Sphere Theory is a theory of Universe and Quantum world that everything is spheres made of spheres. Hubble size spheres, Planck Spheres and smaller spheres, multiverse and perhaps larger spheres. This however does mean that everything is made of one sphere. Rather it is more likely that it is a hidden force combination that holds certain combinations of spheres together. One of these shapes maybe be a toroid. Perhaps similar to proposed radiationless structure as shown by Dr Miroshnichenko in "New theory to lead to radiationless revolution" First we review the Hubble Constant values. Dr. Miroshnichenko shows that there may be radiationless structures that are made of radiating materials, that are toroid shape. We will review the values of the Hubble constant from WMAP, Planck Mission, Hubble Telescope, other measurements and compares it to Sphere Theory Hubble Constant. This paper shows that our universe may be a combination of spheres in a toroid shape. Each sphere would be the size of the Hubble Sphere, as calculated by Sphere Theory. The toroid shape as acknowledged by other Physcists. The Toroid is a simple calculation that shows that a toroid may explain the size of the universe.

2.0) Calculations of Hubble Constant.

If we look at Evidence for Granulated Space, we find that the size of the Hubble Sphere is 13.7659 billion light years(2) If we convert this to a constant Hubble Constant it converts to 71.03 (km/s)/Mpc. This compares to the following Hubble constants calculated below.

The following is a list of Hubble Constant values from Wikipedia

Date published	Hubble constant (km/s)/Mpc	Observer	Citation	Remarks / methodology
2016-05-17	73.00±1.75	Hubble Space Telescope	[13]	
2013-03-21	67.80±0.77	Planck Mission	[14][15][16][17][18]	The ESA Planck Surveyor was launched in May 2009. C four-year period, it performed a significantly more detail investigation of cosmic microwave radiation than earlier investigations using HEMT radiometers and bolometerte to measure the CMB at a smaller scale than WMAP. On 2013, the European-led research team behind the Planc cosmology probe released the mission's data including a CMB all-sky map and their determination of the Hubble

Date published	Hubble constant (km/s)/Mpc	Observer	Citation	Remarks / methodology
2012-12-20	69.32±0.80	WMAP (9-years)	[19]	
2010	70.4+1.3 −1.4	WMAP (7-years), combined with other measurements.	[20]	These values arise from fitting a combination of WMAP cosmological data to the simplest version of the ΛCDM the data are fit with more general versions, H_0tends to b and more uncertain: typically around 67±4 (km/s)/Mpcal some models allow values near63 (km/s)/Mpc.[21]
2010	71.0±2.5	WMAP only (7-years).	[20]	
2009-02	70.1±1.3	WMAP (5-years). combined with other measurements.	[22]	
2009-02	71.9+2.6 −2.7	WMAP only (5-years)	[22]	
2007	70.4+1.5 −1.6	WMAP (3-years)	[23]	
2006-08	77.6+14.9 −12.5	Chandra X-ray Observatory	[24]	
2001-05	72±8	Hubble Space Telescope	[25]	This project established the most precise optical determ consistent with a measurement of H_0 based uponSunya

Date published	Hubble constant (km/s)/Mpc	Observer	Citation	Remarks / methodology
				Zel'dovich effect observations of many galaxy clusters h similar accuracy.
prior to 1996	50–90 (est.)		[26]	
1958	75 (est.)	Allan Sandage	[27]	This was the first good estimate of H_0, but it would be de before a consensus was achieved.

The Sphere theory yields a Hubble constant of 71.03 Km/s/Mparsec. It is difficult to speculate which one of these values for the Hubble constant is most accurate. If we take the Hubble value obtained in 2016 of 73 ± 1.75 and compare it to the 67.8 ± 0.77 value from the 2013 Planck Mission we see an imprecise prediction that may mean an adjustment to the model. The Sphere Theory model is somewhere between these two models and has been that way for a while.

3.0 Shape of Universe

Max Tegmark's analysis hints that the universe may be a toroid shape. (3) While I do not believe a toroid would yield a flat universe, I think a hexagonally shaped structure of 6 spheres would be considered a flat structure for the universe.

If one looks at the likely radius of the universe per Wikipedia, of 45.5 billion light years(4), it is much larger than the 13.8 billion light years of age. How do we reconcile this. More data and more theory are needed. If one looks at the 13.7659 billion light years predicted by Sphere Theory for the Hubble Sphere and multiply that by 6 for a 6 sphere toroid and divide by $\frac{\pi}{12^{0.5}}$, which is the maximum packing density of hexagonal packing, then one obtains a size of the universe of 91.16 billion light years. This compares well with the 91 billion light years of Wikipedia. It does however presume, that all light from one Hubble Sphere could travel through an almost point like object into the next Hubble Sphere, where they would, of necessity make contact, of the Hexagonally connected 6 sphere, and make it look like, perhaps, that the Universe expanded from a point like structure.

1.0) Bibliography

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