Abstract Submitted
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Hubble redshift in a static Einstein universe FRANKLIN FELBER,
Starmark, Inc — A new exact solution of Einstein's equation can account for the
Hubble redshift in a static universe. The solution can also account for an event
horizon at 13.8 ± 1.2 billion light years and for a distance modulus as a function
of redshift, $\mu(Z) = \mu_0 + 5 \log_{10}[Z \exp(Z/2)]$, that matches Type Ia supernova data
sets well with no adjustable parameters. This distance modulus can explain the
appearance of cosmic acceleration in a static universe.

Franklin Felber
Starmark, Inc

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