

Hubble-Lemaître effect

Galaxies redshift evolutionary explanation

Jean de Climont, Paris

E-mail : jeandeclimont@yahoo.ca

Abstract

The Hubble-Lemaître's effect known as the galaxies' red shift is depending on their distance. It has been explained by relativists as a result of the increasing speeds of galaxies with their distance so that the Universe is considered as expanding.

A fully different explanation is proposed by this report. In line with Descartes vortices theories and according to Hamilton's principle, aether is condensing in matter. This is the cause of gravitation. As a consequence atom mass is increasing with time so that the light emitted billions of years before by atoms located in galaxies was shifted towards red compared to the light emitted today by the same atoms on the Earth.

Résumé

L'effet Hubble-Lemaître, connu sous le nom de décalage vers le rouge des galaxies, dépend de leur distance. Les relativistes l'expliquent par l'augmentation de la vitesse des galaxies en fonction de leur distance, de sorte que l'on considère que l'Univers est en expansion.

Le présent rapport propose une explication totalement différente. Conformément à la théorie des tourbillons de Descartes et au principe de Hamilton, l'éther se condense dans la matière. C'est la cause de la gravitation. En conséquence, la masse des atomes augmente avec le temps, de sorte que la lumière émise par des atomes dans les galaxies il y a des milliards d'années était décalée vers le rouge par rapport à la lumière émise aujourd'hui par les mêmes atomes sur la Terre.

Introduction

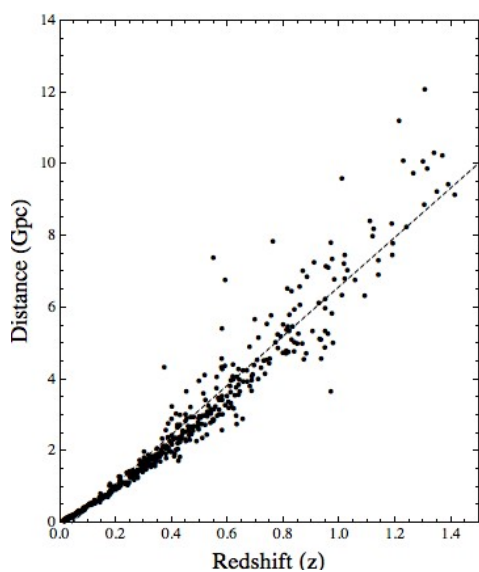


In 1929, astronomer Edwin Hubble attributed the redshift of the light emitted by galaxies according to their distance to a Doppler-Fizeau effect.

This interpretation was in line with the expansion of the Universe discovered by Georges Lemaître as a consequence of the General Relativity Theory.

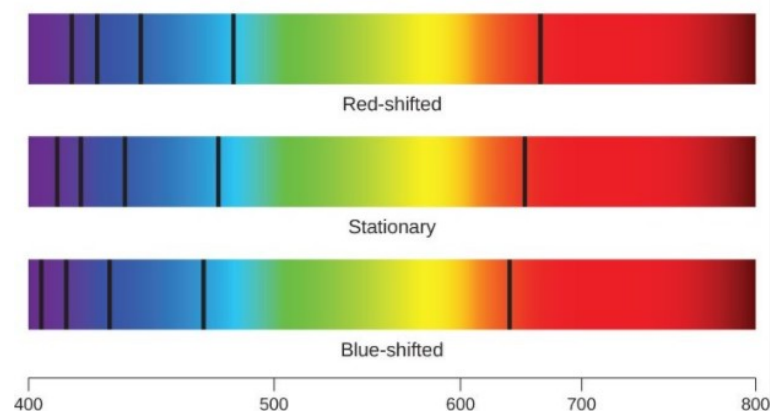


The Hubble-Lemaître effect is linked to this expansion of the Universe so that very distant galaxies have a corresponding shift at speeds much greater than the speed of light.



The GN-z11 galaxy's 11.1 redshift is the largest ever measured. It corresponds to a speed of recession twice the speed of light. Relativists attribute this redshift to the expansion of the Universe at 70 km/s per megaparsec. The distance between galaxies increases and the further apart they are from each other, the higher their apparent relative speed. The actual relative speeds of galaxies are much lower. There is therefore no paradox in the context of the theory of Relativity.

A Doppler-Fizeau effect was obviously the first idea to come to mind at a time when theories of atoms were only just beginning to be proposed.



Big Bang inconsistency

There is in fact a fundamental inconsistency in the Big Bang theory considered as the consequence of the Hubble-Lemaître effect!

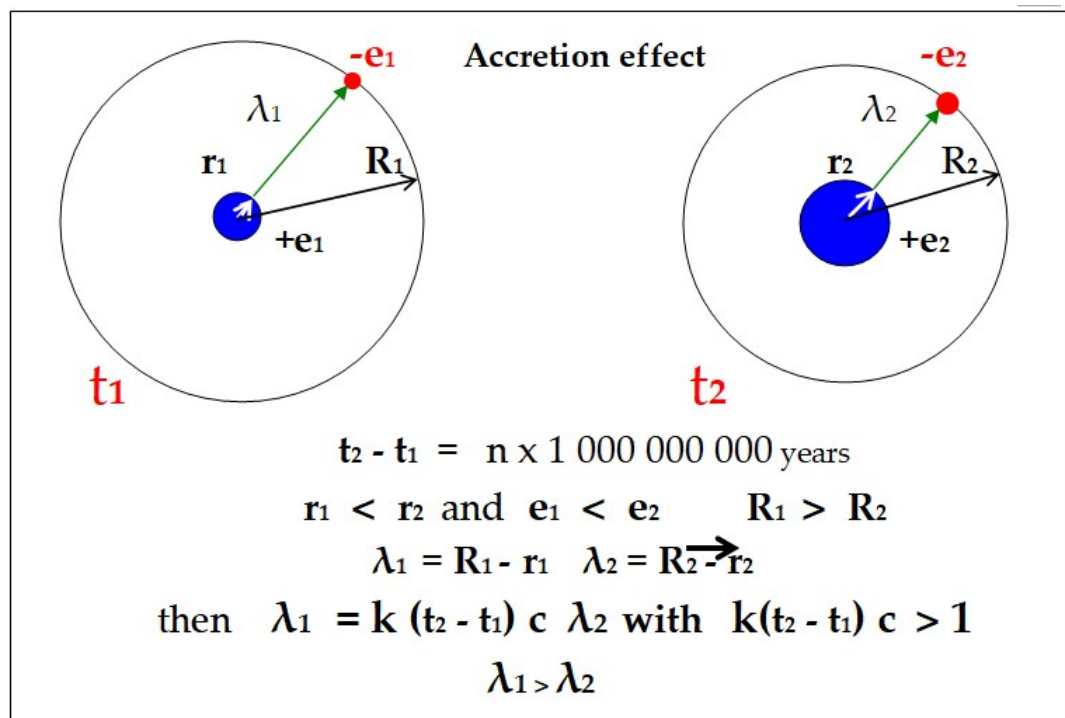
The Big Bang Theory is an evolutionary process of progressive formation of the Universe. However, in this theory, atoms and particles should have characteristics that have remained unchanged from their formation at the very beginning until today. Yet it would be infinitely more consistent to think that these particles and atoms also formed gradually.

A very different interpretation of the red shift could be envisaged today.

Particles evolution

If the characteristics of the particles gradually change, and if they keep changing, then the characteristics of the atoms they form must also change.

Consequently, the light emission spectra of these atoms must evolve over time. The light that reaches us now coming from galaxies is the more red-shifted they are more remote.

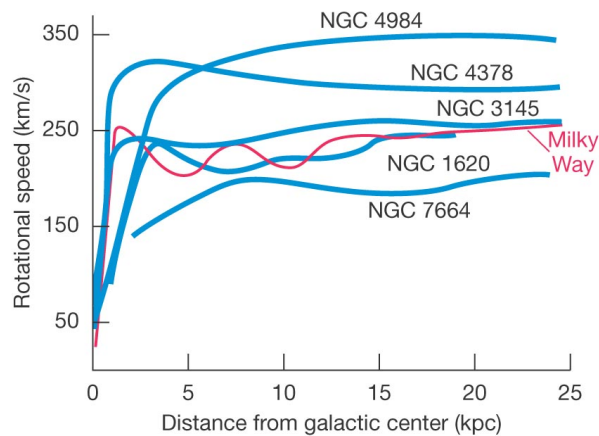


Consequences

This explanation is consistent with the idea of evolution on which modern science is based. It must obviously have multiple consequences that are easy to imagine in all areas of astronomy!

For example, it could be thought that the evolution of particles comes from a kind of accretion. This accretion implies the existence of something below the particles which would be the cause!

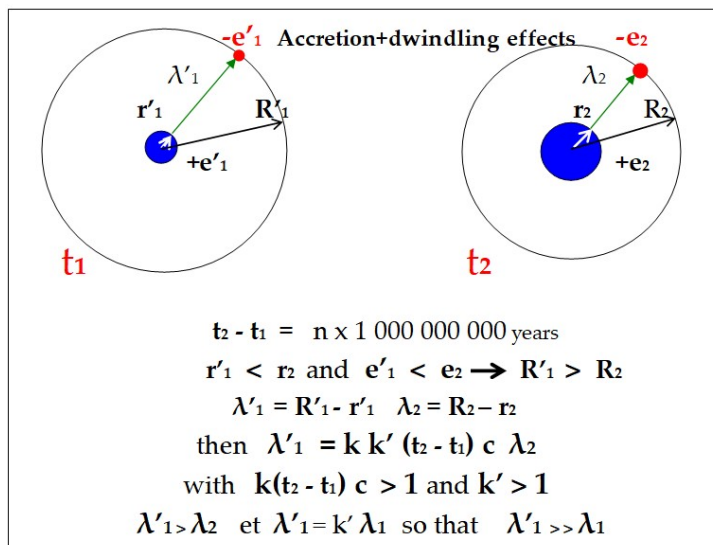
Obviously it could be thought to dark matter, these mysterious chameleons imagined to explain the rotation curve of galaxies which does not conform to Kepler's laws. Chameleons gradually aggregate in the particles



(b)
Copyright © 2008 Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Pearson Addison-Wesley.

Dark energy

As far as chameleons aggregate in particles, they are dwindling. Thus the rate of accretion will decrease. The redshift is increasing accordingly the faster the more remote galaxies are located.



6. References

NASA Science Hubble Cosmological Redshift (updated 06-2024)

Lev Landau et E. Lifchitz, Physique théorique, Éditions Mir,

Technical News Bulletin - Volume 55, Numéro 9 - Page 211

https://www.esa.int/Science_Exploration/Space_Science/What_is_red_shift

R.E. Smolinski Understanding the Universe 2011

Jean de Climont, Physics et Astronomie, Editions d'Assailly, 2024

© *Jean de Climont, 2024*