

Fundamental of Physics

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Introduction:

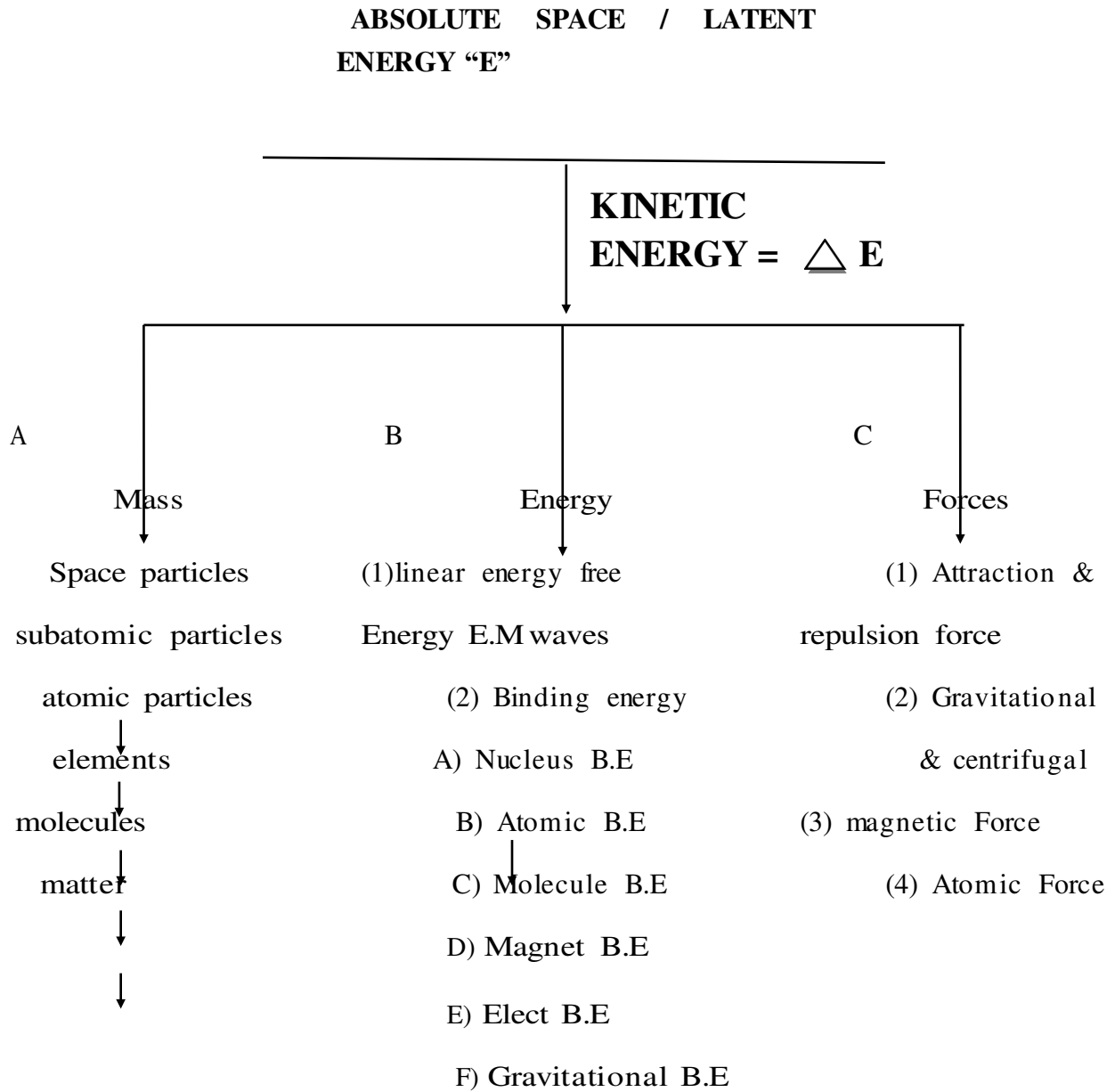
Science is nothing but to study natural laws. The technology is to implement natural laws in Mfg. machines, equipment's, and instruments. No one is capable to change or challenge natural laws. Natural laws are not obeying our scientific equation, theory, mathematics or constants all have some limitations and also always not true. We depends only on electromagnetic waves /forces but in universe there may be other types of waves/forces in existence that we are not able to detect because those are beyond our limitations.

Our visible and invisible universe based on kinetic energy, the motion and its derivatives like – 1) electromagnetic waves 2) attraction repulsion force 3) gravitational and centrifugal force 4) Mass and free energy 5) Dimension and time etc.

Law of Nature:

Creation of visible and invisible universe earth, planets, stars galaxies milky-ways – all is created by kinetic energy. All are spinning on their own axis and orbiting around small mass to big mass like , electron orbiting nucleus moon to earth, earth to sun, sun to galaxy and so on, orbiting with each other smaller mass orbiting big mass. Kinetic energy is in three phase – 1) straight energy is free energy 2) energy spinning around its own axis / center is call condensed state of energy that is mass. 3) Binding Energy to hold the mass together There are two main forces repulsion and attraction. Free energy is in the form of waves require carrier like– mass i.e., space particles. Natural laws are define how nature interact with mass, time and dimensions. It is universally applicable without any limitations for our observation and studies.

Table 1

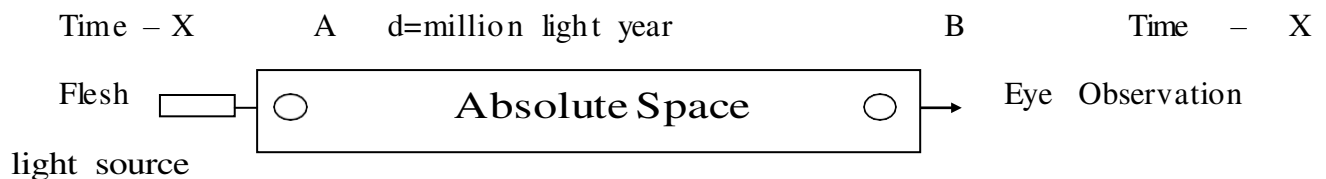


The Absolute Space

Absolute space is undefined and endless to infinite, it is called Latent Energy 'E' it is latent because its existence is silent, it is every where – 1) Between subatomic particles 2) Atoms space 3) Molecules 4) Elements 5) In elemental space and also in a black holes. Visible and invisible universe stationed in absolute space / latent energy E. Here time $\rightarrow 0$, kinetic energy $\rightarrow 0$, Time $\rightarrow 0$, all forces $\rightarrow 0$, mass $\rightarrow 0$. Latent energy E is creator of kinetic energy ΔE .

Electromagnetic waves, matter anything goes in to absolute space – they losses their kinetic energy and immerse in it or absorb by latent energy E. Black holes are not black but we cannot able to see or understand, because we have limitations. We cannot able to go beyond kinetic energy so absolute space is undefined and stranger for us.

Latent energy E or 'Absolute Space' where everything is $\rightarrow 0$ – time also is $\rightarrow 0$. In that condition suppose A –light source flash light at a time X and A to B distance is suppose one million light years, even then at point B same time X –light will be observed at B ,because time =0 time dilation.



This is hypothetical because anything goes in to absolute space losses their kinetic energy and becomes '0'. From absolute space at any point or multipoint kinetic energy can be produce and inhalation phenomena also possible at any point or multipoint in latent energy E.

The Absolute Space

Properties

- 1) Absolute space is endless to infinite
- 2) It is with full of silence (latent energy) E, We are not able to detect because of our limitations, we cannot go beyond kinetic energy – i.e. – elemental space.
- 3) Visible and invisible universe derivatives of absolute space i.e. – kinetic energy.
- 4) Total energy of absolute space – cannot decrease or increase, we are not able to measure.
- 5) Absolute space is every ware beyond visible and invisible universe and also in visible and invisible universe, in space element, atoms molecules, matter , in space particles – between space particles.
- 6) Absolute space (latent energy E) is creators of kinetic energy – i.e., formation of visible and invisible universe.
- 7) In Absolute space – time \longrightarrow 0 No, time

Dimension \longrightarrow 0 No Dimension

motion \longrightarrow 0 No motion

light \longrightarrow 0 No light

darkness \longrightarrow 0 No darkness heat

0 No heat coldness

\longrightarrow

0 No coldness

electric /magnetic /attraction / repulsion gravity – all

forces

0 No forces

\longrightarrow

8) Anything falls in to absolute space – losses its kinetic energy become 0

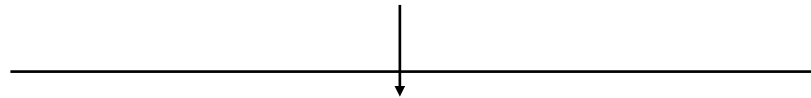
9) Absolute space able to create – kinetic energy and also able to absorb kinetic energy.

10) There is no loss of energy or gain of energy. The silence energy of absolute space is constant.

11) visible and invisible universe stationed in absolute space.

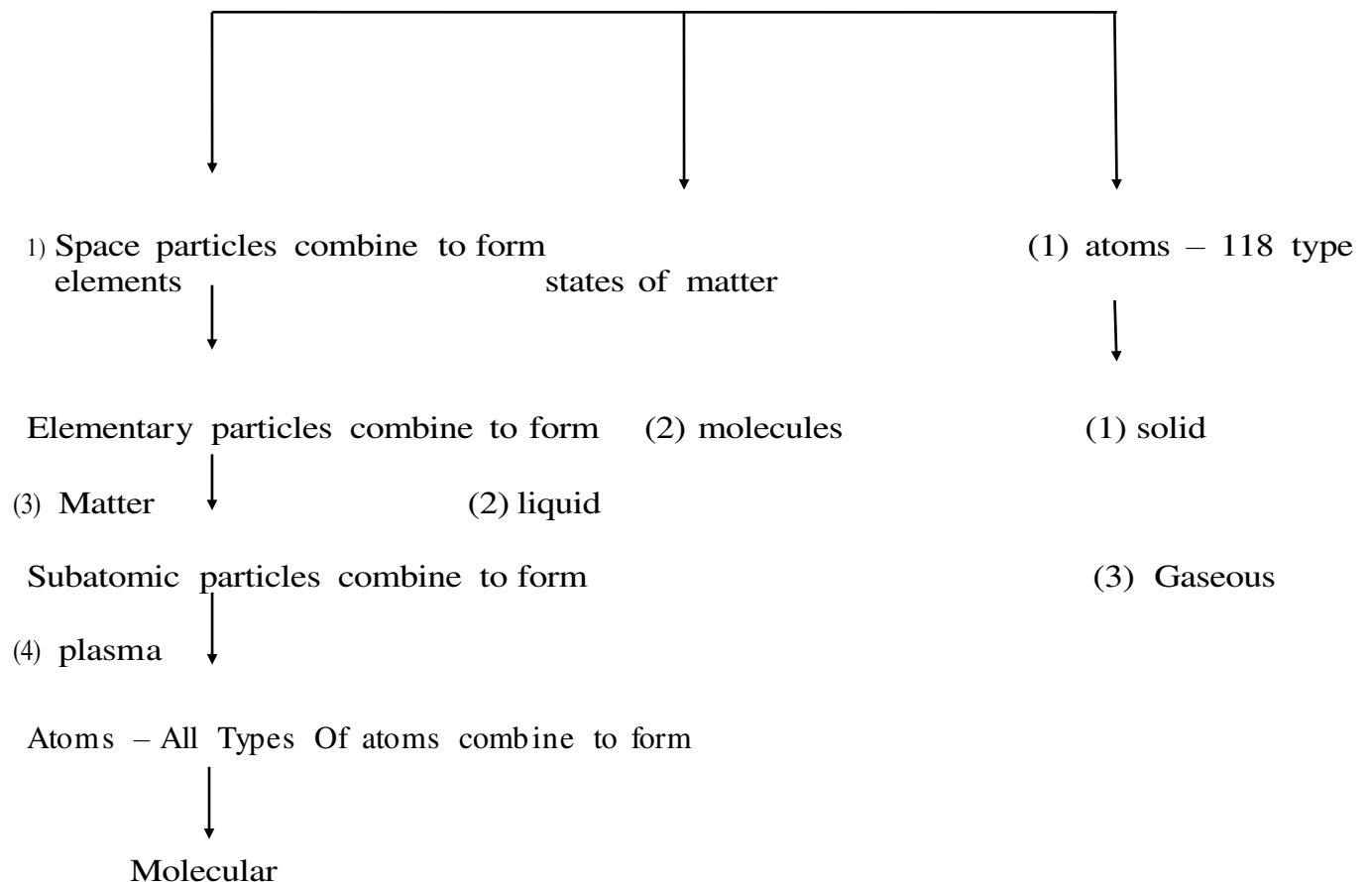
12) in absolute space there no theory of relativity because there are no relative matters.

TABLE- 2 **MASS**



Energy spinning / orbiting around its own hypnotical center/Axis Called Condensed state of energy is

MASS



Mass

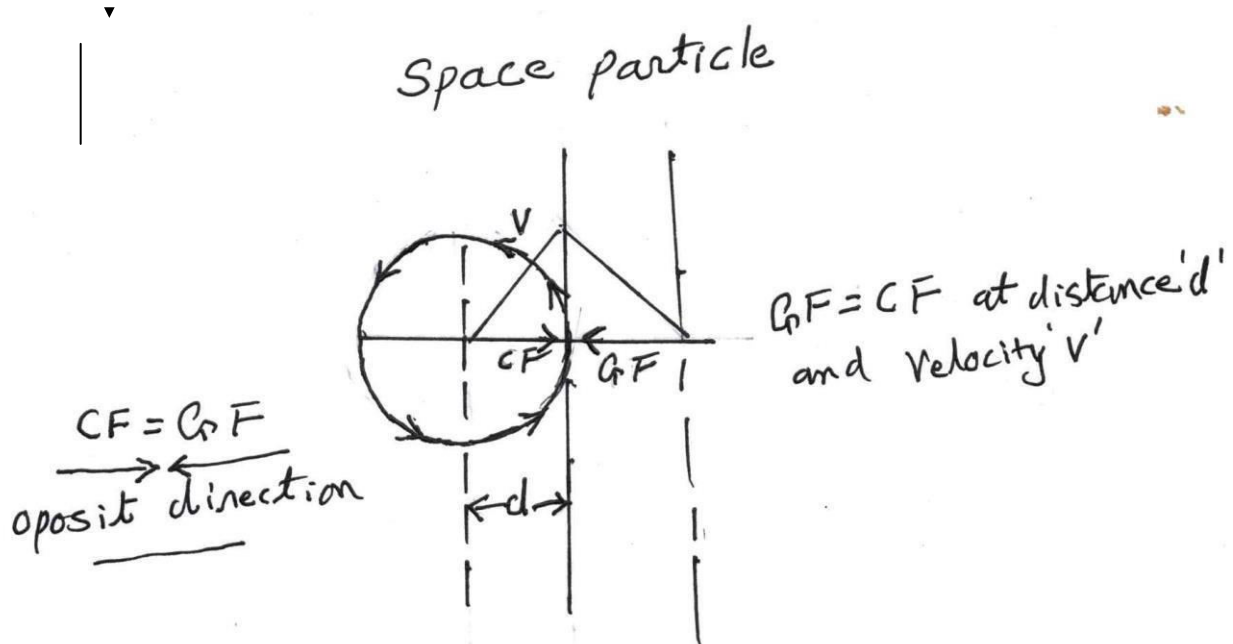
Kinetic energy spinning around its center (axis) is condensed State of energy is mass.

Space Particles – SpaceElements:

Smallest (Tiniest) particle in the universe. These particles have no nucleus, energy spinning around its own hypothetical center. It produces two forces, one is gravitational and other one is centrifugal force.

$GF = CF$ at Distance 'd' and Velocity 'v' in opposite direction.

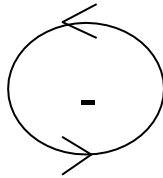
Mass is $= < 10^{-45}$ to 50 m Approx.



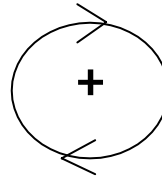
Mass (space particles)

Gravitational force is equal to Centrifugal at Distance 'd' and Velocity 'v' in opposite direction.

Spinning of Space Particles:



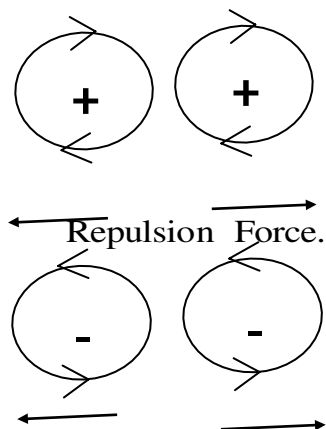
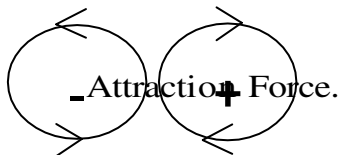
Anticlockwise



Clockwise

Spinning of clockwise create positive charge and anticlockwise create negative charges.

Positive and Negative charges of space particles create attraction and repulsion force.



Mass of Space Particles

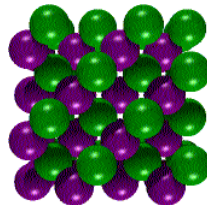
Mass is = $< 10^{-45}$ to $50m$ Approx.

Space particles are in the form of space lattices in visible and invisible universe.

Space Lattices:

It is a space fabrics. All kind of energies transform/transport in the universe through space lattice. Space lattices transporting energies by vibrating/oscillating. Space particles create different types of waves with different frequencies, wavelength and amplitude according to energies.

Space Lattices:



Properties of spaceparticles:**Elemental space:**

- 1) Smallest and fundamental particles in the visible and invisible universe.
- 2) Spinning around its own hypothetical center.
- 3) Only space particles have 'no' nucleus.
- 4) Clock wise and anti - clock wise spinning produce attraction and repulsion force.
- 5) Producing space lattice in visible and invisible universe.
- 6) Space particles are non-elastic so while transmitting energy – there is no loss of energy in space.
- 7) Space particles do not absorb any kind of energy or forces and do not emit any kind of energy and forces, only transmit energy and forces.
- 8) Space particles do not move while transmitting energy. Space particles only caring energy in the form of waves with different wave length, amplitude, frequencies.
- 9) Space particles withstand (sustain) any kind of energy i.e. trillion degree centigrade heat, plasma radiation, high magnetic field nuclear explosion radiation likewise.
- 10) Reflect, disperse, refract, deflect electromagnetic waves and velocity depends on kind of entering media.
- 11) Transmitting free energy in straight line and in all directions.
- 12) Making thrust – in space by kinetic energy applied in space lattice.
- 13) In atom, molecules and matter, space particles arrange their polarity according to structure of that matter

Building block of the atoms –

Space particles are combine to form building block of atoms-

While converting into building blocks of atoms different polarity of space particles absorb binding energy for particular building blocks. We are measuring mass of building block in term of ev/c^2 or in kg; i.e.-

Building block	mass in kg	mass in amu
Up quark	$4.117 \times 10^{-30} \text{ kg}$	$2.3 \text{ Mev}/c^2$
Down quark	$8.592 \times 10^{-30} \text{ kg}$	$4.8 \text{ Mev}/c^2$

Space particles of different polarity combine with binding energy to form quarks, leptons, bosons, etc.

Fundamental particles of an atom-

Most stable quarks up and down quarks-combine to form-proton and neutron-these are the main constituent of nucleus, from leptons-most stable particle is electron. Now proton, neutrons and electrons are main constituent of an atom.

Atom

There are 118 types of atoms with different quantity of proton and equal amount of electron plus neutrons.

Elementary particles	mass in Amu	mass in kg
Electron	5.45×10^{-4}	$9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
Proton	1.00727666	$1.67 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg}$
Neutron	1.0086854	$1.67 \times 10^{-24} \text{ kg}$

Protons and neutrons of different quantity combine with binding energy to form nucleus of different atoms.

Equal charged electrons orbiting nucleus of atom with binding energy. - Protons are positively charged particles, electrons are negatively charged particles, neutrons are neutral no-charged particles. Atoms are 99.9% (empty). Space particles occupy space according to their polarity and these space particles are absorbing or emitting energy from atoms. Electrons are changing their energy/orbital level according to energy absorb or emit. Atom is stable at fixed energy i.e. (temperature & pressure) due to binding energy and free energy stored in atom.

Molecules-

More than one atom combine together to form element of the same atomic numbers.

Example-carbon → graphite → diamond

Gold- Au-

Hydrogen H H₂ → →

-More than one atom of different atomic numbers combine to form- matter

Example-benzene, sodium, chloride, H₂O₂ —

All elements and matters combine with binding energy of outer cell of atom-electron zone.

All physical and chemical reaction of elements or matter at fixed temperature and pressure emits or absorb energy to convert their chemical, physical state of matter or element.

Example

Water absorbs energy → convert to steam

Water emit energy → convert into ice

Carbon to oxygen emit energy → convert into CO₂

There are four stages of matter – and all are convertible by emitting or absorbing energy.

Stages – 1) solid; 2) liquid; 3) gaseous; 4) plasma

Solid – At ambient temperature & pressure any element or matter- stable in solid state with their respective energy is solid.

Example- carbon, nickel, plastic, salt

Liquid – at ambient temperature & pressure any element or matter stable in liquid state with respective binding energy is called liquid state.

Example- water, alcohol, benzene, petrol, etc.

Gaseous – at ambient temperature & pressure any element or matter stable in gaseous state with respective binding energy is called gaseous state.

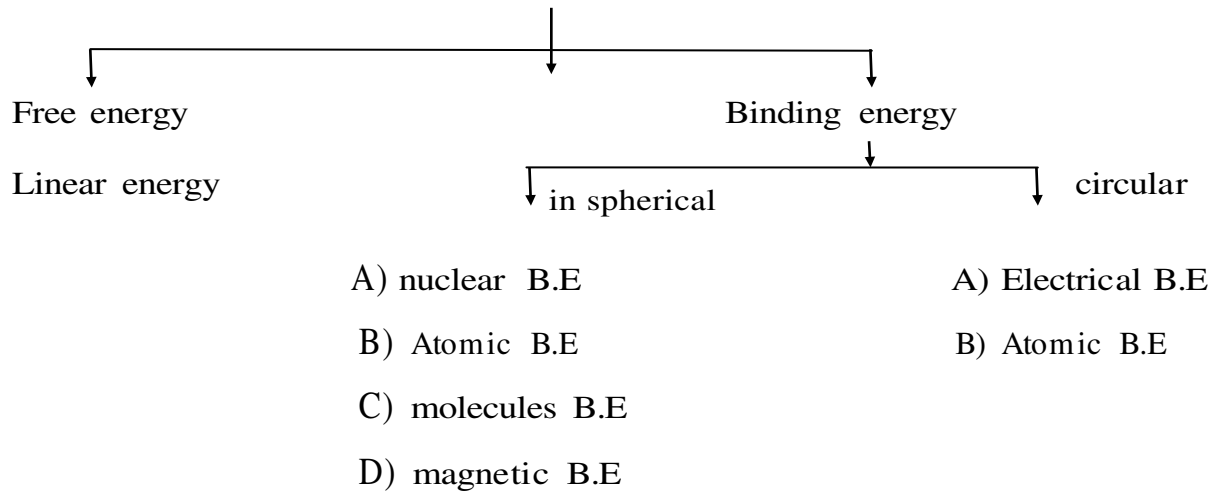
Example – oxygen, nitrogen, acetylene, carbon dioxide, etc.

Plasma – Very high energy space partials Oscillation Create high momentum in a atom that leads to ionization & Every Electron, Proton, & Neutron of an atom free moving in plasma state that under go nuclear chain reaction resulting in emitting very high temperature & radiation of high frequency of Alfa – Beta – Gamma rays.

Example: Sun – Plasma State, Nuclear bomb, Stars Explosion

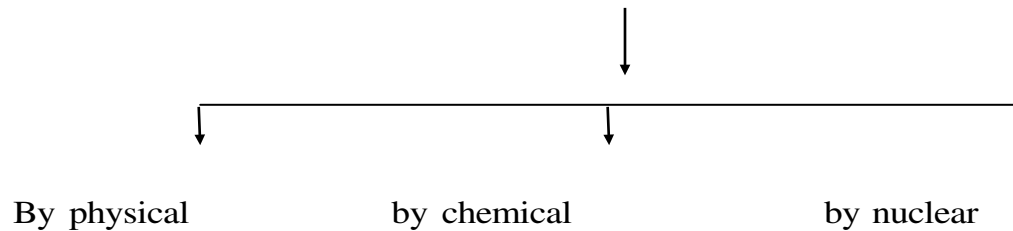
TABLE 3

Energy



Free energy – linear energy

Source



Free energy:

- 1) Free energy is produce by physical / chemical and nuclear reactions.
- 2) Free energy is travelling in straight direction (line.).

- 3) Free energy is always in form of waves require carrier like space particles/lattice, atoms, elements, molecules, matter.
- 4) In elemental space (space lattice) free energy travelling at the speed of light without loss of energy.(very negligible)
- 5) Free energy is affected by, Magnetic Forces, Gravitational Forces, Centrifugal Forces and nuclear forces.
- 6) Free ions particles in the space cause diversion of direction, slower velocity, change in waves frequency, amplitude and loss of energy as tired waves or tired energy.

➤ **Physical reaction:**

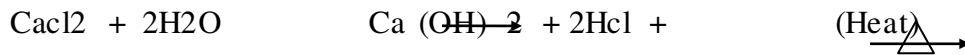
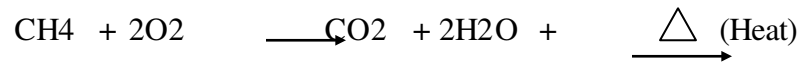
Substance does not react with other substance they undergo – change in state – Solid – Liquid – Plasma state according to energy level.

- 1) Ice – absorb energy – convert in to water —————> Absorb Energy
convert in to vapor. Same way Vapor release energy become water release energy become Ice.
- 2) Ammonium Chloride – Absorb energy sublime in to gaseous state.
- 3) Energy absorb by photocell from space particles produce free electrons – convert in to electricity.
- 4) Rotating generator – Convert physical energy in to electricity.
- 5) In air condition – at pressure – gas release energy becomes liquid. Again liquefied gas – absorbing energy – converts in to gas.

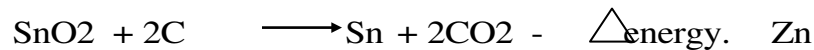
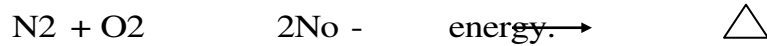
➤ **Chemical reaction:**

Any substance react with another one substance or more yielding new substance / substances and absorbs, Or release energy in the form of heat, pressure, sound, light, electricity etc. is called free energy.

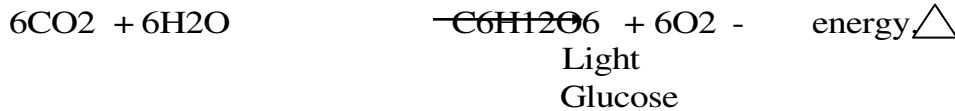
- 1) **Exothermic Reaction:** This reaction release energy and product stable at low energy level.
Burning & Natural gas in pressure of oxygen:



2) **Endothermic Reaction:** This reaction absorb energy –

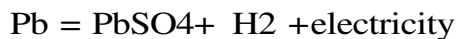


Sun



3) Electric Energy:

It is produce by reversible chemical reaction in Lead Battery – in –
Lithium Battery in Zinc Batteries $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 +$



➤ Nuclear Reaction:

Nuclear energy emits α – β – γ radiation

It's a chain reaction, in short time it produces tremendous energy. With $E = MC^2$ binding energy is converted in to free energy plus sub atomic particles with very high acceleration.

λ : Gamma is very high energy space particles - i.e., very high oscillation / vibration. Have a high velocity transfer in form of waves that hit atoms outer shell and also penetrate in side atom and knock out electrons that scattering converted in another form of waves that hit to produce chain reaction (Nuclear).

α : High energy (acceleration) electrons hit outer shell of atom to knock out outer shell electrons and ionized atom.

□ : Helium nucleus – accelerate but travelling short distance.

Neutrons with high acceleration to heat another radioactive nucleus – destruct it is emitting another - □ – □ – λ radiation along with neutron emitting.

Gamma radiation – Tremendous energy produce with nuclear reaction – Transformed by space particles at E.V & -very high frequencies is called Gamma Ray.

Gamma rays:

Electromagnetic wave having - + frequencies ~ 1.24×10^{20} Hz (1.24×10^{20} Hertz) with energy level is Kev to Mev to Gev to Tev different energy levels. In electron positron annihilation – two gamma rays of ~ 511Kev produce. In cobalt 60 decays two gamma rays of 1.17 Mev and

1.33 Mev produce.

In terrestrial high intensity static electric field accelerating electron produce - 100Mev energy gamma rays produce. Cosmic rays produce 511 Kev energy – gamma rays.

Very high energy gamma rays – 80 Gev to 10 Tev detected from quacks extragalactic light.

Gamma rays are electromagnetic waves travelling with high energy (frequency) with space lattice have properties to penetrate deep in the matters, so its requiring very thick shielding.

Minimum to Maximum intensity of gamma rays so fardetected.

Energy	Energy	Frequency	Wave length
	ev	Hertz	meter

1	1	24 1.8 THz	1.2398 μm
100 Gev	1x10 ¹¹	2.42x10 ²⁵ Hz	1.2x10 ⁻¹⁷ m.
100 Tev	1x10 ¹⁴	2.42x10 ²⁴ Hz	1.2x10 ⁻²⁰ m.
100 Pev	1x10 ¹⁷	2.42x10 ³¹ Hz	1.2x10 ⁻²³ m.
10 ev	1x10 ¹⁹	2.42x10 ³³ Hz	1.2x10 ⁻²⁵ m.

Gamma rays penetrate deep in matter and destroy / damage sometimes nucleus, hit with electron produce Compton effect, knock out electron from atoms called photo electric effects. They damage plant and animals cells, D.N.A and also destroy matters with high power penetrating properties.

All Electromagnetic Waves:

Waves cannot travel without media. Tidal waves require water as a medium. Sound waves require air as medium. Same way electromagnetic waves require medium. i.e. – space lattices in visible and invisible universe. This lattice is a complete net of positive and negative charged particles interconnected to form a sound universal lattices.

Waves wavelength

- Radio waves – >1 k.m to 100 m to 1m.

- Microwaves - 1cm to 10^{-2} m.
- Infra - red – 0.1 m to 10^{-4} m.
- Visible light – 0.001 m to 10^{-6} m.
- Ultra – violet – 0.00001 m to 10^{-8} m.
- X – ray – 10^{-10} m.
- Gamma ray – 10^{-12} m to 10^{-14}
- Laser or zetta laser – 10^{-14} to 10^{-20} m

The visible spectrum is 400 to 700 n.m. There are uncounted different types of waves with different wavelength – different frequency and amplitude. All electromagnetic energies in the form of waves travelling at a speed of 3 Lkm/sec in space lattices without interacting with each other. There is no loss of energy while travelling in the space because space particles are non-elastic does not absorb energies as generate new energies.

Space particles are in the space and also in atom, molecules, elements, matters etc., That is why some electromagnetic waves like x-rays, λ - rays, heat waves penetrate in the atom, molecules, elements, matter.

All electromagnetic waves travel in straight direction with dispersion in all directions except laser waves.

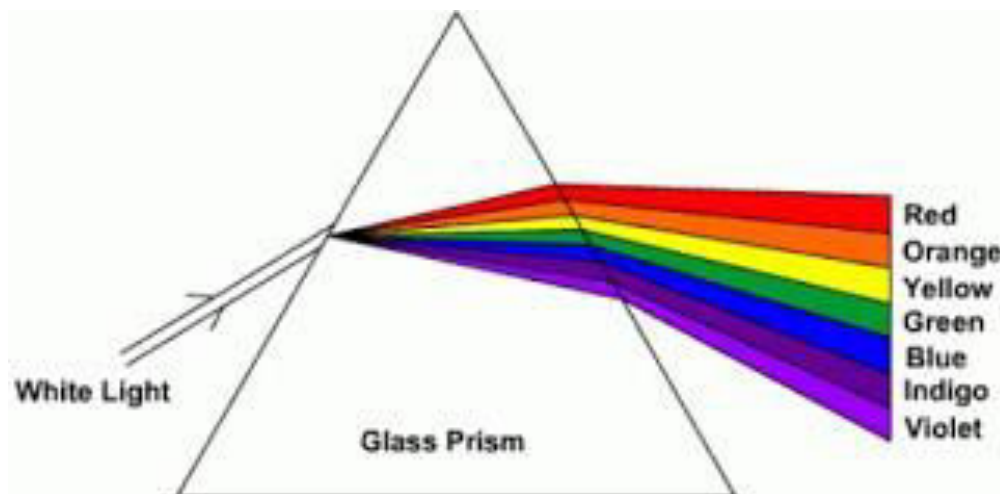
Light – Visible light –

0.001m to 10^{-6} m/ 400 to 700 nm.

- 1) In the space (element) light travel in straight path but disperses in all direction in wave form losses its energy by dispersing in sky – (space).
- 2) In air light losses its energy because it absorbed by atmospheric atom, molecules ions.
- 3) In other medium water, glass, solvents, oil, acrylic, light waves refract and bend its original path in media and slower the velocity. It is due to space particles arrangement with atoms/molecules of that medium, with atomic molecules structure. Space particles arrange their positive and negative charges i.e. in electron orbits positive space particles and near nucleus negative charged particles spinning.

Action with atom/molecules of space particles lead to refractions bend and change in velocity of light i.e., electromagnetic waves.

When passing through prism, light-separated all color wave length in different directions and producing color spectrum.



- 4) White light is combination of all seven colors light waves, and its travelling in the space jointly, group velocity refracting, dispersing and reflecting jointly. White light separates it's all colors waves by prism or by ions particles in atmosphere it produce rainbow or seven color spectrum.
- 5) Sun emitting 10 lakhs degree centigrade heat on surface. Space particles transmitting all heat in universe that come to earth ionosphere absorb harmful ray waves before reaching earth we are receiving sustainable energy for plants and animals i.e. living organism.

Photovoltaic cells: -

When light waves come in contact with photocells, with light energy, space particles oscillation knock out electron from cells and producing electricity.

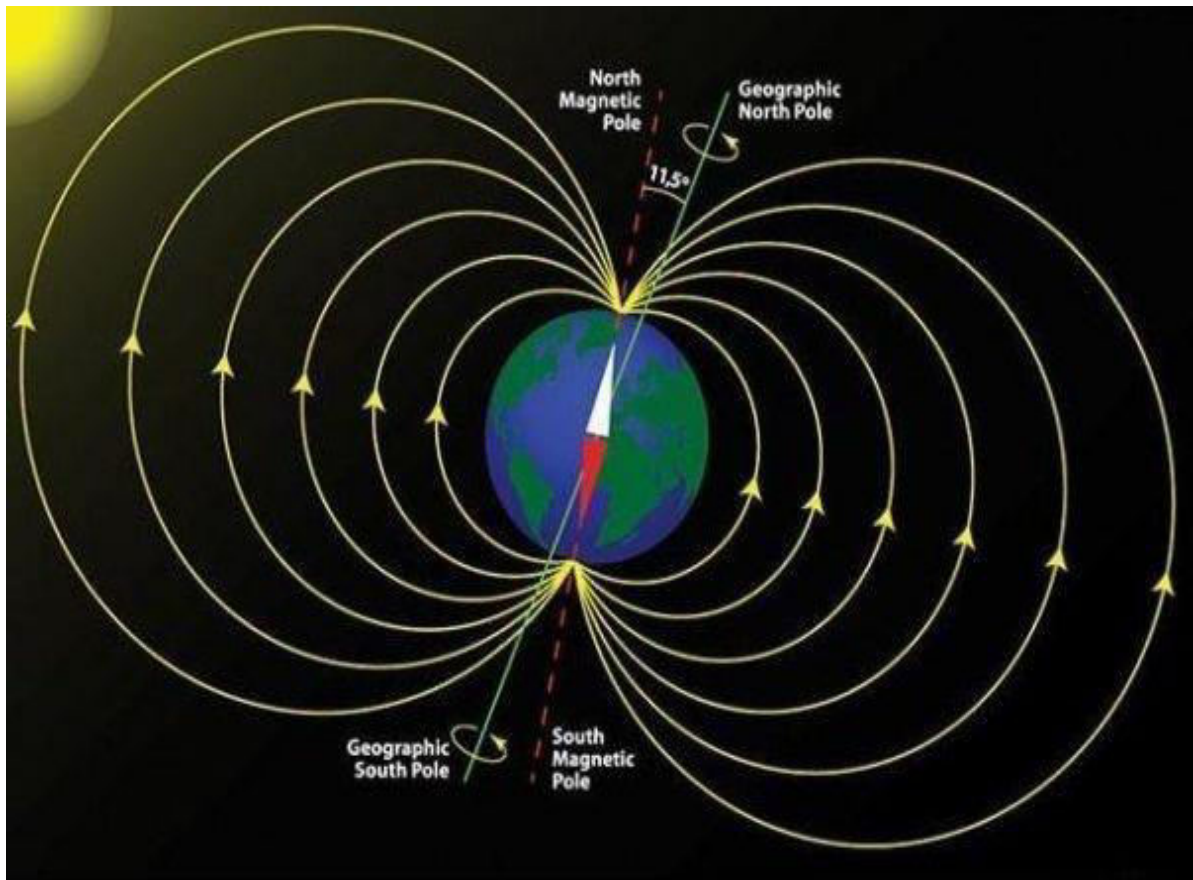
Solar water heater:-

Space particles transmitting sun-heat energy in form of waves absorbed by solar water heater and getting heated during this process space particles losses its oscillating energy.

Gravitational Lansing: - Electromagnetic waves are effected by gravity and bend towards gravity.

Magnetism and electricity:-

Magnetic field in space –



Electricity passing through conductor producing magnetic circles field around it. When conductor winded around metal or Ferro ceramic and current passing through conductors – metal or Ferro ceramic behave like a magnet. This magnetic property either temporary or permanent depends on metal or Ferro ceramic.

Cutting of magnetic flux, in the elemental space by conductor producing electricity. Space particles in magnetic flux energy tightly bonded with each other. Cutting of magnetic flux of magnet in space producing electricity by knocking electrons of conductors.

Current is flow of electrons in conductors and voltage is pressure of flowing current. Resistance is obstacles to current flow.

Electricity and magnetism are co-related with space particles. Without space particles no magnetic flux can be produce – no cutting of flux by metal conductors producing electron flow by knocking outer orbital – electron of conductors.

Binding Energy

The energy required to assemble a system of particles is called binding energy.

Properties of binding energy-

1) It is in form of football/bucky ball like with space lattice/fabric and free energy to tightly hold the system. Space fabric in spherical shape with free energy combine to form- bucky ball/football like structure. Space particles with require polarity stationed in this binding energy- spherical shape ball to form- quarks- leptons-proton- electron-neutron etc.

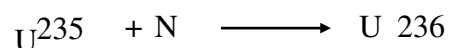
$$BE = \frac{V \times FE}{R^2} \text{ for nucleus \& atoms / molecules}$$

2) The energy requires to assemble a system of particles/matters/objects is called binding energy.

- 3) It is in spherical form-intensity is inversely proportional to distance.
 - 4) Destruction of binding energy produce high amount of free energy in the form of electromagnetic waves of very high frequencies.
 - 5) Binding energy and free energy are convertible. $BE \rightleftharpoons FE. + \text{space particles.}$
 - 6) Binding energy is affected by outer temperature, pressure, electromagnetic waves, magnetic force, and electricity.
 - 7) Binding energy is combination of space particles and free energy, which is in the form of spherical shape, or in circular form.
 - 8) Binding energy is e.m. waves with very high frequency & short wavelength more than high power gamma radiation.
- All Chemical and Physical: Reaction is affecting electron binding energy mostly these reactions are exothermic or endothermic base. Electron binding energy while reaction form new binding energy according to atomic configuration in this process, free energy may be release or absorb to build new binding energy level.
 - The sub-atomic binding energy. All quarks and leptons are combination of different polarity space particle tightly bond with binding energy in spherical shape.
 - From all subatomic particles, in- quarks – up and down are stable form, in lepton – only electron are stable.

- Two up and one down quarks combine with binding energy to form proton .Two down and one up quarks combine with binding energy to form neutrons
- X protons + Y neutrons combine with binding energy to form nucleus of an atom.(X and Y is quantity)
- Outer shell of atom is made up of equal amount of electron with negative charges equal to proton positive charges, combine with binding energy to form outer shell of atom outer shell of atom have different level of energy for electron configuration.
- There are 118 types of known atoms in the universe.
- Potential energy of an electron = $E_n = -13.6/n^2 \text{ ev}$
- In hydrogen atom $n = n$ state so $U_n = 2E_n = -27.2/n^2 \text{ ev}$
- The Binding Energy/Potential Energy = $B.E = \frac{VXE\Sigma}{\text{Volume}} = R^2$
radius of center square

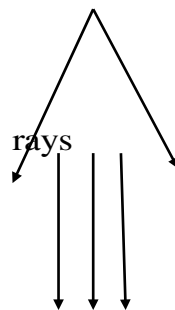
Nuclear fission – Heavy nucleus split in to smaller two nucleus -so binding energy splat in to two small binding energy + free Energy



release high amount of free energy

in the form of temp & gamma rays

exothermic



Kr 92

Ba141+Free energy

N N N

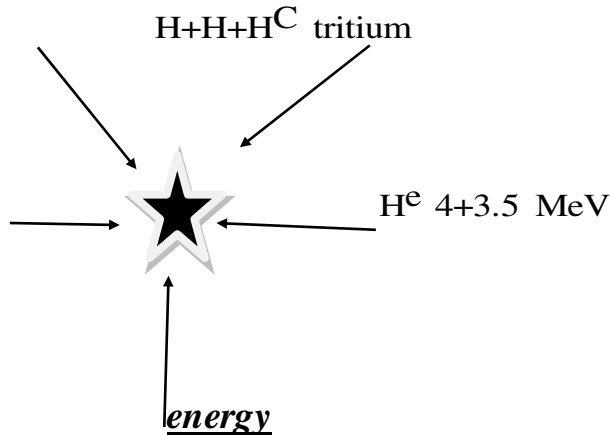
Difference in binding energy is converted into free energy.

Nuclear Fusion:

$H + H^C$ deuterium

$H+H+H^C$ tritium

require high temp and
pressure to absorb free



$N+14.1\text{MeV}$

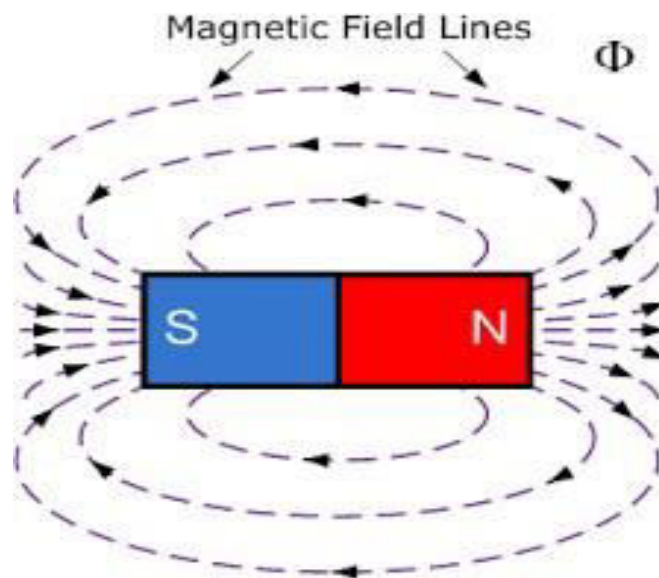
One neutron +17.59 MeV +free energy

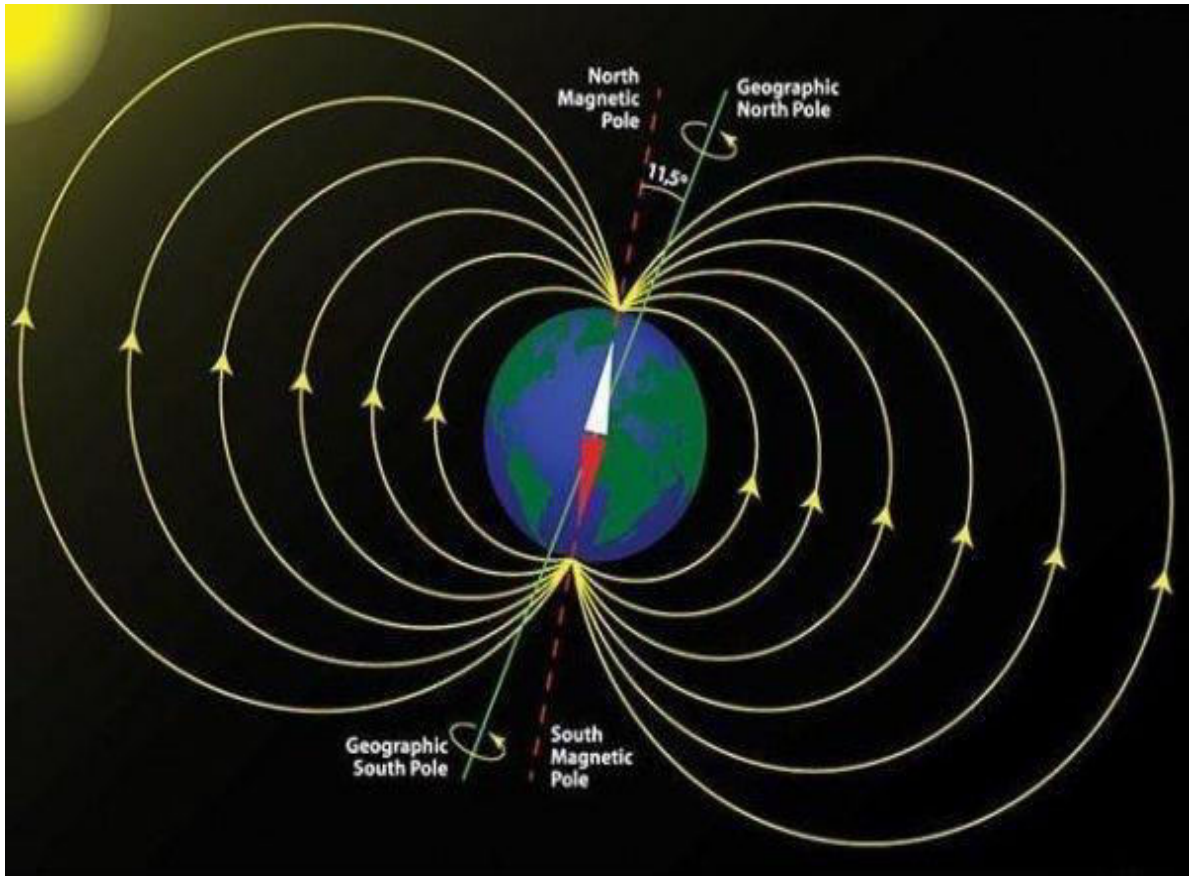
Nuclear Fusion:

Two Small Binding energy converted in to one big binding energy absorb high amount of free energy in the form of temp, and pressure. Difference in binding energy is equal to free energy. Initially fusion require high amount of energy to produce heavy element. Later with chain reaction it produce tremendous amount of free energy with high frequency gamma rays and radiation.

Magnetic Binding Energy

Flux complete circular path in space (with Space Partials) and in magnet called Magnetic Flux. Flux Spherical shell is created in space by magnet and is inversely proportional to the distance in space with center of magnet.





Energy is in the form of “Flux” in magnet, direction is from south pole to north pole while in space magnetic Flux (Binding Energy) is form north pole to south pole. Magnetic flux can penetrate in any kind of object due to its very high frequencies & Shortest wavelength.

Electricity:

Cutting of magnetic flux (magnetic binding energy) by conductor produce electricity. i.e., Generators, powerhouse, windmill **Earth Magnetic:**

Flux acting as a shield for harmful rays and radioactive waves cannot enter in earth's atmosphere.

Induced (by Electricity) magnetic flux (Flux) can lift heavy iron ingot etc.

Electrical binding energy:

Electrical power cannot work unless circle is completed, by neutral or by phase to phase – RYB.

When current passes through conductor, magnetic flux is generated surrounding conductor and is proportional to current density and voltage.

Gravitation binding energy:

Gravitation binding energy is an energy required to bind together two or many objects that is in aggregated system.

Gravitational binding energy is inversely proportional to the distance in space with center of an object.

Gravitational binding energy:

Earth is 2.24×10^{32} joules 2.24×10^{32}

Gravitational bound means two or more objects cannot move apart indefinitely because gravity will pull them back together. Every object has its own gravitational binding energy shell around the object in space.

For two objects $G.B.E. = \frac{M_1 M_2}{R^2}$

R^2

Gravitational Force is derivatives of Gravitational binding energy. Intensity of force is dependent on mass of an object for two objects. Gr Force = $G = \frac{m_1 m_2}{R^2}$

R^2

$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Ncm (kg)}^2$

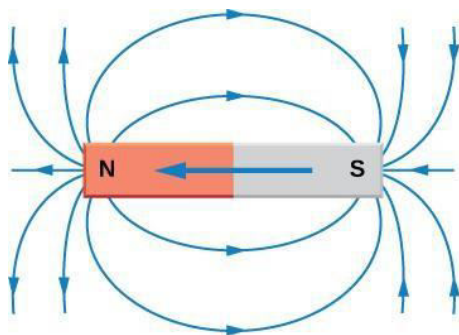
$= 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$

Forces

- Attraction & replication force.
- Gravitational & Centrifugal Force.
- Magnetic Force.
- Forces Atomic Force.

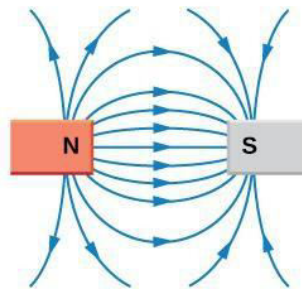
Attraction & Repulsion force.

Two similar polarity magnet repulse each other and apposite polarity magnet attract each other.



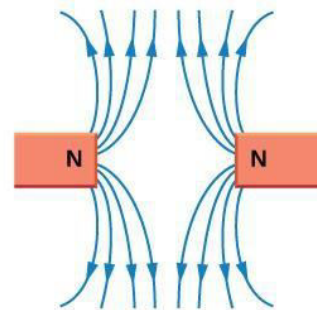
Magnetic field lines of a bar magnet

(a)



Magnetic field lines
between unlike poles

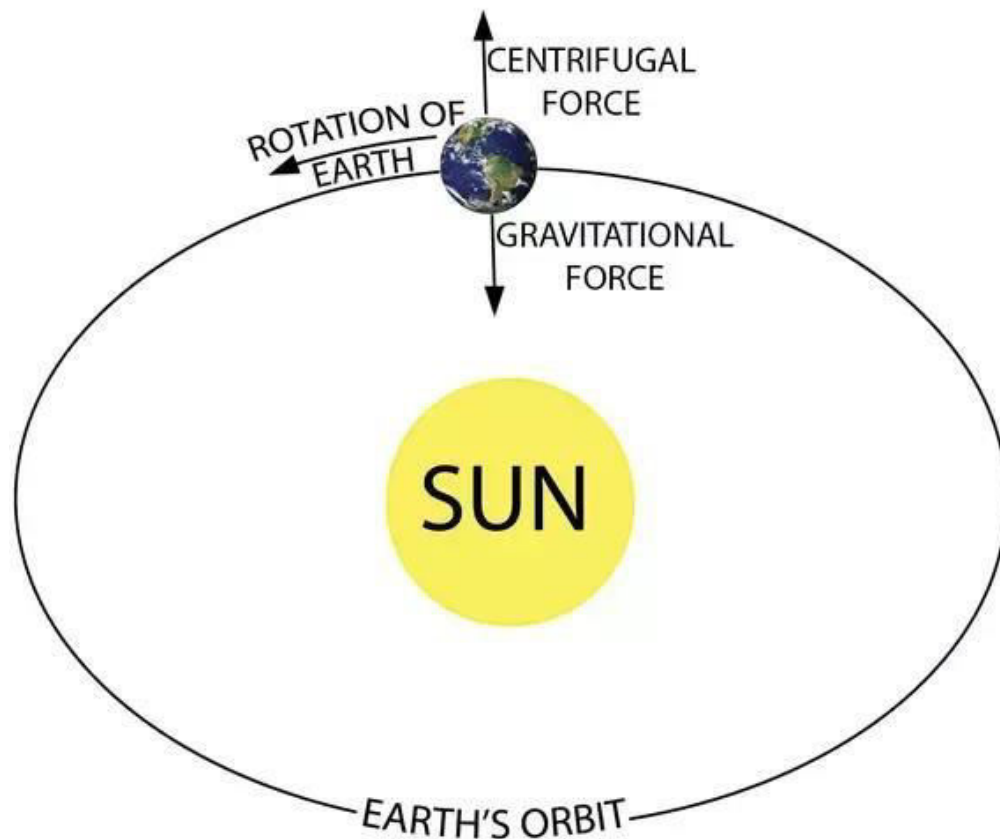
(b)



Magnetic field lines
between like poles

(c)

Gravitational & Centrifugal Force.



In the space heavy (more mass) Earth Object Is Pulling light object (moon) toward itself (earth),(moon) light Object orbiting heavy (more Mass) object to Counter gravitational force (Crating Centrifugal force) with velocity V and distance D.

Formula =

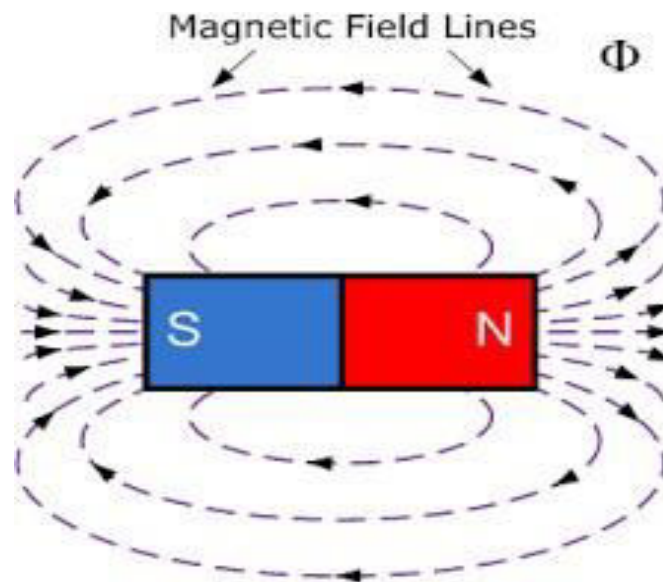
GF=CF at distance 'd' and velocity 'v' like that moon orbiting earth
orbiting sun , sun orbiting galaxy.

If there is no velocity 'v' than light object under influence of gravitational force fall down on heavy object. Because there is no counter centrifugal force if there is higher velocity 'v' than laughter object with higher centrifugal force leave the orbit and throw itself in deep space with linear velocity (speed).

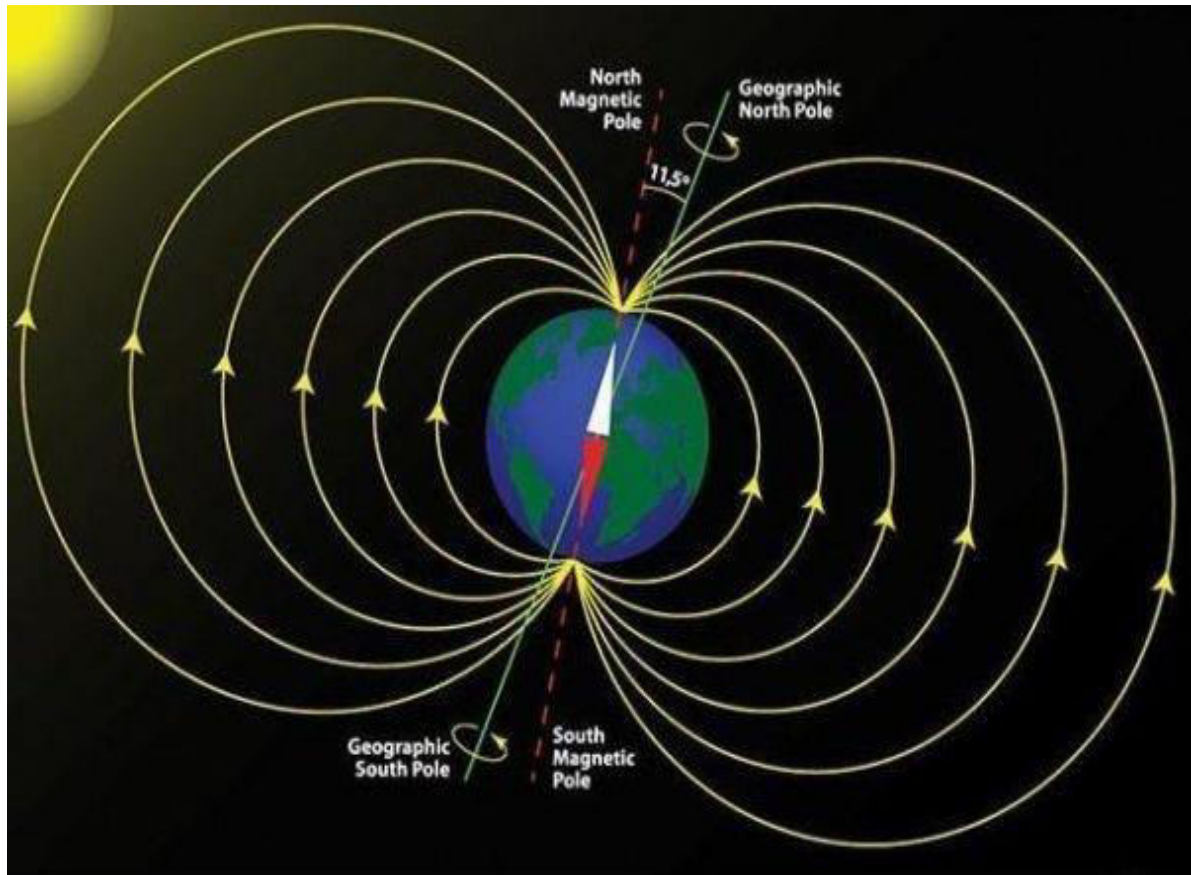
Tidal waves in ocean on earth is example of moon gravitational force acting on earth.

Magnetic force:

Magnetic force derivative of magnetic flux (magnetic binding energy) and inversely proportion to the distance with magnetic object center on poles.



Earth's Magnetic field (force) is = 0.6 Gauss.



In the universe every object is an individual magnet .Intensity depends on the mass. In every object there are two poles north & south (or Plus & minus). Magnetic flux/force travel in space partials in opposite direction.

With objects magnetic polls to completed circle of binding energy. In space also same polarity flux repulse each other and opposite polarity poles attract each other. Force yield depends on intercity of the flux of an object.

Atomic force :

- Electron shell Force
- Nuclear Force

Electrons Shell Force

Electrons Shell Binding Energy is Converted into electron shell force or electron orbital force.

In a atom's electron orbiting around nucleus having proton+ neutrons Nucleus being positively charged by protons it try to attract electrons causing gravitational force. Electron orbiting nucleus at distance 'd' with velocity 'v' to produce counter centrifugal force. Different shell electrons produce different central force to nullify nucleus gravitational force.

Electron shell forces are weak forces. Outer shell electron under goes many chemical reaction with other atoms and forming new molecules by absorbing an emitting energy and forming other binding energy or force of molecules.

Nuclear force:

Nuclear force is the force that bind protons and neutrons together in atomic nuclei, Nuclear force is 10 million times stronger than electron shell force.

Stable nuclei:

Stability of nucleus is depends on nuclear force (binding energy) heavy nuclear force greater nuclear stability. Stable atom is an atom that has

enough nuclear force (binding energy) to hold the proton & neutron together permanently. Many nucleus in nature are very stable

Unstable nuclei:

Too many neutron and proton upset nuclear force disrupting the binding energy making nucleus unstable. Unstable nucleus tries to balance itself by given off proton or neutron via radioactive decay.

Formation of universe:-



The visible and invisible universe is product of latent energy is E on say absolute space is undefined endless to infinite. Kinetic energy delta E is produce in latent energy

E. Condensed state of kinetic energy is spinning energy –is mass. Smallest mass is space particles with mass

—

$<10^{-45}$ to -50 spinning on its own hypothetical axis. This particles are base of mass and everywhere in the visible and invisible universe in the form of lattice, carrying positive and negative charges creating attraction and repulsion forces.

Space particles combine to form quarks, lepton elementary particles of atoms, quarks & leptons combine to form electron, proton, and neutrons. Electron, protons, neutrons combine to form atoms, all atoms combine to form elements and molecules,

all elements and molecules combine to form matter, earth, sun, planets, star, galaxy universe.

Space particles are spinning with hypothetical axis. Only spinning not orbiting. Except space particles all other particles spinning and also orbiting with other particles.

Up and down – one up, particle orbiting two down particles and one down particles orbits two up particles like wise up and down spinning on their own.

Now in nucleus proton and neutrons spinning on their own and also orbiting with each other, electron spinning on their own and orbiting around protons & neutrons (nucleus).

Atoms orbiting elements or molecules. All are tight way orbiting producing other forces as per their structure.

All the matters on earth spinning with earth speed and orbiting sun along with earth.

All planets, earth and sun orbiting around galaxy center and spinning on their own.

Latent Energy 'E':

Latent Energy 'E' is undefined endless to infinite call absolute space. Visible and invisible universe stationed in absolute space. Absolute space or Latent energy 'E' is existing in between space particles in atoms, in molecules, elements, matter in elemental space and in visible and invisible universe. Existence of latent energy on absolute space is everywhere but in silence mode. Black holes are also absolute space.

Absolute space is not moving like kinetic energy. In absolute space –
Time = 0, kinetic Energy = 0, Dimension = 0.

Electromagnetic waves, gravitational force, cannot enter in to this absolute space. Light, magnetic force, matter or anything – star, planets, it enter in black holes (Absolute space) they loss their kinetic energy and become – zero and absorbed by Latent Energy ‘E’.

Black holes never emit any kind of energy. There is no magnetic force, no gravitational force, no centrifugal force, no electromagnetic waves, no radiation and no time.

All stars, plants, galaxies, space particles, light, radiation orbiting around black holes. Black holes are not black but we cannot see anything with our eyes, instruments, telescope so we define as black holes.

Big Bang theory- wrong:

The universe was compacted in very small point call singularity. All of sudden there was an explosion. Matter moving faster than light speed and universe come into existence. Now also universe is expanding.

This theory is wrong. First complete universe compacted on small part called singularity. Who this is possible? All the repulsion, attraction– positive and negative charges, magnetism. All proton, neutron, electron compacted in small mass? What is about their kinetic energy? How proton, neutron, electron comes so close to gather? Having an atoms and radioactive cannot stable.

How all to gather stable? Where this heavy mass stationed? When singularity stable why explosion occurs? Big Bang theory is wrong. Universe also not expanding. Absolute space is undefined endless and

infinite. In absolute space there are no dimensions, no time, no matter, no forces nothing is there. Black holes also absolute space.

Our visible and invisible universe is made up of kinetic energy. Everything is in motion. Mass is spinning and orbital energy .other energy is a free energy moving is straight direction like, all electromagnetic waves, require a carrier - space element (space particles).

Creation of universe is from absolute space to elemental space mass and free energy is kinetic energies. With elemental space – combine to form particles, atoms, molecules, elements and matters.

Creation of kinetic energy is with single point and multiple points and also inhalation of kinetic energy is with single point or malty point from absolute space.

Latent Energy E E kinetic energy $\rightarrow \triangle$

Kinetic Energy $\triangle E = \text{mass energy} + \text{free energy} + \text{Binding Energy}$ $E = me + fe + be.$ (Mass energy + Free Energy + Binding Energy)

Kinetic Energy ‘ $\triangle E$ ’:-

Kinetic energy is created from latent energy E. On Absolute space visible and invisible universe galaxies, star, plants, matter, elements, molecules, atoms, elementary particles, fundamental particles is a result of kinetic energy. Formation of free energy Mass, Attraction, & Repulsion forces. Gravitational and Centrifugal forces, electromagnetic waves energy – dimensions time, velocity, light all is created by Kinetic Energy

Gravity: -

Gravity is the force that pulls all particles A matter together more mass of matter there is greater amount of gravity force. Mass is amount of stuff in the object.

Example of Force of gravity:

- 1) The forces that keep everything on earth i.e. matter, water, homes, cars etc.
- 2) The force that hold gases in the sun.

There are three types of gravity:

- 1) **Nano – Gravity:** it exists in sub atomic particles, space elements.
- 2) **Micro – Gravity:** it exists in atoms, molecules.
- 3) **General Gravity:** it exists in matters, plants, satellites etc.
- 4) **No – Gravity:** it exists in latent energy – E, Black holes, in between space of particles.

Gravitational and Centrifugal Forces:

- 1) **Nano – Gravity:** Any particles or object orbiting other particles or object keeping in center creating gravitational force and equal intensity centrifugal force.

Micro – Gravity: This exists in atoms and molecules.

Atoms: Consist Nucleus in center with proton and neutrons are also spinning and orbiting to counter GF and CF. Net Positive charge attract electrons those are orbiting at distance 'd' with velocity 'V' at different level and velocities to counter net positive charges of Nucleus.

Nucleus – Stable molecules are balanced with negative and positive charges by atoms of some elements as combine with other atoms / elements – two or more producing chain or circle – every atom, molecules, elements, matter have stable state at constant temp & pressure. i.e. Oscillation vibrations of space elements in matters and surrounding.

General Gravity: - Exists in universe with earth, satellites, plants, milky web, galaxies, stars and space masses. All objects are spinning on their own and orbiting to each other balancing gravitational force with distance 'd' and velocity 'v'. In universe two or more objects integrated with gravitational force thus shape of orbit changes with multiple gravitational forces.

No – Gravity: - In between, space particles atoms, molecules, matter Black holes – latent energy ‘E’ exists when there is No-gravity. There is no – motion – no – gravity and gravitational force.

Super position state:

If a physical system may be in one of many configurations of partials or field waves than the most general state is a combination to all these possibilities called super portion of state.

At the quantum scale particles a bit like lots of waves over lapping each other is known as a super position of state.

Wave function collapse:

Wave function initially in a super position of several eigenstates reduce to single eigenstate due to interaction with external world (observation).

Explanation by Space particles and free Energy.

Space particles combine to form space fabric in visible and invisible universe. Space particles are smallest mass in the universe. and orbiting on its own hypothetical axis clockwise and unlock wise.

Creating positive & negative forces. Opposite motion create attraction force and same motion create repulsion force. This have create fabric in universe. Free energy travelling in space fabrics with different types of waves with frequencies and amplitudes.

This system have space particles and energy waves also.

There is nothing like a superposition of state and nothing like wave function collapse.

Matter and energy–

Matter is also energy a condensed state of energy is MASS- matter. Matter is a condensed state do not work without free and binding energy.

Physical condition-reaction stability of matter, change in physical and chemical state of matter depended on free and binding energy re-arrangement at that surrounding, temperature, pressure and magnetic configuration. In matter fundamental particle i.e., space particles or fabrics do not react with free or binding energy. rest of all matter changes there physical and chemical structure with changes in free and binding energies.

Matter cannot act like waves or free and binding energy v/s free energy and binding energy cannot act like a matter.

There are 12 elementary particles out of 12 elementary particles only there are stable and those three are main constitutes of proton, neutron and electron.

Two up and one down quark are combined with binding energy to form 'Proton'

Two down and one up quarks combine with binding energy to form are 'Neutron'. Every quarks and leptons are made up of space particles with respective polarity with binding energy to form all quarks and leptons families .Electrons are also lepton family combine with negative polarity space particles combine with binding energy to form – electrons.

Protons, neutrons are main constitutive of atomic nucleus and elections orbiting with equal negative charges that is positive charges in nucleus(protons.)

Protons and neutrons combine with binding energy to form nucleus of an atom electrons combine with binding energy to form atom ie. nucleus+ electrons cells.

Since nucleus is very small compare to atomic volume binding energy is tightly binding nucleus so it is called strong nucleus force.

Electrons have a different level of binding energy in each cells and volume is greater than nucleus that create weak binding energy called weak atomic force.

In all physical and chemical reaction electron binding energy take part and newly formed atom or molecule have different binding energy is formed by absorbing on emitting free energy in the form of heat, light, rays at stable surrounding temperature and pressure.

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