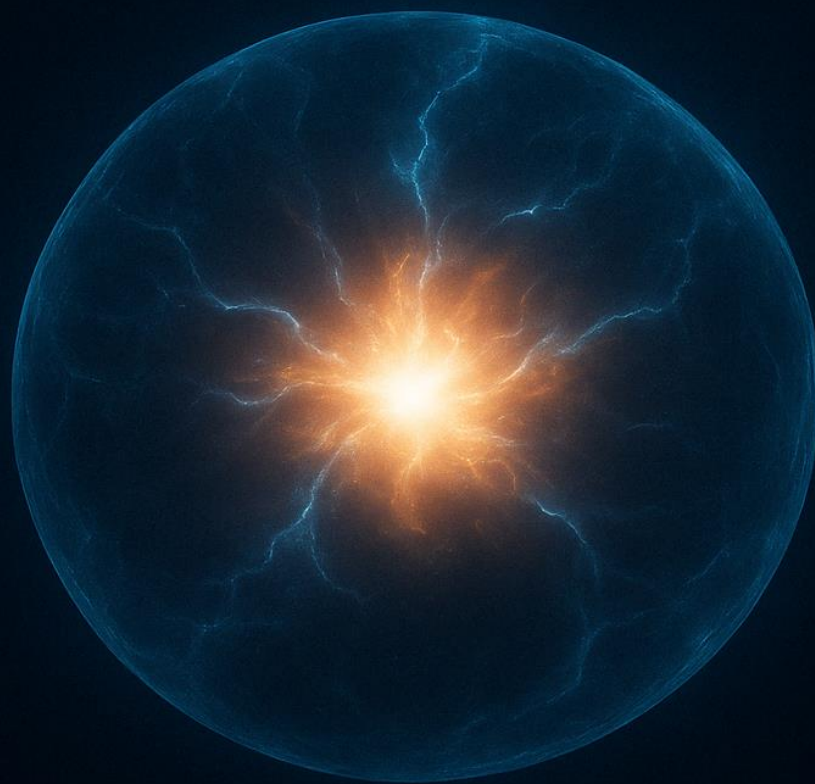


# **BEYOND THE ZERO POINT: THE UNIVERSE FROM THE GREAT COSMIC OCEAN**



**Researcher and Author**

**Faisal Mohammed Zaid Al-Sairam**

# The Myth of Pure Energy vs. The Cosmic Medium Hypothesis

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## Research Paper in English: Ready to Copy into Word

The Great Expanse: A Logical Explanation for the Origin of the Universe from Pure Water Based on Physical Experiments

### Introduction:

explanation for the origin of the universe based on the concept of the “Great Expanse,” a primordial liquid medium (pure water) that surrounds the universe and influences its expansion. This explanation relies on simple logic and well-known physical experiments, avoiding the need for complex equations. The standard model (Big Bang) suggests that the universe began from a tiny, hot, and dense point 13.8 billion years ago, but it faces challenges such as the failure of experiments costing 13 billion dollars to produce a single hydrogen atom, and the uneven expansion of the universe. I propose that the universe originated from a liquid medium (pure water) called the “Great Expanse.”

### Core Idea: The Great Expanse as Pure Water

I propose that the universe is surrounded by a primordial liquid medium I call the “Great Expanse,” which consists of pure water made of hydrogen and oxygen. This medium existed before the universe began, aligning with the Quranic verse, “And His Throne was upon the water” (Hud: 7). Water is the “primordial essence” because it is a pure substance (colorless and odorless) and consists of two fundamental elements (hydrogen and oxygen) that can produce immense energy when they react.

### How Did the Universe Begin from the Great Expanse?

In the beginning, the “Great Expanse” was pure water. Due to a divine force or primordial energy, the water separated into hydrogen and oxygen:

- $\text{Water} \rightarrow 2 \text{ Hydrogen} + 1 \text{ Oxygen}.$
- The hydrogen and oxygen then reacted in what I call the “Great Combustion,” a process similar to what we see in space rockets:
  - $2 \text{ Hydrogen} + 1 \text{ Oxygen} \rightarrow \text{Water} + \text{Immense Energy}.$

- This reaction produced a clean, explosive thermal energy (without pollution).
- This immense energy caused the universe to expand, and the remaining hydrogen (about 75% of the universe) formed the stars and galaxies we see today.

### Logical Evidence from Physical Experiments:

- **Water Cycle in Space Rockets:** Rockets (like those used by SpaceX) use hydrogen and oxygen as fuel. When they combust, they produce immense energy and water vapor, which turns back into water when it cools. This cycle shows that water can be a source of clean energy, which is what happened on a cosmic scale during the “Great Combustion.”
- **Power of Hydrogen in Explosions:** Hydrogen is used in hydrogen bombs to produce massive energy. This supports my idea that the reaction of hydrogen in the “Great Expanse” was enough to start the universe.
- **Uneven Expansion of the Universe:** Observations show that the universe does not expand evenly, which is evidence of an external force affecting it. I propose that this force is the “Great Expanse,” the liquid medium surrounding the universe and pressing on it unevenly.

### Why Have Scientists Overlooked This Idea?

Scientists have focused on the standard model (Big Bang), which assumes the universe started from “nothing” or a tiny point, with hydrogen forming later. However, they spent 13 billion dollars on experiments without successfully producing a hydrogen atom directly, showing gaps in this model. Water is all around scientists: they drink it, use it to irrigate the earth, and use its reaction in rockets, but they have not considered it as the primordial source of the universe.

### Philosophical and Religious Evidence:

Quranic verses support this explanation:

- “And His Throne was upon the water” (Hud: 7): This shows that water existed before the creation of the universe.
- “Do the disbelievers not see that the heavens and the earth were a joined entity, and We separated them, and made from water every living thing? Then will they not believe?” (Al-Anbiya: 30): This indicates that water is the basis of everything, and the separation of the heavens and the earth resembles the separation of water into hydrogen and oxygen.

## How Can This Idea Be Tested Practically?

- **Simple Experiment:** Anyone can conduct an experiment using electrolysis to separate water into hydrogen and oxygen:
  - Place pure water in a container and use a battery with electrodes. You will see gas bubbles rising: hydrogen at the negative electrode and oxygen at the positive electrode.
  - Collect these gases and ignite them (with extreme caution). You will notice a small explosion producing water vapor, showing that water can be a source of energy.
- **Connecting the Experiment to the Universe:** This simple experiment demonstrates that water can produce clean, explosive energy. On a cosmic scale, I propose that the same process occurred in the “Great Expanse.”
- **Astronomical Observations:** Scientists can search for traces of water or primordial oxygen in the oldest galaxies using the James Webb Space Telescope. If such traces are found, they would be evidence that water was present at the beginning of the universe.

### 1. Introduction

The idea of matter emerging from 'pure energy' has long captured the imagination of physicists and cosmologists. However, such concepts lack empirical confirmation, particularly when considering the origin of the first atoms, notably hydrogen. In contrast, the 'Cosmic Medium Hypothesis' proposes that the universe emerged and continues to evolve within a dense external medium—akin to a cosmic ocean—providing the foundational material and pressure balance for the creation of matter.

### 2. The Pure Energy Model – Challenges and Failures

The notion that pure energy can create matter ex nihilo contradicts observed laws of thermodynamics and quantum field theory. Experiments with particle accelerators such as the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) have demonstrated particle collisions and transformations, but none have succeeded in producing stable hydrogen atoms from 'nothing'. The transformation of energy to matter always requires a pre-existing field or substrate.

3. The Cosmic Medium Hypothesis – A Structured Foundation

In this model, the universe is a bubble-like structure suspended within a vast, dense cosmic medium. This medium is not empty; it provides the necessary environmental context for the creation and expansion of matter. The concept likens the universe to a bubble within a vast ocean, where the medium stabilizes internal dynamics, explains gravitational anomalies, and enables matter to emerge through interactions—not spontaneous generation.

4. Comparative Analysis

Criteria	Pure Energy Model	Cosmic Medium Hypothesis
Origin of Matter	Energy-to-matter conversion without substrate	Matter emerges via interaction with a cosmic medium
Experimental Support	No direct evidence of stable hydrogen creation	Inspired by fluid dynamics, redshift patterns
Gravitational Framework	Relies on internal quantum fluctuations	External medium balances gravitational fields
Cosmic Environment	Assumes initial vacuum state	Suggests a dense, pressure-balanced medium
Philosophical Basis	Matter from 'nothing'	Matter from an interacting 'something'

5. Conclusion

The idea that the universe sprang forth from pure energy lacks observational backing, especially in its inability to explain the natural abundance and properties of hydrogen. The Cosmic Medium Hypothesis offers a more plausible scenario, wherein matter emerges from within an existing medium, subject to interaction and structure—much like other observable phenomena in fluid dynamics. This challenges modern cosmology to reconsider foundational assumptions and explore the role of external, dense environments in universal origins.

Critique of the "Universe from Nothing" Hypothesis: The Fallacy of Pure Zero Energy

For over six decades, the Big Bang theory has dominated as the prevailing explanation for the origin of the universe. However, one of the most controversial and unsubstantiated ideas tied to it is the hypothesis that the universe emerged from 'pure energy' or 'nothingness.'

Despite the allocation of billions of dollars to massive scientific experiments intended to replicate this 'primordial state,' not a single hydrogen atom—the most abundant element in the universe— has been produced from such energy.

In fact, this so-called zero-point energy has never been detected, measured, or experimentally validated. It remains a philosophical speculation disguised in theoretical physics, with no reproducible outcomes.

**Table: Major Scientific Projects Supporting the "Zero Energy" Hypothesis Without Conclusive Results**

Project Name	Country	Cost	Stated Objective
LHC - Large Hadron Collider	Switzerland / France	\$10 Billion	Simulate matter creation from energy
DUNE	United States	\$3–5 Billion	Study disappearance of antimatter
Planck / WMAP	Europe / USA	\$1+ Billion	Study cosmic microwave background radiation
James Webb Telescope	United States	\$10 Billion	Explore early galaxy formation
AMS-02	International / ISS	\$2 Billion	Search for dark matter

The hypothesis that the universe emerged from a 'vacuum' or 'zero energy' has yet to be substantiated by any direct scientific experiment. Despite the tremendous financial investments, these projects have failed to deliver a single reproducible result proving the materialization of matter from nothing. As such, this idea remains closer to philosophical abstraction than empirical science.

### **Critique of the Quantum Vacuum Hypothesis and Introduction of a Physical Alternative: The Great Surrounding Medium as a Deeper Cosmic Source**

The idea that the universe originated from a "quantum vacuum" or "zero-point energy" remains one of the most controversial scientific hypotheses. It lacks direct experimental evidence and relies on mathematical interpretations that cannot be tested even with the most advanced instruments available today. Despite billions of dollars spent on experiments attempting to simulate the emergence of matter from nothing, not a single hydrogen atom—the simplest in the universe—has been produced.

This raises a legitimate question: Can the universe truly emerge from "nothing"? Such a notion contradicts fundamental physical principles and makes the quantum vacuum theory

appear more like science fiction wrapped in mathematical language than a real experimental explanation.

In contrast, the "Great Surrounding Medium" hypothesis presents a new perspective on the origin of the universe. This model proposes that the universe did not arise from a vacuum but rather from within a dense external medium with properties similar to water. This "Great Medium" surrounds the universe from all sides:

- - It absorbs light and explains the cosmic darkness.
- - It exerts pressure on the cosmic bubble, leading to non-uniform expansion.
- - It maintains gravitational balance by distributing pressure from all directions.
- - It prevents the collapse of the universe by supporting it externally.

Thus, the Great Surrounding Medium offers a deeper physical foundation to explain phenomena that the quantum vacuum models fail to account for.

## A Critical Review of the Pure Energy Theory

### Abstract:

The 'Pure Energy' theory is one of the most prominent hypotheses proposed to explain the origin of the universe. It is based on the idea that the universe emerged from a vacuum containing latent raw energy. Over decades, this theory has gained broad academic support, with billions of dollars allocated to large-scale scientific experiments. However, the failure of these experiments to yield any tangible material outcomes calls for a reassessment of its physical foundation and raises questions about its viability as a scientific model in light of modern advancements.

### 1. Historical Introduction:

The 'Pure Energy' theory emerged in the mid-20th century as an extension of quantum vacuum concepts and attempts to understand the Big Bang. Some physicists relied on Einstein's equation ( $E = mc^2$ ) to propose that quantum vacuum energy could give rise to matter under certain conditions.

### 2. Theoretical Framework:

The theory posits that the vacuum is not empty but contains quantum fluctuations that may spontaneously generate particles. Proponents argue that pure energy can create elementary particles such as electrons and protons, eventually forming the universe.

However, this hypothesis faces two major issues:

- It is not directly testable.
- It assumes an unexplained transition from energy to matter without any documented catalyst or cosmic conditions.



### 3. Experimental Attempts and Costs:

Several major projects have attempted to validate this theory, such as:

Project	Cost	Objective	Outcome
LHC – Large Hadron Collider (CERN)	Over \$13 billion	Recreate post-Big Bang conditions	Failed to produce a single hydrogen atom
Various particle physics experiments	Additional billions	Detect hypothetical particles	Inconclusive results

### 4. Physical Criticism of the Model:

- No clear mechanism for transition from 'nothing' to 'something'.
- No empirical evidence for pure energy generating matter without a medium.
- The observed anisotropic expansion of the universe contradicts the model's premise.
- The theory relies on 'unobserved factors' such as dark energy and dark matter.

### 5. Scientific Claim vs. Reality:

Scientific Claim	Observed Reality
Matter can emerge from pure energy	No matter has been generated in labs
Universe emerged from a zero point	No proven or mathematically accepted model
Pure energy explains cosmic origin	Fails to explain atom formation or cosmic structure

### 6. Conclusion:

Despite its longstanding popularity, the 'Pure Energy' model lacks robust experimental support and rests on unverifiable assumptions. Its reliance on philosophical rather than physical foundations undermines its credibility as a scientific model. Given the billions spent with no material proof, the scientific community should reconsider this theory and pursue more realistic, testable alternatives.

## Phase 2: The Great Medium (Al-Hayz Al-'Azim) and Its Physical Implications

### 1. The Great Medium as the Original Pure Substance

The Great Medium is proposed as a fluidic environment larger than the universe itself, from which the universe emerged. Its closest analogy in our known physics is pure water (H<sub>2</sub>O), a compound whose properties make it a candidate for being the primordial substance. When



water is separated, it produces two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom — elements that, when recombined under specific conditions, release immense energy.

## **2. The Great Combustion and the Birth of the Universe**

The separation of hydrogen and oxygen atoms in the early universe may have triggered a cosmic-scale combustion — an explosive event that initiated the expansion of the universe. This theory proposes that the ignition of these gases is what gave rise to what we call the Big Bang, not a spontaneous event from a singularity, but an interaction within a fluidic super-medium.

## **3. The Eternal Nature of Water**

One of the most fascinating aspects of this theory is the return of burned gases to water, reaffirming water as a cyclic, regenerative, and foundational element in cosmic evolution. This also explains why hydrogen remains the most abundant element in the universe today — accounting for approximately 75% of the known matter.

## **4. The Formation of Helium: A Result of Heat and Supernovae**

Helium, which makes up about 24% of the universe, might have formed either through the immense initial cosmic heat or from continuous cycles of supernovae explosions. During the early universe, the extreme density of hydrogen led to the rapid formation of massive stars, or Population III stars. These stars had short lifespans (a few million years) and ended in explosive supernovae. Over billions of years, these explosions could have seeded the universe with helium, contributing significantly to its abundance without requiring it to be formed solely during the initial 'Big Bang'.

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Despite its longstanding popularity, the 'Pure Energy' model lacks robust experimental support and rests on unverifiable assumptions. Its reliance on philosophical rather than physical foundations undermines its credibility as a scientific model. Given the billions spent with no material proof, the scientific community should reconsider this theory and pursue more realistic, testable alternatives.

### Summary Table: Evaluation of the Pure Energy Theory

Aspect	Claimed by Theory	Scientific Reality
Origin of the Universe	From pure vacuum energy	No mechanism or empirical evidence
Formation of Matter	From quantum fluctuations	No particles formed in lab conditions
Experimental Verification	Supported by large-scale experiments	No hydrogen atoms produced
Explanatory Power	Explains expansion, structure, and origin	Fails to explain anisotropic expansion and structure
Financial Cost	Justified for scientific advancement	Billions spent with no direct results

### Major Flaws in the Pure Energy Origin Theory

#### 1. No Unified Equation for the Theory:

The theory relies on scattered concepts such as Einstein's equation ( $E=mc^2$ ) and quantum fluctuations, but lacks a single, established equation that directly explains how energy transforms into matter.

#### 2. Equations Used Are Not Designed for Cosmic Origins:

Equations from quantum mechanics yield extremely large values (known as the vacuum catastrophe), which are far from the observed energy of the universe, indicating a fundamental flaw in the mathematical basis.

#### 3. Possibility of Mathematical Manipulation:

Values within the model (such as the cosmological constant) are often fine-tuned manually to fit the theory, making the equations vulnerable to manipulation and lacking naturally consistent constants.

#### 4. Absence of a Physical Trigger:

The theory does not explain what mechanism or cause led energy to convert into matter, making the hypothesis incomplete and scientifically unsupported.

#### 5. Lack of Experimental Verification:

To date, no scientific experiment has successfully generated a single atom from pure energy. This violates the core principle of empirical testability, which is essential to scientific methodology.

#### 6. Conflict with Cosmological Observations:

The universe expands anisotropically and has a non-uniform structure. These phenomena

cannot be explained by a homogeneous pure energy model.

#### Conclusion:

The pure energy origin theory lacks a coherent mathematical foundation, allows for theoretical manipulation, offers no physical explanation, cannot be experimentally tested, and fails to align with observable cosmic structures—making it a weak and incomplete theoretical model.

## Paper 8: Testability of the Cosmic Dark Ocean Theory

The "Cosmic Dark Ocean Theory" presents an alternative and logical model for explaining the origin of the universe. Unlike the "Pure Energy" model, it is built on real physical components—such as hydrogen and water—and offers a testable framework. The following outlines the scientific testability, mathematical basis, and observational support for the theory.

### First: Physical Testability

#### 1. Cosmic Darkness:

The theory proposes that the universe is surrounded by a dense hydrogenic medium. This surrounding material gradually absorbs light over vast distances, explaining the darkness of space. This can be tested through redshift analysis and studying the dimming of distant light sources.

#### 2. Anisotropic Expansion of the Universe:

If an external fluid-like pressure surrounds the universe, expansion would occur unevenly. This is consistent with observed anisotropic galactic motion and can be mathematically modeled as a cosmic bubble under pressure.

#### 3. Apparent Absence of Gravity:

The theory explains that balanced external pressure in all directions can lead to a neutral gravitational effect, possibly accounting for the "great voids" observed in the universe.

#### 4. Hydrogen Abundance:

Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the universe, aligning with the idea that the early universe existed within a hydrogen-rich medium prior to star formation. This is strongly supported by astronomical observations.

### Second: Mathematical Framework

#### 1. External Pressure on a Bubble:

$$P = F/A$$

A physical bubble in a fluid medium can be used as a geometrical analogy for cosmic structure under pressure.

## 2. Light Absorption in a Medium:

$$I = I_0 * e^{(-\alpha x)}$$

Where I is light intensity,  $\alpha$  is the absorption coefficient, and x is distance. This formula supports explanations of redshift and cosmic dimming.

## Third: Comparison with the Traditional Model

Criterion	Cosmic Dark Ocean Theory	Pure Energy Theory
Physical Basis	Real (hydrogen, water, pressure)	Hypothetical (unseen energy)
Testability	Yes, gradually	No, untestable
Mathematical Foundation	Present and expandable	Weak and inconsistent
Compatibility with Data	Yes (darkness, expansion, structure)	No clear explanations

## Conclusion:

The Cosmic Dark Ocean Theory stands as a promising, physically grounded, and testable alternative to traditional origin models. It aligns with observations, integrates logical mechanics, and restores the value of both reason and experiment in cosmology.

## Water... The Mother of Universes: Why Did Scientists Overlook It?

أَوَلَمْ يَرِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَنَّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ كَانَتَا رَتْقًا فَفَتَقْنَاهُمَا وَجَعَلْنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ حَيٍّ أَفَلَا يُؤْمِنُونَ (الأنبياء: 30)

Have those who disbelieved not considered that the heavens and the earth were a joined entity, and We separated them and made from water every living thing? Then will they not believe? (Surah Al-Anbiya, 21:30)

While scientists have spent centuries studying atoms and diving deep into the complexities of quantum physics and mathematics, many have overlooked the simplest and most profound element in the cosmos: water.

Water — which Allah mentioned in the Qur'an with powerful references:

وكان عرشه على الماء

And His Throne was upon the water. (Qur'an, 11:7)

وجعلنا من الماء كل شيء حي

And We made from water every living thing. Will they not believe? (Qur'an, 21:30)

Why didn't He say: 'His Throne upon air', or 'upon light', or 'upon atoms'? Because water is not just matter... it is origin, medium, seed, and the mother of all that came to be.

The physical properties of water are among the greatest miracles in nature:

1. Structure of water:

It consists of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.

- Hydrogen: the first and lightest element in the universe — fuel of stars.
- Oxygen: an energetic element that supports combustion and energy release.

2. When separated:

We get a highly combustible mixture. Yet when it burns, it returns... to water.

3. It produces clean energy:

Burning hydrogen from water produces only water vapor — no pollution, no waste. Pure energy.

This alone makes water the 'cosmic symbol of purity'... and the 'mother matter' of creation.

So why haven't origin theories been built around water — with all its natural power?

Why chase models born from 'nothing', and ignore the living substance that generates life and energy?

Because some scientists feared admitting there is a Creator...

That this water did not appear randomly — but was placed intentionally, wisely, powerfully.

Conclusion:

Water is not just a liquid. It is the first frame of creation, the pure cosmic medium, and the seed from which energy, light, and life emerged.

Water... is the 'Mother of Universes' — still speaking truth to all who reflect.

## **The Secret Is With Them... But They Didn't See It**

Subhan Allah... the greatest secret of the universe is not far from them. It lives with them, flows in their veins, falls from the sky, fills their cups, and even powers their rockets into space... yet they overlooked it.

They drink it every day,

It runs in their blood,  
It hides in the clouds above,  
It covers their oceans and seas,  
It fuels their space rockets,  
It makes up more than 70% of their bodies.

And yet... they search in 'void', in 'nothingness', in 'singularity', in 'pure energy'...

While forgetting that Allah said it clearly, in simple and majestic words:

وجعلنا من الماء كل شيء حي، أفلا يؤمنون؟ (الأنبياء: 30)

And We made from water every living thing. Will they not believe? (Qur'an, 21:30)

وكان عرشه على الماء (هود: 7)

And His Throne was upon the water. (Qur'an, 11:7)

Was it not enough that the Qur'an mentioned water twice in the context of creation, the Throne, and life?

Water is not just a liquid...

It is the first cosmic memory.

It is the medium in which the universe was born.

It is the living material space that embraced the explosion.

It is the secret that has been with them since the beginning!

It is a call... a reminder...

Not everything complex is the truth.

And not everything simple is truly understood.

Water is simple in its form... yet magnificent in its essence.

It is the living proof that Allah placed the greatest secrets in the simplest of creations.

The secret is with them... everywhere.

But only those who reflect, will truly see it.



## Water and Hydrogen: Keys of Creation and Signs of the Cosmic Aqueous Medium

From a scientific, logical, and contemplative perspective, water and hydrogen can be considered among the greatest evidences of a vast, aqueous material domain in which cosmic creation began.

First: Water – the strangest and most powerful substance in the universe

Water has exceptional physical properties that make it a unique anomaly among all known substances:

- It expands when it freezes (unlike most materials).
- It has a high heat capacity, stabilizing temperature balance.
- Its polarity makes it the universal solvent.
- It forms more than 70% of the mass of living organisms.
- It is used in energy reactions, engine cooling, and even rocket fuel.

These properties cannot be random; they reflect intelligent design and precise coordination.

Second: Hydrogen – the cosmic ambassador of water

- Hydrogen is the lightest, simplest, and most abundant element in the observable universe (about 75% of its mass).
- It is the essential component of water (H<sub>2</sub>O).
- It fuels stars and stellar explosions, and is the primary source of energy in the cosmos.

Such immense abundance cannot be mere coincidence—it points to a water-based cosmic origin.

Third: Qur’anic indications that support the hypothesis

وكان عرشه على الماء (هود: 7)

**And His Throne was upon the water. (Qur’an, 11:7)**

وجعلنا من الماء كل شيء حي، أفلا يؤمنون؟ (الأنبياء: 30)

**And We made from water every living thing. Will they not believe? (Qur’an, 21:30)**

**These verses clearly point to the presence of water before creation, and its centrality to life. This aligns with both its physical properties and the hypothesis of a vast water-based medium surrounding the universe.**

Fourth: The cosmic aqueous medium as a complete hypothesis

- It explains cosmic darkness through the absorption of light in a dense aqueous environment.
- It justifies anisotropic cosmic expansion through external material pressure.
- It clarifies the abundance of hydrogen as a result of evaporation or separation from a greater water domain.
- It redefines the origin of the universe as coming from real material, not from 'nothing'.

Conclusion:

Water and hydrogen are not just chemical elements... they are symbols of creation and physical testimonies to the existence of a cosmic aqueous medium.

**And the more we reflect on their properties, the more we are convinced that Allah placed the greatest secrets in the simplest things.**

**Whoever seeks the beginning of existence... should reflect on a drop of water.**

## **Critique of the Singularity and Proposal of the Great Cosmic Medium**

While physical evidence strongly suggests that the universe began with a major expansion event known as the Big Bang, linking this event to the concept of a "zero point" raises a series of philosophical and scientific questions that cannot be ignored:

1. Logical Questions with No Answers in the Singularity Model:

- What was the shape of space and time before this point?
- What was the duration of the singular point?
- How could all the matter and components of the universe be compressed into a single point?
- Is it logical that billions of galaxies emerged from absolute nothingness?

2. Lack of Experimental Evidence:

To date, not a single scientific experiment supports the idea that everything originated from a point of zero volume. Nor are there expected future experiments capable of detecting a state of "no time and no space," since this lies outside the realm of testable physics.

3. Mathematical Manipulation:

Mathematical equations may be used to justify this hypothesis, but:

- An equation is not, by itself, proof.
- Equations can be adjusted to fit other assumptions, such as the presence of a material medium surrounding the universe.

- Science should be based on what can be verified, not what can be manipulated.

#### 4. A Logical Alternative: The Great Cosmic Medium

Rather than relying on an abstract and incomprehensible singularity, we propose that the universe emerged from a vast material medium, possibly fluidic in nature (like hydrogen). This aligns with both religious texts (e.g., “And His Throne was upon the water”) and with the cosmic abundance of hydrogen, consistent with water and matter ratios in life and the universe.

## Water: The Miracle of Creation and the Spark of the Cosmic Expansion

### Qur'anic Verses

وَكَانَ عَرْشُهُ عَلَى الْمَاءِ ﴿٧﴾ هود: 7

"And His Throne was upon the water" (Hud: 7)

وَجَعَلْنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ حَيٍّ ﴿٣٠﴾ الأنبياء: 30

"And We made from water every living thing" (Al-Anbiya: 30)

### Scientific and Philosophical Analysis

The Qur'an precisely points out that water was the first element of creation. It does not say 'life was created from water', but rather 'every living thing' — suggesting that all physical and energetic interactions began with this miraculous substance.

Water is composed of  $H_2O$  — two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. When separated (through electrolysis or high heat), the resulting gases are highly combustible. When they recombine with even a small spark, they produce an enormous release of energy. This same mechanism is used in hydrogen bombs and rocket fuel systems.

If the Throne of Allah was upon water, as the Qur'an states, then the initial separation of hydrogen and oxygen could have been the divine spark that triggered what can be called the 'Great Combustion' — an alternative explanation to the conventional 'Big Bang'.

### Post-Combustion Events

After this cosmic reaction, hydrogen remained in abundance, forming approximately 75% of the universe's matter. Some of the oxygen recombined with hydrogen to form water once more.

The free hydrogen served as the main fuel for star formation. Through the life cycles of the first stars, helium and heavier elements were forged, eventually leading to the formation of planets and life-bearing matter.

## Conclusion

Water is not merely a life-sustaining liquid — it is the origin of matter, energy, expansion, and balance. The reference to water in the Qur'an is not symbolic alone; it is a divine code and the blueprint of creation. Through Faisal's cosmic hypothesis, the 'Cosmic Dark Ocean Model' reflects this miracle with both scientific reasoning and spiritual depth.

## Hadith: The Throne Was Upon Water

: عن عمران بن حصين رضي الله عنه قال

كنت عند النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم إذ جاءه قوم من بني تميم، فقال: «اقبلوا البشرى يا بني تميم.» قالوا: بئسرتنا فأعطنا. فدخل ناس من أهل اليمن، فقال: «اقبلوا البشرى يا أهل اليمن، إذ لم يقبلها بنو تميم.» قالوا: قبلنا، جئناك لنتفق في الدين، ولنسألك عن أول هذا... الأمر. قال: «كان الله ولم يكن شيء غيره، وكان عرشه على الماء»

**Narrated by Imran ibn Husayn (may Allah be pleased with him):**

I was with the Prophet (peace be upon him) when a group from Banu Tamim came to him. He said, "Receive the glad tidings, O Banu Tamim." They replied, "You have given us glad tidings, so give us (something)." Then some people from Yemen came, and he said, "Receive the glad tidings, O people of Yemen, since Banu Tamim did not accept it." They said, "We accept it. We have come to learn about the religion and to ask you about the beginning of this matter." The Prophet said: "There was Allah, and nothing else was with Him, and His Throne was over the water..."

## Explanation

This hadith indicates that at the beginning of creation, Allah alone existed, and the first physical creation was water. The Throne of Allah was above the water before the heavens and the Earth were created. This narration aligns perfectly with the verse in the Qur'an: "And His Throne was upon the water" (Hud: 7).

From a cosmological perspective, this supports the hypothesis that water is not just a substance for life, but the primordial medium from which the universe began. It implies that before the cosmic expansion, the universe was immersed in a dense, fluid-like state — similar to what is described in the 'Cosmic Dark Ocean Model'. This view proposes that the universe emerged from a physical, aqueous expanse rather than a vacuum, making water the first material context of existence and a potential source of cosmological energy.

## **The Mystery of Cosmic Heat Disappearance: Is Coldness Proof of the Great Expanse?**

One of the most critical questions that challenges the standard Big Bang model is: If the universe began with unimaginably high heat, where did all that heat go?

The conventional theory claims that cosmic expansion is responsible for the cooling of the universe. However, this explanation faces a major flaw in terms of thermodynamic principles. Expansion alone does not explain where the heat went, or how it disappeared.

According to the laws of physics, heat does not vanish on its own—it transfers from a hot body to a cooler environment. If the early universe was a small, extremely hot point, surrounded by 'vacuum', then where could all that thermal energy go? Vacuum does not absorb heat; it isolates it.

This raises a fundamental and logical question:

**Can the universe truly cool down without an external, colder medium to absorb its heat?**

This is where the 'Great Expanse' theory offers a rational alternative. According to this model, the universe did not emerge in a vacuum, but within a vast, cold, material medium—like a cosmic ocean. This surrounding expanse gradually absorbed the heat, much like how water cools a hot gas bubble inside it.

The existence of such a medium explains not only the cooling process but also the non-uniform expansion, redshift, and even the darkness of space. The 'zero point' model, by contrast, fails to present a satisfying physical explanation for the thermal fate of the universe's initial energy.

Conclusion: If the universe has cooled, then there must be something outside of it—colder, greater, and capable of absorbing that heat. This 'something' is what the new theory calls the Great Expanse.

## **Why the Universe Cannot Cool After the Big Bang Without an External Medium**

The 'zero point' theory claims that the universe emerged from nothing, followed by a massive explosion that released incomprehensible levels of heat. However, this assumption faces a critical scientific question:

How could such extreme thermal energy cool down if there was no surrounding medium colder than the universe to absorb that heat?

According to the laws of thermodynamics, heat does not simply vanish. It always transfers from a hotter body to a cooler environment. This principle implies that the universe could

not have cooled unless it was surrounded by something colder — an external, material medium capable of absorbing that thermal energy over time.

This is precisely the foundation of the 'Great Expanse Model' proposed by researcher Faisal. In his theory, the universe originated within a vast, cold, watery medium. The extreme heat from the 'Great Combustion' was gradually absorbed by this surrounding expanse, resulting in the expansion of the universe and its progressive cooling — a process that aligns with known physical laws and observable phenomena.

A powerful natural analogy is that of a hot gas bubble rising from the bottom of an icy ocean. Its heat is not lost instantly; rather, it is slowly absorbed into the cold water around it. The universe behaves in a similar way in this model.

In contrast, the zero-point theory fails to explain where the coldness came from, and how thermal energy dissipated in a vacuum without violating fundamental laws of energy transfer. The Great Expanse Model, on the other hand, provides a rational, scientific, and consistent explanation grounded in nature itself.

Conclusion: The universe cannot cool without an external medium. This confirms that it did not emerge from absolute nothingness, but from something far greater — a surrounding field that embraced, governed, and absorbed its early energy in a slow and organized process.

## **Earth's Core and Cosmic Coldness: A Physical Argument for the Great Expanse**

The traditional cosmological model proposes that the universe began from a point of pure energy, which gradually cooled down as it expanded. However, this model does not provide a physical explanation for the existence of cosmic coldness or how the heat dissipated. In contrast, the 'Great Expanse' model proposes that the universe was born inside a vast, cold cosmic ocean—an external medium that absorbed heat just as it distorts and absorbs light (redshift).

Cosmic coldness is not a result of empty vacuum, but of an external, cold, structured field that gradually absorbs energy. This model offers a solid explanation for why Earth's core remains hot to this day—it is because the cooling process is extremely slow due to the surrounding cosmic medium.

A useful analogy is that of a hot gas bubble deep in an icy ocean. The heat doesn't vanish instantly but gradually dissipates into the cold surroundings. The universe, in this model, behaves in a similar way.

This interpretation is further supported by the Quran, which references the initial state of the universe as one of heat and vapor (smoke), followed by a phase of divine structuring and order:

ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ وَهِيَ دُخَانٌ فَقَالَ لَهَا وَلِلْأَرْضِ ائْتِيَا طَوْعًا أَوْ كَرْهًا قَالَتَا أَتَيْنَا طَائِعِينَ، فَقَضَاهُنَّ سَبْعَ سَمَواتٍ فِي يَوْمَيْنِ ﴿١١﴾ وَأَوْحَىٰ فِي كُلِّ سَمَاءٍ أَمْرَهَا ۚ وَزَيَّنَّا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا بِمَصَابِيحَ وَحِفْظًا ۚ ذَٰلِكَ تَقْدِيرُ الْعَزِيزِ الْعَلِيمِ ﴿١٢﴾ (فصلت: 11-12)

'Then He turned to the heaven while it was smoke and said to it and to the earth: "Come willingly or unwillingly." They said: "We come willingly." So He completed them as seven heavens in two days and revealed in each heaven its command. And We adorned the nearest heaven with lamps and as protection. That is the determination of the Exalted in Might, the Knowing.' (Fussilat: 11-12)

The Arabic term 'dukhan' (smoke) implies a state of intense heat and gaseous matter. The passage describes how both the heavens and the earth were commanded into formation, leading to the completion of the seven heavens and the adornment of the lowest heaven with lamps (stars). The concluding phrase emphasizes divine calculation and design, perfectly aligning with the idea that the universe was not a chaotic accident, but a creation within a structured, thermally interactive medium.

## From Star to Dust: How the Universe Produces Earth-like Planets

### Scientific Reflective Conclusion

The researcher has long believed that the universe did not emerge from 'nothing,' as some modern models propose, but from a higher, sequential, and precise system—a system that began with the 'Great Enclosure' containing the primordial water. Then came the separation (fataq), the splitting of hydrogen and oxygen atoms, the first spark ignited, and the journey of creation began.

From this very spark, massive primordial stars formed—stars much larger than our entire solar system. When these giants reached the end of their life cycles, they exploded as supernovae, ejecting into space heavy elements like iron, copper, and silicon—the very materials that later formed soil, minerals, and everything that builds rocky planets.

Calculations show that **a single massive supernova** can release enough material to form:

◆ Over **500,000 planets** like Earth.

This number is not just impressive—it is deeply meaningful:

- It proves that stars are true factories of matter.
- It confirms that the universe produces real substance, not by accident, but by process.
- It affirms that water was the beginning, hydrogen was the seed, combustion was the catalyst, and matter was the result.



Thus, the verse becomes clear:

"And We made from water every living thing." (Qur'an, 21:30)

Everything living, and everything material, was born from the cycle of water.  
And Earth itself is but the body of a dead star—once vapor, now soil—originating within the heart of the Great Enclosure.

## Which Came First: Water or Its Atoms? A Deep Reflection on the Origin of Creation

This paper explores a profound question at the intersection of physics, philosophy, and divine revelation:

**\*\*Was water the original substance of creation, or did hydrogen and oxygen precede it as separate atoms?\***

From a physical standpoint, hydrogen and oxygen are elemental particles. They exist independently, and when combined under the right conditions, they form water (H<sub>2</sub>O). Thus, in the lab or theoretical models, it would appear that atoms come first, and water is their product.

However, the behavior of these atoms tells a deeper story:

- Hydrogen and oxygen, when brought together in high concentration, inevitably ignite.
- The result of this ignition is not destruction—but water.
- After separation and combustion, **\*\*they return to the very state they came from.\*\***

This leads to a mystical question: **\*\*If the separated atoms always return to form water, then perhaps water is not just a result—but a primordial origin.\*\***

The Quran provides a decisive insight:

﴿وَكَانَ عَرْشُهُ عَلَى الْمَاءِ﴾ — 'And His Throne was upon the water' (Hud: 7)

It doesn't say the Throne was on hydrogen, oxygen, or plasma. It says: **\*\*water.\*\***

In divine logic, **\*\*the origin is not what comes first physically, but what holds meaning, balance, and finality.\*\***

Water is the container of life, the medium of creation, the base of equilibrium.

So the answer becomes clear:

- Physically, atoms may precede.
- Spiritually and cosmologically, **\*\*water is the source, the return, and the center.\*\***

Thus, the cycle of separation and return is not chaos—it's **\*\*a deliberate design.\*\***  
**\*\*The water came first—not by order of particles—but by divine will, as the throne itself rested upon it.\*\***

## Comparison Between the Standard Model (Singularity) and Faisal's Theory (Combustion from Water Separation)

Aspect	Singularity (Big Bang)	Faisal's Theory: Combustion from Water Separation
Origin of the Hypothesis	Mathematical assumption (spacetime singularity)	Quranic verse + known combustion of H and O
Starting Point of the Universe	Point with no volume and infinite density	Separation of water molecules (H <sub>2</sub> O) in a dense fluid medium
Based on Physical Evidence	No direct material evidence	Yes, $H + O \rightarrow H_2O + \text{heat}$ is a known chemical reaction
Physically Imaginable	Unimaginable (no space, time, or dimensions)	Yes, like a bubble exploding inside compressed water
Grounded in Known Scientific Laws	No, physics breaks down at the singularity	Yes, based on established combustion principles
Observational Support	Only explains expansion, not the initial cause	Matches current element distribution (H 75%, O 1%, widespread water)
Explanation for Hydrogen Abundance	Unclear, results from undefined explosion	Leftover unburnt hydrogen from limited oxygen
Explanation for Oxygen Scarcity	Not clearly addressed	Oxygen mostly consumed during combustion
Existence of Water in the Universe	Its presence is unexplained (a result, not a cause)	Direct result of H and O reaction after separation
Thermal and Explosive Explanation	Assumes high temperature without clear ignition source	Yes, thermal energy caused by known ignition
Alignment with Religious Texts	Not aligned with any religious sources	Yes, aligns with the verse: 'We split them and made from water every living thing'
Cognitive and Reflective Plausibility	Difficult to conceptualize or reflect on deeply	Yes, easily visualized and reflected upon

## The Inevitable Spark: When Water Split and the Universe Ignited

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This paper presents a scientific-physical reflection on the first moment of cosmic creation from a unique perspective. It proposes that the origin of the universe was not an empty vacuum, but a dense aqueous medium composed of hydrogen and oxygen atoms bound in

the form of water.

At the moment of 'separation' (referred to in the verse: "Have those who disbelieved not considered that the heavens and the earth were a joined entity, and We separated them..."), the water molecules split, releasing two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom at the same time, in an enclosed and highly compressed environment.

This simultaneous release of hydrogen and oxygen in such a concentrated space implies that the likelihood of a reaction between them reached 1000% — a physical inevitability. The presence of both gases together, plus even the smallest spark (smaller than a strand of hair), would be sufficient to ignite a massive cosmic combustion.

The result was not merely an explosion, but a 'Great Combustion' that led to what is now referred to as the Big Bang. During this event:

- A large portion of hydrogen reacted with oxygen → producing steam
- That steam later cooled → forming water again
- The excess hydrogen (which could not find enough oxygen to react with) remained in the universe, forming ~75% of its mass today
- Helium was formed due to extreme heat and later stellar explosions (supernovae)

Thus, the universe began from a water-based medium that split, ignited, and then cooled — leading to the emergence of life. The spark was not a possibility, but a guaranteed outcome of separating the components of water in a compressed environment.

Today, the universe still carries the remnants of that moment:

- Hydrogen fills the stars
- Water is spread across nebulae and planets
- Oxygen is rare because it was consumed during the initial combustion

This shows that the first act of creation was not merely a birth of energy, but a sacred combustion... triggered the moment the primordial water split, igniting the first light in the darkness of the Great Enclosure.

## **The Fiery Separation: A Theoretical Reflection on the Origin of the Universe from a Cosmic Fluid**

This reflection presents a theoretical model inspired by both cosmological observations and metaphysical insights, integrating the Quranic description of creation with physical principles.

The model begins with the verse: "Have those who disbelieved not considered that the

heavens and the earth were a joined entity, and We split them apart, and We made from water every living thing?" (Quran 21:30). From this, the idea emerges that the primordial state of the universe was a unified, dense, cosmic fluid — rich in hydrogen and oxygen. This fluid was 'rent asunder' in a great separation, leading to what may be interpreted as a cosmic ignition.

In this model, the 'Great Combustion' replaced the traditional Big Bang. As hydrogen and oxygen atoms separated, the conditions triggered an immense reaction. The energy released formed the initial expansion of a bubble-like universe — a light medium (mostly hydrogen) expanding within a denser, external fluid (the 'Cosmic Ocean').

As combustion occurred, some hydrogen bonded with oxygen to form water ( $H_2O$ ), creating the 'cosmic steam' which later cooled to form stable matter. This process consumed most of the oxygen, explaining why today the universe contains:

- ~75% hydrogen
- ~1% oxygen
- Significant amounts of water scattered across nebulae and interstellar clouds

Meanwhile, the intense heat and conditions of the early universe or from early supernovae contributed to the creation of helium (~24%), aligning with observed elemental abundances.

This model proposes that the universe is a vast, light-filled bubble of hydrogen and residual water, surrounded by an external dense medium. The darkness of the universe, the non-uniform expansion, and the scarcity of oxygen all find explanation in this integrated concept of a water-based ignition and separation. The creation of the universe becomes not a random explosion from nothing, but an intentional reaction within a divinely structured medium.

Just like in the depths of the ocean, light cannot travel far in this cosmic fluid. The darkness of space is a direct echo of the deep sea. Light is scattered, and energy is insulated within the bubble — creating the environment we now call the observable universe.

The theory offers a poetic yet structured reinterpretation of the universe's origin: not from nothingness, but from a primordial water that was split, ignited, and sculpted into stars, galaxies, and life.

In the end, water is not just part of life — it is the memory of the first breath of creation.

## Critique of the Singularity and Zero Point Concept

Amid ongoing attempts to explain the origin of the universe, the concept of a "zero point" or "cosmic singularity" remains one of the most controversial models. Despite being derived from mathematical predictions within the framework of general relativity, it lacks direct experimental evidence and leads to outcomes that defy physical understanding or logical comprehension.

The Tiny Point Is Not an Explosion but a Mathematical Mirage:

While strong evidence supports a major cosmic event—such as redshift, cosmic microwave background radiation, and light element abundances—this evidence does not prove the existence of a singular "infinitely small point" as claimed by certain models.

The Big Bang may have been a real event, but the notion of a "tiny point" or "cosmic singularity" seems closer to a mathematical mirage—unobservable and untestable.

The conventional model links evidence of expansion to the singularity hypothesis, but this is illogical:

- We observe expansion effects, but no one has observed an "infinitely small point."
- No current or future technology can detect a state of no-time and no-space.

Thus, the central idea emerges:

Did a Big Bang occur? Yes, the evidence suggests it did.

But did it begin from an "infinitely small point"? That remains a mathematical tool, not a physical reality.