

Abstract Submitted
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A new explanation for breaking the Light Speed Barrier based on the Hubble constant GH. SALEH, M. J. FARAJI, ASGHAR DALILI, Saleh Research Centre — In 1929, Hubble presented the observational evidence for one of science's greatest discoveries the expanding universe. Hubble showed that galaxies are receding away from us with a velocity that is proportional to their distance from us: more distant galaxies recede faster than nearby galaxies. Hubble's classic graph of the observed velocity vs. distance for nearby galaxies is presented in graph which this graph has become a scientific landmark that is regularly reproduced in astronomy textbooks. The graph reveals a linear relation between galaxy velocity (v) and its distance (d): $v = H_0 d$. By considering that the universe was created in the effect of the Big Bang. At first initial energy is applied to the entire universe, causing a linear motion and a rotational motion. In this paper we are going to clarify the meaning of Hubble's receding speed by considering these two types of motion, and then we will calculate the speed of the objects at the edges of the universe which have higher speeds than light. To support this claim, we note that there is miscalculation happened in the estimation of released initial Energy of the Big Bang and if it is calculated by Energy density, the initial energy which released is so more than which has estimated before.

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