

Re: Big Flop

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- *From:* "The Sorcerer" <vanquish@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Mon, 22 May 2006 13:41:27 GMT
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As I predicted, there is no evidence of a Big Bang. Even the red shift is now being fucked with, "optical light has been absorbed by traveling billions of light–years through intervening hydrogen gas" We are right back where we started, fucking aether theories and make it up as you go along. This is the story of a scientific crime. I mean a crime committed by a scientist against fellow scientists and scholars, a betrayal of the ethics and integrity of his profession that has forever deprived mankind of fundamental information about an important area of astronomy and history. Einstein developed certain astronomical theories and discovered that they were not consistent with observation. Instead of abandoning the theories, he deliberately fabricated observations from the theories so that he could claim that the observations prove the validity of his theories. In every scientific or scholarly setting known, this practice is called fraud, and it is a crime against science and scholarship.

My thanks to Sir Isaac Newton, I mean no disrespect by using his words. I have only substituted "Einstein" for "Ptolemy"

Androcles.

<mluttgens@xxxxxxxx> wrote in message
news:1148304501.704058.200390@xx
| HubbleSite – Release Text about "NASA Finds "Big Baby" Galaxies
| in Newborn Universe"
|
| NASA Press Release:
| Sept. 27, 2005
| Erica Hupp/George Deutsch
| Headquarters, Washington
| (Phone: 202/358–1237/1753)
| Gay Hill
| Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif.

Re: Big Flop

| (Phone: 818/354-0344)

| Ray Villard

| Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore

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| RELEASE: 05-286

| NASA FINDS "BIG BABY" GALAXIES IN NEWBORN UNIVERSE

| Two of NASA's Great Observatories, the Spitzer and Hubble Space
| Telescopes, have teamed up to "weigh" the stars in several distant
| galaxies. One of these galaxies, among the most distant ever seen,
| appears to be unusually massive and mature for its place in the young
| universe.

| This came as a surprise to astronomers, as the earliest galaxies in
| the universe are commonly thought to have been much smaller
| associations of stars that gradually merged to build large galaxies
| like our Milky Way.

| "This galaxy, named HUDF-JD2, appears to have bulked up quickly,
| within the first few hundred million years after the big bang. It
| made about eight times more mass in stars than are found in our own
| Milky Way, and then, just as suddenly, it stopped forming new stars,
| "said Bahram Mobasher of the Space Telescope Science Institute,
| Baltimore and the European Space Agency, Paris.

| The galaxy was pinpointed among approximately 10,000 others in
| a small patch of sky called the Hubble Ultra Deep Field (UDF).
| The galaxy is believed to be about as far away as the most distant
| known galaxies. It represents an era when the universe was only
| 800 million years old. That is about five percent of the
| universe's age of 14 billion years.

| Scientists studying the UDF found this galaxy in Hubble's infrared
| images. They expected it to be young and small, like other known
| galaxies at similar distances. Instead, they found evidence the
| galaxy is remarkably mature and much more massive, and its stars
| appear to have been in place for a long time.

| Hubble's optical-light UDF image is the deepest image ever taken,
| yet this galaxy was not evident. This indicates much of the galaxy's
| optical light has been absorbed by traveling billions of light-years
| through intervening hydrogen gas. The galaxy was detected using
| Hubble's Near Infrared Camera and Multi-Object Spectrometer. It was
| also detected by an infrared camera on the Very Large Telescope (VLT)
| at the European Southern Observatory. At those longer infrared
| wavelengths, it is very faint and red.

| The big surprise is how much brighter the galaxy is in even
| longer-wavelength infrared images from the Spitzer Space Telescope.
| Spitzer is sensitive to the light from older, redder stars, which

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| should make up most of the mass in a galaxy. The infrared brightness
| of the galaxy suggests it is massive. "This would be quite a big galaxy

| even today," said Mark Dickinson of the National Optical Astronomy
| Observatory, Tucson, Ariz. "At a time when the universe was
| only 800 million years old, it's positively gigantic," he added.

| Spitzer observations were also independently reported by Laurence
| Eyles from the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom and Haojing
| Yan of the Spitzer Science Center, Pasadena, Calif. They also revealed
| evidence for mature stars in more ordinary, less massive galaxies at
| similar distances, when the universe was less than one billion years
| old.

| The new observations reported by Mobasher extend this notion of
| surprisingly mature "baby galaxies" to an object which is perhaps
| 10 times more massive, and which seemed to form its stars even earlier
| in the history of the universe.

| Mobasher's team estimated the distance to this galaxy by combining
| information provided by the Hubble, Spitzer, and VLT observations.
| The relative brightness of the galaxy at different wavelengths is
| influenced by the expanding universe and allows astronomers to estimate
| its distance. They can also get an idea of the make-up of the galaxy
| in terms of the mass and age of its stars.

| It will take the next generation of telescopes, such as the infrared
| James Webb Space Telescope, to confirm the galaxy's distance.

| While astronomers generally believe most galaxies were built piecewise
| by mergers of smaller galaxies, the discovery of this object suggests
| at least a few galaxies formed quickly long ago. For such a large
| galaxy, this would have been a tremendously explosive event of star
| birth.

| Mobasher's results will appear in the Astrophysical Journal on
| Dec. 20.

| For electronic images from the research and information on the Web,
| visit:

| <http://hubblesite.org/news/2005/28>

| For information about NASA and agency programs on the Web, visit:

| <http://www.nasa.gov/home>

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