

# Using the Doppler type redshift in Galactic Recession

*To know his thought, we have tried to engage in the discussion ChatGPT, our Artificial Intelligence (see <https://openai.com/>). The purpose is not just to fill the gap in knowledge but also, through conflicting opinions, to get some form of supervision.*

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## ABSTRACT AND MAIN CONCEPTS

This paper intends to present an alternative Cosmological model to the standard one, proposing a different calculation for the Galactic Recession. By predicting measurements for star distances and Time dilations, it therefore can be falsified through observations.

About this, starting from the data of the Supernova *SN 1995K* and after the recalculation of the Distance Modulus  $\mu$  without using the K Correction of *FLRW* (in my opinion wrong: here it should not increase  $\mu$ ), we successfully carried out a test on the Time Dilation and one on the Luminosity distance. The results obtained from those verification of this Star distance ( $d = 1,300 \text{ Mpc}$ ) and this Time dilation (Lorentz factor  $\gamma = 1.078$  which makes *SN 1995K* to *SN 1990N* similar) are reported in viXra: [\[2207.00511\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2207.00511), [\[2208.00401\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2208.00401) and [\[2208.01521\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2208.01521).

The model, named 4-Sphere [\*], bases its physics on Cosmic Background Radiation. The discussion, fundamental to the whole conjecture, could not be missing. The temperature anisotropies of the *CMB* are described in [\[viXra:2211.01581\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2211.01581) and a further check of the model could come from the nature of its dipoles. The probable success of the check would be a strong sign of the presence of the fourth dimension of space.

I think these are good results even if limited in number and not definitive. Seen also the today's debate among  $\Lambda$ CDM with *FLRW* and alternative models, this model should not be discarded.

Here, the Universe lies on the surface of a hypersphere which expands at a constant rate with its radius stretching as  $r = ct$ . Given the constant expansion speed, it is not necessary to define a new specific type of Redshift (Cosmological) to be associated with the Galactic Recession.

Here the redshift is Gravitational or Doppler.

Other models hypothesize a hypersphere that expands as  $r = ct$ . Reading the main features, you will notice that they are completely different from each other. The novelty of 4-Sphere lies

in its definition of the Hubble constant: Its geometry, indeed, suggest a linear relation between the Galactic Recession and the arc angle (not the arc length).

Even if the validity our model stops (and, with it, the scientific speculation too) at the last 10 billion years, we anyhow need for an explanation as to how this shape of the Universe developed. As we shall see, our idea starts from what in the theory of Bing Bang is referred to as "Last scattering" (we date its Timeline to 720,000 years with a very high temperature). We do not have to change the  $\Lambda$ CDM sequence of events up to the Nucleosynthesis, the Thompson Scattering and the Recombination; so as not to miss many important successful predictions and scientific results of the standard model (as a first check, the Blackbody spectrum of the CMB is preserved after the Last Scattering).

It is still early to say but, if most of  $\Lambda$ CDM were safeguarded, then this model with its different metric could solve many, if not all, the problems deriving from the latest observations of the James Webb telescope. This last aspect is dealt with in [\[viXra:2312.0000\]](#).

[\*] – 4-Sphere is a proper name, but here we also mean the hypersphere embedded in four-dimensional space  $R^4$  (someone call it 4-ball too); its surface is named by topologists a  $S^3$  sphere.

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## KEY FEATURES OF THE 4-SPHERE COSMOLOGICAL MODEL

The model, named 4-Sphere [\*], bases its physics on expansion due to Cosmic Background Radiation, and simplifies its math considering the *CMB* in absence of matter.

Here, the Universe lies on the surface of a hypersphere which expands at a constant rate with its radius stretching as  $r = ct$ .

Other models hypothesize a hypersphere that expands as  $r = ct$ . Reading the main features, you will notice that they are completely different from each other. The novelty of 4-Sphere lies in its definition of the Hubble constant: Its geometry, indeed, suggest a linear relation between the Galactic Recession and the arc angle (not the arc length).

Given the constant expansion speed, it is not necessary to define a new specific type of Redshift (as the standard Cosmological one) to be associated with the Galactic Recession.

Here the redshift is Gravitational or Doppler. In fact, for the Galactic Recession the Redshift is of the Doppler type (except for special cases in which the gravity of the star cannot be neglected) while for the Cosmic Background Radiation (*CMB*) it is exclusively of the gravitational type.

You can find the project history at [\[vixra:author/claudio marchesan\]](https://vixra.org/author/claudio_marchesan).

In this paragraph, I asked ChatGPT how an alternative cosmological model could be presented. These are the essential points:



ChatGPT Artificial Intelligence (AI):

1. Hubble's Law: Describe how your alternative cosmological model interprets Hubble's Law, which relates the recessional velocity of galaxies to their distance. Explain any modifications or different explanations your model proposes.
2. Existence of the Big Bang: Present your model's perspective on the Big Bang theory, including any alternative explanations or modifications to the traditional understanding of the initial singularity and the early stages of the universe.

3. Expansion: Discuss how your model accounts for the expansion of the universe and any unique features or mechanisms it proposes.
4. Validation for Stellar Distances: Explain how your model validates or provides a different interpretation for the measurement of stellar distances, such as the use of standard candles or other cosmological probes.
5. Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB): Describe your model's implications for the cosmic microwave background radiation, including any alternative explanations for its origin or predictions for its properties.
6. Consequences for Thermodynamics: Discuss how your alternative cosmological model impacts thermodynamics and any implications or modifications it suggests for the laws of thermodynamics in the context of the expanding universe.
7. Theory of Perturbations: Present how your model incorporates or modifies the theory of perturbations in the early universe, including the formation of large-scale structures and the origin of cosmic structure.
8. Impact on Quantum Field Theory (QFT): Explain how your model's cosmological framework interacts with or modifies concepts in quantum field theory, highlighting any novel interpretations or implications.

Remember to maintain clarity and coherence in your descriptions and explanations. Presenting references to scientific studies or publications that support or discuss your model, if available, would be beneficial.

To which we must add:



AI:

9. Large-scale Structure of the Universe: You can describe how your model interprets the large-scale structure of the Universe, including the formation of galaxies, galaxy superclusters, and filamentary structures. This can provide a more comprehensive framework for your cosmological ideas.
10. Dark Matter and Dark Energy: Consider whether your alternative cosmological model proposes explanations or modifications to the traditional conceptualization of dark matter and dark energy. If your model offers different interpretations or proposes new mechanisms, it is important to include them in the description.
11. Cosmic Inflation: If your alternative cosmological model refers to or provides an explanation for cosmic inflation, a phase of rapid expansion of the Universe shortly after the Big Bang, be sure to mention it. Cosmic inflation is a widely accepted theory that explains some observed features of the Universe.
12. Dark Matter: If your alternative cosmological model presents an alternative explanation or revision of the dark matter theory, make sure to highlight it and describe how it differs from the dominant theory.

Please note that the translation provided is an adaptation of the original text to ensure clarity and coherence in English.

The model is also, supported by assumptions that are necessary, and which are pure conjecture, while the key to the speculation is contained in points 1. Hubble's Law and 4. Star distance validation:

- Hubble's Law: Other models hypothesize a hypersphere that expands as  $r = ct$ . Its geometry suggests a linear relation between the galactic recession and the arc angle. Limited to the recession calculus, you can find the key points in Ch 1.2, 1.3 and Ch. 3.2, 3.3, 3.4.
- Star distance validation: This is the key to the whole speculation. The validation desired is carried out on the Luminosity distance, comparing its value calculated from the Redshift  $z$  of a star with that derived by its Distance modulus  $\mu$ . You can find the appropriate explanations in a dedicated paragraph within the essay [[viXra:2312.0000](#)].

Also as regards the remaining, every points from 1 to 12 are described in [\[viXra:2312.0000\]](#), the aforementioned essay, to start with, which also describes the opportunity to incorporate the 4-Sphere metric into the standard model.

## SUMMARY

The arrival of the James Webb space telescope (*JWST*) opens new opportunities for verifying (or better falsifying) cosmological models, raising a debate among alternative models to  $\Lambda$ CDM and *FLRW*.  $\Lambda$ CDM predicts the Big Bang and estimates the age of the Universe at 13.8 billion years (*Gyr*).

At the time of writing nothing is certain yet, but *JWST* begins to image galaxies at ever greater distances, with ever longer travel times of light, let us say 13.5 *Gyr*. If now, at one of these distances, a galaxy were found, whose age  $\Lambda$ CDM itself were to deny it could be less than 300 *Myr*, (due to its structural characteristics) then the standard cosmology would have a big problem:

All standard assumption together would be indefensible, or we should discard these distances traveled by the light, or we should discard the constancy of light velocity, or we should discard the existence of the Big Bang!

In this context, but above all, in the light on our aforementioned check on the distance of a supernova Ia, this speculation proposes a different calculus of the Galactic Recession. In the model, the Universe lies on the surface of a hypersphere which expands at a constant rate with its radius which increases as  $r = ct$ . Validity extends to our observable Universe, the radius of which (an arc of great circle) is  $4.23 \cdot 10^3$  megaparsecs (*Mpc*), with a Redshift  $z \rightarrow +\infty$  and a time horizon of approximately 5 billion years (That is: *we cannot see light beams originating from a Universe younger than 5 billion years*. Or otherwise: *based on the redshift alone, whatever it is, we cannot say that a galaxy is younger than 5 billion years*). For example, our distance calculus for the faraway galaxy GN-z11 gives  $4.17 \cdot 10^3$  *Mpc*. The GN-z11 image we are receiving dates back to about 5 billion years after the Big Bang, but not before. The Elsewhere zone of Special Relativity begins beyond  $4.23 \cdot 10^3$  *Mpc*.

Star distance is consistent, the spectrum of the *CMB* is respected, Dark Energy and Dark Matter are not required. The *CMB* anisotropy is another probably successful check.

The model meets the requirements for now.

Even if the validity our model stops at the last 10 billion years, dutifully, we give an explanation as to how this shape of the Universe developed. As we shall see, our conjecture starts from what in the Bing Bang theory is referred to as "Last scattering"(we date its Timeline to 720,000 years). What happened before is not about this discussion.

The mathematical construction foresees a Universe of finite dimensions, in expansion, homogeneous and isotropic. Here all the points are equivalent and from each one there are no preferential directions.

Given the constant expansion speed hypothesized for the Universe, it is not necessary to define a new specific type of redshift (Cosmological) to be associated with the Galactic Recession. Here the redshift is Gravitational or Doppler. In fact, for the Galactic Recession the Redshift is of the Doppler type (except for special cases in which the gravity of the star cannot be neglected) while for the Cosmic Background Radiation (*CMB*) it is exclusively of the gravitational type.

In **Chapter 1 - Introduction** an intuitive explanation is given to Galactic recession and the Lorentz transformations. Gravity is needed to clarify some aspects of the model but is treated only at a qualitative level. Definitions, data and formulas used can be easily found on the internet. To complete the whole, there is also a simple verification based on astronomical observations.

The next step would be to add gravity, building a physical model with matter and radiation. In **Chapter 3 - A model for the observable Universe**, you can find the resulting model as an approximation for the Galaxy Epoch. It is based on the Einstein's solution for weak fields to the field equation of General Relativity. Although approximated, it adequately represents the solution for the observable Universe. This equation is not intended to replace General Relativity, it is only useful to justify our calculation for the Galactic Recession. Here no superluminal motion can be derived from the field equation of the Universe, so that, in this solution, Galactic Recession and General Relativity arise and develop separately.

Since the model is applied only for the calculation of the Galactic Recession, it was considered appropriate, to describe particular events, to refer to the eras described in the Big Bang, without however accepting, with this, all the assumptions that may derive from that theory.

Then in **Chapter 5 - Universe shape and equilibrium**, with regard to the shape of the Universe, we will see that it is the radiation, with its radial motion that drags the Universe. In fact, accepting our conjecture which predicts a radial component  $c$  for the photon's velocity, then we must conclude that the disordered radiation freed at the Last Scattering, with its overall tangential velocity equal to zero, has the effect of dragging with it also the matter. The consequence is that both Cosmic Background Radiation (*CMB*) and matter, and therefore the whole Universe, expand constrained, lying on the surface of a hypersphere with radius increasing as  $r = ct$ . Other aspects concerning the *CMB* will be dealt with here; we will see also how radiation friction can counteract the gravitational acceleration but not the Galactic Recession. Outside of the scientific speculation we will also see how Thompson Scattering and Recombination could be addressed.

Being understood that the main purpose is the alternative view of the Galactic Recession, we anticipate an interesting consideration: Referring to the relationship between space and time, in this model Relativity on our Universe excludes Absolute Space and this in turn excludes Galileo's Absolute Time. This is true however a hypothetical reference frame is chosen. Despite these considerations it is still possible to formulate a conjecture to admit the existence of the tachyon. This and other conjectures are the subject of **Chapter 4 - Still conjectures about the model**.

Finally, it is important to point out that this speculation leads to a falsifiable theory. In this regard, **Chapter 2 – Verification of the model and comparison with the standard model** was dedicated to the model verification and the comparison with the Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker (FLRW) metric. The verification concerns only the Galactic Recession. Taking the values of the Apparent Magnitude, obtained from the observed ones in the context of Special Relativity, we will see how the Luminosity distances from Distance Modulus are compatible with those calculated in this speculation. Therefore, the observations of the Supernovae type Ia, with their assumed distances and time dilations, do not rule out the use of the Doppler type redshift in Galactic Recession.

Based on what has been said in [\[vixra:2207.0051\]](#), should other types of observations validate this model, it could be said instead that *FLRW* has been falsified here.

## THE THEME OF SCIENTIFIC SPECULATION SEEN BY CHATGPT

Let me explain what I mean by: *“The purpose is not just to fill the gap in knowledge but also, through conflicting opinions, to get some form of supervision”*.



I: When it comes to scientific publications, I find it difficult to maintain the journal's authority without acting as a censor towards new speculations. I believe that artificial intelligence, based on the official doctrine, will someday have all the qualities of a supervisor to evaluate the scientific content of speculation. Is it correct to think this way? Do you see any drawbacks?



AI: The issue of using artificial intelligence (AI) in evaluating the scientific content of publications is a debated topic. While AI can be a useful tool to automate some aspects of the peer review process and assist scientific publishers, there are several considerations to take into account.

On one hand, the use of AI could help improve the efficiency of peer review and ensure a more objective evaluation of scientific content. AI algorithms can be trained on a large corpus of existing scientific articles to identify quality features, detect errors or discrepancies, and provide feedback to human reviewers. This could reduce the workload for human experts and facilitate the selection of high-quality publications.

However, there are also drawbacks and challenges associated with the use of AI in scientific evaluation. AI may introduce biases into the review process if algorithms are trained on training data that reflects biases present in existing publications. This could lead to perpetuating false ideas or a failure to consider new scientific perspectives. Additionally, AI may not be able to accurately assess the originality, innovation, and long-term impact of new scientific speculations, which often require more nuanced and contextual evaluation by experts in the field.

Therefore, it is important to consider AI as a complementary tool to assist human experts in evaluating scientific publications rather than a complete substitute. AI can be used to automate repetitive and routine tasks, allowing experts to focus on more qualitative and contextualized assessments. However, the ultimate responsibility in selecting publications and evaluating scientific content should remain in the hands of field experts who possess the expertise and knowledge necessary to make informed decisions.

In conclusion, the use of AI in evaluating the scientific content of publications could be a promising option to improve the efficiency and objectivity of the peer review process. However, it is important to balance automation with the involvement of domain experts to avoid potential biases and ensure accurate evaluation of new scientific speculations.





I: It may be early, but I'm not so sure. If it were decided to start implementing as you said, how would you program the whole system?



AI: If it were decided to use artificial intelligence to assist in the evaluation of the scientific content of publications, the programming of the system could involve several steps:

1. Data collection: It would be necessary to gather a large corpus of existing scientific articles, along with their evaluation and acceptance information. This data would be used as a training set for the artificial intelligence.
2. Data preparation: The collected data would require a preparation phase to make it suitable for training the algorithm. This could involve data cleaning, removing personal or sensitive information, and standardizing relevant features for scientific evaluation.
3. Feature definition: It would be necessary to determine which characteristics of scientific documents are relevant for evaluating scientific content. These could include metrics of quality, originality, logical coherence, empirical evidence, bibliographic references, and more. It is important to involve domain experts in identifying the relevant features.
4. Algorithm training: Using the prepared data corpus and defined features, the artificial intelligence algorithm should be trained to learn how to evaluate scientific content. This could be done using machine learning or deep learning algorithms, such as neural networks, which learn from the training data to make predictions.
5. Validation and optimization: After training, the system should be validated and optimized using an independent validation dataset. This would help identify any errors or issues in the algorithm and improve its performance.
6. Implementation and integration: The AI-based evaluation system should be implemented and integrated into the existing workflow for scientific publication review. This may involve creating an intuitive user interface for human experts, allowing them to interact with the system and view the AI evaluations along with other relevant information.
7. Monitoring and continuous improvement: Once implemented, the system should be closely monitored to identify any discrepancies between AI and human expert evaluations. Ongoing feedback and improvement of the system would be necessary to refine the algorithm and ensure accurate and reliable results over time.

It is important to note that programming and implementing artificial intelligence for scientific evaluation would require close collaboration between domain experts, computer scientists, and scientific publishing professionals to ensure the system is accurate, reliable, and able to meet the needs of the scientific community. Ongoing dialogue between human experts and the AI system would be necessary to validate and refine evaluations and ensure that new scientific speculations are not mistakenly censored or ignored.

Furthermore, it would be essential to adopt a transparent and clear approach in programming the AI for scientific evaluation. The algorithms should be extensively documented so that domain experts can understand how the system works and assess its validity. Quality control mechanisms and continuous review should also be implemented to ensure that the AI maintains the authority of the journal without becoming an inappropriate censor of new speculations.

In conclusion, programming an artificial intelligence system for scientific evaluation would require a combination of scientific, computational, and editorial expertise, as well as open and continuous dialogue between human experts and algorithms. It would be a complex and iterative process that demands attention to the nuances of the scientific review process and the ethical aspects of censoring new speculations.

Not having the certainty of eliminating errors and prejudices, it is essential that science is never censored. An assessment by the AI, even with its limitations, would still be useful to the reader.

Anyhow, at least for now, algorithm training is missing. On the topic at hand, I provided ChatGPT with a text, and this is his response.



I: What do you think of the scientific approach present in this sentence:

"My perception of isotropy and homogeneity could not prescind from a geometric shape (even if in four dimensions).

Sometimes, strictly limiting the scientific approach to the data and equations that we can know and demonstrate can lead to more mistakes than accepting the risk of seeking, at all costs, something that represents the reality we are studying. For our way of thinking, associating a geometric shape with the Universe, closely resembling something we know well, like a sphere, can lead to a complete simplification of the problem, allowing us to discard solutions that could have otherwise deceived us.

4-Sphere is born from the attempt to connect this shape to experimental evidence."



AI: As an AI language model, I don't possess personal opinions or beliefs. However, I can analyze the scientific approach presented in the sentence you provided.

The sentence suggests that the perception of isotropy and homogeneity in the context of the Universe cannot be separated from a geometric shape, even if it exists in four dimensions. It argues that strictly limiting the scientific approach to known and demonstrable data and equations may lead to more mistakes than embracing the risk of seeking a representation of reality. The statement proposes associating a geometric shape, such as a sphere, with the Universe as a means to simplify the problem and discard potentially misleading solutions. Additionally, it mentions the concept of a 4-sphere as an attempt to connect this shape with experimental evidence.

This scientific approach promotes the idea of considering alternative perspectives and incorporating geometric shapes as tools for understanding and simplifying complex problems. However, it is important to note that any scientific approach should be subject to rigorous scrutiny, empirical testing, and validation through peer review.

The scientific community plays a crucial role in evaluating the soundness and validity of such approaches and their alignment with existing scientific knowledge and evidence. Engaging in discussions with experts in the relevant field can provide valuable insights and perspectives on the scientific approach described in the sentence.

In the following, I still wanted to use the AI: it is up to the reader to evaluate the quality of question and answer.

# Chapter 1 - Introduction

## WHY THIS SEARCH

From the theory of Big Bang we consider Universe what is occupied by matter and not an empty container of infinite dimensions in which matter expands. There are various cosmological models that respect both the laws of physics and the astronomical observations. Starting from a new point of view, this speculation concerns the analysis of a new different one.

Simply to accept a scientific evidence or to investigate it, depends on what it is about and on the way of thinking of each of us. What made me think is superluminal motion, possible in Galactic Recession [\*]. With the latter and relative motion in mind, I looked for a geometry from which both the principle of Relativity and the Recession mechanism arise together.

This was the target but, about real motivations, I am convinced that with another dimension it is explained isotropy and homogeneity. With this idea as a new starting point, I looked then for a model in which the metric of the Universe is not what appears to us, but it is only the result of our perception of a four dimensional space.

The construction of a physical model is independent of the shape we associate with it but, for my way of thinking, a geometric shape is what binds us to our perception of reality. We should sever the link between geometry and purely mathematical formulation only when necessary.

These are the reasons that led me to this search.

By accepting the idea of a fourth dimension, we would consider what it entails, for a three-dimensional observer, studying a four-dimensional Universe. Eventually we should change, in agreement, the laws of our physics, applying the older, as we usually do, only as approximations.

The way chosen to set the problem is very rudimentary.

For simplicity, we can think to an observer who can move in one dimension, only along the circumference of a circle: that is the Universe he perceives. Now imagine that the circle gets larger over time: for that Universe, the present is on the circumference, the future outside it and the past inside. An arc belonging to the past is longer when measured in the present.

Let's apply this idea to our Universe, so that it lies on the surface of a hypersphere [\*\*] whose radius continues to stretch. We cannot observe recent galaxies if these are far away, as their rays of light haven't reached us yet. We can instead observe images of the older ones that, born closer to the center, now lay on the surface. Speeds higher than light are possible but here nothing is moving: is the hypersphere inflating.

By analogy with the surface of a sphere, all points in this hypersphere's surface are equivalent and from each one there are no preferential directions. This geometry gives a space homogeneous and isotropic.

In this hypothesis no changes are needed, all our physics can be applied locally in the whole Universe even if the whole Universe moves, expanding over time.

*We cannot directly observe the fourth dimension of space, e.g. the radius in this geometry, simply because it does not belong to the Universe.*

[\*] – [\[arXiv/astro-ph/0011070\]: Superluminal Recession Velocities](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0011070)

[\*\*] – The idea is not new. This is not the only model that places the Universe on the surface of a 4-dimensional hypersphere. The World-Universe Model offers an alternative to the Big-Bang Model: it is developed through several articles by [\[viXra\]: Vladimir S. Netchitailo](#). Among others, Hypersphere Cosmology it is also developed by [Peter J Carroll](#) and [Alexander F Mayer](#).

## VELOCITY–DISTANCE RELATION AMONG GALAXIES

To introduce the discussion of the hypersphere is useful to consider an intuitive solution in 2d or 3d spaces. Here is immediate the linear relation between recessional velocity and distance, as from of the Hubble's law:

$$s = r\theta \quad v_r = \theta dr/dt \quad \text{where } s \text{ is the distance of the galaxy and } \theta \text{ is constant over time}$$

For a 4-Sphere in polar coordinates it holds: [1]

$$x_1 = r \cos (\theta_1)$$

$$x_2 = r \sin (\theta_1) \cos (\theta_2)$$

$$x_3 = r \sin (\theta_1) \sin (\theta_2) \cos (\theta_3)$$

$$x_4 = r \sin (\theta_1) \sin (\theta_2) \sin (\theta_3) \sin (\theta_4)$$

We have  $x_{oi}(\theta_i)$  for the galaxy of the observer and  $x_{Fi}(\varphi_i)$  for the faraway galaxy. If we make a couple of axis rotations to set  $\theta_1 = \varphi_2 = 0$  what remains (*with*  $\phi_1 = \varphi_1 - \theta_1$ ) is:

$$x_{O1} = r$$

$$x_{O2} = 0$$

$$x_{F1} = r \cos (\phi_1)$$

$$x_{F2} = r \sin (\phi_1)$$

which brings us back, as we might expected (even if it was not obvious), to the case of the arc in a 2d circle.

Here's what ChatGPT says:

CL

I: Is the intersection of the surface of a 4-dimensional sphere with a plane a circle?



AI: Yes, the intersection of the surface of a 4-dimensional sphere (also called a "3-sphere" or "hypersphere") with a three-dimensional plane is a circle.

To understand why this is possible, we can consider the following analogy. Imagine you have a three-dimensional sphere, which is an ordinary sphere that we are familiar with. If we cut this sphere with a plane, the intersection will be a circle, because a circle is the two-dimensional equivalent of a three-dimensional sphere.

Similarly, a four-dimensional sphere can be imagined as a three-dimensional sphere "inflated" into a fourth dimension. If we cut this hypersphere with a three-dimensional plane, the intersection will be a circle, because a circle is the two-dimensional equivalent of a three-dimensional sphere.

Note that it can be difficult to visualize or mentally represent objects in four dimensions, but mathematics can prove that the intersection of a 4-dimensional sphere and a three-dimensional plane is indeed a circle.

To travel the arc to us, from a faraway galaxy, the ray of light started from a distant past. As we will see, the redshift refers to that remote instant but the recession velocity was the same than now.

## GALACTIC RECESSION

Distances increase with the passage of time but, apart from the galactic recession, we do not measure other appreciable differences in lengths. Through the Hubble constant we can measure a stretch of  $7.35 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m year}^{-1}$  on  $10^6 \text{ km}$ : the effect is not negligible. It is reasonable then to assume that gravity, within its action range, effectively counteract the expansion to the point of canceling its effect. In a binary system in equilibrium, the two stars, while moving away from us, should maintain the same distance between them. Recession due to expansion is in no way counteracted in the large zones of intergalactic vacuum. [\*]

Now we consider the radius and we put  $r = v_r t = ct$ , where we assume  $v_r(t) = \text{const}$  and name the constant  $c$ . Next step is trying to assign a value to this constant:

velocity  $c$  = speed of light in vacuum [\*\*]

The 4-Sphere's geometry, then, suggest a linear relation between the arc angle  $\Theta$  and the galactic recession, in this way constant over time ( $ds/dt = c\Theta$ ). Otherwise, in Hubble's recession  $v_{rec}(z) = Hl$ , the redshift  $z$  increases with distance  $l$  (the arc length not the angle) and depends on time

$$v_{rec} \propto l \quad \text{and} \quad z = f(\Theta, t)$$

However, for the Hubble constant  $H$ , measurement sampling, obtained with the Hubble Space Telescope HST, is based on stars (Cepheids) within 20 Megaparsec from us. For those relatively small distances we can use the Doppler redshift to obtain the present proper distance.

If now we consider the relation (we assumed  $v_{rec}(t) = \text{const}$ ,  $\partial z/\partial t = 0$  during period concerned)

$$v_{rec} \propto \theta \quad \text{and} \quad z = f(\theta)$$

a cosmological model can be questioned but the Hubble's law is preserved unchanged giving a recession velocity constant over time. The calculated recession velocity from Doppler redshift (its radial component from Special Relativity formula) at the time the ray of light started is the same as now and not needs any correction due to expansion (resulting velocity refers to a Helio-centric frame).

As we will see in Chapter 3 this choice for the Galactic Recession is also comforted from the presence of a term  $c\theta dt$ , part of the reasoning that led to our solution for the field equation of the Universe. The metric tensor used derives from an exact differential from which that Recession term had been taken away.

About this I addressed to ChatGPT (our Artificial Intelligence) this question:

CL

I: In a physics speculation, when experimental verification is not feasible, do you think that associating a physical quantity with a remarkable mathematical expression such as an exact differential and evaluating its evolution could be a preferable way compared to others?



AI: When experimental verification is not feasible, theoretical physicists often resort to mathematical speculation to develop hypotheses and predict the behavior of physical systems. In such cases, associating a physical quantity with a remarkable mathematical expression, such as an exact differential, can indeed be a valuable tool for exploring the behavior of the system.

Exact differentials are particularly useful because they are path-independent, meaning that the integral of an exact differential over any closed path is zero. This property allows physicists to identify and study certain physical quantities that have a path-independent nature, such as energy and entropy, which are crucial for understanding the behavior of many physical systems.

However, it is important to note that mathematical expressions alone cannot provide a complete understanding of physical phenomena. Theoretical predictions based on mathematical speculation must ultimately be tested against experimental observations to validate their accuracy and utility. In addition, mathematical speculation can sometimes lead to overly complex and abstract theories that may be difficult to reconcile with empirical data. Therefore, while associating physical quantities with mathematical expressions can be a valuable approach in physics speculation, it should be combined with experimental verification and other analytical tools to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the system under study.

Actually the comparison with the experimental data is not very satisfactory. The article [\*\*\*] reports the results of a study, carried out with HST, on a group of Cepheids in the galaxy NGC 4603 of the Centaurus constellation, determining a distance (Luminosity distance), based on their "Standard Candles" properties [\*\*\*\*], of

$$33.3_{-1.5}^{+1.7} \quad (\text{random, } 1 \sigma) \quad +3.8_{-3.7} \quad (\text{systematic}) \quad \text{Megaparsec}$$

The peculiar velocity measures the motion relative to the recession itself. NGC 4603 belongs to the Cen 30 branch of the Centaurus cluster and has a peculiar velocity that is very difficult to isolate. We need to correct its redshift before use it for distance calculation.

Wanting to use the redshift anyway without isolating the peculiar velocity, in our hypothesis, the calculated distance traveled by the light beam [\*\*\*\*\*] (4-Sphere Luminosity distance), based on the galaxy redshift  $z = 0.00865$  [\*\*\*\*\*], would be 36.27 Megaparsec corresponding to a

proper distance of 36.43 Megaparsec. To obtain a consistent distance and give an idea of the quantities involved, we should for example assume a peculiar velocity  $v_{pec} = 6.2 * 10^{-4}c$  that would give a redshift equal to 0.00803, due only to the Galactic Recession. Then we would have a proper distance equal to 33.83 Megaparsec and a luminosity distance equal to 33.69 Megaparsec. With an error equal to 0.39 Megaparsec the model should not be discarded.

Distance measurements determine the value of Hubble's recessional velocity  $H_0$  but, as explained in Analysis of Hubble Tension [\*\*\*\*\*], "The results of measurements of Hubble constant  $H_0$ , which characterizes the expansion rate of the universe, shows that the values of  $H_0$  vary significantly depending on Methodology ...".

It is therefore legitimate to expect fixes to reduce discrepancies between distance and redshift in order to eliminate the Hubble Tension. Only then it will make sense to compare measurements of the distance traveled by the light beam, based on the Standard Candles properties, with the same distance provided by this model, calculated through the galaxy's redshift.

This is the proposed verification that can falsify this speculation.

Finally we note that:

*The fact that a galaxy moves away at superluminal speed should not suggest that we can observe it: its rays of light will never reach us. That galaxy is an object in the elsewhere zone, as it always has been from the distant past: But eventually one of its satellite galaxies can cross the relativistic light cone.*

References:

The first two references reported below lean on parametric down-conversion (PDC) and parametric up-conversion (PUC) as the mechanisms that favor the energy conservation of radiation. They are dependent on the expansion/reduction of volume:

[\*] – The following publication, which deals with the expansion of the Universe, also explains the effect of gravity on the galactic recession in vacuum and in the presence of matter:

[Science Journal: A. Bennun – December 18, 2007 - A simulation shows the distinct roles of matter curving and CMB expanding space](#)

[\*\*] – A correlation between the galactic recession and space-time parameters with velocity of light is described in:

[Science Journal: A. Bennun - February 3, 2008 - Recession velocity and the space-time parameters are restricted by the velocity of light](#)

[\*\*\*] – [\[arXiv:astro-ph/9904368\] – A Cepheid Distance to NGC 4603 in Centaurus](#)

[\*\*\*\*] – [Australia ATNF - Cepheid Variable Stars & Distance Determination](#)

[\*\*\*\*\*] – See later the paragraph APPLYING 4-Sphere'S FORMULAS TO GALACTIC RECESSION

[\*\*\*\*\*] – [NED NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database - NGC 4603](#)

[\*\*\*\*\*] – [\[viXra:2112.0031\]: Analysis of Hubble Tension](#)

## THE LORENTZ TRANSFORMATIONS

In this context, the space we know is a frame of reference, consisting of three Cartesian axes, always tangent to the expanding 4-Sphere. An exact solution seems to be impractical due to its extreme complexity. However, if we neglect the effects of curvature but have the foresight to consider the effect due to expansion, the error is negligible at least for regions of space close to us.

Now we look at the geometry: everything is bound to a 3d-surface in which geodesics are 4-Sphere's arcs.

*With respect to the receiver, a ray of light emitted from a source, always travels the shortest path along a circumference arc  $s = r\theta$  at a speed  $v_t = v_r = c$  [\*] without being dragged by the speed of the source. Radial velocity  $v_r$  different from  $c$  are not possible because in this geometry this would entail abandoning the 4-Sphere surface and take a journey out of the world.*

Looking at the 4-Sphere surface as if it were seen from a point of belonging, to apply Special Relativity we must verify the Lorentz transformations. In our case the simplest and most straightforward method is to remember that the latter were obtained to satisfy

$$\alpha(v + c) = c$$

But this expresses in formula what has just been said!

The fact that the expansion rate of the Universe equals the speed of light in vacuum may not be a coincidence. In our assumption, as we will see, this is a constraint for light, therefore in the 4-Sphere  $v_t = v_r$  where  $v_r = c$  is the condition for light not to abandon the Universe!

*What we have achieved with this geometry is a Universe where the laws of Special Relativity are deduced and never violated. This also applies when we expect the presence of superluminal motion for some farthest object. We can foresee but not observe it.*

[\*] -The tangential velocity is the maximum reachable in the physics we know. As we will see later, we do not exclude the tachyon.

## EVIDENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS

The time has come to do a simple check (*Mpc* stays for Megaparsec, *ly* for light years).

The assumption is that  $r = ct$  where  $c$  is light speed in vacuum:

$$1 \text{ Mpc} = 3.09 * 10^{19} \text{ Km}$$

$$\text{Time elapsed from Big Bang} = 1.38 * 10^{10} \text{ years} = 4.35 * 10^{17} \text{ s} \quad [2]$$



$$\text{Light velocity } c = 3 * 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1} = 3.17 * 10^{-8} \text{ ly s}^{-1}$$

we have:

$$r = 4.23 * 10^3 \text{ Mpc} \quad (c * \text{Time elapsed from Big Bang})$$

$$\theta_{1 \text{ Mpc}} = 1 \text{ Mpc} / r = 2.36 * 10^{-4} \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{4-Sphere's recessional velocity } H_{\text{sphere}} = c \theta_{1 \text{ Mpc}} = 70,9 \text{ Km s}^{-1} \text{ (per } \theta_{1 \text{ Mpc}})$$

$$\text{Hubble's recessional velocity } H = 72 \text{ Km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

Even if rough, 4-Sphere recessional velocity  $H_{\text{sphere}}$  seems a quite good result.

### APPLYING 4-SPHERE'S FORMULAS TO GALACTIC RECESSION

In our assumption the relationship between speed of light and expansion, resulting in the geodesics  $ctv_\theta = ctd\theta/dt = c$ , implies that when the expansion is constant also the tangential speed is constant, at the expense of the angular velocity. The constancy of the tangential velocity over time is a necessary condition to be able to apply the Doppler-type redshift.

Calculating 4-Sphere recession velocity from the radial relativistic Doppler's redshift we have:  
[3]

$$1 + z = (1 + \beta)^{1/2} (1 - \beta)^{-1/2} \text{ where } \beta = v/c \quad \text{and} \quad \beta = ((1 + z)^2 - 1) / ((1 + z)^2 + 1) .$$

where we must keep in mind that a strong gravitational field of the star can affect the result.

For very distant galaxies there is no problem of identifying their peculiar velocities. At great distances peculiar velocity is negligible compared to recession velocity.

Then, applying 4-Sphere's formulas to the farthest known galaxy GN-z11: [4]

$$\text{Spectroscopic redshift } z = 11.09$$

$$\text{Calculated } \beta = 0.986$$

$$\text{Calculated } \theta = v/c = \beta = 0.986 \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{Distance } r\theta = 4.17 * 10^3 \text{ Mpc}$$

The present proper distance of  $4.17 * 10^3 \text{ Mpc}$  against a distance of our antipodal point ( $\theta = \pi$ ) of  $1.33 * 10^4 \text{ Mpc}$  seems good. A recessional velocity  $< c$  and an arc  $\theta < 1 \text{ rad}$  are proper of an object in the observable zone. This passes the test too. [\*]

To roughly test the age of a galaxy (getting a time between its birth and dead) we can use the time spent by the light ray to travel the arc  $\Theta$ . The calculation concerns the age of the light beam not of the galaxy itself: a small value of the redshift  $z$  does not imply that the star is young.

$$ctv_{\Theta} = ctd\Theta/dt = c$$

the geodesic equation

$$\Delta s = \Delta r = c(t_1 - t_0)$$

$t_0$  is the time the ray started

$$t_0 = t_1 e^{-\Theta}$$

$t_1$  is today

For GN-z11  $t_0 = 5.15 * 10^9$  years

All the above results seem consistent. A birth around 400 to 900 million years after the Big Bang and a lifespan not less than 6-7 billion years is acceptable for an old galaxy. [5]

Is to be emphasized that the physical distance traveled by the light beam is  $\Delta s = \Delta r = c\Delta t$  because in our conjecture the radial dimension cannot be perceived in any way. This distance is the one to use in calculations based on apparent magnitude [6]. Is also to be emphasized that our calculation is based on the conditions relative to the origin of the light beam and that the whole speculation can be falsified with experimental evidence to refute this result.

To summarize, the 4-Sphere preserves the meaning of Proper distance and Luminosity distance, defined here just as the distance traveled by the light beam, [7] but does not define a Comoving distance [8]. The concept of the latter is represented by the angle  $\Theta$ . [\*\*]

The short study in [\[viXra:2207.01241\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2207.01241) highlights the simplicity of use of these formulas.

Finally note that, also if we were able to perform astronomical observations at even greater distances, finding galaxies even further away, we should be not able to find GN-z11 (with a different recessional velocity) by looking in the exactly opposite direction.

Assuming as valid the Hubble's law even for GN-z11 in the opposite direction:

$$\Theta = 2\pi - 0.97 = 5.31 \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{Distance} = 2.25 * 10^4 \text{ Mpc}$$

$$\text{Hypothesized recessional speed} = 1.59 * 10^6 \text{ Km s}^{-1}$$

The resulting  $\Theta > 1$  with its corresponding speed  $> c$  puts the galaxy in the relativistic elsewhere zone, out of our possible observations. No galaxy can be observed in either direction.

[\*] – However, I would like to point out that, according to the model currently accepted, a redshift of  $z = 11.09$  for GN-z11 makes it match the origin of the light beam to that of the galaxy. [4] Then, I believe that the calculations for distance of the 4-Sphere deserves a chance.

[\*\*] – You can find an interesting insight into the topic of distance in cosmology in the article:

[\[arXiv:astro-ph/9905116\]: Distance measures in cosmology](https://arxiv.org/abs/2207.01241)

Chapter1 - References from Wikipedia:

- [1] - [N-sphere](#)
- [2] - [Big Bang](#)
- [3] - [Redshift](#)
- [4] - [GN-z11](#)
- [5] - [Chronology of the Universe](#)
- [6] - [Distance modulus](#)
- [7] - [Distance measures \(cosmology\)](#)
- [8] - [Comoving and proper distances](#)

## Chapter 2 – Verification of the model and comparison with the standard model

### ON THE CALCULATION OF GALACTIC RECESSION USING THE DOPPLER REDSHIFT

In the past the Doppler type redshift for the Galactic Recession was abandoned with the advent of the Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker (*FLRW*). Presently perhaps, the most relevant objection to the use of the Doppler effect (SR) in calculating the Cosmological redshift is the time dilation of the Supernovae.

Before proceeding, it is appropriate to clarify the difference between the Doppler-type redshift of this model compared to the standard cosmological one: *FLRW*, which is based on the scale factor  $a(t)$ .

In the 4-Sphere model the Universe expands but the redshift of a galaxy is influenced only by its recession velocity. Since that velocity is constant over time, the redshift is of the Doppler type. *The Universe is ever expanding, but if we repeated the measurement of the redshift for the same galaxy every billion years, we would always obtain the same value.*

In the *FLRW* metric, instead, the expansion of space continuously stretches the wavelength of light during the whole journey [\*] and affect its redshift based on the formula:

$$a(t_{obs})/a(t_{emit}) = \lambda_{obs}/\lambda_{emit} = 1 + z$$

Formulas from this metric give different distance's result from that of SR and for time dilation too. *FLRW* gives:

$$dt_{obs}/dt_{emit} = a(t_{obs})/a(t_{emit}) = 1 + z$$

while 4-Sphere gives:

$$dt_{obs}/dt_{emit} = (1 - \theta^2)^{-1/2} = \gamma \text{ the Lorentz factor of Special Relativity}$$

where with  $\beta = v/c$ , for motion in the radial direction the Lorentz factor is:

$$\gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2} \text{ with } \beta = ((1 + z)^2 - 1)/((1 + z)^2 + 1)$$

We can observe a time dilation between two events on a star that is moving away from us or is immersed in a gravitational field; knowing relative velocity or gravity we can deduce the other term. [\*\*]

At great distances peculiar velocity is negligible compared to recession velocity and this does apply to gravity too. For it to be necessary to isolate peculiar motions and gravitational fields the distance must be small. This model too foresees a calculation of the gravitational redshift because gravity in Cosmic Background Radiation, of the Universe in the past eras, was higher than now. As we will see in Chapter 3 the value of that gravitational redshift for of the farthest

observed galaxy, is  $z = 1.86 \cdot 10^{-4}$ . We are talking about a very low value whose contribution can be neglected in the calculation with the Doppler redshift.

The point is that if, observing a star, we were to find a time dilation value that cannot be explained by SR recession, peculiar velocity or by gravitational fields, we should accept the presence of an unknown acceleration, which has acted over time, and discard the hypothesis of a constant speed for the Galactic Recession with its calculation formulas.

Astronomers assert that type Ia Supernovae provide the equivalent of a cosmic clock. Their observations try to relate the Time dilation of this clock with the redshift  $z$  of the Supernova so as to identify the cosmological model that best fits the results.

The *FLRW* metric that is part of Lambda Cold Dark Matter ( $\Lambda$ CDM), the currently most developed model with important successful predictions and scientific results, bases its superiority, over alternative models, above all on the results of the Time dilation analysis of the Supernovae: its prediction gives the value  $1 + z$  where  $z$  is its Redshift.

Then, there are two verifications that a correct calculation of the Galactic Recession must overcome. Analyzing a supernova:

1. The Time dilation computed from the Recession velocity provided by the model leads to determine the Absolute Luminosity of the supernova which must be consistent with the characteristics of type Ia
2. The Luminosity distance calculated by the model can be verified through its Distance Modulus.

About this, starting from the data of the Supernova SN 1995K, we successfully carried out a test on the Time Dilation and one on the Luminosity distance. The results are for this Stellar distance ( $d = 1,300 \text{ Mpc}$  confirmed through its Distance Modulus) and for this Time dilation ( $\gamma = 1.078$  which makes SN 1995K to SN 1990N similar).

The verification for the 4-Sphere Galactic Recession relies on:

1. What is written about the Apparent magnitude in: [\[vixra:2207.0051\]](#)
2. What about the Time dilation in: [\[vixra:2208.0040\]](#)
3. What about the Star distance in: [\[2208.0152\]](#)

[\*] - [\[arXiv:1312.1190\]: Astronomical Redshifts and the Expansion of Space](#)

[\*\*] - Regarding the redshift and velocity formulas; [\[From the website of Tobias Westmeier\] - Redshift and velocity](#)

## OTHER ASPECTS CONCERNING THE DIFFERENCE WITH THE STANDARD METRIC

Dark Energy has been excluded in 4-Sphere among the forces that govern the equilibrium of the Universe in its shape. More precisely as we will see, the conjecture predicts that the Universe in its expansion crosses a continuum of states of equilibrium between gravity and pressure of the *CMB*.

Given the hypothesized estimate of its presence in the Universe, the importance of Dark Matter is fundamental. Questioning its existence is a must and is done in: [\[viXra:2210.0032\]](#).

As for Dark Energy, the model does not need Dark Matter.

Furthermore, 4-Sphere bases the physics of its model on Cosmic Background Radiation. The following discussion, fundamental to the whole conjecture, could not be missing. The temperature anisotropies of the *CMB* are described in: [\[viXra:2211.0158\]](#).

There, we will show how the analysis of the *CMB* temperature dipoles could lead to a further verification of the 4-Sphere geometry.

Another important consideration is:

- With *FLRW*, at least theoretically, we could observe the oldest Eras of the Universe.
- With 4-Sphere and its Timelike zone of Special relativity, that ends with rays of light from a Universe over 5 billion years old, we could not.

So, with reference to important events in the chronology, while we can observe the end of the Reionization Era (even if with a Timeline corresponding to  $z = 6$  different from that of standard model), we could never observe the Reionization beginning, estimated by  $\Lambda$ CDM around 1 billion years from the Big Bang.

[\*] – [The European Physical Journal C volume 81, Article number: 186 \(2021\) - Galactic rotation curve and dark matter according to gravitomagnetism](#)

## CONCLUSIONS OF THE CHAPTER

My most significant criticisms of the current scientific discussion on *FLRW* mainly concern the use, in my opinion unjustifiable privileged, of statistical analysis. This hides, in a simple minimization of the overall  $\chi^2$ , the physical descriptions of the variables that, seen individually, can significantly contribute to understand the metric, questioning or verifying its validity.

Said this, over the last 10 billion years, as opposed to the standard model, we have:

- On one hand, the 4-Sphere that uses the Doppler effect, present in nature, and the Einstein's field equation in its original form.
- On the other, the *FLRW* metric that is part of  $\Lambda$ CDM, the currently most developed model with important successful predictions and scientific results.

About completeness, probably no alternative model [\*] will soon be able to compete with  $\Lambda$ CDM. For this reason, the considerations of this chapter must be completed with what has been said in [\[viXra:2210.0032\]](#) about the opportunity to use the 4-Sphere metric in  $\Lambda$ CDM abandoning *FLRW*.

[\*] - [\[arXiv:2202.12897\] - Alternative ideas in cosmology](#)

# Chapter 3 - A model for the observable Universe

## SUMMARY

Remember that this speculation describes a cosmological model with a 4-Sphere [\*], in expansion, on the surface of which our Universe extends, but as we will see, with an internal part that could interact with it.

The involvement of the fourth spatial dimension is unavoidable but it does not imply reintroducing the concept of an absolute space and not even that of absolute time. On the contrary, the model excludes both.

The geometry described finds an application in the calculations of Galactic Recession: those calculations are confirmed here after adding gravity.

In this subsequent formulation an explanation is sought as to why, in this "empty" space, a ray of light is bound to move on the 4-Sphere surface. Then, we proceed by building a physical model, in which that empty space is filled with matter and radiation, and we try to check for any flaws. We will also show that this geometry, with its expansion mechanism, infers Relativity.

Since the model is applied only for the calculation of the Galactic Recession, it was considered appropriate, to describe particular events, to refer to the eras described in the Big Bang, without however accepting, with this, all the calculations that may derive from this theory.

Given the constant expansion speed hypothesized for the Universe, no new particular type of redshift is due to expansion itself. Here the Cosmological redshift is Gravitational and Doppler.

In this conjecture the surface of the 4-Sphere (like a kind of bubble expanding over time) goes through a continuum of states of equilibrium in which the cohesion of the Universe acting as a surface tension is due solely to the effects of gravity and pressure of the Cosmic Background Radiation (*CMB*). As we will see, no other actor acts on equilibrium, however, during the discussion there may be references to the analogy between the usual bubble and this expanding hyper-bubble. The aspects relating to the equilibrium of the Universe will be explored in Chapter 5.

About Entropy, we note that the expanding bubble does not perform external work, but neither can it be considered in free expansion since if we decrease volume, we restore gravity accordingly. That is, entropy is conserved in this expansion.

Resulting model is a solution for the Galaxy Epoch and the observable Universe. It is based on the Einstein's solution for weak fields to the field equation of General Relativity. This equation is not intended to replace General Relativity, it is only useful to justify our calculation for the Galactic Recession.



These following points can have interesting consequences:

1. this geometry infers Relativity which, in this way, is not considered a consequence of postulates
2. there may or may have been an energy exchange between the surface and its interior so that the two sides could communicate

About the pros and cons on the model:

1. Advantages: Galactic Recession and Relativity separation. Use of the Doppler effect, present in nature, and the Einstein's field equation in its original form. Model does not need dark matter and dark energy.
2. Disadvantages: The idea rests on the non-measurable radial effects of the gravitational and electromagnetic force. They act in the 4-Sphere like r-components: the fourth dimension of space.

We briefly summarize what was previously said:

- a) Our Universe lies on a 4-Sphere surface  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = c^2 t^2$  where radius is  $r = ct$  with  $c$  as light velocity and  $t$  as time elapsed from Big Bang.
- b) Radial velocity  $v_r = c$  is constant except during the initial period.
- c) Also tangent velocity  $v_t = c t d\theta/dt = c$  is constant over time. Galactic redshift is due to Doppler effect. [3]
- d) Our relativistic time-like zone is a portion of space delimited, in every direction, by an arc of length  $ct\theta$  with  $\theta = 1 \text{ rad}$ .

[\*] – By 4-Sphere we mean the hypersphere embedded in four-dimensional space  $R^4$  (someone call it 4-ball too); its surface is named by topologists a  $S^3$  sphere.

## OTHER ASSUMPTIONS

In the naive energy balance that follows we will calculate the proper energy in a generic region of space, for a bubble that expands over time.

In this generalization, we hypothesize a 4-Sphere that expands over time after of an explosion at its center:

1. About the kinetic energy, with a constant expansion speed,  $\Delta E_k = 0$ .
2. Referring to the 4-Sphere surface a work  $E_\gamma$  is done by gravity acting like a surface tension: the cohesion force of the surface is  $\gamma = f(r)$ .
3. We cannot be sure that transformations are adiabatic: heat could flow out from surface through some mechanism like thermal radiation or something else.
4. Following the analogy with the usual bubble is interesting: About the pressure gradient on the bubble  $\Delta p_{4-dim}$  we assumed a null external pressure so that no additional work is done by volume expansion. By analogy with the surface tension, we put  $\gamma dS_{4-sphere}$  for the work done by the cohesion forces. The equilibrium relation, then, could take the form:

$$p_{4-dim}(t)dV_{4-sphere} = \gamma(t)dS_{4-sphere}.$$

5. Equilibrium is maintained in expansion. If  $p_{4-dim}(t) = f(\gamma)$  then the equality must hold for every value of  $r = ct$ . The continuous succession of states of equilibrium over time suggests a reversible expansion.

With reference to our Universe and considering the cohesion energy  $E_\gamma$  as part of its Internal Energy  $U_{Univ}$  we have:

$\Delta U_{Univ} = q - w$ . Both  $w$  and  $q$  are negative,  $w$  is work done by internal pressure  $p_{4-dim}$ ,  $q$  is the heat given up:

$$dU_{Univ} = dE_m + dE_r + \gamma dS_{4-sphere} = q - w$$

where  $E_m$  is energy from matter,  $E_r$  from radiation.

We can write:

$$dE_m + dE_r + \gamma dS_{4-sphere} = q - w$$

If  $\rho$  is the density of radiation,  $V = S_{4-sphere}$  and  $E_r = \rho V h\nu$  (where  $h\nu$  is the energy of a photon) then:

$$dE_m + dE_r = c^2 dm + (V + dV)(\rho + d\rho)(h\nu + h d\nu) - \rho V h\nu = c^2 dm + \rho V h d\nu + d(\rho V) h\nu$$

But

$-c^2 dm = d(\rho V) h\nu$  (from the mass-energy equivalence) and the result is

$$dU_{Univ} = \rho V h d\nu + \gamma dS_{4-sphere} = q - w$$

Now neither of the two terms that determine the variation of the Internal energy  $U$  can be assimilated to heat. In our assumption the cosmological redshift is of gravitational type and therefore let us assume  $q = 0$ .

In our bubble that expands over time, equilibrium is maintained in expansion suggesting a reversible expansion.

About Entropy indeed, we note that the expanding bubble does not perform external work but neither can it be considered in free expansion since if we decrease the internal pressure, we restore gravity accordingly. That is, entropy [\*] is conserved in this expansion.

To conclude, for the equilibrium of the expanding bubble,  $w$  is the resulting work and we can write:

$$dU_{Univ} = -w.$$

[\*] – The entropy of *CMB* seen as disordered radiation uniform in temperature.

## ABOUT ASSUMING A METRICAL TENSOR

*By relating time to the 4<sup>th</sup> spatial dimension we obtain the usual curved space-time. After this, we no longer need the equation of the surface:  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = c^2 t^2$ . As we will see later, fourth dimension of space  $x_4$  will appear again in a mathematical context but no longer in physics.*

The generic procedure to get the metric of 4-Sphere curved space-time seems extremely complex in a Cartesian reference frame.

The solution is not even simplified using polar coordinates:

1. Let's choose a reference frame based on a radius  $r = ct$  as time coordinate and on three angles  $\theta, \varphi, \psi$  as space coordinates  $(0, 2\pi)$ . As reference points, unfortunately, we cannot choose known stars as "Alpha Ursae Minoris – Polaris" or "Delta Orionis – Mintaka" on the Orion's Belt. This because of their proximity to us.
2. The three coordinates on the surface are given by the angles  $\theta, \varphi, \psi$  where the first two are the equivalent of Longitude and Colatitude (using zenith angle =  $90^\circ - \text{Latitude}$ ) and where we will call the third "Universe Height". Astronomic Celestial coordinate Declination and Right ascension are relative to our observable Universe, here Universe Colatitude and Longitude refers to the whole 4-Sphere. As convention we indicate a point P as  $P(\varphi, \theta, \psi)$ , with Colatitude before Longitudes.
3. Let's establish a position  $P_N(0, 0, 0)$  for the "North pole" of our 4-Sphere. Since all the points on the surface are equivalent, we can choose "Ursa Major GN-108036". Then we chose a Prime Meridian  $P_{M0}(\text{undef}, 0, \text{undef})$ , passing through some other known point in space (say passing through "Sculptor A2744 YD4"). Note that all points  $P_{EM}(\pi/2, 0, \text{undef})$  on the Universe Equator are out of our observable Universe. A third point  $P_{EM}(\pi/2, 0, \pi/2)$  is at Universe Height  $\pi/2$  on the Universe Equator, at  $\pi/2$  from  $P_N$  measured on Prime Meridian.

The corresponding Cartesian coordinate can be useful:

1.  $x_1 = ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta)$
2.  $x_2 = ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta)$
3.  $x_3 = ct \sin(\psi) \cos(\varphi)$
4.  $x_4 = ct \cos(\psi)$

Note that  $\theta, \varphi$  are the Longitude and Colatitude of the sphere.

Also are useful the 4-vector  $\mathbf{r} =$

$$(ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta), \quad ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta), \quad ct \sin(\psi) \cos(\varphi), \quad ct \cos(\psi))$$

and its derivatives ( $t = \text{const}$  on the surface):

1.  $\mathbf{r}_\theta = (-ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta), \quad ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta), \quad 0, \quad 0)$
2.  $\mathbf{r}_\varphi = (ct \sin(\psi) \cos(\varphi) \cos(\theta), \quad ct \sin(\psi) \cos(\varphi) \sin(\theta), \quad -ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi), \quad 0)$
3.  $\mathbf{r}_\psi = (ct \cos(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta), \quad ct \cos(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta), \quad ct \cos(\psi) \cos(\varphi), \quad -ct \sin(\psi))$

These are 4-vectors of a Euclidean space: for us, there is the inner product and the angles it defines.

The three inner products are all equal to zero:  $\mathbf{r}_\theta \cdot \mathbf{r}_\varphi = \mathbf{r}_\varphi \cdot \mathbf{r}_\psi = \mathbf{r}_\theta \cdot \mathbf{r}_\psi = 0$ : they are orthogonal.

Once the angle  $\xi$  between two points,  $P_1$  with vector  $\mathbf{r}_1$  and  $P_2$  with vector  $\mathbf{r}_2$ , has been calculated:

$$\xi = \left| \arccos \left( \frac{1}{c^2 t^2} \mathbf{r}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_2 \right) \right|$$

you can refer to the arc of great circle  $r\xi$  to simplify the reasoning on light geodesics.

Saw the variables to use, it seems hard to set up the latter relation. Space and time variables are tightly coupled: it is not at all obvious to formulate a covariant expression for this space-time interval:  $ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$ .

In a coordinate system with origin in the center of the 4-Sphere and with respect to which the observer is stationary [\*], we have seen that the maximum achievable speed for an object bound to the 4-Sphere surface is  $v_t = ctd\xi/dt = c$ . The overall speed of a ray of light is not constrained by the constant  $c$ : it is its tangential component.

Now let us consider a solution in the form:  $ds^2 = -h_{r\xi} d(r\xi)^2 + h_t c^2 dt^2$  and the differential of the product  $r\xi$ :  $d(r\xi) = ctd\xi + c\xi dt$ . To obtain the desired geodesic we must put  $c\xi dt = 0$  as if the radius  $r$  were a constant.

In our hypothesis the only possible spatial displacement in the radial direction occurs at constant velocity: the term  $c\xi$  gives the Galactic Recession. As we will see, by considering the Universe expansion as a succession of equilibrium states [\*\*], the velocity  $v_r = dr/dt$  does not anyway appear in the Stress-Energy tensor nor directly in our application of the Einstein's equation. Holding out Galactic Recession from calculation for the metric  $g_{\mu\nu}$ , the tightly coupling of variables disappears so that we can look for a solution in the form  $ds^2 = -h_\xi c^2 t^2 d\xi^2 + h_t c^2 dt^2$ . Here the expansion of the Universe manifests itself through the increasing term  $c^2 t^2$ . Dilation of the distance, due to expansion, can only be felt at the interstellar level.

In this speculation we have not yet talked about the Covariance principle. Although it is possible to express the same metric in other coordinates, our quantity  $g_{\mu\nu}$  does not transform as a tensor: we have just defined a pseudo-tensor. This lack of generalization is the weakness of the logic plant but does not invalidate it. It is difficult to think of another representation of coordinates in which the same metric can be equally easily expressed but the use of this model is reserved for the geodesic of light.

Thus, we have variables whose differentials only partially enter the metric pseudo-tensor *because in our conjecture the radial dimension cannot be perceived in any way*. Quantities to be used are therefore  $cdt$  and  $ctd\xi$  where the first describes a variation of time, the second a variation along the expanding 4-Sphere arc.

Notwithstanding the equation of geodesic  $ctd\xi/dt = c$ , the speculation deals with the use of the Doppler-type redshift for the calculation of the galactic recession. The purpose of the following analysis is to verify how much the presence of a gravitational redshift can modify our result. The idea is then to consider a sufficiently small zone of the universe where the Cartesian

variable  $x$  can be merged with our arc  $\xi$ , so that  $\Delta x \simeq ct\Delta\xi$ , and to evaluate there the trend of the gravitational field over the last 10 billion years. Under these conditions our pseudo-tensor becomes a tensor.

This is what will be done in the next paragraph.

[\*] – You can find a discussion about coordinate transformation between inertial frames and uniformly rotating ones with also paradoxes in:

[Springer:10.1140/epjc/s10052-014-3098-6](https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-014-3098-6) - On Franklin's relativistic rotational transformation and its modification

[\*\*] – Despite its finite speed, expansion is reversible and entropy is constant.

## AN APPROXIMATE SOLUTION FOR THE GALAXY EPOCH FROM EINSTEIN'S WEAK FIELDS

The very small curvature of space in our present period is the confirmation of a current weak gravitational field. We can resume the analysis with the previously described coordinates  $dx^\mu = ctd\varphi, ctd\theta, ctd\psi, cdt$ : We look for a model that approximates an almost flat space-time in a neighborhood of any point on the surface. From this part of the whole we expect to derive the field equation for the present and to apply it back in time so that we can observe rays of light from the most distant galaxies.

We have already seen before that, for each point  $P(\varphi, \theta, \psi)$ , the tangents to Colatitude, Longitude and Height are orthogonal: the angles between the coordinates  $\varphi, \theta, \psi$  are always  $\pi/2$ . Then the differential arc is:

$$c^2t^2d\xi^2 = c^2t^2\sin^2(\psi)d\varphi^2 + c^2t^2\sin^2(\psi)\sin^2(\varphi)d\theta^2 + c^2t^2d\psi^2$$

If the vectors  $\mathbf{e}_\varphi, \mathbf{e}_\theta, \mathbf{e}_\psi$  can be assumed as an orthogonal covariant basis of this space we note that, with the 4-Sphere radius  $\mathbf{r} = ct \mathbf{e}_t$ , the basis  $\mathbf{e}_t$  for our time coordinate is orthogonal to the previous ones too (so it had to be on the basis of the Principle of Equivalence).

For the basis  $\mathbf{e}_\varphi, \mathbf{e}_\theta, \mathbf{e}_\psi, \mathbf{e}_t$ , a double angle rotation on  $\psi$  and  $\varphi$  is function of the current values of  $\psi_0$  and  $\varphi_0$

$$f_\psi = \sin(\psi) \quad \text{and} \quad f_\varphi = \sin(\varphi)$$

and it is given by:

$$\mathbf{C}(\psi, \varphi) = \begin{bmatrix} f_\psi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f_\psi f_\varphi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The compound transformation  $g'_{\mu\nu} = \mathbf{C}(\psi, \varphi) \mathbf{C}(\psi, \varphi) g_{\mu\nu} \mathbf{C}^{-1}(\psi_0, \varphi_0) \mathbf{C}^{-1}(\psi_0, \varphi_0)$  gives the metric tensor for the rotation.

All points are equivalent, to simplify we choose the point at the Universe Equator in  $P_{EM}(\pi/2, 0, \pi/2)$ , then what remains is  $c^2 t^2 d\xi^2 = c^2 t^2 (d\varphi^2 + d\theta^2 + d\psi^2)$ .

Now let us solve the following field equation (we assume the cosmological constant  $\Lambda = 0$ ):

$$\frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu}^{\nu} = R_{\mu}^{\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu}^{\nu}$$

to get the tensor  $g_{\mu\nu}$  for the interval  $ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu}$ .

The analysis begin with the Einstein's solution for weak fields  $g_{\mu\nu} = h_{\mu\nu} + \eta_{\mu\nu}$  where  $\eta_{\mu\nu}$  are the constant Galilean values for Special relativity and  $h_{\mu\nu}$  are small correction terms.  $\epsilon_{0r}$  and  $c^2 \rho_{0m}$  are respectively the current proper energy density of radiation and matter. The surface cohesive force of this model is attributable to uniform radiation pressure  $p$ .

As an expression for volume we put  $V = 2\pi^2 c^3 t^3$  for 4-Sphere surface and, for the previous assumptions about gravity,  $\rho_0 V_0 \simeq \rho V$  is constant over time. [\*] We can, then, calculate mass (or energy) density and volume at present time. Moreover  $\rho_0$  can be considered the density of a perfect fluid composed of a mix of matter and radiation.

Let us remember the precedent qualitative description of the 4-Sphere model in which we put the relation  $dU_{Univ} = -w$ . The latter will be used in the next calculation in which, for an infinitesimal element of volume  $\delta V$ , we have a work  $-\delta w$  done to keep the Universe in its shape so as to satisfy the relationship:

$$\frac{\partial(c^2 \rho \delta V)}{\partial t} dt = \delta w - p \frac{\delta V}{\partial t} dt \quad \text{as measured by a local observer}$$

in which matter, in the form of discontinuities in mass distribution, has no rule. You can eliminate it from the Stress Energy tensor.

From the equilibrium condition the right member is zero, then the Stress Energy tensor for this disordered radiation is:

$$T^{\mu\mu} = 0 \quad \mu = 1, 3, \quad T^{44} = \frac{G \epsilon_r}{c^4} \quad \text{and} \quad T_{\mu}^{\nu} = \frac{G \epsilon_r}{c^4} \delta_{\mu}^{\nu} \quad (\text{where } \delta_{\mu}^{\nu} \text{ is the Kronecker delta})$$

With the quantities  $h_{\mu}^{\lambda} = \eta^{\lambda\alpha} h_{\mu\alpha}$  and  $h = \eta^{\lambda\alpha} h_{\alpha\lambda}$ , the field equation result

$$\left( h_{\mu}^{\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{\mu}^{\nu} h \right) = 4 \int \frac{T_{\mu}^{\nu}}{r} dV = \frac{G}{c^4 c t} \delta_{\mu}^{\nu} \int \epsilon_r dV$$

We put  $r = ct = \text{const}$  over  $V$  because the "interesting point" of the Einstein's solution, here is any point in time of the 4-Sphere surface.

Integrating on  $V$ , after calculating the quantity  $\epsilon_{0r} V_0 = \int \epsilon_r dV \simeq \text{const}$ , we get:

$$\left( h_{\mu}^{\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{\mu}^{\nu} h \right) = \frac{4 G \epsilon_r}{c^4 c t} \delta_{\mu}^{\nu} \quad \mu = \nu \quad 0 \quad \mu \neq \nu \quad E_r = \epsilon_{0r} V_0 \simeq \text{const}$$

We can see that  $h_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu}h_0$ . Values of  $h_{\mu}^{\lambda}$  are all equals, say to  $4h_0$ , and with  $h = 4h_0$  then follows:

$$h_0 = -\frac{2GE_r}{c^4 ct}$$

and the space-time interval is

$$ds^2 = \eta_{\mu\nu}(1 + h_0)dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}$$

but coordinates are isotropic, that is all points of space are equivalent, so the latter expression holds for all spatial rotations, in this case the rotation  $\mathbf{C}(\psi, \varphi)\mathbf{C}(\psi, \varphi) \eta_{\mu\nu}(1 + h_0)$  giving:

$$ds^2 = -c^2t^2(1 + h_0)[\sin^2(\psi)d\varphi^2 + \sin^2(\psi)\sin^2(\varphi)d\theta^2 + d\psi^2] + (1 + h_0)c^2dt^2$$

The equation is valid in a sufficiently small zone of the universe where the Cartesian variable  $x$  can be merged with our arc  $\xi$  so that  $\Delta x \simeq ct\Delta\xi$ . You can use it to evaluate the trend of the gravitational field over the last 10 billion years. It leads to the usual light geodesic:  $d\xi = dt/t$ . We must conclude that Relativity is an approximation but its application has an undetectable margin of error until we operate below the large interstellar distances.

Let us do some calculation:

Calculation for  $h_0$ . (We assume that mass  $E_r$  is constant over time)

- Today energy density of CMB  $\varepsilon_{0r} = 4.02 * 10^{-14} J m^{-3}$  [\*\*]
- Constant over time, energy  $E_r = \varepsilon_{0r}V = 2\pi^2r^3\varepsilon_{0r} = 1.69 * 10^{66} J$
- Constant  $h_0 = -2.23 * 10^{-4} ly$

Verification of the gravitational redshift relative to the time when ray of light started from the farthest galaxy.

- The expansion speed  $c$  is constant over time. In the absence of other factors, it means that the distance, measured from source and receiver, between two successive wave crests does not change over time. There is no redshift due to the expansion itself.
- In absence of a relative angle  $\xi$ , that gives the Doppler effect, the redshift is the quotient between the proper times of receiver and transmitter  $(g_{44 \text{ today}}/g_{44 \text{ early}})^{1/2}$ , not in relative motion with respect to each other, as for the Schwarzschild metric:

$$1 + z = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2GE_r}{c^5 t_{\text{today}}}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2GE_r}{c^5 t_{\text{early}}}}}$$

For a galaxy at its maximum distance ( $\xi \simeq 1$ ),  $t_{\text{Max}} \simeq 5 * 10^9 \text{ years}$  value is  $z = 1.86 * 10^{-4}$ . [\*\*\*]

The latter value is the confirmation that throughout the Galaxy Epoch gravity remained negligible.

The initial assumption  $\Delta x \simeq ct\Delta\xi$  was applied only in the final steps where we set the spatial terms  $g_{11}, g_{22}, g_{33}$  in our expression of  $ds^2$ . The large time interval used in this last calculation does not invalidate the entire formula but only concerns these terms of no interest in Gravitational Redshift.

With this consideration and gravity negligible throughout the Galaxy Epoch, the Einstein's model for weak fields has been correctly applied. This equation correctly represents the observable Universe.

Accepting a negligible error, Galactic redshift can always be calculated as Doppler redshift.

If Relativity is an approximation, could the exact solution be needed?

Beyond the complexity, perhaps only a numerical solution could bring a result, I don't think we would be able to find a context in which the calculations provided by this model are better than those provided by Relativity. The distances to be treated, between any two given gravitationally unbound points, may be too large to obtain accurate measurements. I believe that, at least for now, the use of this equation is limited to justifying our calculations for the Galactic Recession in a context where General Relativity applies independently.

[\*] – We assume that the mass of matter does not change from past. About the energy of radiation, its constancy, as an approximation over the range of time in question, is due to the Weak Fields hypothesis.

[\*\*] – See later in the paragraph USING 4-Sphere FORMULAS.

[\*\*\*] – Here, for the age of the Universe, the time used  $t = 1.36 * 10^{10}$  years is different from the value of other models as the  $\Lambda$ CDM. [7] However, a verification regards the time elapsed from the Big Bang is possible, through a simple calculation on the observed Hubble constant:

Hubble's recessional velocity  $H = 72 \text{ Km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$

Calculated  $\Theta_{1 \text{ Mpc}} = H/c = 2.4 * 10^{-4} \text{ rad}$

Time elapsed from Big Bang  $t_{\text{now}} = 1/c\Theta_{1 \text{ Mpc}} = 3.26 * 10^6 / c\Theta_{1 \text{ Mpc}} = 1.36 * 10^{10} \text{ years}$

Corresponding time from  $\Lambda$ CDM  $t = 1.37 * 10^{10} \text{ years}$

## GALACTIC COORDINATES

The observable Universe is a volume, on the surface of the 4-Sphere, delimited in the three spatial dimensions by an arc of  $\Theta = 1 \text{ rad}$ . In this volume we are at the center  $O$ .

Fixed the origin for the time axis  $t$  coinciding with the Big Bang, we can use three angles as a galactic coordinate system: the position of an astronomic object  $A$  can be defined by the direction of the 4-Sphere arc  $OA$  and the angle  $\lambda$  of this one. For the direction we can adopt the usual coordinates: Right ascension  $\alpha$  and Declination  $\delta$ . About the 4-Sphere arc angle, say "Arc  $\lambda$ ", knowing the Galactic redshift  $z$ , you have:

$$\lambda = ((1 + z)^2 - 1) / ((1 + z)^2 + 1) \text{ rad}$$



Present proper distance  $s = ct_{now}\lambda$

Moving on 4-Sphere surface coordinates, Colatitude, Longitude and Height, is quite complicate. Maybe it needs the aid of a computer program or some more suitable mathematical method. Here we give only some tools and a way to approach the solution:

Let's recall the coordinate in the 4-Sphere space  $\mathbf{U}$ :  $P = P(\varphi, \theta, \psi)$ :

1.  $x_1 = ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta)$
2.  $x_2 = ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta)$
3.  $x_3 = ct \sin(\psi) \cos(\varphi)$
4.  $x_4 = ct \cos(\psi)$

The 4-vector  $\mathbf{r} =$

$$(ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta), \quad ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta), \quad ct \sin(\psi) \cos(\varphi), \quad ct \cos(\psi))$$

and its derivatives:

1.  $\mathbf{r}_\theta = (-ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta), \quad ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta), \quad 0, \quad 0)$
2.  $\mathbf{r}_\varphi = (ct \sin(\psi) \cos(\varphi) \cos(\theta), \quad ct \sin(\psi) \cos(\varphi) \sin(\theta), \quad -ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi), \quad 0)$
3.  $\mathbf{r}_\psi = (ct \cos(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta), \quad ct \cos(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta), \quad ct \cos(\psi) \cos(\varphi), \quad -ct \sin(\psi))$

After converting  $\delta$  using zenith angle  $= 90^\circ - \text{Declination}$ , in the space  $\mathbf{O}$  of observable Universe, for a point,  $U = U(\delta, \alpha, \lambda)$ :

1.  $y_1 = \sin(\delta) \cos(\alpha)$
2.  $y_2 = \sin(\delta) \sin(\alpha)$
3.  $y_3 = \cos(\delta)$
4.  $y_4 = ct\lambda$

The vector  $\mathbf{u} = (\sin(\delta) \cos(\alpha), \quad \sin(\delta) \sin(\alpha), \quad \cos(\delta))$  (with unit length)

and its derivatives:

1.  $\mathbf{u}_\alpha = (-\sin(\delta) \sin(\alpha), \quad \sin(\delta) \cos(\alpha), \quad 0, \quad 0)$
2.  $\mathbf{u}_\delta = (\cos(\delta) \cos(\alpha), \quad \cos(\delta) \sin(\alpha), \quad -1, \quad 0)$

Note that two stars can be nearby on  $\mathbf{U}$  but distant on  $\mathbf{O}$ : it complicates approximations.

An angle on the 4-Sphere is given by:

$$\xi = \arccos \left( \frac{1}{c^2 t^2} \mathbf{r}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_2 \right)$$

while the one on the observable Universe (that is on the 4-Sphere surface, between the Earth and two star) is:

$$\gamma = \arccos (\mathbf{u}_1 \cdot \mathbf{u}_2)$$

To use Right Ascension and Declination we need the formulas effective for arcs and angles on the surface. For this purpose, given three points, we can set the 4-plane that passes through them and the center of the 4-Sphere. Once got it, we have a 3-sphere so to use the Sine Theorem and other tools.

Here calculations in polar coordinates are hard so let's move on to Cartesian ones:

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = c^2 t^2$$

$$x_4 = ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 \quad (\text{where this 4-plane passes through the North Pole and the Earth}).$$

$$\text{We have } x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - c^2 t^2 = -(ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3)^2.$$

This means that if a point belongs to the 3-plane:  $ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 = 0$  and belongs to the 3-sphere:  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = c^2 t^2$  then it also belongs to the 4-Sphere after we put

$$x_4 = ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3.$$

About the steps to find the position of an unknown star  $P_x(\varphi, \theta, \psi)$ , variables must be chosen so that the point lies both on of the sphere and the plane. That gives a first condition  $F(\varphi, \theta, \psi) = 0$ . Note that parameters  $a, b, c$ , for the equation of the 3-plane, are not linearly independent but we need all them later to set  $x_4$ . [\*]

For the whole procedure to be valid, we should demonstrate that the transformation preserves angles and distances between the three points in question. To avoid calculations, we see that the same is true in 3d when we intersect a sphere with a plane, passing through the center, to get a circle.

For triangulations of the 4-Sphere we start getting coordinates of some points. We use our Earth, Ursa Major GN-108036, Sculptor A2744 YD4 and Piscis Austrinus BDF-3299:

1. Our Earth  $U_0(\varphi, \theta, \psi)$  and  $U_0(0, 0, 0)$
2. Ursa Major GN-108036  $z = 7.2$   $P_N(0, 0, 0)$  and  $U_1(0.4863, 3.3003, 0.9707)$  - Boreal Hemisphere
3. Sculptor A2744 YD4  $z = 8.38$   $P_{EP}(\text{undef}, 0, \text{undef})$  and  $U_2(-1.0405, 0.0629, 0.9775)$  - Austral Hemisphere
4. Piscis Austrinus BDF-3299  $z = 7.11$   $P_3(\varphi, \theta, \psi) = U_3(-0.9570, 5.8827, 0.9700)$  - Austral Hemisphere
5. ... and so on ...

We can give here the trace of a solution for our North Star Polaris. In these coordinates, it is close to the Earth:

1. Alpha Ursae Minoris - Polaris  $z = 0.000055$   $U_4(0.0128, 0.6624, 0.000055)$  - Boreal Hemisphere
2. Our Earth  $\mathbf{r}_0 = (a, b, c, d)$
3. Ursa Major GN-108036  $\mathbf{r}_N = (0, 0, 0, ct)$
4. Sculptor A2744 YD4  $\mathbf{r}_2 = (e, 0, f, g)$

With respect to the Earth  $P_0(\varphi, \theta, \psi)$ , the coordinates of Alpha Ursae Minoris - Polaris are:  $P_4(\varphi + x, \theta + y, \psi + z)$  where  $x, y, z$  are unknown.

We follow these steps:

1. Define a point  $P_W$  on the direction  $P_0 P_N$  at the same distance  $P_W P_N = P_4 P_N$ .  $U_W$  lies on the segment  $U_0 U_N$ .
2. The first condition on  $x, y, z$  comes from the sphere and plane passing through  $P_0 P_N P_4$
3. Calculate the angle between  $P_N$  and  $P_4$  in  $\mathbf{O}$ :  $\gamma = \arccos(\mathbf{u}_N \cdot \mathbf{u}_4) = 0.8788$
4. Use the Sine Theorem in the triangle  $P_0 P_W P_4$ , right in  $P_W$ :  $|\arcsin(\lambda\gamma)| = \varepsilon = 0.000048$
5. Calculate the other cathetus with the Cosine theorem:  $\cos \lambda = \cos \varsigma \cos \gamma$  and  $\varsigma = 0.000027$

Now we abandon the 3-sphere  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = c^2 t^2$  and, back to the 4-Sphere equation, we can solve the displacement between  $P_0$   $P_4$ :

1. the value  $\sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \Delta\theta$  is equal to  $\varepsilon$ .
2. the value  $\sin(\psi) \Delta\varphi$  is equal to  $\varsigma$ .

[\*] – Since for the North Pole we arbitrarily assumed  $x_4 = 0$ , it is not strange that all the points are constructed in the same way and all satisfy the condition of coplanarity on  $x_4$ . In this construction, we can reasonably think that, for every three points of the 4-Sphere, passes a sphere that preserves angles and distances between them.

### USING 4-SPHERE FORMULAS

This surface formulas can be used:

$V = 2\pi^2 c^3 t^3$        $M = (\rho_r + \rho_m) 2\pi^2 c^3 t^3$       where  $\rho_r, \rho_m$  are the densities of radiation and matter and  $M$  is the total mass.

As an example, we calculate the mass  $M_r = \rho_r 2\pi^2 c^3 t^3$  equivalent to the total energy of CMB and  $M_m = \rho_m 2\pi^2 c^3 t^3$  corresponding to the total mass of matter:

$$E_{avg} = 3.83 k_b T = 3.83 * 1.38 * 10^{-23} J K^{-1} * 2.7 K = 1.43 * 10^{-22} J$$

Where  $E_{avg}$  is the average energy of a photons (as a blackbody) [8]

$$\varepsilon_r = a T^4 = 7.566 * 10^{-16} J m^{-3} K^{-4} * 2.7^4 K^4 = 4.02 * 10^{-14} J m^{-3}$$

where  $a = 4\sigma/c$  is the radiation constant [5]

$$\rho_r = \varepsilon_r / E_{avg} = 2.82 * 10^8 m^{-3} \text{ (the number of CMB photons per cubic meter)}$$

$$M_r = \varepsilon_r c^{-2} 2\pi^2 c^3 t^3 = 1.88 * 10^{49} Kg$$

$$\rho_{nH} \simeq 0.225 \text{ hydrogen atoms } m^{-3} \text{ [6]}$$

$$\rho_H = \rho_{nH} u M A / u = 0.225 * 1.00784 * 1.66 * 10^{-27} = 3.76 * 10^{-28} Kg m^{-3} \quad \text{(other sources give a value of approximately } 1.50 * 10^{-33} Kg m^{-3} \text{)}$$

$$M_m = \rho_H 2\pi^2 c^3 t^3 = 1.58 * 10^{52} Kg$$

### STILL CONSIDERATIONS

A ray of light can travel an entire expanding great circle and return to the starting point (much forward in time). However, we cannot detect in any way a radiation from a galaxy outside the relativistic Light Cone. Whatever the frame of reference, only radiation emitted by objects belonging to one's own time-like zone can be detected. These photons continue to go round in circles along a geodesic.

Up to now, no hypothesis has been made on the "empty" space delimited by this geometry. To proceed, the fourth dimension of space is involved. Accepting the idea of by a giant explosion, called Inflation, we place the Big Bang at the center of the 4-Sphere and assume that all the primordial *ylem* (hot plasma), initially expanding, at some point was blocked onto a sort of event horizon, in a phase of constant volume. There remained, squeezed on the surface. Over time, reactions took place and cooling changed the conditions. The event horizon somehow shrank, radiation was released, and expansion resumed. Our speculation starts here.

Although, as we will see now, all the radiation emitted as Cosmic Background Radiation has the same energy in all points of the Universe including our Elsewhere zone, it does not have the characteristics of the Ether. In fact, due to the Universe expansion every point recedes together with the *CMB* that surrounds it. By construction of this model, a traveler perceives the *CMB* as if every point of the Universe were a source. For a star with its own peculiar velocity, it follows that effects such as radiation friction cannot be attributed to *CMB*.

## GALACTIC REDSHIFT IN COSMOLOGICAL EPOCHS

During Recombination [\*] and earlier, in the Radiation Era, pressure and energy density were so high that radiation itself were imprisoned. At the end of Recombination era, all radiation has been released. These relic photons reach us with the same redshift. Note that to reach us, a radiation emitted in the end of Recombination Era (we date it at 720,000 years from Big Bang), traveled one or more full laps. [\*\*]

We must then look for different models for specific eras:

- Immediately after release of relic photons and throughout an initial period, gravity is strong and uniform, decreasing with time. It depends on matter and on strong radiation energy.
- Later, during the Galaxy Epoch, close to a star, the uniform component of gravity, from radiation, is negligible compared to that generated by the star [\*\*\*]. If gravity has changed since the light ray started, this may be due to a change in mass of the star or to some other reason.

During the last 10 billion years, the period that affects this speculation, we should say that (*g* is gravity):

$$z = z(\theta, g) \text{ and } \partial z / \partial t = 0$$

but, as our weak field solution predicts,

$$\partial g / \partial t = 0 \text{ and } z = z(\theta)$$

*As long as the expansion speed remains constant, the redshift is not attributable to the expansion itself. From the time of last scattering onward, the redshift is both gravitational and Doppler while in the Galaxy Epoch it is due to the Doppler effect. In between time it is of mixed type.*

[\*] – Time to the end Recombination Era is computed in Chapter 5

[\*\*] – We can calculate the angle traveled by relic photons to reach us  $\theta = 5/2\pi + 2.63$ . You can use:

$$\theta = \ln\left(\frac{t_{today}}{t_{past}}\right) \text{ for every } \theta$$

[\*\*\*] – The observed surface gravitational redshift of a massive neutron star is about  $z = 0.4$

## COSMIC BACKGROUND RADIATION

We asked ChatGPT:



I: Why CMB is also called Relic of Radiation Era?



AI: The Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) is also known as the "relic of the radiation era" because it is the afterglow of the hot, dense plasma that filled the early Universe.

During the first few hundred thousand years after the Big Bang, the Universe was incredibly hot and dense. Photons (particles of light) were constantly interacting with charged particles, such as protons and electrons, causing the Universe to be opaque to light. However, as the Universe expanded and cooled, the charged particles began to combine to form neutral atoms, and the photons were free to travel unimpeded through space. This event, known as recombination, occurred around 380,000 years after the Big Bang.

The photons that were released at the time of recombination have been traveling through space ever since, and they make up the CMB. Today, the CMB is a nearly uniform background of microwaves that fills the entire sky. It has been redshifted to longer wavelengths due to the expansion of the Universe and now has a temperature of about 2.7 Kelvin.

Because the CMB is a remnant of the early Universe, studying it can provide insight into the conditions of the Universe during that time. It has been a crucial source of information for cosmologists studying the Big Bang and the formation and evolution of the Universe.

The assumption that at "time of Last scattering" expansion velocity was almost null is necessary for CMB to respect the observed value of the standard deviation in its radiation temperature:

$$T = 2.7255 \pm 0.0006K$$

and the accuracy of its Blackbody spectrum.

The validity of the 4-Sphere is limited to the last 10 billion years but, for some calculations, it refers to the eras described by the theory of Big Bang.

As we will see, the Universe that precedes Last Scattering may not always follow all the physical laws we know. However when it happens, if some exceptions must be made, Thermodynamics is the ideal candidate.

Let us, now, specify the meaning of “almost zero” for the expansion rate of Recombination Era.



I: Can it be said that Thompson scattering occurred between nucleosynthesis and recombination?



AI: Yes, Thompson scattering is a process that can occur during the period between nucleosynthesis and recombination in the early universe.

During the early universe, after the Big Bang, the universe was filled with a hot and dense plasma of particles such as protons, electrons, and photons. During this time, there were frequent interactions between the particles in the plasma, including a process called Thompson scattering.

Thompson scattering occurs when a photon interacts with an electrically charged particle, such as an electron. The photon is scattered in a different direction, and the electron gains energy from the photon. This process can occur multiple times as the photon travels through the plasma.

Nucleosynthesis occurred in the first few minutes after the Big Bang, when the temperature and density of the universe had decreased enough for protons and neutrons to combine to form the first atomic nuclei. Recombination occurred about 380,000 years after the Big Bang, when the universe had cooled enough for electrons to combine with atomic nuclei to form neutral atoms.

During the period between nucleosynthesis and recombination, the universe was still hot and dense enough for Thompson scattering to occur. This process played an important role in the propagation of photons through the plasma, affecting the cosmic microwave background radiation that we observe today.

The CMB that we observe is made up of the photons of the Radiation Era which have interacted, by Thompson Scattering, with the free electrons of the plasma from the time of Nucleosynthesis and up to the Last Scattering. Leaving at different times, they traveled different distances (and different angles) before reaching us.

Then from the redshift component

$$1 + z_{obs} = (1 + z_{vel}) (1 + z_{grav})$$

(where the subscript *vel* stay for the relative velocity due to the increasing rate of 4-Sphere radius) also assuming  $z_{grav} \gg z_{vel}$ , we have:

$$\text{CMB deviation} \approx z_{vel} z_{grav} \text{ where } vel \text{ now stays for the mean } (\pi/2) \, dr/dt.$$

With a tolerable deviation of 0.0002, 4-Sphere cannot admit the presence of any Doppler effect.

Therefore, to conclude that the Redshift of the *CMB* has no appreciable Doppler component, we must assume that for the duration of the Thompson scattering, from the Nucleosynthesis until Last Scattering, the Universe was at rest. Furthermore, for previous periods, even if characterized by inflation, we cannot think that the radiation was produced on the surface of the hypersphere, because this too would alter the black body spectrum. So, let's go back to the idea already exposed, of an inflation that ceases by hurling matter and radiation from inside the hypersphere onto the surface. Expansion resumes with the Last Scattering.

It could be argued that  $\Lambda$ CDM is based on the *FLRW* metric in which the expansion of space continuously stretches the wavelength of radiation; however, not all formulas in  $\Lambda$ CDM enclose the factor  $1 + z$  from *FLRW* assumption. For example, for the Radiation era and earlier, 4-Sphere accepts the same adiabatic expansion of  $\Lambda$ CDM:

$TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{const}$  equivalent to  $T \propto a(t)^{-3(\gamma-1)}$  with  $\gamma = C_p/C_v = 4/3$  for radiation

in which we agree on the use of a nonzero cosmological constant in Einstein's equation by accepting all the results of the Standard Model.

Something just changes from the Nucleosynthesis forward until Last Scattering where we assume an isochoric transformation  $P/T = \text{const}$  until the temperature of the Hydrogen atom production is reached. By fixing  $\Lambda > 0$  for inflation and applying  $\Lambda = 0$  for the Universe we know (from Last Scattering to now), we could think of using  $\Lambda < 0$  for the isochoric scenario. But that is beyond this speculation.

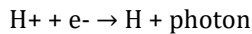
And what about the Recombination reaction?



I: Does the recombination reaction produce only one photon per hydrogen atom?



AI: The recombination reaction refers to the process by which a free electron combines with a positively charged ion to form a neutral atom. In the case of hydrogen, this process can be represented by the equation:



This equation shows that the recombination of a hydrogen ion ( $\text{H}^+$ ) with an electron ( $\text{e}^-$ ) results in the formation of a hydrogen atom ( $\text{H}$ ) and the emission of a photon.

However, it is important to note that the energy of the photon emitted during this process can vary depending on the exact energy levels involved in the transition. In hydrogen, the energy levels are quantized and the energy of the photon emitted corresponds to the energy difference between the two levels involved in the transition.

Therefore, while the recombination reaction in hydrogen does result in the emission of a single photon per hydrogen atom, the energy of the photon can vary depending on the specific energy levels involved in the transition.

We don't have to worry about what happens at the Last Scattering because, given the estimated amount of Hydrogen present, the radiation produced by the Recombination (we will see that the backward reaction is missing) should be negligible compared to the Radiation Era Relic.

For the 4-Sphere, the redshift of the Cosmic Background Radiation is exclusively of gravitational type. It could be now a question of verifying its trend over time. Now as just said, our weak field solution, which predicts, over time, a strong hyperbolic decrease in gravity, cannot be used for this purpose, but we will still provide the solution in Chapter 5.

## THE SPECIAL RELATIVITY APPROXIMATION

At “time of Last Scattering”, after the of Recombination era [4], relic photons were released and traveled along 4-Sphere’s surface arcs as geodesics. This radiation has not disappeared, it is still present today as Cosmic Background Radiation (CMB) [1] providing the “vacuum” with sufficient energy and pressure that, in a homogeneous space, still provide the gravity to maintain

these geodesics. As we saw in Chapter 1, the flat space of Special Relativity enters the context of this curved surface.

From the assumptions made previously, at “time of Last Scattering” expansion velocity was null. In absence of relative motion, rays, started from any point on the surface, can reach any other point. Since then (or as we shall see simultaneously), expansion resumes, maintaining a constant speed.

The subsequent constancy of radial velocity  $v_r = c$ , hypothesized in the previous chapters, implies that also tangent velocity  $v_t = ctd\Theta/dt = c$  does not change over time. This is valid for the whole period in which gravity has maintained these geodesics, that is, for the whole period concerned.

Let us write the geodesic equation with reference to 4-Sphere geometry:

$$ct \frac{d\Theta}{dt} = c \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{d\Theta}{dt} = \frac{1}{t} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{t_2}{t_1} = e^{\Theta} \quad \text{for every } \Theta$$

Knowing the angle  $\Theta$  we can easily get the time the ray started:  $t_{past} = t_{today}e^{-\Theta}$ .

From the interval of flat space-time  $ds^2 = -dx_1^2 - dx_2^2 - dx_3^2 + c^2dt^2$  we put  $dx_1^2 + dx_2^2 + dx_3^2 = (ctd\Theta)^2$

With  $ds^2 = 0$  for a light-like interval, we obtain  $ctd\Theta = cdt$  that is the geodesic equation  $v_t = ctd\Theta/dt = c$  and  $d\Theta = dt/t$ .

Today the arc approximated here by a segment has a curvature of  $2.40 * 10^{-4} Mpc^{-1} = 7.77 * 10^{-27} m^{-1}$ : Special Relativity is a very close approximation for this curved surface.

In the context of the Principle of Equivalence, get easily the *proper coordinates* for ourselves as observer, marks a positive point for the 4-Sphere hypothesis.

Chapter 3 - References from Wikipedia:

- [1] - [Cosmic background radiation](#)
- [2] - [Surface tension](#)
- [3] - [Redshift](#)
- [4] - [Recombination \(cosmology\)](#)
- [5] - [Stefan-Boltzmann constant](#)
- [6] - [Friedmann equations](#)
- [7] - [ΛCDM model](#)
- [8] - [Planck's law](#)



# Chapter 4 - Still conjectures about the model

## ON THE EDGE OF PHYSICS AND BEYOND: SPHERES, BUBBLES, WORK AND ENERGY

I find that the 4-Sphere surface is an interesting entity that we can find also in the interior solution of the Schwarzschild metric, as its space-time geometry. Then, you could think that, in extreme physical conditions, fluids can settle in this geometry and that, when conditions cease, this geometry may be preserved in a following expansion. How it was possible to preserve this geometry for our Universe is the main topic of Chapter 5.

What we have done so far has been to constrain one of the 4 hypothesized dimensions to time. Here variable time is free but, with  $r = ct$ , the radius of the 4-Sphere is not, being constrained because all that belongs to the Universe moves continuously with radial speed  $c$ . The laws of physics apply to this reality, and we can think of excluding from the expansion only a small period of the existence of the Universe. When needed, we can try to extend them to other contexts and even to other dimensions, but later it is not certain that we will find a way to validate them.

Speculation predicts that the expansion is absent or occurs at speed  $c$ , and that in some periods (at least one) the Universe is stationary.

When stationary, in order not to get stuck, we can accept Relativity as an axiom, or we can rely on our intuition to develop some modest hypothesis in the doubt of not being able to verify it. In the first case we have a powerful tool, in the second we have little or nothing. From a logical point of view, however, little changes. Anyhow some powerful tool is necessary even for the purposes of this speculation. So, we will follow the second path with exception for Thermodynamics and other basic principles of physics.

Current cosmology accepts an *origin* for time and, referring to the Big Bang, it speaks of a “*singularity*”. We have not changed philosophy too much, here, if we replace the concept of “*singularity*” with a point in another dimension that cannot ever be reached and measured by us.

The sphere and the bubble have a symmetry that lends themselves to be easily generalized. We can think of the 4-Sphere surface as a bubble where the cohesion force is due not to a surface tension [2] but to gravity. Because of its high discontinuity in space, mass from matter should be irrelevant for great values of radius  $r$ . The effects of gravity and pressure from radiation, instead, may be essential.

We will start by following the analogy with our bubble physics but the nature of the forces acting for the equilibrium will be the subject of a more detailed discussion later.

Taking up with the previous balance  $dU_{Univ} = -w$  where  $w$  is the work done by the system on its surroundings then assuming that energy is not conserved could reintroduce the concept of absolute space. However, if we accept a work  $w$  from an adiabatic expansion in the interior of the 4-Sphere, then for the energy balance it would be:  $U_{4-sphere} = \text{const}$  favoring the idea, stated above, that fluids in extreme physical conditions were disposed on the surface of a 4-Sphere and that particular geometry was subsequently preserved for our Universe.

Isotropy, homogeneity, circular path for radiation, energy and entropy are the essential discussion in this speculation.

To avoid collapsing, the cohesive force of the 4-Sphere surface needs to be balanced by another force. The lack or not of Universe energy conservation, leaves us more possible conjectures to proceed:

- a)  $U_{4-sphere} = \text{const}$ . Work  $-w$  comes from a radiation propagates inside the 4-Sphere exerting some form of pressure on the inside of the surface. The 4d state equation of its adiabatic expansion is unknown. For whole system it applies  $U_{4-sphere} = \text{const}$ .
- b)  $U_{Univ} = \text{const}$  with some unknown and non-directly measurable form of energy belonging to our Universe, opposes radiation pressure.
- c)  $U_{Univ} = \text{const}$ . where the cohesion force is due to gravity only, as we will see later in a specific Chapter, object of a more detailed discussion.

In any case the 4-Sphere surface model can survive as a curvature for space-time.

#### Choice a

Here are some hypothetical calculations.

Assuming zero for variable  $t$  at the beginning of the expansion (after the Last Scattering), it follows ( $scat$  stays for "relative to Last Scattering"):

1. From the 4d balance:  $p(t)dV = \gamma(t)dS$  it follows  $p(t) = 3\gamma(t)/ct$
2. but  $\gamma(t) = \rho/3$  where the latter is the expression for the pressure of a disordered radiation of density  $\rho$
3. we put  $\rho = (\rho_{scat}S_{scat}/S)/ct$  for the CMB density, decreasing with  $S$  and redshift  $z$  as  $(ct)^{-4}$
4. the result is  $p(t) = \rho/ct = p_{scat}/(ct)^5 = aV^{-5/4}$  where  $a$  is constant.

The state equation of a 3d reversible adiabatic expansion for radiation is  $PV^{4/3} = \text{const}$ . Here for the above internal 4d expansion we obtained  $PV^{5/4} = \text{const}$ . Due to our equilibrium hypothesis, only by accepting this result as a 4d reversible adiabatic expansion we could keep the analogy with the bubble.

The purpose of these calculations is only to describe qualitatively, but using a language that we know, the functioning of this model. Nevertheless, the calculations will be useful because, even if verification could be hard, it will instead be possible to falsify them.

Referring to the Galaxy epoch, the 4-Sphere hypothesis a) includes that:

- The surface of the 4-Sphere (like a kind of bubble expanding over time) goes through a continuum of states of equilibrium in which an internal pressure by a radiation, in a reversible adiabatic expansion, balances the cohesion of the Universe.
- For the energy balance of the whole 4-Sphere, it would be:  $U_{4-sphere} = \text{const}$  without heat exchange between the surface and the inside.

From the macroscopic point of view, also this choice is an interesting conjecture but, as we will see, further developments will not be taken for granted. We anticipate that we will discard it.

#### Choice b

It predicts the Dark Energy that we have discarded.

#### Choice c

It is the subject of Chapter 5. The Universe is an isolated thermodynamic system, also from the relativistic point of view. With  $\gamma dS_{4-sphere} = -\rho V h \delta v$  part  $\delta w$  of the energy of *CMB* is expected to be continuously expended to keep the Universe balanced in its shape. Here, it holds:

- There is no Entropy increase due to the Cosmological redshift of radiation: it is of gravitational origin.
- It is not reintroduced the concept of absolute space.
- Last statement implies that we cannot determine a rotation.

Finally, regardless of the choice, let us note what these assumptions entail for the 4-Sphere surface as seen from a point of belonging:

- 1) It is not possible to identify a privileged reference frame or to recognize its state of motion whatever it is.
- 2) Light propagates through empty space with a definite speed  $c$  independent of the relative speed of source and observer.

Relativity is inferred in this conjecture assuming that the observed value  $c$  is due, for light, to the constraint: tangential velocity = radial velocity. The uniform value  $c$  of the radial velocity is necessary to ensure the cohesive forces that keep the Universe in equilibrium in its shape.

With respect to a point A and with a point B in relative motion: For a beam of light from B, the ratio = 1 between tangential and radial velocity must be preserved. This condition would be violated if the speed of light were added to that of B.

If we add to this the considerations on the Principle of Equivalence, expressed above in the paragraph on Special Relativity, we can affirm that the requirements of Relativity can be said to be satisfied and that this model infers it without the need for postulates.

## A BRIEF EXCURSUS: HOW COULD BE THE PHYSICS OF THE 4-SPHERE

The simplicity with which, until now, you arrive at the conclusion that this model is totally consistent with all the concepts expressed by Relativity, also giving a coherent answer for Galactic Recession has a price: all the difficulties have been moved in the part that has to treat the Nucleosynthesis and the early Universe.

Let us remember what entails, for our model with a constant recession speed, the very low standard deviation detected in the temperature of Cosmic Background Radiation, and the accuracy of its Blackbody spectrum: From the Nucleosynthesis to the "Last Scattering", when all the relic radiation went to form our *CMB*, there must have been almost no expansion.

The idea we are trying to pursue is that an initial period of Inflation was followed by a period in which expansion temporarily stopped and then resume. Having reached its peak, Inflation suddenly ceased, throwing the plasma onto the surface of the 4-Sphere, thus causing it to re-heat. Expansion resumed at the "Last Scattering" with the recombination of the hydrogen atom (see Ch. 5). The total time in which this expansion was not constant is small compared to the age of the Universe so we can think that the current recession speed practically coincides with its average value.

As said above, for our Universe and during the Galaxy epoch, we hypothesized a bubble that expands in the absence of an external pressure, where no heat is exchanged, and the only work is done by the cohesion forces to maintain intact its surface. Actually, we could consider the hypothesis of the existence of a vacuum outside the bubble completely absurd: absolute space has been excluded, so it makes no sense to speak of an external vacuum or pressure even to affirm that the latter is naught. Anyhow, even looking at the whole thing from the point of view of our Universe, we must still conclude that the work done as the result of the expansion is null. The container of our Universe, in fact, despite having a finite volume, paradoxically has no edges or walls: Particles of matter and radiation expand freely in all directions without ever meeting any boundaries.

As regards the period concerning the Nucleosynthesis, in our assumption existing plasma was disposed on the surface of a 4-Sphere and, as we will see, this geometry was preserved in its subsequent states. However when expansion stopped, the existing radiation was not bound to arrange itself in the same way and some of it could leave the surface abandoning the plasma. In every case slowly and without generating any expansion.

It is, then, in these conditions that, in our speculation, we must think about the way in which the cooling, hypothesized by the theory of Big Bang, took place. If the cooling was not due to the expansion, then the heat must have left our Universe.

In practice, we must demonstrate that radiation, even in the presence of extreme gravity conditions, does not necessarily arrange itself like the rest of the plasma. The conclusions follow assuming a slow diffusion of photons towards the inside or the outside of the 4-Sphere so that the ratio between the amount of radiation absorbed and emitted by the plasma was affected by a progressive decrease in the concentration of photons determining a slow but continuous cooling.

Our conjecture considers Relativity not arising from two postulates but as a consequence of the shape of the Universe and its expansion, through the stretching of its radius as  $r = ct$ . This

certainly does not make things easier: for a time, the heat transmission took place leaving the 4-Sphere surface and it is there that we must study the phenomenon. Rejecting Relativity as an axiom leaves us in the absence of any physical law known!

In this new model can we think of a time coordinate as the Galileo's absolute time? Its reintroduction could seem reasonable because the presence of the radial coordinate allows you to identify a privileged reference frame: *the motionless center*. But we have discarded absolute space, and as we have seen, the CMB itself cannot be a reference of any kind, so when we have two points in relative angular motion what is the fixed one?

We got to the point: Relativity on the surface excludes absolute space and this in turn excludes Galileo's absolute time.

Let us then think of our Universe expanding with  $r = ct$  and fix the origin of our reference frame in the center. Here we have two points A and B in relative angular motion between them and with the same radial velocity  $c$ . With our reference frame rotating with A, if B emits a ray of light, its tangential speed (always equal to the radial velocity and without being dragged by the B speed) must be equal to the radial speed  $c$  to not abandon the surface:

$$\begin{cases} v_t = |rd\xi/dt| = c \\ v_r = dr/dt = c \end{cases}$$

From the separation between Galactic Recession and Relativity follows that, safeguarding math of its geodesic, regardless of the value assumed by the radial component, the radiation, seen by us, always has the same properties. (We cannot measure any  $r$ -component of any motion).

It is said that, after decades of development, the science of cosmology is akin to an iceberg hiding 95% of its content. Adding the latter new condition for light, this model does the same, making that concept clear.

Returning to our problem without questioning Relativity, we have three different situations to which apply different physics:

1. The Inflation (inherited from the Standard Model)
2. the Isochoric scenario (specific to 4-Sphere)
3. the current Universe (considered as such by 4-Sphere only after the Last Scattering)

Then, by fixing  $\Lambda = 0$  (as 4-Sphere would like) in the Einstein's field equation for the Universe we know (from Last Scattering to now) and applying  $\Lambda > 0$  for the Inflation (as Standard Model does), we could think of using  $\Lambda < 0$  in the Isochoric scenario. But that is beyond this speculation.



I: What can you tell me about the speed of light in the cosmological period of Inflation?



AI: During the cosmological period of inflation, the speed of light is generally considered to be approximately constant and equal to its usual value of about 299,792,458 meters per second. Inflation is a theoretical concept in cosmology that proposes a rapid exponential expansion of the early universe.

The inflationary period is thought to have occurred very early in the history of the universe, within the first fractions of a second after the Big Bang. During this period, the universe underwent an extremely rapid expansion, which helped to address several key problems in cosmology.

One of the crucial aspects of inflation is that it provides a mechanism for the uniformity and flatness of the observed universe. It allows regions that were in causal contact early on to have similar properties, despite being far apart in the present-day universe. This is achieved by stretching space faster than the speed of light, which effectively causes distant regions to come into causal contact.

However, it is important to note that the concept of the "speed of light" in the context of inflation can be somewhat misleading. The expansion of space during inflation is driven by a scalar field known as the inflaton, and it is the stretching of space itself that causes the apparent separation between distant regions to increase faster than the speed of light. It is not a violation of the theory of relativity since it is the metric of space that is changing rather than objects moving through space.

Once inflation ends, the universe transitions to a different phase of expansion and enters the radiation-dominated era, where the speed of light becomes relevant in the usual sense. During this subsequent phase, the speed of light is no longer influenced by the rapid expansion of space as it was during inflation.

In summary, during the cosmological period of inflation, the speed of light is approximately constant, similar to its value in other cosmological periods. However, the rapid expansion of space during inflation causes distant regions to move apart faster than the speed of light, resulting in the homogeneity and flatness observed in the universe today.

But if we give up the idea of a lengthening of space dependent on  $\Lambda$ , then we must assume that the speed of light itself, our constant  $c$ , is a function of this. Thus, we have to abandon the idea that thermodynamics of black body can be expressed without reapplying the equivalence principle to the new field equation.



I: And how would the equivalence principle be modified if starting from a field equation containing the cosmological constant  $\lambda$ ?



AI: If one considers a field equation containing the cosmological constant  $\lambda$  (also known as the  $\lambda$  term), then the equivalence principle needs to be extended to include the effect of the cosmological constant on the geometry of spacetime.

The cosmological constant  $\lambda$  is an additional term in the Einstein field equation that represents a form of dark energy uniformly present in both space and time. It contributes to a negative pressure that produces an expansive force in space. The addition of the cosmological constant to the field equation affects the geometry of spacetime and the behavior of particles and objects under gravity.

In the context of the equivalence principle, the presence of the cosmological constant would modify the experience of an observer in free fall in a gravitational field. While in the traditional case of the equivalence principle, the observer cannot distinguish between a system in free fall and a system without gravity, the introduction of the cosmological constant could lead to a difference in the observer's experience.

Specifically, the presence of the cosmological constant  $\lambda$  could influence the curvature of spacetime and thus the perceived acceleration by the free-falling observer. This could result in deviations or different characteristics compared to the case where  $\lambda$  is absent.

In essence, the equivalence principle would need to be extended to account for the effect of the cosmological constant  $\lambda$  on the experience of a free-falling observer. This could involve modifications in the geometry of spacetime and the behavior of bodies under gravity. However, the precise extension of the equivalence principle

in the context of the cosmological constant requires more detailed and specific considerations of the field equation in question.

In the Inflation the light moves inside the hypersphere, while in the isochoric phase it moves on its stationary surface. So, starting from the considerations of Chapter 3:  $ds^2 = -h_{r\xi}d(r\xi)^2 + h_t c^2 dt^2$  with the differential of the product  $r\xi$ :  $d(r\xi) = ct d\xi + c\xi dt$  we could hypothesize:

$$\begin{cases} -\Lambda = -h_{r\xi}d(r\xi)^2 + h_r c^2 dt^2 & \text{for Inflation geodesics } (\Lambda > 0) \\ -\Lambda = -h_\xi c^2 t^2 d\xi^2 + h_r c^2 dt^2 & \text{for Isochoric geodesics } (\Lambda < 0) \\ -\Lambda = -h_\xi c^2 t^2 d\xi^2 + h_r c^2 dt^2 & \text{for our current geodesics } (\Lambda = 0) \end{cases}$$

To conclude, the thermodynamics of black-body radiation both in the Inflation phase and in the subsequent Isochoric period, seen as if it does not depend on  $\Lambda$ , seems plausible only in the context of *FRLW* and I think it needs to be reviewed in 4-Sphere. [\*]

Summarizing the idea behind it all:

1. A bubble with an increasing radius  $r = ct$  is the shape chosen for Universe to explain Galactic Recession. [\*\*]
2. In absence of Absolute Space, the additional assumption that light is constrained by radial speed = tangential speed gives rise to Relativity. Not to abandon Universe, everything moves at radial velocity  $c$ .
3. For the Universe, a progressive cooling in absence of expansion is a logical consequence to secure the spectrum of Cosmic Background Radiation. At the Last Scattering all the radiation was released almost simultaneously contributing to the achievement of the expansion velocity  $c$ .
4. The fact that Relativity is inferred from shape and rate of expansion of the Universe may require a different reformulation of the laws of physics to deal with past eras where we hypothesize a strong followed by a null expansion.

[\*] – To proceed with our analysis, the most reasonable solution consists, then, in looking for a physics that applies to the entire 4-Sphere and that is reduced to Einstein's field equation on its surface when expanding.

Then, about the isochoric period, in order to give an explanation to the shape chosen for the model and leaving the light geodesic in the form  $-\Lambda = -h_\xi c^2 t^2 d\xi^2 + h_r c^2 dt^2$ , we have to change our assumption so that the second constraint can be broken under certain conditions:

$$v_r = dr/dt = c \quad \text{this is a brokenable constraint}$$

Otherwise, in absence of expansion, light cannot exist.

Again, for us, keeping or breaking the second constraint has no effect in what we measure.

In this short excursus we cannot ignore the *tachyon* seen as particle which exhibits non-local behaviors or as force carrier capable of mediating quantum entanglement [1].

Non-locality [2] can also be explained assuming the existence of compactified higher dimensions as in the following article:

[MDPI 2076-3417/9/24/5406; Quantum Correlations and Quantum Non-Locality: A Review and a Few New Ideas](https://doi.org/10.3390/2076-3417/9/24/5406)

The next paragraph is devoted to this.

I did not go any further looking for (not verifiable) intervals and field equations such as to justify the arrangement of the plasma and then the resumption of expansion. If we want in future to move forward with this conjecture, we must apply this idea to a falsifiable theory by linking it to phenomena that General Relativity is not able to explain.

Among all branches of science, the best candidate for our scopes is Quantum Mechanics and maybe, within this, the phenomenon to be chosen is “non-locality”.

[\*\*] – The nature of the forces acting for the equilibrium of this bubble will be the subject of a more detailed discussion later on.

## THE THEORY OF RELATIVITY AND THE TACHYON AS A PARTICLE

Taking up what was said before on what binds an entity to move without leaving the Universe, the following is about my perception of the Relativity principles [\*]:

- 1. First postulate (principle of relativity) – The laws of physics take the same form in all inertial frames of reference.*
- 2. Second postulate (invariance of  $c$ ) – As measured in any inertial frame of reference, light is always propagated in empty space with a definite velocity  $c$  that is independent of the state of motion of the emitting body. Or: the speed of light in free space has the same value  $c$  in all inertial frames of reference.*

Speaking of relative velocity, the speed of light constrains our physics with limits, such as negative square roots, which turn out to be insurmountable. In this context, the existence of the tachyon does not appear to be a sustainable hypothesis.

But does the theory itself negate the tachyon? In my opinion is reasonable separate the motion of an object with respect to an observer from its interaction with an actor, thus allowing the existence of the tachyon. The fact that we have separated the Galactic Recession from Relativity does not change the substance: here the maximum relative speed of a star in recession can overcome  $\pi c$ .

Suppose now we have, in the same Lightcone, two interacting actors  $A$  and  $B$  and an observer  $O$ . Until the two actors do not leave their Lightcone, the theory does not prohibit one of the two (say  $A$ ) from leaving the observer's Lightcone and enter the  $O$  Elsewhere zone. All this without violating the Principle of locality. It is not an unnatural phenomenon. Think of a binary system with its center of mass in Galactic Recession at a velocity close to  $c$ . The two stars would enter and exit our Lightcone for the sole effect of orbiting. Do you see a violation of some principle?



The forces, at least those we know, are transmitted at a finite speed, lower than that of light, so as to induce the Principle of locality [3]. But non-locality has been demonstrated in Quantum Mechanics.

It is then for this reason that we cannot consider the tachyon and, with it, non-local phenomena, only by referring to the theory of relativity. About this I turned to ChatGPT for Quantum Field Theory.



I: How could the galactic recession be framed in terms of quantum field theory?



AI: The galactic recession, also known as the expansion of the universe, can be described within the framework of quantum field theory through the concept of the cosmological constant.

According to the current understanding of the universe, it is filled with a quantum field known as the vacuum energy, which is associated with the cosmological constant. This energy is believed to be responsible for the acceleration of the expansion of the universe.

In quantum field theory, the vacuum energy is the energy associated with the ground state of a quantum field. However, unlike other types of energy, this energy does not have a localized source and is spread out throughout space.

The cosmological constant is related to the vacuum energy density, and it can be represented as a term in the Einstein field equations of general relativity. The presence of the cosmological constant in the field equations indicates the presence of a repulsive force that drives the expansion of the universe.

In this way, the galactic recession can be framed in terms of quantum field theory through the role of the vacuum energy and the cosmological constant in driving the expansion of the universe.



I: How would you set up the tachyon hypothesis in quantum field theory?



AI: The tachyon hypothesis proposes the existence of a hypothetical particle called a tachyon, which would travel faster than the speed of light. The tachyon hypothesis can be formulated within the framework of quantum field theory by introducing a tachyon field, which is a quantum field that describes the behavior of tachyons.

The tachyon field can be introduced as an additional field in the Lagrangian density of the theory. The Lagrangian density is a mathematical function that describes the dynamics of the system, and it is used to derive the equations of motion for the fields.

The Lagrangian density for the tachyon field can be written as:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi)(\partial^\mu \phi) - V(\phi)$$

where  $\phi$  is the tachyon field,  $\partial_\mu$  is the partial derivative with respect to spacetime coordinates, and  $V(\phi)$  is the potential energy of the field.

The potential energy  $V(\phi)$  is a function that describes the interactions between the tachyon field and other fields in the theory. It can be chosen to have a minimum at a non-zero value of  $\phi$ , which would correspond to the presence of tachyons in the theory.

The equations of motion for the tachyon field can be derived from the Lagrangian density using the Euler-Lagrange equations. These equations describe the behavior of the tachyon field in the presence of other fields in the theory.

The tachyon hypothesis has some important theoretical implications, such as the potential for tachyons to violate causality by allowing information to be transmitted faster than the speed of light. However, it is important to note

that the existence of tachyons is not supported by experimental evidence, and the hypothesis remains a subject of theoretical speculation in the field of quantum field theory.

4-Sphere as a model is not yet able to set the Galactic Recession problem in terms of Quantum Field Theory, nor that of the tachyon.



I: So can I say that In conclusion, are you currently unaware of a direct application of quantum field theory without the use of the FLRW model to describe the galactic recession?



AI: Yes, in conclusion, I am currently unaware of a direct application of quantum field theory without the use of the FLRW model to describe the galactic recession. The FLRW model is the prevailing framework for describing the large-scale expansion of the universe, including the galactic recession, within the context of cosmology based on general relativity. While quantum field theory is widely used to study particle interactions and quantum phenomena, its direct application to gravity and cosmological phenomena on large scales is still a complex and actively researched area. The development of a complete quantum theory of gravity and a quantum description of cosmological expansion and galactic recession is an ongoing pursuit. Efforts to unite general relativity and quantum mechanics, such as loop quantum gravity or string theory, aim to provide a deeper understanding of these cosmological phenomena. However, at present, there is no well-established direct application of quantum field theory without the use of the FLRW model to describe galactic recession.

Nevertheless, it might be then interesting to think of the latter as a lightweight particle that it is pushed for a while, by external forces that we cannot even measure; that particle, once the push has ceased, “reappears” somewhere in the Universe, and can be observed again. [\*\*] However, proceeding with the tachyon or not depends on finding the connection with Quantum Field Theory and Non-locality. We are still far from this.

We also left Quantum Entanglement out of speculation without addressing the problem. This model does not appear to offer any exploitable solution.

[\*] – I was never drawn to the Twin paradox. Both twins have undergone the same relative accelerations and relative speeds and it is not clear why one should age more than the other. Not for the theory of Relativity. It is the most reasonable result, and, about the paradox solution, it can be explained simply by saying that Special Relativity cannot be applied because the reference frames are not inertial. If the second clock leaves the Earth reference system, the only way not to lose synchronization between the two ones would have been to proceed at a constant infinitesimal relative speed.

ChatGPT is of a different opinion.



I: Can the twin paradox be explained simply by saying that Special Relativity cannot be applied because the reference frames are not inertial?



AI: No, the twin paradox cannot be explained simply by saying that Special Relativity cannot be applied because the reference frames are not inertial.

The twin paradox is a thought experiment in which one twin remains on Earth while the other twin travels in a high-speed spacecraft and then returns to Earth. According to Special Relativity, time is relative to the observer, and time dilation occurs when an object is moving relative to an observer. Therefore, the twin who travels in the high-speed spacecraft will experience less time than the twin who remains on Earth.

The paradox arises when the twins reunite, and the twin who traveled in the high-speed spacecraft is younger than the twin who remained on Earth. However, from the perspective of the twin who traveled in the high-speed spacecraft, it is the twin who remained on Earth who traveled and experienced time dilation.

The resolution to the paradox lies in the fact that the reference frames of the two twins are not equivalent. The twin who traveled in the high-speed spacecraft experienced a non-inertial reference frame due to the acceleration and deceleration involved in changing direction, while the twin who remained on Earth experienced an inertial reference frame.

To properly analyze the twin paradox, one must use the full framework of Special Relativity, which accounts for both inertial and non-inertial reference frames. Simply saying that Special Relativity cannot be applied because the reference frames are not inertial would be an oversimplification that does not fully capture the complexity of the paradox.

But for completeness we want to mention: [\[viXra:2305.0120\] - The Twin Fallacy](#)

[\*\*] -Nothing forbids thinking that the push occurs with  $dr/dt = c + \delta$ , which violates the condition of permanence in the Universe with the particle entering a new vacuum allowing the maximum velocity  $\kappa$ . Once the push ceases, the particle reappears elsewhere later after a while.

## CURIOSITIES AND FEATURES OF THE MODEL

A ray of light, which travels the most recent circle and reaches us after a rotation of  $2\pi$ , had an age of 25.4 million years when started. In that period and before no stars still exist. No images may overlap, nor ghost images exist, and we never could ask ourselves if the ray had traveled an arc  $\theta$  or a  $\theta + 2n\pi$  one.

From what can be deduced from this geometry, what belongs to our universe is bound to remain on the surface of the 4-Sphere and therefore anything, stationary or moving, cannot have a radial velocity other than the speed of light  $c$ . The latter rule might as well be violated if we admit the existence of the *tachyon*, whose motion cannot be detected. This also applies to possible Quantum Entanglement carriers for which it has been shown that information on the state of a quantum object is transmitted at a speed greater than that of light.

I wanted to present this model even if incomplete, limiting its scope to what, in these hypotheses, could be studied with General Relativity: Galaxy Epoch and the last 10 billion years. In my opinion, the model fully explains the isotropy and homogeneity of the Universe, as well as it provides a circular path for CMB and radiation in general. It is also totally consistent with all the concepts expressed by Relativity, giving a coherent answer for the most distant galaxies: *In this geometry, at all times, due only to Recession, galaxies never cross the relativistic light cone. Galactic recession with its superluminal motion does not enter the Einstein's equation. From this model the principle of relativity and the recession mechanism arise together separately.*

Accepting the 4<sup>th</sup> spatial dimension does not imply reintroducing the concept of an absolute space and not even that of absolute time, observed Relativity excludes them both. The attempt to associate the local reality with its possible representation in  $R^n$  was dictated by the desire to go deeper into the field of Ontology.

Chapter 4 - References from Wikipedia:

- [1] - [Quantum entanglement](#)
- [2] - [Quantum nonlocality](#)
- [3] - [Principle of locality](#)

# Chapter 5 - Universe shape and equilibrium

## INTRODUCTION

In this Chapter we try to clarify what concerns the shape of the Universe and the aspects that are connected to it. Remember that it is about a cosmological model with a 4-Sphere [\*], in expansion, on the surface of which our Universe extends but with an internal part in which some form of radiation may exist.

Even if from a scientific point of view, it is limited to calculating the recession, the entire speculation cannot be considered satisfactory until, as far as possible, clarity is made on the shape of this 4d-bubble and on the aspects relating to its equilibrium.

That this is a thought construction which cannot be falsified does not exempt us from its discussion. Through this we can arrive at contradictions or even just to verify if, and how much, we are moving away from our perception of reality.

Therefore, taking up what said previously about the energy balance, we consider two possible choices:

1. Equilibrium is achieved through forces that act from the interior of the 4-Sphere
2. Equilibrium is achieved by gravity alone

Point 1 will not result the correct choice and will be discarded but, given its importance for its analogy with the bubble we know, it will be discussed anyway.

Point 2 will be the accepted choice. Radiation with its radial motion causes the whole Universe to expand together with its cohesive forces, for the benefit of its shape.

[\*] – See previous chapters.

## UNIVERSE SHAPE AND EQUILIBRIUM

Taking up what said about the energy balance in Chapter 3

$$dU_{Univ} = -w \quad \text{and} \quad dU_{Univ} = \gamma dS_{4-sphere} + \rho S_{4-sphere} h \delta v$$

Now we will consider two possible choices:

- Equilibrium is achieved through forces that come from within the 4-Sphere and we can generalize the thermodynamic expression for work, so as to have:

$$w = P_{4dim} dV_{4-sphere} \quad \text{here we keep the analogy with the bubble with } PdV$$

that gives the equilibrium condition for the bubble  $dU_{Univ} = P_{4dim}dV_{4-sphere}$

- Equilibrium is guaranteed only by gravity acting in the 4-Sphere surface:

$$dU_{Univ} = \gamma dS_{4-sphere} + \rho S_{4-sphere} h \delta v = 0$$

In both hypotheses we assume that all the primordial *ylem* (hot plasma from Big Bang), arranged itself stuck in the geometry of a stationary 4-Sphere surface, here blocked until cooling took place.

#### POINT 1

Point 1 bases on hyperphoton, see Chapter 4:

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = \kappa \quad \text{with possible large values of } \kappa$$

Concerning the analogy with our physics, the favorite hypothesis of a disordered radiation acting from inside the bubble must be discarded:

A calculation of the entropy, indeed, did not confirm the possibility that a continuum of states of equilibrium can be maintained between the internal pressure of that radiation and the cohesive forces of the Universe.

Although perhaps this conjecture should not be discarded with certainty, we will not proceed with the discussion because the hypothesis in point 2 offers such a simple solution that it cannot be ruled out.

#### POINT 2

Photon hypothesis on radial velocity enters point 2. With that said, it is the radiation, with its radial motion that drags the Universe governing its expansion:

$$\begin{cases} v_t = |rd\xi/dt| = c \text{ always} \\ v_r = dr/dt = c \text{ not ever} \end{cases}$$

In fact, accepting our conjecture which predicts a radial component  $c$  for the photon's velocity, then we must conclude that the disordered radiation freed up at the Last Scattering, with its overall tangential velocity equal to zero, has the effect of dragging with it, by gravity, also the matter. The consequence is that both Cosmic Background Radiation and matter, and therefore the whole Universe, expand constrained, lying on the surface of a 4-Sphere with radius increasing as  $r = ct$ .

Relativity itself leads us to believe that light has a special job in the Universe!

Therefore, unlike what is commonly accepted, it was not the expansion that caused the Last Scattering, but it was the Last Scattering that caused the expansion. All that so as to justify the measurement of an almost zero standard deviation for the Cosmic Background Radiation. It is

the most reasonable conjecture, if we accept the idea that the universe lies on the surface of a 4-Sphere.

Also with the choice of point 2, the same reasoning about entropy guarantees the maintenance of a continuum of states of equilibrium and nothing changes with respect to the effects on the acting forces.

Although no longer involved in equilibrium and perhaps, but not with certainty, not even in the cooling prior to Last Scattering, the interior of the 4-Sphere remains because of this specific geometry. For now, this unknown part, where our physics does not apply, is a weakness for the model but one day, being able to get in contact with every point of our Universe, it could prove useful in the study of some inexplicable phenomena.

And what changes, with reference to energy conservation?

Point 2 implies that:  $U_{Univ} = const$  with the quantity  $\rho S_{4-sphere} h \delta v$  that is spent to keep universe in its shape, with  $\gamma dS_{4-sphere}$  like a potential energy. Note that the energy  $\rho S_{4-sphere} h \delta v$  increases if the volume were to decrease but is hard to think that, at any moment, the radial component of the photon's motion can be inverted.

Also, without a conceivable energy exchange between interior and surface nothing can be said about  $U_{4-sphere}$ .

## PHOTON GAS

Given the central role of Cosmic Background Radiation in this model, it is appropriate to investigate some of the properties of disordered radiation that are similar to those of conventional gases [1]. Of all the properties of gases, the one that interests us the most is the ability to occupy vacuum and to distribute itself uniformly in space. We can say that the shape of the Universe is maintained by CMB only if its pressure has the characteristics just described.

From a mechanical point of view the radiation needs to interact with matter to exert a form of pressure. We can then think that the radiation behaves like a gas only in the presence of gas or dust, but our request concerns only the uniformity of distribution and this can also be obtained statistically (In the physics of radiation we already apply the laws of statistical mechanics).

What has been just said seems to be experimentally confirmed. From the examination of the spectrum of the CMB, indeed, we note that it is the same as that of the Blackbody Radiation.

This spectrum for CMB is due to the Thompson Scattering after the Nucleosynthesis and before the Recombination. We can say that the Universe behaves like an opaque, non-reflective and isothermal cavity. Temperature fluctuations may be present, but this is due, locally, to different thermodynamic conditions. Thus, the presence of zonas where radiation is almost absent would violate the isothermal requirement.

A last interesting feature for some aspects of our model is the friction drag exerted by the radiation on matter [\*]. Negligible in the usual applications, radiation could oppose the movement of a galaxy with a very high peculiar velocity [\*\*]. Finally, since we are dealing with light sources,

a not negligible effect is given instead by the radiation pressure [2] suffered when approaching a galaxy.

[\*] – [On the Development of Our Views Concerning the Nature and Constitution of Radiation](#)

See also: The African Review of Physics, Vol 10 (2015): RADIATION FRICTION: SHEDDING LIGHT ON DARK ENERGY

[\*\*] – [\[arXiv:1111.4352\] – Radiation pressure on a moving body: beyond the Doppler effect](#)

### NOTHING BUT AN IDEA BEHIND THE DRAGGING OF MATTER

In the hypothesis that all the radiation present has been the subject of the Thompson Scattering to confer the current spectrum to the CMB, we must assume that sometime after nucleosynthesis expansion had stopped.

This paragraph is perhaps the most dubious and problematic of speculation. The idea behind the speculation is that the radial motion of matter and radiation originates from resulting radial effects of the gravitational and electromagnetic force. At the moment, it is difficult even to think how to translate this idea into a future scientific speculation.

We emphasize then that the following are not supported by the laws of physics:

1. Gravity acts on radiation and matter where radiation can radially drag matter or vice versa
2. If the radiation moves away in its radial motion, it progressively drags the matter with it. Do not drag it, then matter only moves tangentially.
3. The lightest particles are the first to be dragged. The free electrons, alone, cannot leave the plasma due to the strong electromagnetic attraction. This stops the following radial transfer of matter.
4. Light must satisfy  $v_t = v_r = c$  only at the regime expansion, together with matter. Otherwise,  $v_r$  decreases also to zero.

At the start of the expansion the first to be carried away by the radiation are the particles with the smallest mass. During the Radiation Era, when the radiation dominates the mass, the latter is entirely dragged into the expansion. Later things change. After the Nucleosynthesis Thompson Scattering occurs, radiation tries to drag the free electrons out of the plasma, but electrons are attracted to the resultant positive charge of plasma and stop the whole radial motion. Thermal equilibrium is maintained between radiation and matter. Some radiation escapes and the cooling took place exclusively in an isochoric transformation. From this moment on, matter remains practically at rest. This is what speculation required.

When the temperature drops below a certain limit, the hydrogen atom recombines, the electron concentration collapses, and the radiation is no longer retained. The expansion then resumes.

The radiation produced by the recombination of hydrogen was not subjected to Thompson Scattering as it left matter when the free electrons were already bound. This radiation therefore



does not have the Blackbody spectrum but is still negligible since the ratio with respect to the relic of the Radiation Era is less than 1 part per billion.

No calculations can help to describe motion in the radial direction: our physics does not apply to the fourth dimension of space.

We can only note that if  $\rho_r, \rho_m$  are the densities of radiation and matter [\*], the hypothesis that, because of this dragging, the radial velocity of light  $v_r$  could also depend on the ratio  $\rho_r/\rho_m$ , would confirm anyway the constancy of the expansion rate of the Universe (for at least the last 10 billion years) as  $\rho_r/\rho_m$  too has remained almost constant over time. [\*\*]

Concerning the movement of matter, remember that the resultant of the tangential component of this disordered radiation is zero and that therefore, with reference to the position on the surface of the 4-Sphere, any deviation of the celestial bodies from the straight radial trajectory drawn by the expansion of the Universe is determined only by the attraction that they exercise among themselves. Note that radiation friction does not anyway counteract Galactic Recession.

Even if it cannot be considered a certain proof, what is stated in Ch 2.2 regarding the temperature anisotropies of the CMB is a sign that the direction taken could be the right one.

[\*] – See above in USING 4-Sphere FORMULAS.

[\*\*] – See above in AN APPROXIMATE SOLUTION FOR THE GALAXY EPOCH.

## OTHER ASPECTS OF THE EXPANSION

4-Sphere's galactic recession does not change the central force characteristic of gravity, so I asked ChatGPT about the orbit of two galaxies.



I: Can two galaxies approaching by gravity enter orbit?



AI: Yes, two galaxies approaching each other due to gravity can enter orbit around each other. This phenomenon is known as a gravitational interaction between galaxies.

When two galaxies approach each other, their mutual gravity begins to affect the motion of stars and interstellar matter within both galaxies. Initially, the galaxies may experience tidal forces that deform their shapes and distort their structures. However, if their relative velocities are appropriate, the galaxies can enter into orbit around their common center of mass.

During the gravitational interaction between galaxies, their kinetic and potential energies are exchanged, and their shapes can be distorted, but the total angular momentum of the system remains constant, in accordance with the law of conservation of angular momentum.

The resulting orbit will depend on the masses, velocities, and relative directions of the moving galaxies, as well as the properties of the surrounding environment. However, if the galaxies are sufficiently close and have the right relative velocities, they can enter into orbit around each other.

Galaxy interactions are important for the formation and evolution of galaxies themselves, as they can lead to the merging of two galaxies into a larger one, the transfer of material, and the formation of new stars.



I: Can the orbiting of two galaxies produce spin in them in order to conserve angular momentum?



AI: Yes, the orbiting of two galaxies can produce spin in them in order to conserve angular momentum. When two galaxies orbit each other, they experience tidal forces that can cause the gas and stars within them to become stretched out along the direction of the gravitational pull between the two galaxies.

This stretching can produce a net torque on the galaxies, causing them to rotate or spin. The direction and magnitude of the spin will depend on various factors, such as the mass distribution of the galaxies, their relative speeds, and the shape of their orbits.

The conservation of angular momentum is an important principle in astrophysics, and it governs the motion of celestial objects at all scales. In the case of two galaxies orbiting each other, the conservation of angular momentum dictates that any changes in the rotational energy of the galaxies must be balanced by an equal and opposite change in the orbital energy of the system.

In general, the process of galaxy-galaxy interactions can have a significant impact on the structure and evolution of galaxies, and can result in the formation of new stars and the redistribution of gas and stellar material. The study of galaxy interactions is an active area of research in astrophysics, as it can provide important insights into the formation and evolution of galaxies over cosmic time.



I: Can the galactic recession change the shape of the orbit of two galaxies?



AI: Yes, the galactic recession can change the shape of the orbit of two galaxies. The galactic recession refers to the phenomenon of galaxies moving away from each other due to the expansion of the universe. This expansion causes the space between galaxies to increase, which can affect the gravitational forces between them.

The gravitational force between two galaxies is determined by their masses, the distance between them, and their relative velocities. As the galaxies move apart due to the expansion of the universe, their relative velocities can change, which can affect their orbit around each other.

In addition, the gravitational force between two galaxies can cause tidal forces that can distort their shapes and change their orbits. As the distance between galaxies increases due to the galactic recession, these tidal forces may become weaker, which can also affect the shape and stability of their orbits.

Overall, while the galactic recession may not directly change the characteristic of the central force of gravity, it can indirectly affect the shape and stability of the orbits of galaxies through changes in their relative velocities and tidal forces.

Overall, the process of galaxy-galaxy interactions is complex and can have many different outcomes, depending on the initial conditions and properties of the galaxies involved. Conversely, if we assume the conservation of the orbit shape over time, we must conclude that gravity, within its action range, effectively counteract the expansion to the point of canceling its effect, notwithstanding that Recession is in no way counteracted between distant galaxies [\*].

Then, the question is: it is conceivable to think of an equilibrium point between gravity and Galactic Recession? Can we calculate the distance to which there is no Recession between two galaxies? By equilibrium we mean reaching the condition  $v_r = \int_0^t a(t)dt$  in a time acceptable with respect to secular evolution of galaxies. Although unlikely, a calculation of this type could

also prove useful for verifying a cosmological model. Indeed, concerning two near, very ancient, galaxies, with age determination using nuclear Cosmochronology [\*\*], if the two still exist, the alternatives are:

1. Their calculated initial distance was greater than the equilibrium distance
2. Their current distance remained almost equal to the equilibrium distance

In the first case, the model predicts that matter is dragged, in its radial motion, by Cosmic Background Radiation. During their motion on the 4-Sphere surface, in case of two approaching galaxies, each undergoes the radiation pressure of the other, whose strength, depending on the light intensity, decreases with the square of the distance, as for gravity. The more they move away in the interstellar spaces, the more we can neglect both the effects of gravity and those of radiation coming from distant galaxies. (See [\*\*\*] for an alternative by appealing to Dark Energy).

In the second case, the Recession speed would be zero and the two galaxies would orbit, one around the other, following Kepler's laws.

We will now address the problem in an extremely simplified way by considering the gravity binding between our Milky Way with mass  $1.5 * 10^{12} M_{\odot}$  and Andromeda with mass  $1.15 * 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ . [ $M_{\odot}$  is the Solar Mass].

With an estimated age for Andromeda between 5 and 10 billion years (The Milky Way is older), we would calculate the gravitational binding as it could have been 10 billion years ago.

But, seeing its Redshift  $z = -0.001$  we immediately realize that it is a Blueshift and that the two galaxies are almost certainly orbiting.

In this case we need an estimate of the distance independent of Hubble's law in order to check if the strength of the gravitational bond is compatible with the current radius of the orbit. If so, the two galaxies have been orbiting together for the past 5-10 billion years.

This basic idea remains, but our simplistic calculation is not necessary because the problem has already been solved comprehensively for the orbits of the entire Local Group. [\*\*\*\*]

In the end however, some reasoning is necessary. For the past 10 billion years Andromeda's distance had been  $2.5 * 10^6 ly$  with a corresponding  $\theta = v/c = 1.05 * 10^{-4}$ .

If 10 billion years ago Andromeda had not been gravitationally bound, its redshift, constant over time, would be  $z = 0.0001$ , a very low value. We can conclude that the 4-Sphere can support this situation.

[\*] – The problem was discussed in the standard model:

[\[arXiv:1005.5052\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/1005.5052) – Does gravity operate between galaxies? Observational evidence re-examined

[\*\*] – [\[The Astrophysical Journal 855,2\]: Ages and Heavy Element Abundances from Very Metal-poor Stars in the Sagittarius Dwarf Galaxy](#)

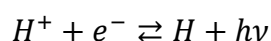
[\*\*\*] – [\[arXiv:astro-ph/9909454\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/9909454): Dark Energy and the CMB

## THE REACTIONS AT THE LAST SCATTERING AS AN EXPLANATION FOR POINT 2

According to Ch. 2.2, even after Nucleosynthesis, the Universe continues to expand and cool while the plasma is mainly composed of positive ions, electrons, and radiation. The  $H^+$  ion is in chemical equilibrium with the  $H$  atom, and the hydrogen recombination reaction cannot take place at high temperatures.

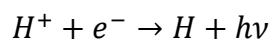
At a certain point, due to the obstacle to the movement of the photons, the expansion ceases. For the following reasoning to be practicable, we will assume that the temperature at which this happens is lower than 52,000 K.

So in the isochoric phase, the main recombination reaction to consider is:



where the backward reaction requires photons with at least 13.6 eV of energy for the ground state, and it is favored at high temperatures. But there are no nearby radiating stars, and the mean excited state of hydrogen depends only on temperature.

The reactants electrons are being consumed and the whole radiation escapes from the plasma. The main reactant  $h\nu$  of the backward reaction is missing allowing us to think of a very high reaction kinetics:



This is what ChatGPT says:



I: If the radiation were extracted from the plasma as the reaction proceeds, would the recombination reaction of the hydrogen atom from its positive ion at a very high temperature be possible?



AI: In a plasma, atoms are ionized due to high temperatures, and their electrons are stripped away, leaving a positively charged ion and a negatively charged free electron. Recombination is the process by which an ion and an electron combine to form a neutral atom.

At very high temperatures, such as those found in a plasma, the thermal energy of the particles is sufficient to overcome the Coulomb repulsion between the ion and electron, and recombination becomes possible. However, if radiation is continuously extracted from the plasma, it can lead to cooling of the plasma, which can reduce the thermal energy of the particles and make recombination less likely.

Additionally, if the radiation extracted from the plasma is in the form of ionizing radiation (such as ultraviolet or X-rays), it can ionize more atoms and increase the ionization level of the plasma. This can make it more difficult for recombination to occur because there are fewer neutral atoms available to combine with the ions.

Therefore, the possibility of recombination in a plasma depends on a number of factors, including the temperature, the density of the plasma, the type of radiation extracted, and the rate at which the radiation is extracted. It is

possible to engineer conditions in which recombination is favored, but it would require careful control of these factors.

Following the Last Scattering, instead, we must think again in terms of chemical equilibrium. For the photoionization or, in any case, when photon is a reactant which is being consumed, the main reactions to consider are: [\*]

1.  $H + h\nu \rightarrow H^+ + e^-$  our forbidden backward reaction for the Recombination
2.  $H^- + h\nu \rightarrow H + e^-$  a competing step reaction for the molecular Hydrogen production
3.  $H_2 + h\nu \rightarrow H + H$  the backward reaction for the molecular Hydrogen production

Furthermore, only after the Last Scattering will it be possible for the hydrogen atoms to approach, with the formation of molecules. But this takes time, during a further expansion and cooling, and happens in absence of catalytic activity from dust, with these reactions:

1.  $H + e^- \rightleftharpoons H^- + h\nu$
2.  $H^- + H \rightleftharpoons H_2 + e^-$
3.  $H + H^+ \rightleftharpoons H_2^+ + h\nu$
4.  $H_2^+ + H \rightleftharpoons H_2 + H^+$
5.  $H + H \rightleftharpoons H_2 + h\nu$  at first glance the most likely after Recombination (binding 4.5 eV)

At high temperatures the Planck distribution of the Blackbody radiation concentrates around its maximum frequency. We can then limit ourselves to considering only the reactions in which radiation is consumed at one specific temperature. In our case, soon after the Recombination, we want to avoid the breakdown of  $H_2$  molecule:



We should expect hydrogen in atomic form even at temperatures below the binding energy, but we want the molecule to exist even in the absence of catalysts such as dust. This to ensure the desired, almost normal, evolution of the hydrogen halo.

N.B. This conjecture introduces an alteration in the spectrum of the CMB compared to that of the Blackbody as the radiation emitted by the recombination reaction does not undergo any Thompson Scattering. However, this is a negligible fraction compared to the Radiation Era's Relic.

[\*] - [\[arXiv:astro-ph/0506221\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0506221) - Cosmological Implications of the Uncertainty in H- Destruction Rate Coefficients

## AN ESTIMATED VALUE FOR THE COSMIC AGE OF THE LAST SCATTERING

Our geometric shape is very far from the shapes we are used to. Inside, the physical quantities do not have gradients, they only change over time. The system is isolated from the standpoint of relativistic thermodynamics too, without having to worry about boundary conditions, simply because the system have no boundaries.

Here we neglect matter which, in our hypothesis, does not interact with the cohesive forces of the Universe, and we assume that the volume of our 4-Sphere surface is solely filled with the Cosmic Background Radiation.

To obtain the relationship between pressure  $P$  and volume  $V$  of the CMB with its temperature, we apply the Virial theorem to our radiation:

$$dU_{univ} = \frac{3}{2}PV$$

But:

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V - P \quad \text{giving} \quad P \propto T^4$$

and, from the, experimentally confirmed, equality of the spectrum of the CMB with that of the Blackbody Radiation, we get the usual result:

$$P = \frac{1}{3}aT^4 \quad \text{where } a = 7.566 * 10^{-16} Jm^{-3}K^{-4} \text{ is the Radiation constant}$$

Our conjecture begins with Last Scattering and it used, until now, the solution for weak fields. But note that if in the following equation we replace  $h_0$  with the time dependent  $h_t$

$$ds^2 = -c^2t^2(1 + h_t)[\sin^2(\psi)d\varphi^2 + \sin^2(\psi)\sin^2(\varphi)d\theta^2 + d\psi^2] + (1 + h_t)c^2dt^2$$

the condition for the weak fields  $h_t \ll 1$  is missing and the solution can no longer be applied. A similar drastic trend in gravity is not admissible even by the Schwarzschild metric (which offers a similar math expression for the time coefficient). The mass present seems not sufficient.

But here the mass, deriving from  $m = E/c^2$ , drops precipitously!

All this was to be expected because the model applies to the observable Universe, with more than 5 billion years while the Last Scattering occurred much earlier.

So proceeding, note that, for the thermodynamic quantities we are interested of, the result does not change if we fix a reference system such that the variations of the quantities involved do not depend on position but only on time.

As previously done, also remember that, to simplify, we can choose the point at the Universe Equator in  $P_{EM}(\pi/2, 0, \pi/2)$ , so that for the 4-Sphere arc it applies  $d\xi^2 = d\varphi^2 + d\theta^2 + d\psi^2$ .

So, we have for density and pressure:  $\rho = 3P$  and for spatial volume:  $dV = c^3t^3d\varphi d\psi d\theta$ .

Finally, our hypotheses predict that, after the Last Scattering, the equation of state of the CMB is that of a reversible adiabatic expansion for a Blackbody radiation:

$$PV^{4/3} = \text{const} [*] \quad \text{or for us} \quad ctT = \text{const}$$

For our calculation, we will use the actual data: the temperature 2.725K of the CMB and 13.8 billion years for the age of the Universe. About the estimated temperature for the Last Scattering, we will accept the value of 52,000K from the previous paragraph.

Then

$$ctT = 3.76 * 10^4 K^{-1} Mly^{-1}$$

with an estimate age for the Last Scattering of 720,000 years after the Big Bang.

An analysis on the coherence with the past eras of  $\Lambda$ CDM is not provided here, we only remember that a not negligible part of the cooling did not occur by adiabatic expansion but at constant volume.

[\*] – One could argue that the use of this equation of state is wrong because, since there is no boundary, no Work can be done- But in fact, theoretically, Work is done to keep the Universe in its shape.

## CONCLUSION

To follow the analogy with the bubble is too complex, with too many basic assumptions. The hoped-for connection with Quantum Non-locality [\*] cannot offer such results as to guarantee an experimental verification of this conjecture. We must abandon it and opt for a simpler solution. [\*\*]

I expect the whole conjecture, regarding the fourth dimension of space, to be viewed with suspicion: the nature of the subject provides for it. The quote that follows certainly does not refer to border science, but I still would like to conclude with it:

“It is, however, one of the main functions of theoretical science, not merely to describe in complicated fashion those facts that are already known, but to extrapolate as wisely as may be into regions yet unexplored but pregnant with human interest.”

(Richard C. Tolman)

[\*] – Further speculations based on interaction of light particles, such as the neutrino, with something acting from within the 4-Sphere, as a possible cause of superluminal scattering (supposing it shows up), don't seem viable now.

[\*\*] – If we don't want to leave POINT 2 as a mere idea, this part of the conjecture must be capable of being physically falsified. But, even here, the connection with Quantum Field Theory, which seems to be the only possible way, don't seem viable now.

Chapter 5 - References from Wikipedia:

- [1] - [Photon gas](#)
- [2] - [Radiation pressure](#)