

Galaxy rotation curves: is there a need for Dark Matter?

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Paper 5

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Abstract

In this paper a new approach to the Galaxy rotation curves has produced two values, one for the expansion of space or opening of space that gives a value three times as large as the actual rotation curves of the galaxy due to the real recession red-shift of the galaxy, see paper on: Hubble constant and the age of the Universe by the same authors^[1].

The apparent red-shift will indicate that the values of the rotation velocities are three times the actual values, which in turn makes the mass of the galaxy nine times larger than the actual mass compare with the luminosity mass ratio and therefore indicating nearly an order of magnitude larger mass for the host galaxy of which about 90% of Dark Matter inferred in the host galaxy.

Furthermore the values of the rotation curve in our own Milky-Way galaxy needs adjustments due to the nature of the aether or photon background in the galaxy.

The background photons in our galaxy are of the shorter wavelengths near the center of the galaxy and longer wavelengths in the outskirts of the galaxy or the dark halo, see paper on: Wave particle and luminiferous aether trinity of the light^[2].

The size of the galactic photon background will influence our velocity measurements.

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Text

The measured red-shift of any galaxy is three times the actual red-shift of the recession of the same galaxy.

The above fact is due to the inflation of the space (or the CMB) between the galaxies. Hence giving a threefold larger rotation velocity of the stars in the host galaxy and according to:

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{3}V \quad \text{so} \quad V_0^2 = \frac{1}{9}V^2 \quad \text{and as the:} \quad V^2 = \frac{GM}{R} \quad \text{that will become} \quad V_0^2 = \frac{9GM}{R}$$

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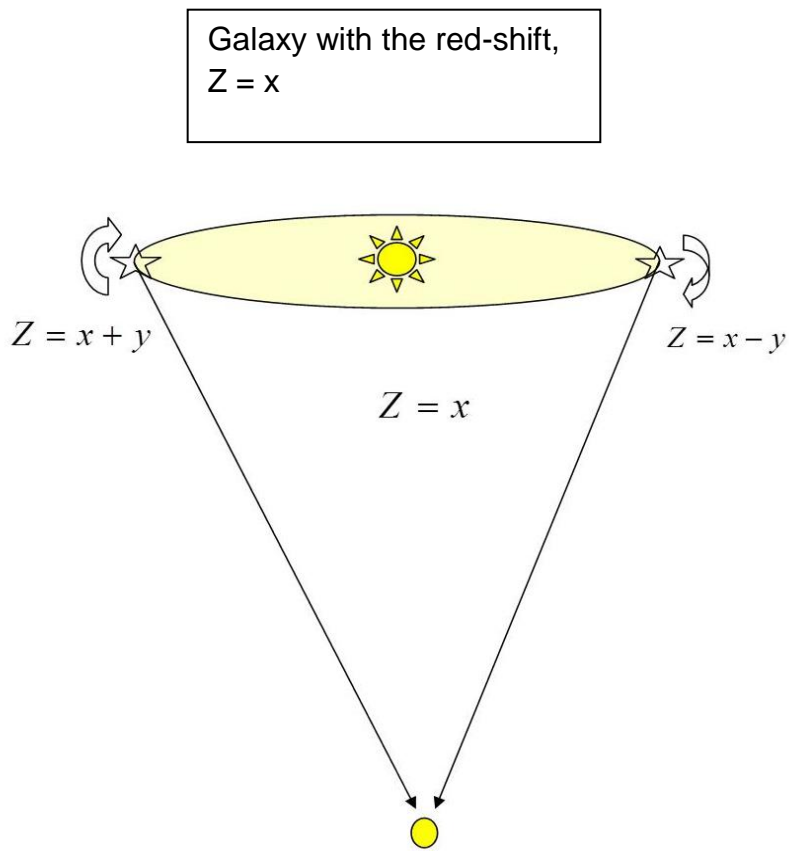


Fig 1: shows the rotation velocities as **yC** blue-shift and equally red-shift.

C is the speed of light. But the actual rotational velocities are one third of this value after correction of the expansion of the space.

Therefore: $Z = \frac{x+y}{3} = \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{3}$ and $Z = \frac{x-y}{3} = \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{3}$ so the $V = ZC$

And $V_0 = \frac{1}{3}V$ or $V_0 = \frac{1}{3}ZC$.

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Conclusion

As in the previous papers the nature of the Dark-Energy was revealed, now the non-existent of the Dark-Matter has been explored and can be shown that some unknown phenomenon could misguide us on our calculation and create some assumptions that are hard to fit in the theory of the Hot Big-Bang.

- (1) <http://vixra.org/abs/1704.0041?ref=9321691> (Hubble Constant and the Age of the Universe).
- (2) <http://vixra.org/abs/1704.0082> (Wave Particle and Luminiferous Trinity of the Light).