

The Nobel Prize for Erroneous “Discovery” of Acceleration of Cosmic Expansion

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Abstract

Three cosmologists were awarded the 2011 Nobel Prize in physics for their “discovery” that the speed of cosmic expansion accelerates. This acceleration was deduced from observations showing that very distant supernovas look fainter and therefore, more distant than they should be by constant or decelerating cosmic expansion. But this interpretation is wrong and based on the misleading dogma that the light always moves towards us by a constant speed c .

Analysis

The real situation is quite different, because the larger the distance from which the light travels, the slower is its speed towards us, as its actual speed c must be reduced by the speed v of extension of this distance thanks to cosmic expansion. So if the light approaches us from a point at distance d , then this point moves away with speed v , thanks to cosmic expansion:

$v = H \cdot d$, where:

H – Hubble’s constant,

d – the actual distance of the light ray from us (observer)

Then the light from the distance d approaches us by the speed $(c-v) = (c-Hd)$.

We need no dark energy to accelerate the cosmic expansion as this acceleration is a nonsense based on the wrong dogma.

So time and trajectory, through which the light must travel to us, are much greater than they would be by the constant light speed c approaching us. The larger the distance between us and light, the slower is its speed towards us. So the cosmic objects (supernovae) seem to be much more distant and fainter than they should.

Another reason why the accelerating cosmic expansion is only an illusion is the deceleration of light speed during the cosmic expansion. The speed of light expresses the speed of cosmic expansion, so the deceleration of cosmic expansion means at the same time the deceleration of the speed of light.

The “discovery” of accelerating cosmic expansion as a consequence of erroneous understanding of the speed of light leads to the postulation of non-existent dark energy as a source of acceleration.

Supporters of dark energy as the accelerator of cosmic expansion try to find its source in the vacuum. Of course, a huge amount of energy is contained in a vacuum consisting of an enormous number of elementary quantum dipoles, mutually connecting all visible material

objects. The higher the number of material objects taken into the system, the more the number of mutual elementary quantum connections between them and the higher the whole energy of the system. So a system with many objects has, thanks to their mutual vacuum connections, much more energy than is contained in visible matter. But it is not a dark energy causing the fictional acceleration of cosmic expansion.

Conclusion

Cosmic expansion decelerates. The exact equations with all consequences are presented in my monograph [1].

[1] P. Kohut, God and the Universe, VDM Verlag Dr. Muller, Saarbrucken 2011.
www.amazon.co.uk/God-Universe-Revolution-Peter-Kohut/dp/3639331044