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Plasma redshift, dark matter, and rotational velocities ARI BRYNJOLFSSON, Applied Radiation Industries, Wayland MA — Great many experiments confirm the newly discovered and theoretically deduced plasma-redshift cross-section and the associated heating in the coronas of the Sun, stars, galaxies, and quasars. The experiments show that the intergalactic plasma has an average electron density Ne=0.0002 per cubic cm with an average per particle temperature of 2.7 million K. These densities and temperatures predict the observed cosmological redshift, the observed magnitude-redshift relation for SN Ia, the observed cosmic microwave background (CMB), and the cosmic X-ray background. There is no need for big bang, inflation, expansion, accelerated expansion, dark energy, dark matter, nor cosmic time dilation. In this paper we show how the dense intergalactic plasma (more than 1200 times denser than that assumed in the big-bang cosmology) leaks into the gravitational depressions and increases the Galactic mass from 90 billions solar masses at 8 kpc to 2000 billions at 250 kpc, resulting in flat rotation. The same applies to other galaxies, galaxy clusters, and gravitational lenses. There is no need for dark matter nor big bang, only basic physics in an infinite, everlasting world.

Ari Brynjolfsson
Applied Radiation Industries, Wayland MA

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