Stars

One again, we offer an example of the Hypothetico-Deductive scientific method. Commonly this is called Hypo-Deductive reasoning. We will abbreviate it to H-D.

In review: Naturalism and an old earth are assumed. Then various hypotheses are established to try to explain features of reality within the assumption. Experiments are conducted to test the hypotheses.

Planets

The nebular hypothesis also supposedly explains the formation of planets. When the first generation of stars exploded, the force of the explosion caused nuclei of some interior atoms of hydrogen, helium and lithium to combine to make heavier elements. The second round of stars created even heavier elements in the core of the star. As gases supposedly collapsed to make the planets...

Errata to Last Issue

In the article about Humphreys’ magnetic field theory, we stated that the hydrogen atoms were all aligned, resulting in a magnetic field. Technically, it is the nucleoli (protons) of the hydrogen atoms that were aligned. We apologize to those who were confused by the lack of specificity.

Next Issue

The author of this newsletter has been involved in research on the Coconino For-...
hypotheses. If it is discovered that none of the hypotheses work, the hypothesis scientists think is the best one is taught as true with the explanation that scientists just haven't figured it out yet. You will not hear that the laws of physics preclude it - that it cannot happen.

One of those hypotheses regards the formation of stars. The current “theory” is no theory at all. It is a failed hypothesis.

The nebular hypothesis was first proposed by Emanuel Swedenborg in 1734, long before we knew there were galaxies or anything else beyond the planet Saturn. It has been refined since then, especially in the last 100 years as we discovered what lies beyond Saturn.

The modern version goes something like this: The big bang resulted in an extremely hot expanding universe. Matter was in the form of subatomic particles for some time because the matter was too hot to condense into atoms. At about the 600 million year mark, all the particles had finally cooled enough that they had all condensed into about 90% hydrogen, 10% helium and a skosh of lithium.

These atoms were moving out from the central location of the big bang due to their velocity through space and the expansion of space. They were getting farther and farther apart as subatomic particles and then as atoms. Like this:

When we see explosions, we are used to seeing objects travel in curves and with objects spinning due to the fact they are running into air molecules. But the movement in space we are talking about would simply move straight out because there are no collisions with other particles.

The hypothesis is that gravity would cause the atoms to clump together. The laws of physics preclude that explanation. The inertia of the particles traveling at incredibly high speeds and separating more and more from each other precludes the possibility of gravity pulling them together. Remember, these particles are still extremely hot. The atoms, if they did collide, would bounce off each other and attempt to fill the universe homogeneously with atoms. And the rate of expansion of a gas increases with temperature. If the atoms started to combine by gravity, the temperature would rise and they would move back apart. This idea is another failed hypothesis. It doesn’t pass the test of following the laws of gravity and inertia. When you open a box from Amazon, has the air gravitationally formed a ball in the center of the box? Not in a billion years.

One proposed solution is that there was clumping of dark matter and that created enough gravity to start the process of star formation. Dark matter was first proposed as a solution to the problem that stars in the farther reaches of a galaxy do not rotate according to the law of gravity. You can model a configuration of dark matter that solves the gravity/rotation speed of stars in the galaxies problem IF a dark matter ring is outside the galaxy.

The problem is that you can’t have it both ways. If there is dark matter at the center of stars to cause them to form, then the galaxy rotation problem is not resolved. Which is it? Is the dark matter in the stars or a giant ring outside the galaxies?

The big bang requires that the first stars consisted of only hydrogen, helium and lithium. We have never found a star, no matter how old, that does not also contain heavier elements. The explanation is that all of the first stars were huge stars that lasted a very short time... we haven’t been able to look that far back in time to actually see one of these stars yet.

That means that all the first stars blew up and became another generation of stars. The story is that the blast from two exploding stars would collide with each other and that would cause enough gravity for the new stars to form. Let’s say that these giant stars were within just one trillion miles of each other (highly unlikely they were that close). Then, we have a situation like this:

The two graphics above are reduced copies of the graphic in the first column. We couldn’t show the space between them accurate to scale, so imagine that the left-hand graphic is here on the page you are reading and the right-hand graphic is in the living room of a house two or three blocks down the street.

When the particles from these two exploding stars meet, the particles will be so far apart that it is doubtful that more than a few will collide with other. Plus, most of the star material from the explosion is going in a direction away from the other exploding star. It just doesn’t work. There is no naturalistic explanation for the stars. It is science fiction.

God, in the person of Jesus, is the creator of the stars, the universe, you and me. CRM

**Big Bang Claims:**

- The first stars were formed when hydrogen atoms were pulled together by gravity.
- Galaxies formed as stars clumped together. And some galaxies are too young.

**Explanation and What scientific laws and experiments have shown:**

- Hydrogen atoms were moving straight out from the start of the big bang. They were moving apart at high velocity as they moved from the center of the big bang and more velocity is added as space is stretched. A corollary to Boyle’s LAW is that a gas will expand to fill its container. The hydrogen gas would continue to separate and could not clump together according to the laws of science. That’s why Abraham Loeb of Harvard’s Center for Astrophysics says: "The truth is that we don’t understand star formation at a fundamental level." Marcus Chown, "Let there be light", *New Scientist* 157 (2120):26-30, 7 February 1998.

- As we look through space we see stars that supposedly formed just after the big bang at various times from the beginning to now. Nobody has ever observed any formation of stars that indicates they are forming a galaxy. And now a group of very young galaxies has been found. Research team member Dr. Paul Francis expressed the problem, "The simulations tell us that you cannot take the matter in the early universe and line it up in strings this large. There simply hasn’t been enough time since the big bang to form structures this colossal."
third generation of stars, such as our sun, the heavier elements were also present to form planets. Why these heavier elements were not pulled by gravity into the sun is a difficult thing to explain. After all, if the gravity of the forming sun pulled in huge quantities of light atoms like hydrogen and helium, why not all the heavy atoms like lead?

At the time of the formation of our solar system, all the particles were supposedly rotating around the forming sun. Here are a couple of graphics from NASA that illustrate how it supposedly happens:

Notice that a solar system starts as a large gas/dust disk and the particles of matter are attracted to each other and collide with each other to form the sun and planets. It is thought that the sun forms before the planets form.

Looks pretty straightforward and logical... IF you assume the earth and sun formed naturalistically. But, of course, there are some problems.

The nebular hypothesis proposes that dust will be drawn together by static forces. We have all had a situation where a small piece of thin plastic sticks to us and will not let go. That is due to static forces. The static forces available with dust are far less strong than with plastic. But, in the weightlessness of space, dust will clump together due to static forces. This has been verified experimentally aboard the space shuttle. Dust will accumulate into a ball until it reaches the size of a pea or a little larger. Once the clumps of dust are a little larger than a pebble, the clumps supposedly attached to one another via gravity. Unfortunately for this idea, experiments have been done on the space shuttle. When the clumps collide, they explode each other and you have to start all over. Static forces and gravity are not strong enough to overcome the force of inertia of the clumps of dust once they reach a certain size. So, what actually would happen is that clumps would form, explode each other... clumps form and then explode each other... it never ends.

There is an additional problem with planet formation. A planet would start extremely small and grow in size. It would grow by colliding with dust. Every collision would slow the speed of the planet slightly. The Ausphaug published paper we link on our website home page explains that the growing planet parts would fall into the sun before becoming very large. He also states: Dust grains coagulate via Brownian motion and chemical or electrical sticking mechanisms. This can lead to sand- to boulder-sized agglomerates. ...However, too great a turbulence disrupts agglomerates faster than they form. Benz and Leinhardt et al, studied collisions involving meter- to kilometer-scale aggregates at 1-10 m/s random velocities, and determined their disruption to be a bottleneck to further growth. We have several additional links on our web page that show that other researchers are finding the same thing. The current solution appears to be that the first clump had to have been asteroid-sized, not dust-size. There is no explanation as to how this could happen. This explanation only has two problems. 1) According to the nebular hypothesis, you have to start with dust particles. 2) That asteroid is nowhere the size of a planet or even a moon. There is much more dust to gather.

As mentioned above, running into more dust will slow the body and it will tumble into the star.

Another problem is water. A planet as close to the sun as the earth would have been heated by the sun, not to mention that the process of becoming a planet creates heat that causes the planet to become molten. All this heat would have kept water in the form of a gas and the particles from the sun would strip away any water in the vicinity of the earth.

Comets to the rescue. Comets have large amounts of water, so lots of comets must have hit the earth and brought us water.

We know water as an oxygen atom combined with two hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen has a proton and an electron. What most people do not know is that on earth about 1 in every 1000 hydrogen atoms has a proton PLUS a neutron in the nucleus. You have probably heard the term deuterium or heavy water. Deuterium is a hydrogen atom that includes a neutron. Heavy water is a water molecule that has an atom of deuterium, causing it to weigh about 5% more than regular water.

Long term comets originate outside the orbit of Jupiter so the sun would not have cooked away all the water in the comet. It was thought that long term comets delivered water to the earth. When it was discovered that long term comets have a higher ratio of deuterium than earth, the new false story became that short term comets delivered the water. A short term comet was investigated and sure enough the ratio of heavy water was close to the ratio on earth. But then we landed the Rosetta probe on another short term comet. Drat! It has the highest difference ever. 3 times the ratio of deuterium as earth. Comets are no longer considered a good candidate as the source of water on earth.

The huge quantity of research and modeling that shows the nebular hypothesis cannot create planets is overwhelming. But never mind that no naturalistic explanation can work because we wouldn’t want to admit that...
changed to secularism, which is simply another way of saying atheism.

Though you may have never sat down and really thought about your worldview, you have one. And you (and I) have contributed to the societal worldview. The primary way of the individual contributing toward our societal worldview is through our vote. I have a feeling that many of you have perceived what I have perceived, it doesn’t matter who you vote for because we have so few candidates who actually stand for any moral worldview.

Our worldview steers our thoughts on the big items like where did we come from and what happens after death to whether GMO food is safe to eat.

We think that each person should be very aware of their worldview. It helps in figuring life out. Sadly, to us, few people actually sit down and figure out their worldview and its implications. We have found that doing so makes decisions a lot easier and faster to make, saving time, but mostly, frustration. We hope you will figure out your worldview if you haven’t already. And if you have, take some time to review, taking it deeper into your being. Though worldviews are as distinct as each individual, there are several categories of worldview that serve as the base of our individual worldviews.

Christianity: This worldview holds that we are born inclined to do self-centered actions, many times at the expense of others. When we do so, we call it sin. We will be judged for our self-centered actions. Because God is perfect and holy, the only judgement He can render is “guilty.” Because we are not perfectly holy we have no hope in ourselves. We cannot pay the price of our self-centeredness. Because God is love and compassion, full of grace and mercy, He paid the price by coming to earth in the person of Jesus Christ and paid the penalty we owe. All I have to do is ask Jesus to make me one of the people He pays the price for. Then, I strive to be less and less self-centered because of my appreciation for what He has done for me. An important component of this worldview is that there is objective TRUTH. Truth just is, it stands on its own. It has nothing to do with what we think is truth. Those who ask Jesus into their lives will live with Him in paradise for eternity. Those who do not will not live eternity separated from God... in the outer darkness.

Modernism: Using science and logic we can figure it all out. A modern view fits within many worldviews. Notice that as in Christianity, there is objective truth that is true for everyone.

Postmodernism: This is the worldview of the majority of Americans under the age of 40. There is no objective truth. Truth is a personal thing. I define what is true for me. I am more interested in personal stories than facts. Reality is ultimately a human social construction. There is a serious problem. What if what you define as good is harmful to someone else? Who decides what is right and what is wrong?

Naturalism/Materialism: All there is matter, energy and laws of nature (science). There is no supernatural. When you die, you become worm fodder and it is over.

Pantheism: God is the totality of everything. We are 100% god. Everything is 100% god. All of reality together is god. I have asked several pantheists a simple question and none have given an explanation. If you have one, will you please e-mail me and explain? I really want to understand. Thanks. If we are 100% god, then we are divine and perfect and born good. Since the entire universe is god, there is no source of evil. So, why is there evil and why is it (and how could it be) found profoundly in divine human beings?

Pluralism: The different world religions represent equally valid perspectives on the ultimate reality. There are many (probably all of them) valid paths to salvation, or eternity in paradise.

Islam: There is only one god. He has no son, he has sent no spirit. He revealed his will through Muhammad, the final prophet and his eternal word, the Qur’an.

Moralistic Therapeutic Deism: God just wants us to be happy and be nice to other people. If you have a problem, call on him. He is a genie in a bottle waiting to serve us.

We hope you will figure out your worldview. We’d love to hear your thoughts. Our e-mail address is on the front page. CRM

QUOTE:
The hypothetico-deductive model or method is a proposed description of scientific method. According to it, scientific inquiry proceeds by formulating a hypothesis in a form that could conceivably be falsified by a test on observable data. A test that could and does run contrary to predictions of the hypothesis is taken as a falsification of the hypothesis. A test that could but does not run contrary to the hypothesis corroborates the theory. It is then proposed to compare the explanatory value of competing hypotheses by testing how stringently they are corroborated by their predictions.


POINT:
In the past three issues, we have shown how the Hypothetico-deductive model has become the focus of science. It sounds good. Look at how they emphasize falsification. But, in reality, falsification is ignored. We have shown that the big bang explanations for star formation, planet formation, the magnetic fields of stars, planets and moons, and the age of the moon have been falsified. We have shown they have been falsified in two ways. First, when an experiment has been possible, the experiment (repeated of course) has given results that falsify the hypothesis. Second, when calculations are done, based on the laws of physics and chemistry, we find that the laws preclude (show it cannot happen) the hypothesis. The leading atheists never discuss actual science when talking about creationists. They just call us anti-science. We have shown that it is the atheist who is anti-science. They preach their belief in spite of their own research results.

For nothing is hidden that shall not become evident, nor anything secret that shall not be known and come to light.

Jesus Christ - Luke 8:17