

Clusters of Universes: The Omniverse

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Structure, Dynamics, Collisions, and Directional Architecture of Universes

1. Introduction

This document presents a directional cosmological hypothesis in which the observable universe is only a local unit within a much larger structure: **the Omniverse**. In this framework, universes are not isolated nor randomly distributed. They form **clusters of universes**, comparable to galactic superclusters but on a higher scale. Each cluster possesses its own internal dynamics, geometric tensions, directional signatures, and zones of coherence.

The Omniverse is defined as a meta-space containing all universes, organized according to fluxes, gradients, and zones of directional saturation.

2. General Structure of the Omniverse

The Omniverse is not a homogeneous space. It consists of:

- clusters of universes,
- zones of directional tension,
- regions dominated by matter,
- regions dominated by antimatter,
- zones of directional vacuum,
- points of geometric saturation.

Each universe cluster exhibits internal coherence, comparable to a “cosmic cell.” The universes within a cluster may share:

- a directional orientation,
- similar energy density,
- a common geometric structure,
- or correlated expansion dynamics.

3. Matter Universes and Antimatter Universes

In this hypothesis, the Omniverse contains regions dominated by matter and others dominated by antimatter. These regions do not normally interact directly, as their directional coherence zones prevent contact.

However, extreme geometric tensions can trigger:

- a dimensional collapse,

- a deformation of the meta-space,
- a collision between two universes of opposite polarity.

4. Matter–Antimatter Collision: Origin of the Observable Universe

The observable universe would be the result of a collision between:

- a matter-dominated universe,
- and an antimatter-dominated universe.

This collision would have produced:

- massive annihilation,
- directional implosion,
- geometric explosion,
- rapid expansion,
- an initial torsion of spacetime.

This process explains:

- the current matter–antimatter asymmetry,
- the residual presence of antimatter traces,
- the fractal structure of superclusters,
- extreme distortion zones such as the Great Attractor.

5. Great Attractors as Directional Engines

In this framework, Great Attractors are not diffuse mass concentrations but **directional supermassive black holes**, formed through universe-scale collisions or internal tensions.

These structures:

- generate geometric fluxes,
- modulate local expansion,
- organize superclusters,
- break cosmic symmetry,
- and act as directional centers.

Multiple Great Attractors may exist in the observable universe, each functioning as a local geometric engine.

6. Universe Clusters and Directional Architecture

Universe clusters form a fractal architecture:

- each cluster possesses its own directional attractor,
- attractors interact with one another,
- universes follow directional geodesics,
- the Omniverse is structured into zones of flux and tension.

This vision replaces the concept of a homogeneous universe with a **multi-level directional architecture**.

7. Dimensional Collapse: General Definition

A dimensional collapse represents one of the most extreme phenomena possible within the meta-space. It is not a simple local compression, as seen in classical black holes, but a **total collapse of spacetime toward a single point**, followed by explosive re-expansion.

This process includes two phases:

7.1. Implosion Phase

Spacetime loses its directional coherence and collapses toward a single point. All local dimensions:

- contract,
- overlap,
- lose structure,
- and cease to exist as defined geometry.

This implosion requires **geometric annihilation**, meaning the destruction of the dimensional framework in all directions simultaneously.

7.2. Explosion Phase

Once dimensional coherence is destroyed, the energy released by the implosion triggers a **geometric explosion**, creating a new spacetime:

- rapid expansion,
- initial torsion,
- directional gradients,
- formation of flux zones,
- emergence of saturated structures.

This explosion constitutes a “directional Big Bang.”

8. Cause of Dimensional Collapse: Matter ↔ Antimatter Encounter

In this model, **only the direct encounter between matter and antimatter at universe scale** can trigger a dimensional collapse.

The reason is structural:

- matter and antimatter possess opposite directional geometries,
- their spacetime frameworks are incompatible,
- their interaction destroys dimensional coherence,
- annihilation affects geometry itself.

Thus, a collision between:

- a matter universe,
- and an antimatter universe,

results in total annihilation of dimensional structure, followed by a cosmic explosion.

9. Extreme Case: Collision Between a Matter Black Hole and an Antimatter Black Hole

A particularly violent scenario involves the encounter between:

- a **supermassive matter black hole**,
- and a **supermassive antimatter black hole**.

In this case:

- saturated geometries cancel out,
- event horizons mutually destroy each other,
- the singularity ceases to exist,
- local spacetime implodes instantly,
- dimensional collapse is triggered,
- a geometric explosion follows immediately.

This interaction constitutes one possible mechanism for the creation of a new universe within the Omniverse.

10. Cosmological Consequences

This model naturally explains:

- matter–antimatter asymmetry,
- residual antimatter traces in the observable universe,
- extreme distortion zones such as Great Attractors,
- the fractal structure of superclusters,
- and the directional dynamics of cosmic expansion.

The observable universe would therefore be **the product of a matter ↔ antimatter collision**, integrated within a larger architecture: **the Omniverse**.

11. Conclusion

The Omniverse represents a structured meta-space composed of universe clusters with their own directional dynamics. The observable universe would be the result of a matter–antimatter collision, embedded within a larger architecture where Great Attractors act as geometric engines.

This hypothesis proposes a fractal, directional, multi-universe cosmology consistent with conceptual models based on saturated geometry, directional fluxes, and black-hole dynamics.