

Why Not Layer Multiverses Instead of Colliding Them?

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A Comment on the Closer To Truth (Instagram) post:
Can we explain the Multiverse? A discussion with Dr. Brian Keating (Aug 4, 2023)
<https://www.instagram.com/p/CvgwaLSMBKp/>

The concept of “colliding” bubble universes presumes classical, space-like relationships between universes (Fig. 1). But why not explore subtler forms of collision?



Figure 1. For universes where each synchronized clump of matter and energy has its own definition of space and time, the deeply classical concept of “bumping” universes in a space-like, velocity-like fashion becomes problematic. Adding more space-like dimensions defers the issue without resolving how sharing emerges.

Imagine, for example, that new universes co-locate at the same locations as earlier ones, with each new universe building upon the complexity of the previous ones (Fig. 2). A new universe might, for example, add a new, more convoluted way of expressing one unit of positive charge. In earlier universes, this type of charge might have resided only in the positron, the antimatter partner of the electron. Thus the evidence for co-located colliding universes would not be subtle at all but might go by a different name: the Standard Model of particle physics.

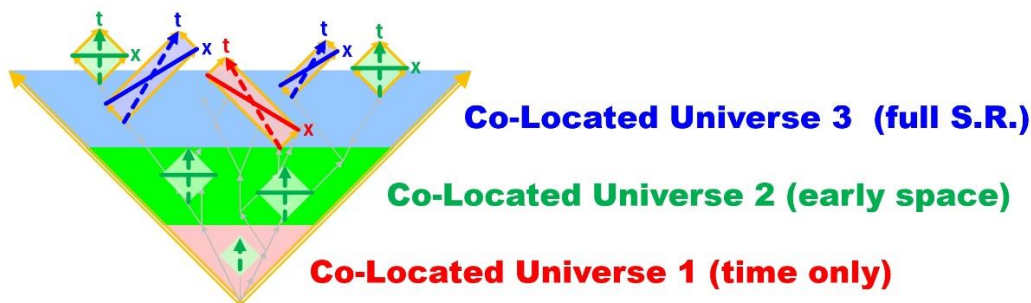


Figure 2. Co-located layering of universes offers an increasing-complexity alternative to lateral multiverses. In layered universes, each new universe “stands on the complex shoulders” of the previous universe. If universe layering exists in our universe, its signature will be layers of increasing complexity that nonetheless conserve quantities from earlier universes, both in general physics and the Standard Model. Protons as “complexified” positrons are one of many possible examples.