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Just IN: NASA WARNS James Webb Telescope spotted New Terrifying Objects That Shattered Our Physics →

Právě IN: NASA VARUJE Teleskop Jamese Webba spatřil nové děsivé objekty, které rozbily naši fyziku

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(01)- Take a look at the latest Deep Field image captured by the James web Space Telescope it has revealed something truly mysterious in the universe this strange object is unusually bright and has an odd shape that has left scientists stunned right now they have no idea what it is it could be a distant Galaxy or something else that we have no idea about but that's not all the James web Space Telescope has uncovered even more strange phenomen this time scientists have detected something very unusual in the early Universe for the first time some of these findings are so unusual that they are challenging our understanding of cosmic expansion raising questions about whether it is real or Just an Illusion they are also forcing scientists to consider the possibility of other universes or extra Dimensions beyond our own so something real is happening but we can't tell yet if it's it's a mistake in our
1:01
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 Prize in here that could be one of them Nobel prize winning physicist **David Gross** even stated at a conference that this isn't just a problem or a concern it's a crisis so why are scientists so concerned about the web tele telescope's latest discoveries and what exactly did web recently observe that has left everyone amazed this image shows the region of study of the James web telescope Advanced deep extragalactic survey this area includes and contains the Hubble extreme deep field and reveals new galaxies at record-breaking distances that Hubble could not see one such Galaxy named f200 DB 045 is potentially a high red shift
2:01
Galaxy with an estimated red shift of 20.4 meaning it existed just 160 million years after the big bang but this galaxy still has to undergo spectroscopic tests to be confirmed if verified it would be one of the oldest and most distant galaxies known and would completely contradict Our Big Bang model which says that our universe is only about 14 billion years old now look at this image taken from Hubble it is showing the arrangement of galaxies according to our galaxy Evolution model along with their red shift values as you can see the distant early galaxies look small and less organized while the nearby galaxies look huge and organized like our Milky Way galaxy but recently James web telescope has discovered many Giant and spiral galaxies like our galaxy in the distant universe and this discovery has proved this Galaxy Evolution model wrong
3:02
web telescope found that spiral galaxies like our Milky Way were much more common in the early Universe than previously thought specifically their research revealed that about 30% of galaxies exhibited a spiral structure as early as 2 billion years after the universe's formation previously scientists believe that spiral galaxies took much longer to develop their distinct

shapes now these discoveries are very puzzling because some galaxies are supporting the standard Cosmic model and some other galaxies are completely denying it these galaxies are explaining a universe that is too complex to even imagine but wait there's something even more shocking than distant galaxies as scientists look deeper into the early Universe they found objects that don't seem to be galaxies at all and right now there's no clear explanation for them the deeper
4:01
the James web Space Telescope looks into the early Universe the more it uncovers strange bright objects with unusual properties that baffle scientists these small luminous objects were abundant in the first few hundred million years after the big bang but what makes them even more intriguing is that they don't seem to be galaxies right now scientists can't say for sure what these objects are how they formed or why they seemingly disappeared a few billion years after the big bang of this remarkable instrument we 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 some scientists are even arguing that these objects may not be galaxies at all but something entirely different in fact
5:00
NASA scientists have referred to these mysterious objects as a new class of galaxies Dale kachfi of Colby College in Waterville Maine and led author of the study said we're confounded by this new population of objects that web has found we don't see analoges of them at lower red shifts which is why we haven't seen them prior to web well our theories about the universe work perfectly when we explain the local universe but all the theories
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(01)- Check out the latest Deep Field image captured by the James Webb Space Telescope that has revealed something truly mysterious in the universe, this strange object is unusually bright and has a strange shape that has scientists baffled right now, they have no idea what it is, it could be a distant galaxy or something else we have no idea about, but that's not all the James Webb Space Telescope has discovered for the first very strange phenomenon that scientists have discovered in this early universe at this time. The findings are so unusual that they challenge our understanding of cosmic expansion and raise questions about whether it's real or just an illusion<, they also force scientists to consider the possibility of other universes or other dimensions beyond our own, so something real is going on, but for now we can't tell if it's a mistake in our observations at
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and a mistake in our interpretation or just something new and a new kind of dark matter that would surprise us with such dark energy or other dark matter just to see if there's a Nobel Prize here that could be one of them. Nobel Prize winner in physics **David Gross** even stated at the conference that it's not just a problem or a concern, it's a crisis, so why are scientists so interested in the latest discoveries of the Hubble telescope and what exactly has the Hubble telescope observed recently that has everyone amazed, this image shows the area of study of the Hubble Space Telescope and the extreme new deep telescope reveals deep new telescope Hubblegal James galaxies at record distances that Hubble could not see, one such galaxy called f200 DB 045 is a potentially high redshift galaxy
2:01

hr alaxia with an estimated redshift 20.4, meaning it existed just 160 million years after the big bang, which is a little after the end of the cosmic microwave background, but this galaxy has yet to undergo spectroscopic tests to confirm that if it is verified to be in conflict with our oldest model, which would be completely in conflict, it would be just one of the oldest known galaxies. Now 14 billion years old, look at this image taken by the Hubble telescope, which shows the arrangement of galaxies according to our model of galaxy evolution **along with their redshift values**, here's the problem. The redshift is "jinked" because at these distances spacetime (towards the Big Bang) is already so curved that the redshift values don't apply, and the redshift is "in a loop" (if you know what I mean) https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_239.jpg ; as you can see the distant early galaxies look small and less organized, while the nearby galaxies look huge and organized like our Milky Way galaxy, but recently the James Web Telescope has discovered many giant and spiral galaxies like this one of ours:0 Evolution has proven this model of galaxies in the distant universe and telescope wrong. found that spiral galaxies like our Milky Way were much more common in the early universe than previously thought, specifically their research revealed that about 30% of galaxies exhibited a spiral structure as early as 2 billion years after their formation universe, previously scientists believed that spiral galaxies took much longer to develop their distinct shapes, now these discoveries are very confusing because some galaxies support the standard universe model of galaxies and these galaxies are completely different, which is a completely different model of cosmic galaxies. Hard to even imagine, but wait, there's something even more shocking than distant galaxies, when scientists looked deeper into the early universe, ||they found objects that don't seem to be galaxies at all||, ?? and right now there's no clear explanation for them, the deeper
4:01
the James Webb Space Telescope looks into the early universe, the more it reveals strange bright objects with unusual properties, and shapes that make them from the few large, spectacular millions of years ago that scientists were the first large, bright objects. Even more interesting is that they don't seem to be galaxies, scientists can't say for sure what these objects are, how they formed or why they seemingly disappeared a few billion years after the big bang, this remarkable instrument that we have placed in the universe is finding things we didn't expect, that we can't explain because it means we have to revise our understanding of the universe, the early universe with its foamy structure of space-time dimensions is moving into positions, into forms with ever smaller curvatures and at the same time there is a "packing of dimensions" into small packages (elementary particles of matter) and perhaps even packing into large curved packed formations that amaze us. There is something between the unpacked dimensions and the packed dimensions (?), it is no longer primordial chaos = foam, and it is not yet "ordering" into spiral galaxies…; I'm also a little bit fantasizing here... before the history of astronomy is divided, I believe that yes, scientists will be divided between these objects may not be galaxies at all, but something completely different in fact
5:00
am. NASA scientists have labeled these mysterious objects a new class of galaxies. **Well why not. Maybe there's another new third class of galaxies in the even earlier universe (?)** *Dale Kachfi* of Colby College in Waterville Maine and lead author of the study said we're confused by this new population of objects that the website found we don't see their *>analogs at lower redshifts<*, which is why we haven't fully explained our local universe but all theories

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(02)- about the formation of galaxies and the growth of black holes fail miserably when we look back in time closer to the Dark Ages it seems like something really weird happened there and our theories have no clue about it and if we look as far as we can with the telescopes we have right now up to only a few hundred million years after the big bang but this is something we're watching as it was just a few hundred million years after Big Bang one of the first ever galaxies to form yet it
6:00
already has a super massive black hole at its Center so that really only emphasizes the problem of explaining how do we form these things because there's really isn't that much time between the big bang and then the these first galaxies that already have these supermassive black holes at their centers by the way the galaxies of the early Universe have not been the only headache for scientists as we've discussed before recent findings from the web telescope suggest that the Universe might be expanding at different rates in different regions this challenges the longstanding belief that Cosmic expansion is the same everywhere in the universe and that it began after the big bang scientists are now questioning whether the expansion of space is truly real or Just an Illusion but the debate doesn't stop there they're also beginning to wonder does the Big Bang really Mark the beginning of our universe or could there be something Beyond it following the
7:01
unprecedented discoveries made by the James web Space Telescope some renowned scientists are now claiming that the Universe did not begin with a big bang they suggest that there could be other universes or Dimensions beyond what our current scientific understanding can explain one of these scientists Dr Roger Penrose even proposes that other universes exist Beyond The Big Bang Dr Roger Penrose believes that some remnants of the black hole of the previous Universe can still be seen in the microwave background of the universe this shows that there was a universe before ours well for centuries this idea was purely philosophical but now groundbreaking discoveries from the James web Space Telescope are giving it solid scientific backing and bringing it into the spotlight this is a a geometry known as hyperbolic geometry it's very nice representation of infinity I'm taking that picture
8:00
as important in thinking about SpaceTime is that the Big Bang was like one of those eer boundaries but it's nice and smooth and you can imagine that you could continue this universe to outside that region so even though the eer picture ends with this circular boundary you could still imagine that the SpaceTime continues out beyond that according to Roger Pen Rose the Universe goes through endless cycles of creation and destruction in this Theory each Universe ends in an extremely quiet state where black holes slowly disappear over unimaginable amounts of time however the energy left behind from that dying Universe could trigger the Big Bang of a new universe essentially our universe might be just the latest in a series of universes with remnants of the previous one influencing its birth surprisingly scientists are now finding
9:01
super massive black holes in early galaxies and this challenges our standard cosmological model which struggles to explain how these Giants formed and grew so massive in just a few billion years scientists believe that these black holes may have originated from even older primordial black holes ones that might have existed before the Big Bang itself this is a

fascinating idea because the Big Bang is generally thought of as the beginning of everything including time and space if these black holes existed before the Big Bang it suggests there might have been something happening in the universe's history that we don't fully understand yet these ideas challenge our traditional understanding of the cosmos and suggest that the universe is far more complex and mysterious than we
9:53
currently comprehend
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(02)- about galaxy formation and black hole growth fails miserably when we look back in time closer to the dark ages it seems like something really weird happened there and ||our theories have no idea about it|| and if we look as far back as we can with the telescopes that we have right now, to just a few hundred million years after the big bang, but this is something we're looking at a few hundred after the first million years after the big bang.
6:00
already has a supermassive black hole at its center, so it really just highlights the problem of explaining how we form these things because there's really not that much time between the big bang and then these first galaxies that already have these supermassive black holes at their centers because the galaxies of the early universe weren't the only headache for scientists as we discussed before the recent findings from this web telescope that different problems in different areas could be stretching out for a long time. It is also possible that the rate of aging of the universe is different in the early universe, then different around the end of the cosmic microwave background, then different within a billion years of the Big Bang, and different today. And of course, the rate of time is also different in each galaxy due to gravity, i.e. in a location with matter versus a location without matter. https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_483.jpg ; https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_362.jpg ; Cosmic expansion is the same everywhere in the universe No, it is not !! and that it started after the big bang, scientists are now asking ||whether the expansion of the universe is actually real, or is it just an illusion||, but the debate does not end there, they are also starting to ask whether the big bang really marks the beginning of our universe or could there be something after it. after
7:01
unprecedented discoveries made by the James Web Space Telescope some renowned scientists now claim that the universe did not begin with a big bang, suggest that there could be other universes or dimensions than our current scientific understanding can explain, one of these scientists **Dr. Roger Penrose** even suggests that there are other universes beyond the Big Bang. Dr. Roger Penrose believes that some of the remnants of this black hole in the past universe can be seen in the microwave universe. Before our well, this idea was purely philosophical for centuries, but now groundbreaking discoveries from the James Web Space Telescope give it solid scientific backing and bring it into the spotlight this is a geometry known as hyperbolic geometry it is a very nice representation of infinity. I'm taking this picture
8:00
just as important when thinking about SpaceTime is that the Big Bang was like one of those eer boundaries, but it's nice and smooth and you can imagine that you could continue this universe outside of this area, so even though the eer picture ends at this circular boundary, you can still imagine that SpaceTime continues on, according to **Roger Penrose** the universe

goes through infinite cycles of creation and destruction in this theoretical state where each universe slowly fades away into an extremely quiet state of energy, but where each universe slowly fades away into a non-uniform state. Behind this dying universe, a big bang could have triggered a new universe, essentially our universe could just be the latest in a series of universes with remnants of the previous one influencing its birth, surprisingly, scientists are now discovering
9:01
supermassive black holes in early galaxies and this challenges our standard cosmological model, which tries to explain how these giants formed and became so massive in just a few billion years, scientists believe that these black holes could have come from even older primordial black holes that may have existed before the Big Bang itself, it's a fascinating idea, because the Big Bang is generally considered to be the beginning of everything, including time and space, I'm against it. I have my own opposing views on this https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=aa ; if there was something that happened in these black holes in history before these black holes existed. We don't fully understand yet, these ideas challenge our traditional understanding of the universe and suggest that the universe is much more complex and mysterious than we can
9:53
currently understand. O.K.
JN, kom 21.02.2025