The Universe is Not Expanding we are Shrinking

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Abstract

The study of wave phenomena has fascinated researchers for centuries, yet a comprehensive and fundamental understanding of waves remains elusive. In this research, we embark on a scientifc journey to provide a defnitive defnition of waves and explore how the universe's expansion played a crucial role in this signifcant intellectual discovery. We begin by investigating light as an unchanging temporal reference point free from temporal properties. We examine the role of light as an essential tool for cosmological observations and its intricate connection to wave-particle duality. This exploration reveals intriguing contradictions that arise when attributing wave-like characteristics to particles. Continuing our investigation, we delve into the temporal anomalies experienced near black holes, where time comes to a standstill. This inquiry sheds light on the consequences of temporal cessation and the efects on individuals

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It is important to note that light itself does not physically travel; instead, it is the mirror that undergoes transformative compression, and the term 'traveling' is used here merely for the purpose of explaining the concept and ensuring clarity and understanding. As light propagates through time, the physical distance between photons remains constant from the moment of their emission. The perceived increase in the spacing between photons is a consequence of including the time dimension rather than the three spatial dimensions. Despite being inherently three-dimensional, the fundamental nature of light remains unchanged. For example, let us consider two photons emitted with a separation of one Planck's length at the time of emission. Despite the current perception of a vast distance between them, Planck's initial length separation remains constant. This is because each subsequent three-dimensional space created is smaller than the preceding space, ensuring the preservation of the original separation indefinitely [8]. As a consequence, the exchange of information between three-dimensional objects, including light and other waves, may occur faster than the speed of light. However, this outcome is not surprising when considering our understanding that light does not experience time. Consequently, it remains unaffected by the laws and limitations of motion as defined by physics. Earlier, it was mentioned that a wave is a form of energy or a particle that becomes distorted due to our movement in time, as it exists beyond the constraints of time. Now, with a precise definition of wave phenomena established, it becomes apparent that the idea of particles possessing wave-like characteristics presents a contradiction. Waves inherently lack temporal properties, unlike particles.

This leads us to the wave pattern observed in the double-slit experiment.

According to this new concept and my understanding of general relativity, if multiple stationary objects are projected at high velocity toward a massive star equipped with two slits, regardless of how the slits were created, a wave pattern emerges. However, it is important to note that what is known as a wave pattern cannot be attributed to actual waves. Instead, it arises as a trajectory resulting from the peculiar warping of space-time [9,10].