

Abstract Submitted
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New explanation of Hubble's redshift DAYONG CAO, Retired —
“Like mass attract, like energy repel each other.” So the energy can make a repulsive gravity and a negative curvature. There is a balance of a flat universe between a gravity and a repulsive gravity. (1) $\Omega_m = \Omega_d = \Omega_g = \Omega_{rg} = 0.5$. Among it, Ω_m : the density of matter, Ω_d : the density of dark energy, Ω_g : the density of matter of gravity, Ω_{rg} : the density of matter of repulsive gravity. When the wave travel in the universe, its quantum space-time will conversion to an universal space-time. It will cause the quantum space-time to change. According to the Hubble's redshift, (2) $H_0 \approx (\frac{\lambda}{D})\Delta\nu$. Among it, H_0 : Hubble constant, ν : the frequency, λ : the wavelength, D : the universal displacement, $\frac{\lambda}{D}$: the rate of the translation between the quantum space-time and the universal space-time. “An energy momentum tensor scalar field is a space-time field. The quantum time is the frequency and the quantum space is the amplitude square.” (see Dayong Cao, “MEST,” BAPS.2011.DFD.LA.25, “MEST,” BAPS.2010.DFD.QE.2, “MEST,” BAPS.2012.MAR.K1.256, “MEST,” BAPS.2012.APR.E1.2 and “MEST,” BAPS.2010.MAR.S1.240) So the universe do not expanding. Supported by AEEA.

Dayong Cao
Retired

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