Special Project 6: Supportive Structures for the Expired Cone Theory - The Crab Nebula and Other Nebulae

Abstract

This paper explores evidence for the theory that certain cosmic structures, like the Crab Nebula, may be remnants of expired cones that continue to create matter at their apexes. These formations support the concept of a cone structure that, even after the primary energy source has dissipated, retains enough gravitational and energetic influence to produce solar masses or "suns" of varying sizes.

Introduction

The Crab Nebula, a well-studied supernova remnant, may serve as an observable example of an expired cosmic cone structure. The following points support the interpretation of the Crab Nebula as a remnant cone that continues to influence matter creation. Below is an image of the Crab Nebula, illustrating its structure and supporting the theory of cone-like dynamics in expired nebulae.

1. The Crab Nebula as an Expired Cone

The Crab Nebula may serve as a visible example of a remnant cone that continues to influence matter creation.

- **Apex Formation of Solar Masses**: Observations suggest that new stars and solar masses may form at what would be the apex of the expired cone. The energy and matter remaining in the Crab Nebula appear to concentrate toward specific regions, possibly in a cone-like formation, resulting in the creation of solar masses.
- **Gravitational and Energy Residues**: The Crab Nebula contains remnants of the energy and matter from the original supernova explosion. This remaining energy may create regions of lower pressure and density at certain points along the structure, similar to the conditions expected in an expired cone, which continue to attract and compress matter.

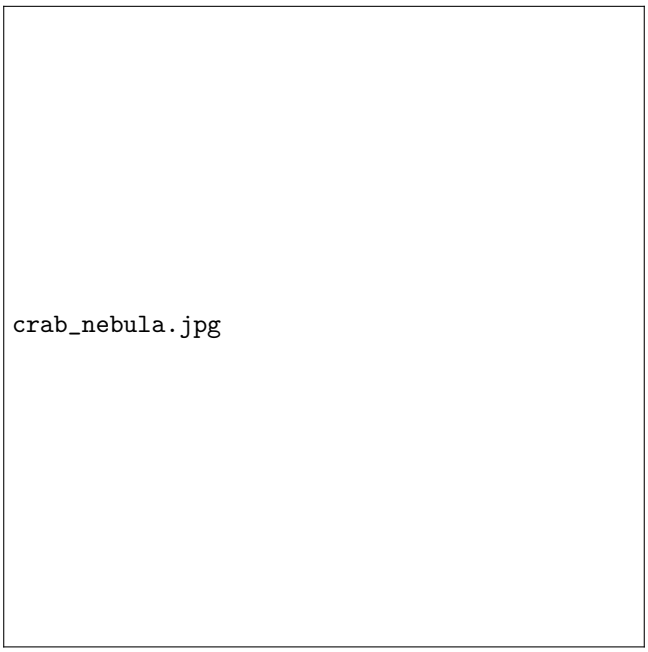

Figure 1: The Crab Nebula, a potential example of an expired cone structure that continues to create solar masses at what would be its apex. (Image credit: NASA)

- **Comparative Structure**: The Crab Nebula's shape and density distribution are compatible with a cone-like structure, where material converges and energy density focuses in a way that resembles the apex of a cosmic cone.

2. Other Similar Structures and Continued Matter Creation

Beyond the Crab Nebula, thousands of similar nebulae and supernova remnants exhibit cone-like or funnel-like structures. Many of these structures are capable of creating or sustaining solar masses, suggesting that they function as expired cones, continuing to influence matter formation:

- **Observed Nebulae with Cone-Like Features**: Numerous nebulae show regions where matter concentrates and new stars form, often in patterns that suggest cone-like or funnel-like structures. These regions may contain residual gravitational or electromagnetic energy that influences matter inflow, even after the original energy source has dissipated.
- **Variety of Solar Masses Formed**: The masses of the new stars created in these nebulae vary, ranging from smaller proto-suns to larger solar

masses. This diversity supports the idea that the cone's remaining influence can still drive the formation of new stars, depending on the availability and density of surrounding matter.

- **Extended Influence of Expired Cones**: Even as these structures gradually dissipate, the lower-pressure regions within them continue to attract matter from nearby space, sustaining a dynamic environment for new matter creation. This process aligns with the concept that expired cones can remain active for extended periods, influencing their surroundings over cosmic timescales.

3. Implications for Expired Cones as Matter-Seeding Structures

If structures like the Crab Nebula and similar nebulae are indeed relic cones that continue to create solar masses, this has important implications for our understanding of cosmic structure formation:

- **Sustained Matter Creation without Active Energy Source**: Expired cones may sustain matter creation even in the absence of an active energy source, relying instead on residual gravitational influence and space pressure differentials to draw in and compress matter.

- **Self-Sustaining Cosmic Structures**: The cone-like geometry observed in nebulae such as the Crab Nebula could represent a self-sustaining pattern of cosmic formation, where structures originally driven by high-energy events persist and influence new matter creation long after their original sources have faded.

- **Widespread Occurrence of Cone Remnants**: The presence of thousands of similar nebulae suggests that cone remnants may be a common feature in the universe, providing continuous seeding locations for solar mass formation and contributing to galactic structure over time.

Conclusion: Expired Cones as Seeding Grounds for Solar Mass Formation

The Crab Nebula and similar nebulae support the theory that expired cosmic cones can serve as long-term seeding grounds for new solar masses. These cone remnants, though lacking a direct energy source, retain enough gravitational and energetic influence to draw in and compress matter, resulting in the formation of solar masses of varying sizes. This sustained matter creation supports the concept of a dynamic, self-sustaining pattern of cosmic formation and suggests that cone-like structures are significant contributors to the ongoing development of galactic features.