

## News & Comments

# The Mirror Universe can Solve the Cosmology Crisis

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Research suggests one might be able to solve a major puzzle in cosmology today by understanding an invisible 'mirror world' of particles that interact with our world only via gravity, as known as the Hubble Constant. It is the current rate at which the universe is expanding.

The Hubble constant, also known as the Hubble parameter, was calculated to be around, 70 km/sec/Mpc. And this value was aggregated upon by many scientists, but once they observed that over several years, the measurements were becoming more precise, they straightforwardly disagree. That's called the cosmic tension problem.

The observed value of the Hubble Constant ranges from as low as  $67 \text{ km sec}^{-1} / \text{Mpc}^{-1}$ , and as high as  $73 \text{ km sec}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ . The lowest value is pointed out by the cosmic microwave background, whereas the highest value is a result of observation of distant supernovae. Theories of physics seek to explain why something does not add up. The mirror universe may provide a solution to this problem.

The mirror universe was presented in the year 1990 to solve the problem of matter-antimatter symmetry. Matter can be created in the laboratory, but antimatter also gets created with it, as they both come in a pair. So, during the creation of the Universe, the antimatter formed with the Matter must have been an antimatter Universe, of our matter universe.

Several unitless parameters stay the same when cosmological models are tweaked to match observed expansion rates, supporting an underlying symmetry.

### KEYWORDS

Astrophysics, Popular, University Of New Mexico, Matter, antimatter, Hubble constant, matter-antimatter

