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## High-Precision Cosmology from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey Overturns the $\Lambda$ CDM Standard Model

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The objective, statistical nature of SDSS astrophysical datasets, which were not driven by any theoretical agenda, reveal false and misleading prior measurements (e.g., redshift-distance) driven by confirmation bias in the context of such agendas. SDSS theta-z, redshift-magnitude (both spectroscopic and photometric pipelines), and galaxy population-density data are shown to conflict with the  $\Lambda$ CDM standard cosmological model. However, all four of these distinct and independent data sets are similarly consistent with a new cosmological model. That new model, which is consistent with Willem de Sitter's exact solution to the Einstein field equations, and which derives from simple considerations of symmetry and local proper time modeled as a geometric object, motivated by Minkowski, represents a major paradigm shift in cosmology. The canonical idea of a non-relativistic universal time coordinate (i.e., 'Cosmic time' from initial singularity) is supplanted by a relativistic, strictly-local time coordinate involving no such unphysical singularity. The confrontation of all new predictive equations, having no free parameters, with corresponding SDSS data sets definitively resolves the modern quandary of 'dark energy,' purported to cause the improbable phenomenon of accelerating cosmic expansion.

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