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"James Webb Telescope Spots a Massive 13.8 Billion-Year-Old Structure!"

JWST právě učinil ÚŽASNÝ objev

Interstellar Insights

4,89 tis. odběratelů

652 zhlédnutí 24. 2. 2025 #jameswebbtelescope #jwst #bigbang

🚀 The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) has just made an ASTONISHING discovery! Scientists have detected a colossal cosmic structure dating back 13.8 billion years—from the very dawn of the universe! 🌠 What could this ancient formation reveal about the origins of galaxies, dark matter, and the Big Bang itself? □✨

🚀 Vesmírný dalekohled Jamese Webba (JWST) právě učinil ÚŽASNÝ objev! Vědci objevili kolosální kosmickou strukturu starou 13,8 miliardy let – od samého úsvitu vesmíru! 🌠 Co mohl tento starověký útvar prozradit o původu galaxií, temné hmoty a samotného Velkého třesku? □✨

0:00
(01)- For ages Humanity has looked up at the sky filled with curiosity about the mysteries of the universe in the 20th century scientists introduced the theory now known as The Big Bang Theory this Theory struggled to provide clear answers to critical questions regarding the origins development and expansion of the cosmos however recent discoveries have made these puzzles even more intricate in 2023 NASA's James web telescope made an extraordin Discovery by identifying celestial bodies that seem to predate the universe itself this Revelation has left scientists in a state of confusion contemplating the possibility that a star could exist for a period longer than the universe's existence does this challenge our current comprehension of the universe could this suggest the need for a new model to help us make sense of this anomaly these pressing questions and many others will be explored in this video if you're interested in staying update on Cosmic news and developments
1:02
consider subscribing to our Channel don't forget to like this video and activate the notification Bell approximately 200 light years away lies a remarkable star known as HD 14283 located in the constellation Asen Lee this ancient star's incredibly high velocity of 4,483 kmph offers important insights into its dramatic past around a billion years ago our Milky Way galaxy merged with a dwarf Galaxy which was the star's original home however what makes HD 14283 even more astonishing is not its speed but its age this star is one of the oldest celestial bodies observed to date earning it the nickname methusa after the biblical figure said to have lived 969 years initial estimates suggested the star's age at a staggering 16 billion years but more recent calculations have revised this to about 14.4 6 billion years with a margin of

2:02
error of 800 million years this figure presents a serious conundrum when compared to the age of the universe which we calculate based on observations of the cosmic microwave background radiation approximately 13.8 billion years the question then arises How could a star be older than the universe itself at first glance this seems impossible this Paradox has prompted further investigations into the Stars age the accuracy of our dating techniques and the true age of the universe opening the door to more profound Explorations into these Cosmic Mysteries to understand this better it's important to recognize that determining the age of celestial objects is an extraordinarily complex task stars like our sun remain stable in size and temperature for billions of years making it challenging to estimate their age astronomers rely on subtle changes in the brightness and color of stars over time comparing these changes with mathematical models that predict
3:01
the star's Evolution a crucial factor in determining a star's age is its rotation rate over time Stars slow down much like a spinning will losing speed due to friction by comparing the rotation rates of stars of different ages astronomers have established mathematical relationships that allow them to estimate their ages through a method called gyrochronology methusa is indeed ancient it's the oldest star in the universe whose age we can estimate with a reasonable degree of accuracy instead of wondering whether it might be more than 2 billion years older than its surroundings we can approach the issue from another perspective could the universe be older than scientists initially thought it's hard to grasp the sheer enormity of 13.8 billion years to illustrate imagine summarizing the entire history of the universe as a cosmic calendar the Big Bang would represent the grandest New Year's fireworks display and Earth would only make its appearance at the very end of
4:00
the year human history in this context would account for just the last 10 seconds of December 31st scientists estimate the age of the universe by observing light from stars that formed hundreds of millions of years after the big bang as the universe expands a phenomenon called red shift occurs where light stretches as it travels through space by examining both the observable distances and the rate of expansion astronomers conclude that the universe is about 13.8 billion years old how however Recent research from the University of Ottawa suggests that the Universe might be much older possibly around 26.7 billion years Professor render Gupta a physicist at the University of Ottawa has proposed a theory combining ideas from Swiss astronomer Fritz Wiki's 1929 Theory with newer Concepts this Theory suggests that protons lose energy as they travel across vast distances and times while this contradicts some observable data related to Red shift
5:00
Gupta argues that by allowing this Theory to coexist with universal expansion we could
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(01)- For ages, humanity has looked up to the sky with curiosity about the mysteries of the universe. In the 20th century, scientists presented the theory now known as the Big Bang Theory. This theory sought to clearly answer critical questions about the origin of the evolution and expansion of the universe. However, recent discoveries have further complicated these puzzles. In 2023, NASA's most common telescope discovered that the universe itself predates the universe. This revelation left scientists in a state of confusion, considering that a star could exist for a longer time than the existence of other possibilities for

the universe. This situation challenges our current understanding of the future universe. It could indicate the need for a new model. HDV will help us understand this anomaly, these pressing questions, and many tests in this. If you are interested in current news and
1:02
unsubscribe to our channel, don't forget to like this video and activate notifications. Bell Approximately 200 light years away lies a remarkable star known as HD 14283, coming from the constellation Asen Lee. The incredibly high speed of this ancient star 4,483 km/h offers important insights into its dramatic past about a billion years ago, but our Milky Way galaxy became the original home of the galaxy. The Milky Way, which was the original galaxy Warf HD 14283 is not even more amazing, but its age makes this star one of the oldest celestial bodies yet observed, earning it the nickname Methusa after the biblical character who lived for 969 years. Original estimates suggested the star was an incredible 16 years old, but the newer version of 4x16 billion has adjusted That's already very close to my predicted value of 14.24 billion years, predicted 40 years ago.! (At that time, the numbers in the scientific literature for the age of the Universe were 10-20 billion years, so I came up with the number 14.24 billion years that I found. I don't want to show/reveal how yet).
2:02
the error of 800 million years this number represents a serious puzzle compared to the age of the Universe, which we calculate based on observations of cosmic microwave background radiation of approximately 13.8 billion years, the question arises, how could a star be older than the Universe itself, at first glance it seems impossible. This paradox has prompted further research into the age of stars, the accuracy of our dating techniques and the opening of the true age to the depths of the Universe. My explosion to better understand this, it is important to remember that determining the age of celestial objects is an extremely complex task, stars like our sun remain stable in size and temperature for billions of years, making it difficult to estimate their age, astronomers rely on subtle changes in the brightness and color of stars over time, comparing these changes with mathematical models that predict
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the evolution of a star a crucial factor in determining the age of a star is the rate at which it rotates over time. Stars slow down just as they spin, losing speed due to friction by comparing the rotation rates of stars of different ages astronomers have created mathematical relationships that allow them to estimate their age using a method called gyrochronology, whether Methuselah is truly ancient, it is the oldest star in the universe, whose age could be older than we can estimate. It is 2 billion years older than its surroundings, we can approach the problem from a different perspective, the universe could be older than scientists originally thought, it is difficult to grasp the enormity of 13.8 billion years to illustrate, imagine a summary of the entire history of the universe as a cosmic calendar, the big bang would represent the biggest new year's fireworks, and the earth would only appear at the very end of the year
4:00
a year of human history in this context would correspond to only the last 10 seconds of December 31 scientists estimate the age of the universe by observing light from stars that formed hundreds of millions of years after the big bang, as the universe expands, there is a phenomenon called redshift, where light is stretched as it travels through space, and by examining both observable distances and the rate of expansion, astronomers have concluded that the universe is about 8 billion years old from the university of ottawa1. that the universe

may be much older, perhaps around 26.7 billion years. ?? Professor turned ***Gupta*** physicist at the University of Ottawa, rgupta4@uOttawa.ca
proposed a theory combining ideas from Swiss astronomer **Fritz Zwicky's** 1929 theory with more recent concepts. This theory suggests that protons lose energy as they travel over vast distances and times, which contradicts some of the observational data related to redshift.
5:00
Gupta argues that if we allow this theory to coexist with universal expansion, we could
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(02)- reinterpret red shift as a hybrid phenomenon that is not solely due to expansion this rethinking could push the age of the universe further back and offer solutions to long-standing cosmological questions as well as new ones raised by NASA's findings the James web Space Telescope has played a key role in reaching the 26.7 billion year estimate Gupta integrates the tired light Theory with the concept of evolutionary interaction constant a term first introduced by theoretical physicist Paul dur this suggests that interactions within the universe might have evolved over time it's worth noting that scientists have revised their estimates of the universe's age multiple times for instance in the 1920s Edwin Hubble proposed that the Universe was only 2 billion years old over time these estimates have been refined with the current estimate being double that figure marking an important milestone in our understanding of the the cosmos
6:00
regardless of whether we compare the recorded history of humanity to just 10 seconds or 5 seconds in the universe's vast timeline one thing is undeniable the universe is incredibly ancient and awe inspiring its continuous expansion challenges previous ideas about its age but there are also intriguing findings regarding our own galaxy The Milky Way recent studies suggest that stars in the outer regions of our galaxy are moving more slowly than those in similar positions in other gy iies this raises several possibilities one explanation is that our galaxy may have an unusually small amount of dark matter the invisible substance that significantly influences the gravitational forces within Cosmic objects another possibility is that our understanding of Dark Matter specifically its quantity in the universe might be flawed this puzzle originates from data gathered by the European space agency's Gaia satellite which provides detailed measurements of the positions of near near 2 billion
7:00
starss within the Milky Way this data has led astronomers to rethink their assessments of Stellar Behavior particularly in the outer regions of our galaxy the speed at which stars move is a key indicator for calculating the mass of a galaxy as the gravitational force acting on each star depends on the Galaxy's total mass a recent study using data from the Gaia satellite determined that the Milky Ways combine Mass including gas dust stars and dark matter is about 200,000 billion times the mass of our sun although this is a considerable amount it's still about five times smaller than previous estimates this reduction is attributed to the unexpected decrease in the visible material in our galaxy a possible explanation is that dark matter might be less abundant than scientists initially believed however calculating a Galaxy's mass is a notoriously difficult task and this new analysis raises the possibility that the data collected by the Gaia satellite
7:00
stars in the Milky Way this data has led astronomers to reassess their assessment of the behavior of stars, especially in the outer regions of our galaxy, the speed at which stars move

is a key indicator for calculating the mass of a galaxy, because the gravitational force acting on each star depends on the total mass of the galaxy. A recent study using data from the Gaia satellite and the Dark Matter satellite determined that the mass, including dust, of the Milky Way *is about 200,000 billion* times the mass of our Sun, although this is a significant amount, it is still about five times smaller than previous estimates, this reduction is attributed to an unexpected decrease in visible material in our galaxy, a possible explanation is that dark matter may be less abundant than scientists originally thought, however, calculating the mass of a galaxy is a notoriously difficult task and this new analysis collected by Gaia increases the likelihood

8:00

or the methods used to interpret it might contain errors as we continue exploring the cosmos it becomes clear that the Mysteries surrounding our universe are far from being fully understood new discoveries are constantly reshaping our understanding of how the universe works and how it has evolved over time whether it's the discovery of stars that seem older than the universe itself or unexpected findings about the nature of dark matter the questions that remain unanswered continue to fuel scientif ific curiosity one area that requires more attention is the concept of Dark Matter this invisible substance is thought to make up a significant portion of the universe's Mass yet it remains Elusive and difficult to detect while we have a good understanding of its gravitational effects on galaxies and clusters of galaxies we still don't know what it is made of or how it behaves on smaller scales the recent findings about the movement of stars in the outer regions of the Milky Way could suggest that the presence of dark matter may not be as

9:00

large as previously thought or that our understanding of its role in the structure of the universe needs to be Revisited in light of this astronomers and physicists are looking for new ways to detect and understand dark matter they are exploring a variety of possible candidates for Dark Matter including weakly interacting massive particles wimps and axians and even considering the possibility that dark matter might not exist at all in the way we currently imagine the search for dark matter is still ongoing with scientists using a variety of techniques to probe the cosmos in new ways this includes conducting experiments in Laboratories deep underground to shield from cosmic rays or using the most advanced telescopes and observatories to look for faint signals from Dark Matter interactions in space meanwhile the advancements in our …………………………………………………………………………………………………

(02)- reinterpret redshift as a hybrid phenomenon, ?? Wiki says: *hybrid is generally understood to mean* ***the offspring of two genetically very different individuals*** which is not caused by expansion alone, this reassessment could push the age of the universe back further and offer solutions to long-standing cosmological questions as well as new questions raised by NASA's findings James Webb Space Telescope played a key role in arriving at the estimate 26.7 billion years and how did the professor arrive at this "finding"??, **Gupta** integrates the theory of **tired** light, and how did the professor arrive at this "finding" about tired light??, as the first theoretical concept that introduced the theory of tired light with the theoretical concept of interactions in the universe could have evolved over time, it is worth noting that scientists have revised their estimates of the age of the universe several times, according to what "can" the age be revised?, is it revised only according to more precise observations, or otherwise, e.g. according to a new theory??, for example, in the 1920s Edwin

Hubble suggested that the universe was only 2 billion years old over time, that was according to observations that were improving, and Gupta revised according to what? According to the idea of tired light?? these estimates were refined, with the current estimate being double, ??, that's some bullshit. Double would be 4 billion. And we know that the number 13.8 billion years spontaneously shows up, of this number, which marks an important milestone in our understanding of the universe. So with each age change, the understanding of the universe begins to change??

6:00

Regardless of whether we compare the recorded history of humanity to a mere 10 seconds or 5 seconds in the vast timeline of the universe, one thing is undeniable, the universe is incredibly old and its constant expansion challenges previous ideas about its age, but there are also interesting findings regarding our own galaxy. Recent studies of the Milky Way suggest that stars in the outer regions of our galaxy are moving more slowly in several similar positions than these other possibilities are moving more slowly than our other possibilities the galaxy may have an unusually small amount of dark matter, or it may have none, because again physicists used another faulty theory to evaluate the measurements, see: https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_130.pdf ; https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_489.jpg ; https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_207.pdf ; here are my other views on dark matter ––>

Dark matter – explained

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invisible substance that significantly affects gravitational forces in cosmic objects, another possibility is that **our understanding** of dark matter, specifically its amount in the universe, ||may be wrong. The main thing that physicists do today is that they do not read the opinions of laypeople. The fault of an over-civilized society is that experts do not have time to read everything that is offered on the Internet. This puzzle comes from data collected by the European Space Agency's >Gaia< satellite, which provides detailed measurements of the positions of almost 2 billion
7:00
stars in the Milky Way. This data has led astronomers to reconsider their assessment of the behavior of stars, especially in the outer regions of our galaxy, the speed at which stars move is a key indicator for calculating the mass of the galaxy, https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_207.pdf yes, this is how astronomers go wrong with evaluating the measurements, because the gravitational force acting on each star depends on the total mass of the galaxy. A recent study using data from the Gaia satellite and the dark satellite determined that the mass, including dust, of the Milky Way **is about 200,000 billion** times greater ???? than the mass of our Sun, even while a significant amount, it is still about five times smaller than previous estimates, this decrease is attributed to an unexpected decrease in visible material in our galaxy, a possible explanation is that dark matter may be less abundant than scientists originally thought, blah-blah, everything may be different if you plug in the values into Newton's
$1 = G . m / v^2 . x$ so that the distance x between objects is in an arc. Then you find that no matter is missing in the galaxy… https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_207.pdf ; https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_489.jpg ; However, calculating the mass of a galaxy is a notoriously difficult task, and this new analysis collected by Gaia raises the possibility
8:00
or the methods used to interpret it may contain errors. As we continue to explore the universe, it is clear that **the mysteries surrounding our universe are far from fully understood**, new discoveries are constantly reshaping our understanding, I will be happy when physicists

finally **discover** my website and my HDVs, of how the universe works and how it has evolved over time, whether it is the discovery of stars that appear to be older than the universe itself, or unexpected findings about the nature of dark matter, which does not exist… questions that remain unanswered are increasingly fueling the dark realm. It is assumed that this invisible substance makes up a significant portion of the matter in the universe, but it remains elusive and difficult to detect, while we have a good understanding of its gravitational effects on galaxies and galaxy clusters, of which we still do not know what it is made of (at least you keep asking "what" dark matter is made of, as opposed to physicists who study string theory, where they are not at all interested in "what" the strings are made of), or how it behaves on smaller scales, recent insights into the motion of stars in the outer regions of the Milky Way could suggest that the presence of dark matter may not be as

9:00

large as previously thought, or that our understanding of its role in the structure of the universe needs to be reevaluated in light of this fact. Astronomers and physicists are looking for ,**ha, ha, not looking !**, new ways, otherwise they would have found my HDV by now to detect and understand dark matter, they are exploring not exploring, otherwise they would have long since figured out they had a flaw in their theory a number of possible candidates for dark matter, including the weakly interacting matter particles wimps and axions, and even considering the possibility that dark matter may not exist at all. O.K. as scientists still imagine using various techniques to search for dark matter. In new ways, this includes conducting experiments in laboratories deep underground that's money, that's money… to shield against cosmic rays or using state-of-the-art telescopes and observatories to search for faint signals from dark matter interactions in the universe, while progress in our

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(03)- observational tools have been truly remarkable the James web Space Telescope has revolutionized the way we study the cosmos by allowing us to peer further back in time than ever before its ability to capture detailed images of distant galaxies star forming

10:02

regions and exoplanets has opened up new avenues for research with the information it provides scientists are gaining insights into the formation and evolution of galaxies the birth of stars and the potential for habitable worlds beyond our own the discovery of celestial bodies that appear older than the universe itself such as the star HD1 140283 has left scientists puzzled questioning the accuracy of their measurement ments and the models they use to estimate the age of the universe this is just one example of how our current understanding of cosmology might need to be revised as new data comes in the fact that a star could exist that seemingly predates the universe challenges not only our scientific theories but also our fundamental understanding of time and the laws of physics as we continue to investigate the nature of the universe we must remain open to the idea that some of our most basic assumptions might be wrong this is the nature of scientific progress continually testing questioning

11:02

and refining our theories in the face of new evidence whether we are revising our estimates for the age of the universe or seeking to unlock the secrets of Dark Matter each new discovery brings us one step closer to a more complete picture of the cosmos the ongoing study of cosmic expansion also plays a crucial role in refining our understanding of the universe's history The observed red shift in light from distant galaxies provides evidence that the

universe is expanding this expanding Universe model is Central to The Big Bang Theory but the red shift phenomenon is also key to the new ideas being proposed by scientists like Professor render Gupta by reinterpreting Red shift and combining it with other Concepts such as the tired light Theory new theories about the universe's age are being proposed these ideas are challenging the standard model and opening the door to new ways of thinking about the cosmos in the realm of Galaxy Dynamics the Milky Way is also proving to be an interesting subject of study the newly discovered
12:02
behavior of stars in the outer reaches of our galaxy suggests that there may be more to the story of how galaxies evolve and how their mass is distributed the discovery that our galaxy might have less Dark Matter than previously assumed could significantly alter the way we view the formation and behavior of galaxies in the wider Universe ultimately the search for answers to these questions is not just about understanding the past or the present it's about preparing for the future as our tools and techniques continue to improve we are likely to discover even more astonishing truths about the universe whether it's unveiling the true nature of Dark Matter unlocking the secrets of cosmic expansion or finding evidence of civilizations on distant exoplanets the Journey of exploration and Discovery will never end as we continue to push the boundaries of our knowledge we must remain humble and acknowledge that we may not have all the answers but each step forward brings us closer to to understanding the
13:00
incredible complexity of the universe and our place within it the cosmos is vast mysterious and constantly evolving and as long as we continue to ask questions we will be on the path toward uncovering its many Secrets if you're passionate about space and the mysteries of the universe make sure to stay updated on the latest discoveries science is always evolving and new findings are published regularly challenging our understanding of everything from the nature of time and space to the origin of life itself stay tuned keep exploring and as always don't forget to like subscribe and turn on the
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notification Bell
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(03)- The observational tools were truly remarkable. The James Webb Space Telescope has revolutionized the way we study the universe, allowing us to peer further back in time than ever before. Its ability to capture detailed images of distant galaxies, how stars form
10:02
regions and exoplanets has opened up new avenues of research with the information it provides. Scientists are gaining insight into the formation and evolution of galaxies, the birth of stars, and the potential for habitable worlds beyond our own. The discovery of celestial bodies that appear older than the universe itself, such as the star HD1 140283, has left scientists questioning the accuracy of the measurements they use to estimate current models of the age of the universe. Cosmology may need to be revised, finally read HDV as new data comes in that there could be a star that seemingly predates the universe, challenging not only our scientific theories but also our fundamental understanding of time and the laws of physics, as we continue to explore the nature of the universe, we must remain open to the idea that some of our most basic assumptions may be wrong, that is the nature of scientific progress, which is constantly testing questions

11:02
and refining our theories in the face of new evidence, whether we are revising our estimates of the age of the universe or trying to unravel the mysteries of dark matter each new discovery brings us one step closer to a more complete picture of the universe the ongoing study of the expansion of the universe also plays a key role in refining our understanding of the history of the universe. The observed redshift of light from the distant universe to the expansion of the Big Universe provides evidence that the expansion of the central universe is evidence >the redshift phenomenon is also key to new ideas< proposed by scientists such as Professor **Render Gupta**, rethinking redshift|| in curved spacetime, the redshift must be corrected by some coefficient than the object being considered in non-curved spacetime … and by combining it with other concepts such as the theory of tired light, new theories are being proposed about the age of the universe, instead of 13.79 billion years, the number 14.24 billion years … these ideas challenge the Standard Model and **open the door to new ways of thinking about the universe**, what good is it to leave a door open when no one wants to enter it…, no one reads my HDV … in the realm of galaxy dynamics, the Milky Way is also proving to be an interesting subject as a newly discovered study
12:02
of the behavior of stars in the outer reaches of our galaxy suggests that there may be more to the story of how galaxies evolve and how their mass is distributed. The discovery that our galaxy may have less dark matter than previously thought, or none, could significantly change the way we view the formation and behavior of galaxies in the wider universe, ultimately finding answers to these questions is not just about continuing to understand the past or present, and likely also about preparing for other techniques to make our tools even more discoverable. Amazing truths about the universe, whether it's uncovering the true nature of dark matter, unraveling the secrets of cosmic expansion, or finding evidence of civilizations on distant exoplanets. Neither are you, see https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_009.pdf here I show the reasons why I think we are the only civilization in the universe! The journey of exploration and discovery will never end, because we are always pushing the boundaries of our knowledge, we must remain humble and admit that we may not have all the answers, but every step forward brings us closer to understanding
13:00
the incredible complexity of the universe and our place in it, the universe is vast mysterious and constantly evolving, and as long as we continue to ask questions, we will be on our way to uncovering its many secrets, if you are passionate about the universe and the mysteries of the universe, make sure to stay up to date with the latest discoveries, science is constantly evolving and new findings are published regularly as they constantly challenge our understanding and observation of the universe all the way back to its origins. Don't forget to like subscribe and turn on the
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JN, 25.02.2025

I would like to ask Mr. Gupta, what made him think that light could be “tired”??

WIKINA: tired light (tired photons). The assumption that photons gradually lose energy as they age, so their frequency decreases, or their wavelength lengthens. During a long flight through intergalactic space, they should therefore redshift. The “tired” light assumption is an alternative explanation for the relativistic expansion of the universe, in which all distances increase with time, including the wavelength of electromagnetic radiation. There is no evidence for the tired light assumption.