

The 4-Sphere model for an Alternative Metric in Cosmology: Key Aspects and Speculation

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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KEY ASPECTS 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.

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

1. 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 of the 4-Sphere's Galactic Recession speculation: [\[Doc. 1\]](#).

2. 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 μ .

Everything is described in [\[Doc. 2\]](#), the essay, which completes the speculation, and also describes the opportunity to incorporate the 4-Sphere metric into the standard model.

You can find the project history at [\[viXra:author/claudio marchesan\]](#).

[*] – 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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Using the Doppler type redshift in Galactic Recession

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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 μ without using the K Correction of *FLRW* (in my opinion wrong: here it should not increase μ), 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: [\[App. 1\]](#) , [\[App. 2\]](#) and [\[App. 3\]](#).

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 [\[App. 5\]](#) 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 Λ 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 Big 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 Λ 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 Λ 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 [\[Doc. 2\]](#).

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KEY FEATURES OF THE 4-SPHERE COSMOLOGICAL MODEL

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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 to it, 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 μ . You can find the appropriate explanations in a dedicated paragraph within the essay [\[Doc. 2\]](#).

Also as regards the remaining, every points from 1 to 12 are described in [\[Doc. 2\]](#), the aforementioned essay, which completes the speculation, and 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 Λ CDM and *FLRW*. Λ 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 Λ 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 [\[App. 1\]](#), 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 $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 0$ 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 $7.35 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m year}^{-1}$ on 10^6 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 Θ 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 Heliocentric 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

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

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_{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]

Spectroscopic redshift $z = 11.09$

Calculated $\beta = 0.986$

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

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 Θ . 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 θ . [**]

The short study in [App. 6] 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/1905.1116)

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 (Λ 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: [\[App. 1\]](#)
2. What about the Time dilation in: [\[App. 2\]](#)
3. What about the Star distance in: [\[App. 3\]](#)

[*] - [\[arXiv:1312.1190\]: 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: [\[App. 4\]](#).

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: [\[App. 5\]](#).

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 Λ 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 χ^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 Λ 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 Λ 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 Λ 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_γ 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 Δp_{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_γ 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 ρ 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 4th 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 θ, φ, ψ 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 θ, φ, ψ 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 θ, φ are the Longitude and Colatitude of the sphere.

Also are useful the 4-vector $\mathbf{r} = (ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta), ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta), ct \sin(\psi) \cos(\varphi), ct \cos(\psi))$

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

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

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 ξ 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 ξ , 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 φ, θ, ψ 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 ψ and φ is function of the current values of ψ_0 and φ_0

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

and it is given by:

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

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. ϵ_{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 ρ_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 δV , 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_{μ}^{λ} 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 ξ 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 ξ , 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 Λ 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 Λ 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 λ of this one. For the direction we can adopt the usual coordinates: Right ascension α and Declination δ . About the 4-Sphere arc angle, say "Arc λ ", 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 $\mathbf{r} =$
 $(ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta), ct \sin(\psi) \sin(\varphi) \sin(\theta), ct \sin(\psi) \cos(\varphi), ct \cos(\psi))$

and its derivatives:

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

After converting δ 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 $\mathbf{u} = (\sin(\delta) \cos(\alpha), \sin(\delta) \sin(\alpha), \cos(\delta))$ (with unit length)

and its derivatives:

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

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 ε .
2. the value $\sin(\psi) \Delta\varphi$ is equal to ς .

[*] – 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 ρ_r, ρ_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 Λ CDM is based on the *FLRW* metric in which the expansion of space continuously stretches the wavelength of radiation; however, not all formulas in Λ 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 Λ 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.

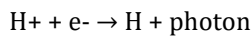
And what about the Recombination reaction?



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 (H^+) with an electron (e^-) results in the formation of a hydrogen atom (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 Θ 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 ρ
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 δw 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 Λ , 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 λ ?



AI: If one considers a field equation containing the cosmological constant λ (also known as the λ 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 λ 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 λ 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 λ is absent.

In essence, the equivalence principle would need to be extended to account for the effect of the cosmological constant λ 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 Λ , 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 πc .

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 ϕ is the tachyon field, ∂_μ 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 ϕ , 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 κ . 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 2π , 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 θ 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 4th 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 most 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 try 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 escape 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 ρ_r, ρ_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 ρ_r/ρ_m , would confirm anyway the constancy of the expansion rate of the Universe (for at least the last 10 billion years) as ρ_r/ρ_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](#)

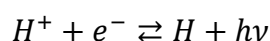
[***] – [\[arXiv:astro-ph/9909454\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/9909454): Dark Energy and the CMB

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.

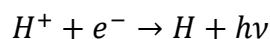
At a certain point, due to the obstacle to the movement of the photons, the expansion ceases. For the following reasoning to be practicable, we will assume that the temperature at which this happens is lower than 52,000 K.

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 Λ 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](#)

On the opportunity to change the metric to Λ CDM

Star distance check is the key to the speculation. We submitted the non-immediate logical steps to ChatGPT, our Artificial Intelligence (see <https://openai.com/>), trying to clarify the aspects as much as possible, to highlight any errors and not to give rise to doubts. The goal is not only to fill the gap in knowledge but also, through conflicting opinions, to get some form of supervision.

ABSTRACT

If the James Webb space telescope were to show distant galaxies that would not exist due to their growth, then the Λ CDM standard model of cosmology should be revised: we are now testing galaxies at Redshift above 13 (very old and maybe too, accepting *FLRW* distances).

YouTube video “James Webb Telescope FINALLY Proves The Big Bang Theory Is Wrong!” got 4M views and this should make everyone reflect: we should ask ourselves whether science has strayed too far from our perception of reality.

Is there something to change? And if so, anything or everything?

To propose an alternative model, one begin checking the coherence between the star distance predicted by the model and the one measured, through a Time dilation, a K Correction and a Distance Modulus. There may be inconsistencies on the CMB isotropy and spectrum which, even if small, would result unacceptable given the accuracy of its study and measurements ... An entirely new model could present other problems, not easily predictable, so as to force the repetition of decades of research. (Think of an alternative theory to justify the *He* to *H* ratio ...).

Without looking for all possible flaws, there are too many checks to do on cosmology and, as far as I am concerned, I could not have presented any model.

At last, the Big Bang is a very accredited theory and a modification of it could also impact other doctrines such as Quantum Field Theory ... That is, the risk is to correct an error and introduce another.

If the basic assumptions are not contested, one can think of not deleting Λ CDM but of modifying it. The question I ask then is this: *And if it were the star distance of the model to be wrong, would it be feasible to modify Λ CDM just replacing its FLRW metric?* When we are faced with a dispute over this model, is it by any chance due to this distance that no one questions?

As we will see, for the model proposed for this substitution we produce a verification on the distance of a supernova Ia, whose Redshift is considered to be of the Doppler type. A further check could come from the observation of the CMB temperature dipoles.

WHY CHANGE THE METRIC TO Λ CDM

During the discussion we will ask questions to ChatGPT. Here we would like the AI to be our supervisor.



I: FLRW is the metric that supports Λ CDM. Apart from the measurement of the distance of supernovae Ia, are there other results that confirm the validity of FLRW?



AI: Yes, there are several other lines of evidence that support the validity of the FLRW metric and the Λ CDM model:

Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) Radiation: The CMB is the residual radiation left over from the Big Bang, and its detailed measurements provide strong support for the FLRW metric and the Λ CDM model. The CMB exhibits an almost uniform temperature in all directions, with small fluctuations that are consistent with the predictions of the model.

Large Scale Structure (LSS) of the Universe: The distribution of galaxies and other cosmic structures on large scales also supports the FLRW metric and the Λ CDM model. The model predicts that galaxies should be distributed in a web-like pattern, with dense clusters and voids in between, and this is indeed what we observe in large-scale surveys of the Universe.

Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAOs): BAOs are ripples in the density of matter in the early Universe that were imprinted by sound waves in the baryonic plasma. The FLRW metric and the Λ CDM model predict the scale of these ripples, and their detection in large-scale surveys provides strong evidence for the model.

Supernovae Type Ia: As you mentioned, the measurement of the distance of supernovae Type Ia provides another important piece of evidence for the Λ CDM model. The observed dimming of these supernovae indicates that the expansion of the Universe is accelerating, which is consistent with the presence of dark energy in the model.

Taken together, these observations provide compelling evidence for the validity of the FLRW metric and the Λ CDM model as a description of the large-scale structure and evolution of the Universe.



I: Are BAOs the subject of Cosmological Perturbation Theory?



AI: Yes, Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAOs) are a subject of Cosmological Perturbation Theory (CPT). CPT is a theoretical framework that describes the evolution of small fluctuations in the density of matter and radiation in the early Universe. BAOs are one of the key features of these fluctuations and arise from the acoustic oscillations of the baryonic plasma before it decoupled from the photon-baryon fluid.

In CPT, the evolution of these fluctuations is described by a set of coupled partial differential equations, known as the Boltzmann equations. These equations govern the dynamics of the different components of the Universe, such as baryonic matter, dark matter, radiation, and neutrinos, and their interactions with each other.

The solutions of these equations provide a detailed prediction of the large-scale structure of the Universe, including the distribution of galaxies and the pattern of BAOs. The observed properties of BAOs, such as their characteristic scale and amplitude, can be used to test the predictions of CPT and constrain the parameters of the underlying cosmological model.

Overall, CPT is a powerful tool for understanding the evolution of the Universe and making predictions that can be tested with observational data, such as the detection of BAOs in large-scale surveys of galaxies.

The great enemy of Λ CDM is the excessive age attributed to nearby and distant galaxies, the one attributed to nearby galaxies is the great enemy of 4-Sphere too.

This paper intends to show the opportunity to choose a different metric for Λ CDM: If most of Λ CDM were safeguarded (name aside), then a new model with its different metric could solve many, if not all, the problems concerning the secular evolution of galaxies, which derive from the latest observations of the James Webb telescope.

To this end, we will show how this could be possible choosing, as a reference, an alternative Cosmological model to the standard one: [\[Doc. 1\]](#), named 4-Sphere [*], which propose a different calculation for the Galactic Recession. By predicting measurements for Star distances and Time dilations, it therefore can be falsified through observations.



I: Should we ask whether the perhaps excessive age of distant galaxies is due to an overestimation of distance, as calculated by FLRW from ever increasing redshifts measured by the James Webb space telescope?



AI: The age of distant galaxies is typically estimated using a variety of techniques, including observations of their redshifts and luminosities. The calculation of distances to these galaxies is based on the assumptions of the Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker (FLRW) model of the expanding universe, which takes into account the observed redshift of light from the galaxy and the overall geometry of the universe.

The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) is expected to provide more precise measurements of redshifts of distant galaxies than previous telescopes, which will enable us to better estimate their ages. However, it is unlikely that the age estimates of distant galaxies are solely due to an overestimation of their distances based on redshift measurements from the JWST or any other telescope.

This is because there are many independent methods of estimating the ages of galaxies that do not rely solely on redshift measurements. For example, the ages of stars within a galaxy can be estimated using their brightness and temperature, and the ages of galaxy clusters can be estimated based on their formation history and the ages of their member galaxies. These methods provide consistent age estimates for distant galaxies that are independent of redshift measurements.

Furthermore, the FLRW model has been tested and confirmed by numerous observations and experiments, and its predictions have been found to be consistent with a wide range of cosmological data. Therefore, while the JWST will likely improve our ability to measure redshifts and distances to distant galaxies, it is unlikely that the ages of these galaxies are solely due to an overestimation of distance based on redshift measurements.

Saying that the *FLRW* model has been tested and confirmed by numerous observations and experiments, ChatGPT is reporting the thought of the scientific community to us. Our supervisor tells us that to address the problem we will have to talk about *CMB* and Cosmological Perturbation Theory, as well as overcoming the obstacle of the distance of Supernovae Ia.

We will show that the problems with James Webb's observations probably arise from the fact that *FLRW* validates its distances relying on a Distance Modulus μ calculated with a K correction in my opinion wrong: it should not increase μ (see photometric data of *SN 1995K*, at $z = 0.479$ and comparison stars [\[App. 3\]](#)).

From a practical point of view, the idea is to abandon a single generalized equation valid in all circumstances, instead applying different equations depending on the context:

- it is to be considered for large interstellar distances, in which gravity is negligible, only the galactic recession (here constant over time)

- it is to be used instead the Einstein's field equation in its original form (with $\Lambda = 0$) for small distance, in presence of gravity
- the intermediate case, such as the Cosmological perturbation theory in which gravity and recession are in competition, should be entirely reformulated.

The purpose is not having to change the Λ 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. The new model should be absorbed into Λ CDM without altering its thermodynamics until Recombination.

About the model of our choice, the size and expansion rate of the Universe are much smaller, and many results have yet to be re-confirmed. A paragraph is also reserved to discuss Dark Matter's exclusion, where, speaking about galaxies of recession, orbits and gravitational lenses, we will point out that it is principally needed by *FLRW*.

Speculation does not assess how close 4-Sphere is to the goal to be achieved, and if it proves suitable, but we will soon have to find an alternative to *FLRW* if it will be proved that its metric is wrong over the distances of faraway galaxies.

For now, the verification of the new metric supports the study of the Supernova *SN 1995K* through the recalculation of the Time dilation and the Luminosity Distance.

The 4-Sphere check of a star distance is preceded by a presentation on the Apparent Magnitude, which also deals with K correction, and an analysis of a Time dilation. Other short arguments will follow.

As a last argument in favor of the model I would like to report the clarity of its definitions (such as that of Proper Distance and Luminosity Distance) with its extreme simplicity of the use of the associated quantities. The short study in [\[App. 6\]](#) highlights the fluency of use of these formulas. The adopted Galactic Coordinate system for the model (not used in the study) is also extremely powerful. Once Celestial Longitude, Colatitude and the new one "Height" have been calculated, these remain fixed over time, changing only the increasing radius of the hypersphere: the entire 4-sphere star map is fixed, only the star distances are time dependent!

[*] – 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.

STAR DISTANCE CHECK IN 4-SPHERE

In this chapter is enclosed the key to the whole speculation. Here we submitted the non-immediate logical steps to ChatGPT, trying to clarify the aspects as much as possible, so as to highlight any errors and not to give rise to doubts.

The 4-Sphere check of a star distance is built based on:

- [\[App. 1\]](#) a discussion about the Apparent Magnitude, which deals with the K correction
- [\[App. 2\]](#) the analysis about how is dealt the Time dilation of the Supernovae Ia
- [\[App. 3\]](#) the successful check itself of a supernova distance



I: Can I say that the confirmation of a hypothesis obtained through Special Relativity has a different logical weight from that obtained on the basis of the assumptions of a generic model?



AI: Yes, it is reasonable to say that the confirmation of a hypothesis obtained through special relativity has a different logical weight from that obtained on the basis of the assumptions of a generic model.

Special relativity is a well-established and rigorously tested scientific theory, supported by a vast amount of experimental evidence. As such, hypotheses that are confirmed through experiments and observations within the framework of special relativity carry a higher degree of certainty and logical weight than hypotheses that are confirmed solely based on assumptions of a generic model.

In contrast, a generic model may be more speculative or untested, and hypotheses confirmed within its framework may carry less logical weight or be subject to more uncertainty.

It is important to note, however, that the logical weight of a hypothesis depends not only on the framework in which it is tested, but also on the strength and consistency of the evidence supporting it. Hypotheses confirmed through rigorous testing within any well-established scientific framework can be considered to have a high degree of logical weight, regardless of the specific framework used.

The theme here is the "vicious circle". I think it is legit to conclude that Apparent magnitude resulting from *SR* has a different logical weight from that obtained on the basis of the assumptions of a model, even if this comes from *FLRW*.

In fact, our calculation can verify a model, (the validity of *SR* in nature is not in question) while, in order not to incur a tautology, calculations based on hypotheses can only falsify the same model that produced them (or serve to calculate its parameters).

CONCERNING DARK MATTER

Given the hypothesized estimate of its presence in the Universe, the importance of Dark Matter is fundamental. Questioning its existence it is a must and is done in: [\[App. 4\]](#).

Based on the considerations set forth therein, we also want to underline that gravitational lenses from elliptical galaxy are not suitable to validate 4-Sphere. This is because, even accepting use of the Schwarzschild metric for light deflection, and neglecting magnetism, the estimate

of the mass through the Newtonian virial Theorem (starting from the peculiar components of the redshift of the rotating stars) may not be accurate enough.

ABOUT THE CMB TEMPERATURE ANISOTROPIES AND DIPOLES

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: [\[App. 5\]](#).

Here we do reiterate that, with a directional antenna, installed on a space probe, capable of detecting the standing wave, the CMB measurement obtained with the antenna oriented in the direction orthogonal to the plane containing the probe's route and the line connecting the probe to the center of mass of the orbiting Local Group, should result free from the dipole due to motion: finding a standing wave would confirm that we are receiving the same cosmological perturbation from two opposite directions, hence it would be a sign of the existence of the hypersphere.

Finding instead a non-zero dipole is a simple way to falsify the cosmological origin of the *CMB*.

Measure a standing wave is practically impossible. It is therefore preferable to have two antennas oriented in opposite directions and process the two synchronized signals through a computer, purifying them from undesired radiation impossible to shield, to verify if their sum corresponds to a stationary wave.

AND ABOUT COSMOLOGICAL PERTURBATION THEORY?

The subject has been mentioned in [\[App. 5\]](#) together with the *CMB*, but only in qualitative terms.

Summing up, as for the Standard model, 4-Sphere foresees the Inflation. The primitive idea is to think that this expansion lasted longer. Having reached its peak, it suddenly ceased, throwing the plasma onto the surface of the 4-Sphere, thus obeying a metric already present in nature: that one of black hole's interior. The expansion will restart at Last Scattering, keeping this shape.



I: Cosmological Perturbation Theory is limited to plasma or studies the evolution of galaxies even after the Last Scattering.



AI: Cosmological Perturbation Theory (CPT) is a theoretical framework that describes the evolution of small fluctuations in the density of matter and radiation in the early Universe. CPT can be used to study the evolution of galaxies and other large-scale structures after the period of Last Scattering, which occurred about 380,000 years after the Big Bang when the Universe became transparent to radiation.

During the period of Last Scattering, the photons in the Universe decoupled from the baryonic matter, forming the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB). The CMB provides a snapshot of the Universe at this early time, and the study of its anisotropies can provide important constraints on the cosmological model.

After the period of Last Scattering, the baryonic matter and the dark matter began to collapse under the influence of gravity, forming the first structures in the Universe. These structures eventually grew into galaxies and galaxy clusters, which can be observed today. The evolution of these structures can be modeled using CPT, which involves the linearization of the equations that describe the evolution of the Universe and the perturbations in the matter and radiation fields.

CPT can be used to study the growth of large-scale structure in the Universe, including the formation of galaxies and galaxy clusters, as well as the evolution of the CMB anisotropies. The framework is not limited to the study of the plasma phase of the Universe and can be applied to the evolution of matter and radiation after the period of Last Scattering.

However, it is important to note that CPT is a perturbative approach and is therefore limited to the study of small fluctuations in the matter and radiation fields. Nonlinear effects, such as the formation of black holes and the merging of galaxy clusters, are not well described by CPT and require more advanced techniques, such as numerical simulations.

So, wanting to confirm the theory by adapting it to the new conjecture, we must deal with three phases of the Universe:

4. Inflation (inherited from the Standard Model)
5. Isochoric scenario (specific to 4-Sphere)
6. Constant expansion (considered as such by 4-Sphere only after the Last Scattering)

But could the proposed changes invalidate other branches of science?



I: If I altered just the history of some of the results of Λ CDM in the pre-nucleosynthesis phase would I invalidate quantum field theory?



Altering the history of some results of Λ CDM in the pre-nucleosynthesis phase would not necessarily invalidate quantum field theory. Quantum field theory is a fundamental framework in physics that describes the behavior of particles and fields, including the interaction between matter and forces.

The Λ CDM model, which incorporates aspects of general relativity and quantum field theory, provides a description of the universe's evolution based on our current understanding of physics. It combines the dynamics of gravity and the behavior of particles through quantum field theory.

Modifying the history of Λ CDM in the pre-nucleosynthesis phase would primarily affect our understanding of cosmology and the early universe. It might require adjustments to the specific parameters and conditions used in the model to match the modified observational data. However, quantum field theory as a mathematical and conceptual framework for describing particle interactions and quantum phenomena would still remain applicable.

It is worth noting that the Λ CDM model is a successful and well-supported framework, consistent with a broad range of cosmological observations. Modifying its pre-nucleosynthesis phase would likely require compelling alternative explanations supported by strong evidence and a consistent theoretical framework that can account for the observed phenomena. Any modifications to the Λ CDM model would need to be carefully examined, tested, and validated against empirical data from various experimental and observational sources to ensure their coherence with our understanding of quantum field theory and its broader implications.

Then, so first thing to do we can use the results of Λ CDM for the theory before the Last Scattering to verify the results. If the way is viable, we know that by doing so we can only impact cosmology.

Otherwise, the thermodynamics to be applied will be the subject of further speculation:

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. In the second and third cases the field equations are sufficient, while in the first, gravity and galactic recession are in competition, and we need to add the condition for constant expansion.

The expression for radiation is $P/T = \text{const}$ for an isochoric transformation while for an adiabatic expansion is $TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{const}$ with $\gamma = C_p/C_v = 4/3$.

As reported in [\[Doc.1\]](#)- A BRIEF EXCURSUS: HOW COULD BE THE PHYSICS OF THE 4-SPHERE, the principle of locality and the tachyon are respectively overcome and redefined in the standard model, but this is done by assuming that it is space that stretches faster than light.

"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."

(ChatGPT)

This hypothesis, that does not change thermodynamics, seems plausible only in the context of *FRLW*. Moreover, even assuming the thermodynamics of black-body radiation both in the Inflation phase and in the subsequent Isochoric period as valid (as if it never depends on Λ), it is very difficult to deduce the state of the plasma at the time of the Recombination, unless going backwards.

So, as already mentioned, we must start just by checking the known results.

CONCERNING CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THERMODINAMICS

Due to the modifications to the standard model, described in the previous paragraph, the eras of the Big Bang united by the *FRLW* metric before Recombination could converge, all or in part, in the isochoric phase. This may be inadmissible or only affect chronology. Speculation is not about that.

Once this first obstacle has been overcome, we can proceed with what we hypothesized.

By dealing with the equilibrium of the Universe in its shape, 4-Sphere simplifies into a model consisting solely of the *CMB*. In these hypotheses the entropy is constant. 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. Also about *CMB*, here we can say that the Universe behaves like an opaque, non-reflective and isothermal cavity.

Finally, for the thermodynamic quantities we are interested of, model relies on the fact that 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.

All these conditions should not compromise a new model when matter is added to the radiation and these assumptions should not affect the 4-Sphere absorption in Λ CDM.

With P as the pressure and V as the volume, the quantities involved in Λ CDM can be represented by a perfect fluid, with two principal components: matter, with equation of state: $P = 0$, and radiation, with equation of state: $P = \rho/3$.

Considering in 4-Sphere also the matter, whose discontinuous presence does not change the pressure of the mixture, we agree with these expressions for the density and pressure.

Moreover, not all physical expression in Λ CDM, that enclose the factor $1 + z$ from *FLRW* assumption, are to be revised in 4-Sphere. The *FLRW* quantity $a(t)$ relates to length, then being interested in thermodynamics, we note that $a(t)^3$ relates to volume. For example, in an adiabatic expansion:

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

Despite ChatGPT's observation



I: Can we say that, with the same chemical and nuclear composition, the thermodynamics of an isolated system can be expressed by the 2 independent variables pressure and volume?



AI: No, we cannot say that the thermodynamics of an isolated system with the same chemical and nuclear composition can always be expressed solely by the two independent variables of pressure and volume. The reason for this is that the thermodynamic behavior of a system depends not only on its composition but also on the conditions under which it is measured, including temperature, the number of particles, and the external fields present.

In general, the thermodynamic state of a system can be described by a set of state variables, including pressure, volume, temperature, and others, depending on the particular system being considered. For example, the state of a gas can be described by pressure, volume, and temperature, while the state of a magnetic material can be described by its magnetic moment, temperature, and external magnetic field.

Moreover, there are situations in which the thermodynamic properties of a system cannot be fully described by just two independent variables. For example, when considering a chemical reaction or phase transition, additional variables such as the number of particles, chemical potential, and entropy may be needed to fully describe the thermodynamic behavior of the system.

nevertheless, our conclusion, to be applied after Last Scattering, still follows reasonably:

With the exception of the chemical (or nuclear ...) composition (seen in the same way by the two models) and under the same initial conditions, thermodynamics expresses many quantities

as a function of two of these. This means that if the expressions of volume and pressure (as our independent variables) coincide, then most of thermodynamics coincides.

There is actually an important difference. Even if we are not talking about infinitesimal displacements, 4-Sphere (in the simplification of the model) assumes reversibility for the adiabatic expansion of the Universe, while *FLRW*, with the introduction of Dark Energy, excludes it. This involves different equations, which, however, is what we want if we limit the differences, due to irreversibility.

By absolutely accepting all the results of the Standard Model for the Radiation Era and earlier and reviewing time considerations in those of the Nucleosynthesis, migration with the new metric could be considered.

CONCLUSION

Other models hypothesize a hypersphere that expands as $r = ct$. 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).

Concerning the 4-Sphere as model, which excludes Dark Matter and Dark Energy, its validity extends to our observable Universe (the radius of which, an arc of great circle, is $4.23 * 10^3$ Mpc). The Elsewhere zone of Special Relativity begins beyond $4.23 * 10^3$ 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*).

Summarizing, if Θ is the 4-Sphere arc angle between the star and us, with z its Redshift, and t_{now} the time elapsed from Big Bang (measured by us), the main quantities for the 4-Sphere are:

1. The star Redshift $1 + z = (1 + \beta)^{1/2}(1 - \beta)^{-1/2}$ where $\beta = v/c$
2. The quantity $\beta = v/c = ((1 + z)^2 - 1)/((1 + z)^2 + 1)$
3. The arc $\Theta = \beta$
4. The star Recession velocity $v_r = c\Theta$
5. The actual radius of the 4-Sphere $r_{now} = ct_{now}$
6. The time from the star's light beam started $t_0 = t_{now}e^{-\Theta}$
7. The time spent by the star's light beam to travel the arc Θ $\Delta t = t_{now} - t_0$
8. The Proper distance of the star $d_p = r_{now}\Theta$
9. The Luminosity distance $d_L = c\Delta t$
10. The equivalent of Comoving distance $d_C = \Theta$
11. The arc corresponding now to 1 Mpc $\Theta_{1\text{ Mpc}} = 1\text{ Mpc} / r_{now} = 2.36 * 10^{-4}\text{ rad}$
12. The equivalent of Hubble's constant $H_{sphere} = c\Theta_{1\text{ Mpc}} = 70,9\text{ Km s}^{-1}\text{ (per } \Theta_{1\text{ Mpc}})$

In its geometry a ray of light, which travels the most recent circle and reaches us after a rotation of 2π , 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 Θ or a $\Theta + 2n\pi$ one.

Another important consideration is:

- With *FLRW*, at least theoretically, we could observe the oldest Eras of the Universe.
- With 4-Sphere and its Time like 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 the standard model), we could never observe the Reionization beginning, estimated by Λ CDM around 1 billion years from the Big Bang.

Regarding Dark Energy and Dark Matter, the first is excluded for the assumptions concerning the equilibrium of the shape, the second is not necessary because size and expansion rate of the Universe are much smaller [*].

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 χ^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 models, 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 Λ CDM, the currently most developed model with important successful predictions and scientific results.

What to say? Given the resources available, the completeness of Λ CDM is not in question and, in this respect, perhaps no alternative model [**] will soon be able to compete with it. But we cannot deny what about the distances and travel times of the light beam in *FLRW*:

"All standard assumption together may in a while become indefensible, or we will discard these distances traveled by the light, or we will discard the constancy of its velocity, or we shall change the chronology of the Big Bang! (The latter change being not taken for granted for the evidence from Nucleocosmochronology)"

As explained above, I have no other photometric observations, and also I will hardly be able to rely on other studies of gravitational lenses (For example, about the study of the White Dwarf Stein 2051 B, distance are too small and results are the same). Not even the analysis of the distribution of galaxies as a function of the Redshift can help.

Then, apart from validating the Galactic Recession bringing other measures of Luminosity distance and Time dilation, what remains to be done concerns the size and expansion rate of the Universe, both much smaller, so that many results (as that from Cosmological perturbation theory) have yet to be re-confirmed.

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. Moreover, as explained in Ch. 5, the hypersphere can be demonstrated by the presence of apposite standing waves in the *CMB*. Still far from its verification, this model is taken here also as a reference, to show how the problem of a new metric can be approached.

[*] – Playing with the Occam’s razor, we take the radial dimension in exchange for Dark Matter and Dark Energy. Wanting also to go beyond the object of speculation, I also figured we could stretch the Inflation period, inserting an isochoric phase after the Inflation.

[**] – [\[arXiv:2202.12897\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2202.12897) – [Alternative ideas in cosmology](#)

APP. 1 – CONCERNING THE APPARENT MAGNITUDE

INTRODUCTION

The Apparent magnitude m , as measure of the brightness of a star, is decisive, together with the Absolute magnitude M , for the correct calculation of the Distance Modulus μ .

The quantity $\mu = m - M$, indeed it is related to the Luminosity distance d by $\mu = 5 \log(d) - 5$ (d in Parsec) from which some verifications of a Cosmological model are then derived.

Contrary to what one might think, the determination of the Apparent magnitude depends on the hypothesized model used. If no Galactic Recession is foreseen, its value coincides with that observed m_o . If, on the other hand as with the standard *FLRW*, the existence of a recession is assumed other conversions must be applied.

In this paper we consider the Special Relativity (*SR*) as the context in which these calculations are to take place. If we do not assume the star is at rest with respect to us, in which case the following is irrelevant, I also think that the Apparent magnitude resulting from *SR* has a different logical weight from that obtained on the basis of the assumptions of a model.

In fact, this calculation can verify a model, (the validity of *SR* in nature is not in question) while, in order not to incur a tautology, calculations based on hypotheses can only falsify the same model that produced them (or serve to calculate its parameters).

In order to be able to use in practice the new K correction, we also wanted to propose a simple corrective to be applied to transform the Distance modulus. This would have allowed us to exploit the large number of observations of the Supernovae, already performed, transforming the Distance Modulus used by *FLRW* into its correspondent in *SR*. The last paragraph explains why this, in my opinion, is not possible.

THE K CORRECTION

The calculation of a correction can take place in different ways, but it is in any case necessary to deduce, starting from the observed value m_o , the quantity m to be used in the subsequent procedures.

Now, we will refer to the K_{corr} described in [*], which, here, we will express in a different but equivalent form:

$$m \simeq m_o - K_{corr}$$

(m is given in reverse scale: the brighter is the star the lower is m . With $K_{corr} > 0$ the receding star appears further away than it is)

The principal purpose of the K_{corr} is to apply the transformations to be performed between the observed and rest-frame measurements.

In addition to changing the single frequency, the redshift can affect the functioning of the photometric equipment for the detection of frequencies within a wavelength band. The correction considers all these aspects. Given the complexity and extreme specificity of the topics involved, it is advisable to rely to articles in literature.

[*] - [\[arXiv:astro-ph/0210394\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0210394) -The K correction

THE K CORRECTION IN SPECIAL RELATIVITY

We will refer here, for simplicity, to a star that behaves like a monochromatic source of light and to a photometric apparatus capable of measuring the intensity of the radiation.

Let us then view the effects of the Galactic Recession on the apparent magnitude m , in the Special Relativity context:

An energy δE of radiation, emitted from a source C moving away, is projected through a solid angle $\delta\Omega$ on a surface δS in the time δt towards an observer O at a distance r .

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

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

What the observer will detect will be: (symbol δ stays for infinitesimal quantity)

$$\delta E_o = (1 + z)^{-1} \delta E_e \quad \text{for the redshift of frequency}$$

$$\delta\Omega_o = \gamma^2 \delta\Omega_e \quad \text{for the Lorentz length contraction only in the direction of motion}$$

$$r_o = \gamma^{-1} r_e \quad \text{for the Lorentz length contraction only in the direction of motion}$$

$$\delta t_o = \gamma \delta t_e \quad \text{for the time dilation occurred}$$

HOW THE SOLID ANGLE IS TRANSFORMED

The increase of the solid angle $\delta\Omega$ can be seen more easily starting from 2-dimension: In a circle of radius r and center C (the star) an observer O is placed at the center of an infinitesimal arc δb . An isosceles triangle has vertex in C and base δb tangent to the circle in O.

If now we translate δb moving O along the height $h = r$ of the triangle, squeezing it in the direction of C, the observer O will see the vertex angle increase and the height h shorten

Expressing h as the Lorentz contraction of the radius toward the observer: $h = r/\gamma$ and returning in 3-dimension we can write:

The solid angle $\delta\Omega_o$ is given by $\delta\Omega_o = \delta S_o/h^2 = \gamma^2 \delta S_o/r^2 = \gamma^2 \delta\Omega_e$ because $\delta S_o = \delta S_e$.

RADIANT INTENSITY AND INTENSITY

Radiant intensity is the power radiated in a given direction per unit solid angle, it is independent by distance of the source.

From this definition: $I_\Omega = \delta E \delta\Omega^{-1} \delta t^{-1}$ we can conclude that:

$$I_{\Omega o} = (1 + z)^{-1} \gamma^{-3} I_{\Omega e}$$

As regards the Intensity, the light of a star is not uniformly distributed in the solid angle subtended by the entire quasi-spherical surface. Being $I_o/I_e \propto \delta\Omega_e r^2 / \delta\Omega_o h^2$ we can conclude that the decrease in the distance from the star is compensated by the increase in the solid angle, so for the Intensity it holds:

$$I_o = (1 + z)^{-1} \gamma^{-1} I_e$$

as it had to be from its definition as the power $\delta E \delta t^{-1}$ transferred per unit area A , where the area is measured on the plane perpendicular to the direction of propagation of the energy. (From our 2d paradigm $\delta S, A \propto \delta b^2$ and $\perp h$)

Note, at last, that term $\delta E / \delta t$ changes due to both the redshift of the single photon and the number of photons emitted in the time unit.

Then, for the apparent magnitude relation:

$$I_e/I_o = 2.512^{\Delta m} \quad \text{where } \Delta m = m_o - m$$

we have:

$$K_{SR \text{ corr}} = 2.5 \log(1 + z) + 2.5 \log(\gamma) \quad \text{and} \quad m < m_o.$$

The receding star appears further away than it is.

THE LORENTZ TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOLID ANGLE IN ANALYTIC FORM

About the choice of the coordinate system, in case of contraction of an axis, we notice that, even if we express angles as arctangents of catheti of a right triangle, trigonometry would be of no help. Therefore, the trigonometric functions encountered will be left as they are, even if it is implied that the contraction of an axis can affect the angle.

Hence for the solid angle, the analytical treatment of the Lorentz transformation it is important as a verification of previous reasoning:

A star lies at the origin of the $Oxyz$ coordinates in the center of a sphere of radius r . In any point x_o of the x axis an observer moves away from O , with a relative speed $dx/dt = v$ and in a solid reference system $O'x'y'z'$, the axes of which are parallel to those of O . The observer measures, under the Lorentz length contraction, the same radius on the x' axis, obtaining $r' = r/\gamma$. Being this measure independent of the position, x_o can also lie on the surface of the sphere in $x = r$ thus coinciding with the distance from the star.

With θ as the Meridian, φ as the Parallel and a point $P(\theta, \varphi)$ on the surface, we express the infinitesimal surface $\delta S = \delta S(r, \theta, \varphi)$ as a square of sides δb and δh centered in P : $\delta S \simeq \delta b \delta h$. Note that considering two orthogonal great circle ξ, ζ passing for P : $\delta b \simeq \delta \xi$ and $\delta h \simeq \delta \zeta$.

A straightforward way to proceed is now to define:

$$x_r = r \cos \varphi \cos \theta \quad \delta y_b = \delta b \cos \varphi \cos \theta \quad \delta z_h = \delta h \cos \varphi \cos \theta$$

giving for the Solid Angle:

$$\delta S = \delta b \delta h = \delta y_b \delta z_h (\cos \varphi \cos \theta)^{-2} \quad \delta \Omega = \delta S / r^2 = x_r^{-2} \delta y_b \delta z_h$$

Then, from the Length contraction: $\delta \Omega'^2 = \gamma^2 \delta \Omega$

because $x'_r = \gamma^{-1} x_r$ while $\delta y_b, \delta z_h$ are orthogonal to the direction of motion: The observed Radiant Intensity I'_Ω is not uniformly distributed.

The Light Intensity is the power transferred per unit area, where the area is measured on the plane perpendicular to the direction of propagation of the energy. The way it is distributed is also straightforward:

$$\delta I' = \frac{\delta E \delta t^{-1}}{\delta y_b \delta z_h} (\cos \varphi \cos \theta)^2 = \frac{\delta E \delta t^{-1}}{\delta b \delta h} = \frac{\delta E \delta t^{-1}}{\delta \xi \delta \zeta}$$

and the observed Light Intensity I' of the star is uniformly distributed independently of the Lorentz Length contraction.

Thus, precedent results for $I_{\Omega o}$ and I_o are confirmed.

ON THE K CORRECTION IN FRIEDMANN-LEMAITRE-ROBERTSON-WALKER METRIC (FLRW)

Now that we have defined the alternative $K_{SR\ corr}$, it would be important to be able to use it to verify the cosmological model that chose it, as the correction to apply. Then, the best thing to do, given the large number of observations already performed, would be to obtain the new $K_{SR\ corr}$ starting from the known one, K_{corr} .

The great difficulty encountered, when trying to compare a model based on *SR* with the standard *FLRW* one, is the concept of that correction itself: namely, what to be made to transform the apparent magnitude of a star, with redshift z , into the corresponding magnitude it would have if it were at rest.

In *FLRW* the redshift is produced not by movement but by the expansion of space and affects all stars whether they are moving or stationary. Galactic recession and *SR* are instead conceptually independent, and with *SR*, I can assume that a star is at rest at a distance r . But how could I, with *FLRW*? So, how could I convert the K correction?

The standard model, effectively, resorts to an expedient: K correction does not directly connect the Apparent magnitude with the observed one $m \simeq m_o - K_{corr}$, but appears in the relation of the Distance modulus between m_o , μ and M : the magnitude that the star would have if it were, stationary, at the predetermined distance of 10 Parsec (Pc)

$$m_o = M + \mu + K_{corr}$$

(In literature [*] the expression is complicated by a further transformation between the observed frequency band R and the initial emitting band Q , in which we want M to be expressed)

But, given M :

- in *SR*, once $K_{SR\ corr}$ is applied to m_o , the star is at rest and we can deduce the Luminosity distance from μ .
- In *FLRW*, can we apply the same formula if we cannot separate the movement of the star, still stationary, but at a great distance from us?

More specifically, the goal is the study of the Supernovae (*SN*) as Standard Candles: Here the procedure in [**] uses a sample of Supernovae near us, whose magnitude M is given. From the redshift z and the Supernova variations of m_o in time, it selects a value of M from the sample and associates it with the *SN* to be studied, getting at the same time the Luminosity distance and the cosmological parameters of *FLRW*. (All that it is necessary in the analysis of the Hubble Tension).

These sophisticated methods (and their ancestors) compare the observed variations in the light curve shape with the sample, using a regression analysis as a function of various variables including μ . The sample *SN*, the Distance modulus μ and others chosen are the ones, that as a group, minimizes χ^2 .

For us, the direct transformation of K_{corr} in $K_{SR\ corr}$ is not clear, and in any case too complex: The difficulty we are referring to can be understood by reading [***]. The objective of analyzing the cosmological parameters of *FLRW* has influenced the procedure so as to make it a regression problem in which, in my opinion, the meaning of the single variables has been lost and they are no longer usable in alternative cosmological models.

Furthermore, many variables, such as extinction (the dimming of the SN) by dust encountered by the light during its travel, are sometimes evaluated in the *FLRW* context [****].

Wanting not only to propose but also to verify an alternative cosmological model, what lies ahead, that is, to start again from the basic photometric data, is a big and difficult job; with many skills to acquire and a lot of program code to rewrite.

[*] - [\[arXiv:astro-ph/0210394\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0210394) -The K correction

[**] - [\[arXiv:astro-ph/9904347\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/9904347) -Determination of the Hubble Constant Using a Two-Parameter Luminosity Correction for Type Ia Supernovae

[***] - [\[arXiv:astro-ph/9608192\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/9608192) -Measurements of the Cosmological Parameters Omega and Lambda from the First 7 Supernovae at $z \geq 0.35$

[****] - [\[The Astrophysical Journal: Saurabh Jha et al 2007 ApJ 659 122\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0608208) - Improved Distances to Type Ia Supernovae with Multicolor Light-Curve Shapes: MLCS2k2

APP. 2 – CONCERNING THE TIME DILATION OF THE SUPERNOVAE

INTRODUCTION

To set the terms of the problem we need to clarify the concepts and quantities involved. In the first place, to compare a distant Supernova with a sample one, chosen near us, we need to speak of a Photometry Rest Frame [*].

To simplify, we refer to the Supernova Ia (*SN*), as a monochromatic light source, and we will treat the absolute magnitude M_B in the color B band as the bolometric absolute magnitude M . Where necessary, however, we will refer to the brightness, and other quantities, in the various color bands: U, B, V, I, \dots

That simplification brings us back to the previous exposition in Chapter 1, regarding the Apparent magnitude, to reach our synthesis on the K correction.

There we have emphasized the difference between *FLRW* and *SR* in the rest frame concept. While for *SR* a star can be stationary and far away from us, for *FLRW* the stationary star must be placed close to us, at a chosen conventional distance of 10 Parsec (Pc). So, while with *SR* we can define the K correction, in my opinion clearly, as the difference between the observed and the “intrinsic” Apparent Magnitude, in *FLRW* the K_{corr} relationship concerns the Apparent magnitude, the Absolute one and the Luminosity distance.

But this passage does not define completely the concept and, even in *FLRW* one speaks of an intrinsic Spectral Energy Distribution (*SED*) [*].

[*] - [\[arXiv:astro-ph/0307149\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0307149) - The Rest-Frame Optical Luminosity Density, Color, and Stellar Mass Density of the Universe from $z=0$ to $z=3$

HOW THE TIME DILATION OF THE SUPERNOVAE HAS BEEN VERIFIED

The evolution of the explosion of a Supernova is studied by astronomers with a regression analysis of the *SN* light curve on a sample given, to fit the shape of the decay following the explosion. From the resulting curve, quantities as t_{Max}^B , the time relative to the maximum of B , are derived.

Over time the procedures have refined becoming more and more sophisticated and complex but, to understand what the measurements are, underlying that regression analysis, we can refer to how the problem was addressed in [*]. The article highlights a very important relationship found between the absolute magnitude M_B of the *SN* and the quantity $\Delta m_{15}(B)$ that measure the amount of magnitude that the B light curve drops during the first 15 days following maximum:

$M_{band} = a + b \Delta m_{15}(B)$ where the parameters a and b , found by regression on the sample are given.

For the B color Band: $M_B = 2.698 \Delta m_{15}(B) - 21.726$

Then, once a sample of SN has been classified for its Absolute magnitude M_B , it is sufficient to know the Δm_{15} of the SN to be analyzed to identify the matching Supernova sample and from it all the properties of the decay light curve. In the study [*], the Supernovae of the sample are all close to us, with their redshift in the range $0.0027 < z < 0.03$ and their Absolute magnitude calculation not significantly affected by K correction.

Hence, given the redshift z of the SN and with two measurements of the Apparent magnitude m_{B0} , one at the peak and the other after 15 days, it is possible to deduce all the rest.

It is now a question of establishing the way to operate.

Seen from the SR context, a light source at rest and far away from us is a perfectly defined physical state to which it is possible to associate its Apparent magnitude m . Are given the relations:

$m - M = \mu$ and $m = m_o - K_{SR\ corr}$ where the relations are valid in a color Band too

The equipped procedures used by $FLRW$ allow to recalculate K_{corr} at each point of the decay curve, managing in this way even strong deviations of the light spectrum after the bump. However when K_{corr} is constant, its value disappears in the differences in magnitude.

In the absence of known K_{corr} , being constant μ and with it $K_{SR\ corr}$, we can also refer to the moving light source with $\Delta m_{B0} = \Delta M_B$.

The problem, then, comes back to the measurement of some Apparent magnitudes observed at a distance of time that we know to be dilated by the γ Lorentz factor. By having more observations in the decay curve for the first 15-20 days, we can use a parabolic interpolation to estimate the second observation. Having some data before the explosion would be ideal!

[*] - [Astrophysical Journal Letters v.413, p.L105 - The Absolute Magnitudes of Type IA Supernovae](#)

SN CHECK IN THE 4-SPHERE MODEL CONTEXT

Coming to the point, we choose [*] that studies the Time dilation for the distant ($z = 0.479$) Supernova $SN\ 1995K$. Its similarity with the sample $SN\ 1990N$ and $SN\ 1991T$ (close to us) has been studied for the Time dilation of this faraway SN .

To proceed, we now check the Time dilation recalculated, this time, with SR using the Absolute magnitudes of the two SN of the sample from [**]:

For $SN\ 1990N$ $M_B = -18.74$ for $SN\ 1991T$ $M_B = -18.96$

Our count is rough and adequate skills are lacking, so we will choose the simplest way. We will also clarify all the logical steps, using the data from [*], but without relying on its calculations.

To get Δm_{15} , the data are from Table 3 “PHOTOMETRIC DATA FOR SN 1995K” and the “bump” it is estimated [see *] on April 1 (our calculation agrees). Then:

$$m(B) = m_0(B45) - K_{corr}$$

where in this case the K_{corr} used are practically constant [see *] and we can ignore them in our following computations (instead, this $K_{SR\ corr}$ - in the B color - will be essential for the verification of the Luminosity distance to come from the Distance modulus).

For $z = 0.479$ we have $\gamma = 1.078$ and the Time dilation is given by $\delta t_o = \gamma \delta t_e$. This means that the observation of April 5 does not refer to a value $m_0(B45) = 22.23$ found after 4 days from the maximum, but after 3.71 days.

Following this schema, we used a fourth-degree polynomial regression [***] in which each point was weighted according to the inverse of its uncertainty intervals. For example:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{to the day April 5} & m_0(B45) = 22.23 \text{ (09)} & \text{was assigned } weight = 1/9. \\ day_{t_e} = 3.71 & magnitude = 22.23 & weight = 1/9 \end{array}$$

Accepting the maximum on April 1 $day_{t_e} = 0$ $m_0(B45) = 22.19$ and extrapolating the value on $day_{t_e} = 14$ $m_0(B45) = 23.30$ we get $\Delta m_{15} = 1.11$ with an Absolute magnitude:

$$M_B = 2.698 \Delta m_{15} - 21.726 = -18.72$$

This makes *SN 1995K* similar to *SN 1990N*.

With these observations and those in Chapter 1 I believe we should not yet rule out a model based on SR . This, whatever the results of Λ CDM are in other fields.

[*] - [\[ads: DOI 10.1086/306308\]](https://doi.org/10.1086/306308) -The High-Z Supernova Search: Measuring Cosmic Deceleration and Global Curvature of the Universe Using Type Ia Supernovae

[**] - [Astrophysical Journal Letters v.413, p.L105](#) - The Absolute Magnitudes of Type IA Supernovae

[***] - [NumPy: The Polinomial class: Copyright \(c\) 2005-2022, NumPy Developers. All rights reserved.](#)

APP. 3 – STAR DISTANCE VALIDATION FROM DATA OF A SUPERNOVA IA IN THE 4-SPHERE CONTEXT

The key topic is K-correction. We submitted the non-immediate logical steps to ChatGPT, the Artificial Intelligence (see <https://openai.com/>), trying to clarify the aspects as much as possible, to highlight any errors and not to give rise to doubts.

INTRODUCTION

The arrival of the James Webb space telescope (*JWST*) opens new opportunities for verifying cosmological models, raising a debate among alternative models to Λ CDM and *FLRW*: At the time of writing nothing is certain yet, but it could also happen that, in a while, the existence of the Big Bang itself and the math expression of distances in *FLRW* could come to be mutually exclusive.

Starting from data of a Supernova Ia (SN) at High-Redshift, the discussion also emphasizes the simplicity of the model in calculating the quantities involved, even if the right tools are lacking.

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 μ . In the most important case, this is possible knowing the data relative to an explosion of a Supernova Ia.

Then, following what said in Chapter 1 and from relations

$$\mu = m - M \quad \text{and} \quad m = m_o - K_{SR\ corr}$$

the discussion begins with how to get the Absolute magnitude and to use the correction $K_{SR\ corr}$.

We will also speak of Extinction. All this is mainly done with Photometry. Our first result is good even if not decisive. The SN Luminosity distance of 1,300 *Mpc* calculated by 4-Sphere has been confirmed. *FLRW* provides approximately double the distance.

CHECKING THE LUMINOSITY DISTANCE WITH THE DISTANCE MODULUS

The Luminosity distance d_L (that is provided by the cosmological model) is related to the Distance Modulus in $\mu = \log_{10}(d_L) + 5$ where distance is in Parsec (independently from the cosmological model). For a star at rest, the relationship between Luminosity distance and Distance modulus cannot depend on the observed wavelength, except for the effect of Extinction. Therefore, abandoning the bolometric quantities:

$$\mu = \mu_\lambda - A_\lambda = \log_{10}(d_L) + 5$$

where μ_λ comes now from differences of magnitudes measured in a light interval λ of wavelengths.

The introduction of the new quantity A_λ leads us to modify the relations described above as:

$$\mu_\lambda = m_\lambda - M_\lambda \quad \text{where} \quad m_\lambda = m_{0\lambda} - K_{SR \text{ corr}}$$

Then, as for the bandpass resulting from the corrections on observation, from now on, we will refer to one or more of the Johnson-Cousins standard color U, B, V, R, I .

SUPERNOVA PHOTOMETRY AND THE K CORRECTION

The discussion, now, presupposes the choice of Photometry that it is the branch that is specific to measure starlight intensity, as magnitude or flux (that is what interests us). We also assume that the measurements were taken as Differential Photometry, so that other aspects are not to consider.

Given the purpose inherent the model verification, we will mention here the aspects that directly affect the study of a Supernova (*SN*). To avoid problems due to the atmosphere, we will assume the use of a space telescope like Hubble (*HST*) and James Webb (*JWST*).

AND IDEAL FILTER PROPOSAL FOR HIGH-REDSHIFT PHOTOMETRY

Indicating with $F(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ the filter *UBVRI* and its color bandpass to use in the rest frame (e), if z is the Redshift of the star, then we need to measure the λ_o interval:

$$[(1+z)\lambda_1, (1+z)\lambda_2] \text{ of the observed frame } (o) \text{ with } \lambda_o = (1+z)\lambda_e$$

It is therefore evident that, to study Supernovae at high Redshift, it would be advisable to equip oneself with electronic filters capable of setting the desired bandpass $(\lambda_{o1}, \lambda_{o2})$ of the wavelengths as a function of the Redshift. If so, with $F \in (U, B, V, R, I)$, the k -correction to apply would be straightforward:

$$m_F = m_0(\lambda_{o1}, \lambda_{o2}) - K_{SR \text{ corr}} \text{ as if it were a bolometric magnitude}$$

We talked about this with ChatGPT.



I: In a Blue filter, has it been possible to apply a k-correction calculated for a bolometric magnitude as a first approximation?



AI: No, it would not be appropriate to apply a k-correction calculated for a bolometric magnitude as a first approximation in a blue filter.

A k-correction is a correction applied to observed magnitudes to account for the difference in flux received at different redshifts due to the shifting of the spectral energy distribution. The k-correction is typically calculated

using a model spectrum of the object and the transmission curves of the filters used in the observations. However, the k-correction must be specific to the filter being used because different filters have different transmission curves and will capture different parts of the object's spectrum.

Bolometric magnitudes are integrated over the entire spectrum of the object, whereas blue filters only capture a portion of the object's spectrum. Therefore, the k-correction calculated for a bolometric magnitude would not accurately account for the difference in flux received in the blue filter at different redshifts.

To calculate a k-correction for a blue filter, a model spectrum of the object and the transmission curve of the blue filter must be used. The k-correction should be calculated specifically for the blue filter being used to accurately account for the shifting of the spectral energy distribution at different redshifts.

In our case, however, we have this expression:

$$K_{SR\ corr} = 2.5 \log(1 + z) + 2.5 \log(\gamma)$$

in which the presence of only logarithms of the redshift makes $K_{SR\ corr}$ independent of the portion of the spectrum to be observed, and therefore applicable to any filter bandpass (what in star intensity are factors, in magnitude became addends of logarithms).

The filter could be calibrated with the techniques of Differential Photometry in the colors U, B, V, R, I . Magnitude of comparison stars, in the desired final Johnson-Cousins standard color, would be measured in the bandpass not stretched out, thus avoiding problems of correction.

This ideal filter conveniently separates (using a prism as an eyepiece) the star's continuous spectrum of light into small intervals of wavelengths. The filter computer locates and normalizes the concerned sensor pixels, to adapt their sensitivity. Then it read those pixels and integrates the light intensity on the desired range, using data from comparison stars of the observation session, to return the measured magnitude.

At the present time, given the sphere in which Spectroscopy operates, technology is not missing (we speak of a computer program): Spectrographs are already supplied with JWST.

The measurement of the intensity of a single comparison star would not take place quite at the same time, but we use a space telescope and atmospheric problems do not concern us. Astronomers, in any case, could tell us if all this is feasible and if the estimated result is usable.

In addition to proposing these filters, describing their ease of use, I found this discussion useful to introduce the following topic.

USING THE MODIFIED FILTERS FOR HST: B35, B45 AND V35, V45 WITH 4- SPHERE

The modified filters for *HST*: *B35, B45* and *V35, V45*, well described and in detail in [*], adapt the *B* and *V* band to different redshifts. You can find the calibration data relative to comparison stars, close to us, in TABLE 7. Being interested in a first level of validation of our distances we will consider only the first of the stars in the list (Xi 2 Ceti – HR 718):

source *SIMBAD* $z = 0.000040$ $B = 4.25$ $V = 4.30$ $R = 4.29$ $I = 4.34$

source TABLE 7 $B_{45} = 4.30$ $V_{45} = 4.34$

Applying the stretched bandpass to a nearby star, in the absence of Redshift, with its wider integration interval for the flux, produces a magnitude plus the term $\log_{10}(1 + z)$. This effect does not exist at the operating Redshift: $z = 0.5$.

ChatGPT also seems to agree.



I: The B45 telescope filter with its stretched bandpass is used by Hubble to study stars at about 0.5 redshift. I apply in photometry the stretched bandpass to a nearby star (in the absence of Redshift). Can I say that, with its wider integration interval for the flux, the magnitude I obtain is greater than the actual, while this is not true for stars at 0.5 redshift?



AI: The B45 filter is specifically designed for studying stars at a redshift of approximately 0.5, meaning that it is optimized to capture the light emitted by stars at that distance. The stretched bandpass of the B45 filter means that it allows more light to pass through a wider range of wavelengths than a traditional filter, which is useful for studying the spectral features of distant stars.

If you apply the stretched bandpass of the B45 filter to a nearby star that is not at a redshift of 0.5, the wider integration interval for the flux could lead to an overestimation of the star's magnitude. This is because the filter is designed to capture a specific range of wavelengths that are shifted due to the Doppler effect at a redshift of 0.5. When the filter is applied to a nearby star, which has not undergone such a shift, the wider integration interval could include additional wavelengths of light that are not normally captured by a traditional filter. This would result in a higher measured flux and an overestimation of the star's magnitude.

Therefore, it would not be appropriate to apply the stretched bandpass of the B45 filter to a nearby star without taking into account the redshift of the star. For nearby stars, traditional filters that are designed for the specific spectral range of the star's light would be more appropriate.

Then, to use them in our context we just need to add these corrections to the measured magnitudes: $\Delta B_{45} \approx -0.05 + 0.42$ and $\Delta V_{45} \approx -0.04 + 0.42$

[*] - [\[arXiv:astro-ph/9805200\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/9805200) - The High-Z Supernova Search: Measuring Cosmic Deceleration and Global Curvature of the Universe Using Type Ia Supernovae

GET THE DISTANCE MODULUS OF A SUPERNOVA WITH PHOTOMETRY

As mentioned in Ch 1.7 we cannot rely on calculations and results relating to the analysis of the Hubble Tension of *FLRW*. Instead, we must directly rely on photometric data from astronomers' observations.

With suitable filters available, the verification of the distance from data of a Supernova can start from the previous considerations and with the methodology described in Ch 2.3.

For the determination of the Absolute magnitude M_F in B and V band, the $\Delta m_{15}(B)$ method, described in [*], is simple and effective. About light curve decay:

$$\text{Magnitude } m_F = m_0(\lambda_{o1}, \lambda_{o2}) - K_{SR \text{ corr}} \text{ vs } \text{Day}(e)$$

from its maximum and the Δm_{15} (use that of B even for V and I), we can get the Absolute magnitudes M_B and M_V , also obtaining information on the Extinction A_λ .

The days indicated in the abscissas must refer to the system at rest. This then also allows a good verification, at the various Redshifts, of the Time Dilation foreseen, whatever is the model, because the Absolute magnitude of a Supernova Ia has a well-determined range of values [**].

The a priori estimation of a not negligible Interstellar Medium (*ISM*) Extinction (which influences m_F) could be a problem. In this regard, if we admit the constancy of A_λ over the decay time, we can use the powerful feature from [*], analyzing the *SN* light curve in the new function $m_0(\lambda_{o1}, \lambda_{o2})$ seen as $m_0(\lambda_{o1}, \lambda_{o2}) = m_F + \text{const}$ (a simple translation [***]) whose function has the same derivative and gives the same Δm_{15} . From the resulting Absolute magnitudes M_B and M_V (found with the linear relations [*] for B and V) we can get information about the Extinction in the interval $[(1+z)\lambda_1, (1+z)\lambda_2]$ of the observed band (o). Other information could come from a near *SN*, eventually found in a sample ensemble: with Absolute magnitudes B and V almost equal to the observed ones, it could be considered quite similar.

Note that the calculation of Extinction A_λ is not immediate because not all the Interstellar Medium (*ISM*) recedes together the star. In the mentioned case $z = 0.5$, for a distance calculated in band B , Extinction A_λ , in Milky Way, must be applied on m_B as the Visible A_V while, close to the star, usually as the Blue A_B .

Instead, the Color Excess always concerns the observed redshifted wavelengths, and it is simply calculated in the usual manner: $E_{B-V} = m_{0B} - m_{0V} - (M_B - M_V)$. For a star at rest, the relationship between Luminosity distance and Distance modulus cannot depend on the observed wavelength, except for the effect of Extinction: $\mu_\lambda - A_\lambda = m_\lambda - M_\lambda$ where $m_\lambda = m_{0\lambda} - K_{SR \text{ corr}}$

From:

$$E_{B-V}(\text{at rest}) = m_B - m_V - (M_B - M_V)$$

being $K_{SR \text{ corr}}$ constant, it follows

$$E_{B-V}(\text{at rest}) = m_{0B} - m_{0V} - (M_B - M_V) = E_{B-V}$$

and the Color Excess does not depend on the star's Recession velocity.

Given the simplicity, Photometry would seem to be the science to rely on, but without the filters described above, we cannot do enough.

[*] - [Astrophysical Journal Letters v.413, p.L105 - The Absolute Magnitudes of Type Ia Supernovae](#)

[**] - [\[arXiv:1403.5755 - Absolute-Magnitude Distributions of Supernovae](#)

[***] - For this substitution to be valid, the wavelength Band cannot be whatever interval, but it must be the resulting redshift of the observed color.

4-SPHERE DISTANCE VALIDATION FOR SN 1995K USING B45 AND V45 FILTERS

Among all the data I found for the decay curve of distant Supernovae, the ones that, in my opinion, have been best described are related to the study [*] of the distant ($z = 0.479$) Supernova *SN 1995K*. This Supernova has been the subject of study for *FLRW*'s Time dilation and in the context of Special Relativity too in Chapter 2.

With reference to what is stated in this last paper, we always refer to Table 3 of [*] "PHOTOMETRIC DATA FOR SN 1995K" where we can see that the data relating to the V45 filter are not sufficient to describe the entire curve (the observations relating to the days before the explosion are missing).

We will then use a simple linear regression only to have an estimate of the filter value for magnitude at day 0. Indeed, the measured value of V45 for the nearest day, April 3, has a too high (30) margin of uncertainty. The estimated value for V45 at day 0 is 22.10, and this is the one we will adopt for the Color Excess calculus.

As stated above, the corrections to apply to the measured magnitudes are:

$$\Delta B_{45} \approx -0.05 + 0.42 \text{ and } \Delta V_{45} \approx -0.04 + 0.42$$

With the Absolute magnitude for V coming from $M_V = 1.949 \Delta m_{15} - 20.883 = 18.72$, then for the luminosity Distance d_L we need to compare its value from the 4-Sphere model, computed as $d_{4-Sphere} = 1,317 \text{ Mpc}$ with that from the Distance modulus (this time in Mpc):

$$m_B - M_B - A_B = \log_{10}(d_L) - 5 \quad \text{with} \quad m_B = m_{0B} - K_{SR \text{ corr}} = B45 + \Delta B_{45} - K_{SR \text{ corr}}$$

where the values for the observed Apparent magnitude m_{0B} and m_{0V} are that of $B45 = 22.19$ and $V45 = 22.10$ at *day 0*, while for the Color excess and the Extinction we have

$$E_{B-V} = m_{0B} - m_{0V} - (M_B - M_V) \quad \text{and} \quad A_B \simeq 3.1 E_{B-V} = 3.1 * 0.08 = 0.25$$

The latter relations give a distance $d_L = 1,312 \text{ Mpc}$ a very good value. *FLRW* for a Flat Universe with $z = 0.479$ and $H_0 = 74 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ foresees a distance $d_L = 2,557 \text{ Mpc}$.

This verification is not decisive, we are not able to evaluate the error that we have thus introduced for the assumption about filter calibrations. But the procedure followed seems correct and in the absence of other data we should keep this first result.

[*] - [\[ads: DOI 10.1086/306308\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.05886) -The High-Z Supernova Search: Measuring Cosmic Deceleration and Global Curvature of the Universe Using Type Ia Supernovae

[**] - [\[arXiv:astro-ph/9805200\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/9805200) - The High-Z Supernova Search: Measuring Cosmic Deceleration and Global Curvature of the Universe Using Type Ia Supernovae

APP. 4 – CONCERNING DARK MATTER HAVING EXCLUDED DARK ENERGY

INTRODUCTION

We will discuss the existence of Dark Matter and show how much this entity is mainly necessary to justify the *FLRW* model. Speaking about galaxies, of recession, orbits and gravitational lenses, we will also show that, once we hypothesize a different velocity for the Galactic Recession, its introduction into our physics is probably no longer necessary.

DISCUSSION

As an alternative to *FLRV*, this brief analysis refers to the cosmological model 4-Sphere described in [\[viXra:2209.00981\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.00981).

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

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 particle with its own peculiar velocity, it follows that effects such as radiation friction cannot be attributed to *CMB*, even in a minimal form.

Between two approaching stars, the only force that opposes gravity is the radiation pressure which they exercise over each other. But then, before the first star appeared and neglecting the radiation of the gas, no force could counteract the gravity between two particles moving away from each other due to the Galactic Recession.

It is in this context that we must consider Dark Matter, that is how, in its absence, a primordial halo of gas formed and evolved.

We can see that, while with *FLRW* the Recession Velocity v_r increases over time, as a force against gravity $a(t)$, with 4-Sphere it remains constant, resulting also much smaller. This is a major drawback to Dark Matter.

In 4-Sphere, we get a sense of the problem by simplifying math to the maximum:

Assuming a current matter density of $3 * 10^{-28} Kg m^{-3}$ conserved over time and made up in the early days of 75% of Hydrogen and 25% of Helium, the mean weight of an atom of gas is $2.92 * 10^{-27} Kg$. Then, considering two alone neighboring atoms soon after the Last Scattering, we get to the condition $v_r = \int_0^t a(t)dt$ a few years later. (The math expression of $a(t)$ contains a not negligible recursion term, and the result is highly dependent on the initial density and its fluctuations, but acceptable with respect to secular evolution of galaxies).

In this context, also thinking about the spin of very old galaxies, I asked the opinion of ChatGPT, our artificial intelligence.



I: Can two primordial halos of gas approaching by gravity enter orbit and acquire spin in a similar way to two galaxies?



AI: Yes, it is possible for two primordial halos of gas to approach each other by gravity, enter into orbit, and acquire spin in a similar way to two galaxies. In fact, this is thought to be the mechanism by which galaxies themselves form.

In the early universe, matter was distributed very unevenly, with denser regions of gas and dark matter called halos forming around the slightest over-densities. As these halos grew by accreting more matter from their surroundings, they began to gravitationally attract other halos nearby.

If two halos were to approach each other closely enough, they could enter into orbit around each other, and their mutual gravitational attraction would cause them to spin. Over time, this spinning motion would cause the gas and dark matter to flatten into a disk-like structure, which could eventually collapse to form a galaxy.

So, while individual atoms are not likely to form orbits around each other due to gravity, larger structures like primordial halos of gas can indeed form orbits and acquire spin through the force of gravity.

To conclude this aspect, the execution of the few lines of code [1] gives us an idea of how much the Recession Velocity itself makes the Dark Matter necessary or not.

Furthermore, as far as astronomical observations are concerned, although physical models are built such to resolve any inconsistency [*], the presence of Dark Matter is not yet proven, being the effects attributed to it also explained differently. The case in point concerns the rotation curve of galaxies in which the expected decrease in speed in the orbits of stars, beyond a certain distance from the center, does not appear, in contravention of Kepler's laws.

An explanation for this is given in [**]:

“In particular, the measured rotation curve of galaxies provided much experimental support to the dark matter concept. However, most theories used to explain the rotation curve have been restricted to the Newtonian potential framework, disregarding the general relativistic corrections associated with mass currents.”

This is a new approach in which, due to the coexistence of stars, gas and dust in the galaxy, the classical concept of balance between gravitational and centrifugal forces is replaced by a set of equations for the motion of a perfect fluid in a gravitational field. The approximation applied is that of the weak fields, through the analogy named “Gravitoelectromagnetism”.

“In the present article a new model for the rotation curve of galaxies is developed including the effects associated with mass currents. A set of equations that govern the motion of a weakly relativistic perfect fluid is introduced ...”

The article in question was chosen among others because it proposes a solution inside General Relativity, not wanting (for now) to resort to modified gravitational theories as “Bigravity” [***] or others, which also offer different explanations to Dark Matter.

Speaking of different observational evidence, the results from measurements are sometime affected by the assumptions of the cosmological model used. In gravitational lenses [****], similarly to classical optics, the geometry of the lens, in its equation, relates the distances between star, lens and observer as explained in [*****] at point 2 "Basic of Gravitational Lensing".

Now, to calculate the angle of deflection we must know the distances from the observer to the plane of the source, where the star lies, and to the plane where lens is. Their estimate, given the order of magnitude, could only be calculated starting from the respective Redshifts, according to the metric used.

In the lens equation, the smaller the ratio between the distances from the "lens" and from the "source", the more the mass of the "lens" and its distance from us become directly proportional. In the practical case however, this dependence on the model is not too accentuated.

The article [****] in TABLE 1 lists a set of lens systems. The first it is about SDSS J0029-0055, a source object placed at $z = 0.931$ in alignment with the observer and with a foreground $z = 0.227$ elliptical galaxy working as a lens.

With $H_0 = 70 \text{ Km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ for *FLRW* the distances are:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{--- FRLW} \quad d_{\text{source}} &= 10,211 \text{ Mpc} & d_{\text{lens}} &= 1,895 \text{ Mpc} \\ \text{--- 4-Sphere} \quad d_{\text{source}} &= 1,856 \text{ Mpc} & d_{\text{lens}} &= 773 \text{ Mpc} \end{aligned}$$

Applying now the lens equation to get the same Einstein Angle we find the relation between the lens masses computed by the two models, for the case in question:

$$\frac{m_{4\text{-Sphere}}}{m_{\text{FLRW}}} = 0.57 \text{ approximately}$$

But different assessment of the stellar distances between the two models is not limited to this.

Knowing the Mass-to-light ratio Υ of the study and assuming its constancy, we could find another relationship between the two models that links the mass of the elliptical galaxy (the lens) to its Luminosity:

$$\text{if } \frac{m}{L} = \Upsilon = \text{const} \quad \text{then } \frac{m_{4\text{-Sphere}}}{m_{\text{FLRW}}} = \frac{L_{4\text{-Sphere}}}{L_{\text{FLRW}}}$$

but the calculation of the K correction is different between 4-Sphere and FLRW and this does not allow to "convert" the Absolute luminosity computed for the lens.

Even if we have no comparison for the over 27% expected extra mass by the authors (which we lack instead) we showed the dependence of the lens on the model.

Furthermore, a difference in the light deflection angle, as for the stars orbit, could also be due to the fact that, inside the galaxy and just outside its surface, the spacetime geometry could not be based on the Schwarzschild line element. It is true that Gravitoelectromagnetism analogy (more suited to the spiral galaxy) gives the same light deflection of Schwarzschild metric but, as an approximation, it might not yet provide all the answers to the galaxy's unexpected behavior. In calculating the lens for the elliptical galaxy, the overall rotary motion is perhaps negligible, but its magnetic fields [*****] may not be.

Here's what ChatGPT thinks:



I: Can we say that the magnetic field present in an elliptical galaxy contributes to the gravitational lensing effect?



AI: Yes, the magnetic field present in an elliptical galaxy can contribute to the gravitational lensing effect. Gravitational lensing occurs when the light emitted from a distant source is bent by the curvature of spacetime caused by the presence of mass between the source and the observer. This bending of light can also be influenced by the distribution of matter and energy in the region between the source and observer, including the magnetic field.

In particular, the magnetic field can affect the path of light through the Faraday effect, which describes the rotation of the polarization plane of light as it passes through a magnetic field. This can lead to an additional gravitational lensing effect beyond that due solely to the presence of visible matter. However, magnetic effects in gravitational lensing are generally much weaker than gravitational effects and require very sensitive instruments to detect.



I: Can we say that an elliptical galaxy in its complexity, with its mass not concentrated in one point, could deflect light as a gravitational lens not following the Schwarzschild metric?



AI: Yes, it is possible for an elliptical galaxy to deflect light as a gravitational lens in a way that does not follow the Schwarzschild metric. The Schwarzschild metric is a mathematical description of the curvature of spacetime around a spherically symmetric mass, such as a black hole or a point-like object. However, in a complex object like an elliptical galaxy, the mass is not concentrated in one point, and the gravitational field is not spherically symmetric.

In this case, the lensing effect is described by a more complex mathematical model, such as the Navarro-Frenk-White (NFW) profile or the Singular Isothermal Sphere (SIS) model. These models take into account the non-spherical and non-uniform distribution of mass in the galaxy and can produce lensing effects that deviate from the predictions of the Schwarzschild metric.

Additionally, the presence of other galaxies, galaxy clusters, or dark matter in the vicinity of the elliptical galaxy can also affect the lensing effect and lead to deviations from the Schwarzschild metric. These effects can be studied using sophisticated computer simulations and observations of the lensing effect.

To conclude, the objective of this brief analysis is not to refute the existence of Dark Matter (since it is not a directly measurable entity, it is up to others to prove its existence). Here, I wanted to bring to attention how much functional it is to the hypothesized model chosen for galactic recession, while probably it is not to our physics. Talking about it is a must because of its importance.

[*] – I do not find it objectionable to hypothesize a physics for a particle whose existence has yet to be demonstrated. Indeed, even if not verifiable, I consider it a necessary completion of a conjecture: 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. [\[The Astrophysical Journal, Volume 880, Number 2\] – The Motions of Dark Matter](#)

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

[***] – [\[arXiv:1809.05318\] – Long Range Effects in Gravity Theories with Vainshtein Screening](#)

[****] – [\[arXiv:astro-ph/0701589\] – The Sloan Lens ACS Survey. IV. The Mass Density Profile of Early-Type Galaxies out to 100 Effective Radii](#)

[*****] - [DOI:10.3390/universe2010006](https://doi.org/10.3390/universe2010006) - The Scales of Gravitational Lensing

[*****] - [\[arXiv:2012.02329\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.02329) - Magnetic fields in elliptical galaxies: an observational probe of the fluctuation dynamo action

[1] - Here the VBNET code used to check my conclusions about Dark Matter (In the interval studied, the velocity of recession decreases slightly over time but we are interested in verifying that the approach between the atoms begins in an acceptable time. The exact calculation would increase the processing time.):

```
'
'   Number of atoms 7.24e11/m^3 at Last Scattering (with timeLine = 720,000 years)
'
Const recessionVelocity As Single = 4.90437E-18
Const atomsInitialDistance As Single = 0.000111349
'
'   Need Dark Matter? (for a WinForms project)
'
Private Sub NeedDarkMatter(recessionVelocity As Single, atomsInitialDistance As Single)
    Const gravityComponent As Double = 1.94511E-37 ' gravitationalConstant * one mass
    Const timeIncrement As Integer = 100 ' in seconds
    Dim atomsDistance As Double = atomsInitialDistance
    Dim incrementDistance As Double
    Dim relativeVelocity As Double = recessionVelocity
    Dim gravityAcceleration As Double = gravityComponent / atomsDistance ^ 2
    Dim timeElapsed As Single = 0
    For i As Long = 0 To 1000000000000000
        timeElapsed += timeIncrement
        incrementDistance = relativeVelocity * timeIncrement
            - 1 / 2 * gravityAcceleration * timeIncrement ^ 2
        atomsDistance += incrementDistance
        gravityAcceleration = gravityComponent / atomsDistance ^ 2
        relativeVelocity -= gravityAcceleration * timeIncrement
        If incrementDistance <= 0 Then
            Dim years As Integer = timeElapsed / 31500000.0 ' seconds per years
            MessageBox.Show("Start of approach after " + years.ToString + " years.")
            Exit Sub
        End If
    Next
    MessageBox.Show("Approach not started within the execution time limit")
End Sub
```

APP. 5 – CMB TEMPERATURE ANISOTROPIES IN THE 4-SPHERE

INTRODUCTION

The *CMB* is the result of the expansion of the Radiation Era relic. The consequence of this is in its homogeneity and isotropy even among distant points of the Universe.

We can find small difference of its property, say *CMB* anisotropies [1], for various reasons. The most important concerns the discontinuities in the primordial plasma concentration, with production of gravity and pressure gradients of local character coming from the Inflationary Era. Physicists think these are the origin of galaxies and galaxy clusters.

Given the extreme complexity of the matter we will not adapt the Cosmological Perturbation of Λ CDM to 4-Sphere, but we will limit ourselves to a qualitative description of radiation interacting with the plasma, with pressure gradients proceeding in one isochoric scenario. We will show that all this is compatible with the “bottom-up” growth of the galactic structures we observe now.

A snapshot at Last Scattering of this situation is transmitted to us through the anisotropy of the *CMB*.

We will see how the *CMB* dipole, measured by an observer in peculiar motion, is coherent with the 4-Sphere geometry.

But the discussion is mainly about the temperature anisotropy due to cosmological perturbations. It follows that, with a directional antenna, what we measure is the interference of the overlapping radiation from two opposite directions: Maybe it could arise from the same cosmological perturbation. From that, a way to recognize the existence of the fourth dimension of space is proposed, as a verification of the 4-Sphere model.

[*] – [\[Astrophysical Journal v.339, p.632\] – Measurements of the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation Temperature at 90 GHz](#)

CMB DIPOLES FROM A PECULIAR MOTION

Without necessarily referring to a particular cosmological model, we say that any model that respects the expansion described above, taking a snapshot of the Universe, expects an observer O_1 to see the *CMB* as coming from a homogeneous spherical radiation source of which the observer is in the center O . Incidentally, for many cosmological models the *CMB* is a disordered radiation and part of the above representation should apply in any case.

Now, we consider a celestial body with a peculiar motion (namely: that it is in motion with respect to the expanding frame of the *CMB*) as equivalent to another observer O_2 , this time in motion, in the instant in which he meets O_1 and crosses the center of the sphere.

The question that arises is: Does O_2 measure in O the same Radiation Intensity as O_1 or not? Or said in another way: Can a celestial body, for the sole fact that it has a peculiar motion, measure a temperature anisotropy of the *CMB* surrounding it?

We are not interested in knowing the distribution of energy on the surface of the sphere. For our purpose we can simply study the behavior of the radiation lying in a generic plane passing through O . Then with $\beta = v/c$, the frequency ν' due to the Oblique Doppler Effects is:

$$\nu' = \frac{\nu(1 - \beta^2)^{1/2}}{1 - \beta \cos \theta}$$

and for $\beta \neq 0$ we can get the indefinite integral, with the substitution $u = \tan(\theta/2)$, starting from:

$$\frac{(1 - \beta^2)^{1/2}}{\beta} \int \frac{1}{1/\beta - \cos \theta} d\theta$$

The definite integral, in the open interval $(-\pi, \pi)$ is $2\pi\beta(1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2}$ and we get $\nu' = \nu$ for mean values of frequency. In other words, Redshift and Blueshift compensate each other in the mean energy of the disordered radiation. (If this is true for a generic circumference then it is true for the whole surface of the sphere).

Then O_1 and O_2 measure the same mean temperature of *CMB* and this result also confirms what was said in [\[viXra:2209.0098\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.0098) about the total absence of Radiation Friction by the *CMB* on a celestial body with any peculiar speed.

But the above sphere is generic. What happens if we identify it with the observable Universe $[*]$, and use a directional antenna to measure the *CMB* in one *RA* and *Dec* direction of the sky and its opposite one?

As a first consideration we should be able to measure the motion of the observatory with respect to the frame of the *CMB* (approximately the center of mass of the orbiting Local Group) and from this, knowing the motions of stars and galaxies near us, we could calculate their peculiar velocities.

Having a space probe at your disposal, it is not a question of setting a certain course but only of memorizing time, the probe position, course and speed, together with the *CMB* measurements.

Testing these considerations would be easy with the proper tools. To confirm the *CMB* origin, the antenna should be oriented in a direction orthogonal to the plane containing the probe's course and the line connecting the probe to the interesting point (in our case the center of mass of the orbiting Local Group): a non-zero dipole will falsify the assumption. $[**]$

But this is not the only interesting aspect.

$[*]$ – The Radius of the Observable Universe depends on the cosmological model. For Λ CDM we consider the Hubble Radius. Here instead, we consider the 4_Sphere's one, that is, the border with the Relativistic Elsewhere zone. This quantity is important because it is linked to the Principle of Locality which in turn regulates the relationship between cause and effect.

[**] – For this check it is not necessary to assume any particular model. Space is so close to us that we can choose the classic Cartesian system and small differences in distances do not affect angles involved.

CMB ANISOTROPY AS DIPOLES WHICH DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM EACH OTHER ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION

We point out that, while there are some alternative theories of the CMB, here we follow that of the Standard Model.

Fluctuations in the primordial plasma gave rise to the formation of galaxies and their distribution in space can be associated with local gravity and pressure gradients created in the primordial plasma and started to collapse soon after the Recombination Era. For the discussion, the representation of the Universe from the chosen cosmological model is decisive.

For example, in Λ CDM, the Last Scattering surface belongs to the measurable Universe, while in the 4-Sphere the Elsewhere zone of Special Relativity begins beyond the distance corresponding to 1 radian and our observations stop there; the ray of light, which travels the most recent circle and reaches us after a rotation of 2π radians, had an age of 25 million years from Big Bang when started.

The Cosmic Background Radiation is born with the Last Scattering and makes more than one turn of the Universe before reaching us, entering the observable Universe about 8.8 billion years ago. When it is born, the first halo of molecular hydrogen has not yet formed.

But then, what do we measure when we point our directional antenna to observe the *CMB*?

The disordered relic of the Radiation Era was released in all directions, so also a density disturbance of the plasma was dispersed, even if unevenly as a temperature anisotropy, likewise.

When we affirm that a *CMB* dipole is due to a peculiar motion we are also saying that, if we were at rest with respect to the Galactic Recession frame, we would always measure the same anisotropy for all pairs of opposite sky (celestial sphere) directions.

Therefore, there are two opposite directions from which two perturbed rays come from, and what we receive is not the intensity of the perturbations, but the radiation interference, managing to isolate it with a suitable antenna.

In our geometric context, every expanding Great Circle traveled by the *CMB* does not originate in the center of the hypersphere but continues its trajectory by detaching itself from a point of the surface at the time of Last Scattering. We must therefore try to explain the presence of these anisotropies which vary significantly according to the direction. The question is: Are we able to trace back, to the same Early Universe's position, the anisotropies observed in two opposite directions of the sky?

Our answer must be consistent with the assumption that Last Scattering occurred when the Universe was not expanding, and the electromagnetic wave traveled in both directions an arc of 4-Sphere Great Circle. Being deflected by plasma islands before dying down due to the

Thompson scattering, original radiation dispersed in all directions and then detached itself from the surface.



I: Can we say that the CMB crossing a gravity well or hill can be deflected but conserve its energy and temperature?



AI: When the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation passes through a gravity well or hill, it can be deflected by the gravitational potential of the object. This deflection can cause the CMB radiation to change direction and potentially be distorted. However, the conservation of energy and temperature still holds.

The CMB radiation has a fixed energy and temperature that are determined by the early universe conditions, and these properties remain constant as the radiation travels through space. When the radiation encounters a gravity well or hill, its energy is not changed, but the path that it takes may be altered. The temperature of the CMB radiation is related to its frequency, and if the frequency of the radiation is not changed, its temperature will also remain constant.

Therefore, we can say that the CMB radiation crossing a gravity well or hill can be deflected, but its energy and temperature will remain conserved. The deflection can cause the CMB radiation to be observed from a slightly different direction, which can provide important information about the gravitational properties of the object causing the deflection.

Then, we cannot easily reconstruct the map of the plasma islands at the time of the Last Scattering because the energy of the outgoing radiation in Thompson scattering depends on the energy of the incident radiation as well as that of the electron, and the scattering angle and polarization can also affect the properties of the scattered radiation.

A TEST TO RECOGNIZE THE FOURTH DIMENSION OF SPACE

Let's see if, with the help of ChatGPT, we can determine a way forward.



I: why does Thompson scattering produce the black body spectrum in the CMB?



AI: Thompson scattering by free electrons is one of the mechanisms that led to the formation of the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) radiation. The blackbody spectrum of the CMB is a result of the thermalization of the radiation with the matter in the early universe.

During the early stages of the universe, the universe was filled with a hot and dense plasma of free electrons, protons, and photons. The photons were tightly coupled to the matter through Thomson scattering, which is the scattering of photons by free electrons. The photons scattered many times off of the free electrons in the plasma, and this process led to the thermalization of the radiation with the matter.

As the universe expanded and cooled, the temperature of the radiation decreased, and the photons became decoupled from the matter. The photons then traveled freely through the universe, but they retained the blackbody spectrum they had acquired during the period of thermalization.

The blackbody spectrum of the CMB is a result of this thermalization process, where the radiation was brought into thermal equilibrium with the matter through repeated Thomson scattering interactions. The spectrum of the

CMB is extremely close to that of a perfect blackbody, with a temperature of about 2.7 Kelvin. This means that the CMB radiation has a nearly uniform intensity at all frequencies, and this is a key prediction of the Big Bang model of the universe.

In summary, the blackbody spectrum of the CMB is a result of the thermalization of the radiation with the matter in the early universe through repeated Thomson scattering interactions. The blackbody spectrum was then preserved as the radiation became decoupled from the matter and traveled freely through the universe.



I: Could a fluctuation of the primordial plasma cause an alteration of the black body spectrum of the CMB?



AI: Yes, fluctuations in the primordial plasma can cause alterations in the blackbody spectrum of the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) radiation. The CMB is a snapshot of the universe about 380,000 years after the Big Bang, when the universe was filled with a hot and dense plasma of electrons, protons, and photons. Tiny density fluctuations in this plasma were imprinted onto the CMB as it decoupled from the matter, and these fluctuations are responsible for the temperature anisotropies observed in the CMB today.

The density fluctuations in the primordial plasma caused variations in the temperature and density of the CMB radiation in different parts of the sky. These fluctuations can cause the CMB spectrum to deviate from a perfect blackbody spectrum. The degree of deviation depends on the amplitude of the density fluctuations and their spatial distribution.

There are different physical processes that can cause fluctuations in the plasma, such as acoustic waves, gravitational waves, and the diffusion of photons in the plasma. These processes can cause different types of temperature and polarization anisotropies in the CMB, which can be observed and used to infer the properties of the primordial plasma and the early universe.

In summary, fluctuations in the primordial plasma of the early universe can cause alterations in the blackbody spectrum of the CMB radiation through temperature and polarization anisotropies. The study of these anisotropies can provide important clues about the physics of the early universe and the origin of cosmic structure.



I: Can we say that the head end of the CMB spectrum consists mostly of photons that have interacted with electrons only at the highest temperature?



AI: The head end of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) spectrum, also known as the Wien tail, corresponds to the highest energy (shortest wavelength) photons in the CMB. These photons are thought to have originated from the hot, dense plasma of the early universe, when the universe was only a few hundred thousand years old.

During this time, the universe was filled with a sea of ionized gas (plasma), including free electrons, protons, and helium nuclei. Photons in the CMB interacted with these free electrons through a process called Thomson scattering, in which the photons scattered off the free electrons like billiard balls.

As the universe expanded and cooled, the free electrons and ions recombined to form neutral atoms, and the universe became transparent to radiation. The photons in the CMB then began to travel freely through space without interacting with matter.

The highest energy (shortest wavelength) photons in the CMB, which correspond to the head end of the spectrum, are thought to have last scattered off electrons at the highest temperature in the early universe, when the plasma was still hot and dense. These photons would have been scattered multiple times by free electrons before finally escaping the plasma and propagating freely through space.

Therefore, we can say that the head end of the CMB spectrum consists mostly of photons that have interacted with electrons at the highest temperature in the early universe, before the universe became transparent to radiation.

If we then consider the head end of the CMB spectrum, we could hypothesize that most of the photon-electron interactions occurred at the highest temperature, in a narrow area of plasma, and that the concentration of electrons was in any case sufficient to scatter the radiation in all directions. Thus, in an unobstructed path the temperature anisotropy of the same primordial plasma fluctuation would come at us from two opposite directions.

The precedent conclusion comes from the 4-Sphere geometry and its conjecture. Moreover, the wavelengths we measure for the *CMB* are very short and it would be interesting to have a directional antenna capable of detecting the standing wave once the effect of movement has been eliminated. The experiment is conditioned by the possibility of shielding radiation generated by the Sun and by the disk of the Milky Way. This can be done more easily if the antenna is highly directional.

With the space probe mentioned above and the latter antenna installed on it, the *CMB* measurement obtained in the direction orthogonal to the plane containing the probe's course and the line connecting the probe to the center of mass of the orbiting Local Group, should results free from the dipole due to motion.

Once multiple routes are combined, find standing waves between some of these directions would be confirmation that we are receiving the same cosmological perturbation from two opposite directions, hence it would be a sign of the existence of the hypersphere and its surface on which the Universe lies.

But regardless of the technology used, shielding the signal (not just from the Sun) so as to receive a standing wave might be practically impossible. It is therefore preferable to have two antennas oriented in opposite directions and process the two synchronized signals, purifying them, through a computer to verify if their sum corresponds to a stationary wave.

Heard ChatGPT, here's his take:



I: As an alternative to an antenna capable of measuring a standing electromagnetic wave, could I use two attached antennas that simultaneously receive the wave from two opposite directions and analyze their sum with a computer?



AI: Yes, it is possible to use two antennas to measure a standing electromagnetic wave by analyzing their sum with a computer. This technique is called interferometry and is commonly used in radio astronomy.

In this method, two antennas are placed at a known distance apart and are used to receive the electromagnetic wave from two opposite directions. The signals received by the antennas are then combined and analyzed using a computer to extract information about the wave.

The interference pattern created by the combination of the two signals can reveal information about the standing wave, including its amplitude, phase, and polarization. By analyzing the interference pattern, it is possible to extract information about the properties of the wave and the environment in which it is propagating.

Interferometry is a powerful tool for studying electromagnetic waves and has many applications in fields such as radio astronomy, telecommunications, and radar. However, it is important to carefully calibrate the system to ensure accurate measurements and to minimize noise and other sources of interference.

Given the possible complications due to the frequency of the wave, we could even settle, at first, for obtaining two waves with the same mean amplitude (once isolated the wavelength) in a very short measuring interval.

With the following stored data available: synchronized date and time, probe position, course and speed, together with the *CMB* measurements, once verified that the dipole is of Doppler origin, we can eliminate the calculate redshift, adapting the wavelength of the measurements, and obtain the correct radiation interference in all directions.

Even if the two waves, moving in opposite directions, do not come from the same perturbation, the dipole we would measure would still be due to the Doppler effect on their interference. Then, in the absence of a complete shielding, once the Doppler effect has been calculated and removed, if we measure, purified from the estimate of unwanted radiation, the same power in the two antennas we can deduce that we have two electromagnetic waves traveling in opposite directions with the same amplitude and frequency.

Doing so, the two antennas can also be mounted on a high-altitude aerostatic balloon (as in the "BOOMERanG" project).

THE 4-SPHERE ISOCHORIC SCENARIO

4-Sphere as a speculation [[viXra:2209.0098](#)] is limited to calculating the Galactic Recession, some parts of the model being the result of a logical construction which is not falsifiable [*]. The latter include the mechanism that regulates the expansion of the Universe and the period in which the expansion ceases and then resumes. In fact, to respect the observed value of the standard deviation in its radiation temperature and the accuracy of its Blackbody spectrum, we need a *CMB* whose redshift is only gravitational, in the absence of any Doppler effect, due to the recession of its point of origin [**].

However, the fact that a thought construction cannot be falsified does not exempt us from its discussion because 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.

Here is the thought of ChatGPT:



I: When a scientific speculation is partly supported also by a hypothesis that cannot be falsified, is it still appropriate to question the latter as a thought construction?



AI: Yes, it is still appropriate to question a hypothesis that cannot be falsified. The hallmark of science is empirical testing, and a hypothesis that cannot be falsified is outside the realm of empirical testing. While it is possible that such a hypothesis may turn out to be correct, it is also possible that it is simply a thought construction or an untestable speculation.

It's important to note that a hypothesis that cannot be falsified is not necessarily invalid or meaningless. In some cases, such hypotheses can be useful as a way of generating new ideas or as a starting point for further research. However, they should be treated with caution and skepticism, and not accepted as established facts without empirical evidence to support them.

In summary, while it is appropriate to consider all available evidence, including hypotheses that cannot be falsified, when evaluating a scientific speculation, it is important to maintain a critical and evidence-based approach.

The considerations of this paragraph should be read in this spirit.

Standard cosmology foresees that cosmological perturbations (due to quantum fluctuations) do come from the period preceding the Inflationary Hot Big Bang Era.

"... the rather simple idea that the observed structure in our universe has resulted from the gravitational amplification of weak primordial fluctuations seems to work remarkably well. These small perturbations grew slowly over time until they were strong enough to separate from the background expansion, turn around, and collapse into gravitationally bound systems like galaxies and galaxy clusters."

(Christos G. Tsagas)



I: Is it correct to say that in BAOs we could use Euler's equations to study compression waves in a fluid in which matter is not yet separated from radiation?



AI: The study of Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAOs) does involve the application of fluid mechanics concepts, but it is not entirely correct to say that Euler's equations are used to study compression waves in a fluid in which matter is not yet separated from radiation.

In the early Universe, the baryonic matter and the photon-baryon plasma were tightly coupled and behaved as a single fluid. This fluid was subject to various physical processes, including pressure gradients, gravity, and radiation pressure, which drove acoustic oscillations in the fluid. These oscillations created overdensities and underdensities in the density field of the Universe, which later led to the formation of galaxies and other cosmic structures.

The study of BAOs involves modeling the evolution of these overdensities and underdensities using the tools of cosmological perturbation theory. This theory involves the linearization of the equations that describe the evolution of the Universe and the perturbations in the fluid. The linearized equations can be solved using techniques from fluid mechanics, such as the continuity equation and the Navier-Stokes equations.

However, it is important to note that the behavior of the photon-baryon plasma in the early Universe is not exactly like that of a normal fluid. In particular, the presence of radiation pressure and the coupling between the baryons and photons make the fluid more complex than a simple compressible fluid. Therefore, the modeling of BAOs requires the use of specialized techniques that take into account these additional physical effects.

Overall, while the study of BAOs does involve the application of fluid mechanics concepts, it is not accurate to say that Euler's equations are used to study compression waves in a fluid in which matter is not yet separated from radiation.

Because of its extreme complexity, here we do not intend to develop the existing theory of Cosmological Perturbation introduced in [***], not even in its simplified form through Euler's equations. We simply intend to rely on the geometry of the hypersphere.

The consequence is giving up a quantitative analysis of the phenomenon.

As for the Standard model, 4-Sphere foresees the Inflation. But here, the primitive idea would be to think that this expansion lasted longer. Having reached its peak, it suddenly ceased, throwing the plasma onto the surface of the 4-Sphere, thus causing the reheating: as if all this obeyed the same metric of the interior of a black hole. The Timeline of this event may not be related with eras of the Big Bang, and this occurs at a hypothesized $r_{4-Sphere} = 720,000 \text{ ly}$.



I: Did BAOs Develop During Inflation?



AI: Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAOs) did not develop during the inflationary epoch of the Universe. Inflation is a period of rapid expansion that is believed to have occurred in the very early Universe, shortly after the Big Bang. During inflation, quantum fluctuations in the inflaton field were stretched to cosmic scales, leading to the formation of the large-scale structure of the Universe.

BAOs, on the other hand, developed after inflation, during the period known as the radiation-dominated era. During this period, the Universe was filled with a hot plasma of photons and baryons that were tightly coupled together. The plasma was subject to acoustic oscillations, driven by the pressure of the radiation and the gravitational attraction of the matter. These oscillations created a pattern of overdensities and underdensities in the plasma, which imprinted a characteristic scale on the matter distribution in the Universe.

The scale of BAOs is set by the sound horizon at the time of decoupling, which is the distance that a sound wave can travel in the plasma before it becomes free-streaming. This scale was imprinted during the radiation-dominated era, long after inflation had ended.

However, inflation did play an important role in setting up the initial conditions for the evolution of BAOs. The quantum fluctuations generated during inflation provided the seeds for the density perturbations that eventually grew into the large-scale structure of the Universe, including the pattern of BAOs. Therefore, while BAOs did not develop during inflation itself, the imprint of inflation can still be seen in their properties.

We have not yet defined which other events of the Big Bang are contained in this phase. To continue with the speculation by dealing all these aspects, this conjecture and its chronology need to be reworked. Currently we only need a period of isochoric transformations where Thompson scattering occurs, spreading in all direction the radiation coming from plasma discontinuities due to primordial fluctuations.

Thus, that local gradients of pressure, due to the interference of multiple photons, somehow survived during Nucleosynthesis and further, beyond Recombination and till now.

At the end of nucleosynthesis, the electrons constitute the hottest part of the plasma, and the heat is exchanged with the radiation via Thompson scattering, continuing the cooling in the absence of expansion.

Assuming a today baryon density equal to $3 * 10^{-28} \text{ Kg m}^{-3}$, with a radius at that time of 720,000 ly and a hypothetical temperature of 52,000 K [****], we compute a baryonic density of $2 * 10^{-15} \text{ Kg m}^{-3}$ vs. a radiation density of $6 * 10^{-14} \text{ Kg m}^{-3}$. Still at the same temperature, the characteristic plasma Debye length for electrons could be $\lambda_{De} = 1.65 \text{ cm}$.

With the 4-Sphere model, the equilibrium between matter and radiation will not be reached before the Recombination.



I: Can hydrogen in the form of plasma survive at 50000 K?



AI: Hydrogen in the form of plasma can certainly survive at 50,000 K. In fact, at that temperature, hydrogen would be fully ionized and exist as a plasma. This is because at high temperatures, the thermal energy of the particles is sufficient to overcome the electrostatic attraction between the positively charged protons and negatively charged electrons that make up the hydrogen atom. As a result, the electrons are stripped away from the nucleus, creating a plasma of positively charged protons and negatively charged electrons.

Plasma is a state of matter in which atoms are ionized and the resulting free charged particles can conduct electricity. At 50,000 K, hydrogen is in a highly ionized state, meaning that the electrons have been stripped away from most of the hydrogen atoms. This makes the plasma a good conductor of electricity, which is why plasmas are used in a variety of industrial and scientific applications.

In summary, hydrogen in the form of plasma can survive at 50,000 K and higher temperatures, due to the ionization of the atoms at these high temperatures.

Inside the overlying thermal random motion, density and pressure gradients are accompanied by small electrical positive charge gradients because electrons continue to be scattered away.



I: Can it be said that in very hot plasma the electrons tend to separate from the positive ions?



AI: Yes, in very hot plasma, the electrons can become highly energetic and can separate from the positive ions, resulting in a situation where the plasma is composed of a mixture of free electrons and positive ions.

This phenomenon is due to the high temperature of the plasma, which causes the electrons to gain enough energy to overcome the attractive forces between the electrons and ions. As a result, the electrons can move freely through the plasma, while the positively charged ions remain relatively stationary.

This separation of charges in a plasma is what gives rise to its unique electrical and magnetic properties, which can be harnessed for a wide range of applications in fields such as materials science, astrophysics, and energy production.



I: And can we also say that the separation of electrons from positive ions prevents islands of ions from collapsing under gravity?



AI: It's true that the separation of electrons from positive ions can play a role in preventing the collapse of plasma islands under gravity.

In a plasma, the positive ions are attracted to each other by the force of gravity, and without some mechanism to counteract this force, they can clump together and form dense regions known as "islands". However, in a hot plasma where the electrons are separated from the positive ions, the repulsive electrical force between the free electrons and the positive ions can balance out the attractive force of gravity. This can help to stabilize the plasma and prevent the islands of ions from collapsing under their own weight.

It's worth noting, however, that the stabilization of plasma islands is a complex phenomenon that can be influenced by a variety of factors, including the magnetic field configuration, the temperature and density of the plasma, and the presence of additional particles such as neutrals or impurities.

Then, the collapse of ions is resisted even in the absence of expansion. Not only do local islands of discontinuities not collapse but, due to their collective effect of positive charge, they also do not stick each other, all of this being compatible with the "bottom-up" growth of the galactic structures we observe now (also because, otherwise we wouldn't have galaxies orbiting each other).

This happened, at some temperature greater than at 52,000 K, while some of the radiation leaves the plasma until the onset of adiabatic expansion occurs. Only then, after the Recombination, will the discontinuities in matter begin to approach and collapse.

At that time the radiation made one revolution every 4.5 million years. Thompson scattering being able to occur everywhere, 4-Sphere has not a *Horizon* Problem.

[*] – See “NOTHING BUT AN IDEA BEHIND THE DRAGGING OF MATTER” in the description of the 4-Sphere model.

[**] – See “COSMIC BACKGROUND RADIATION” in the description of the 4-Sphere model.

[***] – [\[arXiv:astro-ph/0201405\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/201405) – *Cosmological Perturbations*

[****] – See “THE REACTIONS AT THE LAST SCATTERING AS AN EXPLANATION FOR POINT 2” in the description of the 4-Sphere model.

References from Wikipedia:

[1] - [Cosmic microwave background](#)

APP. 6– ON THE INAUGURAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE: A SHORT STUDY OF THE STEPHAN'S QUINTET

DISCUSSION

On the occasion of the inaugural observations of the James Webb space telescope we will briefly analyze the "Stephan's Quintet" [1]. The group is known for the gigantic shock waves to which astronomers claim it is exposed.

How it was born and formed The Stephan's Quintet, is the subject of [*]. Our investigation covers the current situation, as photographed now by the James Webb space telescope.

The calculation is crude: we cannot have observations at different times nor measure any transverse velocity to us. The use of computational code for the N-body system is beyond the scope of this simple processing. Anyhow, I am not sure there would be enough data to set up the simulation (Eccentricity is missing). [**]

This short study is being carried out in the context of the cosmological model named "4-Sphere" and described in [\[viXra:2209.0098\]](#) (it works in the Special Relativity context). It concerns the four closest galaxies to each other of that group, thus excluding *NGC 7320*. See [NASA's Webb Sheds Light on Galaxy Evolution, Black Holes](#)

In the following table, for each galaxy, we have indicated with $v_{\text{Recession}}$ the Galactic Recession Velocity as a multiplier of the speed of light c , with $D_{4\text{-sphere}}$ the Proper distance in megaparsec (not the Luminosity distance) and with A' the observed angular size expressed in minutes of arc. $Radius_{ly}$ is the radius in light years associated with A' , corresponding to the computed value: luminosity distance * angle/2. (In this calculation we should use the Luminosity distance and not the Proper one). The size calculation is carried out in the context of Special Relativity where the effect of the redshift is irrelevant, according to what has been said in [\[App. 1\]](#). The assumed $Radius_{ly}$ is indeed that calculated perpendicular to the direction of the galaxy which is not affected by the Lorentz length contraction. In the last two columns you find the Right Ascension *RA* and the Declination *Dec*.

The Proper distance is appropriate to solve the Kepler two body problem.

<i>Galaxy</i>	<i>Redshift</i>	$v_{\text{Recession}}$	$D_{4\text{-sphere}}$	A'	$Radius_{ly}$	<i>RA h m s</i>	<i>Dec</i>
<i>NGC 7317</i>	0.02226	$2.2012 * 10^{-2}c$	93.1	0,8	34,924	22 35 53	33 56 42
<i>NGC 7318A</i>	0.022365	$2.2115 * 10^{-2}c$	93.5	0,6	26,315	22 35 57	33 57 54
<i>NGC 7319</i>	0.022823	$2.2563 * 10^{-2}c$	95.4	1,6	71,539	22 36 04	33 58 33
<i>NGC 7318B</i>	0.019449	$1.9260 * 10^{-2}c$	81.5	1,1	42,090	22 35 58	33 57 58

We immediately note that, excluding the more distant *NGC 7318B*, galaxies are very close to each other. We cannot be sure that their relative speed is simply due to the Galactic Recession. In fact, the average value of the relative speeds between *NGC 7317*, *NGC 7318A*, both elliptical, and the spiral *NGC 7319* is 150 Km s^{-1} that is an acceptable value as a peculiar velocity. They could be in orbit around their center of gravity.

But we also note that, these size dimensions are comparable with those of the Milky Way equal to $43,700 \text{ ly}$ and of Andromeda ($76,000 \text{ ly}$), distant only 0.77 Mpc , and in orbit with each other [***].

A crude calculation of the gravitational force for the three near galaxies is necessary. The densities of galaxies are extremely variable quantities, in the absence of data and for the amateur purpose of this research, we could estimate the masses starting from volumes and using the high density of the Milky Way. The result is that *NGC 7319*, is approximately 8 times greater. (A different estimate, based on galaxy type, leads to a higher ratio.)

A supermassive black hole ($24 * 10^6 M_{\odot}$ where $M_{\odot} = 1.99 * 10^{30} \text{ Kg}$ is the Solar Mass) belongs to *NGC 7319*. It is actually an [Active Galactic Nuclei](#). Barring gravity, other strong interactions can then also be attributed to this object.

We can then assume the center of gravity of the three galaxies in the vicinity of *NGC 7319*. The setup could be the equivalent of a triple star [2] with *NGC 7317* and *NGC 7318A* that form a binary system of galaxies. With these settings, however, the assumed distances are too high, and all trajectories are hyperbolic.

To proceed, with *NGC 7319* at rest, we can think that the three galaxies are at almost the same distance from us and that the redshift differences are indicative of peculiar velocities. The two orbits are coplanar, the presence of a radial components of the peculiar velocity v_{pec} make us assume a rotation by 45° of the photographed transverse plane around the Celestial Meridian.

After a recalculation we have:

- $m = 111 * 10^9 M_{\odot}$ $v_{pec-r} = 165 \text{ Km s}^{-1}$ for *NGC 7317*
- $m = 47 * 10^9 M_{\odot}$ $v_{pec-r} = 134 \text{ Km s}^{-1}$ for *NGC 7318A*
- $m = 888 * 10^9 M_{\odot}$ at rest for *NGC 7319*

The above values v_{pec-r} , refer to the radial component. Speaking of peculiar velocities, we should also consider a transverse component (its redshift is negligible), the latter is not given. But orbits are coplanar, so the relative orbital velocity can be calculated starting from one of its components and from the angle formed with the transverse plane.

Being exclude the use of computational code for the N-body system, we are left with only the simplest solution: We will calculate the orbit of the binary system ($158 * 10^9 M_{\odot}$) around *NGC 7319*.

Then, for this very approximate estimate we refer to the image [4] which photographs the position of the three galaxies. The actual radius of each orbit was hypothesized starting from the *RA* and *Dec* coordinates of the three galaxies: 0.052 Mpc for *B* and 0.109 Mpc for *H*.

Following, we analyze the result for the Kepler two body problem [3]:

For the binary system (*B*) - Among all possible binary orbits this is the lowest energy one:

- current relative velocity $v \approx 4.38 * 10^4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
- current distance between the two galaxies $r \approx 1.60 * 10^{21} \text{ m}$
- quantity $\mu = G(m_1 + m_2) \approx 2.10 * 10^{31} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-2}$
- kinetic energy per unit of mass $K \approx 9.59 * 10^8 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-2}$
- potential total energy per unit of mass $U \approx -1.31 * 10^{10} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-2}$
- total energy per unit of mass $E = K + U \approx -1.21 * 10^{10} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-2}$

For the higher hierarchical orbit (*H*):

- current relative velocity $v \approx 2.33 * 10^5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
- current distance between *NGC 7319* and *B* center of mass $r \approx 3.36 * 10^{21} \text{ m}$
- quantity $\mu = G(m_1 + m_2) \approx 1.39 * 10^{32} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-2}$
- kinetic energy per unit of mass $K \approx 2.71 * 10^{10} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-2}$
- potential total energy per unit of mass $U \approx -4.13 * 10^{10} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-2}$
- total energy per unit of mass $E = K + U \approx -1.42 * 10^{10} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-2}$

Quantity $E < 0$ defines two elliptical orbits: the equivalent of a triple star can be hypothesized as its setup.

Despite being accepted our rough estimates, we are unable to deduce the Laplace–Runge–Lenz vector **A** and the Eccentricity *e*. The lack of data does not allow to go further in the calculation.

The analysis becomes interesting if we consider what Wikipedia reports about the triple star: the higher hierarchical orbit *H* must be much larger than the binary system's one *B*. The reason for this arrangement is that, if the inner and outer orbits are comparable in size, the system may become dynamically unstable.

In our simulation we have a current orbital radius only 2 times larger than the other! When the system become unstable, a galaxy can be ejected; all this could involve the big shockwaves, that astronomers speak of. One might also think that this is responsible for the strong distortion found in *NGC 7319*, being able to anticipate the breakup of the spiral galaxy [****].

In the absence of any of the three galaxies we would have obtained an elliptical orbit for the remaining two. The presence of the third galaxy is probably the reason for the instability.

An insight into the dynamics of triple stars can be found in [*****], but if as we hypothesized, our triple star setup should really exist, its instability would be certain, given the proximity of the orbits.

[*] – [\[arXiv:1009.2740\]: N-body simulation of the Stephan's Quintet](#)

[**] – [\[arXiv:2207.03151\]: Algebraic and machine learning approach to hierarchical triple-star stability](#)

[***] – [\[PASJ Japan Vol 57.3\]: A Dynamical Model for the Orbit of the Andromeda Galaxy M31 and the Origin of the Local Group of Galaxies](#)

[****] – [\[phys.org/news/2022-12\] - Astronomers may have uncovered how galaxies change their shape](#)

[*****] – [\[arXiv:1710.04698\] - On the stability and collisions in triple stellar systems](#)

CONCLUSION

Within the hypothesis of 4-Sphere model, for the Stephan's Quintet (without *NGC 7320*), let us sum up: (a different choice for the orbit plan can invalidate these conclusions)

Excluding the more distant *NGC 7318B*, to look for a cause of the observed strong interactions, we must hypothesize that *NGC 7317*, *NGC 7318A* and *NGC 7319* are close to each other and that their relative recession speeds are instead radial components of their peculiar velocity.

We assume in the vicinity of *NGC 7319* the center of gravity of the three remaining galaxies. In this very approximate estimate, the equivalent of a triple star, with *NGC 7317* and *NGC 7318A* that form a binary system of galaxies, is the setup we confirm.

The system may become dynamically unstable, also leading to a galaxy being ejected: this context could involve the big shockwaves, that astronomers speak of.

References from Wikipedia:

[1] - [Stephan's Quintet](#)

[2] - [Star system](#)

[3] - [Laplace–Runge–Lenz vector](#)

[4] - [The galaxies in the vicinity of Stephan's Quintet](#)