What if Time Existed Before the Big Bang?

- By Robert Tenglund
- Speculative Essay in Cosmology and Quantum Philosophy

Introduction

In modern cosmology, the Big Bang is widely considered the beginning of both space and time. But what if this view is incomplete? What if time, rather than being born at the Big Bang, already existed—stretching infinitely backward like a silent catalyst always at work?

This speculative essay introduces a personal theory: that time is not merely a passive dimension, but a fundamental, energetic force that both predates and initiates the universe itself.

The Seed of the Universe: “Time as the First Force and space wrapping creation”

This theory begins with a radical idea: **Time came first.** Unlike traditional views that bind time to space-time, this concept imagines time as a standalone, infinite entity with its own inherent energy.

From this boundless duration, something—a quantum fluctuation, an impulse, a proto-event—was eventually born. Not through randomness, but as a **consequence of time's infinite nature**:

Infinite Time = Creation

The argument hinges on probabilistic certainty: given infinite time, even the most improbable event must eventually occur. The emergence of the first act of creation was therefore not accidental, but inevitable.

Time provided the conditions for this emergence. With its arrival, space began to take shape—forming gently around the creation like a protective shell.

Over an immeasurable span, this creation interacted with time's subtle energy, undergoing a near-endless sequence of transformations. Eventually, this process reached a threshold. The Big Bang ignited, and the surrounding space expanded outward with it.

Infinite Time + Creation = Almost Infinite Changes → Big Bang

In this view, the Big Bang wasn't the beginning, but an evolved consequence of time's probabilistic energy acting upon the first act of creation.

Gravity as a Result of Space Generated by Mass

Current physics describes gravity as the curvature of space-time caused by mass and energy. In contrast, this theory suggests that "**mass generates space".**

Each piece of mass creates a pocket of space around itself. The more mass present, the more space it generates. This process causes distortions in the surrounding structure of space—similar to tensing a bedsheet and adding extra cloth where planets and stars exist. Rolling a marble nearby would cause it to fall into this pocket:

More Mass = More Space = Deeper Pocket = Greater Gravity

Thus, gravity is not merely space being curved, but the result of **newly generated space pressing against existing space.**

This concept reinterprets black holes as regions where space generation is so intense that space folds in on itself. Time slows near mass because time energy becomes compressed inside the space mass creates.

Compression of Mass Slows Time

As mass increases and generates more space, it also compresses time energy. Time, as a vibrating energy field, slows near high-density mass.

This offers a new take on time dilation:

- Time slows near massive objects not just due to curvature,
- But because **time's vibrational amplitude is reduced by compression.**

Time becomes less able to flow freely—creating the effect we observe as time dilation near black holes or neutron stars.

Why Mass Can’t Reach Light Speed

Standard relativity holds that as mass accelerates, its relativistic mass increases. In this theory, that increase equates to **intensified space generation and time energy compression.**

The faster an object moves:

- The more space it generates,
- The more time compresses,
- Until a limit is reached where time energy can no longer flow.

This is the natural barrier: mass cannot reach light speed because doing so would **freeze time energy**, leading to collapse.

Photons, being massless, do not generate space or compress time. They can move at light speed freely, unresisted by the vibrational field of time. This also explains why **photons do not experience time.**

Superposition as the Vibrational State of Time

In quantum mechanics, superposition may arise from time's oscillation. Time energy vibrates between states—like a wave fluctuating between 0 and 1.

A qubit caught in this vibration:

- Is not in both states simultaneously,
- But constantly transitions, driven by time's energy.

Two Models:

1. **Switch Model:** Time energy rapidly flips the particle between 0 and 1. Superposition is an illusion caused by measurement limits.
2. **Transition Model:** Intermediate states (like 0.3 or 0.7) exist. The particle flows through these as time vibrates.

Observation captures the qubit from motion, forcing it to snap to its upcoming destination. Quantum uncertainty is reframed as a **snapshot of motion through time's rhythm.**

Time as the Hidden Variable

Einstein famously rejected the idea that quantum mechanics was inherently random. He believed there must be deeper, undiscovered principles—so-called "hidden variables"—that determine the behavior of quantum particles. His famous quote, "God does not play dice with the universe," reflects his discomfort with a purely probabilistic model of reality.

This theory builds on that intuition by proposing:

Time is the missing variable.

- Time's energy is subtle, invisible, but active.
- It pulses and interacts with the quantum field.
- It initiates change—not as a byproduct, but as a **primary force.**

Thus, quantum uncertainty is not random—it reflects time's fluctuating influence on particles and fields.

A New Interpretation of the Uncertainty Principle

Heisenberg's uncertainty principle states that certain pairs of properties—like position and momentum, or energy and time—cannot both be precisely known at the same time. In the energy-time version, the more precisely you know a particle's energy, the less precisely you can know how long it has that energy.

Traditionally, this is viewed as a fundamental limit of nature—or a consequence of measurement.

This theory offers another interpretation:

- The more time energy vibrates in a region, the more unstable its energy becomes.
- The uncertainty we observe is a **manifestation of time's activity**, not merely a flaw in observation.

Uncertainty, in this view, is the visible footprint of time's fluctuating energetic rhythm.

Mathematical Reflections and Gaps

While conceptual, this theory aligns loosely with some mathematical insights:

- The **uncertainty relation** already ties time to energy.
- **Noether's theorem** links time symmetry to conservation laws.

However, current physics lacks:

- A "time operator" defining time's behavior
- A structure for time's energy field
- Models where time exists without space

These gaps suggest the need for new mathematics to describe **time as a dynamic field with influence**.

Future physics may need to:

- Quantify time energy
- Model its fluctuations
- Treat it as foundational to the universe's birth and evolution

Summary of my theory

This theory proposes that:

- **Time existed before the Big Bang**
- **Time has inherent energy** capable of initiating creation
- Interaction between time and the first creation led to the Big Bang
- **Time is the hidden variable** Einstein sought
- Quantum uncertainty is caused by **time's fluctuating force**
- Superposition results from **time's oscillation or transition states**

Core Equations:

Infinite Time = Creation

Infinite Time + Creation = Almost Infinite Changes → Big Bang

Time = The Hidden Variable Driving All Change

Closing Thoughts

This is not a confirmed scientific theory—it is a speculative and philosophical framework. Created by my own deep thoughts during the weekend. But like all bold ideas, it aims to provoke thought, inspire inquiry, and challenge assumptions.

If time truly preceded everything, it may not just measure change—it might be **the reason change is possible at all.**