, but scientists haven't discovered this just at the center of the universe. The expansion is **accelerating**, I don't believe that either. How did they know that?? meaning that the more distant from what? From the big bang? galaxies are moving away faster, faster is not the same as accelerated !!! than the ones closer to us, we imagine Earth is positioned here using the James Webb Telescope so we can peer into the universe.
4:01
Notice that everything now seems to be moving away because distant galaxies are moving away faster, faster or accelerated, that's the difference in the universe there is a point, big-bang where galaxies are moving away at the speed of light, scientists call this boundary the Hubble sphere. Or according to his equation $\mathbf{v = H_0 . d}$, but this equation says nothing about accelerated motion… Beyond this boundary galaxies are moving away faster than the speed of light, why? If spacetime is warped, then when it reaches 900 turns, the light is emitted in a different direction than towards us…, similar to light around a black hole, (it also travels on the "shell" of a black hole) you might think that it is impossible to see these galaxies because their light does not reach it, as in: our light does not reach that boundary, or the light from that boundary does not reach us ???, but surprisingly this is not the case, thanks to the expansion of the Hubble universe it does not. And what is your explanation for why? The expansion allows us to observe galaxies beyond that threshold as they enter our view. ? Over time, however, there is a limit to how far we can see, defined by the observable universe the observable universe is defined? How? in a vast region spanning approximately 92 billion light years. And where did you get that number?
5:00
At the very edges of this observable universe we find a faint glow of cosmic microwave background radiation, this radiation is actually a snapshot of the universe's infancy, O.K., but how did you figure out the distance of the observable universe?? when we look into deep space, where we're essentially looking back.
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(02)- time for example the farthest Galaxy identified by the web telescope named Jade's gsz14 existed when the universe was only two 290 million years old however this galaxy has since moved beyond our observable universe today we can no longer see what it has become as its light will never reach us again yet the universe stretches far beyond what is observable from Earth beyond our Cosmic Horizon lies an Uncharted expanse filled with galaxies and stars that extend into Infinity
6:00
it's essential to remember that the observable universe's boundary is relative to our Vantage Point here on Earth for species located elsewhere in the universe their observable universe would have a different volume than ours according to the standard cosmological model

roughly 14 billion years ago the observable universe and everything Beyond it was compressed into an incredibly tiny initely dense Point known as The Singularity but hold on that's not the full story this idea assumes the universe is finite if however the universe is infinite and evidence suggests it might be it would have always been infinite in that case the Big Bang didn't occur in one particular spot it happened everywhere all at once this means that the first G galaxies
7:00
didn't emerge in a specific region they formed everywhere even in parts of the universe beyond what we can see it's as though matter sprang into existence across the entire Cosmos simultaneously the cosmic microwave background radiation the faint glow we detect from every direction in space represents the first light emitted by mattera it's a snapshot of the universe's infancy a crucial piece of evidence for our theories about the cosmos's size and Origins but recently discoveries made by the James web telescope have put these longstanding theories to the test initially scientists expected the web telescope to spot the earliest stars and galaxies at the very edges of the observable universe yet to their surprise the telescope detected peculiar bright
8:00
objects that didn't align with the characteristics of early galaxies a recent study published in the Astro physical Journal identified 87 galaxies that might have existed just 200 to 400 million years after the big bang this Revelation has baffled scientists according to current theories the universe shouldn't have been able to produce so many galaxies so quickly how Jing Yan an astronomer and co-author of this study stated that if even a few of these galaxies are confirmed it would challenge everything we know about early Galaxy formation take for instance this extraordinary image it depicts a unique early Galaxy that defies our understanding of how galaxies evolve typically galaxies contain gas
9:01
and dust that orbit their Center essential ingredients for Star formation observations show that at most only 10% of a Galaxy's gas typically transforms into Stars however the web telescope recently identified three galaxies from the early universe that break this rule spectroscopy data revealed that these galaxies converted 100% of their available material into Stars something thought impossible based on current cosmological models these findings have left astronomers puzzled how could these galaxies form so early and why do they deviate so drastically from theoretical predictions some researchers now speculate that these objects might not even be galaxies but entirely new phenomena we have yet to comprehend if these objects are indeed galaxies the
10:02
Big Bang model itself may need a fundamental revision the Big Bang as currently understood cannot account for Galaxies like these forming within just a few hundred million years in truth we still don't fully understand what these mysterious objects are that's all for today what do you think these objects could be let us know your thoughts and don't forget to share this video with others who are fascinated by The Mysteries of the universe
10:59
Oh
……..

(02)- For example, the most distant galaxy identified by the web telescope Jade's gsz14 existed when the universe was only 2,290 million years old, and where did JSTW "get" this

value, I wonder!?? but this galaxy has since moved outside our observable universe, all galaxies move in extragalactic spacetime because they themselves do not fly, but spacetime itself expands (you say expands). For the galaxy Jaseś gsz 14 to remain beyond the horizon of visibility, that spacetime would have to expand faster than light. Who knows that it is so? today we can no longer see what it has become, because its light will never reach us again, but the universe extends far beyond what is observable from Earth, that is possible, I believe in it too, but I do not believe that beyond the boundaries of the big bang the universe was "occupied" with galaxies, or any matter... and extends beyond our universe galaxy, which extends to the Cosmic Horizon
6:00
it is necessary to remember that the boundary of the observable universe is relative to our vantage point here on Earth for species located elsewhere in the universe, their observable universe would have a different volume than ours according to the standard cosmological model, about 14 billion years ago, the observable universe O.K. and everything beyond it was compressed into an incredibly small internally dense point known as the Singularity, well…well that may not be true either. Even the singularity is being questioned by scientists. I haven't believed in it for 20 years. (*4) but it is assumed that this universe is not a singularity. However, the universe is infinite and **evidence suggests**, ? evidence does not suggest, evidence is always either yes!! or not!! that it could be, it would always be infinite, in that case the Big Bang did not happen in one specific place, Yes, I think so too, **it happened everywhere at once,** Yes, I think so too, I also think that it was an "instantaneous change of state" of the curvature of dimensions this means that the first galaxies G
7:00
did not emerge in a specific area, they formed everywhere, even in parts of the universe outside of what we can see, it is as if matter was created throughout the Cosmos at the same time (?) cosmic microwave background radiation, the faint glow that we record from all directions in the universe, represents the first light emitted by matter, relic radiation it is a snapshot of the infancy of the universe, but crucial evidence for our theories about the size of the universe and space telescopes, recently discovered by James long-standing theories to test initially scientists expected the web telescope to record the oldest stars and galaxies at the very the edges of the observable universe, but to their surprise the telescope detected a strange brightness. If that is the case, then JWST saw “beyond the observable limit”…but… something doesn’t add up. In my opinion, the universe, i.e. space-time, will rotate (after an involute) and therefore it will be older, not 13.79 billion years, but 14.24 billion years (*5) and the distance to the “observable limit” will be slightly longer.
8:00
objects that did not match the characteristics of early galaxies. A recent study published in the Astro Physical Journal has identified 87 galaxies that may have existed just 200 to 400 million years after the Big Bang. The discovery has scientists baffled according to current theories, and what are they?, is that the flawed Hubble equation?? The universe shouldn't be able to produce so many galaxies as quickly as Jing Yan, an astronomer and co-author of the study, said that even some astronomers and co-author of this study on early galaxy formation would agree. Take this extraordinary image, for example, which shows a unique early galaxy that defies our understanding of how galaxies evolve. Typically, galaxies contain gas
9:01

and dust that orbits their centers. The basic ingredients for observing star formation show that at most only 10% of the gas in a galaxy typically turns into stars, but a web telescope recently identified three galaxies from the early universe that break this rule, Spectroscopy data revealed that these galaxies had converted 100% of their available material into stars, which was considered impossible based on current cosmological models, which is why these findings could have led astronomers to deviate so drastically from early theoretical confusions. I am not an omniscient, but I suspect that the error lies precisely with the rotation of the entire space-time towards the singularity, and that will be the buried dog…that they believe in the linearity of expansion, not HDV and its 3+3D unrolling from t_{vv} = 14.24 billion years, where the index $_{vv}$ = the age of the universe some researchers now speculate that these objects may not even be galaxies, well, they may be "clusters of stars" about to form into the familiar spiral shapes but entirely new phenomena that we have yet to understand if these objects are indeed galaxies.

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10:02

The Big Bang model itself may need a major overhaul, HDV is the offer https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/ the big bang as currently understood cannot explain how galaxies like these formed in just a few hundred million years in fact we still don't fully understand it, https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/ what these mysterious objects are, that's all for today, **what do you think these objects could be, let us know your thoughts** and don't forget to share this video with others who are fascinated by the Mysteries of the Universe 10:59 Oh. Note: I will be adding more to this text in the coming days in the text tags (*1) to (*5).

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JN , 02/13/2025