TYPE IA SUPERNOVAE AS EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FOR A CURVED, STATIC AND SPATIALLY CLOSED COSMOS

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The standard Big Bang paradigm observed universe is topologically defined as virtual lens effect hiding an actual curved, static and closed cosmos. This lens effect derives from the way the curved topology is intersected by the flat observer's light cone used to observe the sky. This latter represents the act of observation. Empirical data provide evidence of this composite topology as follows. The Hubble length is the only empirical data taken. The absence of privileged point of view in relativity posits that this length be put tangent to the curved topology at 60 degrees angle from the observer. This determines an angle of 30 degrees between the space and the light vector, and an angle of 60 degrees between the time and the light vector. This determines unit measures and measurements in the curved topology, which results fractal with respect to time. This fractality affects differently the measurements by brightness and by redshift of the Type Ia Supernova. Brightness would discount fractality remaining unaffected. Redshift would be affected. The topology interrelations transfer such difference calculations from the curved topology to the observed universe topology. Their plotting in this observable topology corresponds to the Type Ia Supernovae brightness versus redshift difference curves of the Big Bang paradigm. This provides evidence of the composite topology and of the curved, static and closed cosmos.