

# 1: Cosmological constant via Planck Black-hole Universe Simulation Hypothesis

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The Simulation Hypothesis proposes that all of reality is in fact an artificial simulation, analogous to a computer simulation. Outlined here is a simple method for reproducing the principal cosmic microwave background parameters in a Planck-level simulation. The model assumes a micro Planck-size black hole that embodies the Planck units. The simulation begins with a single micro black-hole and then expands by adding these micro black-holes in incremental steps; the steps as the simulation clock-rate and the origin of Planck time. As the sum black-hole ‘grows’ accordingly in size and mass a dark energy is not required, the simulation could however include a contracting white-hole twin as the origin of these micro black-holes, by this mechanism upon reaching absolute zero the roles then exchange and black-hole becomes the contracting white hole. The mass-space parameters increment linearly, the electric parameters in a sqrt-progression, thus for electric parameters the early black-hole transformed most rapidly. The velocity of expansion is constant and is the origin of the speed of light, the Hubble constant becomes a measure of the black-hole radius and the CMB radiation density correlates to the Casimir force. A peak frequency of 160.2GHz is used as the simulation age benchmark and gives a 14.624 billion year old (Planck) black-hole. The cosmological constant, being the age when the black-hole reaches absolute zero and so can expand no further, is estimated at  $t = 10^{123}$  units of Planck time (from the simulation start).

Table 1	Black-hole [2]	Cosmic microwave background
Age (billions of years)	14.624	13.8 [5]
Age (units of Planck time)	$0.4281 \times 10^{61}$	
Cold dark matter density	$0.21 \times 10^{-26} kg.m^{-3}$ (eq.1)	$0.24 \times 10^{-26} kg.m^{-3}$ [7]
Radiation density	$0.417 \times 10^{-13} kg.m^{-3}$ (eq.10)	$0.417 \times 10^{-13} kg.m^{-3}$ [5]
Hubble constant	66.86 km/s/Mpc (eq.13)	67.74(46) km/s/Mpc [6]
CMB temperature	2.7269K (eq.6)	2.7255K [5]
CMB peak frequency	160.2GHz (eq.17)	160.2GHz [5]
Cosmological constant	$1.0137 \times 10^{123}$ (eq.21)	$3.4 \times 10^{121}$ [4]

keywords:

cosmic microwave background, CMB, cosmological constant, black-hole universe, white-hole universe, Planck time, arrow of time, dark energy, Hubble constant, expanding universe, Casimir, Simulation Hypothesis;

## 1 Premise

The universe simulation hypothesis proposes that all of reality, including the earth and the universe, is in fact an artificial simulation, analogous to a computer simulation, and as such our reality is an illusion [1]. In this article I outline a method for reproducing principal cosmic microwave background parameters in a simulation environment, the only variable required being the universe age.

Let us suppose a Planck-size micro black-hole that embodies the Planck units. Our simulation begins with a single micro black-hole, time  $t = 1$ . A second micro black-hole is added,  $t = 2$  and so on ...  $t$  as the clock rate of our simulation and measured in units of Planck time  $t_p$ , the sum black-hole growing in these Planck steps accordingly.

The velocity of this expansion is constant and is the origin of the speed of light. It is also this outward expansion of the sum black-hole that gives an omni-directional (forward) arrow of time.

When the black-hole has reached the limit of its expan-

sion (when it is 1 Planck step above absolute zero), the simulation clock will stop.

If we include a contracting white-hole twin as the origin of these micro black-hole units the roles would then reverse, that black-hole becoming a contracting white-hole feeding its (now) expanding black-hole twin.

## 2 Mass density

Assume that for each expansion step, to the black-hole is added a unit of Planck time  $t_p$ , Planck mass  $m_p$  and Planck (spherical) volume (Planck length =  $l_p$ ), such that we can calculate the mass density of this black-hole at any chosen step where  $t_{age}$  is the age of the black-hole as measured in units of Planck time and  $t_{sec}$  the age of the black-hole as measured in seconds.

$$t_p = \frac{2l_p}{c} \text{ (s)}$$

$$mass : m_{bh} = 2t_{age}m_p \text{ (kg)}$$

$$volume : v_{bh} = 4\pi r^3/3, \quad r = 4l_p t_{age} = 2ct_{sec} \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$$

$$\frac{m_{bh}}{v_{bh}} = 2t_{age}m_p \cdot \frac{3}{4\pi(4l_p t_{age})^3} = \frac{3m_p}{2^7\pi t_{age}^2 l_p^3} \left(\frac{kg}{m^3}\right) \quad (1)$$

Via the Friedman equation, replacing  $p$  with the above mass density formula,  $\sqrt{\lambda} = r = 2ct_{sec}$  reduces to the black-hole radius;

$$G = \frac{c^2 l_p}{m_p} \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3c^2}{8\pi G p} = 4c^2 t_{sec}^2 \quad (2)$$

### 3 Temperature

Measured in terms of Planck temperature =  $T_p$ ;

$$T_{bh} = \frac{T_p}{8\pi \sqrt{t_{age}}} \quad (3)$$

The *mass/volume* formula uses  $t_{age}^2$ , the *temperature* formula uses  $\sqrt{t_{age}}$ . We may therefore eliminate the age variable  $t_{age}$  and combine both formulas into a single constant of proportionality that resembles the radiation density constant.

$$T_p = \frac{m_p c^2}{k_B} = \sqrt{\frac{hc^5}{2\pi G k_B^2}} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{m_{bh}}{v_{bh} T_{bh}^4} = \frac{2^5 3\pi^3 m_p}{l_p^3 T_p^4} = \frac{2^8 3\pi^6 k_B^4}{h^3 c^5} \quad (5)$$

### 4 Radiation density

From Stefan Boltzmann constant  $\sigma_{SB}$

$$\sigma_{SB} = \frac{2\pi^5 k_B^4}{15h^3 c^2} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{4\sigma_{SB}}{c} \cdot T_{bh}^4 = \frac{c^2}{1440\pi} \cdot \frac{m_{bh}}{v_{bh}} \quad (7)$$

### 5 Casimir formula

The Casimir force per unit area for idealized, perfectly conducting plates with vacuum between them, where  $d_c 2l_p$  = distance between plates;

$$\frac{-F_c}{A} = \frac{\pi hc}{480(d_c 2l_p)^4} \quad (8)$$

if  $d_c = 2\pi \sqrt{t_{age}}$  then eq.7 = eq.8, equating the Casimir force with the background radiation density;

$$\frac{-F_c}{A} = \frac{c^2}{1440\pi} \cdot \frac{m_{bh}}{v_{bh}} \quad (9)$$

### 6 Hubble constant

1 Mpc = 3.08567758 x 10<sup>22</sup>m.

$$H = \frac{1Mpc}{t_{age} t_p} \quad (10)$$

### 7 Wien's displacement law

$$\frac{x e^x}{e^x - 1} - 5 = 0, x = 4.96511... \quad (11)$$

$$\lambda_{peak} = \frac{2\pi l_p T_p}{x T_{bh}} = \frac{16\pi^2 l_p \sqrt{t_{age}}}{x} \quad (12)$$

### 8 Black body peak frequency

$$\frac{x e^x}{e^x - 1} - 3 = 0, x = 2.821439... \quad (13)$$

$$v_{peak} = \frac{k_B T_{bh} x}{h} = \frac{x}{8\pi^2 t_p \sqrt{t_{age}}} \quad (14)$$

$$f_{peak} = \frac{xc}{16\pi^2 l_p \sqrt{t_{age}}} \quad (15)$$

### 9 Cosmological constant

Riess and Perlmutter (notes) using Type 1a supernovae calculated the end of the universe  $t_{end} \sim 1.7 \times 10^{-121} \sim 0.588 \times 10^{121}$  units of Planck time;

$$t_{end} \sim 0.588 \times 10^{121} \quad (16)$$

The maximum temperature  $T_{max}$  would be when  $t_{age} = 1$ . What is of equal importance is the minimum possible temperature  $T_{min}$  - that temperature 1 unit above absolute zero, for in the context of this model, this temperature would signify the limit of expansion (the black-hole could expand no further). For example, if we simply set the minimum temperature as the inverse of the maximum temperature;

$$T_{min} \sim \frac{1}{T_{max}} \sim \frac{8\pi}{T_p} \sim 0.177 \times 10^{-30} K \quad (17)$$

This would then give us a value 'the end' in units of Planck time ( $\sim 0.35 \times 10^{73}$  yrs) which is close to Riess and Perlmutter;

$$t_{end} = T_{max}^4 \sim 1.014 \times 10^{123} \quad (18)$$

The mid way point ( $T_{mid} = 1K$ ) becomes  $T_{max}^2 \sim 3.18 \times 10^{61} \sim 108.77$  billion years.

### 10 Comments

In comparing this black-hole with the CMB data, I took the peak frequency value at exactly 160.2 GHz as my reference and used this to solve  $t_{age}$  eq.(15) and from there the other formulas, as  $t_{age}$  = number of expansion steps is the only variable required. This gives a 14.624 billion year old black-hole (see table, page 1).

The above relates to a pure Planck framework, the addition of particles as energy sinks should result in the temperature parameters dropping more quickly and so influence age accordingly. It is estimated that the age of our universe

is about 13.8 billion yrs and the matter content is about 5% which corresponds to the age difference (14.6/13.8), this may be a subject for future investigation.

6. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubbles\\_law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubbles_law) (2016-07-13)
7. [https://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/universe/uni\\_matter.html](https://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/universe/uni_matter.html) (Jan 2013)

Notes:

The formulas used in this article can be downloaded in maple format at <http://planckmomentum.com/>

The Schwarzschild metric admits negative square root as well as positive square root solutions.

The complete Schwarzschild geometry consists of a black hole, a white hole, and the two Universes are connected at their horizons by a wormhole.

The negative square root solution inside the horizon represents a white-hole. A white-hole is a black-hole running backwards in time. Just as black-holes swallow things irretrievably, so also do white-holes spit them out [3].

... in 1998, two independent groups, led by Riess and Perlmutter used Type 1a supernovae to show that the universe is accelerating. This discovery provided the first direct evidence that  $\Omega$  is non-zero, with  $\Omega \sim 1.7 \times 10^{-121}$  Planck units.

This remarkable discovery has highlighted the question of why  $\Omega$  has this unusually small value. So far, no explanations have been offered for the proximity of  $\Omega$  to  $1/t_u^2 \sim 1.6 \times 10^{-122}$ , where  $t_u \sim 8 \times 10^{60}$  is the present expansion age of the universe in Planck time units. Attempts to explain why  $\Omega \sim 1/t_u^2$  have relied upon ensembles of possible universes, in which all possible values of  $\Omega$  are found [4].

The cosmic microwave background (CMB) is the thermal radiation left over from the time of recombination in Big Bang cosmology. The CMB is a snapshot of the oldest light in our Universe, imprinted on the sky when the Universe was just 380,000 years old. Precise measurements of the CMB are critical to cosmology, since any proposed model of the universe must explain this radiation. The CMB has a thermal black body spectrum at a temperature of 2.72548(57) K. The spectral radiance peaks at 160.2 GHz.

**References**

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<http://planckmomentum.com/>
3. <http://casa.colorado.edu/~ajsh/schww.html>
4. J. Barrow, D. J. Shaw; *The Value of the Cosmological Constant*  
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5. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cosmic\\_microwave\\_background](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cosmic_microwave_background) (2009)