Abstract Submitted
for the APR05 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Sorting Category: A25. (T)

Cosmological Photons ROBERT DRISCOLL[1], Institute for Basic Research — Assumed: photon has electric dipole moment P (Ref. 1) normal to its spin, rotating at photon frequency f, radiating classically. Then: hdf/dt = cdf/dx = -[4(π^3)/3] (μ/hc) [(f^2P)^2]; c: standard light speed; x: photon distance from source; μ: vacuum magnetic permeability; h: Planck's constant. Earlier shown (Ref. 2) from Hubble's data: (P'^{2})(f'^{3}) = 8.8E(-39) S.I.; f': photon emission frequency; P': P at emission. Observations of type Ia supernovae and the present study (Refs. 3,4): there must be a relation between P and f; simplest is P^2 = Q(f^n). Q: fitting constant; n: any real number. Comparison of normalized luminosity distances and theoretical coordinate distances gives n = -1.53, with standard deviation 0.013. Speculation: finite graviton half-life T limits general relativistic relations to a sphere of radius cT/2; the universe is infinite and nonexpanding.

1. N. Fortson, P Sandars and S. Barr, *Physics Today* 56, 33 (June 2003).
2. R. B. Driscoll, *Physics Essays* (in press).
3. A. G. Riess *et al., Astrophysics Journal 687*, 665 (2004). 4. R. B. Driscoll, *Physics Essays* (under review).

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☐ Prefer Oral Session
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Date submitted: 25 Jan 2005 Electronic form version 1.4