Rethinking the Universe: The Big Wave Hypothesis

A Personal Note: How I Think

Many scientists approach the universe with the goal of explaining **why things are the way they are** or discovering the causes behind what we observe. Their work focuses on unraveling the mysteries of existence, on finding explanations for what we see.

But my approach is different.

I have an engineer's brain, and I am a creative at heart. I'm a musician, a programmer, and an engineer, and these roles shape how I see the world. When I look at something - whether it's a piece of music, a line of code, or a mechanical system - I'm not asking why it exists or what caused it.

Instead, I'm asking **how it works**. I see the parts, the connections, and the interactions, and I try to assemble them in a way that makes sense. For me, it's all about understanding the operation, the mechanism, the flow.

When I look at the universe, I don't just see stars, galaxies, and vast stretches of space. I see the **moving parts of a cosmic machine**, an incredible feat of engineering on the grandest scale.

I'm less concerned with why it exists and more fascinated by what makes the clock tick. How do all the parts fit together? What drives its motion, its rhythm, its growth?

These questions captivate me, and they guide how I think about everything - from the smallest atom to the largest galaxy.

This perspective shapes the ideas I've shared in this paper.

For me, the universe isn't just something to observe; it's something to explore, to understand as a system. Its complexity amazes me, and my goal is to piece together the puzzle, to see the grand design behind the ticking of the cosmic clock.

Preface: A Personal Journey to the Big Wave Hypothesis

The universe is a mystery that has captivated humanity for as long as we've gazed at the stars. Like many, I've marveled at the beauty of galaxies, pondered the vastness of space, and wrestled with the biggest question of all: **how did this all come to be?**

It wasn't until recently that my curiosity led me down a path of discovery—one that fundamentally reshaped how I see the cosmos.

It all started with an article I read about the discovery of mature galaxies from 13.5 billion years ago, galaxies so old and developed that they defied everything our current models of the universe tell us. How could such massive structures exist so soon after the Big Bang?

The answer, I realized, wasn't immediately obvious, but it was worth exploring.

I began asking questions. Lots of them. Why did galaxies seem to form faster in the early universe? Why does everything appear to be moving farther apart? And was the **Big Bang** really an explosion—or something else entirely?

The more I thought about it, the more the explosion metaphor didn't sit right. Explosions radiate outward in all directions, but they don't explain the universe's flatness or the strange ripples in its structure.

A new idea began to take shape: **what if the Big Bang wasn't an explosion at all, but a wave? And what if it was still happening?**

This concept transformed how I viewed the cosmos. If the universe is an expanding wavefront, many of its mysteries - rapid galaxy formation, accelerating expansion, and gravitational weakening - suddenly made sense.

The Big Bang would no longer be a one-time event but an ongoing process of creation. This idea made the universe feel alive - dynamic, ever-evolving, and still in the process of becoming.

What follows is my attempt to share this hypothesis and connect the dots. I hope it sparks your imagination as much as it has mine.

The Big Wave Hypothesis

The **Big Wave Hypothesis** proposes that the universe is not the result of a singular explosive event but an ongoing wavefront of creation. This wavefront expands outward, propagating spacetime, energy, and matter as it moves. By viewing the universe through this lens, we can better understand phenomena that defy conventional models.

Key Features of the Hypothesis

1. **Wavefront of Creation:**
    - The universe expands as a dynamic wavefront, continuously generating new spacetime at its boundary.
    - The wave imparts energy and momentum, driving cosmic expansion and shaping the universe.
2. **Ongoing Process:**
    - The Big Bang is not a one-time event but a continuous wavefront moving outward, making the universe still "young" in cosmic terms.
3. **Ripples and Variances:**
    - Observed variations in the universe, such as density fluctuations, are akin to ripples on the wavefront.

Why Galaxies Formed Faster in a Compact Universe

The discovery of mature galaxies from the universe's earliest epochs suggests that galaxy formation occurred much faster than our current models predict. This discrepancy can be understood by examining the conditions of the early universe.

Factors Driving Rapid Formation

1. **Higher Density of Matter:**
    - The early universe was smaller and more compact, with matter concentrated in close proximity.
    - Stronger gravitational forces accelerated the collapse of gas clouds into stars and galaxies.
2. **Shorter Distances for Interaction:**
    - In the compact early universe, regions of matter were closer, enabling frequent mergers and accretions that rapidly assembled galaxies.
3. **Abundant Raw Material:**

    - Dense hydrogen and helium clouds in the early universe provided the building blocks for rapid star formation.
4. **Wavefront Energy:**
    - The wavefront may have amplified energy density in localized regions, kickstarting galaxy formation on a faster timeline.

Expansion as a Wavefront

Unlike an explosion that radiates uniformly in all directions, the wavefront model better explains key observations about the universe's expansion.

Characteristics of the Wavefront

1. **Boundary of Expansion:**
    - The wavefront represents the leading edge of spacetime's creation, continuously expanding outward.
2. **Momentum and Motion:**
    - Objects within the wavefront are carried outward, gaining momentum. After the wave passes, they retain this momentum, explaining why galaxies move apart.
3. **Accelerating Expansion:**
    - The wave imparts energy to spacetime as it propagates, stretching it and driving the observed acceleration of the universe's expansion.

Why Gravitational Forces Weaken Over Time

As the wave expands spacetime, it spreads matter and energy across increasingly larger distances. This process naturally weakens gravitational interactions over time.

Implications for Gravity

1. **Stronger in the Early Universe:**
    - Gravitational forces were amplified in the dense, compact early universe, enabling rapid galaxy formation.
2. **Weaker with Expansion:**
    - As matter spreads out due to the wave's propagation, gravitational pull diminishes, slowing the rate of galaxy formation.

3. **Future of Galaxy Formation:**
    - Continued expansion may weaken gravity to the point where new galaxies can no longer form.

Testing the Big Wave Hypothesis

This hypothesis offers testable predictions that could validate its framework.

Potential Tests

1. **Gravitational Waves:**
    - Look for wavefront signatures in long-wavelength gravitational waves detectable by instruments like LIGO.
2. **Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB):**
    - Study CMB fluctuations for evidence of ripples caused by wave-driven expansion.
3. **Galaxy Distributions:**
    - Analyze the cosmic web for ripple-like patterns consistent with a propagating wavefront.
4. **Dark Energy Connection:**
    - Investigate whether the energy driving accelerated expansion aligns with the wavefront's characteristics.

Conclusion

The **Big Wave Hypothesis** offers a fresh perspective on the universe's origin, expansion, and evolution:

- It explains rapid galaxy formation in the dense early universe.
- It accounts for the weakening of gravity as spacetime expands.
- It provides a natural explanation for the universe's accelerating expansion.

By reimagining the universe as a dynamic wavefront of creation, we unlock new ways of thinking about its structure and behavior. This hypothesis challenges traditional cosmology and invites further exploration into the nature of existence itself.

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Dexter R. P. Nelson
https://dexternelson.com

"It is absurd to hold that a man should be ashamed of an inability to defend himself with his limbs, but not ashamed of an inability to defend himself with speech and reason; for the use of rational speech is more distinctive of a human being than the use of his limbs."
— Aristotle, The Rhetoric & The Poetics of Aristotle