

# Review of: "A simple direct empirical observation of systematic bias of the redshift as a distance indicator"

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The work carried out by the author holds a certain value given the analysis conducted using different databases; however, the conclusions drawn from this analysis appear incomplete, as the redshift measurement cannot solely rely on spiral galaxies. Elliptical galaxies also play a fundamental role in estimating the mentioned redshift, but the elliptical galaxies have not been considered in the analysis. Elliptical galaxies possess a crucial peculiarity, which is closely linked to the fact that these galaxies exhibit negligible or little rotation in comparison to spiral galaxies. In broad terms, elliptical galaxies are stellar systems supported by anisotropic velocity dispersion, meaning their stars do not display a preferred rotational direction as a whole, but rather the direction of their stars' velocity is random.

How can the velocity dispersion of elliptical galaxies and its relation to redshift be taken into account in this work, considering the absence of rotation in these galaxies? If the measure of rotation of our galaxy is connected to the measure of rotation of spiral galaxies and this introduces biases in redshift measurements, how would our galaxy's rotation affect redshift estimation in elliptical galaxies considering the lack of rotation? Can the author provide valid reasons for not including elliptical galaxies in this study? If the author cannot justify the absence of elliptical galaxies, how can he incorporate them into the analysis? Can the conclusions still be upheld by incorporating the elliptical galaxies into the analysis?