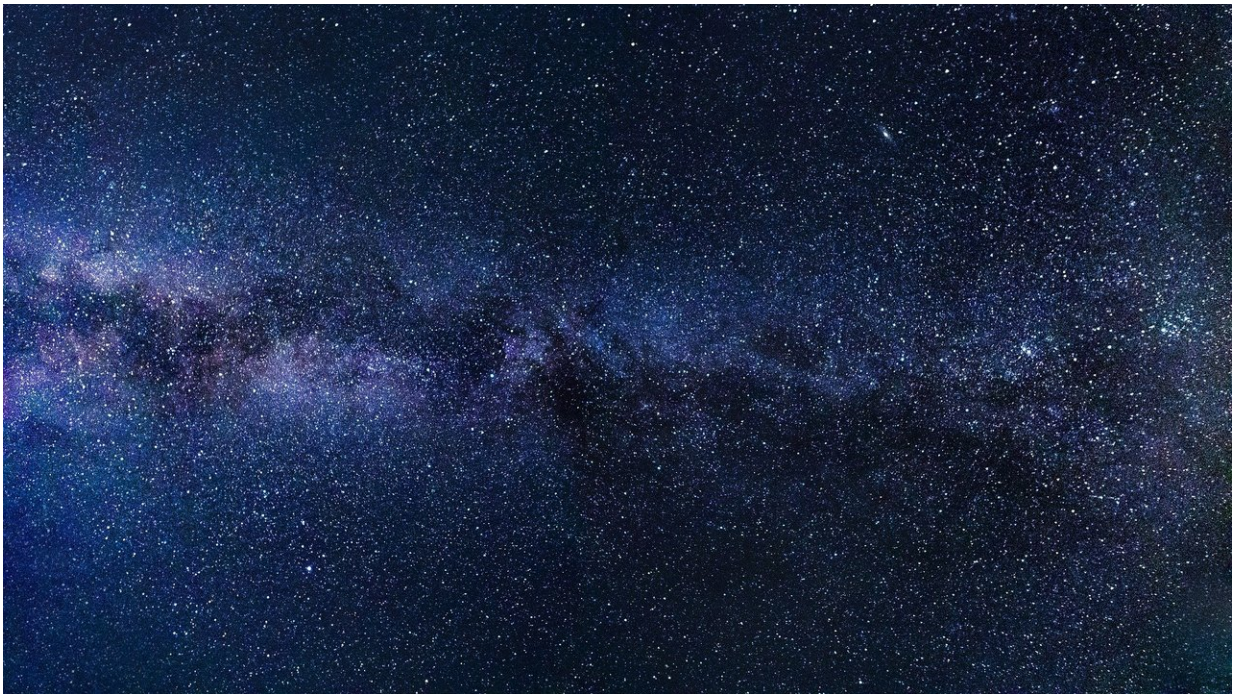


Will this solve the mystery of the expansion of the universe?

March 3 2021, by Birgitte Svennevig



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The universe was created by a giant bang; the Big Bang 13.8 billion years ago, and then it started to expand. The expansion is ongoing: it is still being stretched out in all directions like a balloon being inflated.

Physicists agree on this much, but something is wrong. Measuring the expansion rate of the universe in different ways leads to different results.

So, is something wrong with the methods of measurement? Or is something going on in the universe that physicists have not yet discovered and therefore have not taken into account?

It could very well be the latter, according to several physicists, including Martin S. Sloth, Professor of Cosmology at University of Southern Denmark (SDU).

In a new scientific article, he and his SDU colleague, postdoc Florian Niedermann, propose the existence of a new type of [dark energy](#) in the universe. If you include it in the various calculations of the expansion of the universe, the results will be more alike.

"A new type of dark energy can solve the problem of the conflicting calculations," says Martin S. Sloth.

Conflicting measurements

When physicists calculate the expansion rate of the universe, they base the calculation on the assumption that the universe is made up of dark energy, [dark matter](#) and ordinary matter. Until recently, all types of observations fitted in with such a model of the universe's composition of matter and energy, but this is no longer the case.

Conflicting results arise when looking at the latest data from measurements of supernovae and the [cosmic microwave background radiation](#); the two methods quite simply lead to different results for the expansion rate.

"In our model, we find that if there was a new type of extra dark energy in the [early universe](#), it would explain both the background radiation and the supernova measurements simultaneously and without contradiction," says Sloth.

From one phase to another

"We believe that in the early universe, dark energy existed in a different phase. You can compare it to when water is cooled and it undergoes a phase transition to ice with a lower density," he explains and continues:

"In the same way, dark energy in our model undergoes a transition to a new phase with a lower energy density, thereby changing the effect of the dark energy on the expansion of the universe."

According to Sloth and Niedermann's calculations, the results add up if you imagine that dark energy thus underwent a phase transition triggered by the expansion of the universe.

A very violent process

"It is a phase transition where many bubbles of the new phase suddenly appear, and when these bubbles expand and collide, the phase transition is complete. On a cosmic scale, it is a very violent quantum mechanical process," explains Sloth.

Today we know approx. 20% of the matter that the universe is made of. It is the matter that you and I, planets and galaxies are made of. The universe also consists of dark matter, which no one knows what is.

In addition, there is dark energy in the universe; it is the energy that causes the universe to expand, and it makes up approx. 70% of the [energy](#) density of the [universe](#).

More information: Florian Niedermann et al, New early dark energy, *Physical Review D* (2021). [DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.103.L041303](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.103.L041303)

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