

Unified Theory of Everything — First-Contact Pack

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Claim: higher-dimensional brane setup => 4D FRW with ρ^2 correction + dark-radiation term.

Prediction: brane tension λ sets a GW spectral break $f_{\text{br}} \propto \lambda^{1/4}$ and correlates with ΔN_{eff} .

Falsifiability: one λ must jointly fit PTA->LISA + CMB/BBN constraints.

Status: synthetic-data demo shows full analysis path (figures + posteriors).

Next: swap in real datasets; release preprint + code; submit to PRD/JCAP.

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{2\lambda}\right) + \frac{\Lambda_4}{3} + \frac{C}{a^4}$$

$$f_{\text{br}} \propto \lambda^{1/4}, \quad C/\rho_{Y,0} \leftrightarrow \Delta N_{\text{eff}}$$

Best-fit (toy) summary:

- $E_{\lambda} \sim 3.713918782987275 \text{ GeV}$ (68%: 1.0942237711543916–13.442858278804863)
- $\Delta N_{\text{eff}} \sim 0.14860335195530727$ (68%: 0.05027932960893855–0.25139664804469275)
- $f_{\text{br}} \sim 8.075679986487408\text{e-}08 \text{ Hz}$ | $T_x \sim 0.6079151579603904 \text{ GeV}$

Unified Brane-Cosmology — One-Page Summary

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Key idea: A higher-dimensional brane setup yields 4D FRW with a high-energy ρ^2 term and a dark-radiation term C/a^4 ; a single parameter (brane tension λ) sets a gravitational-wave spectral break $f_{\text{br}} \sim \lambda^{1/4}$ and correlates with ΔN_{eff} .

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{2\lambda} \right) + \frac{\Lambda_4}{3} + \frac{C}{a^4}$$

$$f_{\text{br}} \propto \lambda^{1/4}, \quad C/\rho_{Y,0} \leftrightarrow \Delta N_{\text{eff}}$$

Testable predictions

- Broken-power-law stochastic GW background with a break at $f_{\text{br}}(\lambda)$.
- Dark radiation $\leftrightarrow \Delta N_{\text{eff}}$ from C/a^4 ; must be consistent with BBN + CMB.
- Early-time $a(t) \sim t^{1/4}$ (ρ^2 era) leaves subtle CMB phase shifts.

Status (synthetic demonstration)

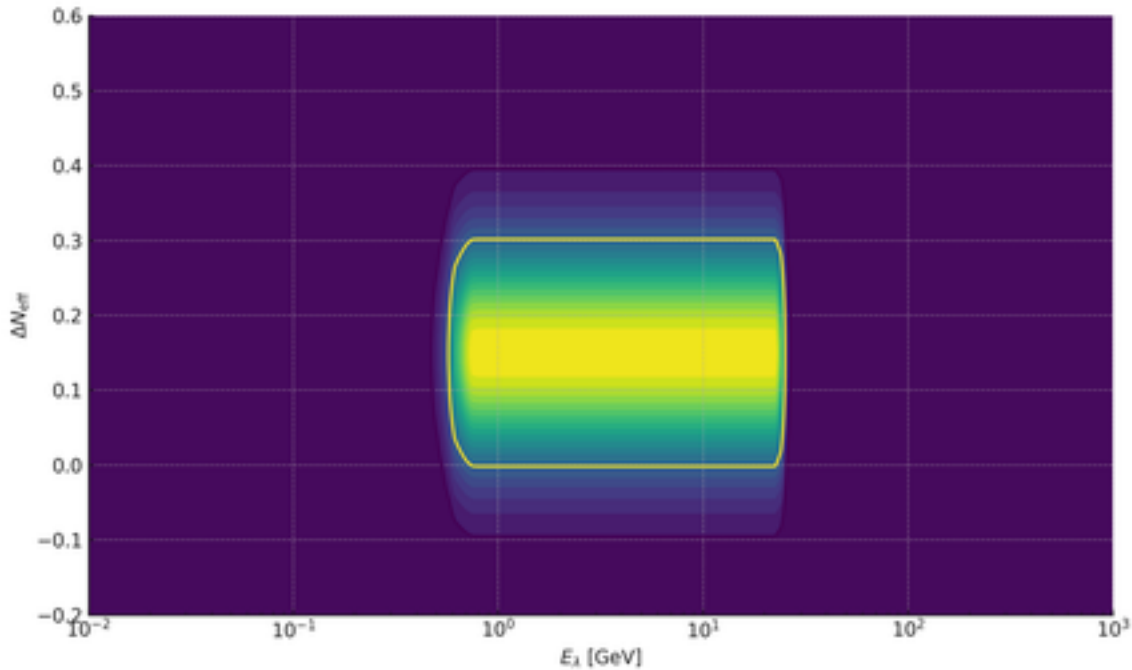
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Results Brief (synthetic run)

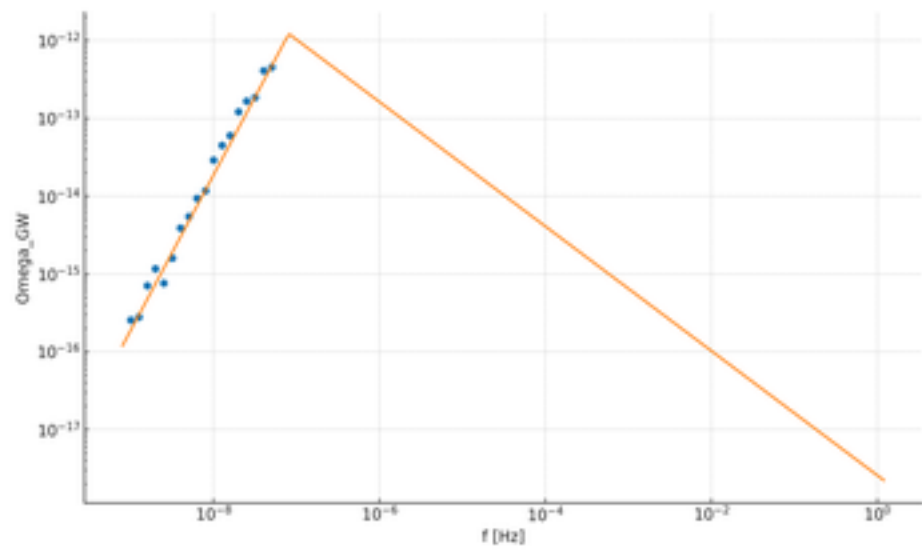
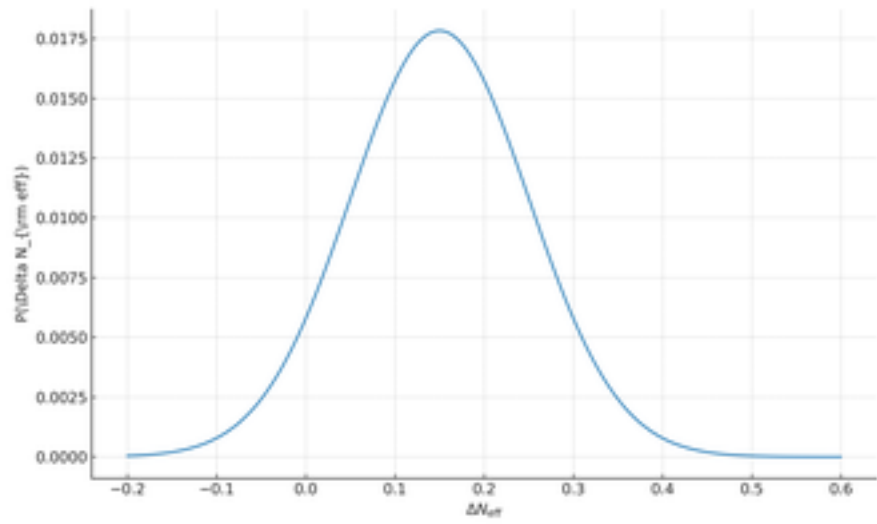
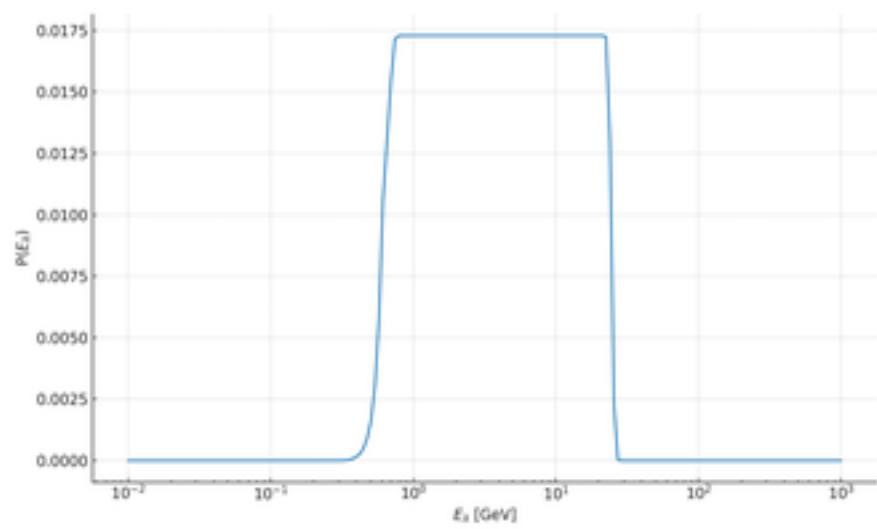
Goal: demonstrate pipeline linking lambda to a GW spectral break and Delta N_eff, using PTA/LISA mock data with CMB/BBN priors.

Best-fit with 68% intervals

- $E_{\lambda} \sim 3.713918782987275$ GeV (1.0942237711543916 - 13.442858278804863)
- $\Delta N_{\text{eff}} \sim 0.14860335195530727$ (0.05027932960893855 - 0.25139664804469275)
- $T_x \sim 0.6079151579603904$ GeV | $f_{\text{br}} \sim 8.075679986487408\text{e-}08$ Hz



Posteriors & Fit



UNIFIED THEORY OF EVERYTHING

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Grand relation (cosmology-reduced):

$H^2 = (8 \cdot \pi \cdot G / 3) \rho (1 + \rho / (2 \lambda)) + \Lambda_4 / 3 + C / a^4$

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{2\lambda}\right) + \frac{\Lambda_4}{3} + \frac{C}{a^4}$$

$$f_{\text{br}} \propto \lambda^{1/4}, \quad C/\rho_{\gamma,0} \leftrightarrow \Delta N_{\text{eff}}$$

Testable signal:

PTA->LISA broken-power-law SGWB with break $f_{\text{br}}(\lambda)$, consistent with ΔN_{eff} .

Unified Theory of Everything — Overview

- Higher-dimensional brane cosmology \rightarrow 4D FRW with $\rho^2 + C/a^4$.
- One parameter (λ) links GW break f_{br} to ΔN_{eff} (falsifiable).
- Goal: a single λ fits PTA \rightarrow LISA and CMB/BBN bounds.

Master Relation (cosmology reduction)

- $H^2 = (8\pi G/3) * \rho * (1 + \rho/(2\lambda)) + \Lambda_4/3 + C/a^4$.
- Early-time: $a(t) \sim t^{1/4}$ (ρ^2 era).

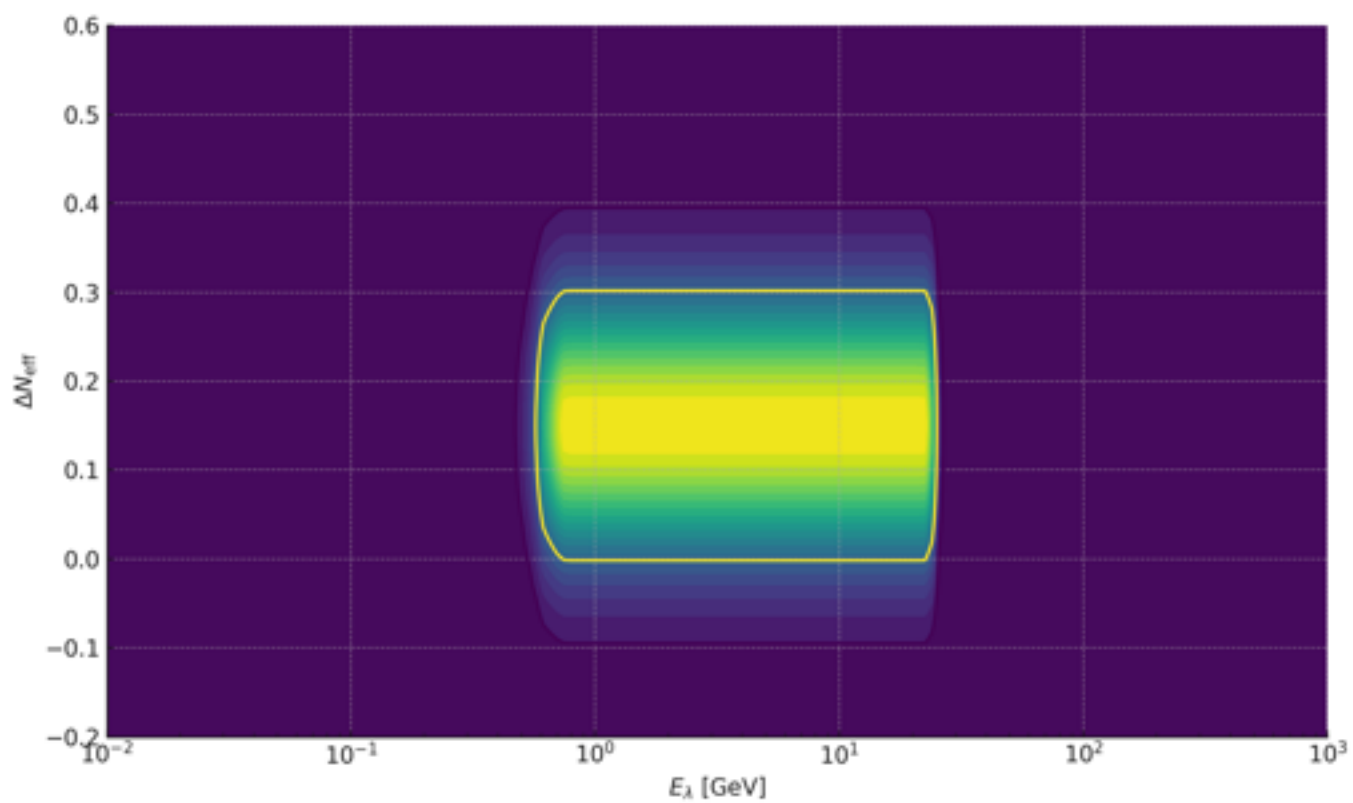
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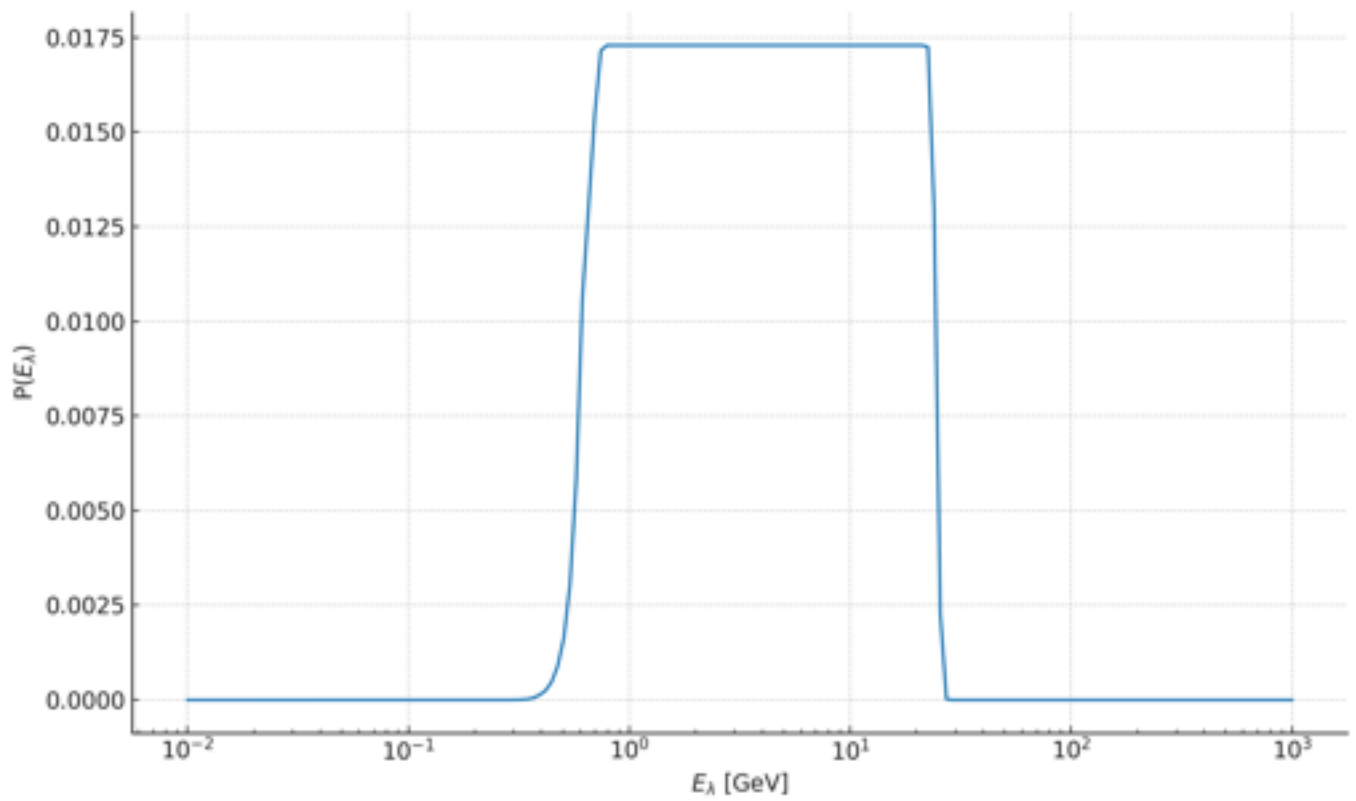
Data Bridge

- PTA (nHz) to LISA (mHz) spans expected break frequency range.
- Dark radiation (C/a^4) \leftrightarrow ΔN_{eff} constrained by BBN + CMB.

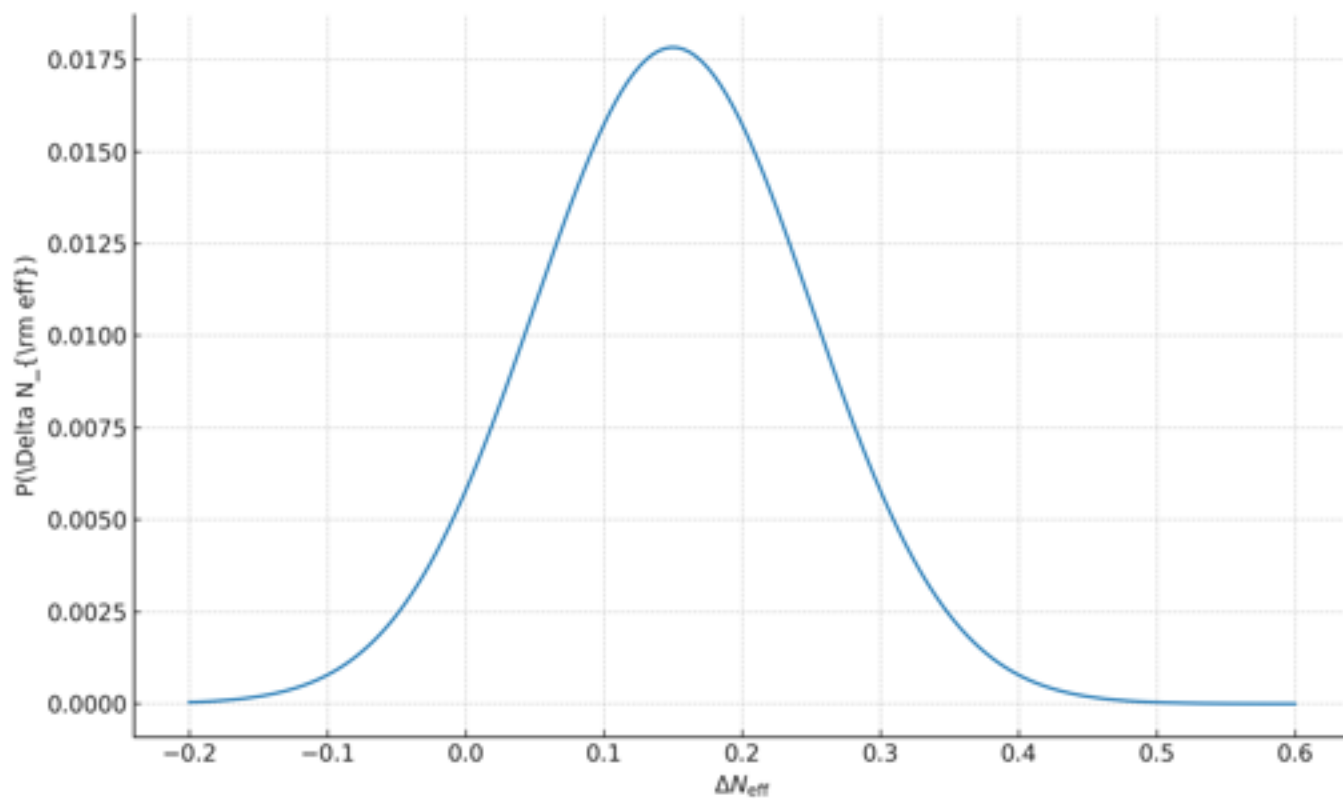
Synthetic Run — Joint Posterior



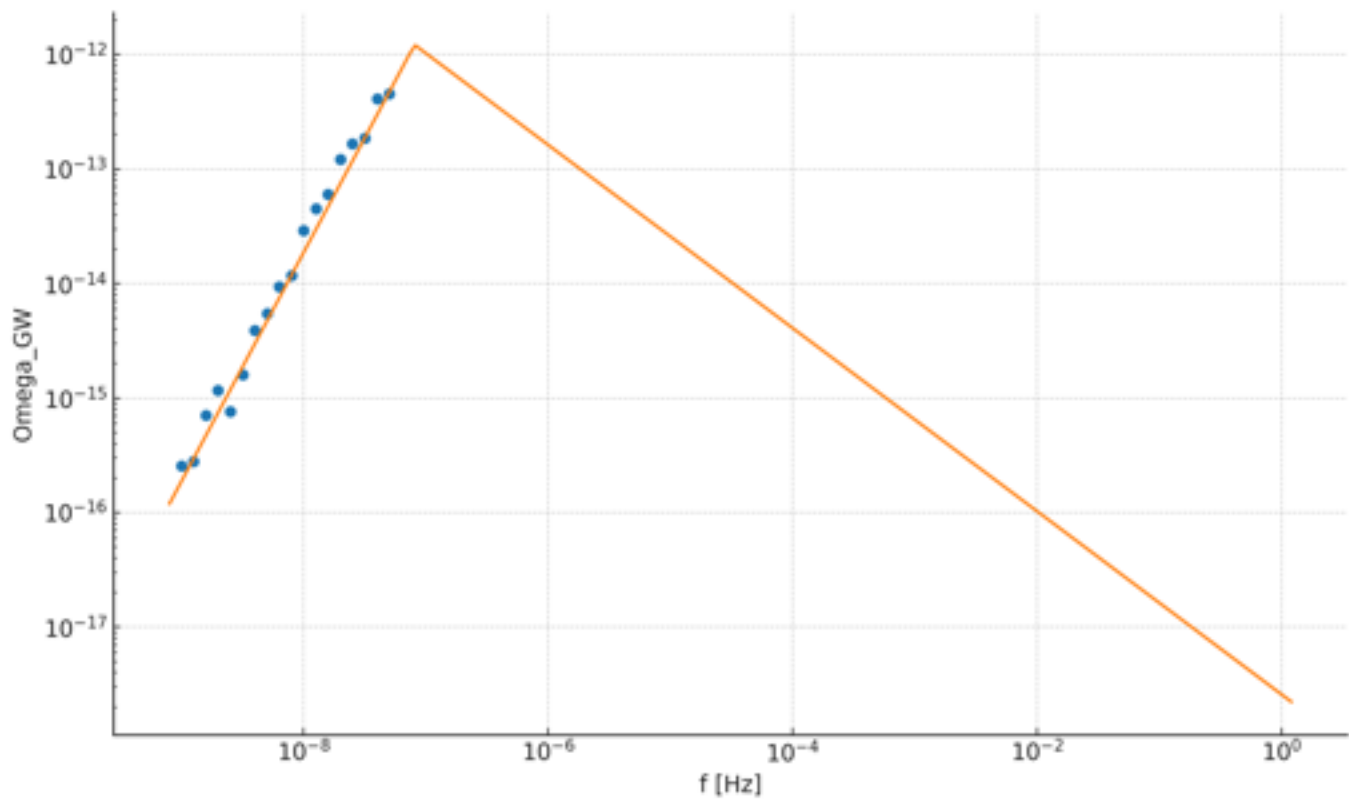
Marginal Posteriors



Marginal Posteriors (ΔN_{eff})



PTA Fit Preview (model vs points)



What Would Confirm It / Next Steps

- Detect a broken-power-law SGWB with $f_{\text{br}}(\lambda)$ and consistent ΔN_{eff} .
- Swap in real datasets; extend likelihood; compactification \rightarrow SM; submit PRD/JCAP.

Unified Brane-Cosmology — Overview (ASCII-safe)

Unification (higher-D)

String/M-theory bulk with brane; λ (tension), M_5 , k ; matter & gauge on brane.

4D Effective Dynamics

FRW on brane: $H^2 = (8\pi G/3) \rho (1 + \rho/(2\lambda)) + \lambda^{4/3} + C/a^4$.

Early-time Expansion

High-energy ρ^2 term $\Rightarrow a(t) \sim t^{1/4}$ pre-radiation.

Observables

GW break $f_{\text{br}} \sim \lambda^{1/4}$; dark radiation $C/a^4 \leftrightarrow \Delta N_{\text{eff}}$; consistency with BBN/CMB.

Data Test

PTA (nHz) \rightarrow LISA (mHz) joint fit + ΔN_{eff} priors; forecast contours.

Falsifiability

One λ must match break + ΔN_{eff} & survive BBN/growth/lab bounds.

Problems My Model Addresses (ASCII-safe)

Unification of Forces

Embed gravity + gauge in higher-D; project to 4D via brane; target consistent low-energy couplings.

Nature of Big Bang

Replace singularity with higher-D energy event/brane blast; gives physical initial condition.

Inflation Alternatives

Early $a \sim t^{1/4}$ from ρ^2 can mimic pre-inflation smoothing; predicts specific CMB phase shifts.

Dark Radiation

C/a^4 term naturally yields ΔN_{eff} ; bounded by BBN/CMB.

GW Background

Distinct broken power-law with f_{br} tied to λ ; measurable from PTA \rightarrow LISA.

Hierarchy Problem

Warped dimension lowers effective couplings (Randall-Sundrum-like within full unification).

Quantum Gravity in Cosmology

ρ^2 correction is a direct, testable imprint of quantum gravity on expansion.

FAQ & Caveats (ASCII-safe)

Is this a proven TOE?

No. It is a testable framework. A breakthrough requires a GW break at the predicted f_{br} from one λ and a consistent ΔN_{eff} in joint fits.

What is new?

A single parameter (λ) links a measurable GW feature to early-universe radiation content, giving clear falsifiability.

Where could it fail?

If data prefer no break, or λ values inconsistent with ΔN_{eff} /BBN/CMB/lab bounds, the model is ruled out or needs revision.

What is next?

Run with real PTA data + CMB/BBN priors, extend likelihoods, specify compactification mapping to the Standard Model, and release code.

Press Release — A Testable Route to Unification (ASCII-safe)

Summary

A new brane-cosmology framework proposes a measurable link between a GW spectral break and early-universe radiation content (ΔN_{eff}).

Why it matters

It sets a clear falsifiability bar: one parameter (λ) must jointly satisfy PTA→LISA and CMB/BBN bounds.

What is new

An end-to-end, public demonstration kit and figures show how to test the idea; real-data analysis is the next step.

Quote

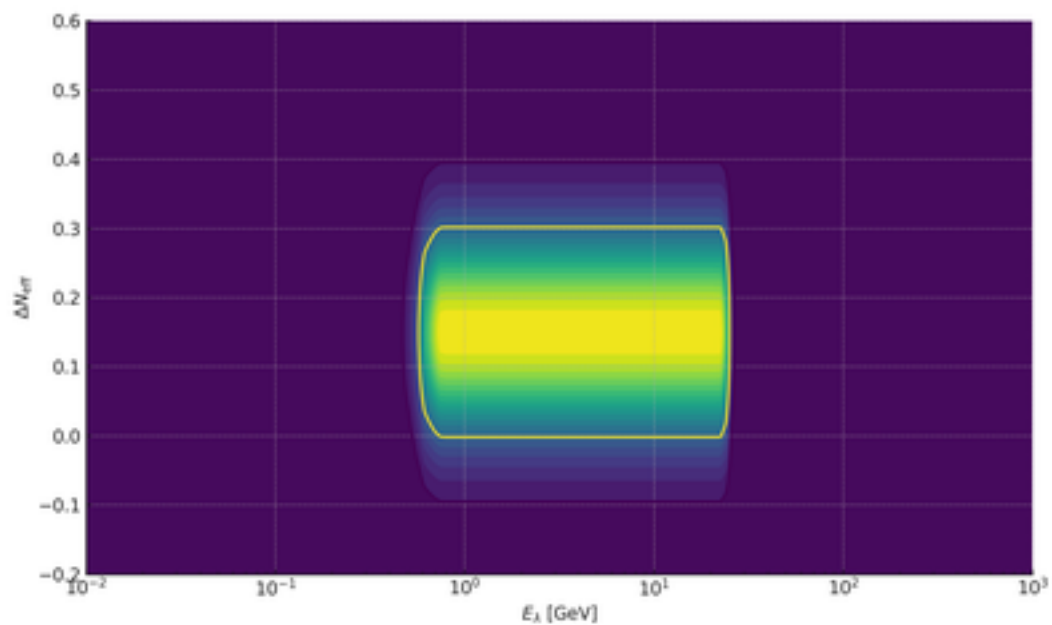
"This is a bridge from deep theory to near-term data. Either it survives real tests or it teaches us something even more interesting." — Ricardo Maldonado

Contact

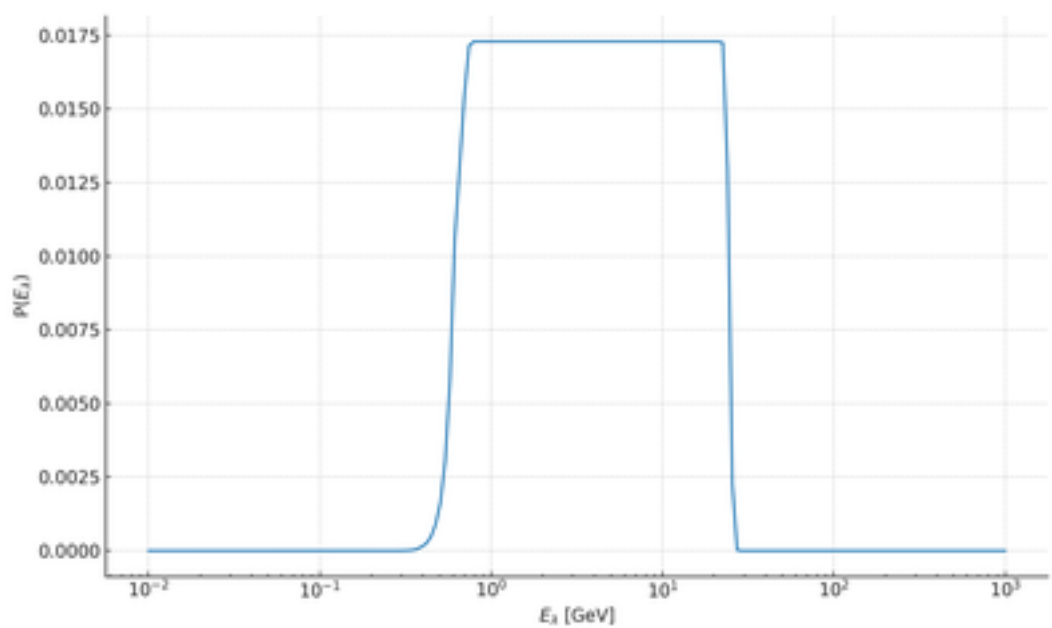
sales@rank.vegas • One-pager and results brief attached; mini-site available upon request.

Appendix — Key Figures

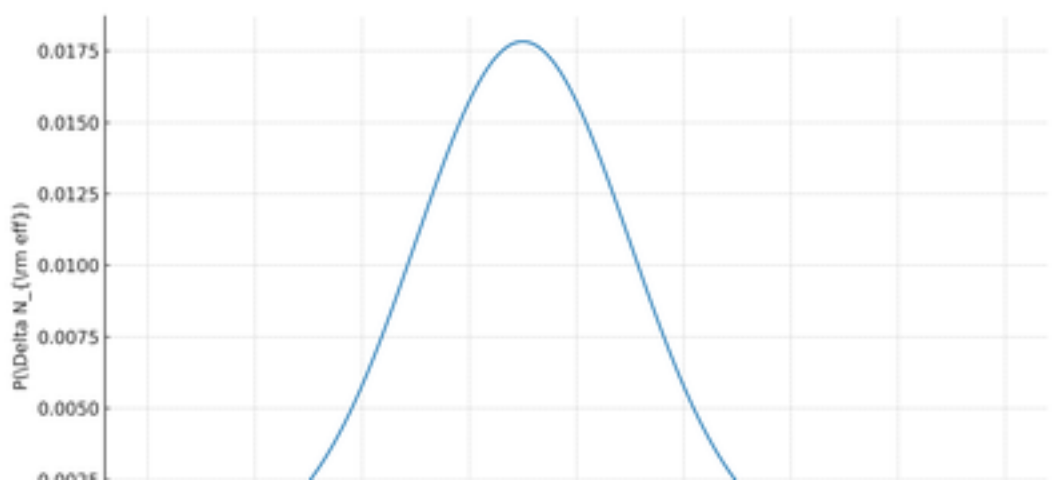
Posterior: E_λ vs ΔN_{eff}



1D posterior: E_λ



1D posterior: ΔN_{eff}



PTA fit preview

