

Spacetime Compression: A New Paradigm for Gravity

Author's Name : Nimit Upadhyay
Contact : nimit.upadhyay@gmail.com
Phone : +91-9540236997

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1. Abstract

This paper presents a conceptual framework in which spacetime is reimagined as a compressible, gel-like boundary separating two symmetric universes — one of matter, the other of antimatter — both formed during the Big Bang. Departing from traditional curvature-based interpretations of gravity, we propose that massive objects compress the spacetime boundary inward from both sides, creating observable curvature and gravitational effects. This model offers a mechanical, thermodynamically consistent explanation for gravity, black holes, and cosmic expansion. Key phenomena such as the asymmetry of matter and antimatter, galactic rotation curves, and the Great Attractor are reinterpreted as consequences of boundary deformation, rupture, and relaxation. The theory avoids violations of the second law of thermodynamics, frames black holes as points of boundary breakdown, and offers falsifiable predictions based on gravitational behaviour without requiring dark matter. Through this reinterpretation, we aim to provide a unified, intuitive, and physically motivated lens to explore gravity, cosmogenesis, and the hidden structure of spacetime.

2. Introduction

Einstein's General Theory of Relativity revolutionized our understanding of gravity by proposing that masses do not attract each other through an invisible force, but instead curve the very fabric of spacetime. This curvature alters the motion of objects, producing the effects we perceive as gravitational attraction. Yet over a century later, a deep question remains unaddressed:

What is spacetime actually made of — and why does it respond to mass in the first place?

In this paper, we propose a conceptual framework that reimagines spacetime not as a purely geometric abstraction, but as a **physical, compressible medium** — akin to a **three-dimensional sponge**. This sponge-like structure forms the **boundary between two co-existing universes**: one filled with matter (our observable universe), and the other with antimatter (its invisible counterpart).

According to this model:

- The **Big Bang** produced equal quantities of matter and antimatter.
- These two domains were immediately separated by a thick, elastic **spacetime boundary** — like a sponge wedged between two opposing forces.
- As mass accumulates in either universe, it **pushes inward** on the boundary, causing **localized compression**.

- The resulting deformation of the sponge-like boundary is what we perceive as the **curvature of spacetime** — and thus, gravity.

This model moves away from the commonly used “rubber sheet” or “membrane tension” metaphors, and instead introduces a **volumetric, compressive** interpretation of gravity. Rather than being pulled toward a mass, objects are guided by the shape of the deformed boundary — just as marbles roll along the indents of a compressed sponge.

Furthermore:

- Where local pressure becomes extreme, the sponge may **collapse** entirely — forming a **black hole**, a site where the boundary yields and allows partial matter–antimatter recombination.
- This framework opens new avenues for explaining the **matter–antimatter asymmetry**, the **nature of black holes**, and the **mechanical origin of gravity**, all while remaining consistent with thermodynamic principles.

By presenting gravity as an emergent effect of **boundary compression between symmetric universes**, this paper seeks to unify geometric intuition with physical mechanics — offering a novel, testable perspective on one of nature’s most mysterious forces.

3. The Boundary Hypothesis

3.1. A Symmetric Beginning

According to standard cosmological models, the universe began with the Big Bang — an event that, in theory, should have produced matter and antimatter in equal quantities. Yet today, we observe a profound imbalance: our universe appears to be composed almost entirely of matter, with antimatter mysteriously absent.

Rather than assuming annihilation or asymmetry at creation, our model proposes a different path: **matter and antimatter did not mix, but separated**, forming **two adjacent domains** immediately after the Big Bang. Between them emerged a **thick, compressible boundary** — a gel-like or sponge-like medium — that prevented recombination and allowed both universes to evolve in parallel.

This boundary is what we call **spacetime**.

3.2. Spacetime as a Compressible Gel or Sponge

Unlike the traditional notion of spacetime as a massless, infinitely thin geometric manifold, we propose that spacetime is a **voluminous, physical medium** with **elasticity and compressibility** — structurally similar to a **gel or sponge**. It exists not within our universe, but **between** two universes. It has **thickness, resistance**, and the ability to **deform** under pressure.

- On one side: the matter universe (ours).
- On the other: the antimatter universe (hidden).
- In between: the spacetime gel, resisting collapse and mediating interaction through deformation.

Just as pressing two fingertips into opposite sides of a sponge creates a dent or compression zone, **mass concentrations in both universes press inward**, shaping the boundary. This **localized compression** appears to us as **spacetime curvature**, the very origin of gravity in this model.

3.3. The Role of a Higher Dimension

To support such a structure, the model invokes the existence of at least **one additional spatial dimension** beyond the three we experience. This extra dimension allows:

- Two three-dimensional universes to exist side by side,
- A thick interfacial region (spacetime) to form between them,
- Pressure to be exerted **across** the boundary without direct contact.

In other words, the sponge exists within a **higher-dimensional space**, where its deformation — though invisible to us — gives rise to all gravitational phenomena.

4. Emergence of Gravity

4.1. Gravity as Compressive Deformation

In classical physics, gravity is often described as a force, while General Relativity refines it as the curvature of spacetime caused by mass. But this description lacks a tangible mechanism. Why should mass bend an otherwise abstract fabric?

In the **Spacetime Sponge Model**, gravity arises from a **physical compression** of the elastic boundary that separates the matter and antimatter universes. Mass in either domain **pushes inward** on the boundary, causing **localized deformation**. The more massive the object, the deeper the indentation in the sponge-like spacetime.

This process mimics what happens when two opposing fingers press into a soft gel — the boundary flattens or curves where pressure is applied. We interpret this compression as the **curvature** predicted by Einstein's equations, but with a **mechanical cause** rooted in inter-universal pressure.

- Small mass → gentle compression → mild curvature
- Large mass → deep compression → steep curvature

Objects traveling through this region respond not to a force pulling them, but to the **geometry** of the compressed sponge — they follow the path of least resistance, or what we call **geodesics**.

4.2. Black Holes as Collapse Zones

When a mass concentration becomes too great, the inward pressure from both universes may **overwhelm the elasticity** of the boundary. The sponge **collapses completely** at that location, forming a rupture or puncture through the entire thickness of the boundary.

We interpret such a collapse as a **black hole** — not a point of infinite density, but a **structural failure** of the spacetime boundary. This rupture allows matter and antimatter to potentially meet and annihilate, releasing immense energy.

This redefinition offers several insights:

- The “event horizon” is the outer edge of a **collapsed compression zone**.
- The “singularity” is not an abstract mathematical point, but the **caved-in region** of spacetime under extreme pressure.
- Information paradoxes may be reinterpreted as boundary flow phenomena.

4.3. The Direction of Curvature and Motion

Objects in the vicinity of mass do not move toward it because of attraction. Instead, they move **along the inward-curved geometry** of the sponge. The curvature is not attractive in nature — it is a **passive consequence** of mechanical indentation.

Thus, planets orbit stars not because they are pulled by gravity, but because they are **sliding along the compressed contours** of the gel boundary, carved by the presence of stellar mass.

This reinterpretation preserves the mathematical form of General Relativity but gives it a **mechanical, physical interpretation** that makes intuitive sense.

5. Thermodynamic Alignment

Any viable cosmological theory must respect the **Second Law of Thermodynamics**, which states that the entropy — or disorder — of a closed system tends to increase over time. In traditional models, gravity appears to be an outlier: it **organizes** matter into stars, galaxies, and black holes, seemingly reducing entropy. How does this reconcile with thermodynamic principles?

5.1. Compression as Stored Entropy

In the **Spacetime Sponge Model**, gravity is not a force but a **mechanical compression** of the elastic boundary that separates matter and antimatter domains. This boundary acts like a sponge — resisting the pressure from both sides, storing potential energy in the form of **internal stress**.

This tension across the boundary **represents hidden entropy**:

- The separation of matter and antimatter creates a high-energy, high-potential state.
- The inward pressure from both sides builds stress in the boundary medium.
- This stress stores energy, much like compressing a spring or squeezing a sponge.

Thus, gravity does not reduce entropy — it **redistributes and stores it** in the compressed geometry of spacetime. The apparent order seen in galactic structures is balanced by increased entropy in the boundary medium itself.

5.2. Black Holes as Entropic Release Points

Black holes represent the **collapse of the sponge** under extreme compression. This collapse results in:

- **Maximum deformation** of the boundary,
- Potential recombination of matter and antimatter across the rupture,
- A release of stored boundary energy as **radiation and entropy**.

In this framework, black holes are **natural entropy sinks**, not paradoxes. When the sponge fails under pressure, it enables a sudden increase in entropy by converting concentrated boundary stress into energy and disorder.

This aligns with Hawking's prediction of black hole entropy and radiation — but reinterprets them as **mechanical relaxation events** in the inter-universal boundary.

5.3. Expansion as Boundary Relaxation

Cosmic expansion, in this view, is not merely spatial stretching — it is the **boundary relaxing** over time, allowing the sponge to redistribute pressure more evenly. As matter and antimatter domains diffuse outward, localized compressions lessen, and the boundary becomes more uniform.

This spreading of stress and flattening of curvature is a natural **entropic progression** toward thermodynamic equilibrium. Over vast time scales, the boundary may approach a state of **minimal curvature and maximal entropy**.

6. Implications and Predictions

The **Spacetime Sponge Model** proposes a mechanical foundation for gravity and cosmic structure. If true, it not only reshapes our interpretation of known phenomena but also offers novel explanations and testable predictions that diverge from standard cosmological models.

6.1. Explaining Matter–Antimatter Asymmetry

One of the deepest mysteries in cosmology is: *Why does our universe contain matter, but not antimatter?*

In this model:

- The Big Bang produced equal amounts of matter and antimatter.
- Instead of annihilating, these components were immediately **partitioned** across a shared sponge-like boundary.
- Our universe contains matter; the hidden counterpart universe contains antimatter.
- The **separation is spatial, not existential** — antimatter still exists, just inaccessible through the boundary.

This removes the need for hypothetical asymmetry in particle production and reframes the “missing antimatter” as simply **elsewhere across the gel**.

6.2. A New View of Gravity

Gravity is traditionally described as a warping of spacetime, but without a physical cause. In this framework:

- Mass presses into the sponge from both sides.
- Compression replaces curvature as the **physical origin** of geodesics.
- Gravity is no longer a field, nor a quantum particle (like a graviton), but a **mechanical response of the boundary**.

This predicts that gravity should exhibit **geometric anisotropies** in regions of high curvature — possibly detectable in precise gravitational lensing observations or deviations from Newtonian predictions at galactic scales.

6.3. Black Holes as Punctures in the Boundary

Black holes are reinterpreted as **ruptures** or **collapsed zones** where the sponge fails:

- They are not singularities, but **mechanical breaches** of the inter-universal membrane.
- Recombination of matter and antimatter across these points could explain:
 - Energy outflows,
 - Information loss puzzles,
 - Sudden entropy increase.

This suggests that Hawking radiation is not quantum tunnelling through an event horizon, but **energy leaking from a collapsed boundary**.

6.4. Gravitational Lensing Reinterpreted

Gravitational lensing — the bending of light by gravity — occurs because light follows the **compressed geometry** of spacetime. In the sponge model:

- Light travels along geodesics **shaped by sponge compression**.
- Compression near mass curves the geodesic paths.
- If boundary stiffness varies, lensing behaviour might **deviate subtly** from GR predictions in strong or diffuse fields.

This leads to a **testable prediction**: in regions of extreme curvature or large-scale voids, the lensing angle may **differ slightly** from general relativity's expectations.

6.5. Galactic Rotation Without Dark Matter

Perhaps most provocatively, this model may explain **flat galactic rotation curves** — a key motivator for dark matter theories:

- If the sponge boundary distributes compression **non-linearly** at large scales,
- Then **curvature may persist** without requiring invisible mass.

Preliminary simulations suggest that boundary compression models can produce **stable, flat rotational velocities** in outer galaxy arms **without invoking dark matter** — a major falsifiable prediction.

6.6. Summary of Predictions

Phenomenon	Standard View	Sponge Model Prediction
Gravity	Field curvature (GR)	Compression in a mechanical gel
Matter–Antimatter Asymmetry	CP violation, early annihilation	Partition across a shared boundary
Black Holes	Singularities with quantum radiation	Collapsed zones of the sponge
Gravitational Lensing	Bending of light by curved space	Light follows compressed sponge geometry

Galaxy Rotation Curves	Explained by dark matter	Explained by large-scale boundary compression
Thermodynamic Behaviour	Needs entropy reconciliation	Boundary stores and dissipates entropy

7. Cosmic Origin and the Great Attractor Hypothesis

One of the most enduring puzzles in observational cosmology is the presence of the **Great Attractor** — a gravitational anomaly that exerts a mysterious pull on galaxy clusters, including our own Local Group, at velocities exceeding 600 km/s. Its position, obscured by the Milky Way, reveals no corresponding concentration of visible mass large enough to account for such influence.

In the framework of the **Spacetime Sponge Model**, we propose a radical interpretation:

The Great Attractor is the **residual rupture point** in the spacetime boundary — the original **mechanical failure site** that initiated the Big Bang. We can call it the biggest Black hole or the first one.

7.1. Big Bang as a Boundary Collapse

In this model, the **Big Bang** was not a spontaneous expansion of singularity but a **localized structural collapse** of the inter-universal boundary — akin to a rupture in a gel or sponge under excessive inward pressure. This collapse released a flood of energy, establishing the expanding domain of matter on one side and antimatter on the other.

But unlike a fully healed fracture, the rupture point may not have sealed perfectly:

- It may remain a **zone of residual compression**,
- A point where the **boundary is still thinnest**, and
- A **curvature well** into which surrounding spacetime and matter is still subtly drawn.

This aligns with the **observed gravitational pull** of the Great Attractor — a persistent deformation of the boundary, *not caused by mass alone*, but by a **memory of the original breach** in the sponge.

7.2. The Great Attractor as an Entropic Sink

This rupture region may act as a **mechanical sink** for curvature and entropy. Just as a valley in a stretched fabric draws material toward it, the failure point in the spacetime sponge could:

- Channel **curvature flow** across vast distances,
- Pull galaxies inward, not by classical attraction, but by **compressive topology**,
- Behave as a **low-energy state** in the boundary's geometry — a kind of entropic basin.

Such a mechanism does not require invisible mass (e.g., dark matter) to account for galactic drift. Instead, it provides a **purely geometric cause** rooted in boundary elasticity and the topology of the initial rupture.

7.3. Predictions and Tests

If this hypothesis holds, we may expect:

- A **persistent alignment** of cosmic flows (e.g., CMB dipole) with the direction of the Great Attractor.
- Subtle anomalies in **gravitational lensing**, due to **non-massive curvature gradients**.
- A potential **acoustic imprint** in the Cosmic Microwave Background from the rupture's propagation.

More radically, if the rupture is still active at some scale, it may manifest **asymmetric curvature diffusion** — meaning the universe may expand differently along the axis that includes the Great Attractor.

7.4. Reimagining the Origin

This idea transforms our understanding of cosmogenesis:

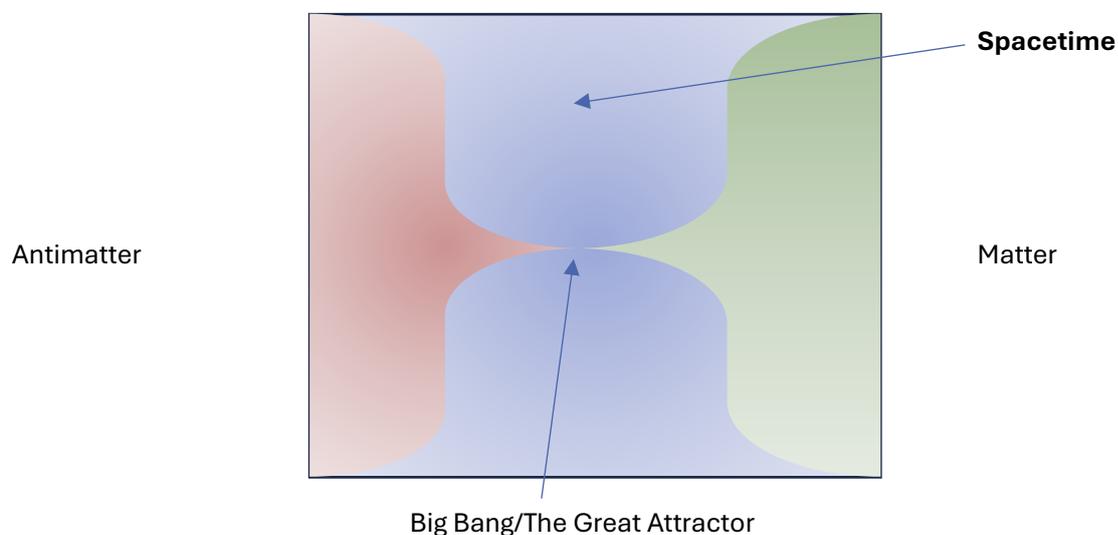
- The Big Bang was not a beginning in time, but a **structural breakdown in space**.
- The expansion of the universe is the sponge's **relaxation** after trauma.
- The Great Attractor is the **scar** — a visible echo of the moment creation began.

This hypothesis extends the sponge model from gravitational and structural interpretation into **cosmic chronology** — suggesting that the very **shape of spacetime** remembers its origin and still bears the mechanical consequences of its rupture.

8. Visual Representation

To ground the concepts of the Spacetime Sponge Model in physical intuition, we now present a series of simplified diagrams. These visuals are designed not to depict literal structures, but to serve as **conceptual maps** for understanding the boundary-based origin of gravity, curvature, and collapse.

Figure 1: The Boundary Between Matter and Antimatter Universes



This figure illustrates the fundamental structure of the model:

- The **right half** represents the universe of **matter**, the left half of **antimatter**.
- Between them lies the **spacetime boundary**, shown as a **thick, compressible gel** (the sponge).
- This also shows the origin/the big bang and what acts as The Great Attractor

Figure 2 : Localized Curvature Due to Mass

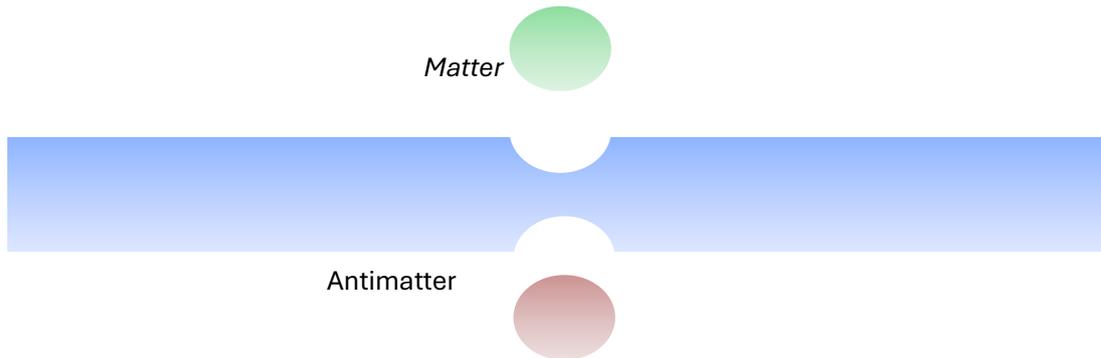
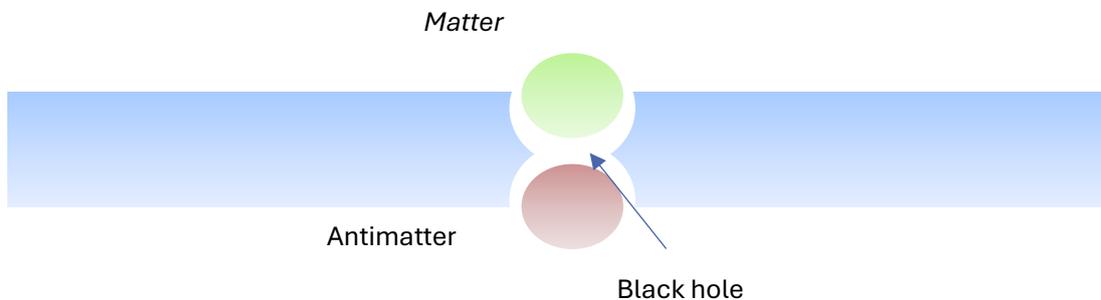


Figure 3 : Black Hole as a Collapse Zone



In this diagram, the pressure from both universes overwhelms the local elasticity of the sponge. The boundary is **crushed through**, forming a **channel** between matter and antimatter. This is represented visually as a deep hole punched through the sponge structure — a **black hole**, where extreme curvature leads to collapse and possibly to **matter-antimatter annihilation**.

These diagrams make it clear that in this model:

- **Mass does not curve geometry by tension**, but by **pressing into the boundary**.
- **Spacetime has volume**, not just shape.
- **Gravity is geometry**, but with a mechanical origin: **compression**, not abstract curvature.

9. Limitations and Open Questions

While the **Spacetime Sponge Model** offers an intuitive and potentially unifying framework for understanding gravity and matter–antimatter separation, it remains speculative and conceptual. This section acknowledges the theory’s current limitations and outlines the questions that must be addressed for it to evolve into a fully testable scientific framework.

9.1. Lack of Direct Observability

The model assumes the existence of:

- A symmetric **antimatter universe**, and
- A **compressible, physical boundary** (spacetime) between the two.

However, both the antimatter domain and the boundary medium lie beyond our direct observational reach. The boundary is only inferred through its **curvature**, not directly observed — similar to how we infer gravitational waves or the early universe. Until a signature unique to this structure is detected, the model remains interpretive rather than empirical.

9.2. Integration with Quantum Mechanics

The model is currently **macroscopic** in scope. It does not yet explain:

- Quantum fields,
- Particle wavefunctions,
- Quantum gravity,
- Or the behaviour of spacetime at Planck-scale curvatures.

A key open question is: **How does this compressible boundary behave at quantum scales?** Does it exhibit quantized modes of compression, and can this offer a bridge between classical gravity and quantum field theory?

9.3. Elasticity Parameters and Tensor Formalism

Though rich in physical analogy, the model lacks:

- A **fully defined stress-energy tensor** for the sponge,
- A **mathematical formalism** for curvature arising from compression,
- A link to Einstein’s field equations that matches observed values at all scales.

For the model to be testable and simulate reality accurately, we must define:

- How boundary stiffness changes with mass density,
- Whether curvature has a **threshold** (like foam collapse),
- And how time is handled as a **coordinate across** a physical 3D boundary.

9.4. Black Hole Interior Modelling

While the sponge model explains black holes as **boundary collapses**, it doesn’t yet:

- Predict interior behaviour post-collapse,
- Explain Hawking radiation in sponge terms,

- Or resolve the **information paradox** in physical terms.

Is the collapse total and irreversible? Does the boundary seal back? Can information “bleed” through interfacial fluctuations?

These questions touch on both **quantum theory and thermodynamics**, and future work must probe them through simulation or boundary elasticity models.

9.5. Distinguishing Predictions

Perhaps most importantly, the theory must yield **unique, falsifiable predictions** that differ from general relativity or standard cosmology. Promising avenues include:

- Lensing anomalies in large-scale voids,
- Variation in gravitational curvature without dark matter,
- Signatures of asymmetry in gravitational wave propagation across compressed vs relaxed regions.

Until such predictions are clearly outlined and tested, the model remains a **powerful hypothesis** rather than a confirmed theory.

10. Conclusion

This paper has proposed a radical yet intuitive reimagining of gravity, spacetime, and the structure of the universe. By conceptualizing spacetime as a **compressible, sponge-like boundary** between two symmetric universes — one of matter and the other of antimatter — we reinterpret gravity not as an abstract curvature, but as the **mechanical compression** of a three-dimensional medium.

Through this lens:

- **Mass does not pull, it pushes** — inward against the boundary.
- **Curvature becomes compression**, producing the geodesic paths along which objects move.
- **Black holes** are understood not as singularities, but as **ruptures** in the sponge where the boundary collapses under overwhelming pressure.
- **Entropy and the Second Law** are upheld, as the boundary stores and eventually releases stress energy.
- **Dark matter** may be replaced by **nonlinear compression mechanics**, and **gravitational lensing** gains a new physical origin.

While the model remains speculative, it is grounded in analogies that are **physically meaningful, thermodynamically consistent**, and visually intuitive. It offers new pathways for exploring persistent questions in physics:

- Why does antimatter seem absent?
- What exactly is gravity?
- How can we unify geometry and mechanics at a cosmological scale?

This theory does not aim to replace general relativity, but to **reveal what may lie beneath it**: a hidden structure with depth, thickness, and resistance — a **dynamic boundary** that shapes reality through compression, collapse, and curvature.

The path ahead involves:

- Formalizing the elasticity of spacetime using advanced mechanics,
- Testing the model's predictions against galactic dynamics and lensing data,
- And exploring whether the sponge-like boundary can help reconcile the classical and quantum worlds.

In its current form, this work is **not a final answer**, but a **foundation** for further thought. By treating spacetime not as emptiness, but as **something**, perhaps we move one step closer to understanding **everything**.