“Astronomers and Collider Collide”

Media Release

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Port Angeles, Wa – Last week, dozens of leading astronomers, researchers and other scientists from around the globe met near Seattle for a Cosmology[1] conference. The conference provided 40 papers from eight panels composed of experts in every facet of cosmology including the redshift, expansion, supernovas, quasars, dark matter, dark energy, “black holes”, the thresholds for a scientific claim, and the nature of the microwave radiation from space. One astronomer made his presentation live from Germany using video-link technology.

Organizer and astronomer Tom Van Flandern said “This was a thrilling success. We heard and discussed three new mechanisms explaining redshift, a recalculation of galaxy rotation rates indicating there may be no need for a mysterious "dark matter," and a new equation potentially solving a problem with gravity theory. If any of the redshift proposals pass further experimental confirmation that would mean we do not need an expanding Universe; that the Big Bang theory would be without its strongest foundation.”

Physicist John Hartnett from the University of Western Australia said “It’s amusing that our conference occurred just as they fire up the Hadron Collider in Europe. Most of our presenters illustrated and provided solutions to the crisis, the deep problems with the Big Bang, while a six billion dollar project starts up to trying to find an elusive particle to keep the Big Bang story from collapsing.”

Frequency comb[2] expert Louie Marmet of Ottowa Canada showed how the "dipole force" can produce a redshift without scattering. The effect was found in labs trapping cold atoms with lasers. Ari Brynjolfsson of Wayland, Ma explained how the newly discovered and experimentally verified plasma-redshift can explain redshift of all luminous astronomical objects. Dr. David Roscoe of Sheffield University, showed how we can have relativistic electrodynamics without the electrostatic scalar potential - which allows photon energy loss over intergalactic scales.

Dr. Phillip Manheim of University of Connecticut Physics Dept introduced an equation slightly modifying Einstein's gravity equations to solve the Newton-Einstein gravitational theory problem and which better fits the data, and Chuck Gallo showed how normal Newtonian dynamics can explain galaxy rotation rates without needing missing mass called dark matter.

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[1] Cosmology is the study of the largest structures and dynamics of our universe.
[2] http://www.nist.gov/public_affairs/newsfromnist_frequency_combs.htm

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Background

Redshift in galaxy light led to the belief that the universe is expanding, and this belief has persisted for 80 years. But modern observational evidence, especially from NASA European Space Agency space telescopes and satellites, has clouded the picture and raised many doubts. In 2004, an open letter was published in New Scientist magazine, and has since been signed by over 500 endorsers. It begins: “The big bang today relies on a growing number of hypothetical entities, things that we have never observed-- inflation, dark matter and dark energy are the most prominent examples. Without them, there would be a fatal contradiction between the observations made by astronomers and the predictions of the big bang theory.

In no other field of physics would this continual recourse to new hypothetical objects be accepted as a way of bridging the gap between theory and observation. It would, at the least, raise serious questions about the validity of the underlying theory.”

(http://cosmologystatement.org)

From the many lines of evidence presented at the conference, It now appears that those concerns were justified. Presenters also outlined the principles that a good cosmology should be based on.

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The conference papers abstracts are available at --
http://www.cosmology.info/2008conference/panel-7.htm or
http://www.cosmology.info/2008conference/schedule.htm and
complete peer-reviewed papers will be published in a Proceedings by the end of the year

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