Another one
**Abstract:** This theory is written to explain the nature of time, space, matter and energy by the help of equations this paper includes violation of many existing theories and introduction of some new concepts and explanation of some existing concepts, that are puzzles in current science.

**Introduction:** This paper is purely based on practical reasoning behind each logic used to derive the equations of the theory, therefore fits without any contradiction to the practically occurring phenomenal of nature. Through understanding the equations different theories with respect to the mathematical relations between the quantities of the equation has been drawn. The beauty of the theory is its clear logics used to derive the mathematical equations which conclude different results explained in the paper. This theory initially appears to be classical but the equations derived explain all experimental verifications without any contradiction.

**About base paper:** The base paper of this theory is special theory of relativity [1] and is written to remove the mistake that was taken while understanding the nature of reality; this mistake concluded in the derivation of special theory of relativity leads contradictory statements for example we know according to the law of gravitation force of attraction

\[
F_g = G \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{r^2}
\]

... (c1)

We know the relative mass of a particle moving with velocity \( v \) can be written as

\[
m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}
\]

Therefore we can say relative mass of particle \( m_2 \) moving with velocity \( v \) can be written as

\[
m_2 = \frac{m_{2o}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}
\]

... (c2)

From (c1) and (c2) we can write

\[
F_g = G \frac{m_1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{m_{2o}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}
\]

When velocity of moving particle is equal to \( c \) then above equation becomes

\[
F_g = G \frac{m_1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{m_{2o}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{c^2}{c^2}}}
\]

\[
F_g = G \frac{m_1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{m_{2o}}{\sqrt{1 - 1}}
\]

\[
F_g = G \frac{m_1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{m_{2o}}{\sqrt{0}}
\]

\[
F_g = \infty
\]

... (c3)

The logic behind considering this force as force required or applied force to particle or force gained by the interaction between the particles is not mentioned, due to which we can obtain contradictory statements for example

We know

\[
\text{force} = \text{mass}\cdot\text{acceleration}
\]
And as (c3) suggests for infinite value of force acting on a particle, the value of acceleration acting on a particle in above relation must be infinity, infinite acceleration means velocity obviously more than $c$ which is contradiction as nothing can move with velocity more than $c$ according to the special theory of relativity.

This mathematical contradiction cannot be resolved by any logic because of incorrect logics applied to derive the special theory of relativity further there are no practically imaginable explanation of variation of mass with velocity or explanations of how mass converts into energy.

This paper is written to remove such drawbacks with some other conclusions

**Theory:** To understand the concept consider two spherical particles $P'_1$ and $P'_2$ of radius $r'_1$ and $r'_2$ respectively, if particle $P'_2$ is kept at fixed position and these particles obey inverse square law of force, now let particle $P'_1$ starts moving with acceleration $a$ towards particle $P'_2$ due to the force acting on the particle $P'_1$. Now let an instant of time $t_m$ at which the position of particle $P'_1$ is at observer $O_1$ and position of particle $P'_2$ is at observer $O_2$ and at these positions the distance and relative velocity between these particles be $r$ and $v$ respectively. If we consider two-dimensional coordinate geometry and consider that motion of particle $P'_1$ is along positive direction of $x$ axis.

Then at considered instant the velocity $v_{f'_1}$ of field particle emitted by particle $P'_1$ in the direction of observer $O_2$ will be

$$v_{f'_1} = c + v$$

… (1)

Here $v$ is the velocity of particle $P'_1$ itself and $c$ is the velocity with which field particle emitted by particle $P'_1$ travels.

Explanation of (1): Here $c + v$ doesn’t mean that velocity of field particle will exceed the limit of $c$ with respect to its source, $v$ is added to $c$ due to relative motion between particles $P'_1$ and $P'_2$. For example at considered instant if particle $P'_1$ is also kept at fixed position then field particle emitted by particle $P'_1$ will move with velocity $c$ and reach the particle $P'_2$ in time $t_e$ which is contradiction as nothing can move with velocity more than $c$ and reach the particle $P'_2$.

While if particle $P'_2$ moves towards the particle $P'_1$ with velocity $v_2$ then due to the movement of particle $P'_2$ towards the particle $P'_1$, field particle emitted by particle $P'_2$ will reach particle $P'_1$ within shorter time period than $t_e$.

Therefore $c + v$ doesn’t mean that field particles emitted by particle $P'_1$ will move with $c + v$ velocity with respect to its source, $v$ is added due to the relative velocity between the particles.

Due to the same reason in fig-1, due to the motion of particle $P'_1$ away from observer $O_1$ after instant $t_m$, velocity $v_{f'_1}$ of field particle emitted by particle $P'_1$ in the direction of the observer $O_1$, which will appear to observer $O_1$ will be

$$v_{f'_1} = c - v$$

… (2)

Equation (1) and (2) can be comprehensively written as

$$v_o = c + v \cos \theta$$

Here $\theta$ is the angle that line of connection between observer and emitted field particle by $P'_1$ makes with the direction in which the particle $P'_1$ is moving.

Therefore $c + v \cos \theta$ is the velocity of field particle appearing to an arbitrary observer at angle $\theta$, therefore the distance traveled by field particle emitted by $P'_1$ at angle $\theta$ in time $\Delta t$ will be equal to

$$d_1 = (c + v \cos \theta) \Delta t$$

… (3)[: \text{ displacement } = \text{ velocity } \cdot \text{ time}]

3
This figure represents the considered system.

In fig-1, \( \Theta \) indicates that angle at which the emitted field particle by \( P_1' \) at considered instant travels the same horizontal distance \( d_2 \), as particle \( P_1' \) itself moved in time \( \Delta t \), therefore distance traveled by particle \( P_1' \) moving with velocity \( v \) in time \( \Delta t \) will be equal to

\[
d_2 = v \cdot \Delta t \quad \ldots (4)
\]

Then by using Pythagoras theorem in fig-1, we can write in right angle triangle \( \Delta ABC \)

\[
d^2 = d_2^2 + d_1^2 \quad \ldots (5)
\]

Substituting the value of \( d_1 \) and \( d_2 \) from (3) and (4) in (5)

\[
[(c + v \cos \Theta)\Delta t]^2 = d^2 + [v \cdot \Delta t]^2
\]

\[
[\Delta t(c + v \cos \Theta)]^2 - [\Delta t \cdot v]^2 = d^2
\]

\[
\Delta t^2[(c + v \cos \Theta)^2 - (v)^2] = d^2
\]

\[
\Delta t^2 = \frac{d^2}{(c + v \cos \Theta)^2 - (v)^2}
\]

\[
\Delta t = \frac{d}{\sqrt{(c + v \cos \Theta)^2 - (v)^2}}
\]

\[
\Delta t = \frac{d}{c + v \cos \Theta \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c + v \cos \Theta}\right)^2}} \quad \ldots (6)
\]

The time taken \( \Delta t \) is the value of time dilation appearing to an arbitrary observer due to the motion of the moving particle after instant \( t_0 \) at angle \( \Theta \) due to the velocity of the particle \( P_1' \). It is time taken by field particle emitted by moving particle \( P_1' \) to reach the observer. If observer and particle \( P_1' \) have no relative motion then the increase or decrease in the time dilation appearing to the observer due to the motion of the particle \( P_1' \) will be vanished so the value of time dilation thus obtained will be independent of velocity \( v \) and will be the actual time taken by the field particle to reach the observer. Let’s call this actual value of time dilation be \( \Delta t_{\text{inv}} \) and in (6) it can be obtained by substituting \( v \) equal to zero, therefore
\[
\Delta t_a = \frac{d}{c + 0 \cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{0}{c + 0 \cos \theta}\right)^2}}
\]

\[
\Delta t_a = \frac{d}{c + 0} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{0}{c + 0}\right)^2}}
\]

\[
\Delta t_a = \frac{d}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (0)^2}}
\]

\[
\Delta t_a = \frac{d}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}
\]

\[
\Delta t_a = \frac{d}{c}
\]

\[
\Delta t_a = \frac{d}{c} \quad \ldots (7)
\]

Therefore we can write

**Statement (1):** Time dilation \(\Delta T\) becomes actual time \(\Delta t_a\) at \(v\) equal to zero

Now rearranging (6)

\[
\Delta t = \frac{d}{c \left(1 + \frac{v \cos \theta}{c}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c + v \cos \theta}\right)^2}}
\]

\[
\Delta t = \frac{d}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{c + v \cos \theta}{c}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c + v \cos \theta}\right)^2}}
\]

\[
\Delta t = \frac{d}{c} \cdot \frac{c}{c + v \cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c + v \cos \theta}\right)^2}}
\]

\[
\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t_a \cdot c}{c + v \cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c + v \cos \theta}\right)^2}} \quad \ldots (8)
\]

From (7) and (8) we can write

\[
\Delta t = \Delta t_a \cdot \frac{c}{c + v \cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c + v \cos \theta}\right)^2}} \quad \ldots (9)
\]

Now let

\[
\frac{c}{c + v \cos \theta} = \alpha \quad \ldots (10)
\]

And

\[
\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c + v \cos \theta}\right)^2}} = \lambda \quad \ldots (11)
\]

From (9), (10) and (11) we can write
\[ \Delta t = \Delta t_a \cdot \alpha \cdot \lambda \]  

... (12)

But as we have considered that \( \theta \) indicates that angle at which the horizontal component of distance \( d_1 \) is equal to distance \( d_2 \), therefore we can write

\[ d_1 \cos \theta = d_2 \]

From (3), (4) and above equation we can write

\[
\left((c + v \cos \theta) \cdot \Delta t\right) \cos \theta = v \cdot \Delta t \\
(c + v \cos \theta) \cdot \cos \theta = v 
\]

... (13)

\[
\cos \theta = \frac{v}{c + v \cos \theta} \\
\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{v}{c + v \cos \theta}\right)
\]

Here as \( v \) increases or decreases there is a particular value of \( \theta \) for each value of \( v \), for which the emitted field particle by \( P_1' \) at considered instant travels the same horizontal distance \( d_2 \), as particle \( P_1' \) itself moved in time \( \Delta t \) therefore the results we are obtaining are only valid for correct combination of \( v \) and \( \theta \) otherwise results will give incorrect values as incorrect combination \( v \) and \( \theta \) violates the definition of Pythagoras theorem, for example if we put in (13) \( \theta \) equal to zero degrees then (14) becomes

\[
\left(c + v \cos 0^\circ\right) \cdot \cos 0^\circ = v \\
(c + v) \cdot 1 = v \\
c + v = v
\]

Which is numerically incorrect for nonzero value of \( c \) and zero value of \( c \) is impractical value of \( c \) in the considered phenomena. Further if we put in (13) \( \theta \) equals to \( 180^\circ \) then (14) becomes

\[
\left(c + v \cos 180^\circ\right) \cdot \cos 180^\circ = v \\
(c - v) \cdot (-1) = v \\
v - c = v \\
-c = 0 \\
c = 0
\]

Which is again impractical value of the \( c \) in the considered phenomena. Therefore for \( \theta \) equal to \( 0^\circ \) and \( 180^\circ \) results obtained by equation (9) give incorrect values, therefore results of (9) are for special cases, the general form of equation (9) can be obtained by simply understanding the following facts

We know that velocity of field particle emitted by particle \( P_1' \) towards observer \( O_1 \) after instant \( t_{in} \), which becomes at \( \theta \) equals to \( 180^\circ \) after instant \( t_{in} \) is given by (1), which tells that if velocity of particle \( P_1' \) becomes equal to \( c \) then the velocity \( v_f \) by which field particle emitted by particle \( P_1' \) will go towards the observer \( O_1 \) will become
It means at this velocity \(c\) of particle \(P_1\), the field particle emitted by particle \(P_1\) will move with zero velocity towards observer at this angle \(O_{1}\), means field particle emitted by particle \(P_1\) will never reach the observer \(O_{1}\) or the observers at \(\theta\) equal to 180°. Therefore we can write statement (2) as.

**Statement (2):** The time dilation which tells that how much time the field particle will take to reach the observer at \(\theta\) equal to 180° will become infinite if particle \(P_1\) moves with the velocity \(c\).

In (12) if we consider only \(\alpha\) function and eliminate \(\lambda\) function then both of these two statements will be obeyed as proved below

If we consider only \(\alpha\) function then equation (12) can be written as

\[
\Delta t = \Delta t_a \cdot \frac{c}{(c + v \cos \theta)}
\]

From (10) it can be written as

\[
\Delta t = \Delta t_a \cdot \alpha
\]

Now rearranging (14)

\[
\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t_a} = \alpha
\]

Equation (15) give the effect of dilation of field particle on term in the numerator of the left hand side due to the velocity of particle \(P_1\) to the observer at angle \(\theta\) with respect to actual value of that term and this equation will remain dimensionless if we write.

\[
\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t_a} \cdot \frac{u_t}{u_t} = \alpha
\]

The value of \(u_t\) is unity because \(\Delta t\) becomes \(\Delta t_a\) at \(v\) equal to zero and it is possible only when numerical value of \(u_t\) will be equal to one. If the term \(u_t\) has units of inverse of time and considered term like time or length then both numerator and denominator on the left hand side in (16) will gain the dimensions of considered term (time, length etc).

Now let

\[
\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t_a} \cdot \frac{u_t}{u_t} = \frac{T_d}{T_a}
\]

Then from (16) and (17) we can write

\[
\frac{T_d}{T_a} = \alpha
\]

Rearranging (18)

\[
T_d = T_a \cdot \alpha
\]

Equation (19) tells the effect of dilation of field particle on the terms used in \(T_d\) and the value of \(T_d\) indicates the values of those terms which are varying in the same way as \(\Delta t\) varies means \(T_d\) indicate those terms whose values are increasing with increasing dilation of field particle to reach the observer and vice versa, for example if we consider
appearing length of distance between particle $P_1'$ and an arbitrary observer as considered term in the place of $T_d$ and $T_a$ in (19) then (19) can be written as

$$l_{ap} = l_u \cdot \alpha \tag{20}$$

Therefore appearing length $l_{ap}$ of distance between particle $P_1'$ and observer as well as time dilation $T_d$ with which field particle emitted by $P_1'$ reaches the observer varies in same way as $T_d$ varies and the graph of variation can be drawn as

![Graph of variation](image)

Figure: -1

The graph shown above represents the variation of $T_d$ with variation in velocity $v$ with respect to the observer and some of the results of the equation (1) are shown in the table given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$v$</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.5$c$</th>
<th>1.0$c$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$T_d/T_a$</td>
<td>$T_a$</td>
<td>$0.66T_a$</td>
<td>$0.5T_a$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: -1

As $T_d$ also denotes time dilation when $\theta$ is equal to $0^o$ and according to table: -1 $\Delta t$ becomes actual time $\Delta t_a$ at $v$ equal to zero this result satisfies Statement (1) and if we consider the observer at $\theta$ equal to $180^o$ then variation of terms that can be used in $T_d$ with increasing velocity of particles $P_1'$ are shown in table: -2 given below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$v$</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.5$c$</th>
<th>1.0$c$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$T_d/T_a$</td>
<td>$T_a$</td>
<td>$(2)T_a$</td>
<td>$(\infty)T_a$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: -2

As last result of table: -2 show the time dilation of field particle to reach the observer at $\theta$ equal to $180^o$ will become infinite if particle $P_1'$ moves with the velocity $c$ away from the observer $O_1$, therefore the condition of Statement (2) gets verified.

As the values of $\Delta t$, $T_d$ and $l_{ap}$ increases with increasing dilation of field particles but the magnitude of properties like mass and charge of particle $P_1'$ appearing to observer is the influence of reached field particles emitted by $P_1'$ to the observer but with increasing dilation field particles reaching the observer decreases therefore appearing magnitude $P_{ap}$ decreases with increasing dilation of field particles to reach the observer and vice versa, therefore the calculative
value of $T_d$ with increasing velocity in (19) varies inversely with appearing magnitude $P_{ap}$ of considered property (charge, mass etc) of particle $P_1'$. Therefore

$$P_{ap} \propto (T_d)^{-1} \quad \ldots (21)$$

Similarly the actual magnitude $P_a$ of considered property varies inversely with respect to the term $T_a$, therefore we can write

$$P_a \propto (T_a)^{-1} \quad \ldots (22)$$

For example for observer $O_2$, $\theta$ is equal to $0^\circ$ and for observer $O_1$, $\theta$ is equal to $180^\circ$, therefore the values which are appearing decreasing for observer $O_1$ with increasing velocity of particle $P_1'$ due to acceleration (acceleration is due to the inverse square law of force acting between the particles $P_1'$ and $P_2'$) will appear increasing for observer $O_2$ due to the variation of angle because for observer at angle $\theta$ in the range

$$90^\circ < \theta < 270^\circ$$

The dilation of emitted field particle towards the observer in this range will increase with increasing velocity of particle $P_1'$ due to the motion of the particle $P_1'$ away from the observer in this range, therefore the value of appearing magnitude $P_{ap}$ of considered property of particle $P_1'$ will decrease than the value of actual magnitude $P_a$ of particle $P_1'$ and for observer at angle $\theta$ in the range

$$90^\circ > \theta > 270^\circ$$

The dilation will decrease with increasing velocity of particle $P_1'$ as field particles emitted by particle $P_1'$ will reach the observer at angle $\theta$ in this range quickly due to motion of the particle $P_1'$ towards the observer therefore the appearing magnitude will also increase as the amount of field particles reaching the observer $O_2$ increases.

As the value of $\alpha$ varies directly proportional to calculative value $T_d$ in (19) and we know calculative value varies inversely to the appearing magnitude of properties of particle $P_1'$ therefore $\alpha$ is inversely proportional to the appearing magnitude $P_{ap}$ of considered property of particle $P_1'$ and these results can be obtained by taking inverse on both sides in (18), therefore we can write.

$$
\left( \frac{T_d}{T_a} \right)^{-1} = (\alpha)^{-1}
\quad \ldots (23)
$$

Now dividing (21) by (22)

$$
\frac{P_{ap}}{P_a} \propto \left( \frac{T_d}{T_a} \right)^{-1}
$$

Above equation can be rewritten as

$$
\frac{P_{ap}}{P_a} = \frac{a_{ap}}{a_a} \quad \ldots (24)
$$

Here the term $a_{ap}/a_a$ is the term of proportionality and the term $a_{ap}$ and its value is unity and has the units of considered term in $T_d$ or $T_a$ and considered property in term $P_{ap}$ or $P_a$ therefore in dimensional analysis the dimensions of $P_{ap}$ and $P_a$ in (24) will be the dimension of considered property in term $P_{ap}$ or $P_a$. for example if
we consider \( l_d \) and \( l_a \) in place of \( T_d \) and \( T_a \) respectively and mass be the considered property in term \( P_{ap} \) and \( P_a \) then dimensional formula of physical quantity \( P_{ap} / P_a \) is given by

\[
\text{Dimensional formula} = \frac{[M^1 L^1 T^0]}{[M^1 L^1 T^0]} = [M^1]
\]

Therefore SI units of \( \frac{P_{ap}}{P_a} = \frac{kg}{kg} \)

Therefore we may conclude that both \( P_{ap} \) and \( P_a \) will have the units of considered property.

From (23) and (24) we can write

\[
\frac{P_{ap}}{P_a} = \frac{a_{ap}}{a_a} \cdot (\alpha)^{-1}
\]

\[
\frac{P_{ap}}{P_a} = (\alpha)^{-1}
\]

\[
\therefore \frac{a_{ap}}{a_a} = 1
\]

Let

\[
(\alpha)^{-1} = \alpha'
\]

\[
\text{From (25) and (26) we can write}
\]

\[
\frac{P_{ap}}{P_a} = \alpha'
\]

\[
\text{By rearranging (27) we can write}
\]

\[
P_{ap} = P_a \cdot \alpha'
\]

Now from (10) and (26) we can write

\[
\alpha' = (\alpha)^{-1} = \left( \frac{c}{c + v \cos \theta} \right)^{-1} = \frac{c + v \cos \theta}{c}
\]

\[
\text{Substituting the value of } \alpha' \text{ from (29) in (28)}
\]

\[
P_{ap} = \frac{c + v \cos \theta}{c}
\]

Now in (30) for observer \( O_2 \) when \( v \) is equal to \( c \) then the value of \( P_{ap} \) will be equal to

\[
P_{ap} = P_a \cdot \left( \frac{c + c \cos \theta}{c} \right)
\]

\[
P_{ap} = P_a \cdot \left( \frac{c + 0}{c} \right)
\]

\[
P_{ap} = P_a \cdot \left( \frac{c}{c} \right)
\]
\[ P_{ap} = P_a \left( \frac{2c}{c} \right) \]
\[ P_{ap} = P_a \cdot (2) \]
\[ P_{ap} = 2P_a \]  \[ \ldots (31) \]

Now in (30) for observer \( O_1 \) when \( v \) is equal to \( c \), then the value of \( P_{ap} \) is equal to
\[ P_{ap} = P_a \left( \frac{c + v \cos \theta}{c} \right) \]
\[ P_{ap} = P_a \cdot \left( \frac{c + c \cos 180^\circ}{c} \right) \]
\[ P_{ap} = P_a \cdot \left( \frac{c - c}{c} \right) \]
\[ P_{ap} = P_a \cdot (0) \]
\[ P_{ap} = 0 \]  \[ \ldots (32) \]

Therefore the graph of appearing magnitude of a property with respect to actual magnitude \( P_a \) with respect to the relation
\[ P_{ap} = P_a \cdot \left( \frac{c + v \cos \theta}{c} \right) \]

Can be drawn as

Figure-2, The graph shown above represents the variation of \( P_{ap} \) with variation in velocity \( v \) and some of the results of the equation (12) are shown in the table given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( V )</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.5c</th>
<th>( c )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( P_{ap} / P_a )</td>
<td>( P_a )</td>
<td>(1.5) ( P_a )</td>
<td>(2) ( P_a )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-3
The table:-3 shows the variation of parameters of equation (1) when \( \theta \) is equal to 0° but if we consider the observer at \( \theta \) equal to 180° then variation of terms that can be used in \( P_{ap} \) with increasing velocity of particles \( P_1' \) becomes as shown in table:-4 given below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( V )</th>
<th>( O )</th>
<th>( 0.5c )</th>
<th>( c )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( P_{ap}/P_a )</td>
<td>( P_a )</td>
<td>( (0.5) P_a )</td>
<td>( (0) P_a )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table:-4

**Statement (3):** As particle \( P_1' \) moves towards particle \( P_2' \), therefore to obtain the velocity of field particle emitted by \( P_1' \) towards the particle \( P_2' \) or observer \( O_2 \), the velocity of particle \( P_1' \) gets added to the velocity of field particle emitted by particle \( P_1' \) in the direction of observer \( O_1 \) which is at \( \theta \) equal to zero degrees, if the increase in the velocity of particle \( P_1' \) is linear towards the observer \( O_1 \) then the velocity of field particle towards the observer \( O_1 \) increases linearly, with linear increase in the velocity of particle \( P_1' \) towards the observer \( O_1 \), the appearing magnitude \( P_{ap} \) of particle \( P_1' \) will increase linearly, it can also be verified by graph in figure:-2 based on results of table:-3 and table:-4, therefore we may conclude that \( \alpha \) function contributes to the dependency of velocity on \( \theta \) and thus needed to be eliminated to obtain general form of equation (12), therefore general form of (9) includes only \( \alpha \) function, in simple words of mathematics with the logic that can be applied practically, the ratio of the velocity with which field particle is emitted by a particle travels to velocity of field particle appearing to a particular observer due to the motion of particle with respect to observer, gives the variation of those terms whose values increases with increasing dilation of field particle to reach the observer and vice versa. Similarly as the magnitude of properties like mass and charge of a particle which appears to an observer is the influence of reached field particles to the observer which varies inverse to the function which tells the dilation therefore inverse of above variation gives the variation of magnitude of properties like mass and charge of a particle it is classical approach but its correct implementation unifies classical and relativistic physics.

From (31) and (32) we may conclude that when the value of \( P_{ap} \) decreases for \( O_1 \), value of \( P_{ap} \) increase for observer \( O_2 \) therefore decrease in the magnitude of considered property of particle \( P_1' \) for one observer may result into increase in the magnitude of considered property of particle \( P_1' \) for another observer and negative value of appearing magnitude \( P_{ap} \) in graph of figure:-2 means field particle emitted by back phase of particle \( P_1' \) with respect to observer \( O_2 \) will instead of moving towards observer \( O_1 \) will move away from observer \( O_1 \) due to the motion of particle \( P_1' \) away from the observer \( O_1 \) with velocity more than \( c \) and will reach observer \( O_2 \) after particle \( P_1' \) reaches observer \( O_2 \) as field particles emitted in the direction of observer \( O_1 \), attained the direction of motion towards observer \( O_2 \) but it does not mean mass of a particle acquires such a property which has opposite properties of the mass, now to calculate the force acting on the moving particle we are taking following steps.

As particle \( P_1' \) and \( P_2' \) obeys inverse square law of force both particles will apply force on each other, due to the acting force both particles will move with respect to each other as a result of interaction of fields between the particles, as we go away from the particle, fields emitted by a particle diverges as divergence increases as wave front of fields go away from the particle therefore to calculate the amount of fields at a point we need to divide total amount of fields in a wave front by the area of wave front therefore

\[
F \propto \frac{1}{4\pi r^2}
\]

... (33)

As well as force will be directly proportional to amount of fields interacting therefore to the magnitudes of both the particles, therefore

\[
F \propto P_1
\]

... (34)

\[
F \propto P_2
\]

... (35)

From (33), (34) and (35) we can write
\[
F \propto \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} P_1 P_2
\]

\[
F = \frac{P_1 S P_2}{4\pi r^2}
\]

... (36)

Here

\( P_1 \): Represents magnitude of considered property of particle \( P_1' \) and in our system, if we consider in the system shown in fig-1, \( P_1 \) equal to actual magnitude of particle \( P_1' \) which will vary as velocity of moving particle will vary with respect to the \( \alpha \) function then we can write

\[
P_1 = P_a
\]

Therefore equation (36) can be written as

\[
F = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2}
\]

... (37)

\( S \): It is the term of proportionality; its value indicates the strength of force between the particles. Its higher value strengthens the force between the interacting particles and vice versa, we know force acts more when more line of forces acts or interacts with each other, more lines of force means the space contain more number of field particles associated with each line of force (here the word “field particle” is used just for understanding this theory, like electromagnetic fields of light, the fields of gravitational force and electrostatic force can be considered as having dual nature(wave as well as particle nature), we know electrostatic force is stronger than gravitational force if we define a specific amount of wave as causing a constant amount of force in all fundamental forces and consider the affect of this specific amount of wave as one field particle then stronger electrostatic force represents more number of field particles than weaker gravitational force in a specified region and consider this specific amount of wave as reason which forms space) whose increase makes space denser, therefore we can say greater value of \( S \) makes space density higher and vice versa.

\( P_2 \): Represents magnitude of considered property of particle \( P_2' \).

As particle \( P_2' \) is fixed if we let particle \( P_1' \) under the effect of above force then for the force of attraction particle \( P_1' \) will move towards particle \( P_2' \) and for the force of repulsion particle \( P_1' \) will move away from the particle \( P_2' \) therefore if \( \theta_s \) represents the motion of particle \( P_1' \) under the effect of force acting between the particles and its value is the angle between the linear line of connection between the centre of two particles from the point of center of particle \( P_1' \) and the direction in which moving particle moves due to the force acting on the particle. We know two particles attract each other if they are oppositely propertied with respect to each other (for example electron and proton, north pole and south pole of magnets etc.) therefore in such cases one particle acquires negative sign with respect to the other. If we place negative sign of one of the particle with \( \cos \theta_s \) then it becomes \( -\cos \theta_s \) which can also be written as \( -1 \cos \theta_s \), while if two particles repel each other then \( \cos \theta_s \) remains unchanged after consuming the sign of the properties of particle

Therefore we can say if we don’t wants to assign sign with the magnitudes of the particle’s properties and wants to know about the type of force acting then for four situations which corresponds to the motion of moving particle along the linear line connecting the centers of particles \( P_1' \) and \( P_2' \) then value of \( \theta_s \) can be assigned as with respect to the force acting as

**Case 1:** In cases particle \( P_1' \) will move itself under effect of force of attraction between the particles we need to substitute \( \theta_s \) equal to 0°

**Case 2:** In cases particle \( P_1' \) will move itself under effect of force of repulsion between the particles we need to substitute \( \theta_s \) equal to 180°

**Case 3:** In case we are applying force to move the particle \( P_1' \) away from the particle \( P_2' \) against the attractive force acting between the particles \( P_1' \) and \( P_2' \) then \( \theta_s \) will be equal to 0°.
Case 4: In case we are applying force to move the particle $P_1'$ towards the particle $P_2'$ against the repulsive force acting between the particles $P_1'$ and $P_2'$ then $\theta$ will be equal to $180^\circ$.

Then the other form of the equation (37) which will represent situation of motion of particle $P_1'$ with respect to the type of force acting between the particles can be written as

$$F_s = \frac{P_s \cdot S \cdot P_s}{4\pi r^2} \left[-1\right] \cos \theta$$  

... (38)

Now as particles $P_1'$ will move with respect to particle $P_2'$ due to the acceleration caused by the force acting between these two particles, therefore with respect to the relation

$$\text{force} = \text{mass} \cdot \text{acceleration}$$

Here \textit{mass} is magnitude of a property known as mass, if matter has \textit{n} numbers of properties then let the force due to the one of the property is equal to

$$F = P \cdot a$$  

... (39)

Here \textit{P} denotes magnitude of considered property.

If we consider in the system shown in fig-1

$$P = P_{ap}$$  

... (40)

Then from (39) and (40) we can write

$$F = P_{ap} \cdot a$$  

... (41)

Now substituting the value of $P_{ap}$ from (32) in (41)

$$F = 0 \cdot a$$  

$$F = 0$$  

... (42)

We know if no force acts on a particle then no acceleration takes place in the motion of such particle therefore there is no further increase in the velocity of such particle therefore any force or activity occurring at $\theta$ equal to $180^\circ$, cannot move particle $P_1'$ with velocity more than the velocity by which field particles emitted by particle $P_1'$ move, therefore achieving velocity more than $c$ for a particle in the system of two particles exerting force on each other is not possible when two particles moving away from each other. Further from (31) we may conclude that with increasing velocity of particle $P_1'$ for observer at $\theta$ equal to $0^\circ$, the value of $P_{ap}$ increases therefore the value of force in (37) will increase, with increasing force the acceleration of particle on which force is acting increases continuously, here this particle is $P_1'$ therefore if particle $P_1'$ and $P_2'$ are separated by sufficient distance and $\theta$ is in the range

$$270^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$$

Then continuous increase in acceleration may make the particle $P_1'$ to move with velocity more than $c$ after some time $t_f$, the value of $t_f$ can be calculated as follows

We know force of interaction between particles $P_1'$ and $P_2'$ are given by expression in equation (37). Now if we let at instant $t_{in}$ there was no relative motion between the particles then the value of $P_{ap}$ can be obtained by substituting value of velocity of particle $P_1'$ equal to zero in equation (30), therefore

$$P_{ap} = P \cdot \left(\frac{c + 0 \cos \theta}{c}\right)$$

14
\[ P_{ap} = P_a \cdot \left( \frac{c}{c} \right) \]

\[ P_{ap} = P_a \] ... (43)

From equation (37), (38) and (43) we can write

\[ F_s = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_s \] ... (44)

This is the value of force acting on actual magnitude of particle \( P'_1 \) and represents the moment when particle \( P'_1 \) is neither moving towards particle \( P'_2 \) nor moving away from away from particle \( P'_2 \) and therefore can be considered as a moment after which moving motion of particle \( P'_1 \) starts.

As shown in the result of (42) with decreasing appearing magnitude \( P_{ap} \) value of force acting on particle \( P'_1 \) decreases therefore force required \( F_r \) to move a particle is directly proportional to the dilation with which field particle emitted by a particle reaches the source or the system which is applying force to move the particle \( P'_1 \), therefore \( F_r \) will be in the direct proportion to the \( \alpha \) function as \( \alpha \) function represents the proportion of dilation with which field particle reaches the target, therefore value of force required can be written as

\[ F_r = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_s \cdot \alpha \] ... (45)

Substituting the value of \( \alpha \) from (10) in above equation

\[ F_r = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_s \cdot \frac{c}{(c + v \cos \theta)} \]

Multiplying both sides with \( dr \)

\[ F_r \cdot dr = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_s \cdot \frac{c}{(c + v \cos \theta)} \cdot dr \]

\[ F_r \cdot dr = \frac{P_1 S P_2}{4\pi r^2} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_s \cdot \frac{c}{(c + v \cos \theta)} \cdot dr \]

Integrating both sides with respect to \( r \) from limit \( r_i \) to \( r_f \) (\( r_i \) and \( r_f \) denotes initial and final distance away from the particle \( P'_s \))

\[ F_r \int_{r_i}^{r_f} dr = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_s \int_{r_i}^{r_f} \left( \frac{c}{r^2 (c + v \cos \theta)} \right) \cdot dr \]

\[ F_r \left|_{r_i}^{r_f} \right. = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_s \left[ r^{-2+1} \right]_{r_i}^{r_f} \left( \frac{c}{r (c + v \cos \theta)} \right) \]

\[ F_r \left[ r_f - r_i \right] = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_s \left[ r^{-1} \right]_{r_i}^{r_f} \left( \frac{c}{r (c + v \cos \theta)} \right) \]
\[ F_r[r_f - r_i] = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_i \left| \frac{1}{r_f} \right| r_f \left( \frac{c}{c + v \cos \theta} \right) \]

\[ F_r[r_f - r_i] = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_i \left( \frac{c}{c + v \cos \theta} \right) \left( \frac{1}{r_f} \right) \]

\[ F_r[r_f - r_i] = -\frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_i \left( \frac{c}{c + v \cos \theta} \right) \left( \frac{1}{r_f} \right) \]

\[ F_r[r_f - r_i] = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi} \cos \theta_i \left( \frac{c}{c + v \cos \theta} \right) \left( \frac{r_i}{r_f} \right) \left( \frac{r_f}{r_i} \right) \]

... (46)

Let

\[ r_i = k_i r \]

... (47)

\[ r_f = k_f r \]

... (48)

Here subscript \( f \) denotes final and subscript \( i \) denotes initial.

From (46), (47) and (48) we can write

\[ F_r[r_f - r_i] = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi} \cos \theta_i \left( \frac{c}{c + v \cos \theta} \right) \left( \frac{r_i - r_f}{k_f r \cdot k_i r} \right) \]

... (49)

Let above equation be

\[ E_r = -\frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} \cos \theta_i \left( \frac{c}{c + v \cos \theta} \right) \left( \frac{r_f - r_i}{k_f r \cdot k_i} \right) \]

... (50) \[ \text{[\textit{energy} = \textit{force} \cdot \textit{displacement}] } \]

In equation (49) if \( r_f \) is greater than \( r_i \) and \( \theta \) is equal to zero degrees then for Case 1 in which \( \theta_i \) is equal to 0° , the value of \( E_r \) in above equation becomes negative means if both particles attracts each other then we don’t need to supply energy for making the process to occur instead energy will be radiated by this process means every time a process occurs by itself, it occurs between the particles which has opposite signs, it explores a fact that mass is such a property which always acts attractive force has property of very intrusting kind of exception means if there are three bodies \( A, B \) and \( C \) then we can feel that

1) The attraction of \( A \) to \( B \) proves \( A \) has opposite sign of \( B \), let \( A \) be positive and \( B \) be negative
2) The attraction of \( B \) to \( C \) proves \( B \) has opposite sign of \( C \) as \( B \) has already considered negative \( C \) must be positive.
3). Finally attraction of \( C \) to \( A \) proves \( C \) has opposite sign of \( A \), but as such a case as we have considered \( C \) must be positive then \( A \) must be negative but in point (1) \( A \) was positive

This exception cannot be explained if we consider mass as a property which has a sign with magnitude but it can be explained if we consider mass as affect of existence of something somewhere which is neutral but as a result of its existence it exerts its effect which gives rise to gravitational field which is neutral in nature but attracts everything as affect of its presence independent of the sign on the property of other particle due to the presence of mass in another particle just like love of mother for her children is independent of the fact that child is a girl or a boy therefore gravity can be seen as love which always attracts. The reason behind this explanation is given latter in the section “Attractive nature of zero space”
The graph shown below in figure:-3 shows the variation of energy required $E_r$ with respect to the observer to move particle $P'_1$ at certain velocity. Negative value of $E_r$ shows the process of motion of particle $P'_1$ towards source of attraction, it will occur itself and energy will be radiated during the process therefore energy required in such process becomes negative. The graph shown above in figure:-3 shows the variation of energy required $E_r$ with respect to the observer to move particle $P'_1$ at certain velocity. The motive of this graph is just to show the variation of $E_r$ at certain value of $v$ under the action of attractive and repulsive force therefore magnitude of $E_r$ is not shown just type of variation is shown.

In the graph shown above, under the action of repulsive force when $\theta$ equal to $180^\circ$ energy required $E_r$ becomes $\infty$ at the value of $-c$ (negative sign shows that particle is moving away from the source of repulsive force) which tells that if the relative velocity between the source that is exerting repulsive force and the moving particle on which repulsive force is acting becomes $c$ then moving particle becomes unable to feel the force acting on it and to achieve such situation action of repulsive force requires infinite energy to make a particle to reach the velocity of $c$ but if source that is exerting repulsive force on moving particle also moves with respect to the moving particle like propulsion systems of rockets such that the relative velocity between the both propulsion system and moving object due to propulsion remains less than $c$ then the appearing magnitude $P_{up}$ of the considered property of moving particle or object attains some positive non zero value therefore remains capable to feel the force of repulsion, due to this force acting on particle it keeps moving with certain value of acceleration therefore if energy is supplied for sufficient time period then the moving particle will cross the velocity of $c$. The action of attractive force can also make a particle to reach the velocity more than $c$ because with the increasing velocity magnitude of considered property of particle $P'_1$ increases therefore force acting on it increases with its increasing velocity and for certain value of $E_r$ there exists a time period $t_f$ at which the velocity of particle $P'_1$ will become $c$, its equation can be found as

From (45) and (50) we can write

$$E_r = F_r \cdot \frac{r_f - r_i}{k_f \cdot k_i}$$

We know acceleration can also be written as

$$\frac{v_f - v_i}{t_f - t_i} = a$$
If initial time $t_i$ and initial velocity $v_i$ are equal to zero and wants to calculate acceleration required $a_r$, then above expression becomes

$$\frac{v_f - 0}{t_f - 0} = a_r$$

If due to the acceleration final velocity $v_f$ becomes $c$ at $t_f$ then above expression becomes

$$\frac{c}{t_f} = a_r$$

After rearranging above equation

$$\frac{c}{a_r} = t_f$$

$$\frac{c}{t_f} = a_r$$ ... (51)

If $a_r$ represents acceleration required for providing required force $F_r$ to particle $P_1'$ then equation (39) can be written as

$$F_r = P_u \cdot a_r$$

Rearranging above equation

$$a_r = \frac{F_r}{P_u}$$ ... (52)

From (51) and (52) we can write

$$\frac{c}{t_f} = \frac{F_r}{P_u}$$

$$t_f = \frac{c \cdot P_u}{F_r}$$ ... (53)

Comparing (49) and (50) gives

$$F_r[r_f - r_i] = E_r$$

$$\frac{[r_f - r_i]}{E_r} = \frac{1}{F_r}$$ ... (54)

From (53) and (54) we can write

$$t_f = \frac{c \cdot P_u}{E_r} [r_f - r_i]$$ ... (55)

To obtain the relation when $r_f$ is greater than $r_i$ we need to multiply both the numerator and denominator in the above equation by minus one, therefore equation (55) becomes
\[ t_f = \frac{c \cdot P_a \cdot [r_i - r_f]}{-E_r} \]

In this equation, the value of \( t_f \) tells time period at which the velocity of particle \( P_1' \) will become \( c \) but this equation is valid on those particles which are separated by sufficiently large distance such that before achieving the time period \( t_f \), no collision should occur between the particles and motion between the particles should be suitable to achieve the condition (suitable condition means before achieving \( t_f \) the considered particles should not bypass each other), after passing the period \( t_f \), velocity of particle \( P_1' \) will keep increasing than \( c \) till collision between the particles occur.

The graph shown below represents the variation of \( t_f \) with the variation in \( -E_r \) due to the velocity \( v \). The motive of this graph is just to show the variation of \( E_r \) with \( t_f \) therefore magnitude of quantities is not shown just type of variation is shown

![Graph showing variation of \( t_f \) with \( -E_r \)](image)

Now from (41) and (43) we can write

\[ F = P_a \cdot a \]  
... (56)

From (43) and (56) we can write

\[ a = \frac{SP_2}{4\pi r^2} [-1] \cos \theta_s \]  
... (57)

Now substituting the value of \( P_{ap} \) and \( a \) from (28) and (57) in (41)

\[ F = P_a \cdot \alpha' \cdot \frac{SP_2}{4\pi r^2} [-1] \cos \theta_s \]

Rearranging above equation and multiplying both sides by \( dr \).

\[ F \cdot dr = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} [-1] \cos \theta_s \cdot \alpha' \cdot dr \]  
... (58)

Substituting the value of \( \alpha' \) from (10) in (58)

\[ F \cdot dr = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} [-1] \cos \theta_s \cdot \left( \frac{c + v \cos \theta}{c} \right) \cdot dr \]

Integrating both sides with respect to \( r \) from limit \( r_i \) to limit \( r_f \)
\[
F \int_{r_i}^{r_f} dr = \int_{r_i}^{r_f} \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} [-1] \cos \theta_i \cdot \left( \frac{c + v \cos \theta}{c} \right) \cdot dr \\
F \left|_{r_i}^{r_f} \right. = \int_{r_i}^{r_f} \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} [-1] \cos \theta_i \cdot \left( \frac{c + v \cos \theta}{c} \right) \cdot dr \\
F \left[ r_f - r_i \right] = \int_{r_i}^{r_f} \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} [-1] \cos \theta_i \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \cdot dr \quad \text{... (59)}
\]

\[
E = \int_{r_i}^{r_f} \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} [-1] \cos \theta_i \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \cdot dr \quad \text{... (60)} \left[ \text{: energy = force \cdot displacement} \right]
\]

Now consider a system with some assumptions, suppose that radius \( r_2 \) of particle \( P_2' \) is very greater than the radius \( r_1 \) of particle \( P_1' \).

\( r_2 \gg r_1 \)

Now make a tunnel in particles \( P_2' \) around its diameter such that angle \( \theta \) between motion of particle \( P_1' \) and line connecting the centre of both the particles remains either equal to 0\(^\circ\) or 180\(^\circ\).

Let \( t \) is equal to the radius of the tunnel. Now assuming that \( t \) is enough smaller than \( r_2 \), such that change in the magnitude of property of particle \( P_2' \) (as a result of removing the material of particle \( P_2' \) to form tunnel) is negligible, thus now we are neglecting this change in the further calculation and assuming that \( t \) is sufficiently greater than \( r_1 \), so that particle \( P_1' \) could easily move through the tunnel.

Therefore (60) can be rewritten as

\[
E = \int_{r_i}^{r_f} \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} [-1] \cos \theta_i \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \cdot dr + \int_{r_2}^{0} \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} [-1] \cos \theta_i \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \cdot dr
\]

\[
\Rightarrow E = E_1 + E_2
\]

If we consider the initiation of this process from the surface of particle \( P_2' \), then value of \( E_1 \) becomes zero therefore we will use just \( E_2 \) and consider the initial and final distance between the particle \( P_1' \) and \( P_2' \) be \( r_2 \) and zero respectively

\[
E_2 = \int_{r_2}^{0} \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} [-1] \cos \theta_i \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \cdot dr
\]

In the above equation if two particles attract each other, then above equation tells the energy we can get during the motion of particle \( P_1' \) with respect to particle \( P_2' \). Since when particle \( P_1' \) will move through the tunnel made in particle \( P_2' \), value of acceleration acting on particle \( P_1' \) by \( P_2' \) will vary with respect to the displacement of particle \( P_1' \) from surface to center of particle \( P_2' \) and it can be seen as follows

If we compare (36) by (39) and consider the value of acceleration acting on particle \( P_1' \) be

20
\[
a = \frac{SP_2}{4\pi r_2}
\]

Then value of acceleration acting on particle \( P_1' \) after removing the material to form tunnel in particle \( P_2' \) becomes \( a_2 \) from \( a \) then value of \( a_2 \) can be written as

\[
a_2 = \frac{S}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{(P_2 - P_1)}{(r_2)^2}
\]

... (61)

We know

mass = density \cdot volume

We can say for a particle

\[
\text{magnitude of property} = \text{density of property} \cdot \text{volume of particle}
\]

Let \( \rho_2 \) be the density of considered property of particle \( P_2' \).

Therefore

\[
P_2 = \text{volume of particle } P_2' \cdot \text{density of considered property of particle } P_2'
\]

Therefore

\[
P_2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi r_2^3 \cdot \rho_2
\]

... (62)

Substituting the value of \( P_2 \) from (62) in (61)

\[
a_2 = \frac{S}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{\left( \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r_2^3 \cdot \rho_2 - P_1 \right)}{(r_2)^2}
\]

\[
a_2 = S \cdot \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot r_2^3 \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot \rho_2 - \frac{P_1}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot r_2^3} \right)}{(r_2)^2}
\]

\[
a_2 = S \cdot \frac{r_2^3 \left( \frac{\rho_2}{3} - \frac{P_1}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot r_2^3} \right)}{(r_2)^2}
\]

We know particle \( P_1' \) at depth \( t_d \) will experience force only due to the portion of particle \( P_2' \) up to radius \( r_i \)

\[
r_i = (r_2 - t_d)
\]

The force by outer spherical portion of particle \( P_2' \) whose thickness is \( t_d \), will be canceled and will not exert any force on particle \( P_1' \) at depth \( t_d \), therefore value of acceleration at depth \( t_d \) across the tunnel will be equal to

\[
a_2 = S \cdot \frac{(r_2 - t_d)^3 \left( \frac{\rho_2}{3} - \frac{P_1}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot (r_2 - t_d)^3} \right)}{(r_2 - t_d)^2}
\]
\[ a_2 = S \cdot (r_2 - t_d) \left( \frac{\rho_2}{3} - \frac{P_t}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot (r_2 - t_d)^3} \right) \] 

\[ ... (63) \]

At

\[ t_d = r_2 \]

Equation (63) becomes

\[ a_2 = S \cdot (r_2 - r_2) \left( \frac{\rho_2}{3} - \frac{P_t}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot (r_2 - r_2)^3} \right) \]

\[ a_2 = S \cdot (0) \left( \frac{\rho_2}{3} - \frac{P_t}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot (0)^3} \right) \]

\[ a_2 = S \cdot (0) \left( \frac{\rho_2}{3} - \infty \right) \]

\[ a_2 = S \cdot (0) (-\infty) \]

\[ a_2 = 0 \]

As depth increases than radius in (63), value of acceleration becomes negative which will cause deceleration, therefore kinetic energy of particle \( P_1' \) starts decreasing, as there is no friction acting to the motion of the particle \( P_1' \) due to sufficient gap between the particle \( P_1' \) and \( P_2' \) therefore it will reach the other end of the tunnel by virtue of its kinetic energy and at this end kinetic energy of particle \( P_1' \) will become zero, again particle \( P_1' \) will move towards the centre of particle \( P_2 \) (as at this end acceleration will again act on particle \( P_1' \) by \( P_2' \) ) and again energy equal to \( E_2' \) will be radiated to the surrounding. The event GW150914 and photoelectric effect shows that mass and net charge on particle \( P_1' \) and \( P_2' \) during the process when two attracting particles become closer to each other will produce gravitational waves and electromagnetic waves respectively during this process, therefore we may conclude strength of force acting between the particles can be used to gain energy from the system of particles without any input to the system of particles.

It appears simple and questionable that why value of \( S \) can be used for generating energy. To understand this we will reconsider (60) and apply some hypotheses to understand the nature of the quantities in equation (60) which will tell us the reason behind this.

Using equation (60) when particle does not pass through the another particle then the energy given by the system of particles or energy gained \( E_g \) by the surrounding due to the force acting between the particles can be written as

\[ E_g = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{P_u S P_2}{4 \pi r^2} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_s \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \cdot dr \]

\[ E_g = \frac{P_u S P_2}{4 \pi} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta_s \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \cdot dr \]
\[ E_g = \frac{P_a S P_z}{4\pi} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta \int_{r_i}^{r_f} \frac{1}{r^2} \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \cdot dr \]

\[ E_g = \frac{P_a S P_z}{4\pi} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta \int_{-2+1}^{r_f} \frac{r_f}{r_i^2} \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \]

\[ E_g = \frac{P_a S P_z}{4\pi} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta \int_{-1}^{r_f} \frac{1}{r_i^2} \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \]

\[ E_g = \frac{P_a S P_z}{4\pi} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta \int_{-r_f}^{-r_i} \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \]

\[ E_g = \frac{P_a S P_z}{4\pi} \cos[\theta] \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \left[ \frac{1}{r_f} - \frac{1}{r_i} \right] \]

\[ E_g = -\frac{P_a S P_z}{4\pi} \left[ -1 \right] \cos \theta \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \left[ \frac{1}{r_f} - \frac{1}{r_i} \right] \]

\[ E_g = \frac{P_a S P_z \cos \theta}{4\pi} \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \left[ \frac{1}{r_f} - \frac{1}{r_i} \right] \]

\[ E_g = \frac{P_a S P_z \cos \theta}{4\pi} \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \left[ \frac{r_i - r_f}{r_i r_f} \right] \]

From (47), (48) and above equation we can write

\[ E_g = \frac{P_a S P_z \cos \theta}{4\pi} \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \left[ \frac{r_i - r_f}{k_i \cdot k_f} \right] \]

\[ E_g = \frac{P_a S P_z \cos \theta}{4\pi} \left( 1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \left[ \frac{r_i - r_f}{k_i \cdot k_f} \right] \]

\[ E_g = \frac{P_a S P_z \cos \theta}{4\pi} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{ct} \cos \theta \right) \left[ \frac{r_i - r_f}{k_i \cdot k_f} \right] \]

\[ \therefore \frac{v}{t} \]
Above equation can also be written as

\[
E_g = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{x}{ct} \cos \theta \right] \frac{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_s}{k_i \cdot k_f}
\]

... (64)

Now we will consider above equation as equation of facts included in the above equation

\[ E_g : \text{Energy gained by the surrounding.} \]

\[ x : \text{Represents the displacement taken by particle } P_1'. \]

\[ c : \text{Tells the velocity with which field particle travels.} \]

\[ t : \text{Represents time period from now we will call it } p_t. \]

\[ \theta : \text{Represents the angle at which the considered field particle emitted by particle } P_1' \text{ travels.} \]

For convenience to understand the theory we are representing two aspects of time:

1. One is period of time ( \( p_t \) )
2. Second is flow of time ( \( f_t \) )

The first one becomes longer when there is force that resists the flow of time whereas second one becomes high when the force which causes the resistance to the flow of time becomes low means as flow of time increases, the period of time of some process in a specified region decreases and vice versa, therefore we can say

\[
\frac{1}{p_t} \propto f_t,
\]

\[
\frac{1}{p_t} = k_i f_t,
\]

... (65)

Here \( k_i \) is constant term of proportionality

Note: \( f_t \) has unit of inverse of time

From (64) and (65) we can write

\[
E_g = \frac{P_a S P_2}{4\pi r^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{xk_i f_t}{c} \cos \theta \right] \frac{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_s}{k_i \cdot k_f}
\]

... (66) \[ : a = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon} \frac{P_2}{r^2} \]

\[
\frac{E_g}{P_a \cdot a} \left[ \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_s} \right] = \frac{xk_i f_t}{c} \cos \theta + 1
\]

\[
\frac{E_g}{P_a \cdot a} \left[ \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_s} \right] - 1 = \frac{xk_i f_t}{c} \cos \theta
\]
Interaction between space, energy and flow of time: If we consider equation (67) then in this equation we can see that flow of time is directly proportional to $E_g$ means if we provide energy to a region then flow of time increases in that region and in (66) $E_g$ is also directly proportional to the difference $r_i - r_j$ means if we provide energy to the system of two particles then separation between the two particles increases means with providing energy to a region separation between the particles and flow of time in the separated region both increases it is because we know as we go away from a particle the gravitational or electrostatic field emitted by the particle diverges with the distance, if separation between the two particles increases then the divergence of these fields at the centre of separation increases as after separation the centre between the particles becomes away from both the particles therefore divergence of field increases in such region therefore number of field particle of space per unit volume of region in such region decreases consequently space density will decrease in this region and as $E_g$ is also directly proportional to the flow of time in (67) it means according to the explanation given as we provide energy to a region then space density decreases it means number of interacting field particles decreases in such region therefore and thus force of interaction and thus acceleration acting in such region decreases in equation (67) and vice versa means when reverse of this process occurs, the region where flow of time was increased due to the divergence of space due to the energy gained, the tendency to radiate back energy by that region becomes high means the region where flow of time is infinite that region has infinite tendency to radiate energy and region of infinite density cannot radiate energy.

Reason for continuous existence of properties of matter and creation of energy: At the centre of particle according to the equation (63) if there is no tunnel then value of value of $P_I$ will become zero and thus force acting by particle itself becomes due to zero value of acceleration and becomes ineffective due to cancelation of force by opposite side of any considered part and from (56) and (67) we can also write

$$\left[ \frac{E_g}{P_A} \cdot \alpha \left( \frac{k_i \cdot k_i}{(r_i - r_j) \cos \theta_s} \right) \right]^{-1} \frac{c}{x \cos \theta} = k_i f_i$$

... (68)

As force $F$ varies inversely with flow of time in $k_i f_i$ in (83), it tells that in the absence of force there is no friction to the flow of time which leads its infinite value therefore every process runs with infinite speed it also means that ease for process to occur is infinite at the centre of particle therefore ease for creation is infinite at the centre of a particle and it decreases as retardation in flow of time increases as a result of increase in force which occurs as we go away from centre to the surface of particle, therefore strength of each part of particle to radiate fields with increasing distance falls down (as in (68) value of $S$ in the expression of force in (57) if directly proportional to the $k_i f_i$) which gives resultant magnitude to the properties(charge, mass etc) of particle but at the centre flow of time is infinite and as explained in the above section and according to equation (68) a region which has infinite flow of time has infinite tendency to give $E_g$ therefore if we consider the centre of a spherical particle as origin then the region where the value of space coordinates $x, y$ and $z$ becomes zero (as per three-dimensional coordinate system) and call this central point of particle as zero space then according to the physics of centre of particle (zero space) the continuous infinite tendency to give $E_g$ and due to infinite ease for creation at the centre of particle, creation occurs continuously however due to the infinite flow of time any period of time passes out in infinitesimal small period of time as flow of time varies inversely with the period of time in (65) therefore centre of a particle becomes older with infinite speed but due to the continuous infinite tendency to give $E_g$ and infinite ease for creation at the centre of particle, creation occurs continuously and energy in the form of fields are radiated continuously therefore a particle never loses its property with running time.

Reason for exotically heavy particles created during annihilation: The nature of the particle decides to give $E_g$ its corresponding field, it is because if we consider a single particle which is electro statically neutral then whole of the fields generated acquires the property of neutrality, these fields which is effect of neutrality of a particle results into the named field as gravitational field, but we know according to the quark model the neutron which is electro statically neutral is formed by three quarks, each is electro statically charged but in $\beta$-decay when a down quark transforms into an up quark with emitting an electron the same material of down quark which was initially emitting electro statically negative fields after $\beta$-decay stars emitting electro statically positive fields means the fields
generated due to creation attains the properties, which a particle attains after transformation. Therefore it is gravitational field or field of neutrality which transforms into other fields due to the properties acquired by a particle. Due to the same reason in a singular electro statically neutral particle the whole of the emitted fields by a particle acquires the properties of neutral fields, therefore in high energy particle colliders after annihilation of positron and electron the particle created are exotically heavy as initially before annihilation, the fields created by the particle electron attained the affect of negative charge and the fields of particle positron had attained the affect of positive charge but after inhalation, the particle generated acquires the property of neutrality therefore mass of the particle generated becomes exotically more than the independent net mass of electron and positron before annihilation and existence of mass in each particle before annihilation suggests that after a particle acquires some property other than mass, the property acquired does not vanishes the effect of neutrality completely, it is because as the force exerted by a particle is maximum at the surface of a particle and as we go towards the centre of a particle value of acting force exerted by the property attained by a particle decreases as force $F$ attained by a particle is inversely proportional to the $k, f$ in (68) which is higher near the centre of particle therefore we can say increase in the flow of time resists the change in gravitational field or neutral fields emitted by a particle therefore $E_x$ which gives the matter its corresponding fields with respect to the type of particle or with respect to the nature of the particle does not transforms completely into the property other than neutrality, acquired by the particle, therefore a particle always has a certain value of mass and due to the infinite and continuous creation of energy at zero space, energy in the form of fields are radiated continuously therefore a particle never loses its property with running time. These fields are the forms of energy, therefore transmits with the same velocity as the speed of light which is another form of energy and by using these fields a suitably constructed machine can convert these fields of energy into other fields and forms of energy. Moreover the systems of every orbiting electron around the nucleus or orbiting planet around a star are itself can be seen as machines that works on this created energy.

Note: As zero space denotes zero value of radius means empty space which can not contain matter therefore infinite value to the magnitude of a property is not achieved by a particle.

Proof: As magnitude $P_p$ of considered property of a particular part of the particle is directly proportional to the tendency of that part of the particle to radiate field which is directly proportional to the flow of time as well as volume $V_p$ of that part of the particle, therefore

Proof: As magnitude $P_p$ of considered property of a particular part of the particle is directly proportional to the tendency of that part of the particle to radiate field which is directly proportional to the flow of time as well as volume $V_p$ of that part of the particle, therefore

$$P_p \propto f_t$$

... (69)

$$P_p \propto V_p$$

... (70)

From (69) and (70) we can write

$$P_p \propto f_t \cdot V_p$$

$$P_p = k_p f_t \cdot V_p$$

... (71)

Here $k_p$ is the constant term of proportionality, it has suitable dimensions to acquire the dimension of $P$ (dimension of considered property of particle and inverse of dimensions of volume and inverse of dimensions of flow of time) and as at zero space, $f_t$ has infinite value and volume $V_p$ will become zero (as at zero space value of $x, y$ and $z$ coordinates becomes zero) therefore volume of that part becomes zero thus value of $P_p$ at zero space in (71) becomes

$$P_p = k_p (\infty) \cdot 0$$

$$P_p = 0$$

Therefore as we go towards the central part of the particle however tendency to radiate fields increase but volume, radiating field decreases with decrease in radius of considered particle and at centre which has infinite tendency to
radiate field does not contribute to the increase in the magnitude of property of particle because such region have zero value of volume.

**Interesting fact:** According to the explanation given above as soon as gravitational force of Black hole becomes more than nuclear forces in some region and starts merging the particles of atoms in Black hole to form a kind of singular neutral particle then all fundamental forces turns to gravitational force thus increases the mass of Black hole extensively.

**This theory explains the reason for mass defect as follows:** We know at the centre of particle acceleration becomes zero and if we substitute $a$ equal to zero in (67) the value of flow of time becomes infinite means the centre of a particle has infinite tendency to radiate energy, this energy is radiated in the form of fields as per the nature of the particle. As the zero space has infinite tendency to radiate energy $E_g$ and it is at the centre of a particle and in (66) we see that $E_g$ is directly proportional to the magnitude of considered properties of particle $P_1$ and $P_2$, it indicates that the region which has high tendency to radiate energy $E_g$ magnitude of considered properties of particles is high in that region, as we go away from the centre or zero space, value of $E_g$ decreases as well as the flow of time decreases with decrease in $E_g$ in (67) due to the relation of proportionality. As infinite tendency to give $E_g$ is the characteristic of zero space and it decreases as flow of time decreases which occurs as we go away from the centre of the particle or as flow of time decreases due to increase in force $F$, which is the result of presence of matter around the zero space which increases force of interaction between the constituent material of particle in the region of particle, as in the (68) force $F$ varies inversely with flow of time means at centre of a particle where flow of time is infinite, there is no force, in the absence of force there is no friction to the flow of time therefore every process runs with infinite speed therefore ease for process of creation to occur is infinite at the centre of particle and it decreases as retardation in flow of time increases as we go away from the centre of the particle due to increase in the value of force, therefore in that region the flow of every process to occur decreases and thus tendency for creation decreases therefore we may conclude that as flow of time decreases, the tendency to give fields or $E_g$ decreases, which occurs with increase in the radius of particle therefore the strength of each part of particle to radiate fields with increasing distance from the centre falls down which gives resultant magnitude to the properties of particle. However magnitude keeps increasing with increase in the radius of particle just tendency to radiate fields fall down as we go away from the centre of the particle therefore we may conclude that strength of field emitted to volume ratio is higher for smaller particles as compared to larger particles, it infers that strongest nature of nuclear forces must be due to the size of the particle through which nuclear forces are associated and as particle size increase strength of field emitted to volume ratio of associated particle falls down and give rise to the strength of another fundamental forces with respect to the particle size. Further it suggests that if we divide a single particle into two new particles then the surface of new particles obtained will be closer to their centre therefore flow of time will be higher at their surface then the surface of single particle, therefore the sum of flux obtained from new two particles will be more than the single particle it results into increase in the magnitude of property of particle but not matter, matter remains same but after partition magnitude increases therefore we may conclude that if two particles are divided into two new particles then the sum of the magnitude of child particles becomes more and vice versa.

We will now include the concept of binding energy to illustrate the affect of energy on magnitude of a particle. We know for those nuclear reactions (nuclear fission and nuclear fusion) in which energy is released by the nuclear reaction, only decrease in the mass of nucleus occur because a nucleus can be modeled as a cluster of tightly packed spheres, where each sphere is a nucleon, if we consider nuclear fission then in such reaction energy is released when a heavy nucleus splits, or fissions, into two lighter nuclei and energy is released in fission because the nucleons in each product nucleus becomes more tightly bound to one another than were in the original nucleus, it decreases the separation between the nucleons as separation decreases the tendency to radiate back energy radiates energy, the enormous amount of energy gained in such reaction is due to the strong nature of nuclear forces (mathematically for nuclear force the value of strength $S$ of force is very high therefore space density is very high within the range nuclear forces and for greater value of $S$ value of acceleration in (57) becomes very high therefore according to (68) energy gained in such reactions becomes enormous), with increase in space density energy is radiated to the surrounding in the form of radiations but increase in the space density also decreases the flow of time in the region of nucleus therefore tendency to radiate fields falls down therefore magnitude of mass decreases while in nuclear fusion when two light nuclei combine to form a heavier nucleus it is accompanied by release of energy which occurs with decrease in separation between nucleons of the parent nucleuses means increase in space density or formation of more tightly bound nucleons in the resultant nucleus therefore flow of time within the nucleus decrease with decrease in the flow of time in the region of nucleus tendency to radiate fields falls down therefore there is same reason for mass defect in nuclear fusion as in nuclear fission, the increase in stability of new nucleus is due to the increase in compactness between the nucleons which cause the same physical phenomena which causes mass defect in both
nuclear fission and nuclear fusion reactions. Therefore we may conclude that decrease in the mass of new nuclei or mass defect is not because mass gets converted into energy instead it is an affect that occurs due to the physical phenomena’s occurring within nucleus for example in the reverse of this phenomena the reverse of this affect is observed, we know It takes additional energy to create elements with mass numbers larger than 62 because of their lower binding energies per nucleon. This energy comes from the supernova explosion that occurs at the end of some large stars lives. Due to the absorption of energy the space between the nucleons of such nucleuses become less dense or nucleons becomes loosely packed therefore after nuclear fusion space density within nucleus decreases and flow of time increases therefore tendency to radiate fields increases therefore mass of new nucleus becomes more than the sum of magnitudes of mass of nucleuses which fuses to new nucleus.

**About flow of field particles:** Now again consider (68) to understand the flow of field particles, in (68) velocity \( c \) of field particles is directly proportional to the flow of time means the region where space density is constant, velocity of field particle is constant this is the reason that why velocity \( c \) varies with space density because constancy of velocity \( c \) with constant space density denotes that field particles of light or space pass through same number of field particles of space. We know light have dual nature one represents particle nature and one represents wave nature, like light, fields emitted by \( P'_1 \) and \( P'_2 \) can also be assumed as having dual nature to make the theory convenient in understanding therefore if we consider a specific amount of field particles of space as representing one point of space coordinate then one space coordinate represents fix amount of field particles of space and in constant density of space the number of field particles of space is also fixed in particular region means velocity \( c \) is constant through each point of space coordinate as each point of coordinate point denotes same number of field particles of space, it suggests that field particles of energy takes same time to pass through the effect of same number of field particles of space or space coordinates but as we go away from the surface of a body or particle for example earth, as we go away from the earth, gravitational field emitted by earth diverges and thus weakens because with increasing height divergence of gravitational field increases and space density decreases therefore force of interaction decreases, with divergence the region which denotes same number of field particles required to denote one coordinate point also increases therefore region or separation between two consecutive space coordinates increases but as the field particle of energy covers same number of field particles of space in same interval of time therefore field particles of energy covers the diverged space (which denotes same number of field particle of space) in same time. As the region of diverged space which represents same number of field particles is larger therefore velocity of field particle of energy increases, as diverged space is less denser and in less denser space flow of time is high therefore velocity of field particles is directly proportional to flow of time in (68).

**Explanation of dark matter:** In (68) as velocity \( c \) of field particle is directly proportional to the flow of time in a region, which depends upon space density, in such region light starts traveling faster and when and when light comes from lighter space to denser space, it slows down as given by Snell’s law of refraction.

\[
\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}
\]

We know in universe space density varies with respect to the presence and position of heavenly bodies. The space near the surface of heavenly bodies are more denser therefore the velocity of field particle becomes slow to higher extent therefore bending of fields is more near the surface of the body as compared to the region where space density is low. Due to the presence of space density due to the gravitational field in the universe, the field particle of light continuously goes through refractions it is space density which is supposed as dark matter which causes refraction of light. As the flow of time decreases with increase in space density and with increase in space density velocity of field particle decreases therefore span of time period to travel from one place to another place increases in denser space and vice versa. It can also be understood in the way that as space density increases the space coordinates of each axis of three-dimensional coordinate geometry becomes closer and as light covers same number of coordinates in same period of time therefore due to the closeness of space coordinates between two places light takes more time to travel and reach another place and when space coordinates diverge with decrease in space density light takes less time to travel from one place to another. Therefore the continuous refraction in the path of light is due to the presence of space. If we summaries above theory then it give a picture that space is the result of fields emitted by a particle. If we consider spherical particle then the region which represents same space density is locus of all points which are equidistant from the centre of the particle, this locus represents all the points where space density is same therefore flow of time is same but at every different point in the half of the cord of curved path of a particular locus, flow of time as well as space density varies therefore field particles of energy never follows a straight path where locus is curved. This continuous refraction curves the path of field particle of energy as it travels.

**Capability of wormhole:** We know if we want to move a particle we need to apply force and if subscript \( a \) denotes applied then force applied for moving the particle \( P'_1 \) can be written as

\[
F_a = P_{ap} \cdot a_a \quad \text{... (72)}
\]

\[\text{[because force = mass \cdot acceleration]}\]
And energy supplied $E_s$ to move a particle can be written as

$$E_s = F_a \cdot x \quad \text{(73)}$$

\[ : \text{energy} = \text{force} \cdot \text{displacement} \]

From (72) and (73) we can write

$$E_s = P_{ap} \cdot a_a \cdot x$$

Above equation can be rewritten as

$$\frac{E_s}{P_{ap} \cdot a_a} = x \quad \text{(74)}$$

Now equation (68) can be written as

$$\frac{E_g}{F} \left( \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_s} - 1 \right) \frac{c}{k_i f_i \cos \theta} = x \quad \text{(75)}$$

From (74) and (75) we can write

$$\frac{E_g}{F} \left( \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_s} - 1 \right) \frac{c}{k_i f_i \cos \theta} = \frac{E_s}{P_{ap} \cdot a_a} \quad \text{(76)}$$

Here

$$a_a = \frac{v \cos \theta_w}{p_t} \quad \text{(77)}$$

\[ : \text{acceleration} = \frac{\text{velocity}}{\text{time}} \]

Here $\theta_s$ is the angle between the direction of motion of moving particle and the direction of force which is applied to move the particle it is similar to $\theta_i$ whose value depends upon the considered situation of the motion of particle.

From (76) and (77) we can write

$$\frac{E_g}{F} \left( \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_s} - 1 \right) \frac{c}{k_i f_i \cos \theta} = \frac{E_s \cdot p_t}{P_{ap} \cdot v \cos \theta_w} \quad \text{(78)}$$

Above equation can also be written as

$$\frac{E_g}{F} \left( \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_s} - 1 \right) \frac{v}{k_i f_i \cos \theta} = \frac{E_s \cdot p_t}{P_{ap} \cdot c \cdot \cos \theta_w} \quad \text{(79)}$$

Here subscript $w$ denotes values of attributes of moving particle through wormhole.

In (78) we see that then velocity of moving body is directly proportional to the flow of time in some region as well as energy supplied to move the particle in (79), we know displacement is measured as the separation between two points but separation between two consecutive space coordinates depends upon space density and in (68) $E_g$ is directly proportional to flow of time means if we provide enormous energy to open space then flow of time increases means space density will decrease means separation between two space coordinates will increase but due to the tendency of energy to move a particle between two consecutive space coordinates in same time period with the consumption of same amount of energy therefore if separation between two consecutive coordinates increases then velocity of traveling particle increases as separation between space coordinates becomes larger therefore traveling particle covers large separation in same time span as compared to the time when space coordinates were close to each other. In an open system with increasing separation between two consecutive due to energy gained, $E_g$ by space, space coordinates diverges but it also increases separation between two bodies (first body (from which) and second body (to which)) along which a moving particle is traveling due to the divergence of space, therefore in an open system the main component that significantly provides velocity to the moving particle or object is the value of energy supplied $E_s$ to move the particle and if source of $E_s$ moves within the system of moving particle then $P_{ap}$ becomes $P_a$ as relative velocity between the source of $E_s$ and moving particle becomes zero. A practical example of this phenomena is launching of space shuttle or rocket, when a rocket is launched it is at the surface of earth where space density is high, after launching, rocket goes to the lighter and lighter space with increasing height therefore separation between each successive coordinate increases and enables the rocket to cover more height (separation points) with the consumption of same amount of energy then separation points near the surface of earth. Now if we make a tunnel with inner surface having the properties of reflecting the light just like mirrors then energy gained $E_s$ by the tunnel will not evacuate from the inner surface of the tunnel therefore in such tunnel as we fill the tunnel with heat space coordinates will diverge and flow of time will increase inside the tunnel and according to (78) velocity of moving
particle will be very high even if energy supplied to move the particle is small moving through such path is safe if the moving thing is also inside a system whose outer surface also has the properties of reflecting the light just like mirrors. Due to the energy used to increase flow of time in such path, time flows faster therefore the travelling particle or object becomes older with higher speed (but resistance to the flow of time due to the forces present within the system of the moving object or particle resist the flow of time), with providing energy in the surrounding of a particle or object flow of time can be increased and thus velocity of the particle or object becomes older with higher speed, but resistance to the flow of time due to the forces present within the system of the moving object or particle resist the flow of time, with providing energy in the surrounding of a particle or object flow of time can be increased and thus velocity of the particle or object, but it does not mean that travelling object through such wormholes will go into some space-time frame which represents future or past with respect to initial frame of reference (here initial frame of reference represents present universe). Therefore wormhole can be imagined similar to the path shown in movie “Thor” narrower the path lesser is the energy required to increase the velocity of the particle. The most powerful wormholes are present at the centre of each particle, from there we can go anywhere but how is to find.

About bending of lines of forces: Rearranging (68) gives

\[
\left[ \frac{E_g}{F} \left( \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_i} \right) - 1 \right] \frac{c}{v} = \cos \theta
\]

As \( \theta \) represents the angle at which the considered field particle emitted by particle \( P_1 \) travels therefore to obtain the relation that gives how bending of line of forces gets affected when the variables on the left hand side varies, multiply both sides with \( d \theta \).

\[
\left[ \frac{E_g}{F} \left( \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_i} \right) - 1 \right] \frac{c}{v} \cos \theta \cdot d \theta = \cos \theta \cdot d \theta
\]

Let

\[
\left[ \frac{E_g}{F} \left( \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_i} \right) - 1 \right] \frac{c}{v} = Q
\]

From (81) and (82) we can write

\[
Qd \theta = \cos \theta \cdot d \theta
\]

Integrating both sides with respect to \( \theta \) from the \( \theta_i \) to \( \theta_f \)

\[
\int_{\theta_i}^{\theta_f} Q \cos \theta \cdot d \theta = \int_{\theta_i}^{\theta_f} \cos \theta \cdot d \theta
\]

\[
Q \left| \begin{array}{c} \theta_f \\ \theta_i \end{array} \right| = \sin \left| \begin{array}{c} \theta_f \\ \theta_i \end{array} \right|
\]

\[
Q[\theta_f - \theta_i] = \sin[\theta_f - \theta_i]
\]

\[
Q \theta_f - Q \theta_i = \sin[\theta_f - \theta_i]
\]

Let above equation be equal to

\[
Q_f - Q_i = \sin[\theta_f - \theta_i]
\]

… (83)

Let the single notation for variation for

\[
Q_f - Q_i = Q_v
\]

… (84)

And notation for variation for
\[ \sin[\theta_f - \theta_i] = \sin[\theta], \quad \text{... (85)} \]

From (83), (84) and (85) we can write
\[ Q_v = \sin[\theta], \quad \text{... (86)} \]

From (82) and (86) we can write
\[
\left[ \frac{E_g}{F} \left[ \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_i} \right] - 1 \right] \frac{c}{v} \sin[\theta],
\]
\[
\left[ \frac{E_g}{F} \left[ \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_i} \right] - 1 \right] \frac{c p_i}{x} \sin[\theta], \quad \text{... (87)} \]

In (87) \([\theta]\) \(v\) represents the angle between the normal of the initial and final curve from the point of emission of field particle. In this equation \(\sin[\theta]\) \(v\) is inversely proportional to force therefore to the magnitude of considered property of particles \(P_1^1\) and \(P_2^1\) as well as the distance traveled by particle \(P_1^1\), as the value of these variables increases, the value of \(\sin \theta_f\) will decrease therefore \(\theta_f\) becomes smaller therefore we may conclude that when two particles attract each other, the line of forces gets bent to a smaller angle and vice versa. Like magnetic lines of forces, the line of forces of all other properties like charge and mass gets curved. We know value of \(S\) determines the space density and as these lines of force makes the space, the bending of lines of forces bends the space itself. It is a fact that whether it is orbital motion of electron or planets or heavenly bodies, generally revolves and rotates in anticlockwise direction with respect to other bodies, it suggests that net average angular momentum of all the bodies of universe in which first one was rotating and revolving, to avoid increase in the length of line of force which connects the points on both the particles which remains equidistant at some moment of rotation of both particles, one rotating body makes another particle with rotation about its own axis pointing to same direction (anticlockwise direction) in which first one was rotating while obeying curved path in the orbit with angular momentum depending upon the magnitudes of force each particle is exerting on each other. To understand this we are considering two particles \(P_{m_1}\) and \(P_{m_2}\) with same magnitude and properties rotating in anticlockwise direction

\[ \text{Diagram: 1} \]

The points \(P_{s_1}\) and \(P_{s_2}\) in the above figure which remains equidistant at each moment of rotation of particles, these kinds of pairs of points existing all over in both particles will try to remain equidistant while rotation because such effort reduces any increase in line of forces connecting these kind of pair of points because increase in line of forces connecting these kind of pair of points requires energy thus tends to spin two particles in same direction but interaction between lines of forces from front phase of particle \(P_{m_1}\) with the back phase of each point of particle \(P_{m_2}\) results into decrease in the length of interacting lines of forces between these phases and results into emission of one kind of energy and interactions between lines of forces from back phase of particle \(P_{m_1}\) with each point of the front phase of particle \(P_{m_2}\) results into increase in length of interacting lines of forces within the particles between these
phases and requires another form of energy. Similar to first type of interaction between front and back phase of these two particles, the interaction between the fields emitted by the portions of both the particles that involve decrease in the length of interacting lines of forces results into emission of energy and interaction that involve increase in the length of interacting lines of forces emitted by both the particles requires energy, more clearly each point of a particle emits fields of force, the fields emitted by a particle in the direction of motion of particle involves decrease in the length of interacting line of force with the lines of fields of space in the front of particle and increase in the length of lines of fields of space at the back of the moving point of particle, the energy required for the later phenomena is provided by the just previous one and the energy emitted is named as fields of north pole while the energy required for the later phenomena behaves like south pole and there direction of propagation is perpendicular to the direction of motion of particle due to symmetry to the line of motion of particle to the upper part and lower part because opposite magnetic fields can get neutral after meeting only if propagate in this way or we can say the force exerted by the magnetic fields provides this path of propagation, the types of fields emitted by a particle acquires the properties acquired by the particles means if first particle which has positive charge and rotating in anticlockwise direction emits fields of north pole from top end then second particle which has negative charge rotating in the same direction will emit fields of south pole from the top end but mass of a particle causes space of neutral nature but physics of requirement and emission of energy by each point of the particle moving through the space caused by the gravitational field makes the emission of magnetic fields by imbedding the physics of requirement and emission as per the property of mass and if particles have same property then both particles will emit same kind of fields from their top end or bottom end, the energy required by south pole is provided by the fields emitted by north pole, both the fields acquire opposite properties because as south pole attains the properties of requirement while north pole attains the properties of emission or properties to fill the requirement. These fields attract each other because later require first one to get neutralized and as at other than the plane of neutrality these energy has properties of exerting force on each other, the force exerted by these energies can also be converted into other forms of energies by using suitable mechanism.

Machines can be made which is not explained in this theory using which we can convert this energy to derive a machine and deriving force of machine can be used to generate electricity.

**Some reasons behind the birth of universe:** We know according to the theory of big-bang before the birth of universe there was no matter, no time, no space, all these situations are the characteristics of zero space means before the birth, all attributes of nature has infinite tendency for creation, therefore everything which were infinite in zero space created everything by everything from everything for everything and so on (means every relation of everything with everything) as in zero space tendency for creation becomes infinity for everything it performed the birth of universe. Infinite flow of time represents infinitesimal small period of time, therefore birth of universe took place in infinitesimal small period of time and in (67) if we substitute \( P_a \) or \( P_2 \) equals to zero then we obtain infinite value of flow of time which represents infinite tendency to give \( E_g \) due to the relation of proportionality. This infinite tendency to give \( E_g \) is because of infinite lightness of space density means before the birth, as there was no space and energy in the form of space density was emitted while space got denser. We know space becomes denser in a region when amount of matter in that region increases and as space density increases flow of time \( f \) decreases with increase in the period of time \( p_t \) in (65) thus tendency for creation fallen down as everything came into existence in that infinitesimal small period of time and stopped the creation in the region which lost the property of zero space means every region out of the centre of particle, therefore the summary is that time, matter, energy, and space etc, all come into existence simultaneously. Now we may conclude that before the birth of universe there were certain quantities which had infinite values like infinite values of flow of time, infinite tendency to give \( E_g \) and infinite tendency for creation etc. However before the birth of universe there was no space means no field particles or we can say the separation between two consecutive space coordinates was infinite therefore practical property of such region is making the transmission of anything in infinitesimal small time between two separating points or we may consider that the region existing before the birth of universe as a single infinitesimal small point as a particle can reach from one point to another in infinitesimal small time only if these are infinitely close to each other but the region covered by this infinitesimal small point was infinite according to space coordinate system because in such a region a particle can transmit with infinite speed between any two separating points but this example is just explanation of practical property of such region, however to give motion to a particle energy is required but before birth there was no particle, no energy but separating points were existing between two points and we know the region where space density is zero, time flows with infinite speed therefore fields of energy in such region are propagating with infinite velocity but unlike nuclear or electrostatic field which neutralizes by particles having opposite properties, gravitational field and electromagnetic field does not vanishes with propagation therefore for any finite distance whatever it is our universe can be detected.

**Attractive nature of zero space:** As everything came from zero space which has infinite tendency for creation for everything therefore everything obeys the rule of creation with creation capability for everything like balance, neutrality, instability, stability etc. We know zero space is origin of creation with infinite tendency for creation for anything whose capabilities gives birth to what we see and relation of birth is associated with the mother who always
attracts her child till child doesn’t get enough charged to escape from the love of mother zero space acquires same capabilities and as zero space is the mother who gives birth to everything therefore always attracts everything equally and infinitely, there is nothing which is more better for her then other everything is equally important and infinitely important due to the property of infinity that zero space has in other words there is nothing positive or negative for her everything has just the property of infinity therefore such emission acquires neutral nature

Mathematically for any entity $n$

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dn = 0
\]

But as the effect of its influence as force and mother like properties it attracts everything and when this force attains properties from the force of outside the zero space other than neutrality or having the characteristics of positive or negative attitude then ways for reacting like attracting or repulsing gets active and increases the differences between the behavior with twice the number of entities

Mathematically for any entity $n$

\[
B = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dn
\]

\[
B = [n]_{-\infty}^{+\infty}
\]

\[
B = \left[ +\infty - (-\infty) \right]
\]

\[
B = \left[ +\infty + (\infty) \right]
\]

\[
B = 2[\infty]
\]

Therefore charged in certain way provides more effective attraction or repulsion

**Form that our universe took after its birth:** In the existing universe particles have properties other than neutrality but neutrality and non-neutrality both are the attributes among everything that created with the birth of universe thus are the properties of nature therefore something are neutral while others has or have properties other than neutrality. We know if we consider a proton of as having a unit positive charge (consisting of one down and two up quarks) and a hypothetical particle with three down quarks that makes a unit negative charge and a neutron (consisting of one up and two down quarks) then the sum of properties of these particles makes a neutral environment. Instead of getting to know energy gained or loosed by the surrounding which is dependent on separation between the particles, we will consider the effect of change on the energy gained or loosed when particles came into existence if we consider the property of charge on energy gained or loosed when property of charge on particle came into existence then energy gained or loosed can be obtained by adding the sum of magnitudes of charge on oppositely charged particles and energy loosed can be obtained by subtracting the sum of charge on similarly charged particles, therefore the energy distribution of energy gained or loosed by considered neutral environment of three particles is diagrammatically shown below

In the diagram shown below

- **d:** Represents down quark and $-1/3$ represents charge on down quark
- **u:** Represents up quark and $2/3$ represents charge on up quark

**Direction of arrows:** The direction indicated by the arrows shows the direction of spin of quark upon which arrow is shown.

**In unit positive charge of fig:-1.1:** The values

$E_{p_{du}}$: It indicates the energy gained by the surrounding by the formation of bonding between an up quark and a down quark, similarly $E_{p_{ud}}$, $E_{p_{du}}$ represent respective notation shown in fig:-1.1, unit negative charge and neutral charge in fig:- 1.2 and fig:-1.3 obeys same rule.

$E_{p}$: It represents the energy gained during the formation of unit positive charge by interaction between the three quarks in fig:-1. $E_{n}$ and $E_{o}$ has similar meanings with respect to their respective particles.

$E_{f}$: It represents energy by surrounding due to interaction between two oppositely charged particles with unit charge of fig:-1 and diagram:-2
$N$ and $S$: These represent two opposite kinds of fields emitted by the two ends of the quark due to its spin and rotation with respect to other quarks the requirement of these two opposite kind of energies for each other makes attraction for each other and thus forms bonding with neighbor quarks just like covalent bonds between two carbon atoms with the help of two oppositely spinning electrons involved in covalent bonding and thus neutralizes each other’s fields and therefore are not felt far away from the quarks because they get neutralized by each other’s effect, therefore they act as short range forces.

The plane formed by connecting the centers of three quarks in each figure shown below is represented by three lines connected at the centroid of the three quarks in each figure.

\[
\begin{align*}
E_p &= E_{p_{1u}} + E_{p_{1n}} + E_{p_{2u}} \\
E_n &= E_{n_{1u}} + E_{n_{1n}} + E_{n_{2u}} \\
E_o &= E_{o_{1u}} + E_{o_{1n}} + E_{o_{2u}} \\
E_a &= E_p + E_n + E_o \\
E_a &= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{6}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = 0
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore for forming the universe acquiring all over the properties of neutrality can be created with the varieties of properties without any input of energy however interaction between particles having properties other than neutrality as shown in the result of expression of $E_a$ radiates energy. Therefore energy in this universe in the form of radiations are due to the stabilization of oppositely propertied particles and increase of density of space by virtue of increase in the amount of matter in some region as formation of properties with obeying the properties of neutrality doesn’t require energy therefore properties created without any effort by creation and mass which is itself neutral created with the creation of properties but for increasing the number of things, coming into existence requires increase in the density in the region where creation took place which requires emission of energy, here the infinite tendency of infinitely light space to give infinite energy came into action, as creation gave birth to matter, properties, energy, time, and space, etc simultaneously in the region which had the property of zero space, due to infinite tendency to give energy of the region before everything that came into existence, with the first point of creation infinite energy was created which is accompanied by increase in interaction between oppositely propertied particles and increase in amount of matter at the point of creation, this created energy again decreased the density of created things thus caused the big-bang. Therefore the energy (supposed as dark energy) which is expanding the universe is the combination of all kind of energies (now can be called as white energy as it is composed of all kind of energies) that came with creation of universe and due to the involvement if infinity in the big-bang we get everything to such a big extent. The white energy also travels with the expansion of universe but as the point of big-bang lies behind the particles or things that were emitted through big-bang and as result of (41) tells that no activity (big-bang is also one of them) occurring.
behind the particle cannot move a particle with velocity more than the velocity by which energy travels and a blast always makes the energy to be radiated in the direction away from the point of blast therefore the transmission of white energy took place with propagating in the direction away from the point of big-bang and it is accompanied by increase in space density in the region from where white energy got transmitted in the direction of its propagation as $E_g$ in (85) will reduce due to the transmission of white energy away from some region this reduction in $E_g$ reduces $k_1f_r$ in that region in this equation in such region and we know reduction of flow of time is attained by increase in space density which is attained by decrease in the distance between particles of matter in such region therefore forms galaxies, therefore formation of galaxies or atoms or different structures near point of creation of universe or big-bang took place earlier than the region away from the point of big-bang. With the formation of galaxies gravitational waves or other forms of energy are radiated outside the galaxies which also keeps traveling this radiated energy enhance the power of white energy but as it keeps traveling towards the periphery of universe the matter left behind keeps making the galaxies but for the matter that has same velocity as that of transmission of white energy keep traveling without forming galactic structures, with the expansion of universe separation between such high velocity particles keep increasing thus increasing the flow of time in in-between region as separation becomes infinite, flow of time again reaches its peak and again enables the infinite tendency for creation thus again causing big bang but the matter got involved in the formation of galaxies with the transmission of white energy starts getting closure due to decrease in flow of time due to evacuation of white energy existing between the galaxies, therefore with the passage of time galaxies starts merging and it occurs earlier near the point of big-bang as compared to the farther points from the point of big-bang if this process is occurring due to the evacuation of white energy from the region between the galaxies. The discrete values of particles created can be understood in the simple way as with infinite tendency for creation created the knowledge (which was also created due to infinite tendency for creation) required for each future sequences with respect to past and thus created both worst and best simultaneously with neutrality gave discrete values which stabilize themselves through physics.

In diagram:-2 as quarks becomes closure the strength of dashed line increases thus avoids further bending of this dashed line thus keeps the quarks at certain distances and at above these certain distances the force acting between these dashed lines makes the quarks close by emitting energy and the reverse requires energy, further the measure of energy gained by the formation of proton is $2/3$ while energy gained by the formation of neutron is $4/3$, both are positive means their formation can take place by itself therefore they exists in nature but energy gained by the formation particle in fig:-1.2 which has one unit negative charge is $-6/3$ which is negative therefore its formation cannot take place by itself and its very higher value prohibits its formation therefore such particles does not found (since all quarks in diagram:-2 are spinning in anticlockwise direction except the topmost quark in fig:-1.2 which is spinning in clockwise direction therefore its arrow is designed differently to show the exception), therefore as energy gained ($E_n$) by the formation of this particle is negative, it cannot form itself and does not exists while energy gained by the formation of proton ($E_p$) and neutron ($E_n$) is positive means they can form themselves by itself therefore at equilibrium state a proton and similarly a neutron exists but the central particle in diagram: 2 does not found in nature which has one unit negative charge as compared to the charge on proton.

As high tendency for creation at zero space enables high tendency for the creation of force of neutrality or love or force which is always attractive, which falls down as we go away from the centre to surface of considered particle if a particle acquires a property other than neutrality, this attractive force bears the force of repulsion between the material (as force due to same charge within different parts of a particle acts repulsively between the material of the particle) of the particle due to the charge acquired by a particle at the centre of considered particle infinitely effectively and this effectiveness decreases as we move away from zero space therefore at a discrete value of radius of particle where this effectiveness decreases enough that particle cannot bear the force of repulsion between the material of particle due to the charge acquired by a particle it breaks down or does not attain more radius than this, as effectiveness to bear a force other than neutrality is higher near the central point of particle therefore smaller particles like electron can bear a unit negative charge while quarks which are bigger than electron bears less amount of charge as effectiveness to bear charge due to their larger size is smaller at the surface of quark therefore small sized particles bears high value of repulsive force acting within the material of the particle.

This effectiveness to bear force other then neutrality is named as weak forces and its strength strengthens as we go towards the centre of particles and weakens as we go away from the centre of a particle and when these weak forces gets enough effected by the situation of environment like interaction through photon or bombardment of other particles whose effect when becomes unbearable for a quark, it trans forms and attains new properties.

Therefore the new properties attained depends upon initial state of particles involved in the transformation and give rise to different flavors to the particles formed means different quarks or elementary particles having different mass has different bearing capabilities for external impact, smaller particles has high bearing capabilities while heavy
particles having less bearing capability therefore goes through weak interactions easily, therefore with respect to initial properties of particles involved in the transformation after the decay, the particles formed abstract the properties of parent particle.

In diagram 2, as far as nucleus of isotope protium of hydrogen atom is considered, which is indicated in fig:-1.1 its quarks are free to revolve with respect to each other thus keeps changing the flavor of color with change in the spinning direction of quark while revolution of each quark under the effect of force of neighboring quarks but if we place plane of neutron of fig:-1.3 on the plane of proton of fig:-1.1 after rotating the plane of neutron at 180° according to the plane of the paper as well as 180° with respect to the depth of the paper then it will look like structure of nucleus of deuterium of hydrogen and it will look like

![Diagram 3](image3)

In this diagram the plane of dashed line which contains centroid is the plane of proton which lies at the back side of the neutron, in this structure in their planes the opposite kind of fields emitted by the two poles of each quark of proton makes attractive pair of $N \rightarrow S$ or $S \rightarrow N$ with neighboring quark of neutron in the structure thus quarks of protons forms bonding with the quarks of neutron and forms stable structure but due to the bonds formed in this structure, the bonds formed between the baryons binds the planes of both baryons in front of each other in static position thus prohibits the revolution between the quarks with respect to each other not spin about their own in each baryon thus change in the flavor of colors of each quark with running time stops down, similarly a stable bond between the quarks of the two baryons can be formed by rotating the plane of one baryon at 120° and placing it near the other baryon as shown below

![Diagram 4](image4)
Which again makes a stable attractive pair of $N \rightarrow S$ or $S \rightarrow N$ between the quarks of two baryons such kind of interactions makes a nucleus stable.

As neutron gives birth to a proton with emitting of electron due to the interaction with energy which came with the creation of universe and as particle shown in the centre of Diagram: 2 does not exists therefore birth of particles of universe can be supposed as took place from neutron kind of environment that gave birth to different kind of particles due to interaction with energy.

As if first revolving electron in the k-shell spins in anticlockwise direction the first revolving electron makes the second electron in the same shell to spin in the opposite direction to neutralize its magnetic field thus makes lone pair and the pairs of electrons involved in covalent bond obeys the same rule.

Is it universe? We know everything existing having properties other than neutrality gives birth to versatility through interaction and this versatility is due to the anti-behavior coming from neutrality therefore the existing thing which we are calling universe is existing due to its anti-verse nature or ASANTULAN (असंतुलन) its English translation is imbalance or versatile it sustains itself otherwise it will disappear to its initial state or as it becomes SANTULIT (संतुलित) its English translation is balanced, it will disappear. It can be understood in the way, just like flow of time $k_f f$ is inverse to the period $p$ of time, the inverse of tendency for creation is tendency for destruction, the white energy present in the universe is expanding the universe and as the galaxies are expanding, they are moving to the region having high flow of time thus just like a rocket moves with higher velocity as it goes away from the surface of earth with the consumption of same amount of energy and thus found to be accelerated due to the high flow of time in the region away from the surface of earth the velocity of galaxies are founded accelerating but velocity of white energy is $c$ and none of the blast can move a particle with velocity more than $c$, Big-Bang is also one of them, white energy will eventually evacuate the region of materialistic universe and left behind the matter, with evacuation of white energy or energy in the region of space, the flow of time will decrease in that region and it is accompanied by increasing space density, which occurs when two bodies comes close to each other which means starting of collapsing of heavenly bodies under the effect of gravity, As flow of time will decrease, due to increase in the amount of matter in the region of collapsing universe, space density will increase and thus flow of time will decrease and thus tendency for creation will fall down and thus tendency for destruction will start rising and this gives the measure of amount of matter created while big-bang occur which could enable the tendency for destruction to such an extent that enables the law of destruction to get achieve to itself and thus destroys the properties like versatility and achieve completely balanced state and since all the matter created by infinite tendency for creation collapsed which rises enough tendency for destruction (inverse of infinite tendency of creation) to the extent so that like infinite flow of time created universe its inverse will destruct universe absolutely thus again return to the state from which it was created and after complete destruction of period of time itself, again flow of time rises to infinity and again causes Big-Bang but the effect of each succeeding Big-Bang, the effect of creation in the form of signals of energies gets transmitted and effects other Big-Bang.

**Emotions as force:** To understand emotions as force we will consider equation (91) and rearrange it

\[
\frac{\left| E_g \left( \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{F \left( r_i - r_f \right) \cos \theta_s} \right) - 1 \right|}{P_{ap} \cdot c \cdot \cos \theta_w} \cdot \frac{v}{k_f f_i \cdot \cos \theta} = \frac{E_s \cdot p_i}{P_{ap} \cdot c \cdot \cos \theta_w} \\
\]

\[
\text{power}\left[ \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_s} \right] - 1 = \frac{F \cdot E_s \cdot k_f f_i \cdot \cos \theta}{P_{ap} \cdot c \cdot \cos \theta_w \cdot v} \\
\]

\[
\text{power}\left[ \frac{k_i \cdot k_f}{(r_i - r_f) \cos \theta_s} \right] - 1 = \frac{F \cdot E_s \cdot k_f f_i \cdot \cos \theta}{P_{ap} \cdot c \cdot \cos \theta_w \cdot v} + 1 \\
\]

\[
\text{power} = \frac{(r_i - r_f)}{k_i \cdot k_f} \left[ \frac{F \cdot E_s \cdot k_f f_i \cdot \cos \theta}{P_{ap} \cdot c \cdot \cos \theta_w \cdot v} + 1 \right] \cos \theta_s \]

\[
\text{power} = \frac{(r_i - r_f)}{k_i \cdot k_f} \left[ \frac{F \cdot E_s \cdot k_f f_i \cdot \cos \theta}{P_{ap} \cdot c \cdot \cos \theta_w \cdot v} + 1 \right] \cos \theta_s 
\]

\[
\]

\[
\]

\[
\]

\[
\]

\[
\]

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As zero space has infinite flow of time therefore the value of power in above equation becomes infinite at zero space, till now we saw, the energy of this power is given to outside of zero space but if we take distance from zero space means \( r_e \) equal to zero then outside the zero space \( r_f \) will be always greater than \( r_e \) then for the case when all other variables has positive sign then magnitude and sign with power in equation (100) becomes infinitely negative at the region of infinite flow of time (zero space), therefore such a wormhole also has the tendency to absorb every energy coming to it, as the tendency for absorption becomes infinite at zero space therefore these most powerful wormholes at the center of particle, has the tendency to absorb the response of every energy associated with every property doesn’t matter energy is associated with force of charge, mass or emotions to understand this consider an example, if I speak the name of a running person and he haurs my sound he will react as per his will for example if he stops, he will manipulate the first law of motion that a body remains in motion until an external force acts to change the motion of body, here external force which acts as input to change the motion of body are feelings or emotions. The point from where the input of force of emotions are accessed lies in the infinite tendency to absorb the response of energy associated with the force associated by every property doesn’t matter force is associated with charge, mass or emotions (signal of emotions are composed of combinations of forces associated with different energies working analogously by interacting with each other in nature) and through these type of interactions these wormholes connects whole universe via forces in space and controls the whole universe with the property of creation and lies inside each entity at its center, these wormholes never vanishes and keeps a particle alive and gives a particle the capability to react to the surrounding with the physics of equations like (100) through the combination of energies and forces associated with every property of emotions), the continuous connection of universe via fields of energies provides analogous nature to discreetness of universe. The infinite tendency of zero space allows access to signals of every force and the tendency for creation allows freedom to act in infinite number of ways (the way selected for reaction depends upon the features acquired by the entity during evolution).

In different cultures this power is named differently as it never ends and always exists means before the birth, in the form of infinite tendency for creation due to infinite flow of time in the absence of force and after the birth at the center of each particle due to the same reason and connects the whole of the universe via fields of space therefore can be called as supreme power which is the origin of everything and provides control to everything. Every story we hear about this supreme power is an illustration of this power.

In the Vedic scriptures it is called as \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) this \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) was capable to do anything and did everything but the reason is why she did so has infinite answers you may see them positively as well as negatively, negative factor is \( \text{नग्नता} \), what was the need to create universe if \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) was \( \text{समपूर्ण} \), it infers if \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) is not \( \text{समपूर्ण} \), then who is \( \text{समपूर्ण} \) the answer is \( \text{जो सर्व-शक्तिमान है} \) \( \text{यो अज्ञात है} \), there is no definition for him, it infers to the infiniteness of him but we already gave two definitions for him in the above lines it refers there is nothing which is \( \text{समपूर्ण} \) there is infinite extension for everything that’s why \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) never vanishes, it keeps increasing infinitely according to the सनातन धर्म, \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) took the form of \( \text{देवी} \) first created Shiva (भोले बाबा तो भोले थे) he started to kill \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \), कि मैं ही बस्ना सर्व-शक्तिमान मार देगैं आलि \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) को \( \text{तो अनंत शक्ति} \) rubbed भोले बाबा (shiv shankar) then \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) made भगवान विष्णु and offered him for marrying with Vishnu due to his \( \text{वैधव्य स्वभाव} \) rejected her by considering her his mother therefore \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) again destroyed \( \text{विष्णु} \) then she made \( \text{ब्रह्मा} \) he also refused her offer due to the same reason \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) again destroyed \( \text{शिव} \), \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) again created Shiva and offered him half of her powers, \( \text{भोले बाबा तो भोले हैं} \), कम में जाते नहीं और भोले बाबा तो भोले हैं भोले बाबा \( \text{मुक्ति} \) \( \text{मुक्ति} \) \( \text{मुक्ति} \) is the nonfinite properties of \( \text{स्वतंत्रता} \) \( \text{स्वतंत्रता} \) and \( \text{स्वतंत्रता} \) is the nonfinite properties of \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) makes \( \text{सृंखला} \) of आलि body (आलि is the nonfinite properties of zero space of each body of any time which never vanishes with time) and this \( \text{मुक्ति} \) is \( \text{वैकल्पिक} \) in every way, for example consider a feeling that you are feeling everything from everyone from legs and it is going to the upper side of body then reaches your stomach where you feel tickling felt by each individual of the created universe, every pain has already been converted into a chill as well as hot feeling by the infinite intelligence of \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) as infinite intelligence is also one of the characteristics of \( \text{अनंत शक्ति} \) from its infinite characteristics in other words every negative become positive as well as negative in the best way with the extension of property of infinity, such state is known as \( \text{प्रसंग गति} \). But it is not the only story of creation of universe there are infinite universes which are creating by the infinite tendency of creation of zero space and makes the region of zero space into the birth of new creation the way of their existence can be seen as different religions each having its own truth.
To take knowledge of effect of intelligence read the notes in my diary

About Miracles: If we specify some unique attributes of nature then these are time, space, matter, energy, intelligence, miracles. For convenient understanding we are considering intelligence acting as intermediate successor (as everything is reason for creation of everything and reason of everything) from first four attributes to miracles. As feelings has the property to affect and interact with the laws of physics, it indicates feelings affect changes in first four attributes, therefore intelligence can be considered as a feature of nature whose change affects other attributes of nature according to the feeling. In environment of a particular region, languages born with respect to the feeling felt by creature of specific region, environment of a place affects the mental growth and according to the mentality words for conversation evolve, therefore words have ability to affect the working of brain due to the feelings associated with the words. Every language is spoken with respect to the feeling felt by the speaker. As feelings has the property to affect and interact with the laws of physics, therefore intelligence can be considered as a feature of nature whose change affects other attributes of nature according to the feeling. I am considering some words of SANSKRIT (संस्कृत) language to explain miracles to some extent, Sanskrit language is believed to be the best language for computer programming due to its systematic behavior. Its systematic behavior is due to the synchronization of pronunciation of words with nature or pronunciation as per nature sound, for example while we pronounce the symbolic word AUM (ॐ) (AUM is strictly used at the beginning of approximately each mantra of Sanskrit language), while pronouncing AUM in correct way, one may feel that vibration first accrues at lower part of the neck, it denotes first alphabet of AUM, ADHO (अधो) (which signifies downward direction extending up to infinity) and then vibration goes above the neck it denotes the direction of URDHVA (उर्द्व) (which denotes upward direction extending up to infinity) and ends with emitting M (म) which is for MADHYA (मध्य) and it denotes the center of both the directions, the synchronization of vibrations associated with words in physical action hints that pronunciation of words of Sanskrit has a coding system that embed nature’s characteristics and activates the functioning of body to accomplish the effect of words, which also causes the effect of feeling associated with the words. In Sanskrit there are three words TANTRA, MANTRA, YANTRA (तन्त्र, मंत्र, यंत्र) for accompanying miraculous effects through three different ways. In Sanskrit miracle is named as CHAMATKAAR (चमकार) the sub word CHAM (चम) denotes sparkling denoting high energy levels while repetition of TRA (त्र) in all three words TANTRA, MANTRA, YANTRA and subword T (त्र) in CHAMATKAAR denotes techniques of corresponding feature of nature means techniques of TAN (तन्त्र) its English translation is body, MAN (मंत्र) its English translation is mind, YAN (यंत्र) its English translation is instrument or machine having certain structure to give corresponding effect of requirement. The association of all these three techniques with CHAMATKAAR denotes work that involves high energy levels , work is indicated by the sub word (KAAR) which denotes KAARYA (कार्य) its English translation is work), due to high energy levels associated with the feelings flow of time rises according to equation (83) and therefore creation capabilities increases or resisting force for a process to occur falls down, therefore processing speed rises just like velocity of moving particle in equation (90) rises as flow of time rises and need of energy supplied $E_s$ to achieve such processing speed decreases in (90) as flow of time increases. Therefore due to the high level of energies association the transmittance, creation and processing capabilities rises. A clear evidence of CHAMATKAAR can be seen in JHADA (झाडा) specifically used for curing the person bitten by dog. In this method person brings approximately 100 to 150 grams soil from KUMHAR (कुम्हार) (potter) on Sunday or Tuesday morning, soil must be touched with CHAAK (चाक) (on which utensils are made) at least once, then the person who treats, rolls the balls made by that soil on the portion where dog bitted the person and chants the mantra after this the soft wet ball is broken with the help of fingers and separates the hairs of dog from the soil and tells the patient the color of the dog. The instant coming of hairs of the same dog into the balls of soil with the help of fingers and separates the hairs of dog from the soil and tells the patient the color of the dog. The instant coming of hairs of the same dog into the balls of soil which were not present in balls of soil before the mantras were chanted is CHAMATKAAR, that involves the physics of high level energy association where creation, transmittance, processing capabilities rises therefore it happens instantly.

Mantras are associated with MAN (मंत्र), mind (it has infinite tendencies of extensions in the form of thoughts as zero space creation capabilities characteristics), as association of MAN with TRA makes word MANTRA therefore represents the access technique of mind and to travel through this, the instrumental role is played by SAMAGRI (सामग्री) and the role of procedure is played by VIDHI VIDHAN (विधि विधान), as MANTRA is associated with mind, every language has capable of making miracle just association of mind is required for example the mantra chanted by my mother in above miracle is in BHOJPURI (भोजपुरी) language.

However specific conditions like particular days (Sunday or Tuesday) specific time period (morning) and conditions of touch between soil and CHAAK makes it quite complex to understand scientifically in but its research can reduce difference between technology and miracles.

VISHIVAS (विशवास) whose English translation is trust is neutral (far from positive and negative) thus reaches the zero space characteristics, which indicates highest flow of time and high energy levels thus acquires the miraculous properties, thus capable of directly making miracles and believe simply enhance the trust for causing miracles.
An interesting fact: We know value of acceleration due to a particular body is at its peak at the surface of a body therefore flow of time is slowest at the surface of the particular body where we live means surface of earth and our body itself causes friction to the flow of time due to the force exerted by the particles of our body therefore in the region of infinite flow of time our body if survives will itself resist our running age and the only region having infinite flow of time is zero space which denotes the region having no volume so entering into it with the body having volume is a question but accessing it through intelligence by forces of emotions due to its infinite tendency of absorbing every input coming to it and processing it with infinite speed then emitting the response due to infinite tendency for creation is possible and seen when predictions comes true and if one enters into the zero space by a phenomena then due to the characteristic of infinite flow of time and infinite tendency for creation one may go into any past as well as any future by creating it in present therefore zero space is the most powerful wormhole.

Conclusions:

1) Inside each particle there is a source of power with infinite characteristics, which never vanishes due to the physics of zero space and makes a particle to continually provide the properties of force like charge and mass etc.
2) The power of this source is combination of zero and infinity (infinite tendency for creation of zero space) and this source of power whose origin is zero but tendency for creation is infinite can be used for getting power with zero input for infinite time.

Above theory is for special case and for the sake of simplicity however in actual world the things can be explained by considering three dimensional co-ordinate geometry and allowing the particles free to move.

Theory: To understand the concept consider two spherical particles \( P_1' \) and \( P_2' \) of radius \( r_1 \) and \( r_2 \) respectively, if these particles obeys inverse square law of force, then these particles start moving with acceleration \( a \) with respect to each other. Now let an instant of time \( t_o \) at which the position of particle \( P_1' \) is at observer \( O_1 \) which is at the origin of three dimensional coordinate geometry and position of particle \( P_2' \) is at observer \( O_2 \) and at these positions, the distance and appearing acceleration between these particles be \( r \) and \( a_{ap} \) respectively, if both particles are going towards each other then at considered instant the relative velocity between the both particles becomes\( a_{ap} = a_1 + a_2 \) … (0.1)

Here \( a_1 \) and \( a_2 \) are accelerations of particle \( P_1' \) and \( P_2' \) respectively.

From now the terms with subscript 1 and 2 will denote the magnitude of considered term used for particle \( P_1' \) and \( P_2' \) respectively.

\( a_1 \) and \( a_2 \) can be written as

\[
 a_1 = \frac{v_1}{t_1}
\]

And

\[
 a_2 = \frac{v_2}{t_2}
\]

For same period of time \( t \) in which particle \( P_1' \) and \( P_2' \) are displaced to \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) respectively on \( x \) axis

\[
 t = t_1 = t_2
\]

Therefore with respect to the direction relation between the two particles

\[
 v_1 = \frac{x_1 \cos \alpha}{t} \quad \ldots (0.2)
\]

The term \( \cos \alpha \) is used to give direction details of moving particle (for example for \( \alpha_1 = 0^o \), \( \cos \alpha_1 \) becomes one and it denotes linear increase in the velocity of particle \( P_1' \) with increase in the coordinates of \( x \) axis towards particle \( P_2' \), therefore \( \alpha \) denotes angle between motion of particle and positive direction of \( x \) axis or we can say \( \alpha \) denotes the angle that line of motion of particles makes with positive \( x \) axis with respect to particle \( P_2' \) and its value can be written as

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\[ \cos \alpha_1 = \frac{x_1}{r} \]

Here

\[ r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2} \]

Similarly

\[ v_2 = \frac{x_2 \cos \alpha_2}{t} \] ... (0.3)

As velocity of field particle of fields (like electrostatic field or gravitational field) emitted by a particle travels with the velocity of light therefore after instant \( t \) as particle \( P_1' \) is moving towards particle \( P_2' \), the appearing velocity \( v_{f_i} \) of field particle emitted by particle \( P_1' \) at angle \( \alpha_{f_i} \) with respect to direction which straightly goes to particle \( P_2' \) will be

\[ v_{f_i} = c \cos \alpha_{f_i} + v_1 \] ... (0.4)

Here sequence of subscript tells quantity of field particle of particle \( P_1' \) at angle \( \alpha_i \).

Here \( c \) is the velocity with which field particle emitted by \( P_1' \) travels.

Explanation of (1): Here \( c + v_1 \cos \alpha_{f_i} \) doesn’t mean that velocity of field particle will exceed the limit of \( c \) with respect to its source, this is the resultant velocity of field particle due to the motion of particle \( P_1' \).

Similarly

\[ v_{f_2} = c \cos \alpha_{f_2} + v_2 \] ... (0.5)

As per situation the relative velocity between the field particles emitted by both particles will increase when there will be negative sign between the velocity of both particles and vice-versa therefore

\[ v_{f_1'} - v_{f_2} = (c \cos \alpha_{f_1} + v_1) - (c \cos \alpha_{f_2} + v_2) \]

\[ v_{f_{ap}} = c(\cos \alpha_{f_1} - \cos \alpha_{f_2}) + v_1 - v_2 \]

\[ v_{f_{ap}} = c(\cos \alpha_{f_1} - \cos \alpha_{f_2}) + v_{ap} \]

Therefore time dilation in real situation will be written as

\[ \Delta t = \Delta t \cdot \frac{v_{f_{ap}}}{v_{f_{ap}} + v_{ap}} \]

let

\[ \frac{v_{f_{ap}}}{v_{f_{ap}} + v_{ap}} = \xi \]

Therefore the terms used in \( T_d \) and the value of \( T_d \) indicates the values of those terms which are varying in the same way as \( \Delta t \) varies can be written as

\[ T_d = T_a \cdot \xi \]

And

\[ P_{ap} = P_a \cdot \xi' \]

Here
\[ \xi' = \left[ \xi \right]^{-1} \]

By using right sign conventions in this method \( I_f \) attains negative sign it just means that acceleration is acting between two bodies such that process of motion of particles is occurring by itself therefore represents the direction reverse to the direction of time which made the birth of universe but its span tells the magnitude of running time, it is just like revolution of sun appears to be clockwise thus tells span of time but actually we are revolving in anticlockwise direction whose motion represents reverse to the direction of time which causes birth of universe just like formation of black hole by itself is considered to be the reverse of birth of universe but span of its formation tells the magnitude of running time.

**REFERENCE**


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