Have Astronomers Assigned a Signal Produced by the Oceans to the Cosmos?

In 1965, Penzias and Wilson detected a strong microwave signal surrounding the Earth. They ascribed a temperature of 3.5 K to the source, and the cosmology community immediately attributed the signal to the primordial explosion. According to astrophysicists, Penzias and Wilson had discovered a remnant of the Big Bang and the central pillar of modern cosmology. Yet, Kirchhoff's Law of Thermal emission states that, in order to ascribe a temperature from a blackbody spectrum, the source must be in thermal equilibrium within an opaque enclosure. This was clearly not the case for the Big Bang. As such, Penzias and Wilson should not have assigned a real temperature to their signal. The temperature was simply apparent. In this talk, findings relative to the microwave background will be reviewed. It will then be argued that the monopole of the background arises from the hydrogen bond in water on Earth. Images of nuclear explosions will be viewed in order to help establish that the surface of the oceans, when undergoing shock compression, manifest the hexagonal planar structure associated with graphite and soot, some of the best blackbodies known. Water has the ability to both absorb and emit microwaves and it is likely that the surface of water maintains hexagonal planar structure with ability to emit in the microwave. Penzias and Wilson should have detected a signal from the Earth itself, but they did not. This is because they erroneously participated in assigning the monopole of the microwave background to the universe.