


Cosmological redshift is the result of

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Cosmological redshift is the result of

(advanced) onclick="window.open(this.href,'win2','status=no,toolbar=no,scrollbars=yes,titlebar=no,menubar=no,resizable=yes,width=640,height=480,directories=no,location=no');": if a body was launched from the earth reaching a constant high speed away from the earth, how doppler effect between the earth and that the starting body would be different from any doppler effect between the earth and a far body that moves away from the earth at the same speed because of the expansion of space? to this lay, it seems that in the case of the body launched from the earth, the doppler effect comes from the waves that face the rapid and constant increase of the units of space between the two bodies (not to the expansion of those units of space that separate them) while in the case of the far body, any doppler effect would be influenced by the expansion of the units of space through which those waves traveled (not to the addition of unit of space between them light). but there is a subtle difference, to which it alludes. in fact, only in the first case (a near body that moves away from the earth) is the redshift caused by the doppler effect. you have experienced the doppler effect if you have ever had a train pass over you and heard the whistle go to a lower step (corresponding to a longer wavelength for the sound wave) while the train moves away. the doppler effect can also happen for light waves (although it cannot be correctly understood without knowing the special relativity.) It turns out that just as for sound waves, the wavelength of light emitted by an object that is drifting away from you is longer when the measure that is when measured in the rest frame of the emitted object. in the case of distant objects where the expansion of the universe becomes an important factor, redshift is defined as the "consecological root" and is due to a completely different effect. According to general relativity, the expansion of the universe does not consist of objects that actually move away from each other - rather, the space between these objects extends. any light that moves through the space will also be elongated, and its wavelength will increase - that is to be redshifted. (This is a special case of a more general phenomenon known as the " gravitational risk" which describes how the effect of gravity on space changes the wavelength of light moving through that space time. the classic example of gravitational redshift has been observed on earth; If you shine a light up to a tower and measure its wavelength when it is received compared to its wavelength when emitted, it turns out that the wavelength is increased, and this is due to the factthe gravitational field of the earth is stronger the nearest you getsits surface, causing time to pass slower - or, if you like, to be "stretched" - close to the surface and in such a way that it affects the frequency and thus the wavelength of light.) Practically speaking, the difference between the two (Doppler redshift and cosmological redshift) is this: in the case of a Doppler shift, the only thing that matters is the relative velocity of the object emitted when the light is emitted compared to that of the receiving object when the light is received. After light is emitted, no matter what happens to the emitted object - it will not affect the wavelength of the light that is received. In the case of cosmological redshift, however, the emitted object is expanding along with the rest of the universe, and if the rate of expansion changes between the time the light is emitted and the time it is received, it will affect the wavelength received. Basically, the cosmological redshift is a measure of the total "stretching" that the universe has undergone between the time the light was emitted and the time was received. This page was last updated on 27 June 2015. Dave is a former graduate student and post-doctoral researcher at Cornell who has used infrared and X-ray observations and theoretical computer models to study black hole growth in our galaxy. He also did most of the development for the former version of the site. Dr. Danny Faulkner recently published an article in the Journal of Answer Research which makes redshifts happen to be cosmological. It makes a number of important points on redshift, quasar and an expanding universe. This article will summarize Dr. Faulkner's research. Light is emitted from distant stars and galaxies and takes time to reach Earth. The wavelength of the light involved can be changed, depending on how the object emits it is moving. If the object is moving away from the earth, the light will be redundant, which means that the wavelength of the light becomes longer and redder. If an object, such as a star or galaxy is moving toward the earth, then the wavelength is blueshifted. Blue light, which is equivalent to negative redshift, has wavelengths that have been shortened towards the blue end of the light spectrum. Objects within our Milky Way Galaxy can have modest redshifts or blueshifts. However, with only a few exceptions, other galaxies have redshifts. Dr. Faulkner makes the case in his article that redshifts are cosmological because they are the result of the expansion of the universe. It's based on something called the Hubble report. The Hubble relation is a linear way of showing that the redshift increases with increasing distance or decreases with decreasing distance. The Hubble relation is linked to Einstein's theory of general relativity. According to general relativity, the universe is expanding or contracting. could remain stable, without expansion or contraction, but only under very specific conditions. If the universe is expanding, the redshift should with increasing distance. Since the Hubble report confirms this, most scientists have accepted that the universe is expanding. If the redshifts of distant galaxies are due to expansion, their redshifts reflect the distance, and let's say that their redshifts are cosmological. Doppler Effect A technical point is that within general relativity, distant galaxies do not move in space far from us. Rather, it is the space between us that is expanding. Galaxies can move into space. We detect this movement through the Doppler effect. You probably observed the Doppler effect with sounds emitted from mobile sources, such as a horn on a speed train or a siren on an emergency vehicle. While the source moves towards you, the horn or siren step is higher (lower wavelength), and the step is lower (longer wavelength) while the source moves away. The light of moving galaxies does the same thing: the galaxies moving away are redshifted, and the light of galaxies moving towards us is blueshifted. The Galaxy movement is likely to be translated into a blueshift as it is to produce a redshift, which is very different from cosmological redshifts. Moreover, except for the nearest galaxies, cosmological redshift is much larger than the Doppler turn. Unfortunately, the redshift due to expansion is indistinguishable from the Doppler turn. The observed redshift of a galaxy is the sum of its cosmological redshift and its Doppler movement. This makes it difficult to measure the rate of expansion of the universe. One of the best evidence that redshift is cosmological, and, by extension, that the universe is expanding, are quasar or QSO. All quasars have high redshifts, which, if redshifts are cosmological, means they are far from the earth. Most astronomers believe that quasars are fed by supermassist holes. There are more than ten thousand known quasars, and the more they are constantly discovered. Interesting, the greater the distance you get from the earth, the more quasar you find. Since the distance in space is measured in light years (the light of distance travels in a year), the other from the earth is an object, the oldest must be. The implication is that the quasars were common in the past of the universe, but, since no one is near, they are common today. This is a strong test for a universe with a beginning, rather than an eternal universe. Steady State? Ironically, many creators embraced the work of an astronomer called Halton Arp, who fought for an old model of cosmology called the theory of the constant state. The theory of the constant state affirmed that the universe did not begin or end and that it did not change. Under this theory, the new stars and galaxies could form, but only to replace the old ones in similar places. Arp was the supporter of this theory, and many creators accept its premise that redshifts are not cosmological. Arp's main argument was that some galaxies seemed to be linked by matter but had very different red changes. If quasars and galaxies are connected as suggested Arp photos, then quasar could not be at large distance. However, further studies have raised considerable doubts about the physical connections between galaxies and quasar. Arp proposed quasar were the accumulation of new matter that the theory of the constant state had to be sustainable. However, this raises a problem. All known quasars are redshifted rather than blueshifted. If Arp was correct, then we would expect at least some of these quasars to move to the ground and then be blurred. A second problem with Arp's work has to do with what is called Lyman-alpha forests. Not all in space is visible, because many distant objects are too weak, even at the best telescopes in the world. While the light passes through space, it passes through some of these objects not visible. These objects contain hydrogen clouds, and hydrogen absorbs energy at a certain wavelength that physicists call Lyman-alpha. Many quasars and some distant light galaxies have multiple Lyman-alpha absorptions, each with different wavelengths, giving the appearance of a forest in the spectra of the quasars. These absorptions have several redshifts, all less than the redshift of the quasar. This is a powerful proof that redshifts are actually cosmological. If the redshift did not increase with greater distance, the quasar would no longer have redshifts which inevitably decrease as they approach the earth. Objects cannot be farther than the quasar, or they would not affect the redshift. Since the light has to leave the quasar and pass through these as-yet invisible objects before reaching the earth, and produces more different redshifts, the redshift must increase with increasing distance. If redshifts are cosmological, the universe must be expanding. Many creators could resist this idea as they associate it with the Big Bang theory and a vision of the secular world. This is certainly an understandable vision, given how evolutionary dogma is trampled in most scientific documents. However, the Big Bang model is an interpretation of data, not a real observation, and therefore the redshifts and an expanding universe are not in any way related to it. Other models could be easily used and incorporate both without reference to evolution or Big Bang. In addition, quasar redshifts provide strong evidence for the universe that has a beginning, something that creators should expect to see since Genesis 1:1 states that there was a beginning. Refuse an expanding universe is a rejection of general relativity. Refuse it simply because it is associated with an evolutionary idea in the Big Bang is likely to put creator cosmologists in the unsustainable position of not being able to develop a biblical cosmological model. model.

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