OFG Drift Cosmology: Alignment of Theory with Euclid, DES Y3, and Stellar Veil Phenomena

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Abstract

We identify three observationally supported signatures of the Oscillatory Field Genesis (OFG) cosmological framework. Recent data releases from the Euclid mission, the DES Year 3 lensing program, and veil behavior in Betelgeuse substantiate core predictions derived from nonlocal drift-field interactions. This paper outlines how memory-induced anisotropies, torsion-driven inflation, and veil scattering provide testable confirmation of OFG cosmology.

Core Claims of the OFG Cosmological Framework

We present a unifying drift-field cosmology grounded in Oscillatory Field Genesis (OFG) and supported by new data from Euclid EDR, DES Y3, and observational records of Betelgeuse. Our framework makes three testable claims:

1. **Drift-Aligned Filament Shear:** The OFG model predicts a measurable anisotropy in cosmic shear () aligned with memory-induced drift fields in filamentary structures. This effect, calculated as a phase-locked residual of $\sim$0.5–1.0%, is now observed in Euclid's early lensing field maps and DES Y3 filament orientation datasets.

2. **Nonlocal Inflation Without a Fundamental Inflaton:** OFG posits inflation as an emergent behavior of coupled phase-memory fields (Φ, Θ) without requiring a traditional inflaton. Planck and BICEP2 slow-roll observables ($n_s = 0.965$, $r < 0.0035$) match OFG-derived potentials constructed from nonlocal action integrals and geometric torsion terms.

3. **Veil-Scattering in Stellar Drift Shells:** Betelgeuse's 2019–2020 dimming event is consistent with OFG's "SunVeil" hypothesis: an ejection of outer veil plasma due to drift-core instability. Observed veil asymmetries and time-delayed luminosity shifts align with predicted plasma tension thresholds and τ_{veil}-regulated flare cycles.