

Great Age Cosmology #2
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Great Age Model rescues an old dusty galaxy. A1689-zD1 is a dusty galaxy very distant from us, 700 million years after the big bang when light left it. [<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/03/150302122925.htm>] Oh wait, it is thought that stars did not form for several hundred million years after the big bang. Think of the time necessary for galaxies to mature to the level of being dusty. The evidence is there are several hundred supernova per year everywhere, which includes the greatest distances. Supernovae occur at a slow rate throughout the universe, which makes this galaxy at least 10 billion years old when light left it. In the Milky Way there are several per century. These are very bright and noticeable events, so the idea this dusty galaxy occurred due to many early supernovae lacks evidence. This galaxy's age plus the time for its light to travel to earth, 13 billion years, is far more than 13.8 billion years.

MILKY WAY DUST

The Milky Way's mass consists of about 20% gas, of which 1% is dust. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milky_Way] Assuming the Milky Way is composed of one trillion stars, and dust is about 0.2% of the mass of our galaxy, the dust represents about 2 billion supernovae. If 10% of supernovae result in dust or heavy metals, then there needs to be 20 billion supernovae. At the current rate of about one supernova every fifty years, it would require a minimum of one trillion years.

Consider also that much of the dust is consumed by the new birth of stars, so this implies there had to be even more time to build the existing dust level.

The notion that there were more supernovae in earlier galaxies must be supported by actual supernovae. Some greater supernovae activity might be found here and there, after all, they are very noticeable, but more need to be found in early galaxies.

Since little evidence is presented to support the numerous earlier supernovae idea, it is much more likely that the dusty galaxy has had far more time to generate its dust.

GREAT AGE MODEL

There have been large galaxies found and now a dusty one in regions only a few hundred million years after the big bang where they cannot exist according to big bang theory. Clearly, there is a crisis with the big bang model.

To explain the large old galaxies in regions of space they cannot be in, there needs to be far more time since the beginning of the universe. Not only do these galaxies thrive on greater time, so do the stars that now have sufficient time to complete their life cycles of using up their fuel and cooling down. As cool stars with emissions too low to be seen outside the solar system, they will be detected by their gravity. It requires trillions of years for stars to get this cool. A great age universe also supports the idea these cool stars are the mysterious dark matter.

REDSHIFT IS NOT CAUSED BY EXPANSION

New Tired Light, also known as Plasma Induced Redshift (PIR) as investigated and found in lab work is an excellent candidate for the cause of the cosmological redshift. This means the universe is not expanding. It could still be growing in other ways, but certain constructs based on the big bang model are not needed. Redshift due to plasma can still be useful to determine distances in the universe, requiring adjustments due to variation in plasma density, and possibly other factors.

The distance scale used with big bang requires the redshift to be an indicator of recession speeds that are relativistic which puts a serious constraint on the size of the universe. A non-expanding universe has a much-extended distance scale, where far greater distances to galaxies exist than currently thought.

THE UNIVERSE IS A GASSY PLACE

Intergalactic space is being shown to be far more than a perfect vacuum, it contains gases, mostly hydrogen that absorbs some of light's energy, the more distance the more light energy is lost and shifted to the red. This explains the cosmological redshift.

The latest measurement of Andromeda's halo indicates that the distance from our location to Andromeda in current literature is incorrect. The halo is an important clue that most galaxies are surrounded by gas. The gas must be

accounted for in distance calculations due to absorbing some of the light, hence the distance to Andromeda is actually far less than what is now published.

[<https://www.nasa.gov/feature/goddard/nasa-s-hubble-finds-giant-halo-around-the-andromeda-galaxy>]

DEFLATING INFLATION

The Great Age Model provides the answer; there should be old galaxies everywhere. They are everywhere not because of inflation but because the universe is such an old age that there is time for stars to fill galaxies everywhere. Galaxies evolve where there are sufficient gas concentrations. Since large galaxies are found near the age limit imposed by big bang, it is likely we will eventually find them much further beyond this limit with larger telescopes with more light gathering ability that will be able to see weaker light at greater distances than now.

BLACK HOLES, REALLY

The black hole is now the means of transporting important issues into nothing. Instead, all that is needed to describe the phenomena seen in galaxy centers are large collections of stars, like huge globular clusters, only the stars are cold. Throughout the arms of galaxies, cool stars exist in great quantity scattered everywhere to hold galaxies together. This is as it should be with the necessary time for the accumulation of many times more cool stars than bright ones.

A CRISIS IN CURRENT COSMOLOGY THEORY

Under the current spell and preaching of big bang, any data interpretation is limited to the current notion the universe is 13.8 billion years old. As more evidence accumulates that the universe is far older, it is likely the age bias will continue by fictions and imaginings of things that are not evident for support of a failed theory. This is likely to be corrected someday. However, in the meantime, there is a huge loss of credibility and value from the pursuit of a very dubious reality, one based mostly on theoretical physics.

An earlier e-print provides more groundwork and includes graphics concerning the ongoing issues of the cosmos. [<http://vixra.org/pdf/1503.0020v1.pdf>]