

Optical Illusion by Red Shift

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Abstract

If all the stars outside our galaxy show the same red shift and pretend expansion of the universe, then it's probably up to us. We know that the Milky Way is contracting. We expect a blue shift, which we cannot see. Instead of the blue shift, the stars of the Milky Way can be seen as fixed stars. The reason is that the distance is given in meters and decreases as much as the speed of light measured in meters per second. Although in our system a change in the speed of light is neither measurable nor observable, but it seems to be working.

Keywords: Big Bang, Red Shift, Ignored Blue Shift, Contracting Milky Way, Fata Morgana

The Recognizable Red Shift

The stars of the Milky Way would theoretically show a blue shift on approach, and a red shift as a result of the Doppler Effect on removal. From this finding, an expansion of the universe and retrospectively an alleged Big Bang is derived. In fact, the observable cosmic red shift is due to the extension of the optical distance. A physicist today imagines that he and his measuring environment are constant, from which our valid world view follows. However, doubts have arisen since stars were found that are older than the Big Bang. The question is allowed: "Did the Big Bang ever happen?"

The Ignored Blue Shift

Then let's go to the question that we are exposed to change as part of the contracting Milky Way. Quantum physics would dictate a blue shift. In fact, however, we do not see a blue shift. The stars of our galaxy appear as fixed stars. However, we cannot see the shrinking of the Milky Way, as it takes place, since we observe with speed of light (in m/s) and thus shrink in the same way as the distance (in m). Unobserved over time, our galaxy, the solar system, the earth and the laboratory slowly grow smaller, without us being able to observe the phenomenon in everyday life.

The contracting Milky Way

The light from stars and stellar systems outside the Milky Way, which, according to our observation, show a red shift, takes longer to reach us. But that's up to us, because every day a little bit of the measuring lab shrinks along with its measuring technicians. But we do not see this because at the same time the speed of light goes down for us. The Milky Way purely optically maintains the distances between the stars, although we know that they contract unobserved over time, a true optical illusion.

In contrast, light from stars outside of our galaxy takes longer and longer to reach the earthly laboratory. This causes the known red shift. In reality, the mean distance to these stars is always the same and derived from it the big bang is a man made fata morgana.

Today this has the character of proof, but that was not always the case.

R. J. Boscovich

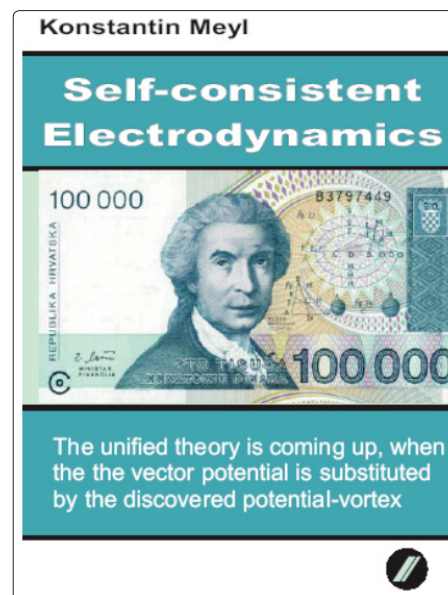


Figure 1: Old Croatian banknote shows Rudjer Boscovich (4)

At an International Conference, the author presents the topic and refers to the Jesuit priest, Prof. RJ Boscovich, „ the founder of field theory [1, 2].

Boscovich was born more than 300 years ago in Ragusa, today's Dubrovnik, Croatia. He was 15 years old when Isaac Newton died, influencing a whole epoch with Newtonian mechanics. Boscovich was trapped by the ideas until his death, was able to free himself insofar as he could work out an alternative to the forces of gravitation and suggest in a book. He wrote it in Latin: „De spatio et tempore, ut a nobis cognoscuntur“, about space and time, and how we observe it. The Boscovich University honors him today with his name, as the most important scientist in the country.

He assumes that the earth breathes unobserved. After his imagination, we are constantly changing our size, with our environment also following the resizing and we are not aware of these changes.

He writes: ... the entire universe should shrink daily or expand ... and so we should not feel that such a change is taking place [3].

The “breathing” earth

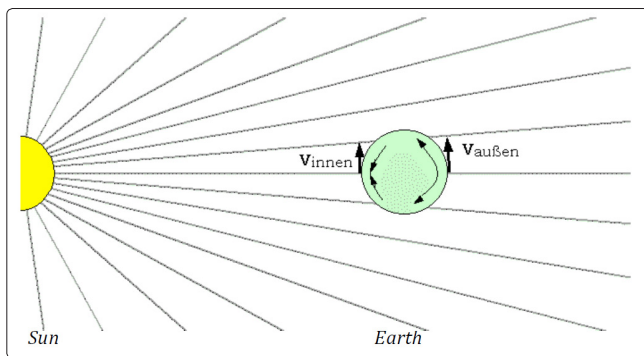


Figure 2: The “breathing” Earth turning in the field of the Sun

Let us try to illustrate his thoughts. The earth moves in the field of the sun, in the so-called solar wind. It consists of electrically charged particles that radiate vertically from the sun and become less and less with distance. During the day the radiation is greater than at night and we accordingly smaller, without that we can observe the effect. If we want to go to bed and grow accordingly, then our bed has grown to the same extent, because to speak with Boscovich we are made of the same material as our surroundings.

Today we would say that we look at what is happening with our eyes, that is, at the speed of light, and that is measured in meters per second. As the meter changes, c will also change unobserved in m/s. subjectively, everything stays the same for us. What applies to the speed of light that also applies to the movement, which is also measured in m/s. This means a lower speed on the day side and a higher speed on the night side, and as a result, we have a circular motion around the sun.

A force effect, as demanded by Issac Newton, does not take place. Also missing is the centrifugal force, which is directed opposite to the gravitational force, but should be the same size. The concept of a force degenerates into a purely auxiliary description. The field, on the other hand, can do without this concept and does the same thing in the same way, as a celestial body bends towards the heavy mass. Boscovich sees no contradiction to gravity here, but only an alternative description.

From today's point of view, however, we must strictly differentiate the viewpoints. The difference in the microcosm thanks to modern microscopes and the macrocosm because of the exact telescopes suddenly comes to light.

A nameless law

In 1755, when Boscovich created his epochal, albeit less respected, work, physics had few equations to apply as physical laws. An ancient law was that of the inverse square of a distance:

$$m \sim 1 / r^2.$$

If one assumes a point-like mass, then the gravitational effect decreases with $1/r^2$, if it refers to a sphere with the radius r . Easier to understand is the experiment in which a field source, e.g. a point light source is scanned in radius r . The same relation applies for the electric as for the magnetic field strength:

$$E \sim 1/r^2 \text{ and } H \sim 1/r^2$$

Earth is the solar wind, that is, the electric field strength of the sun. Conversely, for the radius:

$$r \sim 1/\sqrt{E} \text{ and } r \sim 1/\sqrt{H}$$

The field determines the measured length, which is 1 m. The field determines the movement v , measured in meters per second. The field determines the speed of the light $c \sim r$, which makes the measurement with itself. The 300,000 km/s are therefore no more than a measurement constant.

To consider the speed of light as a natural constant is inconsistent with the law of the distance square. We have to decide whether to apply the gravitational force instead of the field in our environment that seems to be doing the same. Maxwell tacitly set the speed of light as constant as it does today. For Boscovich, the speed of light is a variable whose constancy is based only on our inability to observe it in everyday life.

In order to determine the true speed of light, these equations are necessary, as I successfully used in 1992 to calculate the elementary particles [4].

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