

## Expansion is Wrong! Applying Doppler to the Universe is Wrong

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### ABSTRACT

The concept of our universe has been it being in a state of expansion as everything is moving away from us, and away from everywhere. The expansion idea is specifically a conclusion to the finding of frequency the light waves being distorted by the motion of the source relative to the observer. The redshift frequency variation is called Doppler which was originally assigned to sound from arriving trains.

This is an analysis of Doppler theory that reveals that a redshift frequency of star light beams also occurs when the stars are 'REVOLVING' relative to an observer (such as us on earth). Everything in space does revolve around every observer. Thus, the rotation of all stars revolves around us and all other bodies. Then the rotation redshift must replace the theoretical 'moving away' redshift, is useless.

The "physics model", that defines physics, is specially based on the Doppler theory that demands expansion. How could this error have continued controlling all physics so long? Think about this!

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### The Hubble's Law

The sequence must be reviewed to find the error that led to the expansion idea.

A decade before Hubble made his observations, a number of physicists and mathematicians had established a consistent theory of an expanding universe by using Einstein field equations of general relativity. Applying the most general principles to the nature of the universe yielded a dynamic solution that conflicted with the then-prevalent notion of a static universe.

The general principles claimed expansion due to the constant source, before the real explanation of the constant is the redshift of the light beam. This caused the first error of claiming expansion of the universe [1].

After Hubble's discovery was published, Albert Einstein abandoned his work on the cosmological constant, which he had designed to modify his equations of general relativity to allow them to produce a static solution, which he thought was the correct state of the universe. The Einstein equations in their simplest form model either an expanding or contracting universe, so Einstein's cosmological constant was artificially created to counter the expansion or contraction to get a perfect static and flat universe. After Hubble's discovery that the universe was, 'in fact', expanding, Einstein called his faulty assumption that the universe is static his "biggest mistake" [2-5].

The real problem at that time is that Einstein's cosmological constant was created to overcome an assumed expanding of the universe. It had to be redshifts of the light frequencies that were

the source that called for adjusting away from the static universe. So, Einstein the expanding universe came into being! [6]

Physics never thought that star light is, however gradually, slowed by the gravitational pull (attraction) of the source, the star! That slowing causes red shift of the light. Science has always wrongly ignored a source's long distance gravity attraction.

The discovery of the linear relationship between redshift and distance, coupled with a supposed linear relation between recessional velocity and redshift, yields a straightforward mathematical expression for Hubble's law as follows

$V+H (o) D$  I refute the recession and this expression.

The fact that gravity pulls or pushes light is proven by the Pound Rebka test in a space ship above the earth. So, The least you can say at this point is the Hubble effect can increase or decrease the light frequency based upon the direction of the source's motion.

That leads to what we define below, that the second source, of the redshift does increase with distance. Clearly the existence of rotation of all bodies to others logical increase redshift due to the distance. more redshift will occur 'by the orbital motion of the star' relative to the viewer, not the motion away. See the redshift option curves.

The Universe is static overall!

The cosmological constant has regained attention in recent decades as a hypothetical explanation for dark energy.

Dark energy goes away when Dobbler does.

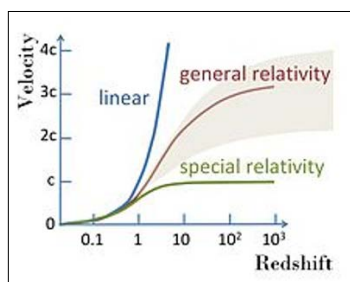


Figure 1

The picture here shows the incorrect application of stars motion away and then of accelerating the away

### Doppler Red Shift

From the Wikipedia [1]

#### Introduction

Astrophysics theory leading to expansion and the big bang is built around the original Doppler explaining that motion away causes frequency shifts. The theory is an extension of the Doppler theory developed in 1832 and 1851 from considering ‘sound’ frequency changes as a train approaches an observer. Light might also produce a Doppler shift of light frequency as the source departs an observer causing a redshift. When red shifting of light in galaxies was initially observed by Edwin Hubble in the 1920’s, Hubble, ultimately proposed the redshift source was caused by motion apart/away. There is logic to that so a model was adopted. Later on, the motion away was noticed to be greater as the star/galaxy was further away. That implies the idea of the motion increasing with distance. Thus, the expansion idea came to be and was sold to the Physics world. Over time that led to unnatural ideas including the Big Bang [7-9].

It is now, many years later, that the additional viewing of the Doppler concept found that revolution of sources would also redshift the light to a central observer. Finally real logic! The revolving sources causing redshift is the more sensible idea. If you have now ‘thought about that’ and contemplated this, logic says light will redshift when the source moves away, but light will also redshift, when the source revolves relative to us. Thus, retaining of distance will also redshift star lights!

Understanding light and space beams corrects a complete model of the universe from a totally different perspective. There are a number of Physics concepts which have questionable grounds which are more easily seen within my ‘Universe is Otherwise – External Gravitation’ model of the universe [8].

#### Wikipedia

Let’s learn rotation affect upon light beams. Beginning here, what I write will be in red to segregate my ideas and comments from the specific Wiki writing. The rest in black is directly from Wikipedia.

Three motions that could cause redshift of their light.

#### Moving away gives Redshift

Relativistic Doppler shift for the longitudinal case, with source and receiver moving directly towards or away from each other, is often derived as if it were the classical phenomenon, but modified by the addition of a time dilation term

### Transverse, but not Directly Away Redshift

Receiver Sees the Source as being at its Closest Point

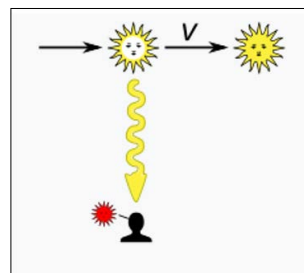


Figure 2: Transverse Doppler shift for the scenario where the receiver sees the source as being at its closest point

This scenario is equivalent to the receiver looking at a direct right angle to the path of the source. The analysis of this scenario is best conducted from the frame of the receiver. Figure 3 shows the receiver being illuminated by light from when the source was closest to the receiver, even though the source has moved on.[4] Because the source's clock is time dilated as measured in the frame of the receiver, and because there is no longitudinal component of its motion, the light from the source, emitted from this closest point, is redshifted with frequency.

### One Object in Circular Motion Around the Other for Viewing

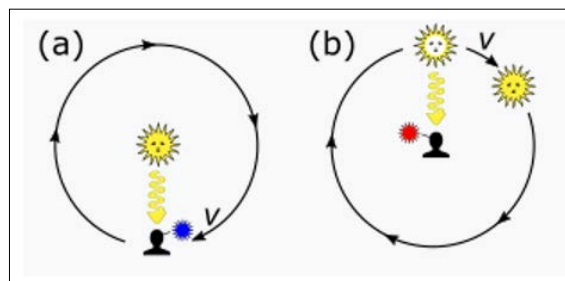


Figure 3: Circular Picture A is Not Relevant, B is the Key. Note the Red Dots

Transverse Doppler effect for two scenarios: (a) receiver moving in a circle around the source; (b) source moving in a circle around the receiver.

Illustrates two variants of this scenario. Both variants can be analyzed using simple time dilation arguments. Figure 3 is essentially equivalent to the scenario described in Figure 2b, and the receiver observes light from the source as being blue shifted as the overall motion is partly toward the observer by a factor of Figure B here is the one that matters as it is what we see. Figure a is essentially equivalent to the scenario described in Figure 3, and the light is redshifted [10].

#### Important Analysis

Astronomers know of three sources of redshift/blueshift

1. Doppler shifts
2. Gravitational Redshifts (due to light exiting a gravitational field) and
3. Cosmological Expansion (where space itself stretches).

This article concerns itself only with Doppler shifts.

The third source by Wiki here is ‘cosmological expansion’ which is the fantasy with no conformation beyond the early Doppler. Once the transfer in figure B is understood, the redshift is much

more likely to come from the rotation of the sky relative toward us as observers. The picture in figure 3a is also redshift that does not signal motion away [11-13].

The idea of motion away becomes 'circular' reasoning and may have never existed.

The first source here by Wiki is Doppler shifts. As shown Doppler gives various impressions of the motion of the source that must be resolved. A Doppler redshift can arrive from various relative motions of stars. So, we can choose to accept that 'the sky of all-stars' is in circular motion around earth. (or any other central body one chooses). That circular motion causes some redshift to the light sent by all stars.

Everything in space revolves around us over time and we see, detect, and measure that flow. But any motion away in galaxies is not visible to us. The whole concept of expansion is a figment of guessing that redshift proves motion away. It doesn't! [14,15].

You may ask why revolving stars cause a redshift when we receive their light. The passage of light is never a straight line, neither for the source nor for the observer. Light emitted by a central body, the sun for earth or the earth for the moon must curve to arrive. Fortunately, there is the rotation of the center body which helps cause the curve or bend. At the same time its rotation curves gravity beams that push the orbital body in its orbit path.

The concept led to expansion of the universe, i.e. that the farther away, the greater of the redshift. The correction is that the farther away a source is, the longer it takes for the light to get to us and the total redshift increases as the orbital trail time expands. Thus, both the expansion motion is wrong and the increase growth of the is wrong, it increase due to the curve time [16].

### Gravity

I mentioned that the big bang and probability share the standard model because of conflicting views of gravity. My "Universe is Otherwise" model is all about gravity and it is the best explanation of gravity. First of all, gravity must exist since it causes motions. To do so it must push! A pull or attraction by itself moves nothing and isn't a physical function. The push we need to discuss, must be everywhere, so it is component of the universe and space. Notice that we are trying to define gravity. Space can't be empty as argued between Newton and Einstein models. Thus, space is full of EM radiation so radiation is related to gravity. The EM radiation does move as we know, and being something, it can push. Physics has created problems by limiting pressure to moving matter. Separating radiation from matter has removed it from calculations of pressure. They identify radiation as non-particle. Removing the separation is a simple answer to the dual wave or matter conflict. Reality is that anything that moves can cause pressure [17-19].

EM radiation and gravity are the components of space. They are 'one' with multiple attributes. The flow of gravity is everywhere and essentially similar throughout.

From Newton's time gravity has been assumed to be caused by matter. Local gravity is focused at the center of earth. To correct that, consider the less specific statement that the push of gravity is 'affected by' matter. That requires defining some more activity. Since gravity and EM radiation flow throughout the universe, therefore they can penetrate and flow through matter. The time of the flow of gravity flow thru matter causes a reduction of the push pressure as well as a modification of the EM radiation in

some form. The lesser push of exiting gravity beams interacts with unaffected downward flowing gravity beams and the net is the apparent attraction force.

There are many different perspectives connected with this 'pushing' gravity model identified throughout 'The Universe is Otherwise'. One I will touch on here is the major issue of the infinite nature of the universe [20].

Finity vs infinity are perhaps the principal forms of the universe that have been argued over the centuries. My Otherwise model requires an infinite universe. Radiation flows from everywhere and carries light from stars. So, the stars net gravity affect upon its own light occurs, red shifting the beam, and continues as beams travel. The more distant, the more red-shifting that occurs. At some very far distant from the star, its beam will have experienced redshift beyond red and into the microwave region. Thus, we detect a microwave background approximately equal from all directions. The universe provides balance of light as the redshift that occurs over long-distance travel is offset as beams of all frequency are upshifted to light as beams penetrate bodies [21].

The big bang finite universe is supported by the church as it provides a beginning as the bible promotes. Any loss of the beginning is not acceptable. But really, the infinite universe allows an infinite God and the gravity of space serves as the Holy Ghost. We then jointly serve as the Son. These analogies are lost in the finite universe [22].

### Conclusion

For considering the Doppler applied to redshift, the bottom line is that the curve of the beam path from a star to us stretches the wave length and thus reduces the frequency of a star's light just as motion away by the star reduces the frequency of its light.

This alternate Doppler Effect is quite logical within the nature of gravity. Gravity is space throughout and makes up the nature of all space. Attraction is simply a push upon arrival by a flowing pressure. That pressure is the flow of all forms of EM radiation.

That EM radiation which serves as gravity for the transfer of a light beam jointly transfers the light beam. Any rotational motion of any star means you can't draw a straight line to earth for the beam. A beam starts toward earth and arrives after the star has moved some lateral distance relative to earth. Essentially the beam must offset that lateral distance as well as any direct line toward earth. Thus, a longer path is assumed. It turns out that the rotation of the star itself can contribute to causing the long path.

If you have accepted the perspectives given here perhaps you can help mankind reach that acceptance.

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