

# Supplementary: CMB Temperature Anisotropies

December 7, 2025

## 0.1 CMB Temperature Anisotropies

Curvature fluctuations around the minimum:

$$K(\mathbf{x}) = K_{\min} + \delta K(\mathbf{x}).$$

These relate to temperature anisotropies through:

$$\delta K = C_{\text{geom}} \times K_{\min} \times \frac{\delta T}{T},$$

where the geometric coefficient:

$$C_{\text{geom}} = 16\pi\sqrt{3} \approx 87.06.$$

## 0.2 Origin of the Geometric Coefficient

$C_{\text{geom}} = 8\pi \times 2 \times \sqrt{3}$  decomposes as:

- $8\pi$ : from Einstein-Hilbert action, appearing in  $G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}$
- $2$ : from Gauss equation relating 2D to 3D curvature,  $R_3 = 2K_G$
- $\sqrt{3}$ : from three independent normal directions in 5D embedding

CMB coefficients inherit the same geometric structure as Einstein's field equations.

## 0.3 Physical Basis

Energy density scales as  $\rho \propto T^4$  (Stefan-Boltzmann), giving  $\delta\rho/\rho \approx 4(\delta T/T)$ . The Friedmann equation  $R = 16\pi\rho/3$  yields  $\delta R/R \approx 4(\delta T/T)$ . Since  $K \sim \sqrt{R}$ :

$$\frac{\delta K}{K_{\min}} \approx \frac{\delta T}{T},$$

with embedding geometry providing  $C_{\text{geom}} = 16\pi\sqrt{3}$ .

## 0.4 CMB Configuration Space Interpretation

CMB configuration space is defined by:

$$\Phi_{\text{CMB}} = (T_{\text{photon}}(\mathbf{x}), \tau(\mathbf{x}), \rho_e(\mathbf{x}), \rho_H(\mathbf{x})).$$

Recombination becomes a geometric constraint:

$$\rho_e(\mathbf{x}) = \rho_H(\mathbf{x}).$$

Last scattering surface is defined by optical depth:

$$\tau(\mathbf{x}) = \int \sigma_T \rho_e(\chi) d\chi = 1.$$

Temperature anisotropies:

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\delta T_{\text{photon}}(\mathbf{x})}{T_{\text{photon}}(\mathbf{x})} \Big|_{\tau(\mathbf{x})=1}.$$

CMB observables become geometric properties of spatial configurations, consistent with time elimination.