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WHERE DID THE BLUE SPECTRAL SHIFT INSIDE THE UNIVERSE COME FROM?

Weitter Duckss (Slavko Sedic)

Русскй

Croatian

The universe expands at the approximate speed of radiation (270 000 km/sec. (Controversy, this information, look in "Observing the Universe through colors ") and, according to the Doppler effect, all objects in the universe should have a red spectral shift, but it is not the case. It seems that certain objects (galaxies) do not observe the laws of physics and move to the opposite direction from the forces, caused by the explosion of a mini-bubble (which also fails to observe the same laws).

It would, nevertheless, all fit in just fine, if only these events were equally represented in the volume of the universe, but they are not. These events are related only to our “close” neighbours, and those objects that are further away, all the way to the distance of 13.7 billion of light-years, they have a red spectral shift and are distancing from us. I just can’t believe how they didn’t come up with an idea of placing some black hole in our vicinity, to make it responsible for this “mischief” and tell us horrible stories about it swallowing us all at the end.

Kredit: http://fittedplane.blogspot.hr/2009/12/blue-shifted-galaxies-there-are-more.html

It is interesting that there is quite a number of galaxies that have a blue spectral shift; the data say of no less than 100 and as much as 7 000 of them. They seem to be orderly placed and not randomly scattered around, which can be seen on the enclosed map.

When another galaxies move towards our galaxy, there are two outcomes:

1. the movement takes place on the same direction (on the same part of the curve),
2. the movement takes place on some other direction.

In the first scenario, the outcome is a collision and in the other one, a bypass of the objects. For the objects on the same direction to have significantly different speeds, there should be some reasons for it, and here they are not. If one of them would be size, then the dwarf galaxies (Andromeda and Milky Way) that exist between the two would collide sooner, but they either move away or have a *status quo*. The objects moving on the same direction have a mild red spectral shift because of the circular trajectory. The objects moving on the curve show that the objects are moving away sideways one from another, even though they have the same speed, as if they would not have the same movement direction.

Bypass is a realistic option because the movement directions of these galaxies have different speeds. The speed increases when the objects further from the centre of the universe are been observed (the speeds in the centre of the universe range from 200 to 300 km/sec. and less, and the most distant objects have the speed of 270 000 km/sec.). Andromeda has a negative speed (it is moving towards us), ranged from -300 to -2 000 km/sec., depending on the different measurement results that have been presented: M90: -383 km / sec .; M86: -340 km/sec.; M98: -142 km/sec. It means that Andromeda is a bit further from us towards the direction of the universe's surface.

After a certain distance it is impossible to register a blue shift, although it has been confirmed beyond all doubts that moving towards, bypassing and colliding of galaxies must definitely result with a negative speed, i.e., a blue spectral shift (approaching of some galaxies to other ones).

Therefore, a blue spectral shift is a common law of nature, significantly present in the universe because of the rotation of the whole volume. The objects closer to the centre rotate relatively slowly and the objects in the outer area of the universe rotate at the fastest speed. The speed of rotation increases in the direction from the centre of the universal volume towards outside, or decreases in the opposite direction, i.e., from the universal surface towards its centre.
2013.y.

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	
Pegasus Dwarf Spheroidal		-354 ± 3
IC 10		
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.		

Galaksy	Distance billion ly	Redsfift (z)	Helio radial velocity km / s
GN-z11	≈13.4	11.09; +0.08; −0.12	295.050 ± 119.917
EGSY8p7	13.2	8.68	/
GRB 090423	13,18	8,2	/
EGS-zs8-1	13,13	7,73	/
z8 GND 5296	13,10	7,51<	291.622 ± 120
...			
CID-42 Quasar	3,9	0,359	89.302
...			
NGC 4945	11.7 Mly	/	563 ± 3
M58	62 Mly (68)	0.00506	1.517 ± 1
ESO 510-G13	150 Mly	/	3.455 ± 9
NGC 2903	400 Mly	/	9.401 ± 15
4C 37.11	750 Mly		16.500 ± 300
Collisions of galaxies			
NGC 2207 i IC 2163	81 ± 39 M ly	/	2741 ± 15/2765 ± 20
Arp 299 (NGC 3690 & IC 694)	130 M ly	/	/
NGC 5090 i NGC 5091	150 Mly	/	3.420 ± 20/3.530 ± 150
Sextet of Seyfert	190 M ly	/	/
NGC 6872 and IC 4970	212 M ly	0.015194±0.0001	4555±30
NGC 7318	300 Mly	/	6.630 ± 23/5.774 ± 24
Tadpole Galaxy	400 M ly	/	9.401 ± 15
MS 1054-03	6,757 Billion ly	0,8321	246.759
NGC 2207 i IC 2163	11,4 Billion ly	3,035	265.016
...			

“Using the Chandra and Hubble Space Telescopes we have now observed 72 collisions between galaxy clusters, including both ‘major’ and ‘minor’ mergers.”

Dependency of light intensity about the influence of dark matter and distance, is described in the articles: Observing the Universe through colors and The causal relation of space and the absence of light in Universe

P.S.
Something stinks in the state of Denmark. (From Hamlet)

ULAS J1120+0641
(at a comoving distance **of 28.85 billion light-years**[note 1]) was the first quasar discovered beyond a **redshift of 7.**
UDFj-39546284
Subsequently it was reported (December 2012) to possibly be at a record-breaking redshift **z = 11.9** using Hubble and Spitzer telescope data, including Hubble Ultra-Deep Field (HUDF).

UDFy-38135539
The light travel distance of the light that we observe from UDFy-38135539 (HUF.YD3) is more than 4 billion parsecs[13] (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.**[6]
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.
Etc. …

“Here, some problems occur. These the most distant objects that move almost at the speed of light are not in the present time, but these are the objects that were there more than 13 billion of light-years ago! it should actually mean that these objects were moving at that huge speed 13 billion of years ago and that the objects from the recent past move only 300 – 2 000 km/sec. faster than us. It is obvious that the spectroscopy on these telescopes lies when it claims that celestial objects were moving much faster earlier in the past and that now, in comparison, they almost don’t move. The reason for it is the Hubble constant, which does not refer to the past, but to the present and future time. ..

It goes similar with the devices for measuring background radiation, which estimate the distance from the source to the device, i.e. Earth.

Let’s assume it originates from the Big Bang. If a background radiation from 13 billion of years ago travels at the speed of light, while matter at its best travels 10% slower, with taking the same starting place into account – how is it possible for them to meet now? What is the calculation that explains it?“ from Why telescopes lie?

2018.g.