Abstract Submitted
for the APR18 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Evanescent dark energy and dark matter[1] MAURICE VAN PUTTEN, Sejong Univ — The cosmological distributions of dark energy and dark matter are identified with evanescent waves crossing the cosmological horizon. A detailed confrontation with cosmological data on the Hubble parameter gives $H_0 = 74.29 \pm 2.6$, consistent with Anderson Riess (2017) and Guidorzi et al.(2017) from GW170817. This result derives from $\Lambda = \omega_0^2$ derived from the eigenfrequency $\omega_0 = \sqrt{1-q}H$, where q is the deceleration parameter, based on the Gauss-Bonnet theorem. A further detailed consideration of galaxy dynamics against data from Lellie et al.(2016) and Genzel et al.(2017) points to a dark matter mass of less than 10^{-30}eV. (Based on van Putten, 2017, ApJ, 848, 28; ApJ 837, 22.)

[1]NRF Korea Nos. 2015R1D1A1A01059793, 2016R1A5A1013277

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Date submitted: 10 Jan 2018 Electronic form version 1.4