Eternal Rotational Dark Torus Suggests Visible Big Bang in the Double Torus Universe.

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Abstract.

'Spatial dark matter' and 'two refined time-clocks smaller than the Planck-time' cause a CMB-dipole and concentric circles in the CMB of the universe. This proves a Double Torus Universe. Hence the universe did not start with a Big Bang. These characteristics are derived, analyzed, explained in my articles of the Double Torus Theory (DTT) and proved by current lab-experiments and astronomical observations. Furthermore three levels of accelerations are derived, which prove several dimensional characteristics, such as the accelerated space expansion in Big Bang cosmology is due to rotation of the Double Torus, or such as dimensions that show dark matter is not a mass-particle like a 'wimp'. However, the heart of the DTT is the use of 'time smaller than the Planck-time' (sub-quantum-time). This is the power for events beyond quantum-gravitation, which makes events visible for just 4.45%. The rest seems to remain dark, but eventually involves in the sub-quantum-dynamics of the universe. I also give a related derivation, which uses the 'Gaussian mathematical expression' for accelerations related to gravitation in the DTT, instead of using the Gaussian only for CMB-temperature-variations. Thereby I introduced a new 'duonistic-parameter' (b=0, b=1, b=2), which describes how entangled 'duonistic neutrinos' involve in three levels of acceleration. These 'duonistic neutrinos' represent space. The acceleration-levels relate to a Newton-constant (G) for G' < G or G=0 or G=1, or G''> G or G=2. These levels perform the dark flow, the CMB-concentric circles and the torus-rotation for the universe.

Introduction.

This paper is a follow-up on several of my papers about the existence of a rotational Double Torus Universe instead of Big Bang cosmology. I described this as my Double Torus Theory (DTT). The DTT-framework is ahead of abstract mathematics. It comprehends derivations and equations, which combine quantum-gravity and dark matter-force in a new dark energy force-formula. The new dark energy comprehends the new dark energy force. One of the main implications is the eternal rotational Dark Torus suggests a visible Big Bang in the Double Torus Universe. Other characteristics are three levels of accelerations, which relate to manifestations of new dynamics in the Double Torus. The first level of acceleration performs faster 'spatial dark flow' and concentric circles' in the CMB by sub-quantum-time, the second level performs slower 'spatial dark flow' (quantum- and classical gravitation) and the third level performs local rotations because the universe rotates. This goes beyond Big Bang cosmology. Dark energy from Big Bang-cosmology is not more than a number. The three different acceleration-levels describe new dark energy in a more detailed manner. The Big Bang, which was originally assumed by the General Relativity Theory (GRT), stays valid in my DTT, however, will degrade in a process of illusion. In real the torus-rotation causes this illusion. In real the quantum-gravity in the universe is recalculated by refined time smaller than the Planck-time. So, this paper starts to explain why the Big Bang-illusion happens. I also show that related interactions point to rotation-time and circular-time next to relativity-time. These two additional sorts of time are

being performed due to the new dark matter-force, which dimensions show a 'spatial dark flow'. This is based on refined time smaller than the Planck-time. However, Big Bang cosmology has a lack of a detailed description of dark matter and limits the smallest time to the Planck-time. But my equations and dimensions show the evidence for rotation is available as a 'CMB-dipole' and 'CMB-concentric circles'. This is available in the results (images) made by the Boomerang- WMAP- and Planck-satellite (100% certainty). The problem, however , physicists and cosmologists are addicted to Big Bang cosmology. The willingness to go into another interpretation is blocked and needs to be unblocked.

In the DTT the torus is 'double', because one torus is the dark matter torus, wherein more than 95% of the events seems dark, but eventually are involved in sub-quantum-dynamics. Meanwhile a second torus of refined time smaller than the Planck-time encloses that dark matter torus and performs to make reality visible for 4.45%. This second refined-time-torus not only surrounds the dark matter torus, but it also intertwines it. This 'double shaped torus' needs 35,000 billion years for a complete rotation (in dutch: 35.000 Miljard jaren). That puts the Big Bang in a process of illusion (not 13,8 billion years old). However, we will probably not be able to observe the Double Torus as a whole rotational system, but we can distinguish the rotational aspects of it. Nevertheless, in a certain sense, the torus-rotation symbolizes the age of the Double torus: 35.000 billion years old. The system is rotating eternally, so the Double Torus has no beginning or end. It doesn't need a beginning, because it starts over and over again by continuously recalculating the quantum-gravitation.

Dark matter is spatial and not at all like a mass particle such as a 'wimp'. A 'wimp' is a 'weak interactive mass particle' and predicted in super-symmetry of the string-theories (a theory of five complementary theories to form an M-theory). However, officially CERN has declared super-symmetry is non-existent, because it was ruled out by CERN-experiments explicitly. Contrarily the dark matter in the Double Torus Theory uses refined time smaller than the Planck-time and generates a 'spatial dark flow' all along the torus. That causes the rotations: 'CMB-dipole' and 'CMB-concentric circles'.

I explain my interpretations by handwritten notations. A derivation and new equations are added, which partly summarize former of my equations. These explain the relations of howthree levels of acceleration in the DTT are dependent on a 'duonistic-parameter' (b=0, b=1, b=2). In this respect I give a related derivation, which uses the 'Gaussian mathematical expression' for gravitation in the DTT, instead of using it for CMB-temperature-variations. Thereby I introduced a new 'duonistic-parameter' (b=0, b=1, b=2), which describes how entangled 'duonistic neutrinos' involve in three levels of acceleration, which relate a Newton-constant (G) in G' < G or G=0, or G=1, or G">G or G=2 to the dark flow, concentric circles an torus-rotation in the universe.

When I summarize the introduction, I would say: In a series of handwritten notations (partly already derived in former papers) the torus- and refined time-circular-rotation are explained from its equations dimensionally. These prove the universe is a rotational universe proved by two astronomical proved manifestations (CMB-dipole and CMB-concentric circles). The use of time smaller than the Planck-time can no longer be neglected and plays a role in physics (proved in other papers by calculations of high-energy-neutrinos, described in other of my papers) and quantum-gravity is not fundamental (proved by derivations corresponding to a connection of entropy-gravity and the dark energy force formula).

CMB-dipole.

Handwritten notations present a follow-up. They summarize my equations, which are described in other of my papers. All these papers are a projection of the development of the Double Torus Theory. The equations enabled me to express 'quantum-gravity' and 'quantum-dark matter force' in specific dimensions, which show the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) in the universe could be observed as a <u>rotational CMB</u> (see fig 1 and 2). So, not as a static-CMB, as in Big Bang cosmology. Static-CMB means only temperature-variations are observed, but rotational-CMB means also finer temperature-variations are observed. This performs 'concentric circles' in the CMB. So, the CMB must be interpreted as part of a rotational universe. The rotation is caused by a 'spatial dark matter flow' with force and 'duonistic mass'. Such a mass can be understood as the mass of space. A dark flow is experimentally observed in galaxy-clusters, but is given a different interpretation by string-theorists, who claim another universe would pull on our universe. However, that is far from a cognitive reality. Only our universe is real for our physics and astronomy. The spatial 'dark flow' runs all along that reality. Within that reality I propose a rotational universe (fig. 2). That can be verified. A rotational universe presents a rotational-CMB, hence a CMB-dipole must be there and indeed this really is observed. The same is the case for the observed concentric circles in the CMB. The 'concentric circles' are the evidence for the refined temperature-variations, because they are caused by events related to the time smaller than the Planck-time in connection to the 'spatial dark matter'.
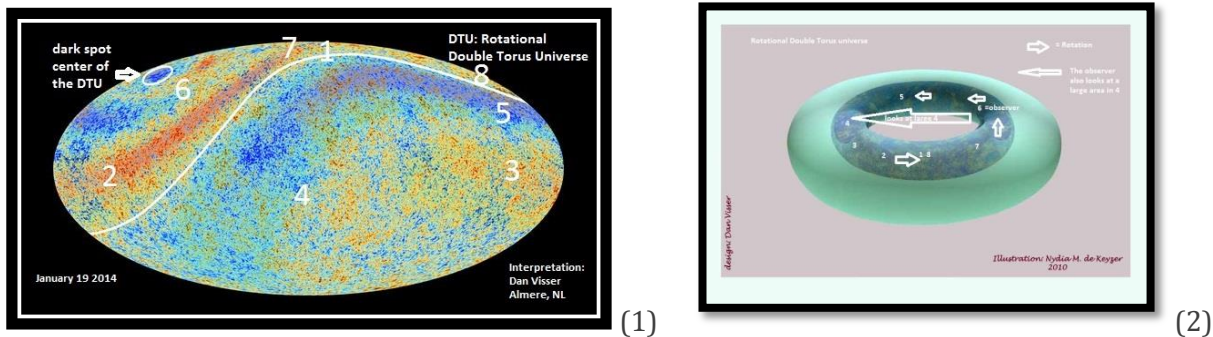
 (1)   (2)

Fig. 1: CMB-dipole detected by the Planck-satellite in 2013 (source ESA), which is coded by me the way dark matter flows all the way through the dark matter torus. Fig. 2: The code (left) related to the rotational CMB (source Dan Visser, Almere, the Netherlands).

The dark matter flows all along the torus performing that way a rotational cycle within a larger surrounding torus. The larger torus is the one of time smaller than the Planck-time. In principle this affects the large dark matter-density, which flows towards an observer in the Double Torus. A dark matter-flow moving away from an observer shows a relative less large-density to the observer than an approaching dark matter flow.

The observer therefore watches a 'rotational CMB' of hotter temperature in one side of the hemisphere, because it is moving towards its position. In the other half of the hemisphere the observer watches the moving-away of dark matter, which leads to the observation of a cooler temperature. Such an observation leads to a CMB-dipole. Such a phenomena is discovered by the WMAP- and the Planck-satellite (in 2003 and again in 2013).

The "effect of dark matter approaching the observer" and the "moving-away-effect" also might generate duplicate images of both dark matter flows. Such duplicates could be source for more

gravitational waves than are assumed in conformal cosmology. The process is known from the gravitational lensing at large densities of galaxy-clusters. Therefore it is likely to find multiple duplicates of gravitational-waves distributed all over the 'rotational-CMB'. So, that is the reason why I think gravitational waves in the CMB are not related to a Big Bang followed by cosmic inflation.

CMB-concentric circles.

I show a dark matter-force is initiating a 'spatial dark flow', but also gives cause to the 'concentric circles'. Part of this initiation is a special state of neutrinos, which I have called *'duonistic neutrinos'*. We talk about two sub-quantum entangled neutrinos, entangled by time smaller than the Planck-time, and being a special state of vacuum. They are the mass of space. This is related to the almost 96% physical events we are not supposing to observe, but are involved in the sub-quantum dynamics of the DTT. These events carry other information than caused by the information from conformal quantum-gravity-dynamics. Therefore I call the dark matter-information: "*i"-formation*.

The *"i"-formation* is projected in the 'concentric circles' of the rotational CMB; thus additional to the CMB-dipole. The CMB itself shows temperature-variations belonging to the static-way of perception of CMB. Additionally more equal lower temperature-variations are visible as 'concentric circles'. The dimensions of my dark matter-force cause these concentric circles. Three special levels of accelerations are involved. One of these levels comprehend the predicted 'sterile neutrinos', which are typically a Big Bang invention. Hence I mean 'sterile neutrinos do not exist. The Big Bang is part of the Double Torus Universe and degraded to an illusion in the different dynamics of the DTT. The illusion is due to the acceleration in the rotational torus-system.

Concentric circles discovered in relation to another theory.

'Concentric circles' in the CMB are shown in figure 3 and were firstly published by R. Penrose and V.G. Gurzadyan. However, R. Penrose declared on the opening of the symposium of the
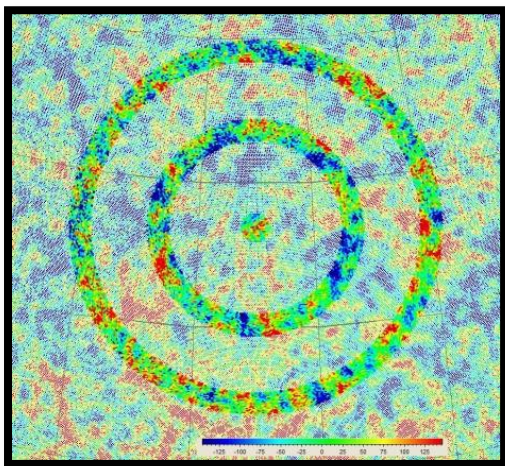
'platform mathematics' in Leiden, the Netherlands, on May 14 2011, the CMB comprehends about 350 circles in the CMB. Their discovery had a sigma-6 notification, which means is 100% certainty. Despite this discovery the community of cosmologists and physicists rejected their Conformal Cyclic Cosmology(CCC) theory.

Fig. 3 The concentric circles originally are proposed in the CCC-theory of R.Penrose and V.G.Gurzadyan (source article: Arxiv 1011.3706 Conformal Cyclic Cosmology (CCC). In total about 350 of these concentric circles are detected experimentally by the Boomerang- and WMAP-satellite data. The CCC-theory claims the Big Bang and cosmic inflation are unnecessary by assuming these circles are due to super-black hole-collisions from an earlier universe ('aeon'). I think the circles can fit in the rotational dark matter torus of the Double Torus Theory. My new formula for dark matter-force shows the dimensions for rotation and such circles.

How I refer to these concentric circles in respect of the DTT.

The theory of the Double Torus Universe attaches the concentric circles to the dynamics of time smaller than the Planck-time and dark matter. The dimensions of the dark matter force show the Big Bang and cosmic inflation is an illusion due to the rotational characteristics of the dark matter-flow. This is shown in figure 4. In this figure the concentric circles are produced by the dimensional dynamics of a spatial dark matter. A circular-velocity related to time smaller than the Planck-time is part of a rotation-time in the torus. The combined effect of torus-rotation and circular-velocity produces a lot of 'concentric circles' (large and small). According to R. Penrose about 350 and have been observed in the CMB. This is the evidence for recalculation of the quantum-dynamics in the Double Torus Theory.

Such an imagination asks for the willingness to perform another interpretation for origin of the universe. Do not view a beginning of time as with the Big Bang, or as with the Conformal Cyclic Cosmology of Penrose and Gurzadyan, but be cognitive for the continuously variable and rotational CMB. Then you look at an eternal universe!! Not with events coming back in the same way, because such events are changed by the refined time smaller than the Planck-time. These changes alter the quantum-gravity and therefore physics-classic-reality. The General Relativity Theory (GRT) stays valid in the DTT, despite a lack of theory about spatial dark matter and refined time.

A summarize of how dark matter is related to my equations in the DTT.

Fig 4 is a view of some of my formulas. Point (4) is the analysis of the dimensions in the dark matter force. This is part of new Dark Energy Force-formula given in point 5. The red-plain is shifted 90 degrees in point (4) to have it in 90 degrees with the acceleration.

My Dark Matter-formula
(Dan Visser, Almere, NL)

In the DTT F_{dm} is my dark matter-formula

F_{dm} is part of the new dark energy force-formula,

$$F_{de} = F_N^G \otimes \pm F_{dm}$$

$$F_{dm} = \pm \frac{m^2}{dm} \cdot \left(k_{de}^b\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\left(\frac{m^2}{s}\right)^3\right]$$

duonistic entangled neutrinos

acceleration   dark flow dimension

$\left.\begin{array}{l} b=0 \\ b=1 \\ b=2 \end{array}\right\}$ 'duonistic parameter' (b=0)

The dimension is visualized as follows and related to detailed description in former papers, as:

$$m_{dm}^2 \left[m^2 \cdot m^2 \cdot \frac{m}{s}\right] > \left(k_{de}^b\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{m}{s^t}\right], F_N^{Gt}[m^2]$$

dimension $\pm F_{dm}$

$\pm \left[\frac{m}{s}\right]^2 = \pm$ spin

m_{dm} are 'duonistic neutrinos'
$\left(k_{de}^b\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ causes the illusion of space-expansion in the Big Bang.

$$\left[m^2 \cdot m^2 \cdot \frac{m}{s} \cdot \frac{m}{s^2}\right] = \left[\left(\frac{m^2}{s}\right)^3\right]$$

where $\left(\frac{m^2}{O_1} \perp \frac{m^2}{O_2}\right) \perp \frac{m}{s} \perp \frac{m}{s^2}$

surfaces (Velocity plane, acceleration plane $k_{de}^b)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

for b=0

O_2 ac

rotation of the Double Torus

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(2) ref: my sub-quantum-manifest.   Dan Visser, Almere, NL
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For $b=0$ concentric circles are caused by the 'duonistic neutrinos' as a consequence of the dark matter force $(\pm F_{dm})$-dimension. The velocity-plane (vp) of the 'duonistic neutrinos' are rotating among eachother, while both are subject of a torus-rotation. This is the mechanism for causing concentric circles in the CMB, which in fact is a mechanism for the recalculation of quantum-dynamics in the CMB. It is a refined-mechanism caused by the time smaller than the Planck-time. Observationly ± 350 concentric circles have been discovered in the CMB. The refined-mechanism replaces the idea of space-expansion in the Big Bang universe. Imaging 15,575 billion years the illusion of the Big Bang took place and every circle is exposed in the dimension 350 billion years per 1% visibility than the following calculation could be made:

$$\frac{15,575 \text{ bny}}{350 \text{ bny}} = \frac{15,575}{350} \times 1\% \text{ visibility}$$
1% visibility

$$\therefore \frac{15,575}{350} \times 100\% \text{ visibility}$$

$$= 4,45\% \text{ visibility of reality. About 96\% remains dark!}$$

The whole Double Torus would be visible in a complete rotation of 35,000 billion years

(1) Note: The CMB would be visible after the equivalent: 15,575 - 13,3 = 1,775 billion years after the Big Bang; one circle after 1 billion years; but in fact one circle is due to rotation of DT.

± 350 concentric circles during rotation

Fig. 5 (left): The dark matter-force (F_{dm}) shows the dimensional existence of 'concentric circles' and 'torus-rotation'.

Fig. 6 (right): One orbit of the rotational Double Torus lasts 35,000 billion years (in Dutch 35.000 Miljard jaar). During this period classic reality changes, because the quantum-gravitation is recalculated by the refined time smaller than the Planck-time continuously. Therefore events will never come back after one orbit is completed. The rotation is an eternal process. The acceleration, which is caused by the torus-rotation, suggests accelerated space-expansion of the Big Bang-cosmology is an illusion. Despite that the GRT stays valid in the DTT. The refined time adds two time-clocks to the familiar relativity-time. The additional clocks are the torus-rotation-time and circular concentric circles-time, which both are present simultaneously in the present CMB. The whole process performs 4.45% matter-visibility. This is mathematically derived in my sub-quantum-manifest (see my website) .

The velocity-plane (vp) in figure 5 causes the 'concentric circles' in the CMB. These are the refined temperature-variations due to the use of time smaller than the Planck-time. The acceleration-plane (ac) causes the torus-rotation. This causes the temperature-variation due to quantum-gravitations in the CMB.

In figure 6 the age of the universe is related to one completed rotation, hence will be 35,000 billion years old. But after one completion reality will not coming back the same way. The quantum-gravitation will be continuously recalculated every tiny moment smaller than the Planck-time. So, reality keeps changing, also after 35,000 billion years.

Fig. 7: Here is explained, after analysis of the original new dark energy and the new dark energy force, as well as with equations and dimensions, that the relationship of the new dark energy force (F_{de}) and the new dark matter-force (F_{dm}) prove respectively the rotation per torus and per surface (thus causing the CMB-dipole and the CMB-concentric circles), while under condition of {(G'<G).v_{orb}}. It shows the performing of sub-quantum time-dynamics and quantum gravitational dynamics in the CMB. But for {(G"=1)>>G} the F_{de} performs 'spatial dark matter flow' with mass-surface', all while b=0.

Figure 7 is partly a summarize of former (original) formulas of mine, such as {IV-(3)}. However, now put in detail to show the connection. This in order to view more of the understanding of 'spatial dark matter' (I, II and III). Moreover, the 'new dark energy force' (III and IV) is explained for (G'<G) and {(G"=1)>G}. The torus-rotation is also coming to expression dimensionally for {(G"=1)>G)} asdark flow with mass-surface. This is expressed in (IV). However, for (G'<G) the torus-rotation and concentric circles are visible in the CMB. Moreover, in {IV-(3)}, and in a follow-up on former equations, the connection between the new dark energy Y and the new dark energy force F_{de}, is given for the duonistic parameter b=0. In the next following page I explain which consequences occur for the acceleration of the dark matter force for b=1 or b=2.

The BICEP2 telescope gives NO evidence for cosmic inflation and Big Bang.

According to my research the recent announcement of the BICEP2-telescope in the South-pole explicitly does NOT proof cosmic-inflation and the Big Bang. The euphoria about proof for the Big Bang is not only premature, but also likely impossible after having put the Big Bang in perspective of a wider universe, such as the Double Torus Universe. The telescope used the detection of polarized primordial light. Polarization of primordial light is in facta detection of an electromagnetic 'twist' in light-waves coming from the early universe (called B-mode), whatever this early universe may be. However, there are many other possibilities here to produce

gravitational waves. One of them I already explained by the analysis of the Double Torus Theory dynamics. However, if you are still addicted to the Big Bang these gravitational waves are indirectly assumed to be existential. Nevertheless, let us be really cognitive here! Indirect-proof fill in our fantasies!! Thus BICEP2 cannot conclude to have proof for cosmic inflation, neither for the existence of the Big Bang! When taken into account the other possibilities of large and strong primordial gravitational waves to be generated from an alternative universe (CCC), or the DTT, then BICEP2 belongs in the addicted Big Bang category. In the CCC-theory the cosmic inflation is not needed and the Big Bang can be postponed for a very long (eternal) time. In the DTT I have described a rotational universe gravitational waves emerge from a dark matter flow and time smaller than the Planck-time.

The case, however, is worse for BICEP2. Another investigation-report is pointing to the existence of 'radio loops'. 'Radio loops' can be produced by supernovae and are also electromagnetic waves, which could generate polarized light. That could produce polarization in the foreground space-time and be of influence on the small CMB-part whereof BICEP2 extracted its 'signals'. The institutional physicists Sarkar and Spergel, and cosmologist Peter Coles (UK) pointed at the fact only frequency-irrespective existence of primordial gravitational waves in the CMB can be subject of serious conclusions. In this respect the Planck-satellite had a look at polarizations too, but with correlated frequencies. These results are yet to come and will widen the insights of the right perception of the universe. Thereby my Double Torus Theory is an additional new perception that also cannot be neglected. Therefore the resistance increases among several scientists, because of the unpleasant euphoria about the selective interpretations of the BICEP2 results. Additionally my vixra-articles show evidence for the existence of a Double Torus Universe. The Big Bang is not logic. Still many science-institutes glorify Big Bang-cosmology. Their institutional members deliberately remain in heavy denial about a real new perception. Probably because a lot of money and prestige is involved.

The three-level 'duonistic parameter' b=0, b=1, b=2 related to DTT gravitation.

In figure 5 is shown already the summarize of results of how the acceleration in the DTT is determined by the 'duonistic parameter'. Also I explained how the dark energy force (F_{de}) dimensionally changes due to (G'<G) or {(G''=1) > G} for b=0. Now in this chapter the Gaussian mathematical notation is given for the acceleration in the F_{de} dependent on b=0, b=1, b=2. This is given in handwritten-notations in order to secure the original intellectual property. This is also the reason I put the former figures in handwritten-notations.

I used the Gaussian-formula related to $ax^2 + bx + c^2 = 0$, for the dynamics in the DTT. Contrarily I used it for the gravitational characteristics in the Double Torus theory, instead of (a) is the average temperature, (b) the amplitude of the temperature and (c)= F_{nl} = 2.7±5.8 (which is non-Gaussian-component), I used (a) as the average gravitation G, (b) as the gravitation-amplitude and (c) as the new dark energy (Y), which performs the new dark energy force F_{de} (Y is in a sort of way also a non-Gaussian-component, because it details the old dark energy of Big Bang-cosmology; in the DTT this non-Gaussian-formula is important, because it gives a far more better insight in three levels of acceleration in the DTT.

DTT - Gravitation into the Gaussian.

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(1) $\quad f(x) = a \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{2c^2}}$

$\qquad f(x) :: ax^2 + bx + c$

(2) $\quad f(F_{de}) = G \, F_{de}^2 + b \, F_{de} + \underset{\uparrow}{\gamma}$

$\qquad$ new dark energy

$\qquad$ $b = 0 , \, b = 1 , \, b = 2$ (duonistic parameter)

$\qquad$ G is the average gravitation-constant

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{de} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \cdot c^5 \cdot L_{pl}^2 \cdot m^3 \, G^{-1} \left[(kg.m)^3 \cdot \frac{N}{s} \right] \text{(original formula)} \\ \gamma = -\frac{1}{4} c^4 \hbar^2 G \, m^6 \left[\gamma^2 \cdot \gamma^2 \cdot (kgm)^3 \right] \text{(original formula)} \end{array} \right\}$

(3) For $b = 0 \rightarrow G F_{de}^2 + \gamma = 0 \rightarrow \gamma = -G F_{de}^2$

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \gamma^2 = G^2 \cdot F_{de}^4$

(4) Gaussian for $f(x) = f(F_{de})$ is (for $b = 0$):

$\qquad f(F_{de}) = G \cdot e^{-\frac{(F_{de}-0)^2}{2\gamma^2}} = G \cdot e^{-\frac{F_{de}^2}{2 G^2 F_{de}^4}}$

$\qquad f(F_{de}) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{1}{G^2}}{F_{de}^2}} = e^{\left(\frac{\frac{1}{G}2}{F_{de}^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

(5) The 'duonistic parameter' $\left(k_{de}^b \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right]$ is an acceleration dependent on $b = 0 , \, b = 1 , \, b = 2$

$\qquad$ From (4) follows: $\quad k_{de}^b = \frac{\frac{1}{G}2}{F_{de}^2}$

(6) From (2) follows after rewriting in former equations:

$\left. \begin{array}{l} F_{de} = F_N^G \otimes m_{de}^2 \pm \left(k_{de}^b \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ F_{de}^2 = \left(F_N^G \right)^2 \otimes m_{de}^4 \cdot \pm k_{de}^b \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{F_{de}^2}{k_{de}^b} = \pm m_{de}^4 \times \left(\frac{F_N^G}{} \right)^2$

(7) From (6) follows the Gaussia expression

$\qquad$ for $\frac{F_{de}^2}{k_{de}^b}$ as:

$\qquad e^{-\left(\frac{F_{de}^2}{k_{de}^b} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = e^{\left\{ \left(\frac{F_{de}^2}{k_{de}^b} \right)^{-1} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}} = e^{\left(\frac{k_{de}^b}{F_{de}^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

(8) From (7) follows:

$\qquad e^{-\left(\frac{\frac{1}{G}2}{F_{de}^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = e^{\left(\frac{k_{de}^b}{F_{de}^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ from which follows:

$\qquad \left(\frac{\frac{1}{G}2}{F_{de}^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{k_{de}^b}{F_{de}^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ from which follows:

$\qquad \frac{\frac{1}{G}2}{F_{de}^2} = \frac{k_{de}^b}{F_{de}^2} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_{de}^b = \frac{1}{G}2 \\ \left(k_{de}^b \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{G} \end{array} \right.$ so:

$\qquad$ remind:

$\qquad \left(\text{for } b = 0 \cdot \right) \qquad \underline{\pm \left(k_{de}^b \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{G} \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right]}$

(9) From (8), $\pm \left(k_{de}^b \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ can be determined

$\qquad$ for $b = 0 , \, b = 1 , \, b = 2$

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(10) For $b = 0$ follows according to (8):

$\qquad \pm \left(k_{de}^0 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\begin{array}{l} (+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm 1 \frac{m}{s^2} = \frac{1}{G} \frac{m}{s^2} \\ (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = i \frac{m}{s^2} = \frac{1}{G} \frac{m}{s^2} \end{array}$

From this follows the dimension $1 \frac{m}{s^2}$ has two solutions:

$\qquad 1 \frac{m}{s^2} \begin{array}{l} \pm G \frac{m}{s^2} = \frac{\frac{m}{s^2}}{\pm G} \\ i G \frac{m}{s^2} = \frac{\frac{m}{s^2}}{\frac{1}{iG}} \end{array}$

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So dimensionally

$\qquad \pm \left(k_{de}^0 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{array}{l} \left[\frac{\frac{m}{s^2}}{\frac{1}{\pm G}} \right] \\ \left[\frac{\frac{m}{s^2}}{\frac{1}{iG}} \right] \end{array}$

From that follows the dimension of $\left(k_{de}^0 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is:

$\qquad \left(k_{de}^0 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{\frac{m}{s^2}}{\frac{1}{(\pm i \pm 1)G}} \right] = \left[(\pm i \pm 1) G \frac{m}{s^2} \right]$

which is an acceleration dependent on $\pm G$ or $\pm i G$, which is performing scale-expansion or scale-contraction as shown in fig (10.1)
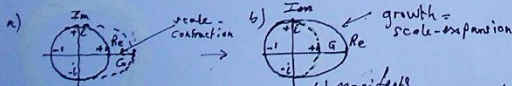
a) manifests 'dark flow' and 'concentric circles' fig (10.1) (a b)

(11) For $b = 1$ follows according to (8):

$\qquad \pm \left(k_{de}^1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\begin{array}{l} +\left(k_{de}^1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right] = \frac{1}{G} \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right] \\ -\left(k_{de}^1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right] = \frac{1}{G} \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right] \end{array}$

From this follows the dimension for $\left(k_{de}^1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is:

$\qquad \left(k_{de}^1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{\frac{m}{s^2}}{\pm G} \right]$

This acceleration is larger than in (10) and dependent

$\qquad$ per $\left[N \cdot \frac{m^2}{kg^2} \right] :: per$

classic gravity

(12) For $b = 2$ follows according to (8):

$\qquad \pm \left(k_{de}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\begin{array}{l} + k_{de} \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right] = \left(\frac{1}{G} \right)^2 \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right] \\ - k_{de} \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right] = \left(\frac{1}{G} \right)^2 \left[\frac{m}{s^2} \right] \end{array}$

From this follows the dimension for k_{de} is:

$\qquad k_{de} \left[\frac{\frac{m}{s^2}}{\pm G^2} \right]$

This acceleration is larger than in (10) and (11) and dependent

$\qquad$ per $\left[N^2 \cdot \frac{m^4}{kg^4} \right] :: per$

Beyond GRT !

per torus rotation

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May 24 2014
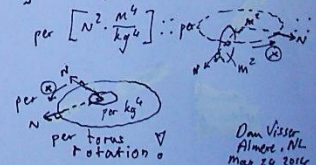
My handwritten-notifications use the 'Gaussian mathematical expression' for describing three levels of acceleration in the DTT. Thereby a new 'duonistic-parameter' (b=0, b=1, b=2) is introduced, which describes how entangled 'duonistic neutrinos' (fig. 7 III) involve in the earlier mentioned three levels of acceleration. These are relate to the Newton-constant (G) for G' < G or G=0, or G=1, or G">G or G=2. This relates to a dark flow, concentric circles and torus-rotation of the universe.

- The universe is a rotational universe and shows (for b=0) a 'dipole and 'concentric circles' in the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) at very small scales on large distances. This is related to an acceleration of $(\pm i \pm 1)G$ m/s^2. So, then the Newton-gravitational constant G is involved in a process of growth {from Real ($\pm G' < \pm G$) to $\pm G$}. But when ($\pm G' < \pm G$) it causes the 'concentric circles'. And wen it is $\pm G$ it causes quantum-gravitation. But the acceleration could decrease and become imaginary ($\pm iG$). Then entangled 'duonistic neutrinos' will violate the GRT.
- The universe is a rotational universe, but (for b=1) not being recognized in that sense. The acceleration is larger, because it is expressed in $(m/s^2)/\pm G$. We experience the quantum- and classical gravitation at larger scales on less large distances (galaxies and clusters of galaxies). The dark flow is slower. We presume to live in a Big Bang cosmology.
- The universe is a rotational universe and we should experience the rotation at super large scales on more shorter distance. This because the acceleration is larger than for b=1 and expressed in $(m/s^2)/G^2$. Such an experience is present by rotational galaxies with rotational planets and rotational suns. That is not strange, just because the universe also rotates! That we observe on large distances in the CMB.

Points of view picked-up from 'the Institutions'.

- Prof. Dr. R. Loll (UvN-NL) claims 2D space exists on short distances instead of multi-dimensions. My answer is: This is due to the additional two time-clocks smaller than the Planck-time as described in the DTT. At very short space-distances it generates 2D-space. Entropy follows the 2D-space for short distances.
- Prof. Dr. V. Icke (UvL-NL) claims the Big Bang dark energy causes expansion and dark matter causes gravitation. My answer is: New dark energy is more detailed than Big Bang-dark energy (there it is just a number). New dark energy, however, introduces the 'duonistic parameters' (b=0, b=1, b=2) in order to understand more details through three levels of accelerations, which tell how space curves dependent on different cases of the Newton constant G.
- Prof. Dr. E. Verlinde (UvA-NL) claims the Planck-constant moves as in spiral like a torus. My answer is: This indicates the torus in the DTT with time smaller than the Planck-time. In the DTT the Planck-constant becomes much more refined than the spiral Planck-constant. I calculated high energy neutrinos using his formula and making use of the time smaller than the Planck-time. The result matches the ICECUBE-experiments.

In general my message is: The eternal rotational dark torus suggests a visible Big Bang in the Double Torus Universe. The evidence is already there. The willingness of another interpretation is hardly needed. This means time must be extended by time smaller than the Planck-time; dark matter is 'spatial' and not like a mass-particle, such as a 'wimp'; the CMB shows two time-rotations extra, compared to relativity-time.