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Opinion Article

How to Measure and Locate the Center of our Universe using the Hubble Telescope

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1. Introduction

We begin with a Simple Physics Experiment:

1. Take a piece of string about 4 ft long.
2. Curl one end into a circle about 3 inches big.
3. Place a small object like a dime at the center.
4. Begin to expand the circle.

Note: The center point never moves with any amount of expansion.

(This becomes our stationary point, everything from this point is what moves with expansion. Our Universe began from one point in Space, and has been expanding ever since.)

1. My Original Hypothesis: How to Measure and Locate the Center of the Universe.

1. The Center of the Universe is the oldest place in the Universe, as all Space/Time expanded from 1 point in Space/Time.
2. Therefore Matter has acted upon each other there the longest. (Any interaction of Matter, say a meteor and a planet. With an interaction even If contact isn't made, trajectory & velocity would be affected. This applies to all Matter & interactions).
3. The exponential number of interactions relevant to Time. Will have slowed the Expansion of the Universe the most at that location in Space. Slowing it so much so, that it is noticeably Slower than the Expansion speed of the relevant Outside Universe. It would also be noticeably from any location in the Outside Universe.

2. Proof: (Time / Speed / Distance)

A. Distance is fixed.

(We can only see as far as our current telescopes allow. The current distance with our best telescope being Hubble, at ~ 5 Billion Light Years from Earth we saw expansion speed change).

B. Speed has changed.

C. Therefore Time has changed.

(Scientists are seeing a Time Displacement).

2.1 A Working Universe Model

I will help you begin by drawing the 1st Universe Model. (Originally realized 1508-1514 printed 1543, Copernicus Heliocentrism. With my directions, you will correct the mistakes preventing us from using it for our Universe.)

This will only be a 2 dimensional slice view, of our "Perfect Sphere Universe" (Einstein's Exactness Theory proven).

1. Draw a circle with a point at the center.
2. Draw rings like a tree inside. These invisible lines of Time represent a Billion years or so each
3. We need to graph Dark Matter Energy.

(Hubble publications for expansion speed measured and increased from previous numbers. It is expressed we don't have all the Math working yet. However, we will graph it anyway and correct and change the formula too.

0.0 Time / 0.0 Dark Matter Energy at bottom left of graph. The line goes off at a 45° angle strait line to the right.

We Change the Formula to T=(E=MC^2)

(We add the component of Time as Time is relative in the Universe. Time is the only measuring tool we have for the Universe currently. When you add the component of Time, you see many transformations of understanding where there was no understanding Previously.)

4. Lay the graph over the drawn circle.

0.0 Time/0.0 Dark Matter Energy at the edge of the Universe. The highest value of Time/Energy at the center point.

5. Pick a point on that Time Line and put a dot.

6. Draw a small circle around your dot ~5 billion Light Years.

This is w we are viewing the Universe along our Time Line from Center to Edge.

3. Conclusion

A. How do we see farther back in Space/Time? We look towards "age" at the center.

B. How do we see further ahead in Space/Time? We look towards, "youth", the opposite direction, or a 180° Earth circumference different direction away from Center. Towards the Edge of the always further moving away Universe Edge. This measurement is taken as Our Time Line, from Center towards the Universe Edge.

C. This is required knowledge for future Space Exploration. As we move beyond our Solar System. We will need 3 points of reference minimum. A Start Point/Universe Center/Location traveled to. If our exploring future selves ever want to try to get home again.