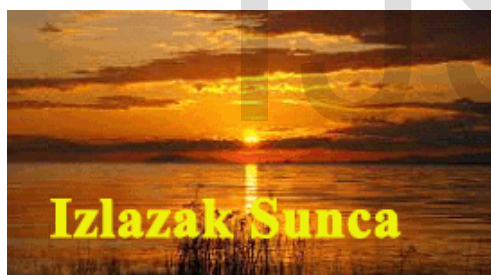


Observing the Universe through colors (blue and red shift)

Autor Weitter Duckss (Slavko Sedić)

It is generally known that waves (light), when passing through a prism, create a rainbow, a spectrum of colors.

Sunsets are represented as the events of particular beauty, because one can in a short period of time see all of the spectrum colors, with red always at the end. The covering of Earth, or atmosphere, acts like a prism. The colors change due to the curvature of Earth and its atmosphere, too, and because of the length of passing through the prism (also, Sun and Moon appear to be at their full size at sunrise and sunset). The longest wave passing through the atmosphere, which results in the lowest intensity or force of the waves, produces beautiful nuances of red. This occurrence takes place both in the morning and in the evening, therefore the Doppler effect as the only explanation can be ruled out, because in the mornings there is a decrease of distance, which is the situation opposite to the one, occurring in the evenings.



When observing the Universe and discovering galaxies, at the same time the rise of red spectrum is seen there with the increase of distance of an object. The greatest shift into red belongs to the most distant galaxies. These days, that fact is ascribed to the expansion of Universe, due to the Doppler effect, i.e., the faster the objects are moving away, the waves are longer and the color is red. Also, the greater the speeds of moving away, the greater the spectral shift into red. Instead of expansion, I included the effects of rotation – which absolutely meet the results, obtained by the observations of Universe within the spectrum of red – in my observation of Universe. The closer galaxies show both red and blue spectral shift (the speeds are both positive and negative by 100 and more km/s), but after a certain distance there is only the red shift (the speed of 270 000 km/s is estimated for the most distant galaxies). It is certain that rotation meets to the fullest the results, obtained by the astronomical

observations, unlike expansion, in which – besides the official clique – nobody believes any more. Unlike expansion, rotation does not create paradoxes.

However, the problem starts with a rainbow.

All gained data are formed on the base of relating the spectral shift to the speed of galactic movement (expansion) and relating the spectral shift to the distance of an object was not considered. Greater distance weakens the intensity (force) of waves (radiation). Lesser intensity of waves is registered as a greater shift into red.

A very important fact needs to be stressed here: although after certain distance only red shift is registered, at the same time – on that and on all other distances – the collisions of galaxies are registered. 72 collisions of clusters of galaxies were registered, even though there is a red shift among all of them. These collisions indicate it is an illusion that the speeds of moving away or rotations only increased, because a collision stands for a blue spectral shift for the colliding objects. The illusion appears only from the observation of galaxies through the increase of speed.

There is an increase of speed along with the weakening of the intensity of waves, but by no means in numbers that are these days taken as an undeniable evidence. The rotation of the clusters of galaxies and the Universe is occurring many times slower and it can be seen from the similarities between the more closer and very distant galaxies.

All observations are completely in harmony with the passed distance of the waves towards objects, as well as with the increase of speed; here, red means that the observed galaxies that are colliding into each other have a similar distance from the point of observation and they have the same red shift, even though they approach each other from the opposite directions. These galaxies have a blue shift between themselves and at least one of them should be approaching the observer.

The light, given by galaxies, is moving towards the increase of red shift with the weakening of the intensity of waves (radiation), due to the passed distance and, in lesser degree, due to the increase of speed towards the surface of the clusters of galaxies and the Universe.

January 13th 2017.

There is no ring around Pluto! ?

Vijesti.me

<http://www.vijesti.me/>

12.7.2012 08:32

"THERE ARE FIVE SATELLITES ORBITING AROUND PLUTO, AFTER ALL"

The Hubble Space Telescope has discovered that there are five, not four, satellites orbiting around a dwarf planet of Pluto.

Weitter Duckss

a comment on the article

In today's show "Universe", broadcasted on IQS.life, they were talking about the discovery of rings around Pluto, made by the space probe "New Horizons" (the first data are from 2015.). The rings around an object are related to its mass, the speed of rotation and its temperature. The mass of Pluto is small, its speed of rotation is slow and even though the low temperatures are favorable, the rings cannot be formed. Just as it is in the text www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com, a greater mass and higher speed of rotation mean more satellites. If there is no rotation, there are no satellites either (Venus, Mercury).

It is completely clear now that there are no rings around Pluto (confirmed by NASA). The scientists have been taking these rings for granted. I published my estimate (calculation) for the first time on July 12th 2012. at 8:32 on the link <http://www.vijesti.me>, in which I stated that the possibility for Pluto to have rings is almost neglectable. I also wrote about it here:

„Until some other opportunity, maybe already in spring of 2015, when the mission *New horizons* will have reached Pluto, to convince us that it does not have rings. The calculations are clear: slow speed of rotation around its own axis, small mass, and even though there is very favorable low temperature, there are no rings. But, it is needed to point out that the values are contiguous, which is demonstrated by the mass of its satellites. Related to their home planet, they are in terms of mass by far beyond the average of the Sun and other 8 planets.

The author“ <http://www.svemir-ipaksevrta.com/the-Universe-rotating.html#11b> etc.

The scientists were guided by the "scientific" method: if there are rings around Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, then it is "purely logical" for Pluto to have them, too. Nothing would be strange if they didn't start publicly bragging themselves with these results, claiming they were "completely certain about it" and filming "scientific" shows on tv.

If one's argument is: "It must be like that, because there is a sequence", it would be unfair if they had guessed by accident, or, as it is said: "Even a blind hen sometimes finds a grain of corn". On the contrary, they had terribly embarrassed themselves and now, as always when they lose, they offer some (senseless) explanations that Charon was the cause of their problems. In the case of Saturn, scientists claim that its satellites are the keepers of the rings, that the rings would disappear without them, and now, there is an opposite approach, claiming that the satellites are the cause for the rings not to appear.

My position in doing the estimate of the possibility for Pluto to have rings (when compared to "science" that claims something in advance – it must be wrong) was this: the mass of Pluto is small (mass is not a significant factor of ring formation anyway), its speed of rotation around the axis is very low (6,4 days) and the temperature is significantly lower than on gas giants.

I have included in my estimate that Pluto, notwithstanding its small mass, low speed of rotation and favorable low temperatures, has relatively more satellite mass than other planets (relation: mass of a planet / mass of its satellites).

Except for low temperatures, nothing pointed at the existence of a ring or a cloud of particles that rotate around it (the newest search of "New Horizons").

In the meantime, an asteroid with a ring (Chariklo) had been found, so the estimate could have given the same result even if I had excluded the influence of mass of an object on the ring formation. The most important factors are the speed of rotation (90%) and the level of environmental temperature.

My comment about the non-existence of rings around Pluto, before the confession of NASA: <http://www.space.com>

Slavko Sedić ·

Zadar

Rings on Pluto? Quote from the article in 2013:

Until some other opportunity, maybe already in spring of 2015, when the mission New horizons will have reached Pluto, to convince us that it does not have rings. The calculations are clear: slow speed of rotation around its own axis, small mass, and even though there is very favorable low temperature, there are no rings. But, it is needed to point out that the values are contiguous, which is demonstrated by the mass of its satellites. Related to their home planet, they are in terms of mass by far beyond the average of the Sun and other 8 planets.

[Like](#) · [Reply](#) · [Jul 2, 2015 7:25am](#)

Gary Moretti ·

Most Of Us Went

Pluto seems to lack a ring structure made of dust particles but likely has atmospheric bands of gas that move between Pluto and Charon these gas bands are a feature in the shared atmosphere between Pluto and Charon.

[Like](#) · [Reply](#) · [Jul 4, 2015 1:20pm](#)

Slavko Sedić ·

Zadar

Gary Moretti

It is possible, but the chances are very small.

[Like](#) · [Reply](#) · [Jul 7, 2015 5:08pm](#)

Natural Satellites and Rotation

I have earlier published the possibility that distant satellites of an object can have their own satellites. This statement is based on the reduced gravitational influence of a star, an irregular form and low temperatures, which facilitate the appearance of an independent rotation. The independent rotation is a basic precondition of the orbit existence. I will state here only the statistics of the known facts for the satellites inside our Solar system.

The temperature of the space where Mercury is situated is $\sim 100^\circ\text{K}$ ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury_\(planet\)#Surface_conditions_and_exosphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercury_(planet)#Surface_conditions_and_exosphere)) (measured on the shadow side of the object) and $\sim 4^\circ\text{K}$ in the Oort cloud.

Unlike Earth, Mars, etc., Mercury and Venus do not have an independent rotation or satellites. Earth and [Mars](#) have satellites with a synchronous rotation. The other planets have satellites, which are closer to planets and are synchronous (internal satellites), but they also have external satellites, which have their own rotations, i.e., they are not synchronous with the rotation of a planet (113 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irregular_moon)) satellites with an eccentric and retrograde rotation have been discovered around 4 giant planets).

It is very important to state that satellites with the irregular form (for example, 148 x 85 x 62 km) can both be internal and with a synchronous rotation and can be external, with an independent rotation (usually a chaotic one, due to an irregular form). The same goes for the satellites that have a regular, round shape. It clearly points out that an object's form is not essential for the synchronous and independent rotation to exist. A distance from a satellite to a planet or an object of a star has much more to do with it.

The irregular satellites of **Jupiter** (so-called irregular natural satellites) begin with Themisto, Leda, Himalia, Lysithea,... and the last known are Megaclite and S/2003 J 2. Themisto is some 1.800.000 km away, while S/2003 J 2 some 4.800.000 km. ¹ (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moons_of_Jupiter#List)

The natural external satellites of **Saturn** with the rotation begin with Kiviuq, some 11.294.800 km away and the last known is Fornjot, 24.504.879 km away. ² (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moons_of_Saturn#List)

The natural satellites of **Uranus** with the rotation begin with Francisco, some 4.276.000 km away, and ends with Ferdinand, which is 20.900.000 km away. ³ (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moons_of_Uranus#List)

The natural satellites of **Neptune** with the rotation begin with Nereid, which is 5.513.818 km away, and ends with Neso, which is 49.285.000 km away. ⁴ (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moons_of_Neptune#List)

There are only five known satellites of **Pluton**, out of which only Charon is synchronous, while the others have their own rotations. ⁵ (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moons_of_Pluto#List)

The data, related to the rest of the more distant objects in the **Kuiper belt**, are still undiscovered.

To sum up the statistics for the satellites, it can be concluded that there is a solid rule that the satellites that are closer to a planet or a star do not have an independent rotation like the external satellites, t.e., they are trapped. Also, there is a tendency for a share of objects having an independent rotation to increase with the lowering of the temperature of the space, in which the observed objects are situated.

It is also clear that rotation is a characteristic of the both regular and irregular formed objects. Also, synchronous satellites of the regular and irregular form are those that are closer to a planet. There is also a tendency that smaller objects are more irregular than larger objects; irregularity disappears with [dwarf planets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dwarf_planet) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dwarf_planet), while with planets there is only a regular, round form.

Since there is a [significant number](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irregular_moon) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irregular_moon) of satellites with an independent rotation, it should be stressed that there is a great probability for some of them to have their own satellites. Attention should be given to that, during the following astronomical observations of these objects.

Are we blind or we don't want to see the dark matter!



Just like the time air had been discovered, something similar takes place: we don't know how to "see" it or detect it by instruments. We know that 90% of matter is missing, but we direct the search in the wrong way; we run through the dark matter looking for it.

The dark matter is here, around us, and the best place to see it is outside the Earth's atmosphere. The dark matter doesn't glow, unlike the visible matter, which does; the dark matter is cold and it is impossible for it to become warmer.

Let's have a look at this example of evidence:

There are two rooms. The first one is full of light and the other is dark. There is a star (Sun) in the background of both rooms, at the same distance from both of them. The first room is filled with the visible matter, which is familiar to us, while the other is filled with the dark matter. When the visible matter from the outside gets inside the first room, it becomes visible. When it gets inside the second room, it becomes visible, too.

The first conclusion: the radiation of Sun, colliding with the visible matter, creates light, while, on the other hand, it is not the case with the dark matter, which is why it is dark.

Let's have another example. There are two rooms again. In the first one there is water and in the other one the dark matter. Again, there is the Sun in their background at the same distance from both of them. When radiation, or as we prefer to call it: light, goes through water, its intensity decreases with the increase of distance from the source of radiation. When the same radiation goes through the dark matter, its intensity also decreases with the increase of distance from the source of radiation. In the room with water, the temperature also decreases, as the distance from the source of radiation increases (if there was no radiation here, this area would also become dark). In the room with the dark matter, with the increase of distance from the source of radiation, it also gets colder.

The second conclusion: the both areas follow the same laws of nature that can be applied for the visible matter.

Let's remember the article: Why is the Universe cold?

“Already here, in our Solar system, there is a clear law of nature that shows us that the matter outside the cosmic objects (i.e. invisible matter and energy) also reacts with radiation. It can not be neglected that elementary matter (invisible matter and energy) warms up, too, for some 100°K ! It is less cold closer to Sun; $\sim 100^{\circ}\text{K}$ on the dark side of Mercury. It gets colder in the space further away; it is around 30°K on the dark side of Pluto, while at the end of the system, in the Oort cloud, it is $\sim 4^{\circ}\text{K}$ ($\sim -269^{\circ}\text{C}$). At the end of Universe, it is $2,4 - 2,7^{\circ}\text{K}$. Even if we did not know that there was something out there (outside the membrane, in the so-called “empty” space), from this we would be able to deduce that there was something following the laws, similar to these of the visible matter. It can also be confirmed by the constant decrease of power or intensity of the waves, with the increase of distance from the object that emits them.

All these facts confirm that this is a kind of matter, too, and it can not be denied of similarities with the visible matter, but there are also some differences between them. The only impossible thing, when discussing these facts, is connecting our space with that empty space. Empty space can not follow the same laws like those of the visible matter; it is an empty space, in which there are no laws. It can only transfer an event or action further, without affecting them in any way. The characteristic of the visible matter (which does not possess its own energy source or hot core) and invisible one, too, is that they are increasingly colder if the amount, power and intensity of incoming radiation decreases. Warmth and light are typical of the visible matter, and the significant reduction of cold is typical of the invisible matter and energy, when influenced by the radiation waves.”

At the end, it needs to be said that if there was a vacuum outside the space objects, they would collapse, or would not be formed at all, because the vacuum is by far greater force than the electromagnetic force (gravity). Just as matter, it abides the law of communicating vessels, where there are no different pressures. There would only have existed dispersal, i.e. the objects without atmospheres, but it does not exist.

Who is lying that the earth is old 4.5 to 5 billion years?

The crust of Earth is acknowledged to be a trustworthy indicator of age.



It is known that at the faults of the tectonic plates, a part of the crust is subduced under the other part. On another places, tectonic plates are moving away from each other, with the always present magma (lava) to fill the empty place. These are the facts of a constant renewal of the crust through these and other processes.

The thickness of crust under the solid ground is 30-70 km and up to 12 km under the sea. The oldest rock found there so far is 3.8 - 4.4 billion of years old. The meteorites that fall onto Earth are generally 4.5 billion of years old.

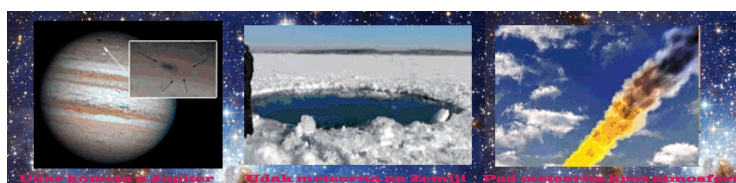
The age is measured by finding out the time when did that particular matter become a part of the crust. A time period from 300 million to a billion of years is estimated for all the other events that followed the formation of Earth. The tendency is to „wrap“ it all up within 4.5 – 5 billion of years.

This old method is partially good for obtaining the results of age of the particular parts of the crust of Earth.

It should be mentioned that the crust is constantly been changing, regenerating. The Earth annually collects up to a 100 000 tons/y of new material from the outer space.

The mass of Earth is 6×10^{24} kilograms – a number 6 with 24 zeros following it.

If we take into account that datum of 100 000 tons a year, with the presupposition that it has been an average value from the time of the creation of Earth, we will obtain the result of the age to be 6×10^{24} years, which consequently means that the age of Earth is measured not in billions, but in septillion.



By observing the universe and the events in it, we have no reason to believe that anything had been happening considerably different in any period than today. Everything in the universe goes on slowly through time, by a space pace, everything is being born, living long and dying fast. Even during the collision of galaxies everything happens slowly. Great speeds do not mean faster growth, just the opposite, even negative: the already collected will be diminished.

Should this result even be reduced by half, presupposing that a half of the mass had been collected elsewhere, and, already collected, joined with Earth in many turns, it would make

this enormous number no smaller; it would then be 3×10^{24} years, which again means the septillion of years.

By observing the sole crust of Earth, we can also notice a great disproportion in the data, estimating its age up to 4.2 billion of years.

The layer of the Grand Canyon at the depth of 1 500 m is estimated to be 1.6 billion of years old. With the presupposition of the average thickness of the Earth's crust to be 28 km, the age of the crust solely would be 30 billion of years. For the soil that has been newly created by the cooling off the lava, the zero age is being determined. The oldest registered rock, which is 4 billion of years old, had the same age, too. What they have in common is they are created by cooling off the lava and the age of lava is not taken into account. It turns out that the zero age is 4 billion of years even today, after all of these billions of years have gone. 2008/9.

... The recent the article as a conclusion. The age of celestial objects is different. The meteorites that have fallen to Earth are estimated to be 4.5 billion of years old. In the process of the following joining these objects reach the size of a Mars-like object, the estimated age of which (Mars) is 10^{22} (10 sextillion) years. An object with a melted core, like Earth, is more than 10^{24} (a septillion) years old. The next in age terms are dwarf stars, then stars, ... The age of Universe is independent of the age of celestial objects, because they are constantly in the process of creating, growing and disintegrating and all of these don't affect the age of Universe. A single turn of the rotation of Universe is completed in 94,5 billion of years.

Likewise, there is the age of the melted part of Earth (which can't be measured directly) and the age of Earth's crust, which is constantly changing. In layman's terms, we can come to a conclusion that the age of Earth is the same as the age of the oldest rocks (4.4 billion of years). Instead, its real age is over a quadrillion of years.

Mass of the celestial objects is growing by its gathering. It is estimated that some 4 000 – 100 000 tons of matter and celestial objects per year fall onto Earth. The mass of Earth is 6×10^{24} kg. The beginning of the origin begins with a meteorite or before 4.5 billion of years and the joining is adapted to that figure.

The originator of life passed near Mars?

What a shame; a comet Siding Spring closely missed the planet Mars. There goes away the opportunity to plant life onto this dead planet. Now we will have to wait for the next opportunity.



Just to stay clear: we all know that life to our planet had been brought by storks¹, i.e. comets, I apologize. These are the objects which start from the Oort cloud at a high speed (this comet had been moving near Mars at the speed of 56 km/sec., or 203 000 km/h) and carry green aliens with large eyes and long necks on their surfaces. These beings are supernaturally strong, as they make it without injuries through the collisions at these low speeds to them. Since we had several satellites around Mars, we obtained some photos at firsthand. They were much clearer than those from the last mission, when something went wrong. Some claim to have seen something similar to the parachutes on their backs and that removed all suspicions of their happy landing.

For a half of the century, we have been sending in vain missions to explore our Solar system, because all the results were unable to remove the fallacy of Panspermia from the official and school materials.

There is a planet inside the Solar system with existing life and a hot core, on which an egg membrane-thick crust is floating (egg membrane, not the eggshell, because the eggshell is too thick for the comparison). There is another planet with a hot core, but because of the Sun being too close it has no rotation of its own. Due to that, the life conditions there are impossible, but many billions of years ago, they could have been more than realistic. We have researched the majority of planets, many satellites, asteroids, comets, and all results indicate the absence of life. In short: it is either too cold or too warm, or there is no atmosphere adequate to form the organic compounds. There are no aliens squatting on frozen rocks or lumps of mud, waiting in hibernation an opportunity to warm up a bit and invade Mars or any similar planet. (At the present time, Mars has been very inadequate to live on.)

If we take into the consideration a hypothesis of these storks bringing life, how is it possible that they failed to bring life to Mars and other objects that come in the line before Earth? The comets arrive from the Oort cloud and from that perspective Earth is the last in the line, besides Venus and Mercury, which are the satellites of Sun. Why did water “arrive” with comets to Earth and not to the planets and objects before it (there are 99% of all the objects from our Solar system before it)? Why did the heavy chemical elements arrive to Earth and not to the other objects? Science claims that they arrived all the way from the supernovas. Everything arrives from the outer space and – what a wonder! – only to our planet. Probably the aliens have some very precise cannons and they shoot at us, from the unknown reasons or motives to me.

I hope everybody understands now that our science is more similar to a polygon to tell all kinds of fairy tales than to a place of making and realizing evidence. The evidence obviously values less than constant deception of people and most of the scientists, in a Higgs manner: he would tear off a part of the non-existing space, without even suspecting the idea that, besides obtaining results, the machines could be able to fantasize like him.

As we know it from the history of our planet, the comets are only the cause of extermination of the already existing life. They are no “good storks” that bring life; they are, on the contrary, “the storks of destruction”.

¹Storks are said to be delivering babies; a tale that is told to children about the origins of babies.

Traslated by: prof. Zoran Ćoso (Zule); mail zcoso@unizd.hr

IJSER