EExplanation of Cosmic Acceleration and Excessive Spiral Galaxy Rotation Speed by Postulated Unbounded Light-Speed in the Hubble Expansion

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— Deep MOND and the Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation show far-field gravitation around spiral galaxies declining inversely with radius while SN-1a supernova distance-measurements point to cosmic acceleration, both phenomena unexplained by general relativity. However, when Einstein’s isotropic light-speed is succeeded by more fundamental anisotropic light-speed - specifically, unbounded inward with c/2 outward - within Hubble space-expansion a new, outward-reaching time dilation emerges as the basis for explaining cosmic acceleration. Uniting this new time-dilation with Schwarzschild-solution time dilation allows 1/r far-field gravitation around spiral galaxies thereby giving a relativistic formulation of Milgrom’s Deep MOND. Both advances exhibit the empirical universal acceleration scale 1.2E-10 m/s² and are in accord with the Einstein gravitational effects near the Sun. Combining far-field and Schwarzschild gravity gives cross-over of the two components at near 7,000 AU from the Sun, in agreement with wide-binary data. While special relativity, and therefore general relativity, are revised at the foundation, standard relativity theory has been central in the present deeper development.

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