this theory will try to prove that this universe has no new inventions by knowing how does the universe works

in essence the only reason for this universe's limited applications is because there is not enough energy to satisfy the many applications that could be invented whether it's a new discovery or just a follow up invention

this universe acts with time time is what makes this universe not give us great amounts of energy to satisfy all applications

there are minimum and maximum states of time the minimum is the one that works when the time is stopped like if the universe goes 0 sec/1 sec and the maximum is when the universe goes at full speed when the universe goes 1 sec/1 sec

the reason why there is not enough energy today is because all the energy is mostly stored at the stopped universe or when the universe goes at speed 0 sec/1 sec here is how:

its known the law of einstien E=mc^2 the biggest amount of energy known in our full time passing is produced from fission and fusion bombs although there is a larger amount of energy produced from these bombs if you can stop time however going to the speed of light itself is difficult and needs energy itself to go at that speed of light

when you go the speed of light photons stop and you end up having more energy since you have literaly stopped a moving photon at the speed of light it would produce the energy of a mass of 1 kg at time passing equal zero

so lets first know how much is the biggest photon mass is

imagine having a mass of 3*10^8 and a mass of 1 kg the mass of 3*10^8 kg is not moving or still and the mass of 1 kg moves at the speed of light c or 3*10^8 m/sec and hits the other mass of mass 3*10^8 kg now what is expected is that the 1 kg would stop after hitting the other mass and the other mass of 3*10^8 kg would move at a speed of 1 m/sec we can infer from that that a photon moving at the speed of light 3*10^8 could possibly have a very small mass lets say that it also produces a momentum of 3*10^8 $kg \cdot m/s$ if so then the mass of a photon m=p/v=(3*10^8)/c==(3*10^8)/3*10^8=1 kg but that is not the case since a photon mass is much smaller but this is all in the notion when time has stopped but the reality is time isn't stopping its at full speed so another 3*10^8 is tocken from the photon making its mass only 3*10^-8 kg

suppose that the momentum is equal in all masses in the universe big or small from stars to photons what would happen is that the velocity of a photon is 3*10^8 m/s while the mass of a photon is unknown its possible with the previous method to determine it

so in general a photon has a mass of 3*10^-8 kg and that is in our full speed time where we use the equation E=mc^2 but in the stopped time we use the equation E=m and not E=mc^2

and thus it has a mass of 1 kg and more energy (the other c is wasted to make the time stop)

so if mp is the mass of a photon the mass of a photon and the mass of a photon equals 3*10^-8

then mp=3*10^-8 kg (mass of photon)

and moment of photon=(3*10^-8)*(3*10^8)=1 at full time passing

and mpc=(3*10^-8)*(3*10^8)=1 at time passing=0

now mpcc is the energy of a mass of 1 kg when v=0

and mpcc=(3*10^-8)*(3*10^8)* (3*10^8)= 3*10^8 joule

now mpccc is the energy of a mass of 1 kg when t=0

and mpccc==(3*10^-8)*(3*10^8)* (3*10^8)* (3*10^8)=9*10^16

this simply means that its impossible to get the full potential of a mass till the time has stopped which needs energy itself to go at the speed of light meaning that the universes inventions are limited since they all need energy