

Abstract Submitted
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Gravitational Lensing and Gravitational Waves RICHARD KRISKE, University of Minnesota — This author had introduced a completely original idea several years ago called “The Theory of Horizons” and is pleased to find that there is ample experimental evidence to move forward with this a legitimate theory of the Cosmos. The Horizon of a three curved dimensions with a perpendicular time dimension at each point in that space. It is easy to visualize that the perpendicular time dimension would take multiple angles to an observer, resulting in degrees of Red-shift and ability to “see” backward along the time axis, meaning the CMB changes. Since then B-mode polarisation has been detected, through a combination of data from the South-Pole Telescope and the ESA’s Herschel Space Observatory. According to those sources the CMB encountered multiple galaxy clusters and had been deflected by this matter. The gravitational lensing imprinted a subtle distortion on the CMB, which has a small portion polarised, which carries additional directional information that could be used to observe Gravitational Waves. Although this is a somewhat different idea of detection than this Author had proposed this is the same theory, and this Author would like to move forward with the develop of a “Theory of Horizons.” There are some more exciting predictions that could be made with this theory.

Richard Kriske
University of Minnesota

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