Video of explosion like phenomena in the CMB hot spots are observed when WMAP and Planck CMB images are superimposed and transitioned back and forth.

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Observations:

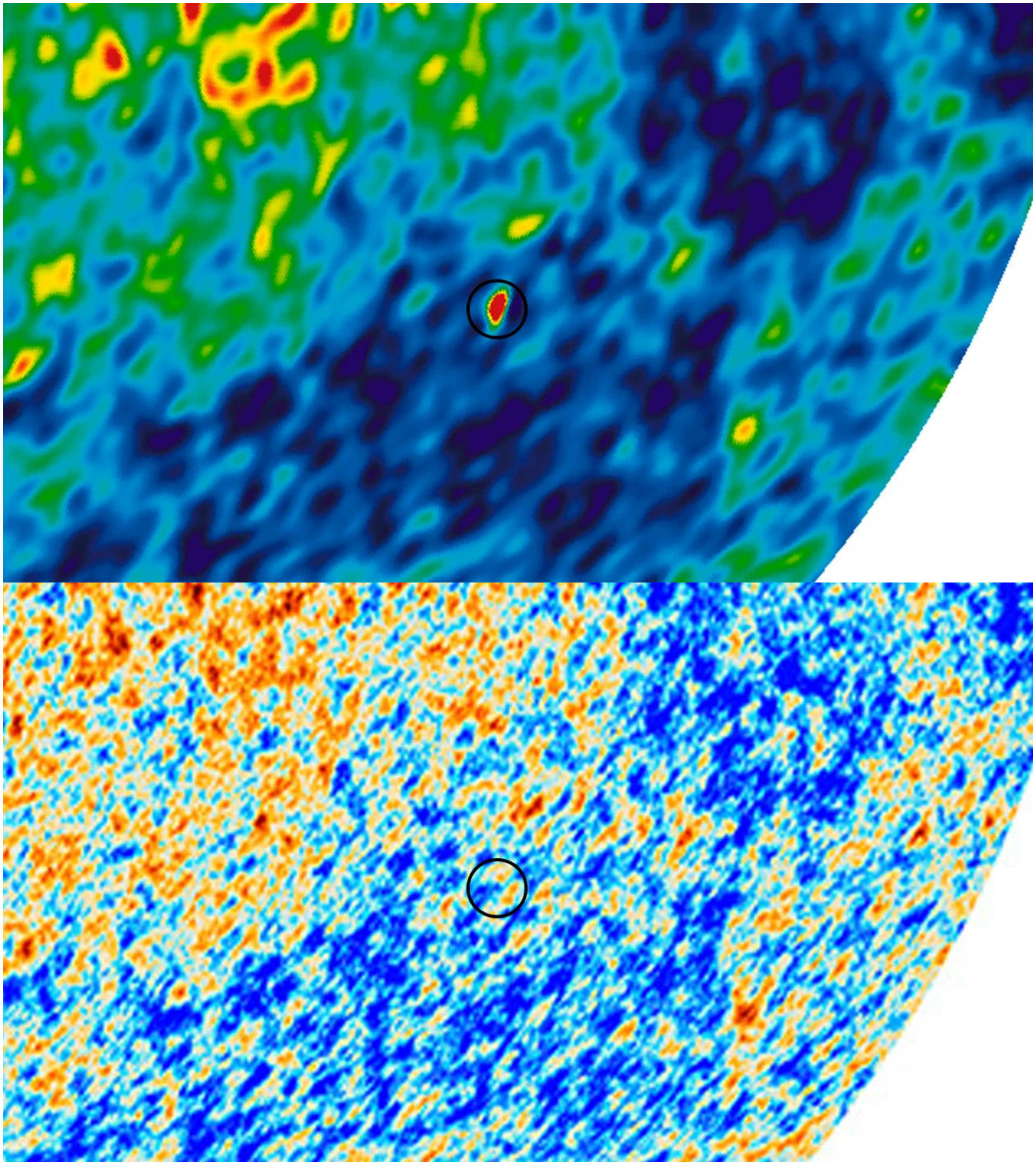
I have compared Wmap to Planck and there appears to be explosion like phenomena occurring in the Cmb. A hot spot, after some time, disappears or explodes in the before and after comparisons. There are also observations of hot spots appearing where once there was a cold region. One may say this is noise in the data, to carry on the big bang theory, but there is a significant chance it is not as these changes are too large. If they are explosions, these hot spots may leave black holes behind and eject matter outwards, similar to a super novae event but macro. In some observations you will notice a round hollowish dark dot is left after the explosion like event. This observation, if correct, means we cannot rely on the redshift-distance theory interpretation as we know it when it comes to the distance between us and the Cmb. If in fact these were explosions, they should be significantly different in there frequency. There is also evidence from simulations on the Cmb of numerous concentric circles existing in the map. These circles may be the after affects of these Cmb hot spots exploding. The midpoint of these concentric rings do not have any hot spots in them, because the hot spot at the midpoint may have exploded in the past, which turned into cold spots, and the after affect was the concentric rings. A superimposition of the concentric circles on the Cmb is also included in the paper. Note some concentric rings have unique dark spots in the mid point, a black circle is placed over these interesting observations (Obs. 17). These dark spots may be super gigantic black holes. The cold spot also supports the hypothesis. The cold spot likely harboured a massive hot spot larger than any currently seen and it exploded a long time ago. The cold spot has an unusual hot ring, much like another hot ring in the Cmb (Obs. 17) where a hot spot exploded in the past, leaving the hot ring and concentric circles emanating from the epicenter. So does the cold spot have concentric circles? Yes, the largest. There are two massive concentric circles (Obs. 15) around the cold spot extending farther and wider than any other concentric circle (if the Cmb map is shaped into a sphere it will be more readily apparent), which may be the signature of an epic explosion from the cold spot. The larger concentric ring is known as the anomalous "axis of evil". If the cold spot really use to be a massive hot spot, it likely accreted a lot of matter or its shockwave blew a lot of matter away leaving large gaps, which may explain the super void between the cold spot and us. As for the hot areas on the Cmb map, if there are more hotspots in an area, it is likely there were more hotspots in the past that exploded between us and our line of sight to the current hot spot areas. This may be the reason why there are more galaxy clusters between us and the hot areas of the current Cmb. Each hot spot eventually explodes and the remnant forms into galaxy clusters over time. It is also plausible that hot spots that exploded a long time ago created gravitational waves that might be detected by LIGO. Included in the paper are images of hot spots disappearing, hot spots appearing, hot rings rotating, and filaments moving. Now why does the Cmb look so uniform? This is some unknown phenomenon. Perhaps it is light from the hot spots scattering in the thick Cmb fog between each hot spot, between the hot spots and the farthest galaxies, and behind the hot spots. Another possibility is repetitive gravitational lensing. Where light from a hot spot gravitationally lenses millions of times around other hot spots and black holes and finally at the last bend of light around the final hot spot or black hole, it makes its way towards us, appearing as a light source between the hot spots. For example, photons from the rear side of a hot spot can lense thousands of times and appear in the Cmb far away from the hot spot that emitted the light, and light from the side of the hot spot can lense thousands of times and make its way to us from a different part of the Cmb.

Results:

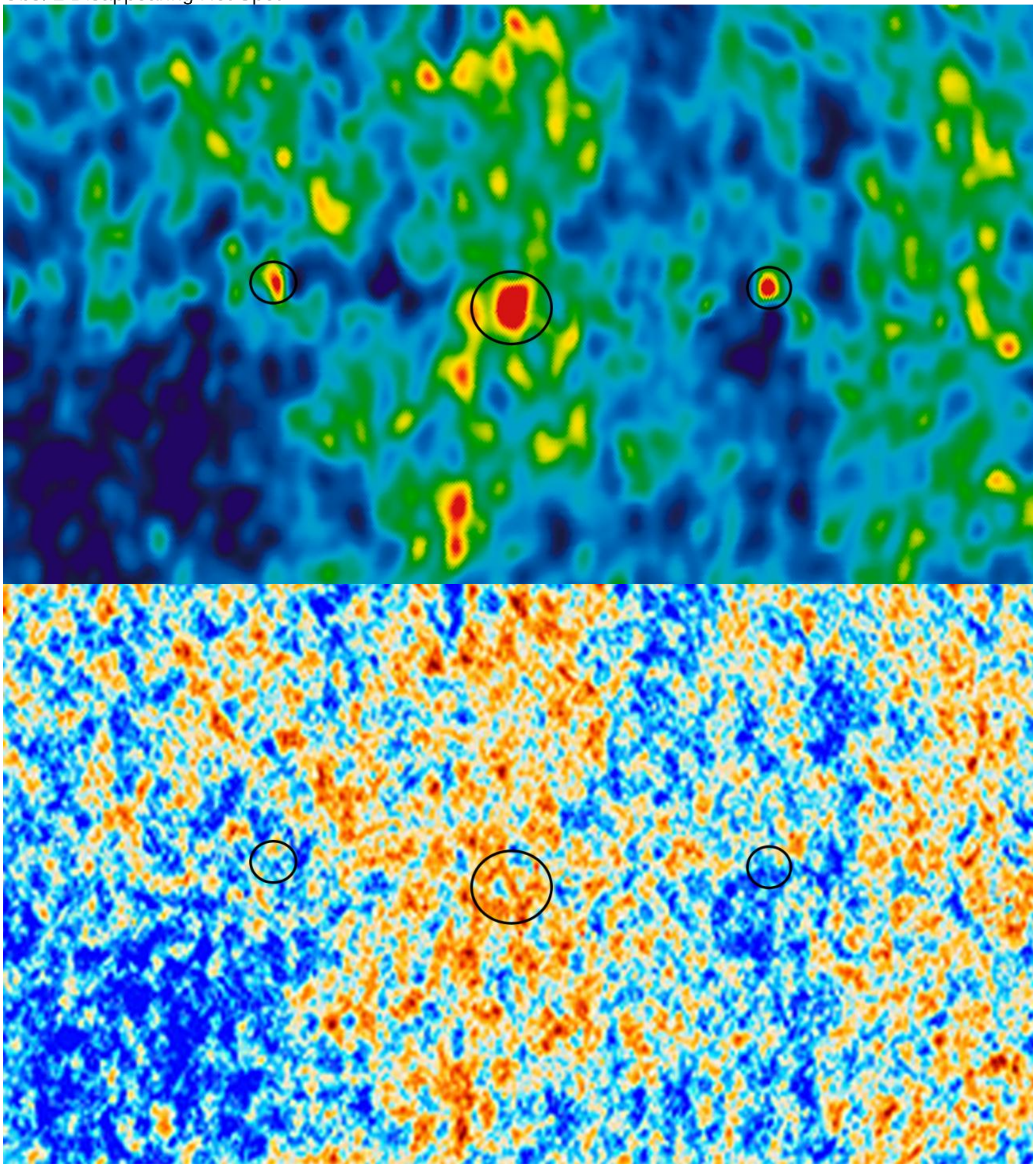
A video that flips back and forth between the 2 maps at interesting locations is available. The fluctuations will be more apparent in the video than comparing the images in the paper below as you don't need to scroll between the 2 images. The next best option is to download the images and press/scroll next and back continuously to compare the images. The changes can be seen within the black circles in each image which are precisely aligned. The images will transition fast, so look at the structure inside the black circle and see how it changes, then look at structures outside the black circle at random points to confirm for yourself everything else is matched up and doesn't change. If the transitions are too fast, press pause between each transition.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mJptoI8YuJo

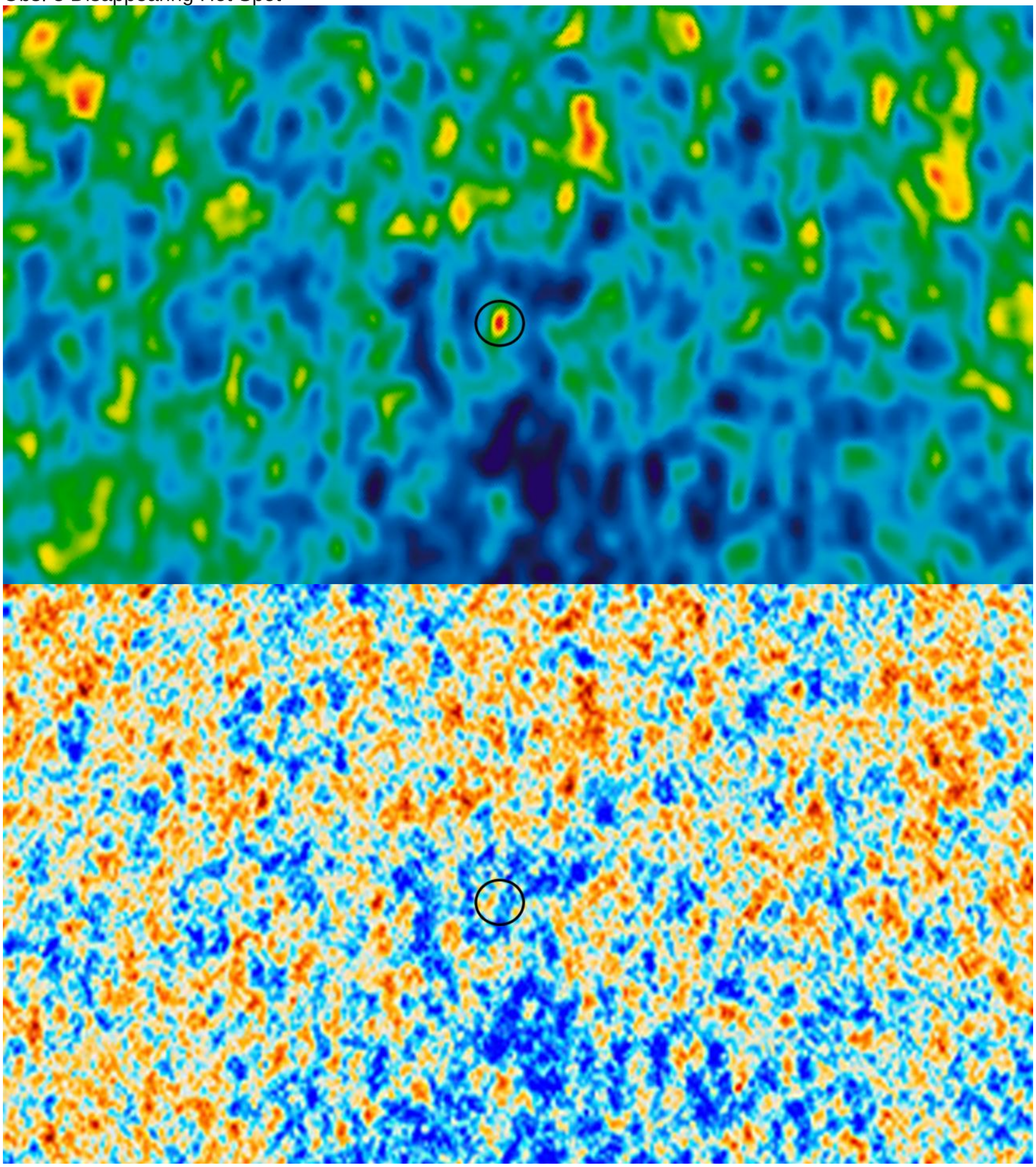
Obs. 1 Disappearing Hot Spot



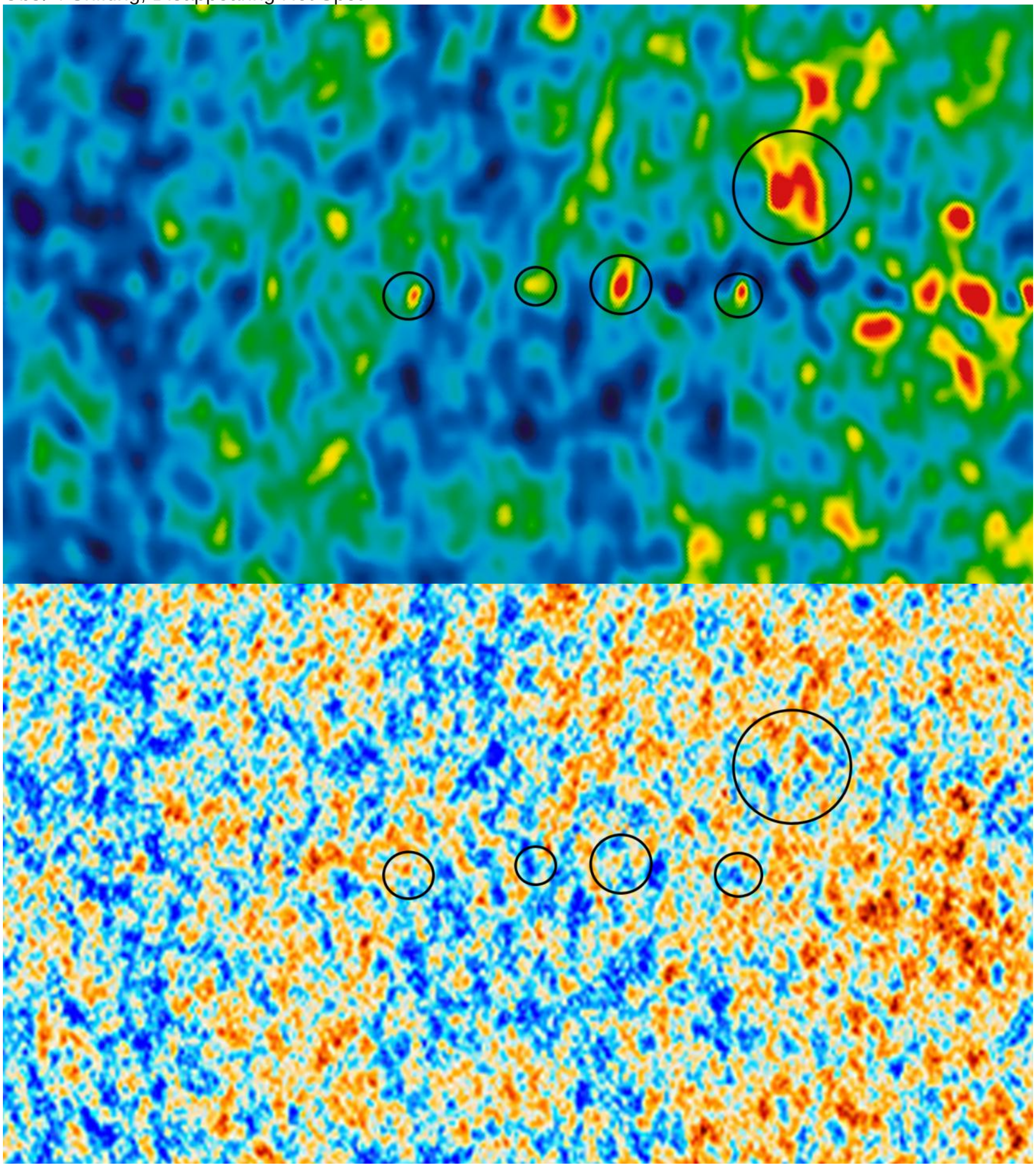
Obs. 2 Disappearing Hot Spot



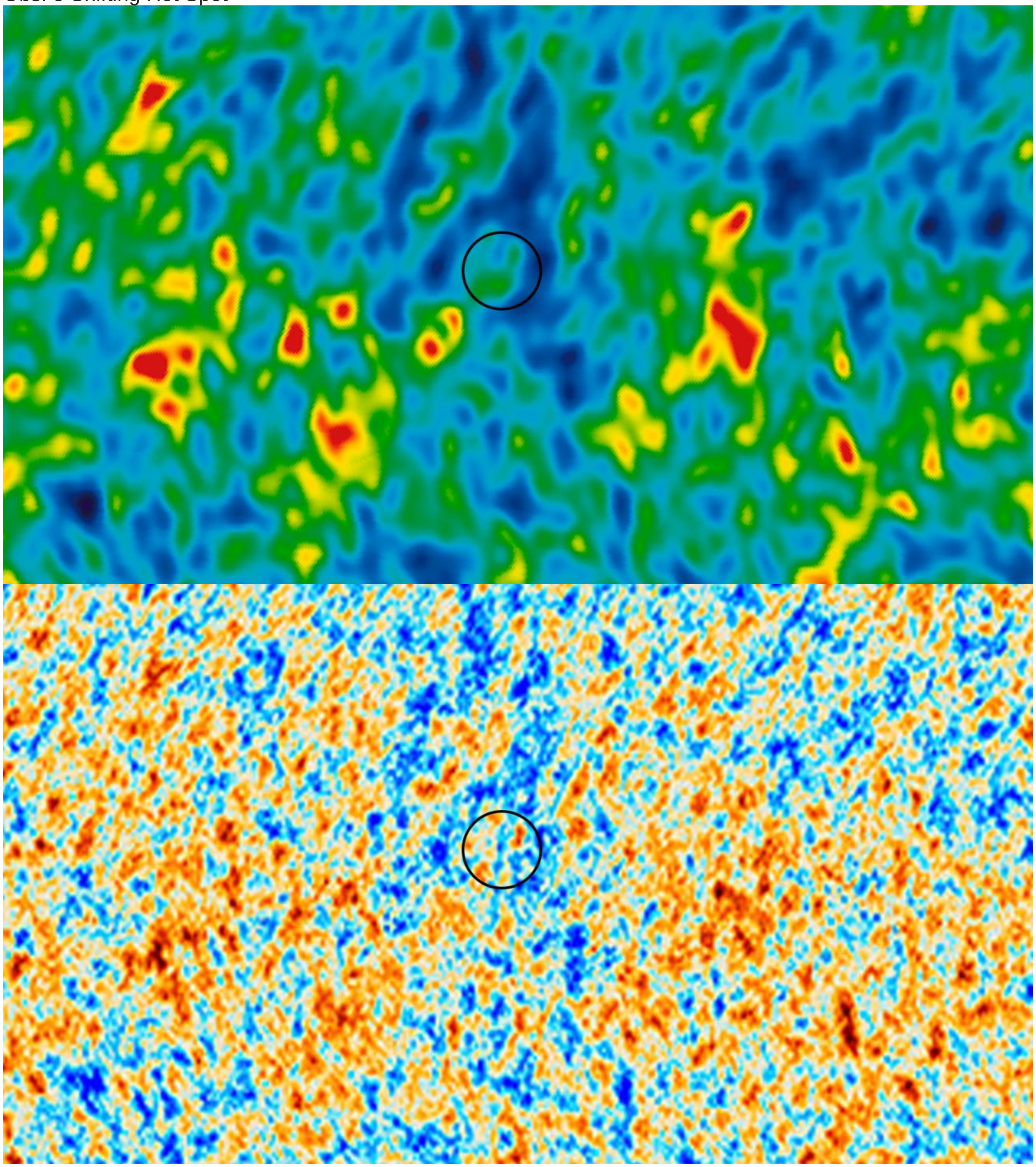
Obs. 3 Disappearing Hot Spot



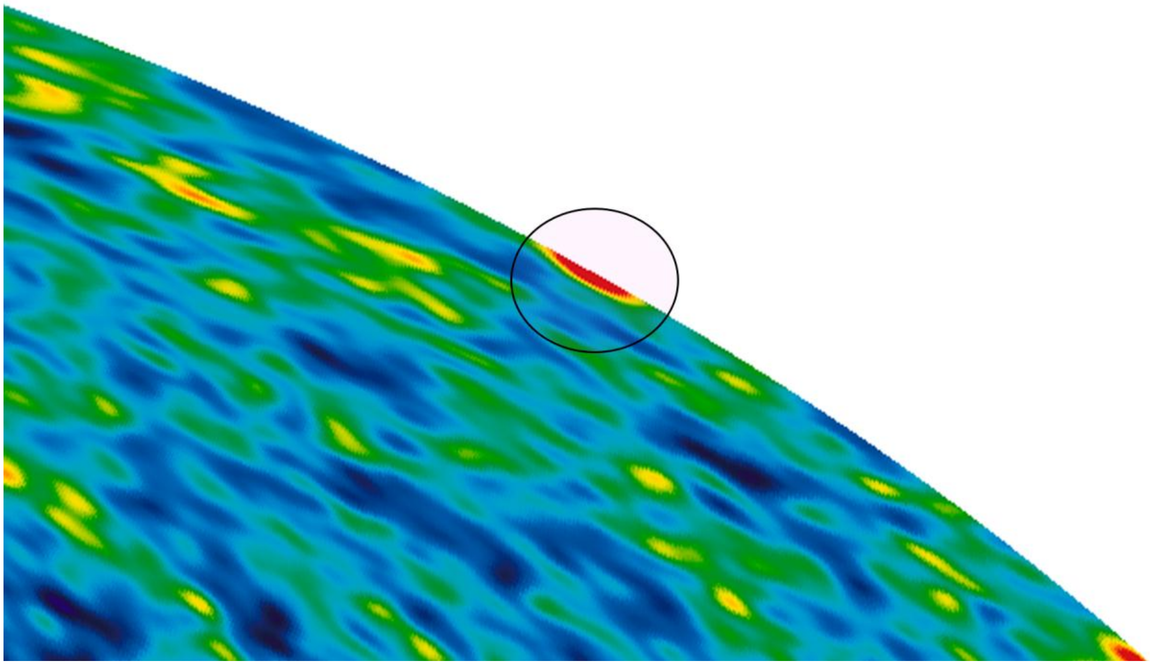
Obs. 4 Shifting, Disappearing Hot Spot

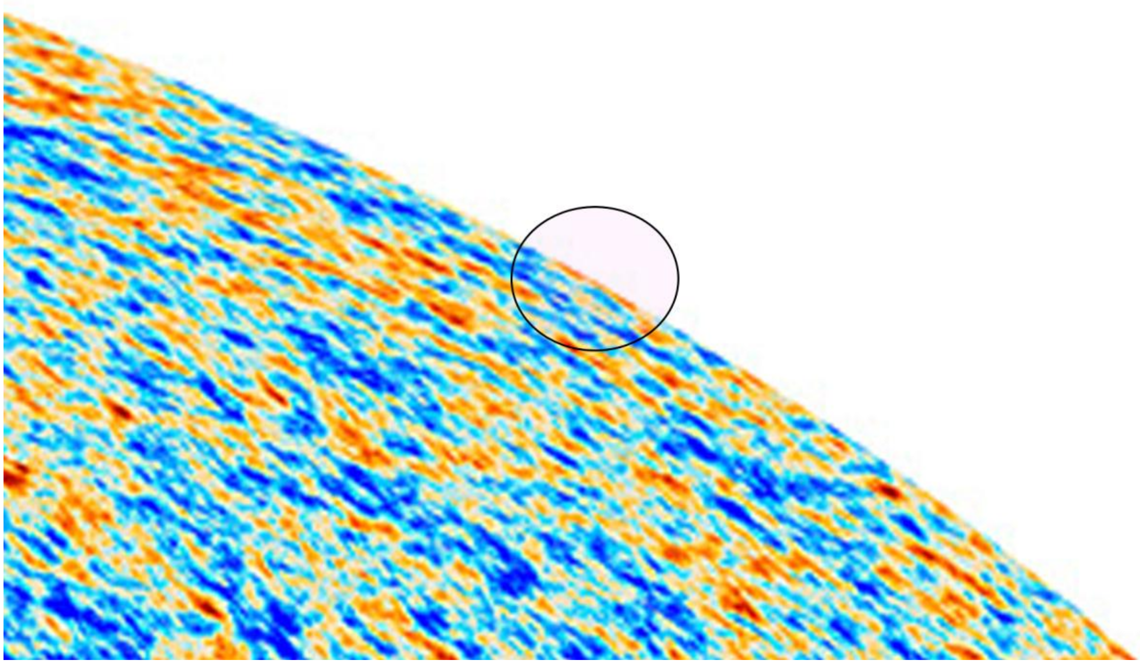


Obs. 5 Shifting Hot Spot

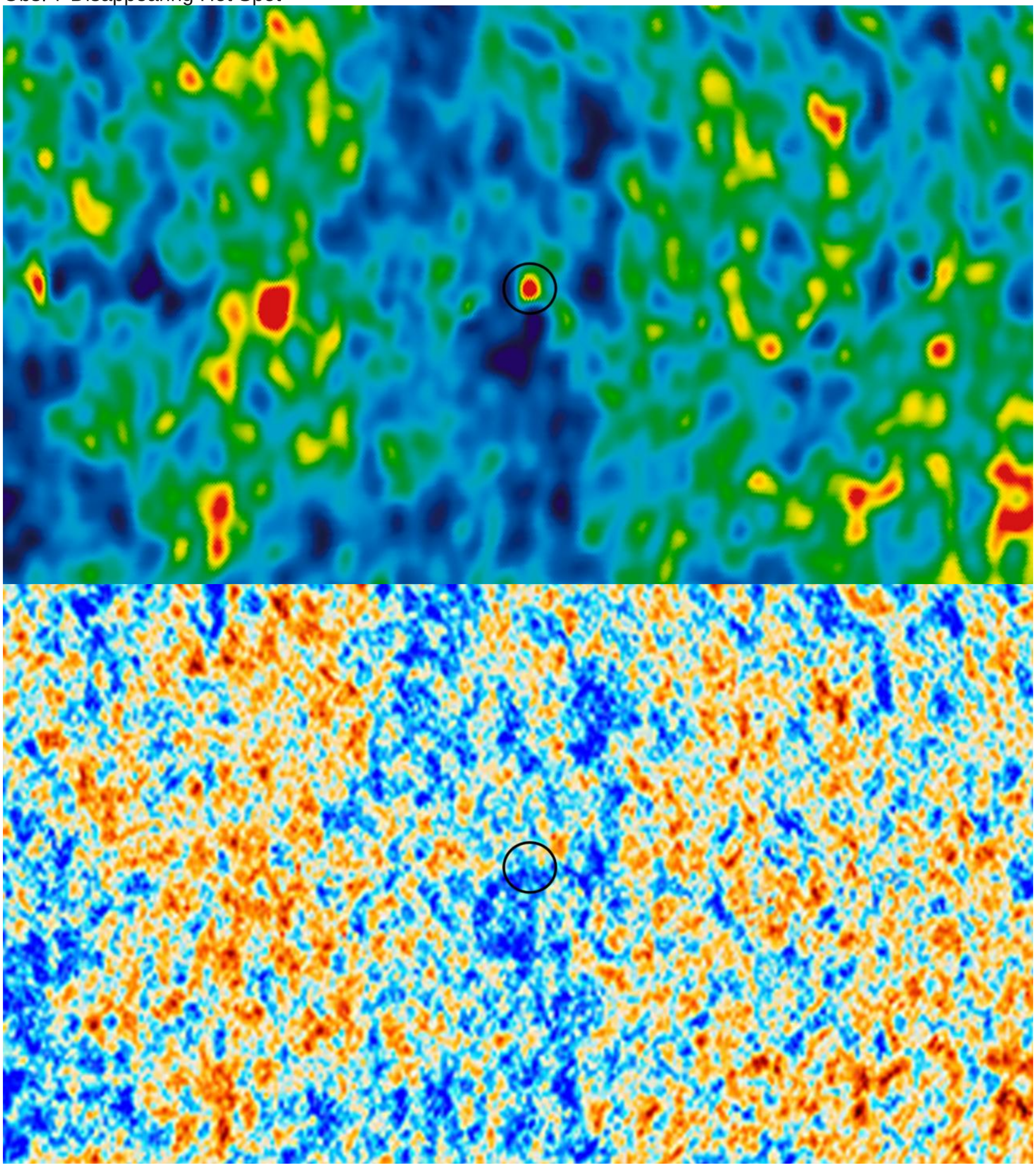


Obs. 6 Disappearing Hot Spot

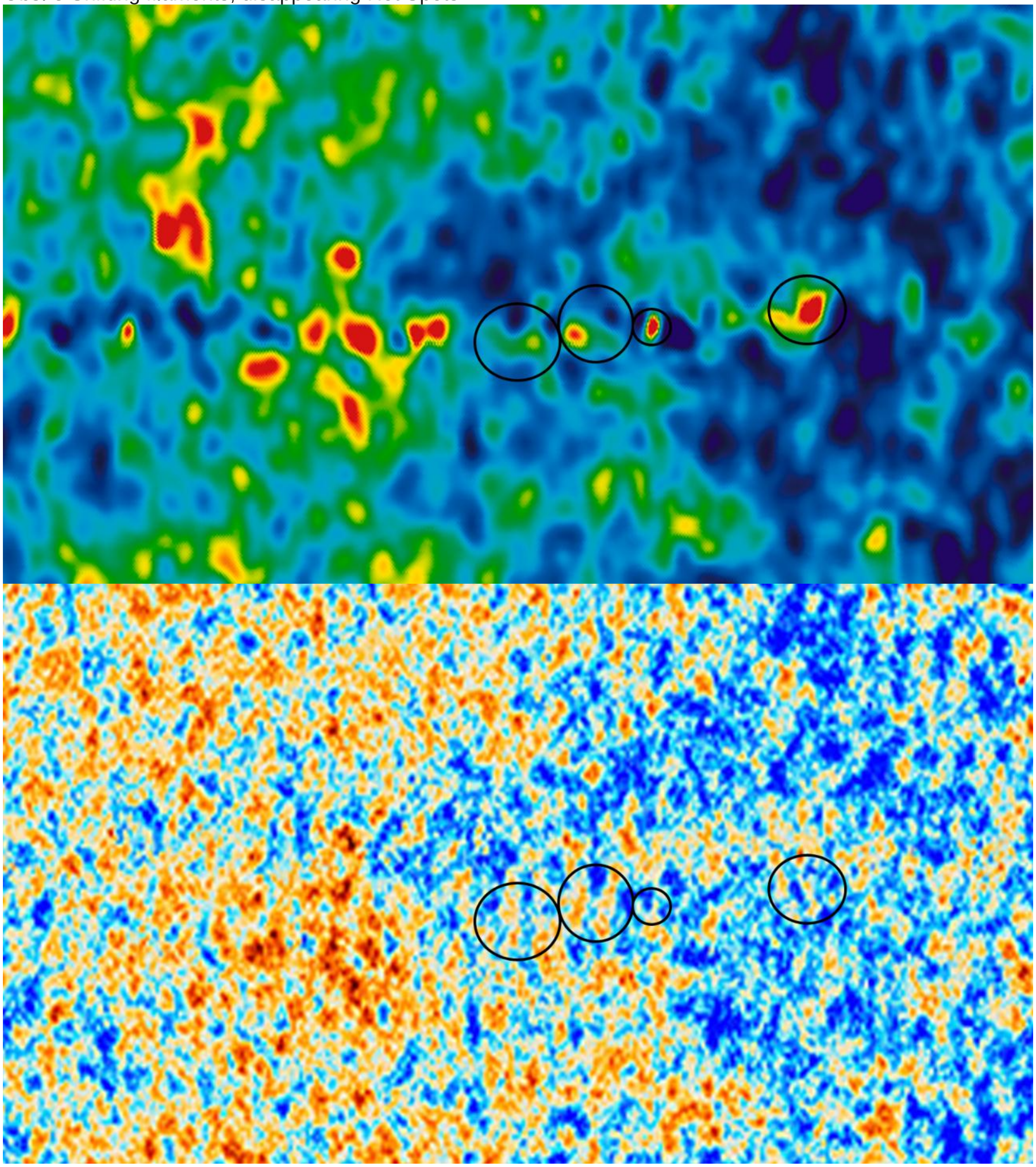




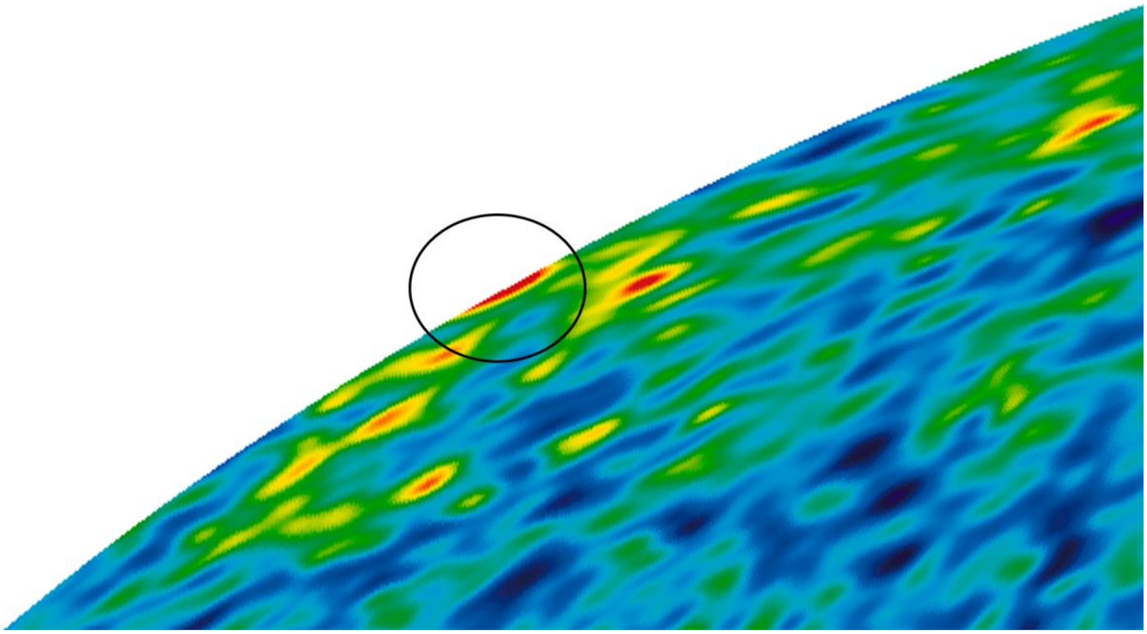
Obs. 7 Disappearing Hot Spot

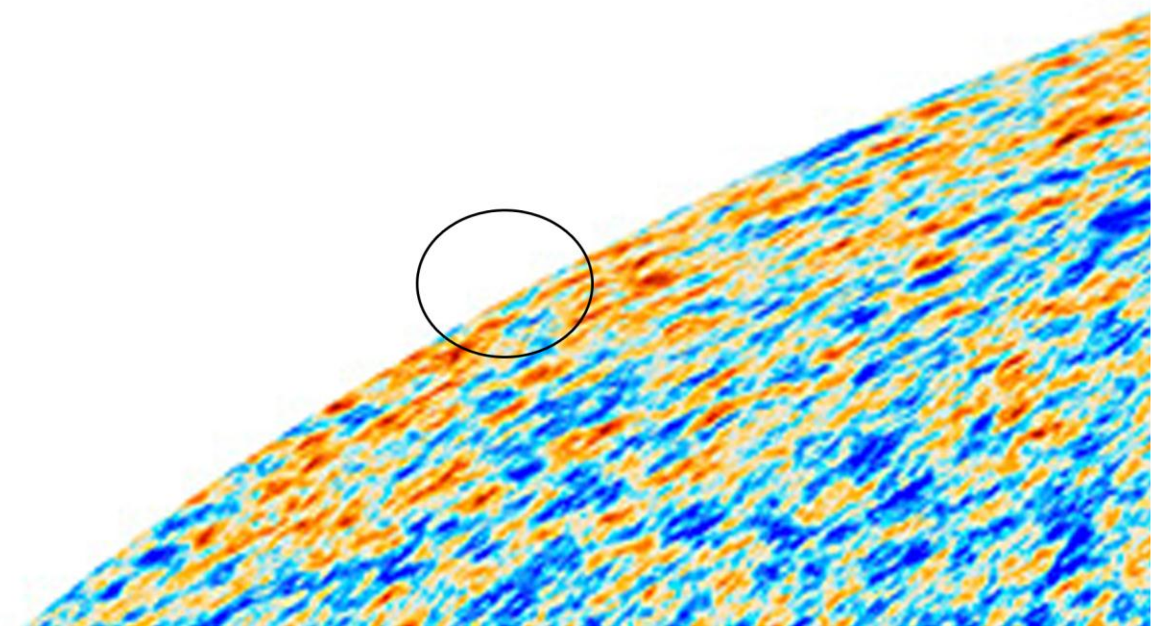


Obs. 8 Shifting filaments, disappearing Hot Spots

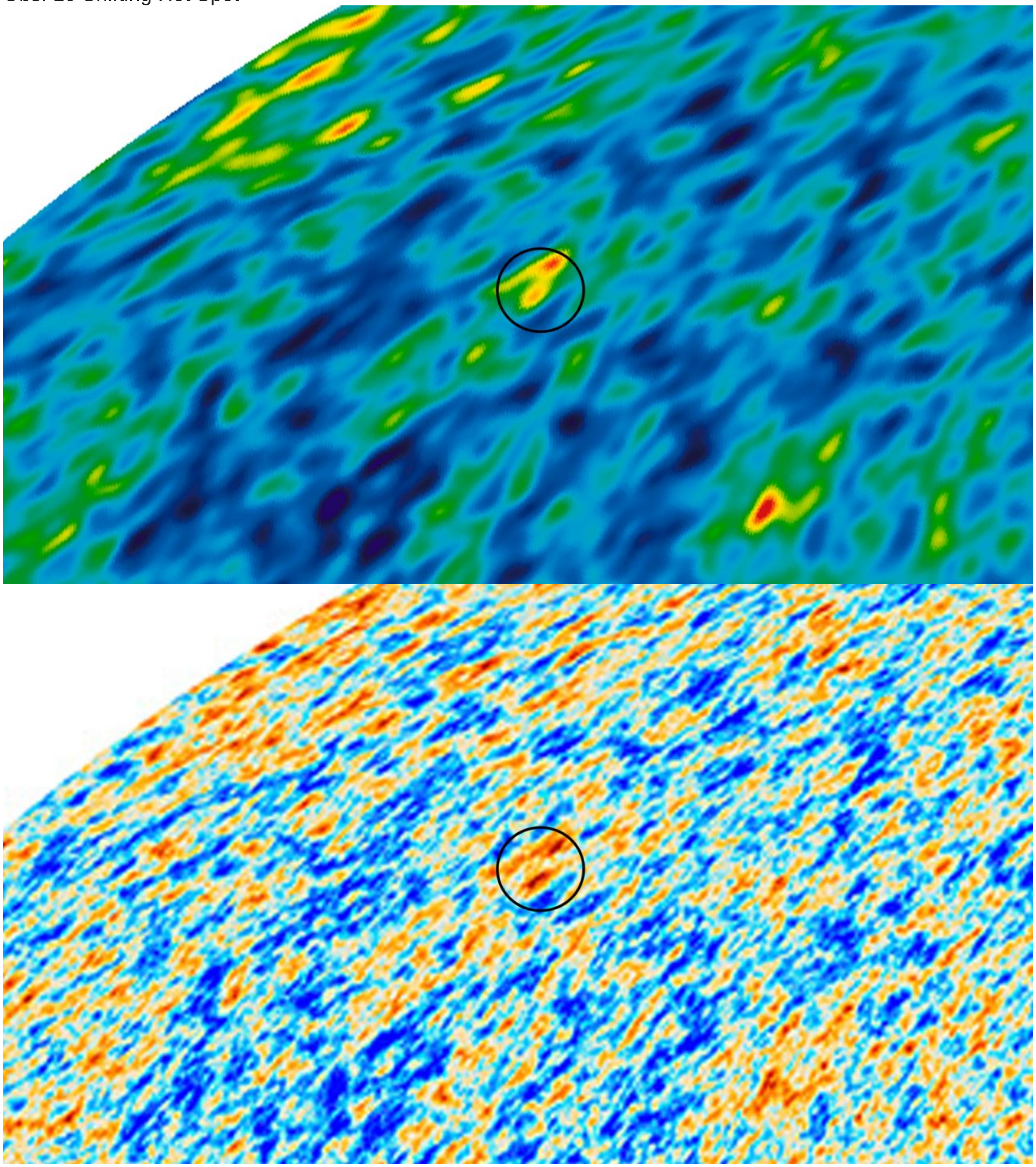


Obs. 9 Disappearing Hot Spot

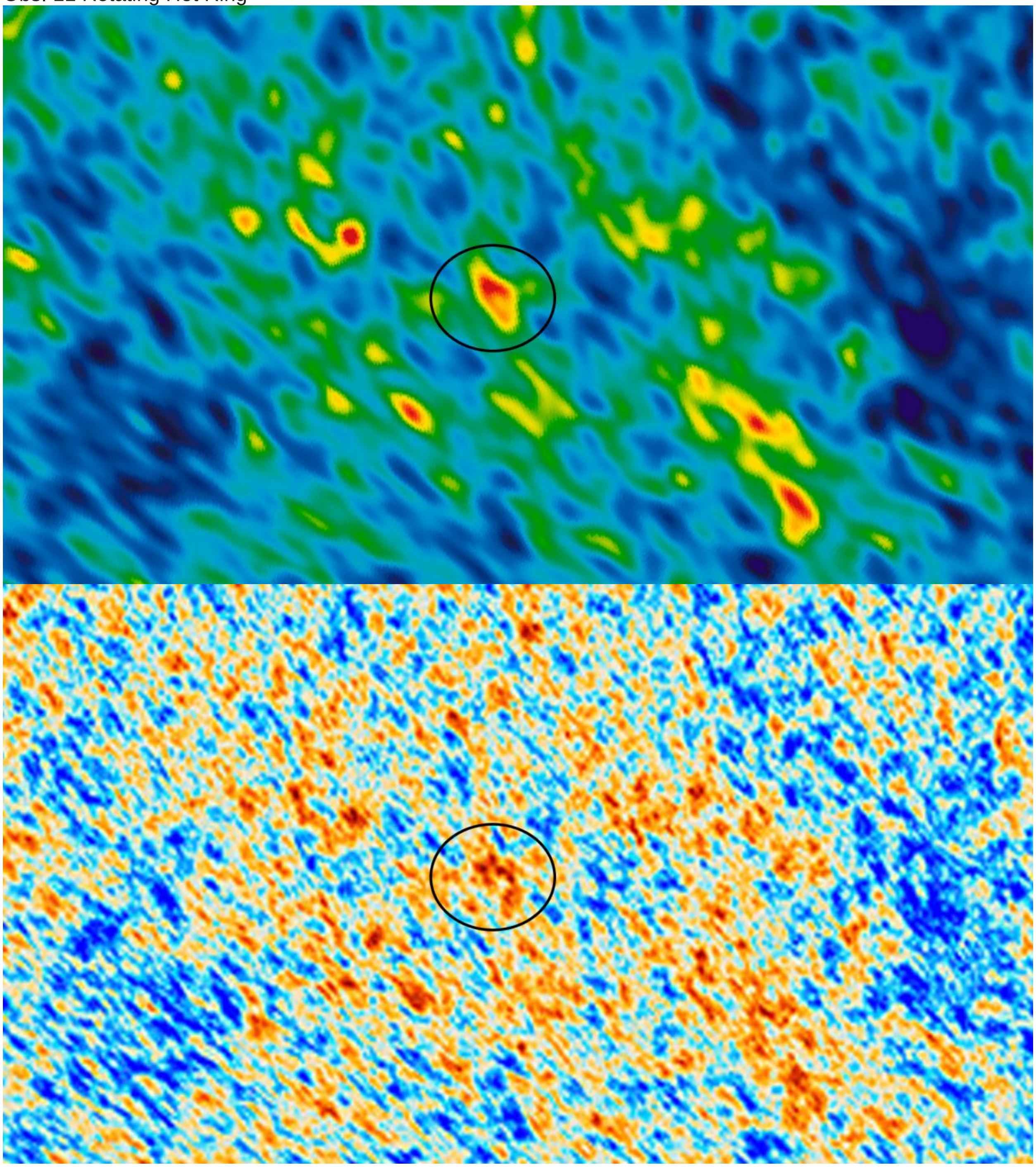




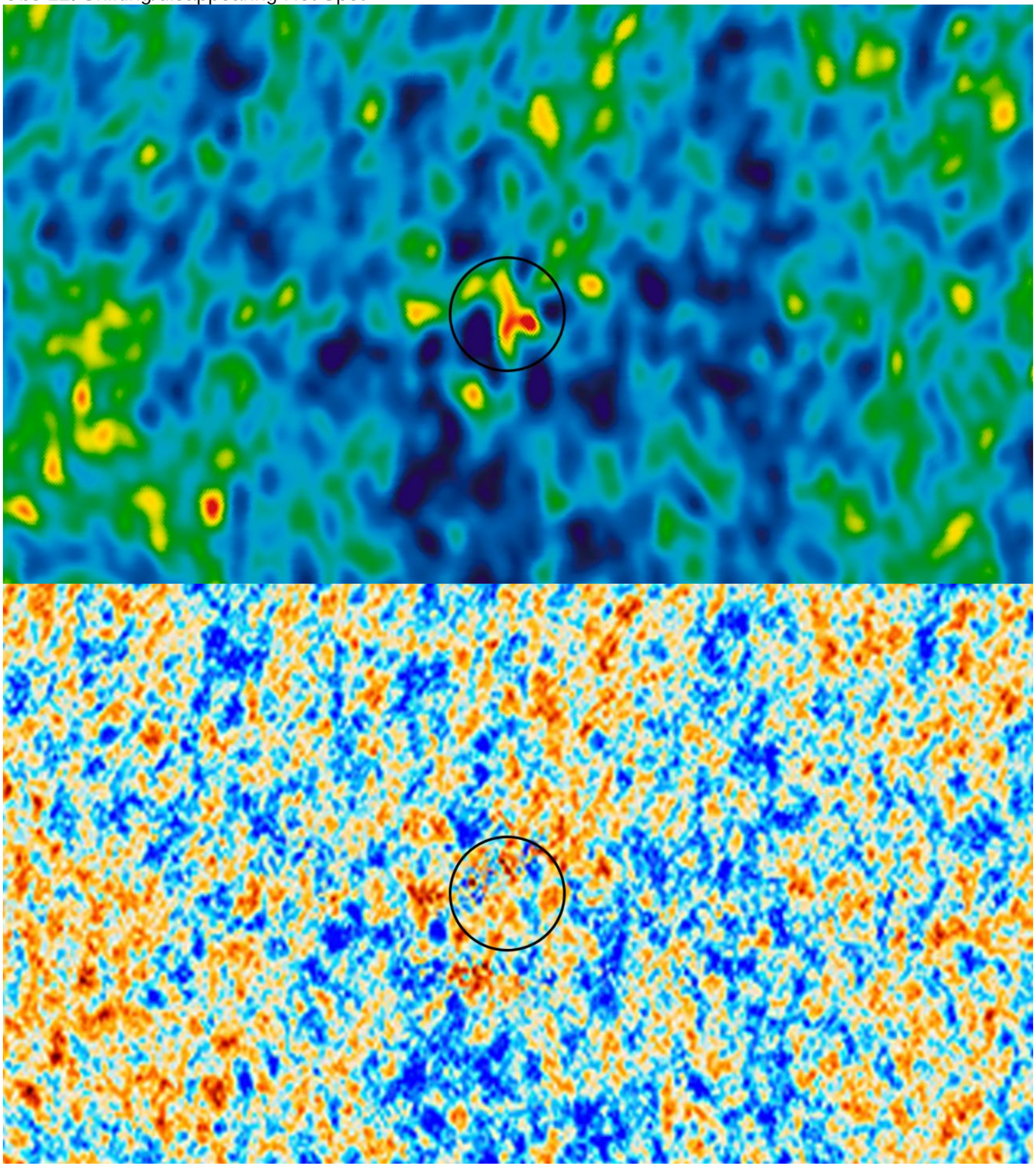
Obs. 10 Shifting Hot Spot



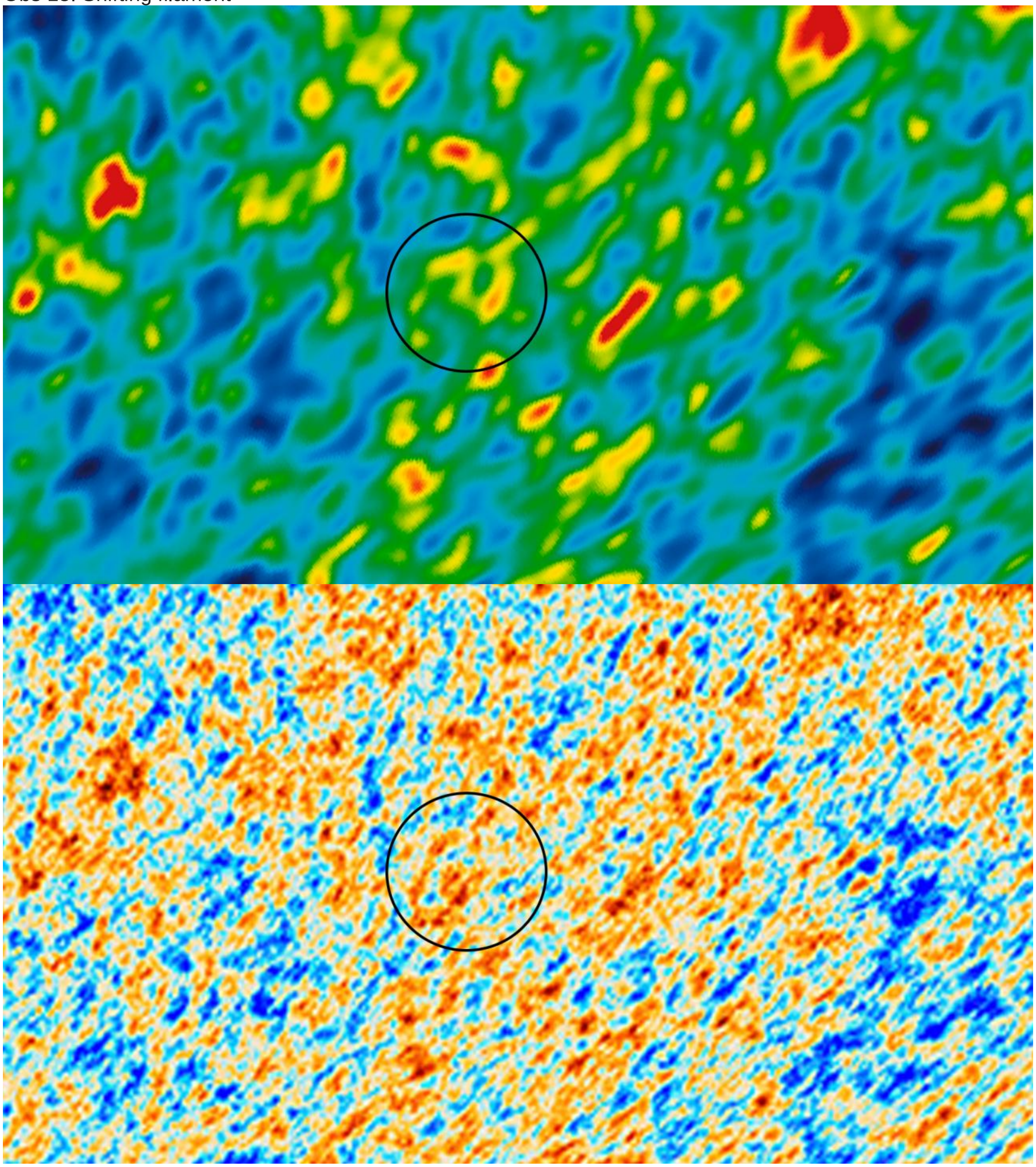
Obs. 11 Rotating Hot Ring



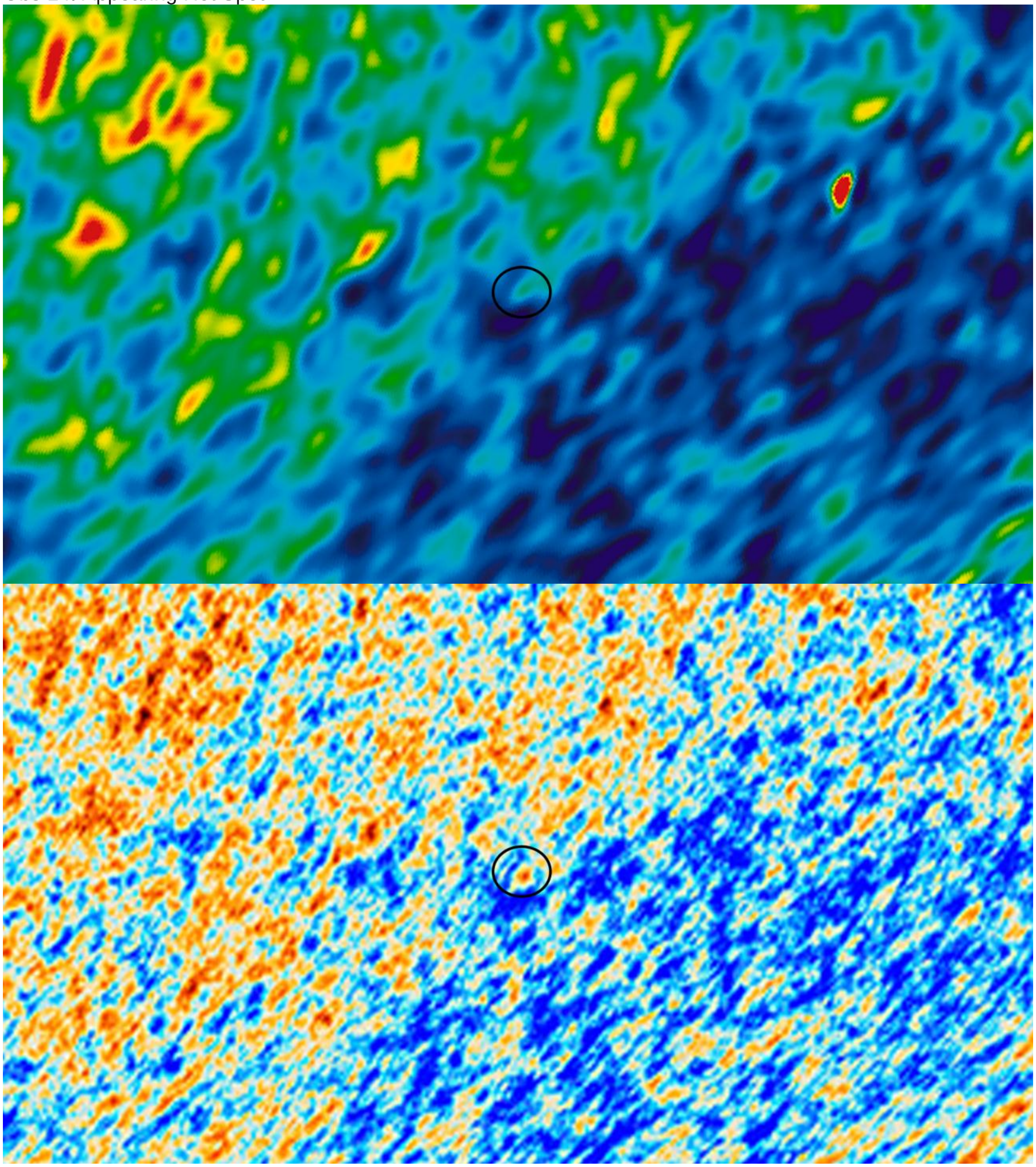
Obs 12. Shifting/disappearing Hot Spot



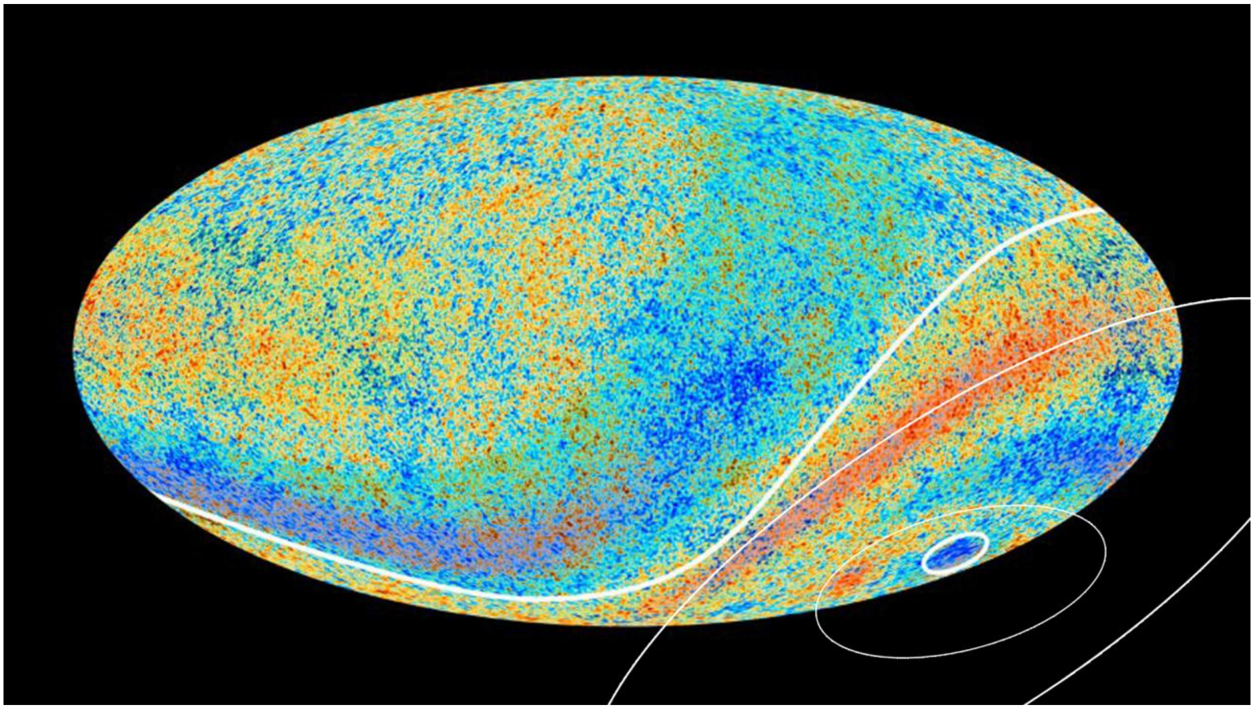
Obs 13. Shifting filament



Obs 14. Appearing Hot Spot



Obs 15. Concentric Circles around the Cold Spot. The Cold Spot use to be a massive Hot Spot which exploded, causing the Concentric Circles.



Obs. 16 All Concentric Circles are devoid of Hot Spots.

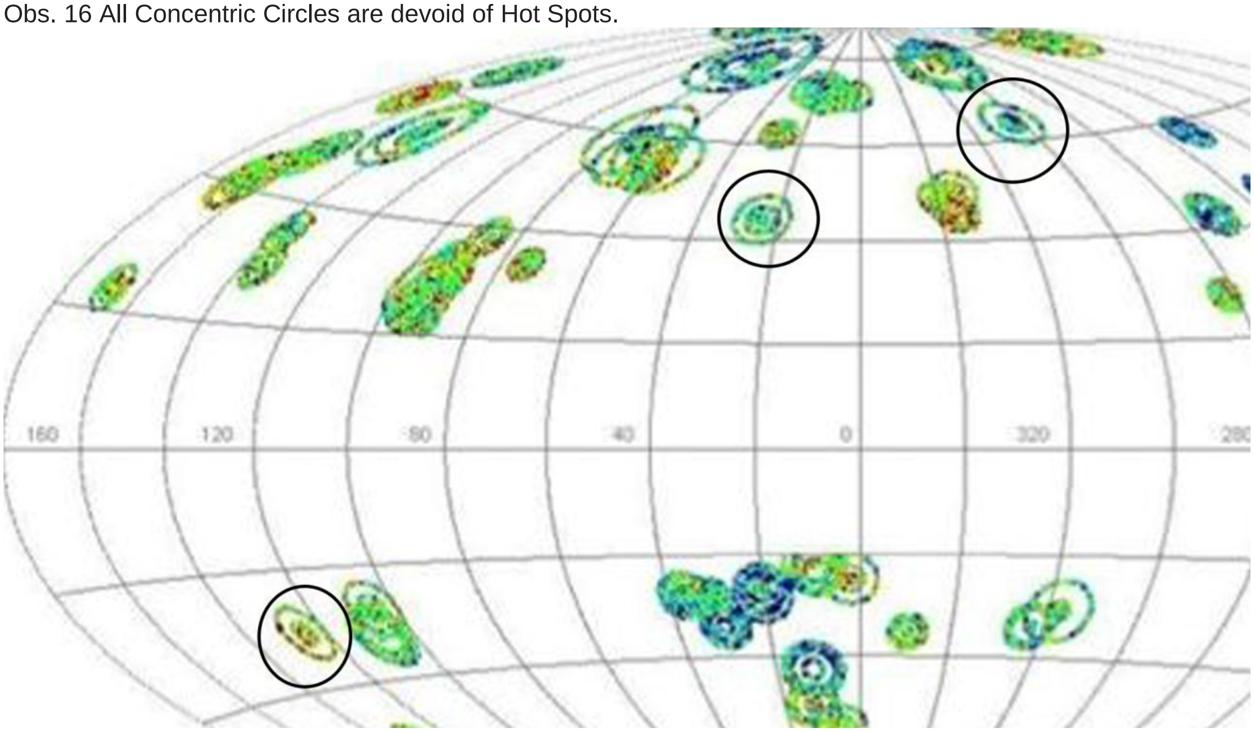
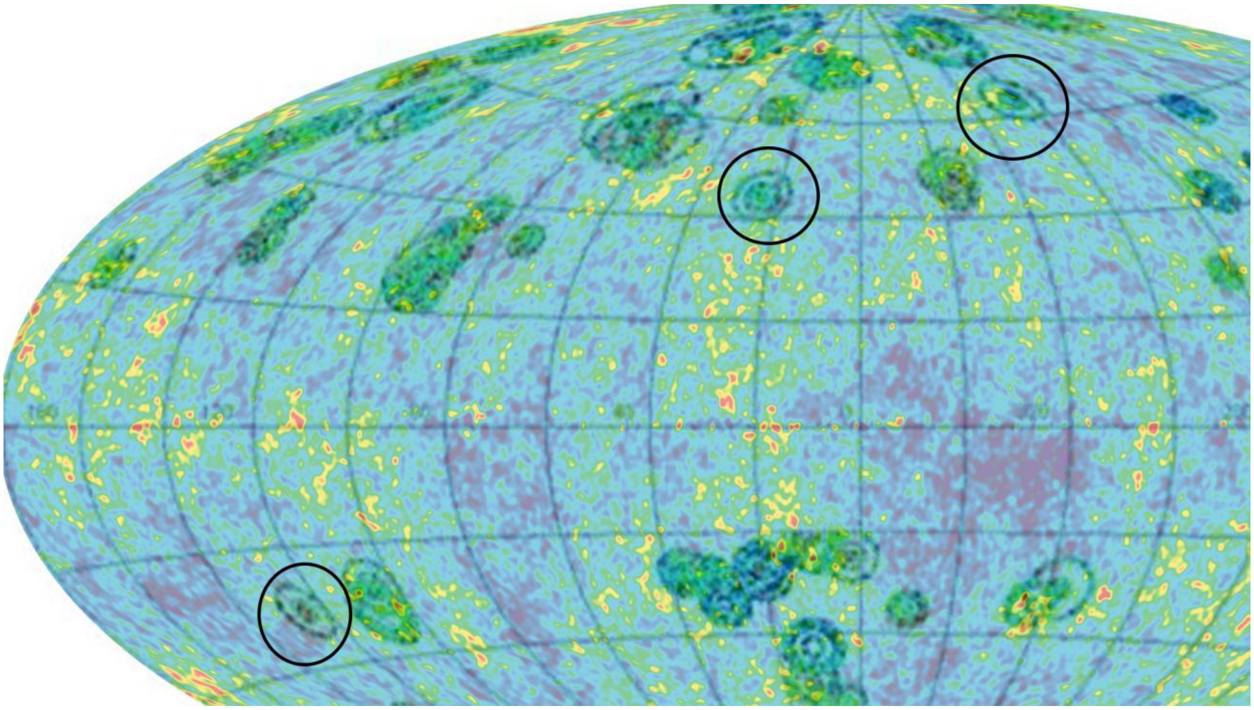
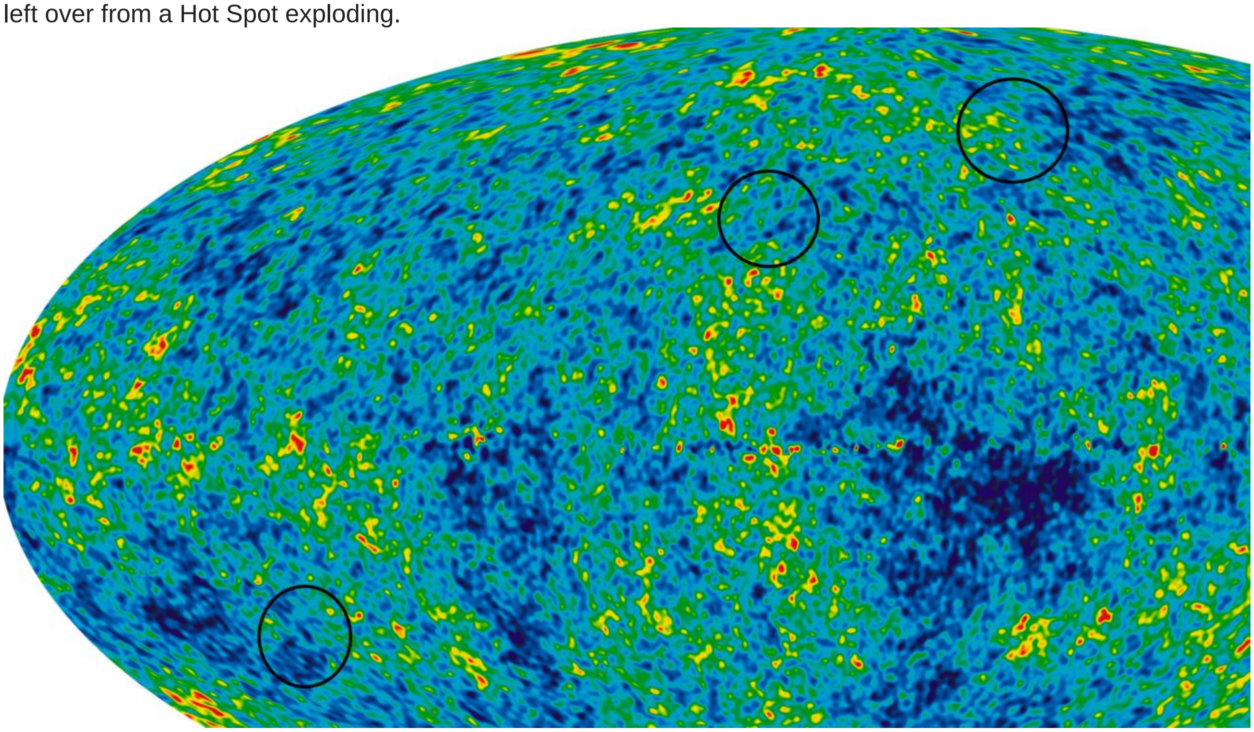
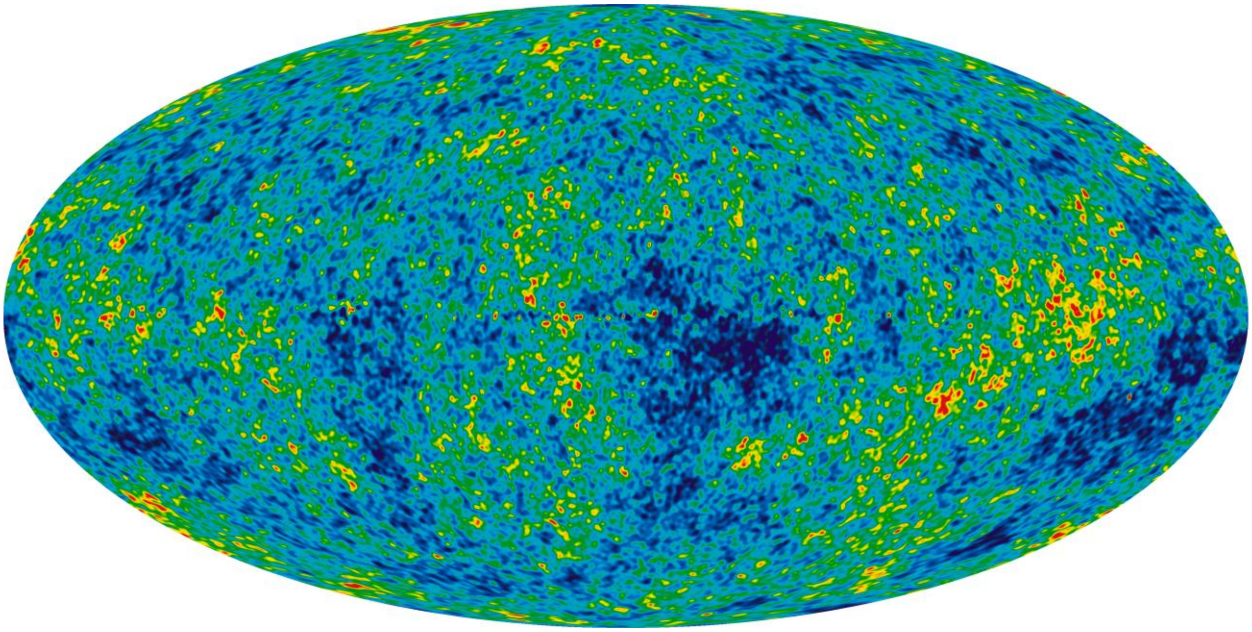


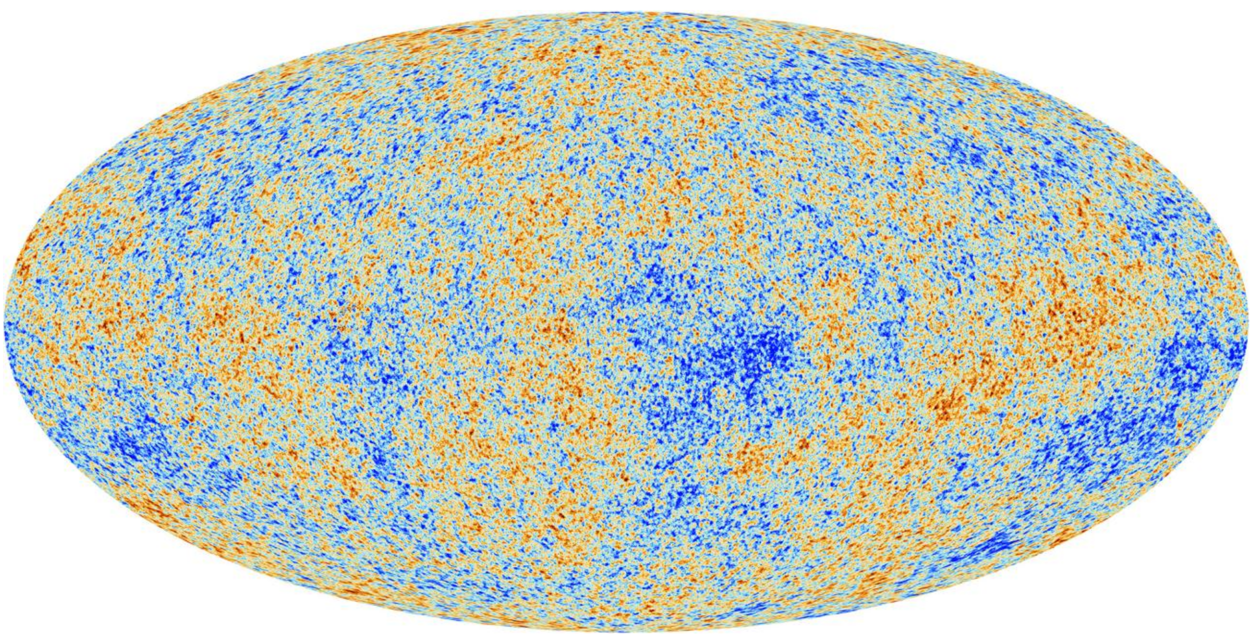
Image: Gurzadyan V.G., Penrose R. On CCC-predicted concentric low-variance circles in the CMB sky.



Obs. 17 Notice Hot Ring in the upper black circle, similar to the Cold Spot hot ring. It seems like a black hole left over from a Hot Spot exploding.







What is the Cmb?
What the Cmb most likely is, which was the reason for me to explore this, is galaxy stuff. Parts of this galaxy stuff contracts in numerous locations each forming a hot spot, the hot spot explodes, and the remnants form our galaxies.

Experiment Proposal:
Mapping out the Cmb once again, using the same equipment, and exact same methods, may yield observations of transformation of the Cmb as we can compare the new map with the old map without resolution quality differences when comparing. If these observations are physical changes in the Cmb, then the Cmb is not from the big bang. Again you may say noise is the cause of the fluctuations, but what if these events did occur. And if they did, this is what we would see. When comparing the Wmap to the Planck map, the Cmb is a changing phenomenon. Of course the detail difference from increasing resolution between the 2 maps may give the illusion it isn't, but there are too many physical fluctuations. It would be wise to observe the Cmb in several select locations and imaging them at regular intervals over a long time span over the course of several years and see if the hot spots disappear. A good starting point would be selecting hot spots that have the similar shape, size and temperature that already have changed as presented in this paper.