Theory of the Universe

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This working paper is intended to give an approach to the description of the universe. It may well be several years before the theory is definitively confirmed. Nevertheless, this **thought essay** could represent a not inconsiderable gain for science.

Analysis

a)

Although the conventional propositions of physics, mathematics, astronomy and philosophy have always achieved progress, the fact that the distances in the universe are so vast and the universe is expanding does not make those propositions suitable for explaining the universe.

A description of the universe is needed on which scientists can focus their considerations. The following essay is an attempt to make this inquiry.

b)

With regard to the difficulties mentioned above, the following discussion will present some potential solutions. They will be based on already established findings. Because many examples are taken from nature, this paper will use the term "environment" synonymously with "universe".

c)

At this point one might inquire as to what the universe actually is. For us, it is whatever can be perceived with the senses. Since the last century, humankind has made significant advances in the exploration of space. Nevertheless, the boundaries of the universe are not yet officially known to us today.

d)

So far, it has been determined that our environment is what can be observed. There are many other life forms on earth besides humans that have their own environment. For these organisms, their environment is their universe. The following presents three examples of three different environments with their secondary environment:

Table 1

Organism/microbes	Environment	Secondary environment
1. Protozoan	e.g. soil	rocky outcrop
2. Insects	e.g. forest	grassland
3. Aquatic life	ocean	atmosphere

e)

From the above table, it can be concluded that each living organism or microbe has its own environment. The organism has no knowledge of its secondary environment.

f)

The living organisms on earth may be classified into four groups:

- 1. microbes
- 2. simple life forms
- 3. complex life forms
- 4. humans

In the case of the first three groups, it can be noted that each member of these groups has its own immediate environment, which in turn is proximate to another "environment". This proximate environment is referred to hereafter as the secondary environment.

Humans belong to group 4. Since all three other groups have secondary environments, it is possible in principle that we humans also have a secondary environment.

Main section

1.

This gives rise to further questions:

a) How do these findings benefit us?

They benefit us by suggesting that we should be proximate to multiple universes.

b) From our standpoint, how many secondary universes could there be? This cannot at present be answered. 2.

It may be determined that both environment and secondary environment are characterized by different chemical substances. This can be explained using the example of "soil and rocky outcrop". The chemical composition of the air is also different, for example, in a forest and in grassland. The transition to a secondary environment is detectable by changes in chemical composition.

3.

Ordinarily, a blending of substances occurs in the zone of transition from one environment to another. This process is illustrated by the example of "sea water and atmosphere". In the zone of transition from atmosphere to water, there are a few water and salt particles in the atmosphere and the oxygen content of the water is higher. In the examples of Table 1, a change in the content of individual chemical substances can frequently be detected before the secondary environment is entered.

4.

From the aspects related above, it may be concluded that each environment is proximate to another. The two adjoining environments are identifiable by the difference in their chemical composition.

5.

The described examples serve to prove the existence of multiple proximate universes, which can incorporate different patterns. The following provides a simplified explanation.

Figure 1



(Universum = universe; Erde = earth)

6.

At this moment, it is worthwhile to note what our most advanced telescopes and observatories to date reveal about the universe. Relatively recent data from the Planck observatory and a paper¹ published in Nature Astronomy provide some support to the hypothesis of a closed universe with positive curvature.

7.

Now the question arises as to how difficult it is for the aforementioned organisms to acquire knowledge of their secondary environment. It may be assumed that the degree of difficulty for human beings to acquire knowledge about their secondary universe is as great as for the other organisms mentioned.

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1. Eleonora Di Valentino, Alessandro Melchiorri & Joseph Silk. Planck evidence for a closed Universe and a possible crisis for cosmology. Nature Astronomy 4, 196-203 (2020). arXiv:1911.02087v1 [astro-ph.CO] 5 Nov 2019.