Do radial velocities of given bodies mean zero-equivalent time?

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There's a general consensus among cosmologists; that the zero-equivalent time (t=0) can only mean the present (now) as far as the Hubble constant H_0 is concerned [2] [3]. But the constant's initial value of 0 is problematic; as it misuses distance and time in conjunction with the Cartesian coordinate system and together I find have nothing to do with the quantification of t=0 and so run the risk of predicting infinitesimal velocity of infinite distance and time.

Because t=0 is present time, why wouldn't it be essential for the zero digit in H_0 to imply a preserved initial value? This initial value would have to synthesise finite units of distance and time relativistic to applicable present-day conditions which matches the present time. (See appendix on page 3 for finalised and illustrative present-day conditions).

To investigate what these present-day conditions are; we have to free the Cartesian coordinate system away from distance and time. The remaining xy coordinates will grant two opposite right angles and, coupled with zero digit in H_0, it shouldn't matter where these right angles are located as long as they remain opposite. A 360 degree boundary is thus required granted it would serve as the maximum angle for the two right angles to freely oppose. But these opposing right angles must equal 180 degrees and so should exist along the least coordinate and preserve another. The preserved coordinate is thus halved and further preserves a 90 degree angle in halving the least coordinate to 45 degrees from the maximum boundary and yield a deflated boundary. An eccentric boundary will follow this deflation at the same 45 degrees from the maximum boundary along the preserved 90 degree within which the deflated boundary coexists.

Then when this 45 degree eccentricity can no longer preserve any other boundary, it is divided, above, by the deflated boundary (below) and together are defined by a preserved finite initial value of 0.125 which further preserves the zero digit of present time.

Then, if we link this initial value to elliptic orbit, the closest orbital approach must correlate to both the eccentric and deflated boundaries, whereby:-

$$0.125 * OCR = PPD. \tag{1}$$

Where OCR is the orbiter's closest range, PPD is the perpendicular deficit in closest and farthest orbital approach between a satellite (orbiter) and the body (deflated boundary) it orbits. The operator $*$ is necessary granted the eccentric boundary is 2 values greater than 1 (2 divided by 45 degrees, then rounded up) above the deflated. (So 2 is the eccentric boundary and 1 is the deflated boundary, both when inverse multiplied give 2).

Therefore, let the formula in (1) suggest the elliptic orbit follows the present-day conditions and; let the satellite orbital time justify this law:-

$$T = \pi/2 * \sqrt{0.125\left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}d^2\right)}, \tag{2}$$

Where T is the satellite R_2 orbital time, this T (much as the eccentric boundary) follows after the deflated boundary or, more explicitly, the orbited body R_1 hence this latter is divided (above) by the radius R_2 of the former (below) multiplied by their average squared distance d^2. And where π and 0.125 are both constants; only the latter must make up the radical to yield a root value peculiar only to the defined radians. This root value will then be multiplied by the halved π to confirm the T is issued by the orbited deflated boundary. But significantly, where the operator $*$ is used whenever possible is conservation of (1).

Finally, we can now apply, in synthesising the single unanimous units of distance and time, the formula in (2) alongside the data on Earth and Moon available at NASA's [1] Solar System Exploration section. This application will take the form:-

$$T = \pi/2 * \sqrt{0.125 * \left(\frac{6371km}{1738km} * 384400km\right)} \tag{3}$$

Therefore

$$T = 659hours. \tag{4}$$

As evident from (3) and (4), consensus on infinitesimal velocity with respect to the H_0 is no longer justified if for every preserved finite single unit (hour) of time there's a corresponding preserved finite single unit (kilometer) of distance.

Appendix. Illustrative present-day conditions

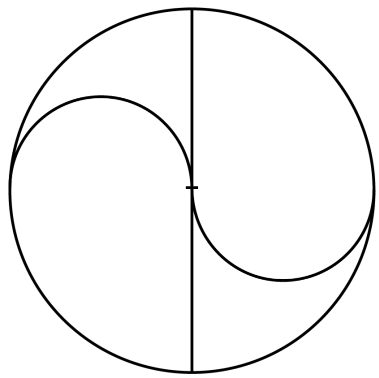

Figure 1: Equivalence between two opposing right angles and the least coordinate. The preserved coordinate is thus halved.

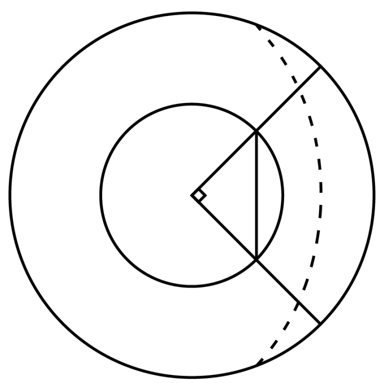

Figure 2: Deflated boundary at 1/2 resulting when the halved preserved coordinate further preserves a 90 degree angle in halving the least coordinate to 45 degrees from the maximum boundary. An eccentric boundary follows this deflation at the same 45 degrees from the maximum boundary along the preserved 90 degree within which the deflated boundary coexists.

References

[1] Earth. https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/planets/earth/in-depth/. Accessed: 2019-08-09.

[2] Edwin Hubble. A relation between distance and radial velocity among extra-galactic nebulae. *Proceedings of the national academy of sciences*, 15(3):168–173, 1929.

[3] Ethan Siegel. Sorry, astronomy fans, the hubble constant isn't a constant at all. https://www.forbes.com/sites/startswithabang/2019/08/02/sorry-astronomy-fans-the-hubble-constant-isnt-a-constant-at-all/27dbd2b69d59. Accessed: 2019-08-09.