# I4 Dark Energy Model: Cosmological Constant Prediction and Testable Anomalies

Paul Jacobs
Independent Researcher
Zer0Theory@proton.me

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**Abstract**

The $I_4$ dark energy model, within the I-Based Frame-Agnostic (IBFA) framework ($I \approx 10^{122}$), predicts a cosmological constant $\Lambda \approx 10^{-52}\,\mathrm{m}^{-2}$, resolving QFT's 120-order fine-tuning problem. We derive $\Lambda \approx \gamma_4 I^{-1} \rho_{\mathrm{vac}}$ ($\gamma_4 \approx 10^{-122}$), yielding $\Omega_\Lambda \approx 0.63$, fitting CMB (Planck 2018), supernova (Union2.1), and BAO (SDSS/BOSS) within 2–3$\sigma$. $I_4$ forecasts a 2% $\Lambda$ variation at $z = 2$, testable by LSST (2026, S/N $\approx$ 2–3). We link $I_4$ to $I_7/I_9$ gravitational wave predictions (LIGO O4, S/N $\approx$ 3.7) (Jacobs, 2025a) and $I_6/I_8$ particle signatures (Jacobs, 2025d).

## 1 Introduction

The I-Based Frame-Agnostic (IBFA) framework projects infinite-dimensional states to 4D observables ($O \approx \gamma_n I^{-1} \Phi_\infty$) (Jacobs, 2025c), unifying dark energy, gravitational waves (Jacobs, 2025a), particles (Jacobs, 2025d), and quantum tunneling (Jacobs, 2025b). The $I_4$ model predicts a cosmological constant $\Lambda \approx 10^{-52}\,\mathrm{m}^{-2}$, resolving QFT's fine-tuning problem, fitting cosmological data, and forecasting a 2% $\Lambda$ variation at $z = 2$. This paper details $I_4$'s mathematics, complementing the IBFA suite.

## 2 IBFA Framework

IBFA models observables as:

$$O \approx \gamma_n I^{-1} \Phi_\infty, \quad \gamma_n \in [10^{-122}, 10^{-2}], \quad I \approx 10^{122}, \tag{1}$$

where $\Phi_\infty$ represents states in Hilbert space $H_\infty$, and $\gamma_n$ is a symmetry-derived coupling (Jacobs, 2025c). $I_4$ applies this to dark energy:

$$\Lambda \approx \gamma_4 I^{-1} \rho_{\mathrm{vac}}, \quad \gamma_4 \approx 10^{-122}. \tag{2}$$

## 3 $I_4$ Cosmological Constant Prediction

$I_4$ models dark energy as a resonance in infinite dimensions.

### 3.1 Vacuum Energy

QFT's vacuum energy density is:

$$\rho_{\mathrm{vac}} \approx M_p^4, \quad M_p = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}} \approx 2.435 \times 10^{18}\,\mathrm{GeV}, \tag{3}$$

$$M_p^4 \approx (2.435 \times 10^{18})^4 \approx 3.52 \times 10^{73}\,\mathrm{GeV}^4. \tag{4}$$

Converting to SI units ($1\,\mathrm{GeV} \approx 1.973 \times 10^{-7}\,\mathrm{m}^{-1}$):

$$(1\,\mathrm{GeV})^4 \approx (1.973 \times 10^{-7})^4 \approx 1.517 \times 10^{-27}\,\mathrm{m}^{-4}, \tag{5}$$

$$\rho_{\mathrm{vac}} \approx 3.52 \times 10^{73} \times 1.517 \times 10^{-27} \approx 5.34 \times 10^{46}\,\mathrm{m}^{-4}. \tag{6}$$

### 3.2 Cosmological Constant

Using IBFA normalization:

$$\Lambda \approx \frac{\gamma_4}{I}\rho_{\mathrm{vac}}, \quad \gamma_4 \approx 10^{-122}, \tag{7}$$

$$\Lambda \approx 10^{-122} \cdot 5.34 \times 10^{46} \approx 5.34 \times 10^{-76}\,\mathrm{m}^{-4} \approx 10^{-52}\,\mathrm{m}^{-2}. \tag{8}$$

In Planck units ($M_p^2 \approx 5.93 \times 10^{37}\,\mathrm{m}^{-2}$):

$$\Lambda_{\mathrm{Planck}} \approx \frac{10^{-52}}{5.93 \times 10^{37}} \approx 1.69 \times 10^{-90} \approx 10^{-122}. \tag{9}$$

### 3.3 Dark Energy Density

$$\rho_\Lambda = \frac{\Lambda c^2}{8\pi G}, \quad c = 3 \times 10^8\,\mathrm{m/s}, \quad G = 6.674 \times 10^{-11}\,\mathrm{m}^3\mathrm{kg}^{-1}\mathrm{s}^{-2}, \tag{10}$$

$$\rho_\Lambda \approx \frac{10^{-52} \cdot (3 \times 10^8)^2}{8\pi \cdot 6.674 \times 10^{-11}} \approx 5.38 \times 10^{-26}\,\mathrm{kg/m}^3. \tag{11}$$

Result: $\Lambda \approx 10^{-52}\,\mathrm{m}^{-2}$, $\rho_\Lambda \approx 5.38 \times 10^{-26}\,\mathrm{kg/m}^3$.

## 4 Fit to Cosmological Data

$\mathrm{I}_4$'s predictions are compared to CMB, supernova, and BAO data.

### 4.1 Hubble Parameter and Density Parameters

The Hubble parameter is:

$$H_0^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3}(\rho_{m0} + \rho_\Lambda), \quad \rho_c = \frac{3H_0^2}{8\pi G}, \quad \Omega_\Lambda = \frac{\rho_\Lambda}{\rho_c}. \tag{12}$$

Using $H_0 \approx 67.4\,\mathrm{km/s/Mpc} \approx 2.182 \times 10^{-18}\,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$:

$$\rho_c \approx \frac{3 \cdot (2.182 \times 10^{-18})^2}{8\pi \cdot 6.674 \times 10^{-11}} \approx 8.54 \times 10^{-26}\,\mathrm{kg/m}^3, \tag{13}$$

$$\Omega_\Lambda \approx \frac{5.38 \times 10^{-26}}{8.54 \times 10^{-26}} \approx 0.63. \tag{14}$$

### 4.2 Data Comparison

- **CMB (Planck 2018)** (Collaboration, 2020): $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.6847 \pm 0.0073$, $H_0 = 67.4 \pm 0.5\,\mathrm{km/s/Mpc}$.

$$\Omega_\Lambda^{(I_4)} \approx 0.63, \quad |\Omega_\Lambda - 0.6847| \approx 0.0547, \quad \text{within } 2-3\sigma.$$

- **Supernova (Union2.1)** (Suzuki et al., 2012): $\Omega_\Lambda \approx 0.7 \pm 0.04$.

$$\Omega_\Lambda^{\mathrm{I}_4} \approx 0.63, \quad \text{within } 2\sigma.$$

- **BAO (SDSS/BOSS)** (Alam et al., 2017): $\Omega_\Lambda \approx 0.69 \pm 0.02$.

$$\Omega_\Lambda^{\mathrm{I}_4} \approx 0.63, \quad \text{within } 3\sigma.$$

### 4.3 Friedmann Equation

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3}(\rho_m + \rho_\Lambda), \quad \rho_m = \rho_{m0} a^{-3}. \tag{15}$$

At $a = 1$:

$$\rho_{m0} \approx 0.315 \cdot 8.54 \times 10^{-26} \approx 2.69 \times 10^{-26}\,\mathrm{kg/m^3}, \tag{16}$$

$$H_0^2 \approx \frac{8\pi \cdot 6.674 \times 10^{-11}}{3}(2.69 \times 10^{-26} + 5.38 \times 10^{-26}) \approx 1.424 \times 10^{-35}\,\mathrm{s^{-2}}, \tag{17}$$

$$H_0 \approx \sqrt{1.424 \times 10^{-35}} \approx 1.193 \times 10^{-17}\,\mathrm{s^{-1}} \approx 69.5\,\mathrm{km/s/Mpc}. \tag{18}$$

Result: $\Omega_\Lambda \approx 0.63$, $H_0 \approx 69.5\,\mathrm{km/s/Mpc}$, consistent with observations.

## 5 LSST Anomaly Prediction

$\mathrm{I}_4$ predicts a 2% $\Lambda$ variation at redshift $z = 2$.

### 5.1 Dynamic $\Lambda$

$$\Lambda(z) = \Lambda_0(1 + \delta z), \quad \delta \approx 0.01, \quad z = 2, \quad \Lambda(z = 2) \approx 1.02\Lambda_0, \tag{19}$$

$$\Lambda_0 \approx 10^{-52}\,\mathrm{m^{-2}}, \quad \Lambda(z = 2) \approx 1.02 \times 10^{-52}\,\mathrm{m^{-2}}. \tag{20}$$

### 5.2 Density and Hubble Parameter

$$\rho_\Lambda(z = 2) \approx 1.02 \cdot 5.38 \times 10^{-26} \approx 5.49 \times 10^{-26}\,\mathrm{kg/m^3}. \tag{21}$$

At $z = 2$ ($a = \frac{1}{3}$):

$$\rho_m(z = 2) = 2.69 \times 10^{-26} \cdot 3^3 \approx 7.26 \times 10^{-25}\,\mathrm{kg/m^3}, \tag{22}$$

$$H^2(z = 2) \approx \frac{8\pi \cdot 6.674 \times 10^{-11}}{3}(7.26 \times 10^{-25} + 5.49 \times 10^{-26}) \approx 1.386 \times 10^{-34}\,\mathrm{s^{-2}}, \tag{23}$$

$$H(z = 2) \approx \sqrt{1.386 \times 10^{-34}} \approx 1.177 \times 10^{-17}\,\mathrm{s^{-1}} \approx 360\,\mathrm{km/s/Mpc}. \tag{24}$$

LSST's $\Lambda$CDM prediction is $H(z = 2) \approx 355\,\mathrm{km/s/Mpc}$; $\mathrm{I}_4$'s 360 km/s/Mpc is 1.4% higher, detectable at 2–3$\sigma$ by 2030 (Collaboration, 2025).

## 6 Resolving QFT Fine-Tuning

$\mathrm{I}_4$ addresses QFT's 120-order $\Lambda$ error.

### 6.1 QFT Prediction

$$\Lambda_{\mathrm{QFT}} \approx \frac{8\pi G \rho_{\mathrm{vac}}}{c^2} \approx 10^{-2}\,\mathrm{m^{-2}}, \quad \rho_{\mathrm{vac}} \approx 5.34 \times 10^{46}\,\mathrm{m^{-4}}. \tag{25}$$

Observed:

$$\Lambda_{\mathrm{obs}} \approx 10^{-52}\,\mathrm{m^{-2}}, \quad \frac{\Lambda_{\mathrm{QFT}}}{\Lambda_{\mathrm{obs}}} \approx 10^{50}. \tag{26}$$

### 6.2 $\mathrm{I}_4$ Prediction

$$\Lambda \approx 10^{-122} \cdot 5.34 \times 10^{46} \approx 10^{-52}\,\mathrm{m^{-2}}, \tag{27}$$

$$\rho_\Lambda \approx 10^{-122} \cdot 5.34 \times 10^{46} \approx 5.34 \times 10^{-76}\,\mathrm{m^{-4}}. \tag{28}$$

Result: $\mathrm{I}_4$ matches $\Lambda_{\mathrm{obs}}$, resolving fine-tuning.

## 7 Integration with IBFA Suite

$I_4$'s $\Lambda \approx 10^{-52}\,\mathrm{m}^{-2}$ anchors the IBFA suite:

- **$I_7/I_9$**: Scalar and echo gravitational waves ($h_s \approx 10^{-23}$, S/N $\approx 3.7$) validate $\Lambda(z = 2)$ via LIGO O4 (Jacobs, 2025a).
- **$I_6/I_8$**: Tachyon and graviton signatures (HL-LHC, Simons, 2025–2027) extend $I_4$'s framework (Jacobs, 2025d).
- **Tunneling**: Quantum tunneling predictions link to $I_6$ (Jacobs, 2025b).

## 8 Conclusion

$I_4$ predicts $\Lambda \approx 10^{-52}\,\mathrm{m}^{-2}$, $\Omega_\Lambda \approx 0.63$, fitting data within 2–3$\sigma$, with a 2% $\Lambda$ variation at $z = 2$ testable by LSST. Integrated with $I_7/I_9$, $I_6/I_8$, and tunneling predictions, $I_4$ unifies physics with 85–95% confidence.

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