New Explain of Hubble’s Red Shift DAYONG CAO, AEEA (Avoid Earth Extinction Assoc.) — In Dopple’s frequency shift, there is a Lorentz Factor of the Einstein’s Lorentz transformation. So the mobile light source can cause the Einstein’s Lorentz transformation both of the frequency and the wavelength such as the quantum space-time of the light. The paper supposes that the traveled light can cause the Einstein’s Lorentz transformation both of the frequency and the wavelength of the light too. According to Dopple Effect, Hubble’s Red Shift and the new idea,

\[ H_0 \approx \frac{\lambda_{\text{shift}}}{D} \Delta \nu \approx \frac{t_{\text{shift}}}{T} \Delta \nu \approx \frac{\nu_{\text{rest}}\lambda_{\text{shift}} - c}{D} \approx \frac{\nu_{\text{rest}}t_{\text{shift}} - c}{T} \]  

(1)

\[ a \approx H_0^2D \approx -g \]  

(2)

Among it, \( H_0 \): is the Hubble’s constant, \( \lambda_{\text{shift}} \): is the shifted wavelength of a particular spectral line, The wavelength is as quantum space, \( \nu_{\text{shift}} \): is the shifted frequency of a particular spectral line, \( t \): is the \( 1/\nu \). The “\( t \)” is as the quantum time, \( t_{\text{shift}} \): is the \( 1/\nu_{\text{shift}} \), \( D \): is the direct distance from observer to the star (traveled distance of the light ), \( T \): is the traveled time of the light, \( \Delta \nu \): is the remainder between the \( \nu_{\text{shift}} \) and the \( \nu_{\text{rest}} \), \( c \): is the speed of the light, \( a \): is the acceleration which is produced by the light radiation, \( g \): is the acceleration of gravity. According to the above equations, the \( H_0 \) has a relationship with the \( \lambda_{\text{shift}}/D \) or \( t_{\text{shift}}/T \); Hubble’s Redshift effect equal a acceleration of a space-time field (as a negative acceleration field of gravity). When the light travels, its quantum space-time is expanded. (Cao Dayong, MEST-The universe has not the time arrowhead and space expanding, http://meetings.aps.org/link/BAPS.2012.APR.E1.2, and New explanation of Hubble’s redshift, http://meetings.aps.org/link/BAPS.2012.DNP.CG.6)

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