Absolute values in redshift quantization, and distances

I've always loved (and I still do) the paper of Dr Russ Humphreys regarding redshift quantization,[1] but apart from space expansion, which I understand he is not in favour of anymore, I've got two other questions at this stage.

Humphreys wrote:

> "The appropriately named Hubble Space Telescope can now photograph galaxies as far as 15 billion light years away."

Although the universe is supposed to be about 15 billion years old according to the big bang model, 15 billion light-years is, according to the big bangers, neither the distance of the farthest-out celestial objects when they started emitting the light we are receiving now (it's about 2.5 billion light-years) nor the distance where these farthest-out celestial objects are supposed to be now (it's about 33 billion light-years). (These numbers can be found by using the big bang cosmological calculators widely available on internet, with redshift z = 11.9 for the most distant galaxy.)

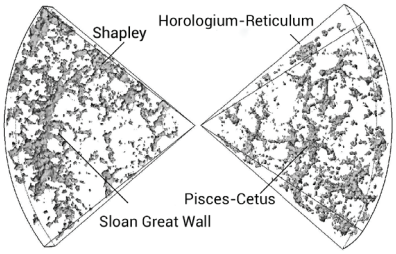
So is the 15 billion light-years Humphreys' view of the distance, and what then is its meaning (now or then)?

Humphreys also wrote:

> "That means the values of *z* tend to cluster around preferred values with equal spacings between them, such as: 0.00000, 0.00024, 0.00048, 0.00072, 0.00096, … . "

Lots of examples are then given as evidence of the spacings, but only very little reference is made to the absolute values of z, apart from the series above.

If one looks at the most published representations (by big bangers) of measured redshifts, they show them quantized per angle section around us, but their absolute values differ from subsection to subsection. Look, for example, at the Large-scale Structure in the inner parts of the 2 DOF Galaxy Redshift Survey:[2]



For example, one subsection may show z = 0.00000, 0.00024, 0.00048, 0.00072, 0.00096 … , but if the next subsection shows z = 0.00020, 0.00044, 0.00068, 0.00092 … , then the spacing would still be 0.00024 but the result won't be spherical groupings—it would look like the images above.

Therefore the matter of their absolute values, which must be statistically the same in all angular sections determined so far, is extremely important as far as the theory is concerned of them demonstrating that we are in the centre of the universe. So, if possible, I suggest more and better evidence of the same absolute values of the redshifts z in different angles, since these are essential to the whole case.

At least the following is some confirmation of the evidence, but it is still not sufficient to be convincing:

> "Furthermore the redshifts of quasars, BL Lac objects, galaxies within a cluster and 'distant' clusters are all quantized with peaks at z = 0.06, 0.30, 0.60, 0.96 (and beyond)."[3]

Fortunately, 0.06 = 0.00024 x 250, because if it was not a multiple of 0.00024, the concept of galaxies in spherical clusters around us would have been refuted.

Of course, if the effect of the local movement of the measurement base was not taken out and is the big reason for the images above not to show concentric circles, it would be great. But this sort of evidence, when corrected, will have to be given clearly and convincingly, and then, if possible, with the latest available data.

Hennie Mouton
Kuils River
Cape Town
South Africa

References

1. Humphreys, D.R., Our galaxy is the centre of the universe, 'quantized' redshifts show, *J. Creation* **16**(2):95–104, 2002; creation.com/our-galaxy-is-the-centre-of-the-universe-quantized-redshifts-show.
2. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Observable_universe.
3. creation.com/a-different-view-of-the-universe.