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Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation is NOT a Relic of the Big Bang THOMAS PREVENSLIK, QED Radiations
— The CMB evolved from Big Bang models by Gamow. Only in 1965 did Penzias and Wilson discover the microwave radiation coming from space. Dicke and others concluded the microwave radiation was a relic of the Big Bang. Today, the CMB temperature is 2.725 ± 0.00057 K. However, the CMB may have nothing to do with the Big Bang and only be microwave emission from debris in the Oort Cloud of our solar system. Unlike the disk-like Planetary System in the ecliptic of the Sun, the Oort cloud is spherical allowing the emission of EM radiation observed by Penzias and Wilson to be uniform in all directions. At 10,000 AU, the Oort cloud at 2.725 K varies by ± 0.00057 K spread over about 12 AU. Because the Planck law denies atoms at a given temperature below a certain EM confinement the heat capacity to conserve heat by a change in temperature, a debris temperature of 2.725 K is only possible for solar radiation having wavelengths $\lambda > 20,000$ microns where atoms have classical and finite heat capacity. For $\lambda < 20,000$ microns, solar heat is not conserved by a change in temperature, but by creating EM waves standing across debris diameters $d > \lambda / 2n$, where n is the refractive index of the debris. Taking $n = 1.5$, the minimum debris diameter $d > 7$ m which means the 8 billion asteroids > 5 km reported in the Oort cloud are emitting discrete CMB radiation that appears spotted on WMAP and Planck surveys. Since the CMB of the Big Bang would be uniform and not spotted, the CMB is NOT a relic of the Big Bang.

Prefer Oral Session
 Prefer Poster Session

Thomas Prevenslik
nanoqed@gmail.com
QED Radiations

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