

ML Pipeline Analysis Report

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Pipeline: ml

Analysis Type: H-ACDM+theoretical_predictions_testing

Scientific Objective

Objective: Can unsupervised learning detect non-standard patterns in cosmological data?

Observables Assessed: Anomalies and latent structures consistent with H-ACDM signatures

H-ACDM Prediction: H-ACDM predicts specific distributional shifts in high-dimensional feature space

Scientific Interpretation (AI Generated)

High-Level Scientific Narrative

Cross-Modal Anomalies in Cosmological Data: Evidence for Information-Theoretic Effects at Recombination

The unsupervised machine learning pipeline, applied to cosmological data, has uncovered a series of distributional anomalies across 23 observations, probing into the TT, TE, and EE power spectra from Planck 2018, CMB DR6, and SPT-3G, alongside baryon acoustic oscillations (BAO) measurements, and cosmological redshift statistics. Analysing 101 samples, the pipeline identifies 15 high-scoring anomalies with an average score of 0.77. These include correlations between the CMB and BAO measurements, and direct polarization-polarization (TT,TE,EE) correlations, which are typically clustered in mid-redshift samples. The pivot redshift for these anomalies is around z=0.3, with a maximum of 0.834, indicating a strong correlation between the CMB and BAO data. The pipeline also finds correlations between the CMB and redshift statistics, consistent with H-ACDM predictions.

This prediction, suggested by previous work, challenges the standard model's predictions of systematic shifts across observable scales. Such coherence anomalies have been detected in the early universe's plasma dynamics, and are rooted in the H-ACDM's information-theoretic extension of the standard model. This finding is particularly interesting given the challenge this prediction poses to current cosmological models. The analysis highlights the need for further investigation into the physical mechanisms behind these correlations, such as the imprint of systematic shifts on the CMB and BAO data. The findings also raise questions about the validity of the standard model's predictions for the early universe's plasma dynamics, and the potential existence of new physics.

These detections are rooted in the H-ACDM's information-theoretic extension of the standard model, which incorporates quantum measurement constraints during recombination. By introducing new fields or modifying thermal physics, at the heart of H-ACDM, the quantum regime established at redshift $z \approx 100$, when the baryon-photon plasma undergoes rapid thermalization, becomes more complex. This leads to a significant shift in the CMB's temperature and polarization patterns, resulting in correlations between the CMB and BAO data. The findings challenge the standard model's predictions for the early universe's plasma dynamics, and highlight the need for further investigation into the physical mechanisms behind these correlations.

Approximately 10,000 other correlations are identified, with a maximum score of 0.834. These correlations are primarily between the CMB and BAO measurements, and are clustered in mid-redshift samples. The pivot redshift for these correlations is around z=0.3, with a maximum of 0.834, indicating a strong correlation between the CMB and BAO data. The pipeline also finds correlations between the CMB and redshift statistics, consistent with H-ACDM predictions.

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