

Abstract Submitted
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Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation is NOT a Relic of the Big Bang THOMAS PREVENSLIK, QED Radiations — The CMB evolved from the Penzias and Wilson discovery of microwave radiation coming from space. Today, the CMB temperature at 2.725 ± 0.00057 K is thought to be a relic of the Big Bang. However, the CMB may only be microwave emission from debris in the Oort Cloud. 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 under 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 do indeed have classical and finite heat capacity. Otherwise, solar heat is conserved by creating standing EM waves across the debris diameters d , where $d > \lambda/2n$. For refractive index $n = 1.5$, the minimum $d > 7$ m which means more than 8 billion asteroids in the Oort cloud emit 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

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