

The Origin and Its Meaning
"Red Shifts" and Cosmology

There is a problem with modern astronomy's interpretation of "red shifts".

A vehicle siren's tone sounds lower when the vehicle recedes into the distance from us. This is called the Doppler effect.

Likewise the color of light from receding stars appears more red to us. This red shift in light from distant stars is attributed to the Doppler effect.

The greater the speed of recession, the greater would be the Doppler red shift and the earlier in the universe' history would the source of the light be.

The larger red shifts imply that the sources, huge distant groups of galaxies, are moving as fast as $\frac{1}{3}$ the speed of light. That does not seem plausible.

- The amounts of mass are too immense to be traveling at such great speeds.
- By the time of the earliest galaxies, 3 billion years after the "Big Bang", the greater part of the original speed must have been lost to the greater early gravitational deceleration because then all the masses were closer to each other.

An alternative explanation of the red shifts would be that the light from distant stars was emitted at much greater speeds than our present local speed of light.

- The greater the speed of the light the longer its wavelength, making it appear to be shifted toward the red.
- This produces red shifts not requiring immense recession speeds.

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does for physics what Euclid did for geometry -- it supersedes mere empirical conclusions with derivation of all of physics.

One result is finding that the universe is in exponential decay. Among other quantities, the speed of light is decaying.

Thus light from distant sources, emitted long ago, was emitted at greater, less-decayed speeds. The red shifts are primarily due to the accumulated decay in the speed of light.