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Electromagnetic Gravitation JERRY MONTGOMERY,
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tral Univeristy — Recent analysis of radio metric data from several
space probes deployed by NASA indicate that they are being slowed
by an anomalous constant acceleration with an average magnitude
of $\approx 8 \times 10^{-10} m/s^2$ oriented with respect to the sun. Analysis of their
slowdown, in addition to many other anomalous astrophysical phenom-
ena indicates that a negative curvature of the space-time continuum is
produced by the electromagnetic radiation of the sun. The acceleration
appears to have a close relation to the wavelength λ_{\max} at which the
sun radiates most intensely. The evidence that supports our hypothe-
sis may also provide solutions to the flat rotation curve of the galaxy,
and rogue stars and planets within the galaxy. Calculations using the
data concerning the four probes result in the formula $-a = \hbar \frac{c^2}{\lambda_{\max}}$ which
expresses a negative acceleration that is proportional to the speed of
light divided by the peak wavelength, multiplied by a new constant k .
The evidence also gives a strong indication that light, in addition to
its particle-wave nature, produces gravitational field-like characteristics
through interacting with the space-time continuum.

Prefer Oral Session
 Prefer Poster Session

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