

# Nature of Dark side of our Universe

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**In this paper I have made a great discovery that I realized there was space-time before the Big Bang, because the universe was shrinking because dark energy was negative and then the universe has been expanding after the Big Bang, Another prediction of this paper is that ordinary matter, which makes up 5 percent of the universe, was made before the big bang, and dark matter has been made after the big bang. The reason for these predictions is that I have put the essence of dark energy into Wilmore energy and made the dark matter equivalent to the Hawking mass. Dark matter has a mathematically imaginary nature whose physical interpretation can be that it can be in and out of space-time. An other discovery is Unveiling of fine-tuning problem[1].**

## **1 Introduction**

It was once thought that time is absolute quantity and gravity is just the force between two masses, but it was ended by a genius named Albert Einstein. He understood that time and space are not independently absolute, and that gravitational force is the force associated with space-time. In other words, his field equation explains the relationship between the curvature of space-time and matter, which means that gravity means that the curvature of space-time causes the motion of planets,

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stars, and galaxies in our universe.

The exact solution of the Einstein field equation was done by Friedmann – Lemaître – Robertson – Walker, called the FLRW model. This accelerated model and expansion of the universe generates a Cosmological constant model. This model predicts the acceleration of our universe, consistent with observations. But there are some problems with this model, the most important of which is the FINE-tuning problem[1]. The FINE-tuning is called the large difference between the relativistic quantum mechanics and the cosmological constant model in calculating the density of the vacuum. In this article I have solved this problem by noting that dark energy has a geometric origin. This is not just a hypothesis, I have proved this article, But how did I prove this? I used the definition of scalar curvature and the equation of continuity and some creativity in mathematical equations[2]. and then I realized that Pressure to density ratio of whole universe is equal to  $-\frac{2}{3}$  or  $w_{total} = -\frac{2}{3} = w_{radiation} + w_{DE} + w_{DM} = \frac{1}{3} - 1 + 0$  so this data(  $-\frac{2}{3}$  ) is Compatible with observations[2], so we can understand Dark Energy has geometrical origin. In my model I used Wilmore energy as Dark energy, for solving FINE-tuning problem I added Wilmore energy instead of cosmological constant into Einstein–Hilbert action. In quantum mechanics relativity is Minkowski’s space-time geometry, So in this geometry there is no Wilmore energy because the space-time radius is constant(The space-time radius is the scale factor). My model can predict that the vacuum density was very high when the universe was in its infancy before the Big Bang, so we can conclude that relativistic quantum mechanics can only measure the density of the vacuum before the Big Bang. The reason for this result is that the radius in Minkowski’s space-time is constant. My model can predict that the vacuum density was very low in the current time. In

my model, I used the mean curvature flow to define the radius of the universe. In this model the universe was initially shrinking before Big Bang, the universe shrinks to a point where the radius of the universe reaches zero then the Big Bang occurs then the universe expands. In my model, the dark matter is made after the big bang, while the ordinary material is made before the big bang. In this model, the dark matter is an imaginary number while the ordinary matter is a positive number. I used the Hawking mass formula to define dark matter and ordinary matter.

The physical interpretation of imaginary quantities can be that all of these quantities can go beyond space-time to travel in and out of space-time. Like the fourth dimension, or the time dimension, or the wave function in quantum mechanics. And in my model the mass of the dark matter and the radius of the universe after the Big Bang.

My model can predict the age of the universe, which is slightly different from the cosmological constant theory .

After applying Willmore energy into Einstein–Hilbert action, we can predict density of our universe for each cosmic times. With this approach, quantum gravity is born. this model better than other model for expanding of our universe such as  $F(R)$  gravity and  $F(R,T)$  gravity [9-10], because this model has more universality and has simpler scalar curvature than all Modified Theories.

*Definition of Willmore energy: In The Willmore Energy and Willmore Conjecture book has been written:” Willmore energy is a type of energy that is studied in differential geometry ,physics and mechanics.It was first introduced by Sim’eon-Denis Poisson and Marie-Sophie Germain,independently,at the beginning of the nineteenth century,but its complete formalism was due to Thomas Willmore.In essence,this type of energy quantitatively measures the deviation of a surface from local spheric-*

ity. It is important to note that there is some ambiguity in the literature between the terms bending energy and Willmore energy, and different sources provide different definitions".[3]

After Generalization of general relativity from small scales till large scale, We can see real world

### Step1: Finding Pressure to density ratio of whole universe with Mathematical Method

For this target I use scalar curvature definition and continuity equation and I assume Pressure to density ratio of whole universe is constant, because this assumption is most successful than other Models, I have been meaning cosmological constant model.[4-5]

$$w = \frac{P}{\rho} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\dot{\rho}}{\rho} = -3\frac{\dot{\alpha}}{\alpha}(w + 1) \quad (2)$$

Stress–energy tensor in FLRW model is defined by[5] :

$$\mathcal{T} = 3P - \rho = \rho(3w - 1) \rightarrow \rho = \frac{\mathcal{T}}{(3w - 1)} \quad (3)$$

density is defined by[4]:

$$\rho = \rho_0 \alpha^{-3(w+1)} \quad (4)$$

I apply (3) in (4) so scale factor is defined by:

$$\alpha = \left( \frac{\mathcal{T}}{\rho_0(3w - 1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{-3(w+1)}} \quad (5)$$

So derivative of scale factor is equal to :

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \dot{\alpha} = \frac{(3w-1)\dot{\rho}}{-3(w+1)} \left( \frac{\mathcal{T}}{\rho_0(3w-1)} \right)^{\frac{3w+4}{-3(w+1)}} \quad (6)$$

Then I apply (6),(5) into (2)

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = (3w-1) \left( \frac{\mathcal{T}}{\rho_0(3w-1)} \right)^{\frac{-3(w+1)}{3(w+1)}} \quad (7)$$

$$\rho = \left( \frac{\rho(3w-1)}{\rho_0(3w-1)^2} \right) \rightarrow \rho_0 = \frac{1}{3w-1} \quad (8)$$

so density and pressure and scalar Stress–energy tensor s of whole universe can achieve like that:

$$\rho = \rho_0 \alpha^{-3(w+1)} = \frac{\alpha^{-3(w+1)}}{3w-1} \quad (9)$$

$$P = w\rho_0 \alpha^{-3(w+1)} = \frac{w\alpha^{-3(w+1)}}{3w-1} \quad (10)$$

$$\mathcal{T} = \frac{3w\alpha^{-3(w+1)}}{3w-1} - \frac{\alpha^{-3(w+1)}}{3w-1} = \alpha^{-3(w+1)} \quad (11)$$

$$(\rho(3w-1))^{\frac{1}{-3(w+1)}} = \alpha \quad (12)$$

Now we can achieve Pressure to density ratio of whole universe by scalar curvature definition in Roberson walker metric [4] and equation (12)

$$\mathcal{R} = -6 \left( \frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\alpha} + \frac{\dot{\alpha}^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{k}{\alpha^2} \right) \quad (13)$$

So derivatives of scale factor based on equation (12) are equal to :

$$\dot{\alpha}^2 = \frac{(\rho(3w-1))^{\frac{(6w+8)}{-3(w+1)}}}{9(w+1)^2} \dot{\rho}^2 \quad (14)$$

$$\ddot{\alpha} = \frac{(3w+4)}{9(w+1)^2} (\rho(3w-1))^{\frac{6w+7}{-3(w+1)}} \dot{\rho}^2 + \frac{1}{-3(w+1)} (\rho(3w-1))^{\frac{(3w+4)}{-3(w+1)}} \ddot{\rho} \quad (15)$$

So scalar curvature based on equation (13) is equal to :

$$\mathcal{R} = -6\left(\frac{(3w+4)}{9(w+1)^2}(\rho(3w-1))^{-2}\dot{\rho}^2 + \frac{1}{-3(w+1)}(\rho(3w-1))^{-1}\ddot{\rho} + \frac{(\rho(3w-1))^{-2}\dot{\rho}^2}{9(w+1)^2} + k(\rho(3w-1))^{\frac{2}{(w+1)}}\right) \quad (16)$$

Now we should replace for  $\dot{\rho}$  and  $\ddot{\rho}$  in equation (16)

$$\rho = \frac{\alpha^{-3(w+1)}}{3w-1} \quad (17)$$

$$\dot{\rho} = \frac{-1}{3w-1}3(w+1)\alpha^{-3(w+1)-1}\dot{\alpha} \rightarrow \dot{\rho}^2 = \frac{9(w+1)^2\alpha^{-6(w+1)-2}\dot{\alpha}^2}{(3w-1)^2} \quad (18)$$

$$\ddot{\rho} = \frac{1}{3w-1}3(w+1)((3w+4)\alpha^{-3(w+1)-2}\dot{\alpha}^2 - \frac{1}{3w-1}3(w+1)\alpha^{-3(w+1)-1}\ddot{\alpha}) \quad (19)$$

Now I apply (17),(18),(19) into (16)

$$\mathcal{R} = -6\left(\frac{(3w+4)}{(3w-1)^2}\frac{\dot{\alpha}^2}{\alpha^2} - \frac{1}{3w-1}((3w+4)\frac{\dot{\alpha}^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{3w-1}\frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{(3w-1)^2}\frac{\dot{\alpha}^2}{\alpha^2} + k\alpha^{-2})\right) \quad (20)$$

we can consider equation (20) and equation (13) as same equation, so we can make equality :

$$-6\left(\left(\frac{3w+4}{(3w-1)^2} - \frac{3w+4}{3w-1} + \frac{1}{(3w-1)^2}\right)\frac{\dot{\alpha}^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{3w-1}\frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\alpha} + k\alpha^{-2}\right) = -6\left(\frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\alpha} + \frac{\dot{\alpha}^2}{\alpha^2} + k\alpha^{-2}\right) \quad (21)$$

Coefficient of  $\frac{\dot{\alpha}^2}{\alpha^2}$  is equal to 1 so:

$$\frac{(3w+4)}{(3w-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(3w-1)^2} - \frac{(3w+4)}{3w-1} = \frac{-9w^2 - 6w + 9}{(3w-1)^2} = 1 \quad (22)$$

$$-9w^2 - 6w + 9 = 9w^2 - 6w + 1 \quad (23)$$

$$-18w^2 = -8 \quad (24)$$

$$w^2 = \frac{8}{18} = \frac{4}{9} \rightarrow w = \pm\frac{2}{3} \quad (25)$$

So Pressure to density ratio of whole universe was achieved , but we can accept  $w = -\frac{2}{3}$  because it is Compatible with observations[2]. I mean :

$$w_{total} = -\frac{2}{3} = w_{radiation} + w_{DE} + w_{DM} = \frac{1}{3} - 1 + 0 \quad (26)$$

So existence of dark energy has not relate to any physical interpretation ,because I achieved Pressure to density ratio of whole universe without matter and energy interpretation , so all we have is math and geometry ,therefor Dark Energy has geometrical origin.

**Step2: defining radius of universe as function of time by mean curvature flow and finding exact amount of age of universe with Mathematical Method**

What is the mean curvature ? Mean curvature flow is an example of a geometric flow of hypersurfaces in a Riemannian manifold.Spheres and cylinders are the easiest and actually some of the few nontrivial explicitly computable examples of mean curvature flows[6]. Let me consider a sphere of radius  $\alpha(t)$  which is scale factor in Roberson walker metric , In mean curvature, radius is changing by time as same as our universe that is expanding by scale factor , I would like to say our universe works like a mean curvature flow , So I can conclude manifold of our universe is mean curvature , it is just not Similarity , we can calculate age of universe that is Compatible with observations . radius of mean curvature is defined [6]:

$$\alpha(t) = \sqrt{\alpha_0^2 - 2nt} \quad (27)$$

$\alpha_0^2$  is initial radius , we can calculate by wavelength [1] , and n is dimensions(n=4) .

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{1}{1+z} \quad (28)$$

$$\alpha_0 = 1 \quad (29)$$

Hubble law[1] it can be write :

$$H = \frac{\dot{\alpha}}{\alpha} = \frac{\frac{-n}{\sqrt{1-2nt}}}{\sqrt{1-2nt}} = \frac{-n}{1-2nt} \quad (30)$$

we should put Hubble constant into equation (30) that is based on observations .Then we can find

age of universe . Hubble constant in the current time :  $H_0 = 1.18 \times 10^{-61}$ [11]

so age universe is equal to :

$$t = \frac{1}{16 \times 1.18 \times 10^{-61}} + \frac{1}{8} \quad (31)$$

it is Compatible with observations ,it has some a little difference between this model and cosmological constant model [4] .

### Step3: interpretation of scale factor or radius of universe

$$\alpha(t) = \sqrt{1-2nt} \quad (32)$$

First of all it shows us Space time has existence before big bang because when radius is equal to zero time has existence

$$if : \alpha(t) = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2n} \quad (33)$$

it means that at beginning of time until  $t = \frac{1}{2n}$  our universe was shrinking then big bang was started

, after big bang radius of universe getting imaginary quantity because our universe after big bang

has no center.But before big bang our universe has center , the point is  $t = \frac{1}{4n}$ .



**Step4: Introducing new candidate for dark matter by Hawking mass and dark energy by**

**Wilmore energy**

Willmore energy definition. [7] :

$$\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) = \frac{1}{4} \int \mathcal{H}^2 d\Sigma \quad (34)$$

$\mathcal{H}$  is mean curvature , scalar curvature in this model equal to:

$$\mathcal{R} = -6\left(\frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\alpha} + \frac{\dot{\alpha}^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{k}{\alpha^2}\right) = -6\left(\frac{-n^2}{(1-2nt)^2} + \frac{n^2}{(1-2nt)^2} + \frac{k}{1-2nt}\right) = \frac{-6k}{1-2nt} \quad (35)$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{-6k}{1-2nt} = \frac{-6k}{\alpha^2} \quad (36)$$

As I told dark energy has geometrical origin now I want to use wilmore energy as dark energy , because wilmore energy has expanding nature[3]. mean curvature definition[8]:

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{n}{\alpha(t)} \quad (37)$$

n is [8]:

$$n = -\dot{\alpha}(t)\alpha(t) = 2 \quad (38)$$

with applying Eq(37) wilmore energy is achieved :

$$\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2(t)}\right) d\Sigma = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{n^2}{\alpha^2(t)}\right) 8\pi\alpha d\alpha \quad (39)$$

$$\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Sigma} \frac{8\pi n^2}{\alpha} d\alpha = 2\pi n^2 \ln \alpha \quad (40)$$

Eq(40) is dark energy equation .Constant of integral in Eq (40) is zero because when radius is equal to zero then dark energy is equal to zero.dimension of wilmore energy is  $[T^{-2}]$ . Now lets go to

Hawking mass : Hawking mass is All mass in our universe that is defined by:[7]

$$m(\Sigma) = \frac{\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(16\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}(16\pi - \int_{\Sigma} \mathcal{H}^2 d\Sigma) = \frac{\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(16\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}(16\pi - 4\mathcal{W}(\Sigma)) \quad (41)$$

that ( $\Sigma = 4\pi\alpha^2$ ) With applying Eq(32) and (40) Hawking mass is achieved :

$$m(\Sigma) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha - 4\alpha \ln \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(1-4t)} - \sqrt{(1-4t)} \ln \sqrt{(1-4t)} \quad (42)$$

As you see Hawking mass in the current time is imaginary , it means that all masses that are created in universe in the current time , they are imaginary , and if I put early stages times of universe(before big bang) , then I will achieve positive matter .it means that ordinary matter was created before big bang and dark matter has been creating after big bang.

### Step5: Unveiling of fine-tuning problem

In fine-tuning problem Vacuum density is main topic .in this model I want to calculate Vacuum density so:

$$m_{vacuum}(\Sigma) = 0 \quad (43)$$

$$\frac{\Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(16\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}(16\pi - 4\mathcal{W}_{vacuum}(\Sigma)) = 0 \quad (44)$$

$$\mathcal{W}_{vacuum}(\Sigma) = 4\pi \quad (45)$$

$V$  is 4 dimension Volume of a ball of radius  $\alpha$

$$\rho_{vacuum} = \frac{\mathcal{W}_{vacuum}(\Sigma)}{V} = \frac{4\pi}{\frac{\pi^2}{2}\alpha^4} = \frac{8}{\pi\alpha^4} = \frac{8}{\pi(1-2nt)^2} = \frac{8}{\pi(1-4t)^2} \quad (46)$$

Result of Eq (46) is Compatible with observations , If you put current time you will understand , but if I put before big bang time I will achieve Relativistic Quantum mechanics prediction for

vacuum density .it means that radius of universe has played main roll. geometry of Relativistic Quantum mechanics is Minkowski spacetime and radius is constant , therefor Relativistic Quantum mechanics just can predict vacuum density before big bang.

**Step6: Adding wilmore energy to Einstein–Hilbert [5]action to update Friedmann equations for describing quantum gravity**

$$S = \frac{1}{16\pi} \int \sqrt{-g}(\mathcal{R} + 2\tau^2 \mathcal{R}\mathcal{W}(\Sigma))dx^4 + \int \sqrt{-g}\mathcal{L}_m dx^4 \quad (47)$$

$\tau$  is proper time in action above. Now I should take variation from action above.but first of all I should know How can take variation from Wilmore energy : based on Eq(40) and Eq(36) we have

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{-6k}{\alpha^2}, \mathcal{W}(\Sigma) = 2\pi n^2 \ln \alpha \quad (48)$$

So wilmore energy can achieve like this:

$$\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) = \pi n^2 \ln\left(\frac{-6k}{\mathcal{R}}\right) \quad (49)$$

Now variation of wilmore energy become to :

$$\delta\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) = \pi n^2 \frac{\delta\left(\frac{-6k}{\mathcal{R}}\right)}{\frac{-6k}{\mathcal{R}}} \quad (50)$$

$$\frac{\delta\mathcal{W}(\Sigma)}{\delta g^{\alpha\beta}} = \frac{\pi n^2 \mathcal{R}}{-6k} \frac{\delta\left(\frac{-6k}{\mathcal{R}}\right)}{\delta g^{\alpha\beta}} \quad (51)$$

$$\delta\mathcal{R} \approx \mathcal{R}_{\alpha\beta} \delta g^{\alpha\beta} \quad (52)$$

$$\frac{\delta\mathcal{W}(\Sigma)}{\delta g^{\alpha\beta}} = -\frac{\pi n^2 \mathcal{R}}{6k} \frac{6k \mathcal{R}_{\alpha\beta}}{\mathcal{R}^2} \quad (53)$$

$$\delta\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) = -\frac{n^2 \pi \mathcal{R}_{\alpha\beta} \delta g^{\alpha\beta}}{\mathcal{R}} \quad (54)$$

Now with Eq(54) we can take variation from whole action :

$$\delta S = \frac{1}{16\pi} (\delta\sqrt{-g}\mathcal{R} + \sqrt{-g}\delta\mathcal{R} + 2\delta\sqrt{-g}\mathcal{R}\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) + 2\sqrt{-g}\delta\mathcal{R}\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) + 2\sqrt{-g}\mathcal{R}\tau^2\delta\mathcal{W}(\Sigma)) + \delta(\sqrt{-g}\mathcal{L}_m) \quad (55)$$

$$\delta\sqrt{-g} = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-g}g_{\alpha\beta}\delta g^{\alpha\beta} \quad (56)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta S = \frac{1}{16\pi} & \left( -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-g}g_{\alpha\beta}\delta g^{\alpha\beta}\mathcal{R} + \sqrt{-g}\delta\mathcal{R} - \sqrt{-g}g_{\alpha\beta}\delta g^{\alpha\beta}\mathcal{R}\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) + \right. \\ & \left. 2\sqrt{-g}\delta\mathcal{R}\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) - 2\sqrt{-g}\tau^2n^2\pi\mathcal{R}_{\alpha\beta}\delta g^{\alpha\beta} \right) - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta}\sqrt{-g}\delta g^{\alpha\beta} \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

As we know Stress–energy tensor is defined by[11]:

$$\mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\partial(\sqrt{-g}\mathcal{L}_m)}{\partial g^{\alpha\beta}} \quad (58)$$

There for action becomes :

$$0 = \frac{1}{16\pi} \left( -\frac{1}{2}g_{\alpha\beta}\mathcal{R} + \mathcal{R}_{\alpha\beta} - g_{\alpha\beta}\mathcal{R}\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) + 2\mathcal{R}_{\alpha\beta}\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) - 2\tau^2n^2\pi\mathcal{R}_{\alpha\beta} \right) - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta} \quad (59)$$

so New Einstein field equation is achieved :

$$(1 + 2\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) - 2\tau^2n^2\pi)\mathcal{R}_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\alpha\beta}\mathcal{R} - g_{\alpha\beta}\mathcal{R}\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) = 8\pi\mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta} \quad (60)$$

The interpretation of this equation is that gravity is a reaction to the expansion of the universe, that

is, it results from the expansion of the universe of gravity, so that Wilmore's energy causes mass

and energy to bend space-time.  $\gamma(\mathcal{R}) = 1 + 2\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) - 2\tau^2n^2\pi$

$$\gamma(\mathcal{R})\mathcal{R}_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\alpha\beta}\mathcal{R} - g_{\alpha\beta}\mathcal{R}\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) = 8\pi\mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta}$$

New Einstein field equation has quantum gravity Properties . One of clues is Coefficient of  $\mathcal{R}_{\alpha\beta}$

and an other is wilmore energy . this equation is true even for when our universe was very small.

New Friedmann equations is achieved by applying Eq(58) and Eq(48)

$$(1 + 2\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) - 2\tau^2n^2\pi)\mathcal{R}_{00} - \frac{1}{2}g_{00}\mathcal{R} - g_{00}\mathcal{R}\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) = 8\pi\mathcal{T}_{00} \quad (61)$$

$$- (1 + 2\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) - 2\tau^2n^2\pi)\frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\alpha} = \frac{8\pi\rho}{3} - \frac{k}{\alpha^2} - \frac{2k\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma)}{\alpha^2} \quad (62)$$

$$\frac{\ddot{\alpha}}{\alpha} = -\frac{\dot{\alpha}^2}{\alpha^2} \quad (63)$$

$$(1 + 2\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma) - 2\tau^2n^2\pi)\frac{\dot{\alpha}^2}{\alpha^2} = \frac{8\pi\rho}{3} - \frac{k}{\alpha^2} - \frac{2k\tau^2\mathcal{W}(\Sigma)}{\alpha^2} \quad (64)$$

Eq(62) and Eq(64) are new Friedmann equations.

## Conclusion

So space time has been existing before big bang, in this period(before big bang) ordinary matter was created and space time was shrinking ,I mean dark energy was negative before big bang, after big bang every thing has been changed , dark energy has been appearing ,and dark matter is that imaginary matter has been creating , In this paper I used Hawking mass instead of dark matter and Wilmore energy instead of dark energy, Wilmore energy and Hawking mass have connected to each others by equation .it means that dark energy and dark matter have same origin.But my article remain some questions , for example :1- why dark matter and dark energy are connected ?2-what was happen before big bang ? .3-why space time before big bang has existence ?4-why imaginary quantities like dark matter and radius of universe after big bang can exist inside and outside of universe ?

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**Competing Interests** I declare that I have no competing financial interests.

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