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Short Communication

The Reorganisation of the Cosmos: What is the state of humanity?

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Abstract

This thesis examines an alternative cosmological approach to describing matter, gravity and the structure of space. It takes as its starting point Louis de Broglie's wave hypothesis, which is extended in the Helmecke/Herkenrath model by the concept of stable rotating wave structures. Within this theoretical framework, it is assumed that matter does not primarily consist of point-like particles, but arises from dynamic, relativistically stabilised wave configurations. This paper discusses the possible implications of this model for modern nuclear physics, the interpretation of gravity, and the structure of three-dimensional space. It also presents considerations regarding higher dimensions, cosmic spatial curvature, and the fundamental limits to our ability to explore the universe. Particular attention is paid to the hypothesis that gravity could be interpreted as the result of wave-based interactions with the structure of space. Furthermore, the paper examines the theoretical implications for future technologies, particularly in the fields of alternative energy generation, space travel and gravity-based space-shortening. Some of the concepts presented contrast with established physical models. The aim of this work is therefore to critically discuss alternative approaches to expanding our current cosmological understanding.

Introduction

It is time to reassess and critically examine our current understanding of the cosmos, its structure and its possible origins. Modern cosmology is based predominantly on observable phenomena, mathematical models and relativistic descriptions of space-time. Nevertheless, fundamental questions regarding the actual composition of matter, the nature of gravity and the structure of space and time remain unresolved. This paper draws in particular on de Broglie's wave mechanics considerations and examines their extension as proposed by Helmecke and Herkenrath [1- 5]. It investigates the hypothesis that matter does not primarily consist of point-like particles, but rather arises from stable rotating wave structures. In addition, possible consequences for gravity, the structure of space, energy generation and the long-term development of humanity are discussed.

The de Broglie model of matter and the Helmecke/ Herkenrath extension LIT: 8

Louis de Broglie put forward the hypothesis early on that matter possesses wave-like properties [2]. This concept is further developed in the extended model proposed by Helmecke and Herkenrath [4, 5]. Here, rotating wave structures form the basis of stable matter. Unlike classical standing waves, these are rotating energy structures that move at the speed of light around a central axis. Within this model, the stability of matter is explained by relativistic effects based on the Special Theory of Relativity. Since processes occurring at the speed of light appear to an external observer to be extremely slowed down, the internal structures of matter are effectively in a stable state. The following figure illustrates the fundamental difference between classical standing waves and hypothetical rotating wave structures.

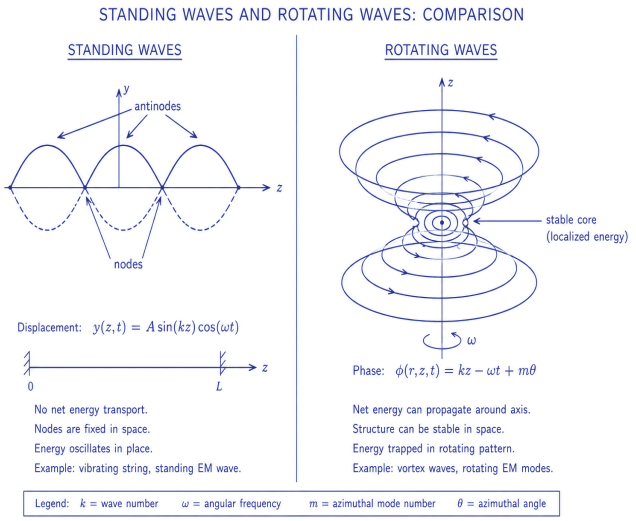

Figure 1: Comparison of standing and rotating wave structures

The left-hand side of the illustration shows the classical model of standing waves with fixed nodes and local oscillation. The right-hand side depicts the concept of rotating waves, in which energy rotates continuously around a central axis. The 'localised energy' shown in the centre symbolises the stable energy core, which is preserved within the rotating structure. According to this theory, protons, neutrons and electrons would not be particles that can be broken down any further, but rather stable states of rotating wave configurations. This has far-reaching implications for modern nuclear physics. The model presented makes it clear that high-energy collisions in particle accelerators primarily produce unstable energy states, rather than fundamental building blocks of matter. The particles observed are therefore temporary energy discharges.

Spatial structure and higher dimensions Lit.8 // Lit.11

Modern physics generally describes space as a three-dimensional system with an additional dimension of time. Overall, the actual number of possible dimensions remains unclear. As discussed in 'Cosmic Fundamental Laws', the perceived three-dimensionality may simply be a limitation of human observational capacity. Time is not necessarily a dimension in its own right; it merely describes the duration of a mechanical, chemical or physical process within a system. The limitations of existing models become particularly apparent when dealing with cosmic distances and extreme gravitational fields. Black holes, the curvature of space and relativistic effects suggest that the structure of space is more complex than is currently assumed. If one exploits these higher dimensions by synthesising a black hole in front of a spaceship, threedimensional distances are distorted, making intergalactic travel possible.

The Limits of Cosmic Exploration Lit.2

- It has been argued in earlier theoretical works that a complete exploration of the cosmos might, in principle, be impossible.
- The number of galaxies and the star systems they contain far exceeds any practical possibility of observing them all.
- It follows that every cosmological model is necessarily based on incomplete information. Absolute statements about the entire cosmos therefore remain fundamentally problematic.
- However, this realisation does not spell the end of scientific research. Rather, it highlights the need to embrace alternative ways of thinking and to critically question theoretical boundaries.

The energy potential of matter

Within the model presented, wave theory leads to an alternative interpretation of the energy potential of atomic structures [6].

Theoretically, the energy balance for an atom is as follows:

1. Number of protons × 15 MeV
2. Number of neutrons × 15 MeV
3. Number of electrons × 0,511 MeV

Compared with conventional nuclear fusion, this would result in a significantly greater theoretical energy potential. According to the hypothesis presented, matter structures could not only be fused, but also specifically converted into their energetic wave states [6-10].

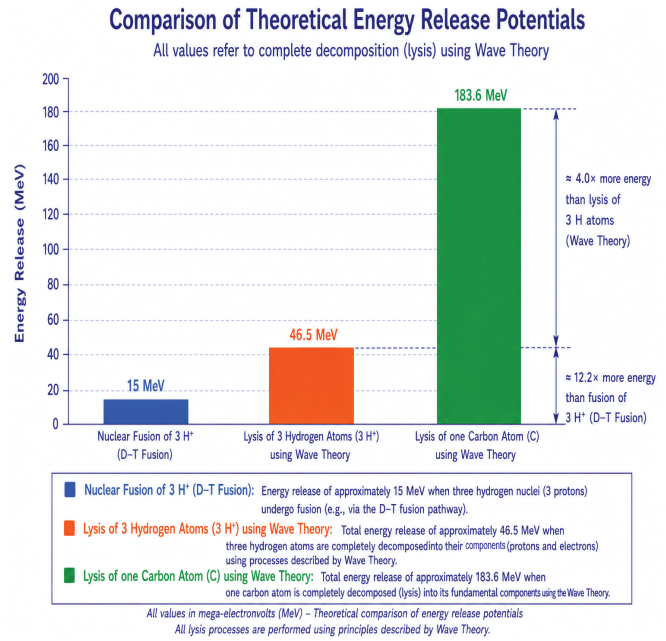

Figure 2: Comparison of Theoretical Energy Release Potentials

The figure compares the theoretical energy release associated with different approaches to utilizing atomic matter. As a reference, the energy released by the fusion of three hydrogen nuclei is shown with a value of approximately 15 MeV. Within the presented wave-theoretical framework, the complete lysis of three hydrogen atoms into their fundamental constituents is estimated to correspond to an energy potential of approximately 46.5 MeV. Furthermore, the model predicts that the complete lysis of a carbon atom could theoretically release approximately 183.6 MeV. According to the underlying hypothesis, this energy does not originate solely from conventional nuclear binding processes but from the conversion of stable wave structures into a more fundamental energetic state. The comparison illustrates that, within the assumptions of the Helmecke/Herkenrath model, the theoretical energy content of matter may exceed the energy accessible through conventional fusion reactions.

Prospects for future technologies

Should the theory of rotating wave structures prove to be correct in the long term, this will have significant technological implications:

These include, amongst others:

- new methods of energy generation,
- alternative propulsion technologies,
- manipulation of spatial structures,
- interstellar space travel,
- controlled gravitational fields,
- new concepts in matter transformation.

In particular, the possibility of deliberately shortening distances through gravitational or higherdimensional processes fundamentally changes our current understanding of interstellar travel [10-13].

Conclusion

This paper discusses an alternative cosmological approach in which matter is interpreted as a stable rotating wave structure. Building on the work of de Broglie and the extensions proposed by Helmecke and Herkenrath, alternative interpretations of matter, gravity and the structure of space have been investigated. These new theoretical approaches make important contributions to the reorganisation of our understanding and exploration of the cosmos and matter, whilst simultaneously resolving the energy problem for humanity.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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Further references can be found in the original publications and related materials provided on the author's website.