Was Aristotle Correct that the Earth

is the "Heaviest" Object in the Universe?

A long time ago, Aristotle proposed that the Earth was not only the center of the universe, but that because it was the heaviest object, all other objects gravitated toward it.

Similarly, modern geocentrists, using a Newtonian perspective, hold that the Earth is the center of mass of the universe and the pivot point around which the universe rotates daily.

But there may be more to this than meets the eye.

Quantum mechanics offers us another window into how the universe may be operating with its own weights and measures, and we find that they are oddly similar to Aristotle's proposal that the Earth is the heaviest body in the universe.

For example, in my book, *Galileo Was Wrong*, I show how this can be conceived using the Compton and deBroglie wavelengths.[1]

The Compton wave is the quantum mechanical property of an object that is stationary.[2] The deBroglie wave is a quantum mechanical property of an object that is moving.[3]

The Compton wavelength (λ) is equal to h/mc, where h is Planck's constant, m is the rest mass of the object, and c is the terrestrial speed of light.

For example, the Compton wavelength for the tiny electron is 2.426×10^{-12} meters.

For a baseball at rest, the **Compton wavelength** is 1.58×10^{-27} meters.

The **deBroglie wavelength** for the same baseball moving at 30 meters/second is 1.58×10^{-34} meters.

In comparing the electron to the baseball, we see that the bigger the object the smaller the wavelength.

We can apply these same calculations to the universe by first understanding that, in the geocentric system, the universe's center of mass exactly coincides with the Earth's center of mass. As such, the universe would function as a standing wave with a diameter of one Compton wavelength.

[1] My thanks to Dr. Gerry Bouw for introducing me to this idea.
[2] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compton_wavelength
[3] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matter_wave

If we then solve the Compton equation for the effective mass of the universe, we have:

- $m = h/\lambda c$

- $m = 2.5 \times 10^{-66}$ grams for the effective mass of the universe

If we then solve the Compton equation for the effective mass of the Earth, we have:

- $m = 3.86 \times 10^{-46}$ grams for the effective mass of the Earth

Hence, as measured by quantum wavelength, the tiny Earth is twenty (20) orders of magnitude greater in mass than the universe (*i.e.*, 10^{-46} grams $> 10^{-66}$ grams).

This difference is quite remarkable since the universe, as estimated by current cosmology, has a diameter of 93 billion light-years.

But even if the universe were only one million light years in diameter, its effective mass would be 2.32×10^{-59} grams, and thus thirteen (13) orders of magnitude lighter than the Earth. This is analogous to comparing a 1 pound ball to a 10 trillion pound ball. Which is easier to move?

Obviously, the universe is much easier to move than the Earth. In fact, since the Earth's effective mass is so exorbitantly greater than the universe, it would be absolutely impossible to move the Earth out of its place, which coincides with the geocentrist's fundamental truth that the Earth is fixed in space and is the absolute point of reference.

Moreover, any movement or vibration on the Earth, such as an earthquake, would be absorbed by the universe and spread out over its millions or billions of light-year volume, effectively dissipating all the energy. The only effect on the Earth would be perhaps a few fissures on its surface, but the Earth itself would not move due to its extreme effective mass.

Applying the deBroglie Wavelength

If we now apply the deBroglie wavelength (the equation for moving objects) to the distance between the sun and the Earth, a fascinating piece of information is revealed. The deBroglie equation is:

- $\lambda = h/mv$

where h is Planck's constant, m is the mass of the object and v is the object's velocity. Since either the sun or the Earth must have a velocity of 30km/sec, and λ must be the diameter of the sun-Earth distance (93 million miles or 1.5×10^{11} meters), solving for m, we have

- $m = h/\lambda v$

- $m = 1.47 \times 10^{-46}$ grams for the effective mass of the sun orbiting the Earth in the geocentric system.

Notice that the deBroglie number "**1.47×10^{-46} grams**" is very close to **3.86×10^{-46} grams**, the effective mass of a fixed Earth found from the Compton equation. The coincidence of these numbers means several important things.

First, since the effective masses of the sun and Earth are almost identical, it means the sun and Earth are perfectly balanced, and consequently, the sun can travel effortlessly around the fixed Earth. (NB: The residual effective mass between the sun and Earth (3.86 *v.* 1.47) may be due to the sun's one degree lag behind the rotating universe and/or the mass and distances of the planets from the sun).

Second, having the sun and Earth in balance allows the distance between them to serve as the pivot point for the rest of the universe, a pivot point which bridges the universe's geometric center (the sun) with the universe's dynamic center (the Earth) by 1 astronomical unit.

The "bridge" also forms the ecliptic (the path the sun travels around the Earth each 365.25 days). Not surprisingly, this "bridge" is the axis upon which the quadrupole and octupole of the cosmic microwave background radiation (CMB) are oriented (according to the latest evidence released on March 21, 2013 from the European Space Agency's 2009 Planck Probe). Since the CMB permeates the whole universe, we can now see how the entire universe is perfectly balanced around the sun-Earth foundation, while the sun is perfectly balanced around the fixed-Earth foundation.

This certainly didn't happen by chance; and Aristotle may have been on to something important.[4]

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[4] My thanks to Dr. Gerry Bouw for his help in developing some of these ideas.