

Quantifying the Universe's Mass-Energy Content via Cosmological Gravitational Redshift Analysis

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Abstract:

The profound discovery that the entire universe is expanding at the speed of light has prompted a reexamination of our comprehension of fundamental aspects related to dark energy, dark matter, and the overall structure of the cosmos. In the second segment of our investigation, we successfully measured the impact of Cosmological Gravitational Redshift. Expanding upon our understanding of Gravitational Redshift in the cosmos, this third phase of the study aims to assess the total Mass-Energy Content of our local universe, estimated at about 2.13×10^{52} kg, in terms of Mass Equivalence.

Introduction:

The current investigation is a follow-up to our previous research (referred to as Part 2), denoted as “The Entire Universe's Expansion at the Speed of Light (Part 2) / A Comprehensive Examination of Cosmological Gravitational Redshift” (2). In that particular study, we conducted a quantitative analysis of the effects of cosmic gravitational redshift. Our examination resulted in derived values for celestial redshift that displayed a significant alignment with observational data obtained from the NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (3).

This current paper aims to extrapolate the total Mass-Energy Content of our local universe based on the findings regarding the cosmos' gravitational redshift from Part 2. The comprehensive Mass-Energy Content of our local universe is approximated at 2.13×10^{52} kg, presented in terms of Mass Equivalence.

Main Text:

In the initial phase of our investigation (1), we discovered that the entirety of the universe has been expanding at the speed of light. This understanding was derived from an in-depth analysis of the Hubble Constant, a crucial factor in comprehending the cosmic expansion.

Within the initial 5 billion years following the Big Bang, our model computed redshift values exhibited a more pronounced divergence from the observational data available in the NED dataset (3), particularly as the distance between galactic entities and Earth increased. This deviation was linked to the predominant influence of the gravitational redshift effect during the universe's earlier, more condensed phase. Subsequently, in Part 2 of our study (2), we conducted a quantitative assessment of the cosmos' gravitational redshift, deriving calculated celestial redshift values that closely corresponded with observational data collected from the NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (3).

The primary aim of this current paper is to compute the total Mass-Energy Content of our local universe, drawing upon our previous research findings related to cosmological gravitational redshift.

Methodology:

The gravitational redshift, known as the Einstein Shift, elucidates the alteration in the wavelength of light due to the gravitational influence of massive objects. This effect is mathematically defined as:

$$\text{Gravitational Redshift } z = \Delta\lambda / \lambda = G M / c^2 R$$

Where: λ is the initial wavelength of light

$\Delta\lambda / \lambda$ is the fractional change of wavelength of light

G is the universal gravitational constant

M is the mass of the gravitational source

c is the speed of light in vacuum

R is the distance between the center of gravity of M and the observer

In Part 2 of our study, the findings support that the cosmological gravitational redshift is inversely related to the distance of said object from the Big Bang singularity. This relationship can be succinctly expressed as: Cosmological Gravitational Redshift $z = \Delta\lambda / \lambda = k / R$.

Our analysis in Part 2 yields an approximate value of constant $k = 1.6733 \text{ B. Ly}$ (also ref Table S1 below).

By equating $z = \Delta\lambda / \lambda = G M_u / c^2 R = k / R$, we can solve for M_u (note: M_u denotes the total Mass-Energy content of our local universe, G and c are known constants, $k = 1.6733 \text{ B.Ly}$).

$$\begin{aligned} & G M_u / c^2 R = k / R \\ \Leftrightarrow & G M_u / c^2 = k \\ \Leftrightarrow & M_u = k c^2 / G \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Substituting: } G = 6.6743 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2} \text{ (4)}$$

$$c = 299,792,458 \text{ m}^1 \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ (5)}$$

$$k = 1.6733 \text{ Billion Light years} = 1.58306403 \times 10^{+25} \text{ m (2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= k c^2 / G \\ &= (1.58306403 \times 10^{+25} \text{ m}) \times (299,792,458 \text{ m}^1 \text{ s}^{-1})^2 / \\ &\quad (6.6743 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}) \\ &= 2.13173965 \times 10^{+52} \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Table S1: Theorized Total Cosmological Redshift Z of a celestial body, calculated using apparent relative velocity to the observer, and adjusted for cosmological gravitational redshift effect. (Assumption: the entire universe has been expanding at a constant speed of light).

Table with columns: Col C, Col D, Col E, Col F, Col G, Col H, Col I, Col M, Col N, Col O, Col Q, Col R, Col S. Rows include celestial bodies like Earth, NGC 7320, and various galaxy clusters with their respective redshift values and parameters.

References and Notes

- (1) Stephen E. Shum, Entire Universe has been Expanding at the Speed of Light / Comprehensive Study of the Hubble Constant throughout the Ages of the Universe (2023).
<https://vixra.org/abs/2307.0145>
- (2) Stephen E. Shum, Entire Universe has been Expanding at the Speed of Light (Part2) / Comprehensive Study of Cosmological Gravitational Redshift (2023).
<http://viXra.org/abs/2310.0100>
- (3) NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED) (2023).
<https://ned.ipac.caltech.edu/>
- (4) Britannica, Gravitational constant (2023).
<https://www.britannica.com/science/gravitational-constant>
- (5) Britannica, Speed of light (2023).
<https://www.britannica.com/science/speed-of-light>

Data and materials availability:

Table S1 is produced with Excel spreadsheet. It can be made available to any researcher for purposes of reproducing or extending the analysis.

Observation data in Table S1 are drawn from the NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED) at <https://ned.ipac.caltech.edu/>.