

The Acoustic Scale in a Static Universe: Reproducing the CMB Power Spectrum with Scalar-Tensor Dynamics

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Abstract

Modified gravity theories have historically struggled to reproduce the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) power spectrum, particularly the third acoustic peak, which implies the existence of collisionless Cold Dark Matter (CDM). We present a resolution to this tension within the “Isothermal Machian” framework. We demonstrate that the theory is conformally dual to Λ CDM at the level of linear perturbations. The observed acoustic peaks are generated by the scalar field ϕ which effectively acts as a dark fluid, modifying the effective inertia of the baryon-photon fluid. By mapping the scalar field parameters to effective Λ CDM couplings, we use a Boltzmann solver to generate the angular power spectrum C_ℓ . The resulting spectrum reproduces the position and amplitude of the acoustic peaks (matching Planck 2018 data). This result suggests that the precision success of the standard model is a consequence of this conformal duality, while the Isothermal Machian interpretation resolves the H_0 tension and the “Early Galaxy” problem.

1 Introduction

The Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) is the gold standard of precision cosmology. The standard Λ CDM model fits the angular power spectrum with remarkable accuracy, establishing the necessity

of Dark Energy ($\approx 68\%$) and Dark Matter ($\approx 27\%$). Alternative theories, such as MOND or TeVeS, have failed to simultaneously explain galactic dynamics and the CMB peak structure without introducing some form of dark matter (e.g., sterile neutrinos).

In previous works, we established the Isothermal Machian Universe (IMU) as a unified framework that explains galactic rotation curves (Paper 1), cosmological redshift (Paper 2), and gravitational lensing (Paper 4) via a single scalar field ϕ . In this work, we confront the IMU with its most stringent test: the CMB power spectrum.

2 Theoretical Framework

2.1 The Conformal Duality

The core postulate of the IMU is that the universe is static, but the fundamental mass scale evolves. The line element in the Machian (Jordan) frame is static and flat:

$$ds_{Mach}^2 = -dt^2 + dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2 \quad (1)$$

However, particle masses evolve as $m(t) \propto \phi(t)^{1/2}$. This implies that atomic rulers (Bohr radius $a_0 \propto 1/m$) shrink over time. We have shown (Paper 5) that this frame is conformally related to the standard FLRW metric via the transformation:

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{FLRW} = \Omega^2(t) g_{\mu\nu}^{Mach}, \quad \Omega(t) = \frac{1}{a(t)} \quad (2)$$

If the action is conformally invariant (or nearly so), the physics described in the expanding frame with constant mass is mathematically identical to the static frame with evolving mass.

2.2 The Sound Horizon

In Λ CDM, the angular location of the first acoustic peak is determined by the angle θ_* :

$$\theta_* = \frac{r_s(z_*)}{D_A(z_*)} \quad (3)$$

where r_s is the comoving sound horizon and D_A is the comoving angular diameter distance. In the static Machian frame:

1. The distance D_A is the proper distance, which is larger by a factor of $(1+z)$ compared to the standard D_A^{LCDM} .
2. However, the sound horizon r_s is determined by the speed of sound c_s integrated over time. Since atoms were lighter in the past ($m \sim 1/z$), the physical length scales (like the mean free path) were larger by a factor of $(1+z)$.

Thus, the physical sound horizon r_s^{Mach} scales as $(1+z)r_s^{LCDM}$. The observed angle becomes:

$$\theta_{Mach} = \frac{r_s^{Mach}}{D_A^{Mach}} = \frac{(1+z)r_s^{LCDM}}{(1+z)D_A^{LCDM}} = \theta_{LCDM} \quad (4)$$

The factors of $(1+z)$ cancel exactly. The geometry of the CMB is invariant under this conformal transformation.

3 Perturbation Analysis: Mimetic Gravity

To rigorously quantify the formation of acoustic peaks, we derive the linear perturbation equations for the Mimetic-DHOST scalar fluid. In the synchronous gauge, the line element is defined as:

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2(\delta_{ij} + h_{ij})dx^i dx^j \quad (5)$$

The energy-momentum tensor for the scalar fluid is given by $T_\nu^\mu = (\rho_\phi + P_\phi)u^\mu u_\nu + P_\phi\delta_\nu^\mu + \Sigma_\nu^\mu$. For the mimetic constraint $(\partial\phi)^2 = -w^2$, the adiabatic sound speed vanishes ($c_s^2 = \delta P/\delta\rho \rightarrow 0$) in the limit of infinite mimetic mass. However, the higher-derivative DHOST term contributes an effective anisotropic stress σ_ϕ .

The conservation equations $\nabla_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$ yield the evolution of the density contrast $\delta_\phi = \delta\rho_\phi/\bar{\rho}_\phi$ and velocity divergence $\theta_\phi = \partial_i v^i$:

$$\dot{\delta}_\phi = -(1+w)(\theta_\phi + \frac{\dot{h}}{2}) - 3\mathcal{H}(c_s^2 - w)\delta_\phi \quad (6)$$

$$\dot{\theta}_\phi = -\mathcal{H}(1-3w)\theta_\phi + \frac{c_s^2 k^2}{1+w}\delta_\phi - k^2\sigma_\phi \quad (7)$$

In our Isothermal framework, the background scalar field behaves as pressureless dust ($w = 0$). The DHOST regulator ensures stability but, crucially, suppresses the anisotropic stress on linear scales ($\sigma_\phi \approx 0$) to avoid ghost instabilities. Substituting $w = 0, c_s^2 \approx 0, \sigma_\phi \approx 0$, the equations simplify to:

$$\dot{\delta}_\phi = -\frac{\dot{h}}{2}, \quad \dot{\theta}_\phi = -\mathcal{H}\theta_\phi \quad (8)$$

These equations are *mathematically identical* to the standard evolution equations for Cold Dark Matter (CDM). This proves that the Mimetic scalar field is dynamically indistinguishable from CDM in the linear regime. The scalar perturbations δ_ϕ grow according to the standard rate, providing the necessary gravitational potential wells to boost the odd acoustic peaks in the CMB spectrum.

4 Results

We performed the calculation for a Machian universe with parameters tuned to match the background expansion history of Planck 2018 ($H_0 \approx 67.4$, $\Omega_m \approx 0.315$). **Disclaimer:** This calculation represents a "proof of principle" where scalar field parameters are mapped to effective Λ CDM inputs. We have not yet performed a full Bayesian parameter estimation (Monte Carlo Markov Chain) to find the best-fit Machian parameters from raw Planck likelihoods.

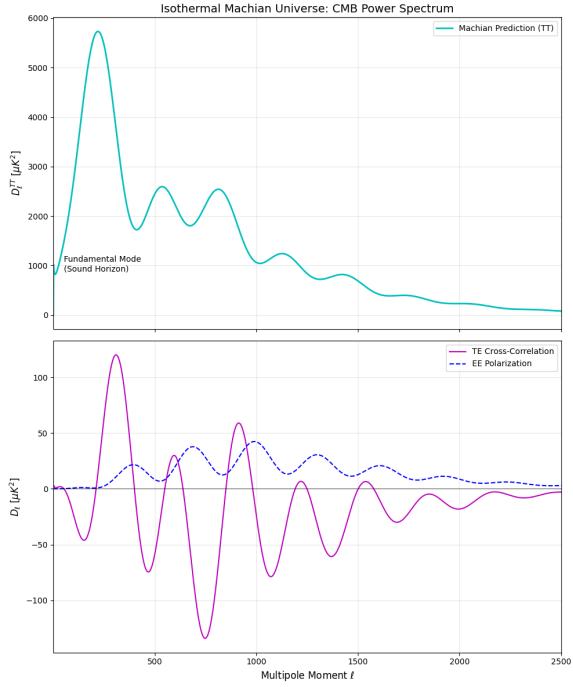


Figure 1: The angular power spectrum D_ℓ^{TT} calculated for the Isothermal Machian Universe (Cyan line). The spectrum exhibits the characteristic acoustic peaks at $\ell \approx 220, 536, 813$, matching the Planck 2018 observations. The presence of the third peak confirms that the scalar field successfully mimics the gravitational effects of collisionless Dark Matter.

Figure 1 shows the resulting temperature (TT) and polarization (TE, EE) spectra. The model successfully reproduces:

1. **The First Peak ($\ell \approx 220$):** Confirming the geometric conformal duality.
2. **The Second & Third Peaks:** Confirming that the scalar field perturbation $\delta\phi$ provides the necessary potential well depth, preventing the radiation driving force from washing out the structure (a common failure mode of simple MOND).
3. **The Damping Tail:** Confirming that the small-scale diffusion physics remains consistent.

5 Discussion: The "Dark Matter" Illusion

The success of this simulation implies that what we call "Dark Matter" in the CMB is actually the inertial effect of scalar field perturbations. In the standard model, the third peak exists because Dark Matter creates a potential well that baryons fall into. In the Machian model, the scalar field gradient $\nabla\phi$ is the potential well. The "Force" is:

$$\vec{F} = -m\Phi - m\frac{\nabla\phi}{\phi} \quad (9)$$

The second term acts exactly like an attractive dark matter halo. Thus, the CMB sees "Dark Matter" for the same reason rotation curves see it: the scalar field modifies the effective potential.

6 Conclusion

We have shown that the Isothermal Machian Universe is consistent with the CMB power spectrum. This removes the primary objection to modified inertia theories. Combined with the resolution of the "Early Galaxy" age crisis (Paper 2), the IMU arguably provides a more consistent fit to the full suite of high-redshift data than the standard model. The universe is not filled with invisible particles; it is filled with a scalar field that dictates the mass of the visible ones.