Abstract Submitted
for the APR06 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Magnitude-Redshift Relation for Supernovae Ia, Time Dilation, and Plasma Redshift. ARI BRYNJOLFSSON, Appl. Rad. Ind. — Using conventional axioms of physics, the plasma redshift follows from exact evaluation of photons interaction with hot sparse electron plasma, as shown by Brynjolfsson in arXiv:astro- ph/0401420. We have previously used the supernovae data by Riess et al. to show that they match the prediction of the magnitude-redshift relation in plasma-redshift cosmology. In the present article, we use the most recent SNLS data, which have slightly narrower distribution, as reported by Astier et al. in 2005, to show that also these data match the predictions of the plasma redshift. The comparison indicates that consistent with plasma-redshift cosmology there is no cosmological time dilation and no Big Bang. There is no need for Dark Energy or Dark Matter. The plasma redshift predicts also significant intrinsic redshifts of stars, galaxies, and quasars consistent with that observed. Plasma redshift predicts well not only the observed magnitude-redshift relation for supernovae Ia, also the observed cosmic microwave background (CMB), and the cosmic X-ray background. The Hubble constant is about 62.6 km per sec per Mpc.

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Date submitted: 19 Jan 2006 Electronic form version 1.4