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

James Webb Telescope Just Announced First Massive Structure Older Than the Universe

Dalekohled Jamese Webba právě oznámil první masivní strukturu starší než vesmír

Mini Az Farm

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🪐🛸 Prepare for a cosmic shockwave! The James Webb Space Telescope has just announced the discovery of a massive structure that appears to be older than the universe itself. This groundbreaking revelation is set to challenge everything we thought we knew about cosmic history. 🔍 In This Video: Stunning Discovery: Get an exclusive look at the massive structure that defies our current understanding of the universe's timeline. Expert Analysis: Hear from leading astrophysicists and cosmologists as they decode the implications of this astonishing find. Theoretical Impacts: Explore how this discovery could reshape our models of the universe and what it means for the future of cosmology. 🌠 Dive into this extraordinary revelation and join us as we explore the mysteries of the cosmos like never before!

Get ready for a cosmic shockwave! The James Webb Space Telescope has just announced the discovery of a massive structure that appears to be older than the universe itself. ?? Or is the universe a little older than the "indisputable" theories say. (?!) How, what was the age of the universe determined by?? If it's Hubble, it's wrong. This groundbreaking revelation is set to challenge everything we thought we knew about the history of the universe. 🔍 In this video: Stunning discovery: Get an exclusive look at a massive structure that defies our current understanding of the universe's timeline. Expert analysis: Hear from leading astrophysicists and cosmologists as they decode the implications of this amazing find. Theoretical implications: Explore how this discovery could reshape our models of the universe and what it means for the future of cosmology. 🚀 Dive into this extraordinary revelation and join us in discovering the mysteries of the universe like never before!

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(01)- of its early development based on this hypothesis the development of stars and planets ultimately led to the emergence of life including humans despite its bizarre title The Big Bang provides a comprehensive view of what might have occurred at the universe's Dawn in the beginning the entire universe was concentrated in an extremely small space considerably smaller than the head of a pin packed with part from this densely packed State an enormous release of matter and energy known as The Big Bang occurred this cataclysmic event which took place billions of years ago set in motion the extensive history of the universe as scientific understanding advances however discrepancies have started to arise casting doubt on the assumptions of this Theory when NASA launched the James webspace telescope jwst the biggest and best space Observatory ever built experts expected that its observation would verify the Big Bang

1:01

Theory however within just one year of its launch the telescope amazed scientists with its extraordinary ability to peer into the universe's distant past the jwst Innovative capabilities have uncovered galaxies that date back so far that they challenge the current understanding of the universe's Origins this discovery has sparked a wide debate about the possibility of pre-big bang matter a major breakthrough came when cosmologist Rohan natu analyzing data from the telescope discovered a Galaxy that existed shortly after the big bang marking it as the most distant Galaxy presently observed this discovery sent shock waves through the scientific Community highlighting the remarkable capabilities of the James web Space Telescope the immense potential of the jwst to alter our perception of the cosmos is just beginning to take shape with significant Revelations about the universe's earliest stages this period Loosely connected to Prior Cosmic events holds the key to understanding the formation of the first stars and galaxies

2:00

the findings from the jwst have contradicted existing theories revealing galaxies with features that defy previous expectations this surge in the discovery of early galaxies has ignited a flurry of scientific research pushing professionals to reconcile these new Revelations with established theories as scientists delve deeper into these findings they must confront fundamental inquiries regarding the essence of the universe and the forces that guided its evolution in addition to its scientific advantages the jwst is strategically positioned 1.5 million km away from Earth protected from interference while remaining at nearly absolute zero due to the size of its sun shield this location allows the telescope to capture unimpeded observations of the universe without the Distortion of Earth's atmosphere equipped with a massive primary mirror and sophisticated instruments the jwst was specifically designed to uncover details about the early universe that were previously Out Of Reach this early Cosmic era referred to as the great Dawn

3:00

began approximately 200 to 300 million years after the big bang when the first galaxies and Stars began to form the mechanisms behind this process remain a key area of research with various theories exploring the roles of Dark Matter dark energy and the interactions between dust and gas in Star formation the jwst ability to observe galaxies from this critical period provides a one-of-a-kind opportunity for cosmologists to test their existing models of a universe by studying these ancient galaxies scientists can either validate current theories or discover gaps in their understanding that may lead to revolutionary Revelations at first the jwst was anticipated to detect only a few faint small galaxies in their earliest stages however its observations far exceeded expectations the telescope's first images of the distant Universe revealed an astonishing number of galaxies with varying ages sizes and luminosities much higher than previously anticipated this sudden influx of early Galaxy discoveries has sparked intense

4:01

activity in astronomy scientists are now racing to redefine the record for the earliest massive systems known new discoveries are being made every day leaving even seasoned researchers in awe following the jwst findings both experts and the general public have been eager to learn more about the traits of these highly Advanced early galaxies some theorists have suggested that potential errors in how the telescope interprets observations on a large scale might account for some of these remarkable findings findings however the general consensus remains that these Revelations represent a paradigm shift in our understanding of the origins of the universe they offer an exciting glimpse into how much more we have yet to learn the recent discoveries of ancient galaxies made possible by the jwst have raised significant questions about the nature of the universe while some researchers are exploring ways to ……………………………………………………………………………………….

(01)- Its early development based on this hypothesis, the development of stars and planets eventually led to the emergence of life including humans https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_037.pdf ; for example, the bizarre complex name Big Bang provides a view primarily of what could have happened to its very universe, in the beginning it was all concentrated in an extremely small space and that may not be true, how large the volume was after the Bang cannot be said unequivocally … smaller than the head of a pin filled with parts from this densely charged, but extreme state, as it was charged by daring to do so crooked 3+3 dimensions of space-time… known as a huge release of matter, that's wrong. Matter, as we already see around us, was not born **all at once**, even matter has its own sequence of genesis… (I have a detailed comment about it somewhere) and billions of cats. Years ago, it set in motion a vast history as scientific knowledge advances the universe, however, inconsistencies that challenge the assumptions of this theory began to emerge when NASA launched the James Webspace Telescope JWST, the largest and best space observatory ever, as experts expected its observations to verify the Big Bang (and it hasn't verified it yet, has it?)

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However, in just a year since its launch, the theory has amazed scientists with its extraordinary ability to peer into the distant past of the universe. The Big Bang, marked it as the most distant galaxy yet observed, this discovery sent shock waves through the scientific community, highlighting the remarkable capabilities of the James Webspace Telescope, the enormous potential of the JWST to change our perception of the universe is just beginning to take shape ϑ with the revelation of the earliest phases of the universe in this period. Loosely linked to previous cosmic events, it holds the key to understanding the formation of stars and galaxies.

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The findings from JWST contradict existing theories revealing galaxies with features that defy **previous expectations**, previous expectations used **a)** redshift and **b)** Hubble's "law". Both methods are wrong, they cannot be applied to the early universe in the same way as they are to the older universe. The early universe is already very curved globally and light does not travel in a straight line. Therefore, the values being read are wrong. This surge in the discovery of early galaxies has spurred a flood of scientific research that professionally reconcile these new revelations but they don't force them to read HDV… with **established** theories, physicists like to "establish" theories, and don't like to "discover" them… because scientists have to delve deeper into these findings, they have to face fundamental questions regarding the nature of the universe O.K., they don't. In other words, over the past many decades, they haven't come up with any really good models of the "**nature**" of the universe…tell me how they came up with ESSENCE? You invented string theory and came up with the idea that the universe, that is *everything*, **spacetime and all matter** and >non-

matter<, originated in a singularity. And they came up with that 40-60 years ago. Since then, nothing "about the nature". - My vision, the model is in HDV, here (*) and the strategic forces that led to its strategic advantages. 1.5 million km
far from Earth, protected from interference, while remaining almost zero due to the size of the sun shield, this position allows the telescope to capture unobstructed observations . There are five Lagrange points in each two-body system, labeled L1 to L5 and…and I wonder if this point is totally stationary in time? What if not? Then the measurements at JWST could be disturbed, a universe without the distortion of the Earth's atmosphere equipped with a massive primary mirror and sophisticated instruments that were specifically designed to reveal details about the early universe that were previously beyond the reach of this early cosmic dawn referred to as the great dawn.
3:00
It began approximately 200 to 300 million years after the Big Bang, Recall that measurements may be biased by the curvature of space-time dimensions https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_239.jpg ; when the first galaxies and stars began to form The mechanisms behind this process remain a key area of research with various theories exploring the role of dark energy, dark matter, and the interaction between dust and gas in star formation The ability to observe galaxies from this critical period provides a unique opportunity for scientists to study these models of existing galaxies **Either validate current theories or discover gaps in their understanding**, No one is responding to my suggestions. If it had been (the model proposal) in the first third of the 20th century, 50% of scientists would have told me, … within a month, which could lead to revolutionary discoveries. Initially, JWST was expected to detect only a few faint small galaxies in their earliest stages, but its observations have far exceeded expectations, with the telescope's first images of the distant universe revealing a staggering number of galaxies of varying ages, sizes, and luminosities far greater than previously predicted by the influx of this sudden galaxy.
4:01
Activity in astronomy scientists are now racing to redefine the record for the earliest massive systems known, with new discoveries being made every day, leaving even seasoned researchers in awe after the JWST findings. Both experts and the general public are eager to learn more about the properties of these highly advanced early galaxies. Some theorists have suggested that potential errors in how the telescope interprets the large-scale observations could<< represent some of the remarkable consensus of these findings. The paradigm shift in our understanding of the origins of the universe offers an exciting glimpse into how much we still have to learn. The recent discoveries of ancient galaxies made possible by JWST have raised major questions about the nature of the universe, while some researchers are exploring ways to
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(02)- integrate these discoveries into existing theories others suggest that these findings point to a far more complex and mysterious univers I than
5:00
previously anticipated the critical question that remains is how did the universe we know today emerge from the chaotic turmoil of its early stages the JWST early findings could fundamentally alter our perception of the big bang and offer fresh perspectives not only on distant galaxies and ancient Cosmic structures but also on the very makeup of our own Milky

Way galaxy as Mark mcfaden senior scientist for research at the European Space Agency aptly put it you build these machines not to confirm theories but to break them you simply have no clue how it will break the jwst project was established in 1985 at the Space Telescope Science Institute stsci long before the launch of the Hubble Space Telescope at that time G Weir then head of stsci was tasked with imagining what could come after Hubble despite early skepticism Weir and a small group began laying the groundwork for what would ultimately become the James webspace telescope unlike Hubble which primarily observes visible light
6:01
the jwst was designed to observe in the infrared Spectrum allowing it to see deeper into the universe this infrared capability is crucial for studying the early Cosmos as it enables astronomers to detect light from some of the oldest galaxies ever formed galaxies far away whose light has been stretched into the infrared due to the universe's expansion render them invisible to telescopes such as the Hubble its large cold star-like mirror the jwst has evolved into a necessary instrument for unlocking the mysteries of the great dawn of the universe the need for such a telescope became apparent in 1995 when the Hubble's observation of the Deep Field revealed a vast number of galaxies in a region previously thought to be empty territory in the sky this discovery demonstrated the early universe's riches and highlighted the necessity for a more powerful and capable telescope to observe even further into the cosmos after years of development and an investment of around $1 billion the jwst was launched on December 25th 2021 by
7:01
July 2022 it was ready to begin its critical year of scientific observations programs like the ERS early release science and the general program of observations were specifically designed to search for early galaxies in contrast to modest expectations the results far exceeded projections the jwst observations have already begun to challenge previous early era models of the universe uncovering galaxies that defy conventional cosmological assump assumptions these remarkable discoveries emphasize the significance of pushing the boundaries of scientific exploration and highlight the remarkable capabilities of cuttingedge Technology like the James webspace telescope as scientists continue to analyze the data from the jwst new insights May emerge that challenge us further and expand our understanding of the universe when the initial data from the jwst began to arrive cosmologists eagerly awaited the results many scientists had spent years preparing their system systems for data
8:00
analysis for the time being as opposed to following the conventional peer review system which can take weeks or months researchers chose to share their results on pre-print servers such as ar-14 where papers can be publicly accessed before undergoing peer review this approach allowed for Rapid feedback and discussions through online platforms like Twitter where established scientists could quickly engage in dialogue about the findings Rohan natu called this new method science by means of a press release the subsequent surge in conversation was Lively and unprecedented but there were concerns about its potential drawbacks Swift dissemination of results caused Claus padan a jwst project scientist at stsci to caution that while rapid sharing of findings allowed for communication and discussion it also risked overwhelming the scientific process The Accelerated spread of discoveries particularly in such a groundbreaking Mission introduced challenges to traditional scientific workflows despite the rapid pace of data release the general consensus among most
9:00

experts is that the prevailing Theory explaining How the Universe got its start remains essential for comprehending the early stages of the cosmos star formation as this Theory suggests eventually led to the formation of planets and ultimately life including human life as a crucial component of the universe's development despite its odd name The Big Bang Theory provides a clear explanation of the universe's Beginnings in its earliest stages the universe existed as an extraordinarily dense Point far smaller than the tip of a pin filled with tightly …………………………………………………………………………………………

(02)- integrate these discoveries into existing theories, others suggest that these findings point to a much more complex and mysterious universe. Even before
5:00
they previously anticipated, the critical question that remains is how the universe we know today **emerged from the chaotic confusion** of its early stages, O.K. after the Big Bang it was like this, there was a “boiling vacuum” of dimensions – a plasma in which “packages” of dimensions were recruited. And these were already those elementary particles of matter. JWST's early findings could fundamentally change our perception of the big bang and offer new insights not only into distant galaxies and ancient cosmic structures, but also into the very composition of our own Milky Way galaxy, as **Mark McFadden**, a senior scientist at the European Space Agency, has put it, to confirm that these machines for research at the European Space Agency have not been confirmed. You simply have no idea how much it will break the project. **JWST was founded in 1985** at the Space Telescope Science Institute **stsci** ?? long before the launch of the Hubble Space Telescope at the time, G Weir, then head of stsci, was tasked with imagining what might come after Hubble. Despite early skepticism, Weir and a small group began laying the groundwork for what would eventually become the James Light Telescope.
6:01
jwst was designed to observe in the infrared spectrum, which allowed it to see deeper into space. This infrared capability is crucial for studying the early universe, as it allows astronomers to detect light from some of the oldest galaxies ever formed. Distant galaxies, whose light has been stretched into the infrared by the expansion of the universe, make them invisible to telescopes like Hubble. Its large, cold, star-like mirror is the secret to the great dawn of the universe. The need for such a telescope first became apparent in 1995, when Hubble's Deep Field observations revealed vast numbers of galaxies in a region previously thought to be empty space in the sky. This discovery demonstrated the richness of the early universe and highlighted the need for a more powerful and capable telescope that could look even further into space. After years of development, the $1 billion investment was launched in 1995. 2021
7:01
July 2022 was set to begin its critical year of scientific observational programs such as the ERS Early Release Science and the General Observations Program were specifically designed to search for early galaxies, contrary to modest expectations the results far exceeded projections, the JWST observations have already begun to challenge previous models of the early universe revealing galaxies that defy conventional cosmological assumptions, highlighting the importance of these remarkable scientific assumptions. Cutting-edge technologies such as the James Webspace Telescope, as scientists continue to analyze data from JWST, new insights may emerge that will further challenge us and expand our understanding of the universe, as the initial data from JWST began to arrive, cosmologists

eagerly awaited the results, many scientists had spent years preparing their systems systems for the data
8:00
interim analysis Unlike the conventional peer review system, which can take weeks or months, researchers chose to share their results on preprint servers like ar-14, where articles can be made publicly available before they undergo peer review. This approach allowed for rapid feedback and discussion through online platforms like Twitter, where established scientists could quickly engage in a dialogue about the findings. Rohan Natu called this new method a live conversation, but in subsequent press, the science was unpredictable and harsh. Concerns about its potential downsides The rapid dissemination of results prompted **Claus Padan**, a **jwst project scientist at stsci**, to warn that while rapid sharing of findings allows for communication and discussion, it also risks clogging up the scientific process Yes, that's a big problem in science. Scientists are so busy themselves that progress has "communication friction." This was not the case in the era of the first third of the twentieth century, when Minkowski wrote to Einstein, and he to Planck, and he to Eddinberg, and he to Schrödinger, and… and information about the news spread exponentially, like an avalanche, lightning fast, that all the leading physicists knew – they read everything within two months. Today, only the scientific elite debate among themselves and only about “interesting” topics; they don’t read the rest of the findings… there is no time for that. The accelerated spread of discoveries, especially in such a pioneering mission, has brought challenges to traditional scientific workflows despite the rapid pace of data release, the general consensus among most
9:00
experts is that the >prevailing theory explaining< how the universe began remains essential to understanding the early stages of cosmic star formation, as this theory suggests eventually led to the formation of planets and ultimately life, including human life, as a key component of the evolution of the universe. Despite its strange name, the Big Bang Theory provides a clear explanation for the origins of the universe in its earliest stages, a universe filled with the earliest peaks of the universe. Firmly
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(03)- packed particles from this incredibly compact state a colossal release of matter and energy the Big Bang unleashed the forces that would shape the universe this massive event billions of years ago set the stage for the universe's evolutionary Journey as scientific understanding develops however inconsistencies have surfaced challenging long-held assumptions when NASA launched the James webspace telescope jwst considered the most advanced and largest space Observatory
10:00
ever built there was an expectation that its observations would provide strong evidence for the Big Bang Theory yet within its first year of operation the telescope astonished researchers with its unprecedented capacity to look back in time the jwst remarkable capabilities have uncovered galaxies from an era so ancient that scientists are now forced to reconsider what we know about the universe's formation this Revelation has triggered discussions about the possibility of pre- big bang matter a major breakthrough through was achieved when cosmologist Rohan natu analyzing data from the telescope discovered a Galaxy that formed shortly after the big bang making it the most distant Galaxy presently observed this discovery sent shock waves through the scientific Community underscoring the jwst extraordinary

power to deepen our understanding of the cosmos the vast potential of the jwst to reshape our view of the universe is just beginning to unfold offering significant insights into the very beginning of cosmic history this period which vaguely aligns

11:00

with previous Cosmic theories is essential for comprehending the origins of the first stars and galaxies the jwst discoveries have defied established theories revealing galaxies with characteristics that surpass prior expectations this flood of early galaxies has prompted a wave of scientific investigation pushing researchers to reconcile these new findings with existing theories as scientists continue analyzing the data they are confronted with profound questions regarding the fundamental nature of the universe and the forces that pav the way for its Evolution as the jwst continues its observations scientists are grappling with the implications of these groundbreaking discoveries the telescope has detected galaxies forming much earlier than previously thought possible raising fundamental questions about the timeline of cosmic Evolution these findings suggest that the early universe may have been more Dynamic and complex than our current models predict one of the most astonishing Revelations is the discovery of massive mature galaxies that existed

12:01

just a few hundred million years after the big bang according to traditional cosmology galaxies of this size and structure should not have had enough time to form this has led researchers to reconsider how quickly star formation and Galaxy assembly could occur in the early Universe in addition to these early galaxies the jwst has also provided unprecedented insights into the atmospheres of exoplanets using its powerful infrared instruments the telescope has detected key molecules including carbon dioxide methane and water vapor in distant planetary atmospheres these findings have significant implications for the search for extraterrestrial life as they help scientists identify planets that may be capable of supporting life the telescope's ability to analyze exoplanet atmospheres with such Precision marks a major Leap Forward in astrobiology by studying the light passing through these distant atmospheres researchers can determine their chemical composition and even assess their potential habitability this has opened new doors in the search

13:01

for Bio signatures Chemical indicators of life on planets beyond our solar system Beyond exoplanets and early galaxies the jwst is also shedding light on the life cycle of stars its observations of nebula and star forming regions have provided breathtakingly detailed images of Stellar nurseries where new stars are born by studying these regions scientists are gaining deeper insights into the processes that govern star formation planetary system system development and the distribution of elements essential for Life despite its remarkable achievements the jwst discoveries have also sparked controversy some of its findings challenge long-standing assumptions in cosmology leading to debates within the scientific Community for example the detection of ancient large galaxies has raised questions about whether our current understanding of dark matter and dark energy is complete these invisible forces are believed to shape the structure of the universe yet the jws observations suggest that early galaxies

14:01

may have formed in ways that existing models struggle to explain as researchers continue to analyze the vast amounts of data being collected by the jwst it is becoming increasingly clear that our understanding of the cosmos is evolving the telescope is not only confirming existing

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(03)- tightly packed particles !! from this incredibly compact state, which we not only cannot imagine, but above all physicists should realize that all the matter of the World would be "compacted" into something that would not look like matter at all, and the particles would be indistinguishable, ... in such a mashed up state the Universe is indistinguishable from ... from ... from >dog shit< ... Simply this theory of the "singular origin" of everything is nonsense. Even God could not fail to create that!, colossal release of matter, no matter is released from "singular shit"... and energy. The Big Bang released forces, did not release, because "there" there were none to release. Even matter, elements and conglomerates and forces were gradually >born<, "produced" in parallel with the emergence of laws, principles, rules. Right after the Big Bang, there was no law about making salt by combining acid and base. Why? Because there was no acid or base in the colossal "shit", so your statements about the "colossal release of trapped matter" into a mini-volume are total nonsense, which would shape the universe so physicists must first "release the trapped forces" so that they can then begin the formation of the universe by evolution..erm, aha, hu-hu, ou-ou … this massive event billions of years ago paved the way for the evolutionary path of the universe, O.K., but by matter do you mean what was hiding there = somewhere and "released" by the Big Bang?? as scientific understanding evolves, however, discrepancies have surfaced challenging long-held assumptions when NASA launched the James Webspace Telescope and the largest space observatory JWST considered the most advanced
10:00
when it was built, it was expected, that its observations provide strong evidence for the unquestionable Big Bang theory, but during its first year of operation, the telescope has amazed researchers with its unprecedented ability to look back in time. The most remarkable capabilities have revealed galaxies from an era so ancient that scientists are now forced to reevaluate what we know about the origin of the universe, O.K., and…and would they finally read my pitch, my vision, my HDV model?? when this revelation was launched before the big discussions about the big deal. **Rohan Natu** (who is this? I've been reading all about cosmology for 20 years, I read every day, but I've never even seen this name!) analyzing telescope data discovered a galaxy that formed shortly after the big bang, making it the most distant galaxy currently observed. This discovery has sent shockwaves through the scientific community underscoring the extraordinary power of JWST to advance our understanding of the universe. The enormous potential of JWST to reshape our view of the universe is just beginning to unfold, offering significant insights into the very early history of the universe. vague
11:00
with previous cosmic theories it is crucial to understanding the origins of the first stars and galaxies, JWST discoveries have defied established theories revealing galaxies with characteristics that surpass previous expectations, this flood of early galaxies has sparked a wave of scientific inquiry that is forcing researchers to reconcile these new findings with existing theories as scientists continue to analyze the data they are confronted with profound questions about the nature of the universe. https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/
Evolution as jwst continues its observations scientists grapple with the implications of these groundbreaking discoveries telescope detects galaxies forming much earlier than previously thought, because the universe did not begin at t = 13.79 billion years ago but only 14.24 billion years ago… it is 450 million years older … that it is possible, raising fundamental

questions about the timeline of cosmic evolution, these findings suggest that the early universe may have been more dynamic and complex than
our current models predict, one of the most amazing revelations is the discovery of massive, mature galaxies existing
12:01
just a few hundred million years after the big bang, according to traditional cosmology, galaxies of this size and structure should not have had enough time to form, leading researchers to rethink how quickly star formation and galaxy assembly could occur in the early universe, in addition to these early galaxies, jwst has also provided unprecedented views into exoplanet atmospheres using its powerful infrared key instruments on distant carbon dioxide planets, the water telescope, which has the water telescope, the findings have significant implications for the search for extraterrestrial life, as they help scientists identify planets that could support life, the telescope's ability to analyze exoplanet atmospheres with such precision marks a major leap forward in astrobiology by studying the light passing through these distant atmospheres, scientists can determine their chemical composition and even assess their potential habitability, opening new doors in the search
13:01
for bio signatures. Chemical indicators of life on planets outside our solar system. In addition to exoplanets and early galaxies, JWST also sheds light on the life cycle of stars, its observations of nebulae and star-forming regions have provided breathtakingly detailed images of stellar nurseries where new stars are born, by studying these regions, scientists gain deeper insights into the processes that govern the development of planetary systems and essential elements of the distribution of life in planetary systems. JWST's discoveries have also sparked controversy, with some of its findings challenging long-held assumptions in cosmology, leading to debates in the scientific community, for example, the detection of old large galaxies has raised questions about whether our current understanding of dark matter and dark energy is complete, these invisible forces shape, they cannot shape because they do not exist. I, along with Polu and many physicists, disagree with the "discovery" of dark matter. https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_130.pdf ; https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_207.pdf ; https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_489.jpg ; I believe that dark energy can exist because in the microworld on Planck scales there is a "boiling vacuum", a foam of dimensions (they are curved) and every curvature of dimensions is matter-forming, and therefore a form of energy. The density of the universe will be constant if dark energy continues to ooze out on scales of 10^{-40} … https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_032.gif structure of the universe, but jws observations suggest that early galaxies
14:01
may have formed in a way that existing models struggle to explain. As researchers continue to analyze the vast amount of data collected by jwst, it is becoming increasingly clear that **our understanding of the universe is evolving**, the telescope not only confirms existing
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(04)- theories but also revealing new Mysteries that require
fresh perspectives and Innovative models looking ahead future missions May build upon the jwst success pushing the boundaries of exploration even further proposals for Next Generation telescopes such as the habitable worlds Observatory and the origin Space Telescope aim to expand our ability to study exoplanets galaxies and the fundamental forces

that shape the universe these missions inspired by the jwst groundbreaking discoveries will help scientists refine their understanding of the cosmos and search for answers to some of the deepest questions about our Origins and place in the universe as Humanity stands on the brink of a new era in space exploration the jws serves as a testament to the power of scientific curiosity and technological innovation its ability to peer into the distant past and unveil Cosmic Secrets is Transforming Our view of the universe with each new observation the telescope is rewriting the story of our Cosmic Origins challenging us to think beyond our current understanding and inspiring future generations to continue the Quest for knowledge impressive scientific contributions of the jwst the jwst Strategic positioning 1. 5 million km from Earth keeps it protected from interference and nearly cooled to Absolute Zero by its sunshield the size of a tennis court this positioning provides a unique Advantage enabling the telescope to record fine detail observations of the universe without being affected by Earth's atmosphere equipped with a large front view mirror and sophisticated instruments the jwst was specifically designed to capture unprecedented details about the early Universe details that were previously Out Of Reach to detect this early period in Cosmic history known as the great Dawn scientists focus on a Time roughly 200 to 300 million years after the big bang when the first stars and galaxies began to form the mechanisms driving this process Remain the subject of intense research with various hypotheses suggesting the role of dark energy and interactions between gas and dust in Star formation the jwst ability to observe galaxies from this important era provides cosmologists with a unique opportunity to test their models of the universe's early stages by studying these ancient galaxies scientists have the opportunity to either confirm existing theories or uncover new gaps in our knowledge potentialmost experienced scientists in awe both experts and the public have become increasingly focused on the advanced features of these early galaxies while some researchers suggest that the telescope's large- scale observations might explain these surprising results the prevailing view is that these discoveries represent a significant shift in our understanding of the early universe they provide an exciting glimpse into the potential for future breakthroughs the recent discoveries made by the jwst have raised significant questions about the nature of the universe challenging long-standing assumptions in cosmological theory while some experts are working to integrate these findings into existing models others suggest that they may be the first indications of a universe far more envisioned The crucial question remains how did the universe as we know it emerge from the chaotic and turbulent conditions of its early stages the jwst early discoveries May significantly reshape our understanding of the Big Bang offering New Perspectives not only on distant galaxies and ancient Cosmic structures but also on the very nature of our own Milky Way galaxy as Mark mcfaden a senior scientist at the European Space Agency said you don't make these machines to confirm theories but to break them you simply do not know how it will fail the jwst origins and technological advancements the jwst beginnings can be traced back to 1985 when the Space Telescope Science Institute stsci began planning for a successor to the Hubble Space Telescope at the time G Weir the head of stsci was tasked with imagining what would come after Hubble despite initial doubts Weir and a small team laid the groundwork for what would eventually become the James webspace telescope unlike Hubble which primarily observes invisible light the jwst was specifically designed to observe in the infrared Spectrum this allows it to peer deeper into the universe as the light from distant galaxies has been stretched into the infrared due to the expansion of the universe making them inaccessible to telescopes like Hubble equipped with a large cold star-like mirror the jwst has become an invaluable tool for unraveling the mysteries of the great Dawn the need for such a telescope became evident in 1995 when Hubble's Deep Field observation revealed an abundance of galaxies in a seemingly empty patch of sky this ……………………………………………………………………………………………….

(04)- theories, but also uncovering new mysteries that require new perspectives and innovative models. Looking ahead Future missions Building on the success of JWST in pushing the boundaries of exploration, other proposals for next-generation telescopes, such as the Habitable Worlds Observatory and the original Space Telescope, aim to expand our ability to study exoplanets, galaxies, and the "fundamental forces that shape the universe," these missions, inspired by JWST's groundbreaking discoveries, will help scientists advance their understanding of and answer questions about the cosmos' origins and place in the universe. As humanity stands on the cusp of a new era in space exploration, JWST serves as a testament to the power of scientific curiosity and technological innovation, its ability to peer into the distant past and uncover. Cosmic mysteries are transforming. Our view of the universe with each new observation, the telescope rewrites the story of our cosmic knowledge so that we can think about our current and future generations. Impressive scientific contributions jwst the jwst Strategically located 1. 5 million km from Earth, shielded from interference and cooled to almost absolute zero by a **tennis court-sized sunshade** this location provides a unique advantage allowing the telescope to record observations of the universe in fine detail, unaffected by the Earth's atmosphere, equipped with a large front mirror and capturing the most sophisticated details previously specifically designed in space. Out of reach to detect this early period of cosmic history known as the Great Dawn, scientists are focusing on a time span of roughly 200 to 300 million years which is precisely the span of time that I believe the universe is older: 450 million years, or not 13.79 billion years, but 14.24 billion years, after the Big Bang, when the first stars and galaxies began to form. The mechanisms that drive this process remain the subject of intense research, with various hypotheses suggesting the role of dark energy and gas-dust interactions in star formation, which JWST provides a unique opportunity to test their galaxies from cosmologists with the unique ability to observe their galaxies. Early stages of the universe By studying these ancient galaxies, scientists have the opportunity to **either** confirm existing theories, **or** reveal new gaps in our knowledge potential, see https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=aa ; most experienced scientists are amazed, experts and the public are increasingly focusing on the advanced features of these early galaxies, while some researchers suggest that recent telescope observations could explain these surprising results, the prevailing view is that these discoveries represent a significant shift in our understanding of the future discovery of the universe. The discoveries made by jwst have raised significant questions about the nature of the universe, challenging long-held assumptions in cosmological theory, while some experts are working to integrate the findings into existing models, while others suggest they may be the first hints of a much more predictable universe. **The fundamental question remains how the universe as we know it emerged from the chaotic and turbulent conditions of its** early stages. Its early discoveries on the New Bang have offered significant insights not only into the Perspective Mayjwst. galaxies and ancient cosmic structures, but also into the very nature of our own Milky Way galaxy, as Mark McFaden, the first I've heard of that name … a senior scientist at the European Space Agency, **said** that ***you don't build these machines to confirm theories, you build them to break them***, Yes, otherwise science wouldn't move forward. Otherwise, no one would explore new ideas and models – HDV. Today I wrote about 4 new visions, new ideas in this article:

a) reasons and evidence why dark matter does not exist; **b)** That Hubble's law is wrong, at least where spacetime is already strongly curved, i.e. redshift; **c)** the age of the universe is 450 million years older (follows from the numbers of the gravitational constant and the speed of light; **d)** … his observations were expected to provide strong evidence for the unquestionable big bang theory I present a new big bang model; **e)** all matter was supposedly captured and emerged in the big bang. No. Nonsense … **f)** matter is born from the dimensions of spacetime by "packaging" it … you just don't know how it will fail the origins of the JWST and technological advancements the origins of the JWST can be traced back to the success of the 1985 Space Science Institute Telescope at a time when G Weir, head of the STSCI, was tasked with envisioning what would come after Hubble despite initial misgivings Weir and a small team laid the groundwork for what would eventually become the James Webspace Telescope unlike Hubble which primarily observes invisible light the JWST was specifically designed to observe in the infrared spectrum allowing it to peer deeper into the universe as light from distant galaxies is spread out into space. For telescopes like the Hubble Space Telescope, equipped with a large, cold, star-like mirror, the JWST has become an invaluable tool for unraveling the mysteries of the Great Dawn. The need for such a telescope became evident in 1995, when Hubble's Deep Field observation revealed a multitude of galaxies in a seemingly empty patch of sky.

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(05)- discovery highlighted the richness of the early universe and underscored the necessity for a more powerful telescope capable of gaining deeper insights after years of development and an investment of around $10 billion the jwst was successfully launched on December 25th 2021 by July 2022 it was ready to begin its most critical year of scientific observations programs like the early release science ERS and the general observing program were specifically designed to search for early galaxies despite initial modest expectations the jwst observations have already begun to challenge existing models of the early Universe unveiling galaxies that defy conventional capabilities of modern technology as researchers continue analyzing the jwst data new insights May emerge expanding and refining our understanding of a universe when the First Data arrived astronomers eagerly awaited the results knowing that many had spent years preparing their data analysis systems for this moment the discoveries made by the jwst could very well redefine our comprehension of the
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Cosmos

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