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Commentary about Calculation of Dark Energy and Dark Matter

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Abstract

A formula for calculating dark energy is established through derivation. The conclusion is examined using the Max Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy's data. Additional formulas are subtracted. The universe's dark matter has been computed. There is a balance sheet created. Inferences are made.

Keywords:* *Dark Energy; Dark Matter

Introduction

The foundations of a dark energy theory. The numerical value derived from the available data is compared to the theoretical outcome. The approach is credible because of the excellent matching of numerical values that produces three separate routes. The task at hand is comparable to Kepler's planetary orbital rules. Only Isaac Newton gave Kepler's laws a theoretical foundation, which Thomass Gornitz provides here. Niels Bohr, who computed the energy levels of the hydrogen atom and the frequencies of spectral lines, theoretically supported the empirical Balmer formula for the spectral line frequencies in the arc spectrum of the hydrogen atom.

A mysterious element known as dark energy is theorised to accelerate the universe's expansion by repelling matter. Theorists have proposed a variety of methods to calculate dark energy over the years. Numerous theories, however, fail to apply a metric structure to gravity or energy momentum conservation even when they satisfy strict local tests. The most popular option for dark energy is the cosmological constant, often known as vacuum energy density.

By its very nature, dark energy is a low-energy phenomenon that is dispersed. It is not present in galaxies or galaxies in clusters, and it is probably unlikely to be found in laboratory research. The repellent dark energy that hastens the universe's expansion could be explained if the cosmological constant is the vacuum energy of space. Nobody, however, is aware of the cosmological constant's existence or the amount that might be assigned to it in order to calculate the universe's acceleration

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Conclusion

Planck time can be understood as the oscillation period. Oscillations are fundamental oscillations of the cosmic space. The dark energy satisfies the Planck/Einstein formula. Dark energy can be interpreted as information flow. The cosmic information multiplied by ln2 is nothing more than the age of the universe in Planck time units squared. The surface of a spherical universe would still have room for the roughly fivefold portion of the cosmos's entire known information content. Dark matter corresponds to the number of protyposis (AQIs) in the cosmos. The informational equivalents of dark matter and the total mass energy of the cosmos are in a ratio 1/4. Dark energy and dark matter are in a ratio 2/ln2. The ratio of dark energy to the total mass energy of the cosmos is ln2. Half of the hypothetical particles of dark matter are distributed over the black holes in the universe and can be made accessible after the experimental production of small black holes in a particle accelerator.