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,

$$H_0 \approx \frac{\lambda_{shift}}{D}\Delta\nu \approx \frac{t_{shift}}{T}\Delta\nu \approx \frac{\nu_{rest}\lambda_{shift} - c}{D} \approx \frac{\nu_{rest}t_{shift} - c}{T} \qquad (1)$$

$$a \approx H_0^2 D \approx -g \qquad (2)$$

Among it, H_0: is the Hubble's constant, λ_{shift}: is the shifted wavelength of a particu-
lar spectral line, The wavelength is as quantum space, ν_{shift}: is the shifted frequency
of a particular spectral line, t: is the $1/\nu$. The "t''" is as the quantum time, t_{shift}:
is the $1/\nu_{shift}$, 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 ν_{shift} and the ν_{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. Accroding to the
above equations, the H_0 has a relationship with the λ_{shift}/D or t_{shift}/T; Hubble's
RedShift effect equal a acceleration of a space-time field (as a negative accelera-
tion 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 expand-
ing, 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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