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Time: Between the Big Bang and the Big Multi-Explosion

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Summary

Time has always been one of the greatest enigmas of philosophy and science. From Aristotle to Rovelli, via Newton and Einstein, multiple definitions have been proposed: measure of change, absolute entity, relative dimension, or emergent illusion. This article aims to enable dialogue. I propose that all these views are layers of the same phenomenon and that they find greater coherence not in the Big Bang theory, but in the perspective of the *Big Multi-Explosion* —a model in which multiple spaces and times emerge relationally. It is argued that the *Big Multi-Explosion* is conceptually superior to the Big Bang because it offers a richer, more relational, and pluralistic view of reality.

Keywords: Big Bang; Big Multi-Explosion; Time.

Abstract

Time has always been one of the greatest enigmas of philosophy and science. From Aristotle to Rovelli, passing through Newton and Einstein, multiple definitions have been proposed: measure of change, absolute enti-ty, relative dimension, or emergent illusion. This article aims to enable dialogue, I propose that all these views are layers of the same phenomenon and that they find greater coherence not in the Big Bang theory, but in the perspective of the Big Multi-Explosion — a model in which multiple spaces and times emerge relationally.

It is argued that the Big Multi-Explosion is conceptually superior to the Big Bang because it offers a richer, relational, and plural view of reality.

Keywords: Big Bang; Big Multi-Explosion; Team.

1- Time in the Philosophical and Scientific Tradition

- **Aristotle:** time as a number of movement according to before and after.
- **Newton:** time as absolute, universal, independent of movement.
- **Einstein:** time as relative, dependent on space and speed.
- **Rovelli:** time as an emerging illusion, non-existent at a fundamental level.

These definitions seem contradictory, but they can be understood as different levels of description of the same phenomenon.

2- Big Bang: the linear time of a single origin

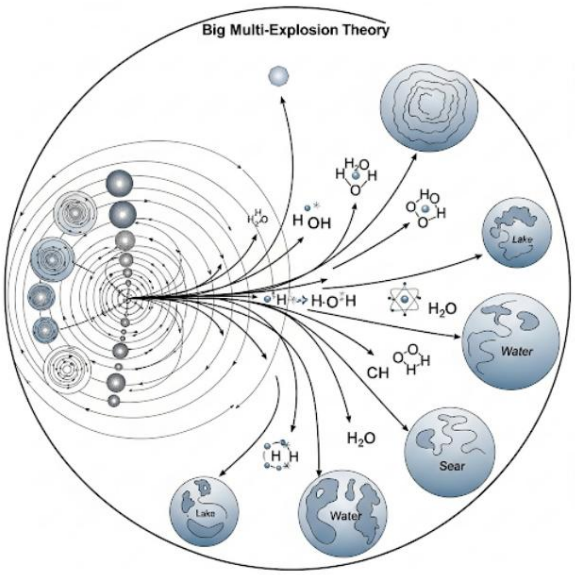
In traditional cosmology, the Big Bang represents the inaugural instant of spacetime. A single event gives rise to cosmic expansion, so that time is now conceived as a continuous line starting from a zero point.

This narrative has the advantage of simplicity: a single beginning explains the whole. But it also has limitations: it reduces reality to a single arrow of time and leaves open problems such as cosmic inflation and the fundamental asymmetry of the Universe.

3. Big Multi-Explosion: Time as an Emergency Network

The ***Big Multi-Explosion*** theory suggests something bolder: not a single initial burst, but multiple space-time bursts, each producing its own space and time.

In this model, time is not a universal line, but a web of relationships. Each explosion generates its own measure of movement and change, and before and after exist only in function of referential relationships. Time, here, is absolute as an emergent relativity.



4. The difference: the origin of the waters, mountains, fauna and flora

One of the great explanatory differences of the ***Big Multi-Explosion*** is its ability to account for the emergence of water and life in all its complexity.

While the Big Bang theory suggests that chemical elements only emerged after long processes of cooling and nucleosynthesis, leaving open the question of the organization of water and the biosphere, the ***Big Multi-Explosion*** proposes that each explosion carried, in its specific conditions, its own material and energetic predispositions.

Thus, rivers, lakes, seas, waterfalls, mountains, forests, and all the fauna and flora would not be merely belated consequences of a homogeneous cooling of the Cosmos, but results of the plurality of emergencies in which water already constituted a fundamental condition. Life, in this context, is not a mere chemical accident, but an inevitable expression of the explosive multiplicity of reality.

Therefore, what human beings today contemplate as natural landscapes—waters running between mountains, forests rising above fertile soils, a diversity of animal and plant species—can be understood as a direct inheritance of the multiple cosmic irruptions that carried within themselves, from the beginning, the potential necessary for the flourishing of Earth and other possible forms of life in parallel Universes.

Why is ***Big Multi-Explosion*** superior?

- **Multiplicity –** breaks with the uniqueness of the Big Bang, offering a more coherent picture of the complexity of nature.
- **Relational temporality –** conceives of time not as given, but as emergent, in line with contemporary physics.
- **Greater explanatory power –** better deals with multicausal phenomena, asymmetries and the hypothesis of

multiple Universes.

• **Philosophical integration** – brings together Aristotle, Newton, Einstein and Rovelli in a relational and complementary model.

• **Understanding life and nature –** explains the origin of water, the biosphere and diversity as inevitable expressions of the multiplicity of cosmic explosions.

Conclusion

The Big Bang is a powerful narrative, but it's restricted to a single, linear time. The ***Big Multi-Explosion,*** however , offers a deeper vision: a Cosmos where multiple spaces and times intertwine, and where time emerges as absolute only as networked relativity.

From this perspective, water, mountains, forests and rivers are not mere end products of a slow homogeneous cosmic evolution, but primordial expressions of the explosive plurality that founds reality.

Thus, time is not an isolated entity, but a living relationship—not a single beginning, but a plurality of emergencies, of which life itself bears witness.

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