Dark Matter Energy Theory

A plain-language overview of the original idea

The idea in one sentence

Dark Matter Energy Theory (DMET) asks whether the effects called dark matter and dark energy could ultimately be consequences of gravity and spacetime geometry, rather than two completely separate unknown substances.

How the idea began

DMET began as an intuitive question, not as a mathematical derivation. Mass and energy are already known to curve spacetime, and that curvature is what we experience as gravity. The first question was therefore simple: could gravity or curvature behave differently across very large scales and create some of the effects that are presently attributed to dark matter and dark energy?

Dark matter

At the scale of a galaxy, visible matter - stars, gas and the central mass concentration - creates a combined gravitational geometry. DMET explores whether that geometry could remain more influential at large distances than the standard visible-matter calculation predicts. If so, some of the additional binding and gravitational lensing usually attributed to a dark-matter halo might instead be an extended geometric response.

Dark energy

At still larger scales, DMET considers the possibility that our observable universe is one region within a larger connected geometry containing other massive regions. A simple uniform gravitational pull would not make our universe expand. The relevant possibility is a **difference** in gravitational influence across our region - a tidal gradient - which might contribute to large-scale strain or an effective tensional response. Whether such a mechanism can reproduce the measured cosmic acceleration is an open question.

The JWST / neighbouring-region idea

A second, more speculative idea arose from reports of unexpectedly luminous, massive or apparently mature galaxies at very high redshift. DMET asks: if other universe-regions exist, could some mature galaxies in another region become visible to us through the larger connected geometry?

In that hypothesis, two effects must be kept separate. The boundary geometry could **bend or magnify** the light through gravitational lensing, while the complete path through a changing gravitational geometry could also contribute an additional **geometrical redshift**. If part of the measured redshift came from cross-region propagation rather than ordinary cosmological distance alone, an object could be interpreted as belonging to the very early universe when it was actually a mature galaxy from another region.

What the idea does not claim

It does not claim that dark matter particles have been disproved.	It asks whether a geometric alternative can reproduce the same observations.
It does not claim that other universes have been observed.	Neighbouring regions are a speculative extension of the model.
It does not claim that lensing itself creates redshift.	Any cross-region redshift would have to follow from the complete spacetime geometry and photon path.
It does not claim that surprising JWST galaxies prove a multiverse.	Conventional early-galaxy explanations remain the baseline comparison.

How it could be tested

The idea becomes scientifically useful only if it can fail. A successful model would need one curvature law that predicts galaxy rotation and gravitational lensing from observed baryonic matter; a relativistic large-scale mechanism that reproduces the expansion history while respecting the observed near-isotropy of the universe; and, for the JWST extension, a single boundary model that reproduces coherent spectral redshift, lensing, magnification, flux and time-dilation behaviour.

Current status

DMET is a speculative independent research idea, not an established replacement for General Relativity or the standard cosmological model. The mathematics associated with the project was developed after the original conceptual idea in order to ask what equations, predictions and observations would be required for the proposal to be physically viable.

Why publish it?

The purpose of making DMET public is modest: to place the idea on record, make it understandable, and invite constructive criticism. Similar research traditions already explore modified gravity, geometric dark energy and brane-world cosmology. DMET's specific combination of gravity-first dark-sector ideas with a speculative cross-region interpretation of some high-redshift observations should therefore be presented as a proposal to examine, not as a claim of uniqueness or proof.

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