Abstract Submitted
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Excluding Dark Matter and Dark Energy Hypotheses[1] WAYNE LUNDBERG, None — Dark Matter is a particulate hypothesis to explain gravitational anomalies. Such astrophysical anomalies include gravitational lenses at cluster and super-cluster scales, galactic evolution and dwarf satellite galaxy dispersion, non-Newtonian rotation curves and large-scale structure. There is no reason to expect that one hypothesis will explain all anomalous observations. Non-luminous standard molecular gas explains intergalactic medium and galactic evolution. Recent success of MOdified Newtonian Gravity also explains dwarf satellite galaxy dispersion. These results combine with particle physics experiments to severely constrain DM, particularly SUSY and WIMPs. Dark Energy is a popular hypothesis to explain acceleration of the expansion of the universe. DE competes with the cosmological constant and related models of large-scale structure formation. Recent studies of proton-electron mass ratio severely constrain DE hypotheses. Furthermore, DE requires reformulation of well-established physics to recreate mathematical consistency. The cosmological constant is included in formulations consistent with the no-boundary cosmological condition and its no-boundary wave function. The NBWF is mathematically consistent with a proposed causal reformulation of the standard particle model. Thus DM and DE are nearly excluded. A well-founded and self-consistent theory is presented to better explain all current observations.

[1]Architect of Comprehensive Theory

Wayne Lundberg
None

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