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An Experimental Test of Viewing the Past Based on Cosmic Memory

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Abstract
Some past events were brought out so that they were seen experimentally after hiding in the quantum vacuum in relation to the room in which we conducted the experiment after we and the work team made a fairly small nuclear accelerator in which the light could be rotated to shed light on the optical memory represented by nano-optical circuits lurking in the quantum vacuum, and with this highlighting we were able to enlarge it. And seeing it after it was stretched. Some of the physical equations of some researchers reached in their results the multiplicity of universes, but they did not mean the existence of the past and climbing to the future, and through experiments this was made clear in the pure equivalence of movement and mass, as well as in the study of cosmic memory, and that the body is still in its place even though he left it after taking two pictures of it, one of which was before. He left and the other was later. When he did so, he did so at a speed that did not exceed a fraction of a second. He explained this physically in his research on cosmic memory, which is a clear scientific confirmation of the existence of the past. On our part, we carried out a tiring experiment on living some of the facts of the past, and the results were amazing.

INTRODUCTION

Scientists today do not have a more effective and comprehensive tool than light to study the visible universe and know its components, geometry, shape, history, development, etc. Light is the living memory of everything that has happened and is happening in this visible universe since its appearance into view 13.825 billion years ago until today. But what we see thanks to light represents only a very small part, not exceeding 4% of the contents of this visible universe, which is full of mysteries, secrets, and ambiguity. Let alone what relates to other universes that lie outside its known scope? Scientists of the multiverse theory imagine that the total, absolute, infinite universe is in the form of Gruyère cheese, full of holes, and each hole represents a universe independent of the rest of the other universes, and their number is infinite, and among them is a small, ordinary hole in which lies our visible universe, from which we only see and know nothing about it. 4% is the visible, tangible, and familiar part, and the rest we know exists indirectly from anti-matter, black, and opaque or dark energies, all of which are unknown, separated by an infinite space or space-time fabric.

If we imagine a spatial region in cosmic space-time that is spherical in shape and has a radius of 41 billion light-years, a size that roughly approximates the extent of our cosmic horizon known today, that is, a region equivalent to one of the holes in the cosmic Gruyère cheese, which has an infinite number of cosmic holes. Let us imagine that this cosmic hole from this region of space is full of material particles and radiation. What are the different possible compositions, configurations, and interactions of these

particles? The more materials or parts we have, the more matter and energy we can store, the more possible combinations we have as well, but we cannot store infinitely. Particles generate energy, and the more particles we have, the more energy we have. When a region of space contains a lot of energy, it will collapse under the influence of its own gravitational attraction and turn into a black hole. If we continue to feed the place with more matter and energy, the boundaries of the black hole, or its event horizon as they say in theoretical physics, will grow and occupy more and more space. There are therefore limits to the amount of matter and energy that can be stored and concentrated in a region of space of a certain size. For an area the size of our cosmic horizon, the storage limits are enormous and are estimated at 10.56 grams. What is important is not the estimated value of the quantity as much as the existence of certain limits, no matter how huge. Energy crammed into a specific spatial space within our cosmic horizon means a specific number of particles - electrons, protons, neutrons, neutrinos, muons, photons, or any other type of known and unknown elementary particles that have been discovered or will be discovered later with the passage of time and the advancement of technology. When we talk about specific energy in a specific cosmic horizon, this implies that each one of those elementary particles has specific locations or positions and velocities. Thus, for the total sum of those particles, a specific number of particles, each with a specific number of locations and velocities, means that within this cosmic horizon, there is only a specific number of possible combinations and configurations that result from those particles combined. In more precise scientific language used by quantum physics, we talk here, instead of positions and velocities, about “the quantum state of those particles.” The more precise expression is that there are only a limited number of observed or calculated quantum states of those particles in This spatial space or hole in the patchwork cosmique. Indeed, a quick calculation by computer reveals that the number of distinct and observable combinations or configurations of all those particles within our cosmic horizon reaches 10 to the power of 10 to the 122nd power, that is, one followed by 10 to the 122nd power of zeros. 10122 1 This is an enormous number, but it is limited and specific. The fact is that even with a specific number of arrangements and configurations of particles, and a sufficient number of holes or places in the cosmic network referred to above, that is, enough independent cosmic horizons, we will inevitably find ourselves facing a number of places or Holes, there are a similar and precisely equal number of particles in the same arrangement as there is in our cosmic horizon, and no matter how much we mix the arrangements, formations and combinations in a way that is different from what we know, studied and examined in a sufficiently wide space, we will inevitably reach a point where it will no longer be possible to find new combinations and arrangements, and we will be We are then forced to make or reproduce the same arrangements that we have previously used. In an infinitely large universe, repetition is uncontrollable. There is an infinite number of cavities or holes in a given space, with a finite number of different combinations and arrangements of particles, and therefore the configurations within the various cavities or holes will inevitably be repeated an infinite number of times. This is the result given by advanced computers for simulations in this field.

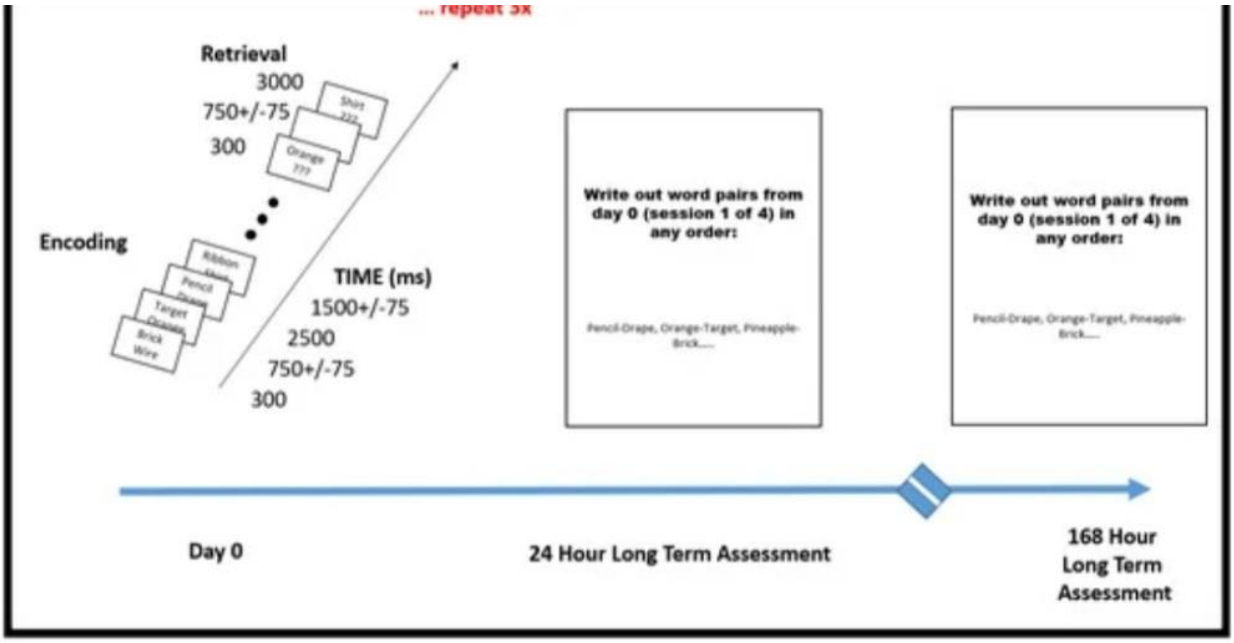

Figure 1: Paired Associate Learning Research Protocol.

The computer simulation experiment showed that the type of arrangement and organization of the particles of our cosmic horizon is repeated in every series of 10 to the power of 10 to the power of 122 horizons within the cosmic network 122 1010, and between them there is a twin universe that is completely similar to our universe, and if we were able to travel to those copies, we would find that they do not differ from us in any apparent way. In this universe, I may be a failed artist and a competent, recognized, and famous physicist, while in the twin universe the opposite happens, that is, I may be a competent, famous artist, and a failed physicist, according to the arrangement and organization of the elementary particles of my body. Over time, the size of the cosmic regions, cavities, and gaps increases within the absolute cosmic network, infinite in number and dimensions, and then the cosmic horizons overlap with each other, and thus the multiplicity of universes will not be parallel, but rather they will be overlapping and fusionné. Since space or space-time is infinite, it is possible to redistribute and arrange, and then expand and repeat. To infinity. The bottom line is that reality in a given, infinite universe is nothing like what each one of them imagines about it. At every moment of time, space contains an infinite number of separate locations that include multiple universes in a multi-universal patchwork state, meaning that what we see and observe as our visible universe is only one among an infinite number of universes different from it or similar to it, as the organization of The distribution and arrangement of elementary particles is repeated infinitely in many other universes, and the reality formed in a particular universe is repeated and reproduced an infinite number of times in this multiverse.

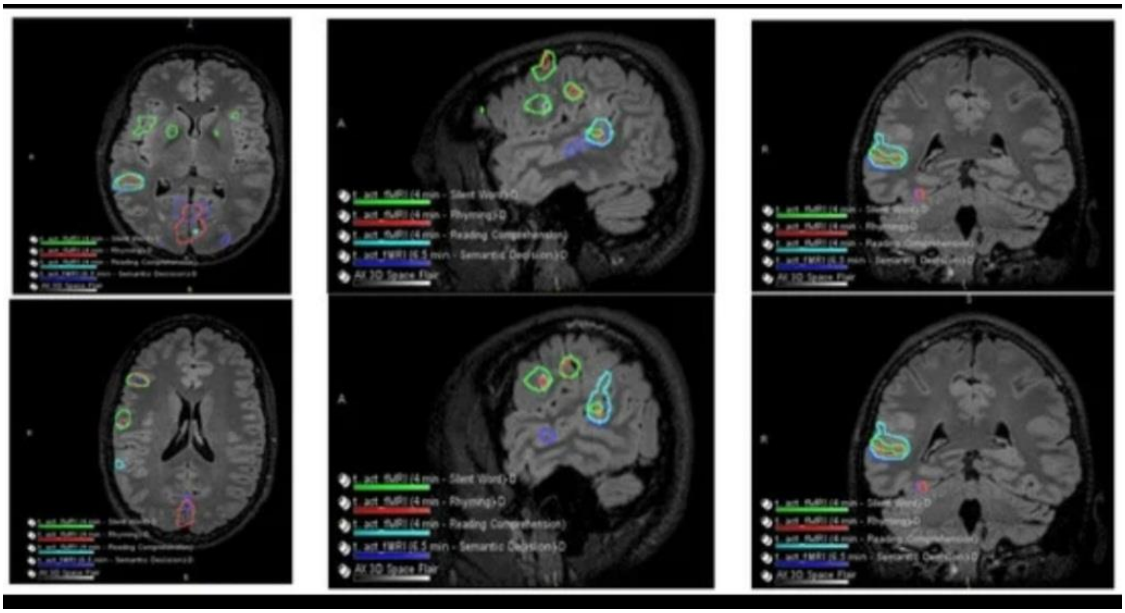

Figure 2: Language and Verbal Memory fMRI Testing.

Could the hypothesis that the entire universe is filled with elementary particles organized and arranged in some way be wrong? The hypothesis of the existence of other universes beyond our cosmic horizon may be incorrect, and that beyond this horizon there is nothing but an empty space-time extension. Nothing is impossible, but moving in this direction will not resolve the controversy and will not lead to magical solutions around which a consensus can be formed. The cosmological theories that we know and study do not lead us at all in this direction. The fundamental laws of physics that we know may change beyond our visible cosmic horizon, which hinders us in our theoretical analysis of those distant, invisible regions, but this is a possible possibility. Modern technology, advanced equipment and devices have provided us with proof that cannot be refuted or objected to, all of which are in favor of the idea that says The change and diversity of physical laws outside our cosmic horizon is not enough to refute the multiverse hypothesis in the case of a multiuniversal patchwork.

It is possible to discuss the hypothesis of a finite universe, and that space is limited but very vast and can contain several regions and cosmic horizons that we do not see or monitor today due to the limitations of the monitoring devices that we possess at the present time, but it cannot include twins because we are gathered in the process of the multiverse in a multiuniversal network state. patchwork.

Some physicists worked to return the Big Bang event to as close as possible to temps zero in search of a deeper understanding of the cosmic origins and the nature of the primitive atom that the Belgian monk Georges Lemaître, the true father of the Big Bang Theory, told us about. They developed a model they called cosmologie inflationaire, and according to this theory, Thanks to scientific and laboratory evidence and observations of a universe that is infinite and devoid of edges, the validity of our conclusions regarding the multiverse in a patchwork state has been confirmed because the proof of cosmic inflation made it self-evident to think of the existence of parallel universes.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

He succeeded in presenting the predictions and expectations made by his inflationary theory regarding cosmic flatness, homogeneity, and stability of measurements regarding the visible and observable part of the visible universe. There are also predictions regarding the parts of the universe that are not visible or

that we cannot see at the present time. Studying the mathematical theory of inflation is what led scientists to hypothesize the multiplicity of the universe and all other types of matter. The theory of cosmic inflation has succeeded and passed all experimental tests, and it enjoys credibility in presenting the hypothesis of the multiplicity of universes, according to the testimony of scientists such as Leonard Siskind, Arkani Hamed, Max Tegmart, Gumi Garica, Andre Lindh, Alexander Flinken, and others.

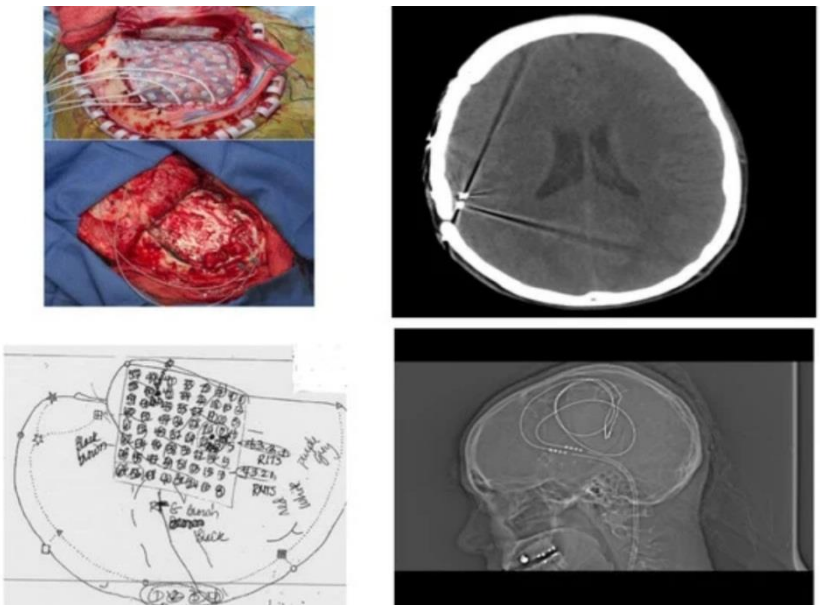

Figure 3: Operative Evaluation and Implantation of Neuromodulatory Technology.

There are many things that cannot be observed or seen, but unobservable entities are not necessarily outside the scope of science. For example, both protons and neutrons are composed of particules subatomiques known as quarks. Scientists cannot directly observe them, but their existence and properties have been confirmed by the way the particles behave when they collide with each other. Every time a quark is formed, It is a particle carrying a non-zero charge, with which an antiquark is necessarily formed, which is equal in mass and opposite in charge. A quark and an antiquark can produce a massless photon, which is the particle that conducts electromagnetic energy. In turn, the photon can produce another pair of particles and antiparticles, and the total charge of these particles is zero. Within the sea of protons, there are also virtual particles such as gluons, which are particles that work to conduct the strong or strong nuclear force. They are similar to photons that are exchanged by electrically charged particles to cause electromagnetic interactions. But this does not apply to the multiverse, as there is no signal from another universe that has reached our telescopes, or will reach them. There is black, dark or opaque energy, which is a basic component of the universe. It is also not observed or visible, but its existence has become proven and conclusive, and it represents the strongest evidence of the validity of superstring theory and its connection to the energy of empty space or vacuum energy known to the general public as dark energy or Dark or black, which is the possible alternative today to what Einstein predicted at the beginning of the twentieth century and called the cosmic constant, which can be varied according to the principle of entropy. The latter assumes that the cosmic constant can be variable or variable from one place to another and from one universe to another. There is a universal constant for our visible universe and another for another universe that differs from it in everything. There is black or dark matter, which is matter in every sense of the word, as its parts are held

together by the influence of gravity or gravity. It contributes, along with ordinary matter, to the formation of the various structures of the universe, such as galaxies, but unlike the familiar matter from which our bodies, Earth, sun, and galaxy are composed, this matter does not radiate. Dark matter emits light and does not absorb it, so it is difficult to see it because we see things by means of the light reflected from or from it, that is, the light it radiates or absorbs and reflects. This substance does not interact with any form of light, as we said previously, but we know of its existence thanks to its attractive effects, although we do not know its true nature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There is a lot of controversy regarding the criteria that make a theory a scientific theory, but we must at least verify whether the multiverse theory is testable to deserve to be a scientific theory accepted by the scientific community, and does it give us predictions that we can test in a laboratory or by relying on... Our telescopes? The answer is "yes," but not as we expect. Exploring the multiverse theory involves some very complex and controversial ideas.

If the theory of the multiverse is responsible for generating its universes as a result of some physical processes, these processes must leave their mark on those universes. These signs are what will probably be seen by advanced instruments such as BICEP2, Kepler or Planck. Observations not only record the state of the universe as we see it now, but also review previous stages of time, due to the limited speed of light. Much of what we observe now could be from elements of the universe in its early stages, but its light reached telescopes billions of years after it was emitted from them. Therefore, the current size of the enormously expanding universe that we see today is much greater than its previous size. Inflation theory makes predictions about the beginning stage of the universe. The theory assumes that the universe in its early stages suffered from an unusually rapid expansion, and this expansion is known as inflation. In many versions of inflation, gravitational waves leave a special imprint within the fossil radiation, which was recently observed, in the form of distinctive swirls in this light coming from the beginning of the universe.

In some versions of inflation, the processes that led to the inflation of our universe are thought to lead to the production of huge numbers of other universes, but the evidence that led to the occurrence of the inflation process is not considered completely direct evidence of the validity of the multiverse theory, but rather is only the beginning.

Scientists prefer that the multiverse theory resort to well-tested and well-established physics, such as la gravité and quantum fields, but what is feared is that the theory needs to find new physics or put known physics in situations in which the known laws of physics are usually expected to break.

But the paperwork for inflation theory is still quite mixed: some of the fundamental physics we need is known, some is hypothetical, and there is some concern that it is close to (or perhaps within) the regime of la gravité quantique, where all tested theories of physics break down.

The multiverse theory would predict statistical properties for its universes and so we can ask whether our universe is the kind of universe that would be expected to be observed. The more extraordinary our universe is, the more likely the multiverse theory is to give us a better explanation of our universe. If our universe is significantly alien to the basic part of multiverse theories, then the entire multiverse hypothesis becomes questionable.

CONCLUSIONS

We made what looked like a small nuclear accelerator after inserting it inside a hollow (MR^2) cylinder. Cellphone paper to cover the cylinder lining in order to work on rotating the light and its reflection through the cellphone and its increasing collision to gradually regulate its rotation under the principle of the scattered particles returning to their regular movement, and so on as soon as we project this circular light after liberating it from the cellphone slit and the cylinder, which is supposed to have a longitudinal horizontal slit of the joined half. It can be opened as soon as it falls on the quantum vacuum and collides with the concentric ring clones that Al-Aasam referred to in his aforementioned research, which according to his research, optical cloning, appear as holographic reproductions of the daily observations seen in the street and at home, and then are imprinted and remain in the nervous system of the viewer and in the quantum vacuum of the place in which The scenes fall into it as a cosmic memory. Thus, when the light hits the nano-circles and they expand due to the impact, the eye sees them after they were round and hidden due to their lack of linear movement in all places to the point that the eye sees them. As soon as the round light falls into a room, for example, it is plunged into complete darkness and collides with the ringed copies until it is freed and seen. For minutes, like three-dimensional scenes of human faces, halls, rooms, and gardens, expressing realistic events that occurred in the past and have now become a universal memory. Certainly, with the availability of advanced photography and the mechanism of the appropriate nuclear accelerator, such that the aforementioned cylinder is injected for no less than an hour with laser light, as well as with light with a frequency of 10 square 14, we will recall the past. So that we can climb into the future, the image that was taken of the cosmic memory in an ancient place after an optical injection of the cylinder showed one or more human faces to anyone who scrutinizes the relative thermal image. We conducted the experiment no less than 50 times and in various inhabited rooms and halls dominated by complete darkness, and all of them gave the same results with... Different human faces and places.

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