

A New Interpretation of the Hubble Law

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Abstract

We propose a new interpretation of Hubble law. Waves are observed in the observer space-time. It defines the observer proper time T . Space-time is composed of three spatial dimensions and three temporal parameters: proper-time s of the observed object, proper time T of the observer and integration time t (currently considered as relative time). Time origin is the birth of the universe. So, universe is stable; it can be seen as the comobile space of expansion theory. When changing space-time from the source to the observer, waves are seen cooling; this explains the redshift effect. The distance is defined as the product of the delay time with the local speed of light of the observer. The mistake between t and T can explain why universe is viewed as not only in expansion but also in acceleration whereas we think it is stable.

Keywords

Hubble Law, Space-Time, Light Speed, Universe Expansion, Redshift

1. Introduction

Up to now, physics laws are based on Einstein relativity, established in 1905. Hubble has discovered the correlation between redshift and distance [1]. Cosmology is based on an interpretation of the redshift as expansion [2] through the Λ CDM model.

This article proposes a new approach to explain Hubble law. Other alternatives to expansion have been proposed such as Zwicky in 1929 [3]. Here, we propose a model without expansion and based on a new space-time notion. It defines the local proper time of the observer. Space-time relationship is changing from the observed source to the observer.

First we present the model and then we discuss the interpretation of redshift applied to black body radiation. We compare the proposed model to measured data in the distance modulus—redshift diagram. At the end we explain why, in present interpretation, universe is viewed expanding and moreover accelerating [4] whereas we think it is stable.

2. Proposition of the New Universe Cooling Theory

2.1. Presentation

Using Euclidean space, the observer position is x_o . His proper time is T . Time begins at universe origin. The observer detects light from an object in position x_e , with a proper time s . Their separation distance is $dx = x_e - x_o$. t is the integration time. We define the time law, derived from the Einstein theory, of the cooling theory presented in one dimension form such as:

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - T^2 dx^2 / r_u^2 \quad (2.1A)$$

Let's consider light propagating from the object to the observer. The boundary conditions are $t_1 = s$ at the beginning and $t_2 = T$ at the end. Light follows geodesic lines so that $ds = 0$. So, from Equation (2.1A) we deduce $dx/dt = r_u/T$, and then

$$c(T) = r_u/T \quad (2.1B)$$

On the short term, this result is compatible with relativity (Minkowsky metric) written in times, with $ds^2 = dt^2 - dx^2/c^2$, knowing that $c(T)$ doesn't vary much with time T ($T \sim 13.7 \times 10^9$ years from [5]). This model gives the idea that light speed decreases with time. That is a corpuscular point of view not well suited. It is better to view it as a space-time relation that generates a cooling phenomenon of waves as will be explained later.

In this model, product $c(T) \cdot T$ is constant. This suggests that universe radius r_u is constant. It defines the Euclidean space. All present physics remains locally valid, only long scales interpretations are modified and explained without matter effects. Physical quantities and laws applied to matter in each space-time are universals. This model is compatible with the restricted theory, using $c = r_u/T$. As we will see in Section 2.2, it is compatible with black body theory because it generates a cooling phenomenon.

More than speed light, $c(T)$ represents the relationship between space and time. The proposed model suggests that the space-time is bounded to the observer. He analyzes waves in his own space-time. The delay time between light emission and reception is $\tau = t_2 - t_1$. So, due to boundary conditions,

$$\tau = T - s \quad (2.1C)$$

A distance x is defined as the product of delay time τ by the local space-time relation $c(T)$, with

$$x = \tau \cdot c(T) \quad (2.1D)$$

2.2. Application to the Black Body Radiation

The black body theory is local. It can be applied to a volume as little as possible. So it is not affected by the proposed theory. The Planck black body radiation law is:

$$L(\lambda) = \frac{2hc^2}{\lambda^5} \cdot \frac{1}{\exp\left[\frac{hc}{\lambda \cdot k_B \cdot K_1}\right] - 1} \quad (2.2A)$$

where c is the speed of light in vacuum, h is the Planck constant, k_B is the Boltzmann constant, K_1 is the temperature in Kelvin ($^\circ\text{K}$), λ is the wavelength in meters (m). $L(\lambda)$ is the spectral radiance in $\text{W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{sr} \cdot \text{m})$.

$c = 299792458$ m/s; $h = 6.62606957 \times 10^{-34}$ J·s; $k_B = 1.3806488 \times 10^{-23}$ J/ $^\circ\text{K}$. Constants are from [6].

We write again the Planck law assuming radiation has been emitted at the proper time s . In Equation (2.2A), we replace c by the local space-time relation at the time s of light emission, so $c = r_u/s$ (from Equation (2.1B) applied to the source). In the source space-time:

$$L(\lambda) = \frac{2h(r_u/s)^2}{\lambda^5} \cdot \frac{1}{\exp\left[\frac{h(r_u/s)}{\lambda \cdot k_B \cdot K_1}\right] - 1}$$

We make appear the observer proper time T in the above expression.

$$L(\lambda) = \frac{2h(T/s \cdot r_u/T)^2}{\lambda^5} \cdot \frac{1}{\exp\left[\frac{h(T/s \cdot r_u/T)}{\lambda \cdot k_B \cdot K_1}\right] - 1}$$

In the observer space-time $c = r_u/T$ and we define the redshift z parameter so that

$$z + 1 = T/s \tag{2.2B}$$

We deduce:

$$L(\lambda) = (z + 1)^2 \cdot \frac{2hc^2}{\lambda^5} \cdot \frac{1}{\exp\left[\frac{hc}{\lambda \cdot k_B \cdot K_1/(z + 1)}\right] - 1} \tag{2.2C}$$

Equation (2.2C) is the source radiation interpreted as a cooling black body in the observer space-time. The temperature decreases from K_1 to K_2 with

$$K_2 = K_1/(z + 1)$$

so

$$K_2 \cdot T = K_1 \cdot s \tag{2.2D}$$

Equation (2.2D) suggests that the product $K \cdot T$ is constant. Today, based on the cosmic background radiation temperature from [7] with $K = 2.725$ K and $T = 13.7 \times 10^9$ years from [5], we get $K \cdot T = 1.18 \times 10^{18}$ K.s.

Now, in Equation (2.2C), the factor $z + 1$ is gathered with wavelength, so we get

$$L(\lambda) = \frac{1}{(z + 1)^3} \cdot \frac{2hc^2}{(\lambda/(z + 1))^5} \cdot \frac{1}{\exp\left[\frac{hc}{(\lambda/(z + 1)) \cdot k_B \cdot K_1}\right] - 1} \tag{2.2E}$$

In Equation (2.2E), cooling generates two effects:

- The first one is the redshift of the source spectrum, wavelengths are divided by the $(z + 1)$ factor.
- The second one is the total reduction of the radiance which is divided by the $(z + 1)^3$ factor. This can explain the Tolman effect [8].

In the expansion theory, the $(z + 1)^3$ is explained by the adiabatic dilution when volume increases. Energy conservation law must be applied in the source space-time. The $z + 1$ factor is the change of proper time from s to T . Wavelengths increase and frequencies decrease, this can explain the time dilatation effect [9].

2.3. The Hubble Law

In the present expansion theory distance x is related to redshift z using FLWR metric [10] and for $z \sim 0$,

$$x = T \cdot z \cdot c \tag{2.3A}$$

L. A. Marosi proposes in [11] an empirical law (from 280 measurements) illustrated by **Figure 1**.

The fitted curve is:

$$\mu = a \cdot z^b \tag{2.3B}$$

with $a = 44.109769$ and $b = 0.059883$ for $0 < z < 8$.

Let us now analyze the Hubble law under the proposed cooling theory. We first deal with the distance. We deduce from Equation (2.2B)

$$s = T/(z + 1) \tag{2.3C}$$

The distance x from object to observer is defined by Equation (2.1D) and using Equation (2.1B)

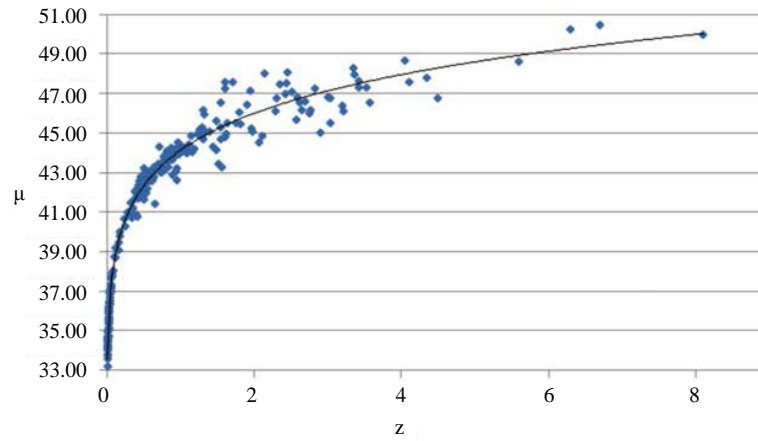


Figure 1. Empirical model of the μ - z diagram, from [11].

$$x = \tau \cdot r_u / T \tag{2.3E}$$

Using Equation (2.1C) and Equation (2.3C)

$$\tau = T \cdot z / (z + 1) \tag{2.3F}$$

Using Equation (2.3E) and Equation (2.3F)

$$x = r_u \cdot z / (z + 1) \tag{2.3G}$$

For $z \sim 0$, Equation (2.3G) and Equation (2.1B) gives $x = T \cdot z \cdot c$. We find again for $z \sim 0$ the same law has the one from the expansion theory Equation (2.3A).

Let's now deal with the radiation. When measuring a radiation, we assume that it follows a law such as

$$F_{obs} = \frac{L}{4\pi x^2} \tag{2.3H}$$

where L is the intrinsic radiation, x is the distance from object to observer. That is due to the assumption of the energy conservation so the product $F_{obs} \cdot x^2$ remains constant. But, we have shown that propagation, in the cooling theory reduces the flux by a factor $(z + 1)^3$. So that,

$$L = L_0 \cdot (z + 1)^{-3} \tag{2.3I}$$

where L_0 is the apparent intrinsic radiation. We deduce from Equation (2.3G), Equation (2.3H) and Equation (2.3I):

$$F_{obs} = \frac{L_0 \cdot (z + 1)^{-3}}{4\pi \cdot [r_u \cdot z / (z + 1)]^2}$$

So,

$$F_{obs} = \frac{L_0 \cdot (z + 1)^{-1}}{4\pi \cdot [r_u \cdot z]^2}$$

The magnitude is defined by $m = -2.5 \log(F_{obs})$, so,

$$m = -2.5 \log \left[\frac{L_0}{4\pi \cdot r_u^2 \cdot z^2 \cdot (z + 1)} \right]$$

Then

$$m = m_0 + 2.5 \log \left[r_u^2 \cdot z^2 \cdot (z+1) \right]$$

where

$$m_0 = -2.5 \log \left[\frac{L_0}{4\pi} \right]$$

The distance modulus μ is defined by $\mu = m - m_0$. So,

$$\mu = 2.5 \log \left[r_u^2 \cdot z^2 \cdot (z+1) \right] \tag{2.3J}$$

Figure 2 presents the empirical model from [3] Equation (2.3B) and the proposed cooling theory Equation (2.3J). Distance unit is in tenth of parsecs with $r_u = 420 \times 10^6$ tenth of parsec [5].

We note the very good agreement between the two curves. The remaining deviation is less than 0.2 distance modulus. This can be seen as a validation of the proposed theory which uses only time and space-time relationship.

3. What We Think Is Wrong in Present Expansion Model

The Hubble parameter H and the acceleration parameter q_0 are defined by

$$H = \frac{\dot{a}(t)}{a(t)} \tag{3A}$$

and

$$q_0 = \frac{-\ddot{a} \cdot a}{\dot{a}^2} \tag{3B}$$

where $a(t)$ is the expansion factor, $\dot{a} = \frac{da}{dt}$ and $\ddot{a} = \frac{d\dot{a}}{dt}$. In present interpretation, remaining at the first order approximation, one has

$$H = 1/t \tag{3C}$$

We deduce from Equation (3A) and Equation (3C)

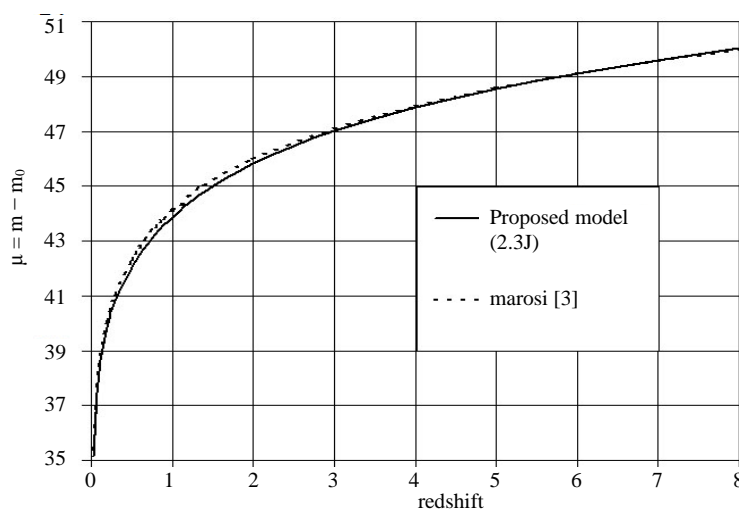


Figure 2. μ - z diagram. Solid line: cooling universe model with $r_u = 420 \times 10^6$ tenth of parsec Equation (2.3J). Dashed line: the empirical model from [11] $\mu = 44.109769 z^{0.059883}$.

$$a(t) = a_0 \cdot t \quad (3D)$$

so,

$$\dot{a}(t) = a_0 \quad (3E)$$

But, as we propose in the cooling universe theory, by introducing the observer proper time, at date $t = T$, Equation (3C) becomes,

$$H = 1/T \quad (3F)$$

We deduce from Equation (3A) and Equation (3F)

$$a(t) = a_0 \cdot \exp(t/T) \quad (3G)$$

Equation (3D) and Equation (3G) are not compatible. Equation (3G) applied into Equation (3B) leads to $q_0 = -1$. This gives the wrong idea that universe is accelerating.

T is not the integration time t . No solution can be found when using a metric such as, at first order, $H = 1/t$. The truth is $H = 1/T$.

Research is for the moment looking toward expansion and gravitational interpretation of phenomenon. It is using more and more complex gravitation point of view.

We shall not go further on present cosmological metric analysis, because they are only based on gravitational effects. We think that gravitation is a local effect.

4. Conclusions

We propose a new model to explain the μ - z diagram. This diagram represents time between the observed object and the observer. It can be explained without gravitational effects. Space-time is changing between the light source and the observer. $z+1 = T/s$ defines the time scale.

The proposed model is compatible with the Einstein Universe. When Einstein postulated the constancy of speed of light, the good idea was that the waves are always viewed in the space-time of the observer and so independent with t . Universe is stable, not expanding and not accelerating by the current space-time point of view.

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