Global Scientific JOURNALS

GSJ: Volume 6, Issue 3, March 2018, Online: ISSN 2320-9186
www.globalscientificjournal.com

DEMOLITION HUBBLE'S LAW, BIG BANG THE BASIS OF "MODERN" AND ECCLESIASTICAL COSMOLOGY

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„If two objects are represented by ball bearings and space-time by the stretching of a rubber sheet, the Doppler effect is caused by the rolling of ball bearings over the rubber sheet in order to achieve a particular motion. A cosmological red shift occurs when ball bearings get stuck on the sheet, which is stretched.“ Wikipedia

OK, let's check that on our local group of galaxies (the table from my article „Where did the blue spectral shift inside the universe come from?“)

galaxies, local groups	Redshift km/s	Blueshift km/s
Sextans B (4.44 ± 0.23 Mly)	300 ± 0	
Sextans A	324 ± 2	
NGC 3109	403 ± 1	
Tucana Dwarf	130 ± ?	
Leo I	285 ± 2	
NGC 6822		-57 ± 2
Andromeda Galaxy		-301 ± 1
Leo II (about 690,000 ly)	79 ± 1	
Phoenix Dwarf	60 ± 30	
SagDIG		-79 ± 1
Aquarius Dwarf		-141 ± 2
Wolf–Lundmark–Melotte		-122 ± 2
Pisces Dwarf		-287 ± 0
Antlia Dwarf	362 ± 0	
Leo A	0.000067 (z)	
Pegasus Dwarf Spheroidal		-354 ± 3
IC 10		-348 ± 1
NGC 185		-202 ± 3
Canes Venatici I	~ 31	

Andromeda III		-351 ± 9
Andromeda II		-188 ± 3
Triangulum Galaxy		-179 ± 3
Messier 110		-241 ± 3
NGC 147 (2.53 ± 0.11 Mly)		-193 ± 3
Small Magellanic Cloud	0.000527	
Large Magellanic Cloud	-	-
M32		-200 ± 6
NGC 205		-241 ± 3
IC 1613		-234 ± 1
Carina Dwarf	230 ± 60	
Sextans Dwarf	224 ± 2	
Ursa Minor Dwarf (200 ± 30 kly)		-247 ± 1
Draco Dwarf		-292 ± 21
Cassiopeia Dwarf		-307 ± 2
Ursa Major II Dwarf		- 116
Leo IV	130	
Leo V (585 kly)	173	
Leo T		-60
Bootes II		-120
Pegasus Dwarf		-183 ± 0
Sculptor Dwarf	110 ± 1	
Etc.		

Something is wrong! It seems that „ ... by the (space-time) stretching of a rubber sheet ...“ not everything is getting stretched. Lots of things are getting reduced and ashamed.

Maybe I have misunderstood Hubble´s law. Indeed: „Objects observed in deep space - extragalactic space, 10 megaparsecs(Mpc) or more - are found to have a red shift, interpreted as a relative velocity away from Earth;“.

It means that if 10 Mpc equals 32,6 millions of light-years then Hubble's law doesn't apply for galaxies and objects, the values of which are more easily determined.

Let's check that on the distances at which Hubble's law should apply:

Galaxy	Distance Mly	Red shift km/s
NGC 1073	80 kly	1208 ± 5
NGC 1169	114 ± 27 kly	2387 ± 5
NGC 1.600	149,3 kly	4.681
Messier 33	2.38 to 3.07	-179 ± 3 (blue shift)
Messier 32	2.49 ± 0.08	-200 ± 6
NGC 1569	10,96 ± 0,65	-104
NGC 404	10-13	-48 ± 9
NGC 2976	11,6±1,2	3 ± 5

NGC 4236	~11,7	0±2
NGC 3077	12,8±0,7 (652 Kly)	14 ± 4
NGC 6946	22,5±7,8	48±2
NGC 7320c	35	5.985 ± 9
NGC 7320	39 (12 Mpc)	786 ± 20
NGC 2541	41 ± 5	548 ± 1
NGC 4178	43 ± 8 (17)	377
NGC 4214	44	291 ± 3
M98	44.4	−0.000113 ± 0.000013
Messier 77	47.0	1137 ± 3
NGC 14	47.1	865 ± 1
Messier 88	47 ± 8	2235 ± 4
IC 3258	48	-0,0015 (-517)
NGC 3949	50	800 ± 1
NGC 3877	50,5	895 ± 4
NGC 4088	51,5 ± 4,5	757 ± 1
NGC 1427A	51,9 (+5,3, -7,7)	2028 ± 1
NGC 1055	52	994 ± 5
M86	52 ± 3	-244 ± 5
Messier 61	52.5 ± 2.3	1483 ± 4
NGC 4216	55	131 ± 4
Messier 60	55 ± 4	1117 ± 6
NGC 4526	55±5	448 ± 8
Messier 99	55,7	2407 ± 3
NGC 4419	56	-0,0009 (-342)
M90	58.7 ± 2.8	−282 ± 4
Messier 59	60 ± 5	410 ± 6
NGC 4013	60,6 ± 8,1 (38)	831 ± 1
Messier 58	62	1517 ± 1
NGC 4414	62,3	790 ± 5
RMB 56	65,2	-327
NGC 613	67.5	1487
NGC 1427	71±8	1388 ± 3
NGC 148	85.56	1516
NGC 3370	98	1.279
NGC 473	98	2.134
NGC 3021	~100	1541
NGC 3244	100	2758
NGC 7007	131,13	3098
NGC 5010	140	2975 ± 27
NGC 7074	140	3476
NGC 9	142 ± 31	4528 ± 10
NGC 922	150	3063
NGC 127	188	409
NGC 12	183	3941 ± 4
NGC 106	199	6.059
NGC 6872	212	4.555 ± 30
NGC 5	212	5111 ± 41

NGC 21	234 ± 29	4770 ± 4
NGC 476	261	6337 ± 126
NGC 7047	270	5811
NGC 965	294	6794 ± 39
NGC 800	300	5.966
NGC 1128	300	6940 ±20
NGC 90	333.8 ± 146	5353 ± 10
NGC 280	464	3.878
NGC 300	447	9.740
NGC 427	467	10.162

If the first three paragraphs from the table are not accounted for – as these galaxies are below 32,6 Mly – the remaining data still remain the same!

Hubble constant „For most of the other half of the 20th century, the value was estimated between 50 and 90 (km / s) / Mpc. "Wikipedia For most of the second half of the 20th century, the estimated value was between 50 and 90 (km / s) / Mpc. (today there are several constants, all about 70 km / s). (there are several constants today and all of them are about 70 km/s)." There is again something wrong with the law and a constant! M90 is 58.7 ± 2.8 Mly away and, can you imagine the „miracle": it has a blue shift of −282 ± 4 km/s !

According to „nobody-knows-whose-constant", the galaxies that are 32,6 Mly away should possess the speed of some 700 km/s and on the double distance of 65,2 Mly they should have the speed of increasing distance of some 1.400 km/s, etc.

It is interesting that
NGC 1.600 is 149,3 Kly away and its speed is 4.681 km/s,
NGC 7320c is 35 Mly away and with the speed of (a red shift) 5.985 ± 9,
NGC 5010 that is 469 Mly away has the speed of distancing of 2.975 ± 27, and the galaxy
NGC 280 that is 469 Mly away has the speed of distancing of 3.878!

The guys and girls that measure these values must have missed something or Hubble´s law and the constant don't apply (any value of the constant).

At the distance of 52 ± 3 (M86) there is a blue shift (-244 ± 5 km/s) that is also present with the galaxy M90 at the distance of 58.7 ± 2.8 (−282 ± 4), while the other galaxies at the same distance (Messier 61, NGC 4216 , Messier 60, NGC 4526, Messier 99 (except NGC 4419 -0,0009 (-342)) are with a positive sign and completely different speeds.

I wonder where „the Doppler effect (caused by the rolling of ball bearings over the rubber sheet in order to achieve a particular motion)" gets stretched and spread over?

It is impossible to find a galaxy that is under the rule of Hubble's law or some constants (any of them) either.
An average reader's common sense is sufficient to understand that the galaxies in this table also reduce and increase their speeds like in our local group of galaxies.
This may be a characteristic because all the observed galaxies are not in the same direction?

Let's check Virgo Cluster (as there are data for it)

Messier 98	44.4	−142 ± 4
NGC 4216	55	131 ± 4
Messier 99	55.7	2407 ± 3
NGC 4262	50,0	1359 ± 4
NGC 4388	65.10 ± 18.43	2524
Messier 61	52.5 ± 2.3	1483 ± 4
Messier 100	55	1571 ± 1
Messier 84	60 ± 3	1060 ± 6
Messier 85	60 ± 4	729 ± 2
Messier 86	52 ± 3	-244 ± 5
NGC 4435	52	0.002638(z)
NGC 4438	52	0.002638(z)
NGC 4450	~50	1954 ± 4
Messier 49	55.9 ± 2.3	997 ± 7
Messier 87	53.5 ± 1.63	1307 ± 7
Messier 88	47 ± 8	2235 ± 4
NGC 4526	55±5	448±8
NGC 4527	48.9	1736 ± 1
NGC 4536	48.7 ± 0.9	1808 ± 1
Messier 91	63 ± 16	486 ± 4
NGC 4550	50.0	381 ± 9
Messier 89	50 ± 3	290 ± 5
NGC 4567	59.4	-
NGC 4568	59.4	-
Messier 90	58.7 ± 2.8	−282 ± 4
NGC 4571	58 ± 11	342 ± 3
Messier 58	62	1517 ± 1
Messier 59	60 ± 5	410 ± 6
Messier 60	55 ± 4	1117 ± 6
NGC 4651	72.0	788 ± 2
NGC 4654	55.0	1046 ± 5

Again, there is nothing in accordance with the constant and Hubble's law! This cluster rotates, too.

„The **Virgo Cluster** is a cluster of galaxies whose center is 53.8 ± 0.3 Mly (16.5 ± 0.1 Mpc)[2] away in the constellation Virgo.“ Wikipedia

Quote from:
http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.750.3348&rep=rep1&type=pdf
„compiled a list of 65 galaxies in Virgo with VLG < 0.

Designation	VLG... blue shift	Designation	VLG... blue shift
IC3036	−126	NGC4419	−383
IC3044	−298	VCC997	−360
VCC087	−267	KDG132	−100
NGC4192	−246	NGC4438	−43
NGC4212	−199	SDSS	−0
VCC181	−267	VCC1129	−105
VCC200	−98	VCC1163	−564
A224385	−204	VCC1175	−118
IC3094	−275	VCC1198	−470
VCC237	−423	IC3416	−198
IC3105	−284	VCC1239	−672
VCC322	−323	VCC1264	−539
VCC334	−350	IC3435	−150
VCC501	−224	VCC1314	−37
IC3224	−100	IC3445	−470
VCC628	−540	IC3471	−235
VCC636	−113	IC3476	−280
IC3258	−593	IC3492	−604
IC3303	−427	IC3548	−37
VCC788	−3	VCC1682	−66
VCC802	−318	NGC4569	−345
IC3311	−287	UGC7795	−78
VCC810	−470	VCC1750	−258
VCC815	−866	VCC1761	−269
VCC846	−845	KDG172	−42
NGC4396	−215	VCC1812	−351
VCC877	−212	VCC1860	−124
NGC4406	−374	IC3658	−69
VCC892	−784	UGC7857	−7
NGC4413	−16	VCC1909	−16
VCC928	−395	IC0810	−188
IC3355	−126	VCC2028	−52
VCC953	−563		

However, if we analyze it roughly, a red shift increases. Why?
„Alternative hypotheses and explanations for the red change, for example, tired light , are generally not seen as acceptable.“

The reducing of light intensity with the distance traveled:
"The interaction of space and radiation directly influences the temperature of an object. On the following objects' surfaces it is as follows: 440°K on Mercury; 288°K on Earth; 152...[16] on Jupiter. The space around the objects has the same decreasing curve starting from the Sun towards the end of the system. The same goes for the dark side of the objects. The lowest temperature on Mercury is 100°K, on Uranus 49°K, on Pluto 28°K, in the Oort cloud 4°K. During observation, a compensation for the atmospheric influence and the interior temperature of an

object needs to be taken into consideration, as these are the factors of interference when comparative data are being acquired. However, even without doing that, it is completely obvious that a curve of the radiation decreasing effect is in accordance with the distance from the source of radiation." article

article

credit

In the image of sunrise and sunset one can see the red spectrum is related to weak intensity waves coming from Sun and not exclusively to the Doppler effect. Weak wave intensity is also seen in the image of the red moon.

One group of scientists loudly shouts as they conduct the measuring:

„**ULAS J1120+0641**
(at a comoving distance **of 28.85 billion light-years**) was the first quasar discovered beyond a **redshift of 7**.
UDFy-38135539
The light travel distance of the light that we observe from UDFy-38135539 (HUF.YD3) is more than 4 billion parsecs (13.1 billion light years), and it has a luminosity distance of 86.9 billion parsecs (**about 283 billion light years**).
EGS-zs8-1
The galaxy has a comoving distance (light travel distance multiplied by the Hubble constant, caused by the metric expansion of space**) of about 30 billion light years from Earth**.
Z8 GND 5296
Due to the expansion of the universe, this position is now at about **30 billion light-years** (9.2 Gpc) (comoving distance) from Earth.
Q0906 + 6930
But since this galaxy is receding from Earth at an estimated rate of 285,803 km/s[1] (the speed of light is 299,792 km/s), the present (co-moving) distance to this galaxy is estimated to be **around 26 billion light-years** (7961 Mpc).
I td. ...“ article

That group of scientists can't be „stretched“ like „rubber sheet“, but their results, which represent fairy tales that preserve their divine intervention and Big bang, should be „stretched“ (scrutinized)!

„Clusters are the largest known gravitationally bound structures in the universe and were believed to be the largest known structures in the universe until the 1980s, when superclusters were discovered.“

Clusters not only rotate, but they also merge into greater structures and create superclusters, the next whole that also rotates ... “Using the Chandra and Hubble Space Telescopes we have now observed 72 collisions between galaxy clusters, including both ‘major’ and ‘minor’ mergers”.
The authors of Big bang and the constants of spreading the Universe did not know that.

Space objekt	Distance Mly	Red shift
Abell 3526	170,9	0,01140
Abell 3627	221,1	0,01570
The Laniakea Supercluster	250	0,0708
Abell 400	326	0,0244
Abell 1656	336	0,0231
Horologium_Supercluster the nearest part	700	0,063
Abell 754	760	0,0542
Abell 133	763	0,0566
Corona Borealis Supercluster nearest part	946	0,07
Abell 2142	1.234,0	0,0909
Caelum Supercluster the nearest part	1.400	0,126
Saraswati Supercluster	4.000	0,28
CID-42 Quasar	3.900	0,359
Lynx Supercluster	12.900	1,26 & 1,27
Twin Quasar galaxy	8.700	1,413
Einstein Cross	8.000	1,695
EQ J100054+023435 galaxy	12.200 (12,2 Gly)	4,547
z8 GND 5296 galaxy	13.100	7,51
GN-z11 galaxy	~13.400	11.09; +0.08; −0.12

Can a reader find any sense in their official data and how can they be trusted?

galaxies	Redsfift (z)	Distance billion ly	Km/s to Earth
M33	-0,000607	2,38-3,07 (Mly)	-179± 3
M64	0,001361	24± 7 (Mly)	408±4
CID-42 Quasar	0,359	3,9	89.302
MS 1054-03	0,8321	6,757	246.759
Q2343-BX442	2,1765	10,7	
APM 08279+5255	3,911	12,05 (23)	275.922
EQ J100054+023435	4.547	12,2	280.919
TN J0924-2201	5,19	12,523	
Q0906 + 6930	5,47	12,3	299,792
SSA22−HCM1	5,74	12,7	
HFLS3	6,34	12,9	288.866
HCM-6A	6,56	12,8	
IOK-1	6,96	12,88	
ULAS J1120+0641	7,085	12,85 (28,85)	
GN-108036	7,2	12,3	
Z8 GND 5296	7,5078±0,0004	13,1	291.622 ± 120

EGS-zs8-1	7,7	13,04	
UDFy-38135539	8,55	13,1	
Abell 1835 IR1916	10,0	13,2	
MACS0647-JD	10,7	13,3	
GN-z11	11,09	13,4	295.050 ± 119.917
UDFj-39546284	11,9	13,2	

Table from: „Where did the blue spectral shift inside the universe come from?"

Generally, „Empty space does not interact with radiation, it is void.
The radiation of Sun changes through space – its intensity (force) is weakening as the distance from the source is increasing." article

The more a space object is distanced (it does not move away, but it rotates in an orbit), the weaker is the wave intensity emitted by the same, analyzed object. The Doppler effect's influence should be strictly separated from the wave intensity weakening and a completely new set of real speed values inside the Universe should be brought about. The speeds in the Universe should be measured only within large wholes like clusters, superclusters, etc., with a modified pattern of the speed increase inside the globular clusters.