

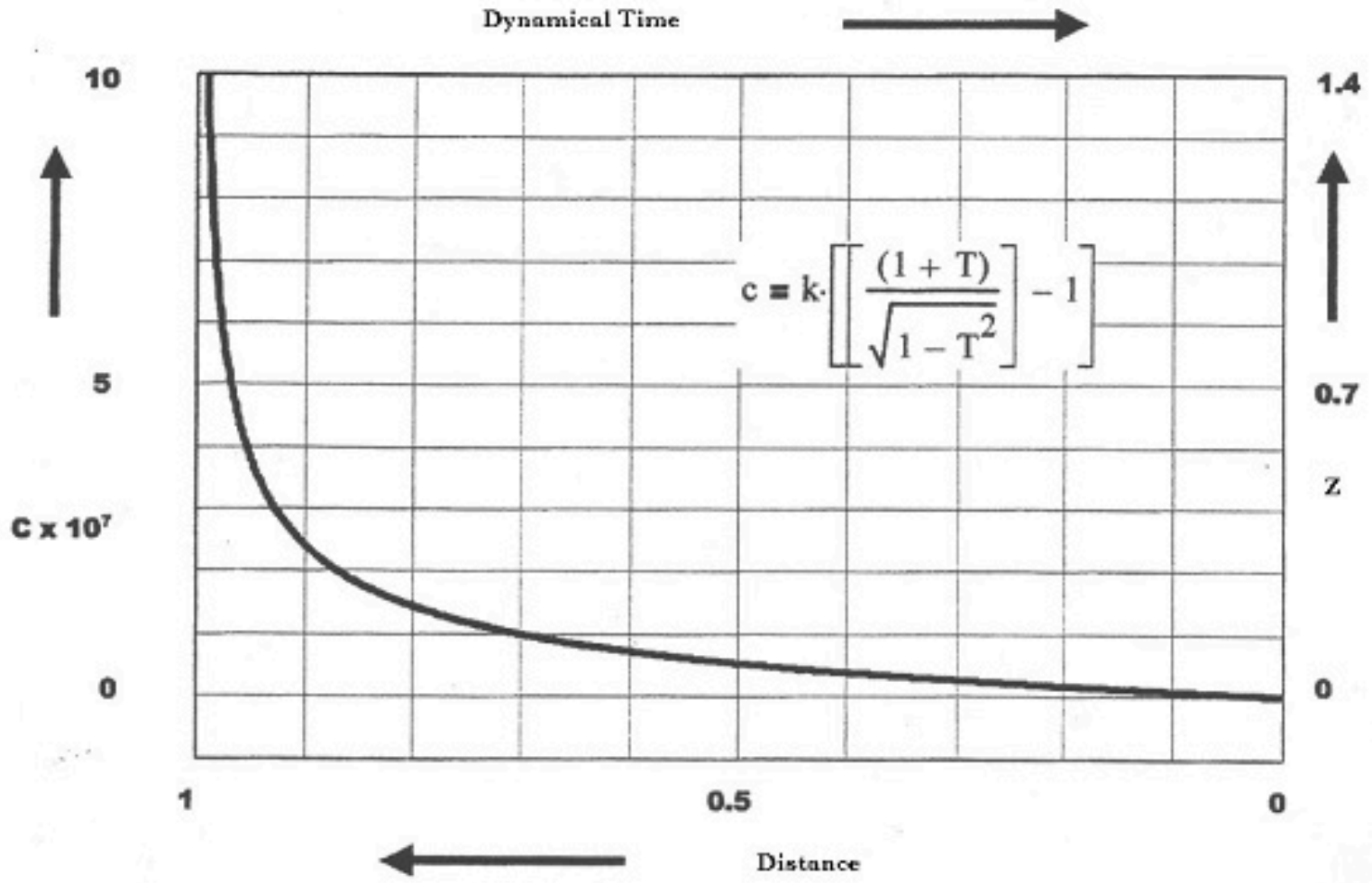
The Speed of Light Curve

Note: The equation below is the standard relativistic Doppler redshift equation. However this equation is reproduced without relativity or a Doppler effect using the recombination factor of Planck Particle Pairs. The paper dealing with this is by Barry Setterfield and Dr. Daniel Dzimano, and entitled [The Redshift and the Zero Point Energy. \(PDF\)](#)

The Light Speed Curve

The following graphs shows three simultaneous effects.

1. Redshift against distance. This can be seen on the bottom and right hand axes. The redshift is abbreviated as 'z'. The bottom horizontal axis indicates distance, with where we are on earth now looking out further and further into space as the arrow proceeds to the left. Astronomers usually equate '1' with not only as far out as it is possible to see, but with the origin of the cosmos.
2. Light speed against time. This can be seen as per the left hand and upper axes. The left hand axis shows the speed of light in terms often million times 'c' now. The upper horizontal axis corresponds to the lower horizontal axis but indicates time instead of distance. Thus the 'here and now' are both on the right hand side of the graph, with the upper axis looking back in orbital, or dynamical, time as it goes to the left in the same way that going to the left on the lower axis represents going further out from where we are now.
3. The graph also represents the rate of ticking of the atomic clock against orbital time, although these axes are not defined. The truth of the matter is, these are all the same curve.



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