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END OF THE UNIVERSE "A SCIENTIFIC PERSPECTIVE AND REALITY"

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ABSTRACT

This research paper is to review the end of the universe and to explain the various aspects that have arisen as a result. The research style of this paper will be narrative. Despite his efforts, the future of the world has always been hidden from his eyes and the question has always been in his mind what will happen at the end of the world? This question is exactly like the questions asked about the beginning of the world, which could not be answered despite numerous assumptions, and everything that is before man about the beginning of the world is limited to the hypotheses and theories of scientists. There are those who under no circumstances can be given the status of certain knowledge. Our time is more astonishing than in the past. New space discoveries are forcing astronomers to reconsider their views on the origin of the universe. How will the universe and life begin and end?many scientists are concerned about the current state of the Earth and the crises it faces, and generally research the facts that could one day lead to the end of life and the extinction of the Blue Planet. The study of this research paper will be very helpful in understanding the causes and effects of the end of the universe.

INTRODUCTION

Our time is more astonishing than in the past. New space discoveries are forcing astronomers to reconsider their views on the origin of the universe. How will the universe and life begin and end?

Let me first give a brief overview of the salient features of scientific research on the subject:

- Our material universe, which began 11 to 20 billion years ago, will result in another explosion in the style of the 'Big Bang' about 80 billion years later, called the Big Bang. Interpreted as the 'Big Crunch'.

- There will come a time when our expanding galaxy will shrink due to mutual attraction. Galaxies expanding outward will slow down, even stopping, and then fall toward the center and collide (completely destroy) each other.

- This collision (ie Big Crunch) will be like a huge explosion like the Big Bang. The matter of the heavens will fall into the black cracks and the hydrogen and helium stars of the universe will be consumed by the thermonuclear fire. No new star will emerge, and the universe will consist of dead stars, meteors, rocks, and other cosmic debris.

- When the universe reaches the age of 27-10 years, it will consist of black cracks surrounded by clusters of dead stars. After a while, all the galaxies will rotate towards each other and collide with each other to form a 'huge black hole in the universe'. Eventually, after 106 years, it will evolve into a huge black hole vapor in the form of particles and radiation that would be equivalent to the explosion of a billion megawatt hydrogen bomb.

- This process of destruction will begin 65 billion years from today and will be completed 140 to 10 years later.

- Eventually this process will make the whole universe a black hole or invisible, and maybe all matter, energy, space and time will collapse into it and it will shrink again and become 'unit' and zero size and become corporeal and non-existent. (Nothing & Naught).1

In this regard, Steven Hawking writes in "Journey of Time" that Einstein's theory of general relativity itself predicted that space-time began with the Big Bang unit and ended with the Great Crunch unit black hole. Will be on a unit inside (if a local region such as a star falls) every matter falling into it will be destroyed due to the unit and only the gravitational effect of its mass will be felt outside, on the other hand quantum effects Looking back, it seems that the mass and energy of matter will eventually be returned to the rest of the universe, and the black hole will evaporate like steam with its internal unit, and then disappear. What about quantum mechanics? Will have the same dramatic effect on units? What happens during the very early or extreme stages of the universe when the gravitational field is so powerful that quantitative effects cannot be ignored? Is there really a beginning or an end to the universe? If so, what is their nature?

In order to interpret my and other people's views on the possible effect of quantum mechanics on the origin or origin of the universe and its destiny, it is necessary to first understand the generally accepted history of the universe according to the hot Big Bang model. However, his hypothesis is that the interpretation of the universe can be traced back to the Big Bang through the Friedman model. The radiation temperature dropped as it spread, one second after the Big Bang it would have dropped to about ten billion degrees, but it is about a thousand times higher than the temperature at the center of the sun, but in hydrogen bomb blasts the temperature Reaches here.2

This picture of the early warmth of the universe was presented by scientist George Gemo in a joint paper with his student Ralph Alfred in 1948. Gomo also had a good sense of humor, which convinced nuclear scientist Hans Bethe. He should have added his name to the authors of this article because the first three letters of the Greek alphabet, Alfred, Bethe and Gemo, are similar to Alpha, Beta, Gamma, which is very suitable for the article to be written at the beginning of the universe. The radiation emitted from the initial and very hot state of should still be present in the form of photons, but its temperature will drop to a few degrees above absolute zero (273-C). Discovered in 1965, when Alfred, Bethey and Gemo wrote their dissertation, little was known about the nuclear interactions of neutrons and protons. At the same time, it cooled down and emitted gases from the rocks to form an atmosphere Yes, this early atmosphere was not the one we could live in, there was no oxygen in it but there were many other toxic gases like hydrogen sulphide. Can climb, it is thought that they could grow in the oceans, it is possible that the accidental combination of atoms in large combinations may have formed macro molecules that are capable of joining other atoms in the oceans in the same way. In this way they have multiplied and multiplied many times over. The image in which the universe began in a very hot state and cooled as it expanded is consistent with

all our observational evidence today. Leaves many important questions unanswered.3 which are as follows.

- Why was the early universe so hot?
- Why is the universe so uniform on a large scale?
- Why did the universe begin with such a decisive rate of expansion that it separates piled models from continuously expanding models, even Now, ten billion years later, is it spreading at the same decisive rate? If the rate of expansion were less than one trillion after a second of the Big Bang, the universe would have collapsed again before it reached its present size.

- Despite the fact that the universe is so massive it is uniform and uniform in that it contains local anomalies such as stars and galaxies, thought to have arisen from slight differences in density in different parts of the early universe. What was the source of this increase in density? The general theory of relativity cannot explain these features on its own or answer these questions because, according to its predictions, the universe began with infinite density on the unit of the Big Bang, general addition on the unit, and all other physical laws. Will fail and it will not be possible to predict what will emerge from the unit, as stated earlier, which means that the Big Bang and the events that preceded it can be ruled out because they cannot affect the events we observe. , The house at the beginning of the Big Bang - there will be a time limit. One possible answer is that we cannot hope to understand the reasons why God chose the early creation of the universe. It will certainly be in the hands of the Almighty, but if I did, then why didn't he allow it to evolve according to the laws that we can understand? The whole history of science is a gradual acknowledgment that events do not happen spontaneously, but rather suggest a certain hidden order that may or may not be inspired! It would be natural to assume that this sequence would only apply to laws. There may be many universe models with different primitive conditions that all obey laws, but there must be a principle that chooses a primitive state and represents our universe. Choose a model for if the universe is indeed infinite in space, or if there are countless universes, then perhaps there are some large regions that began in a smooth and uniform manner. Conditions were favorable for the evolution of those who were able to ask the question: Why is the universe so smooth? This is an example of the application of the human principle, the meaning of which can be expressed in other words, "Because we exist, we see the universe as it is."4

To predict how the universe would have started, we would need laws that would apply at the beginning of time. Assumes that time would begin with infinite density and infinite spatial-temporal curvature, at which point all known laws of science would be invalidated, assuming that there were new laws applicable to units! But it would be very difficult to formulate such laws, and they too would be very difficult to deal with, and the observation would not give us any guidance as to what those laws should be.If the Euclidean house-time extends to infinite hypothetical time, then like the classical theory we will have to face this problem in determining the basic state of the universe, God only knows how the universe began but we No

particular justification can be given for the idea that the universe did not begin in such a way but in a different way. On the other hand, the gravitational quantum theory has created a new possibility in which there is no limit to space-time. There is no need to explain the practice of limitation, there is no unit where the laws of science are invalidated, nor is there a point in time where one has to ask God or find a new one. The law that sets the boundaries of space-time can be said to be 'the limit of the universe is that it has no limit'. The universe will be completely self-sufficient and will not be affected by any external object. It will not be created, it will not be destroyed, and it will simply exist.5

I would like to emphasize that the fact that space and time are finite without any limit is just a suggestion, it cannot be derived from any other principle and like scientific theories it is also presented primarily for aesthetic or metaphysical reasons. It can be done, but the real test is whether the idea makes predictions that are consistent with observation.Each history in the collection of histories will not only explain the place-time but also everything in it, including the names of human beings who can observe the universe, it provides another justification for the human principle that if it All histories are possible, so as long as we exist in a single date, it is possible to explain why the universe now exists in its present state. It is not clear what we mean by dates in which we do not exist. However, the quantum theory of attraction would be much more satisfying if we could use a set of histories to show that our universe is not just one of the possible histories, but one of the most probable. In order to do that, we have to follow a set of histories for all possible Euclidean house-time with no limits.Under the suggestion of no limits, it is very unlikely that the universe is often found to follow possible histories, but there is a special family of histories that is more likely than others, these histories can be photographed this way. That these dates should be like the surface of the earth in which the distance from the North Pole shows the hypothetical time and at the same time shows the size of the circle of constant distance from the North Pole and it represents the spatial distance of the universe, the universe. It begins as a single point at the North Pole, moving southward at constant distances from the North Pole, latitudes that correspond to the universe expanding with hypothetical time.6

However, in real time, the history of the universe will look very different, about ten or twenty billion (thousand million) years ago. In time, the universe will expand like the chaotic inflationary model proposed by Lendy (now it is not necessary to assume how the universe was created in the right state). In a way, our destruction is certain, even if we stay away from the black hole, only if we look at the universe in terms of hypothetical time, then it is possible that there is no unity.In the real time in which we live, if we go back, we will think of units, the helpless astronaut who will fall into a black hole will be destroyed only if he stays in fictitious time, he will not face any unit.7

From this it can be concluded that the well-known hypothetical time is actually real time and what we call real time is merely our imaginary invention. Is and in which.

The laws of science become useless, but fictitious time has no units or limits, so what we call fictitious time may actually be more basic, and what we call real time may be just a concept that We may have invented it to help explain the universe, but a scientific theory is just a mathematical model, so it is pointless to ask what is real. What is real and fictitious time? It is a simple matter of which interpretation is more useful.

The gravitational collision of the universe:

Dark crack theory*:*

According to Stephen Hawking, the term "black hole" is still in its infancy. It was coined in 1969 by an American scientist, John Wheeler, to illustrate a concept that is at least 200 years old. At a time when there were no (existing) ideas about light. (One of the oldest theories) was Newton's theory that light is made up of particles and the other is that it consists of waves. Today we are (well aware) of the fact that both theories (in their place) are correct. Due to the duality of waves and particles in quantum mechanics, light can be applied to both wave and particle.8

Introduction to Black Hole:

When a star 20 times larger than the Sun explodes in the form of a 'supernova' of 3,50,00,00,000 centigrade, it usually leaves behind a mold so large that it resembles a 'neutron star'. There is no final step. His attraction may be so great that he will fall into an unimaginable extent. As its density increases, so does its gravitational force, even though nothing, including light, escapes its gravity. This is called a 'black hole'. At the center of the black hole, the debris of the former star collapses to an infinite density, while its volume is zero. This point is called 'Singularity'.According to modern theories of astronomical physics, it is by no means possible to prevent the formation of such a dense star from infinite internal destruction under its own gravity. (According to a conservative estimate) there are likely to be about 10 million black holes in our galaxy that have been created by the supernova explosions of giant stars.

The appearance of a black hole:

To understand the process of black hole formation, we must first understand the life cycle of any star (from beginning to end). A star (initially) such a gas. - - Which consists mostly of hydrogen. - - Is caused by the contraction of a very large amount of gravity. In this case, the atoms of that gas collide with each other freely and at the fastest speed and start heating the gas. Eventually the gas becomes so hot that when hydrogen atoms collide with each other, they do not jump together for long, but merge to form helium. This process releases heat. - - Just like a 'hydrogen bomb' explodes. - - Thanks to this, the stars appear to be shining. This additional heat increases the pressure of the gas to such an extent that it is sufficient to maintain the balance of gravity, and thus the gas stops further shrinking. It is somewhat like

a balloon with a balance in the air inside. The wind wants to inflate the balloon further but the tension of the (balloon) rubber wants to make it smaller. (The balloon swells to a certain equilibrium due to the balance between the air and the rubber of the balloon.) Similarly, the stars remain intact for a long time due to the balance between the heat and gravity created by the nuclear reaction. Are the star eventually runs out of hydrogen and nuclear fuel. Obviously, the more fuel a star starts (the race of its life), the sooner it will end. This is because the bigger a star is, the hotter it has to stay in order to balance its gravity, and the hotter it is, the faster it will expend its fuel. Our sun has the potential to carry 5 billion more years of fuel, but stars larger than that could run out of fuel in just 500 million years, which is a very short time compared to the age of this universe. When a star runs low on fuel, it begins to cool and shrink. Then what will happen after that? It was first discovered in the late 1920s.

"Black cracks" occur at the end of the life of large stars in the form of the eruption of a bright supernova. The dense core of such a star (Dense Core) continues to collapse due to its own gravity after the explosion until it disappears in the form of a black hole and then even light cannot escape from it. Some astronomers believe that black holes act like great closed holes through which matter moves out of our universe. In a sense, black holes are as mysterious as quasars. They do not seem to follow the laws of physics because they are the best example of being innately invisible.When a star 10 times larger than our Sun consumes its (total) energy, its outer layer begins to collapse towards the center. The star then explodes with the explosion of the 'Great Supernova', throwing away the outer layer. The dense center of the star remains after that explosion, possibly under the same intense pressure as a 'neutron star'. Fast-moving stars have been found in the form of twinkling "radiation sources" or "pulsars." If the core of the star is too important, it will shrink due to its gravity and take the form of a black hole.

Matter can fall into that hole, but nothing can escape it. Light cannot escape through a black hole.According to Oppenheimer's research, the star's "magnetic field" (which turns into a black hole) changes the direction of the rays found in any time and place. The 'cones' of light. - - Which make their way in time and space with the radiance of the light emanating from their edges. - - Slowly turn inwards near the surface of that star. This can be clearly seen in the inclination of the light coming from distant stars during an eclipse. As a star shrinks, the magnetic field on its surface becomes stronger and the conical shapes of light begin to bend further inwards. This makes it harder to escape from that star of light, and the light becomes relatively light and red for a distant viewer. Eventually, as the star shrinks to its minimum possible radius, the magnetic field at its surface becomes so strong that the conical shapes of light tilt toward it, blocking all possible escape routes. Are left. According to the theory of extraterrestrials, nothing can travel faster than light. So if even light cannot escape from it (the dead star that becomes a black hole) then (obviously) nothing else can escape from it, its 'magnetic field' will drag everything towards it. - Due to these circumstances, it is not possible for a distant observer to approach that particular region of time and place for observation and to return

(safely). This is what we now call the 'Black Hole'. Its real boundary is called the "Event Horizon" and is located at the tip of the path of light waves that fail to escape the black hole.9

Hidden from the external view of the black hole:

Stephen Hawking says that his research and that of Roger Penrose from 1965 to 1975 show that, according to the "general theory of extraterrestrials," there is a unit of infinite mass within a black hole. It is necessary to have the inclination of time and place. It is somewhat like the great explosion that took place at the beginning of time, which will be the end of time for the collapsed body and the astronaut (who travels through it). At that point, the laws of science and our ability to know the future (both) will be answered. However, any observer who stays away from that black hole will not be harmed in spite of the premature (potential fears) of the ability to guess (will remain but that) because (having zero size in the black hole) Nothing, including light (out of harm's way) can reach it from that 'unit'. This precious fact led Roger Penrose to suggest an argument for universal accountability, which could certainly be interpreted as a terrifying unit from the Lord of Glory. In other words, these units or units are caused by the "gravitational collapse" that occurs in the black holes, where they are completely hidden from any horizon. In particular, what is called the 'Weak Cosmic Censorship Hypothesis' protects the viewer outside the black hole from being deprived of the ability to know prematurely about 'unity'.10

Earth's collision with the sun:

The "general theory of extraterrestrials" reveals that large moving objects (celestial bodies) will emit gravitational waves that are caused by the curvature of space and travel at the speed of light. They are like light waves that form in an 'electromagnetic field', but they are very difficult to find. They carry energy like light from the bodies they emit. Everyone can (easily) predict that the system of those large bodies will eventually come to a standstill because the emission of (generated) gravitational waves in any movement carries with it energy. The earth, for example, produces gravitational waves in its orbit around the sun. The effect of the energy loss (due to which) will change the orbit of the earth and thus it will get closer and closer to the sun and eventually it will collide with it and take a stationary state. In the case of the earth and the sun, the rate of energy loss is so low that not even a small electric stove can run on it. This means that the Earth is about one sink in the fall of the sun. (1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000) will take years, so there is no need to panic. During the gravitational collapse of a star to form a black hole, the movements will be so fast that the rate of energy loss will be very high. However, it will not be long enough to reach a stable state.11

Number and size of existing black holes:

Let us now have our own galaxy and two neighboring galaxies. - - These are called 'Magellan clouds'. - - I have seen evidence of many black holes in systems such as

the Cygnus X-1. However, the number of black holes is actually much higher. In the longest history of the universe, many stars would have run out of fuel and suffered internal collapse. It is possible that the number of black holes is more than the number of visible stars, which are found in the number of one trillion in our galaxy alone. The added gravity of such a large number of black holes can explain the current rate of rotation of our galaxy, while only the number of visible stars is unable to explain that rate. We also have evidence that there is a huge black hole in the center of our galaxy that is 100,000 times smaller than the Sun. The stars in the galaxy that come closer to the black hole are separated by a difference in gravitational force in their near and far directions (orbiting that black hole) as part of the storm.12. It is also believed that the same. - - Even bigger in size. - - In mass, black holes 100 million times larger than our Sun are found in the middle of the quasars. It is the (constant) falling of matter into such a huge black hole that provides the source of energy that is so great that it can explain the energy emanating from those black holes. The black hole begins to rotate in the same direction as the matter falls into the black hole. This is how his 'field of attraction' (field of attraction) grows, just like our own land. Falling into the black hole of matter produces very large energy particles near it.It is also reasonable to assume that there may be black cracks that are less massive than our sun. Such black cracks cannot be caused by 'internal gravity collapse' because their mass is less than Chandrasekhar's 'Mass Limit'. Stars with such low mass can only support their existence by resisting gravity when they have completely exhausted their nuclear fuel. Low-density black holes can only form if the material is extremely dense under extreme external pressure.

Black crack an invisible narrow passage:

As their name suggests, black holes cannot be seen because they do not emit light at all. A black hole, although invisible to the naked eye, can be detected by X-ray emissions when it is pulling on a neighboring star and swallowing its substance. Gets done .Black holes serve as a passage to another universe, so it is possible that matter that leads to a black hole may be sent to another region of time and space, of which we are not at all aware.

The Scientific Interpretation of the Wrapping of the Universe:

We find unimaginable unity and compatibility between modern scientific research and the Qur'anic sciences about the resurrection of the universe. The science of astrophysics clarifies matters concerning the Day of Judgment in exactly the same way as the Qur'an describes them. Dark cracks or invisible collapsing stars have also been confirmed by the Qur'an as invisible passages.Engineer Fateh Khan's statement that there is a miraculous harmony and similarity between the natural science of the twentieth century and the Qur'an al-Hakim is absolutely correct.13

The translator of the Qur'an has stated most of the scientific facts in literary, figurative or allegorical form, some of which are as follows:

- The creation of man
- The breeding of man
- Creation and evolution of the universe
- Expansion of the universe according to Hubble's law
- The immutability of the universe
- Creation by the force of the structure of the atom, as explained by Einstein's equation E = mc2.
- Correlation between matter and energy
- The non-existence of the universe and the emergence of the body
- The end of the universe is non-existence
- Finding water in protoplasm
- 'The DNA of the human race
- Chromosomes and genetic engineering
- Einstein's tragedy law and incredible principles
- Niels Bohr's incomprehensible principle of quantum
- Max Plank's incomprehensible theory of quantum
- Newton's law of motion
- Particle physics in advanced mathematics
- Theory of addition
- Law of exchange of matter and energy
- Quantum theory of light
- The process of annihilation and the creation of 'electrons' and 'positrons'
- The laws of motion (mechanical energy)
- The law of absolute quantity
- The process of radioactivity
- Nuclear explosion of hydrogen in the sun
- The process of transferring solar energy to plant components through 'photosynthesis'

Which will eventually lead to collapse, from the creation of a mixture of matter and energy.14

According to Einstein's theory, gravity is simply a bounding force surrounded by the presence of matter and energy, just as a mattress is overwhelmed by the weight of a heavy body. The higher the local concentration of a substance, the greater the curvature of the space around it. What happens when the thermonuclear fire runs out of fuel and gravity pulls it inward? (Today we can't even imagine it).15A star about the size of our sun shrinks to become a "white dwarf" about the size of the earth, while it can make a solid ball of "neutrons" by crushing the gravity of larger stars. The weight of a spoonful of matter. - - Which is the state of connection of nuclear centers with a diameter of 20 miles. - - Is several billion tons. After that, in the phase of the 'neutron star', its density becomes so high that the planet wraps around it like a black corn, and nothing, including light, can leave that star again. The rest of the star (debris) squeezes itself so hard that its density becomes infinite

and the space turns to infinite levels. This results in a cosmic death called a singularity, and here the general addition, space, time, and many other laws of physics are broken.16. The picture that modern science has created of the universe is a very solid and organized universe. At first, it was speculated that it was a kind of mechanical system that was running on its own by force of causes, but in-depth study proved this assumption unfounded. It turned out that the system of the universe was solid as well as completely non-mechanical. He demands a stimulus and an administrator every time. Similarly, with the addition of information, it has been assumed that men own knowledge will suffice to know all the facts, there will be no need to resort to revelation. But research has also disproved it. It turned out that the human sciences and abilities are decisively insufficient to reach the total knowledge of the universe. We have no choice but to resort to an external teacher to answer the questions of human nature.

Modern studies have also proved that the passion of religion is a natural passion of man, in no way can it be separated from man. Satisfactory answers to the perplexing questions of the human intellect about the origin of the universe and its laws, the beginning and the end of the universe, are not just a matter of science and philosophy. Only religion can give the answer that all the mysteries of the senses and non-sensations are visible in his eyes, all the details of existence and non-existence are clear and every part of the past and future is clear. She is able to see with this conviction and confidence. The way she enjoys the world of martyrdom and the manifestation of color in this world of martyrdom. Will consist of study.

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