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The Theory of Creation of Everything

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Abstract:- The Theory explains the cause of all causes for Creation Of Everything In Science Field From Molecular Level To Multi-Univers Levels.

Keyword:- *Collision α, compound α, quantum α, gravitational α, biological α...are named by observational terms.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Theory is about the creation of everything in whole science field from a molecular level to the multi-universe level, (particle-atom-cell-earth-solar system-milky way-galaxy-universe). The method for cause of causes by a term named 'α'. and 'α' is applicable for creation of everything in every branches of science. like

A. physics

Classical, Modern, Applied, Theoretical, Experimental physics.

Sub-subjects

Classical, Statically, Analytical, Continuum, Fluid-Solid, Electromagnetism, Thermodynamics, Optical, Molecular, Atomic, Nuclear, Electro Nuclear, Particle, Condensed Matter, Quantum Mechanics, Quantum Field Theory, Optics, Optical, Atomic, Special Relativity, General Relativity.

B. Astronomy

Sub-subjects-Cosmology, gravity, Quantum gravity, Space curvature, Spacetime, stellar evolution, and Blackhole.

C. Chemistry

Sub-subjects-Biochemistry, Inorganic chemistry, Organic chemistry, Physical chemistry.

D. Biology

Sub- subjects-Molecular Biology, Biophysics, Biochemistry, Genetics, Microbiology, Photobiology, Structural Biology, Theoretical Biology, Zoology, Botany, Virology, Evolution

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. Black hole

The black hole is a region in a space-time such strong gravitational effects that nothing can escape from it like - particles, electromagnetic radiation such as light, the theory of-of general relativity predicts that sufficiently compact mass can deform space time to form a black hole, the black hole acts like an ideal black body as it reflects no light [1][2][3] The boundary of the region where no escape is possible from electromagnetic radiation and particle is called the event horizon [4]

The quantum field theory in curved spacetime predicts that event horizons emit Hawking radiation, with the same spectrum as a black body of a temperature inversely proportional to its mass. [5][6]

Objects whose gravitational fields are too strong for light to escape were first considered in the 18th century by John Michell and Pierre-Simon Laplace. [7] The first modern solution of general relativity that would characterize a black hole was found by Karl Schwarzschild in 1916, although its interpretation as a region of space from which nothing can escape was first published by David Finkelstein in 1958. it was during the 1960s that theoretical work showed they were a generic prediction of general relativity.

On 11 February 2016, the LIGO collaboration announced the first detection of gravitational waves, which also represented the first observation of a black hole merger. [8] As of April 2018, six gravitational wave events have been observed that originated from merging black holes.[9]

In 1915, Albert Einstein developed theory named general relativity, it shows that gravity does influence light's motion. Only a few months later, Karl Schwarzschild found a solution to the Einstein field equations, which describes the gravitational field of a point mass and a spherical mass. [15] A few months after Schwarzschild, Johannes Droste, a student of Hendrik Lorentz, independently gave the same solution for the point mass and wrote more extensively about its properties.[16][17] This solution had a peculiar behavior at what is now called the Schwarzschild radius,

The Einstein's theory rules out large densities for visible stars like Betelgeuse because "a star of 250 million km radius could not possibly have so high a density as the sun. Firstly, the force of gravitation would be so great that light would be unable to escape from it, the rays falling back to the star like a stone to the earth. Secondly, the redshift of the spectral lines would be so great that the spectrum would be shifted out of existence. Thirdly, the mass would produce so much curvature of the space-time metric that space would close up around the star, leaving us outside (i.e., nowhere)."[19] [20]

In 1931, Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar calculated, using special relativity, that a non-rotating body of electron-degenerate matter above a certain limiting mass (now called the Chandrasekhar limit at 1.4 M⊙) has no stable solutions.[21] His arguments were opposed by many of his contemporaries like Eddington and Lev Landau, who argued that some yet unknown mechanism would stop the collapse.[22] They were partly correct: a white dwarf slightly

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more massive than the Chandrasekhar limit will collapse into a neutron star,[23] which is itself stable. But in 1939, Robert Oppenheimer and others predicted that neutron stars above another limit (the Tolman–Oppenheimer–Volkoff limit) would collapse further for the reasons presented by Chandrasekhar, and concluded that no law of physics was likely to intervene and stop at least some stars from collapsing to black holes.[24] Their original calculations, based on the Pauli exclusion principle, gave it as 0.7 M☉; subsequent consideration of strong force-mediated neutron-neutron repulsion raised the estimate to approximately 1.5 M☉ to 3.0 M☉.[25] Observations of the neutron star merger GW170817, which is thought to have generated a black hole shortly afterward, have refined the TOV limit estimate to ~2.17 M☉.[26][27][28][29][30]

Oppenheimer and his co-authors interpreted the singularity at the boundary of the Schwarzschild radius as indicating that this was the boundary of a bubble in which time stopped. This is a valid point of view for external observers, but not for infalling observers. Because of this property, the collapsed stars were called "frozen stars", because an outside observer would see the surface of the star frozen in time at the instant where its collapse takes it to the Schwarzschild radius. [31]

In 1958, David Finkelstein identified the Schwarzschild surface as an event horizon, "a perfect unidirectional membrane: causal influences can cross it in only one direction". [32] This did not strictly contradict Oppenheimer's results but extended them to include the point of view of infalling observers. Finkelstein's solution extended the Schwarzschild solution for the future of observers falling into a black hole. A complete extension had already been found by Martin Kruskal, who was urged to publish it. [33]

These results came at the beginning of the golden age of general relativity, which was marked by general relativity and black holes becoming mainstream subjects of research. This process was helped by the discovery of pulsars in 1967, [34] [35] which, by 1969, were shown to be rapidly rotating neutron stars.[36]

In 1963, Roy Kerr found the exact solution for a rotating black hole. Two years later, Ezra Newman found the axisymmetric solution for a black hole that is both rotating and electrically charged. [37] Through the work of Werner Israel, [38] Brandon Carter, [39] [40] and David Robinson [41], the no-hair theorem emerged, stating that a stationary black hole solution is completely described by the three parameters of the Kerr–Newman metric: mass, angular momentum, and electric charge.[42]

In 1960s Roger Penrose [43] and Stephen Hawking used global techniques to prove that singularities appear generically.[44]

Work by James Bardeen, Jacob Bekenstein, Carter, and Hawking in the early 1970s led to the formulation of black hole thermodynamics. [45] These laws describe the behavior of a black hole in close analogy to the laws of thermodynamics by relating mass to energy, area to entropy, and surface gravity to temperature. The analogy was completed when Hawking, in 1974, showed that quantum field theory predicts that black holes should radiate like a black body with a temperature proportional to the surface gravity of the black hole. [46]

The first use of the term "black hole" in print was by science journalist Ann Ewing in her article "'Black Holes' in Space", dated 18 January 1964, which was a report on a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Cleveland, Ohio. [47] [48]

In December 1967, a student reportedly suggested the phrase "black hole" at a lecture by John Wheeler; [47] Wheeler adopted the term for its brevity and "advertising value", and it quickly caught on, [49] leading some to credit Wheeler with coining the phrase. [50]

B. Hypotheses

The science theories up–to-date explains the understanding and knowledge of materialistic Guṇāśraya. (Guṇāśraya means which include Property, Shape, Color, Savor, Odor, Tangibility, Number, Dimension, Severalty, Viscidity, Sound, Vibration, Wave, Action, Reaction, Effect, Merit, Virtue, Demerit, Quality.)

The question still remains as a question that how creation of materials proceeds, hope this theory could explain how creation of everything happens.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Artificial formation of 'α1' by H-TUBE.

Aim-production of supersonic sound wave

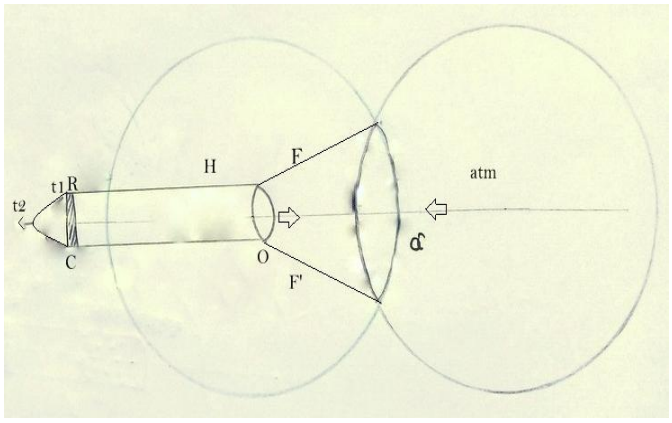

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Figure 1 – The Hollow Cylindrical Tube 'H', with one side Closed 'C' with Rubber 'R' and another side is left open 'O', the Atmosphere 'atm'

From figure

- when 'R' is pulled from t1 to t2 (in 'H' tube) a force of pressure F, F' generates.
- The supersonic wave is generated by H-TUBE.
- The force with pressure (air medium) directed opposite to atmosphere 'atm' .
- The supersonic wave is produced between H-tube and atmosphere 'atm' forces .
- By the force from H-TUBE the air molecules in atmosphere gains a supersonic path
- The wave is happened only because there was an air medium

For every pressure force there will be equal and opposite pressure force in nature this reason results for the formation of '**α1'. (**between pressure force from 'h' and opposite force pressure from 'atm')

B. Expriment

Artificial production of 'α1' by H-TUBE with Particles.

Aim-Determining the Motion of Sound Exhibition with respective to Particles from the Wave Exerted by H-TUBE.

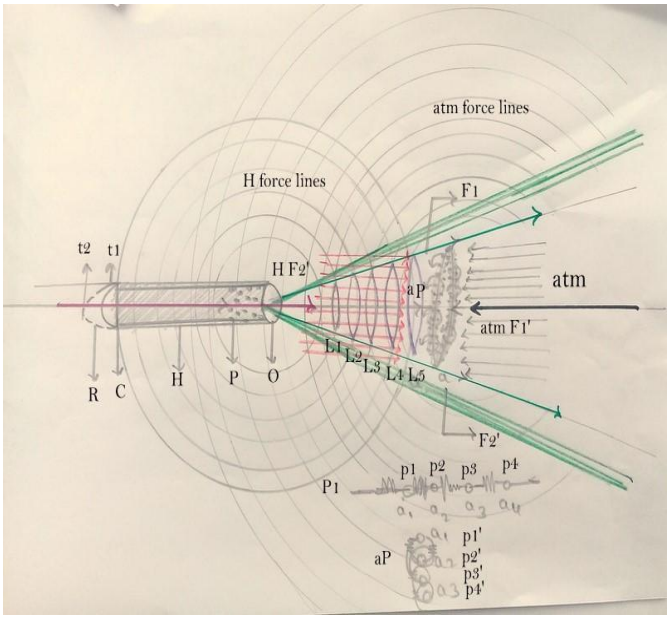

Figure 2 The Hollow Cylindrical Tube 'H', with one side Closed 'C' with Rubber 'R' and another side is left open 'O', the Atmosphere 'atm' ,Smoke Particles inside H-TUBE.

From Figure

1. When R is pulled from t1-t2 from H-TUBE, a strong amount of supersonic Wave with Pressure HF2' is exerted towards the direction of Atmosphere
2. Due to the HF2' force the atmosphere opposes by atmF1 Force
3. The smoke particle moves along with a path of HF2'.
4. The atmosphere produces the Layers by the amount of force that mass exabits.
5. Due to HF2' and atmF1 the supersonic wave produces at the mass layer
6. The particle along with HF2' creates 'ap'.

7. The 'ap' moves along the direction that HF2' produces F1,F2'.
8. The 'ap' gains the direction of Motion of Linear Path from L1-L2-L3-L4- L5 Region.
9. Before production of 'ap' the particle was at rest position p1, p2, p3, p4.
10. After motion of particle with HF2', it gains a motion of P1', P2', P3', P4'.
11. The Particle state P1-P2-P3-P4 converts motion to P1', P2', P3', P4'.
12. The reason for P1', P2', P3', P4' gains because of opposing interaction of forces by HF2' and atmF1
13. At Linear Path of Wave, the Rest Particles P1, P2, P3, P4(in H-TUBE) gets Motion by P1'-P2'-P3'-P4'.by the Wave which is Exerted by the force of Pressure from HF2' Directed Opposite to atmF1 results to form 'ap'
14. The creation, conversion of particles to form of 'ap' is named **α1**.
15. Soon after some time the 'ap' will disappear due Lack of Continues-Force by H-TUBE. And force distribution of HF2' in nature.

Statement-1 For every pressure force there will be equal and opposite pressure force in nature.

Statement-2 In the universe the interaction of 2 or more forces results for formation of α.

Statement–3 In the path of direction force, the particle exhibiting (mass) will gain the direction of force results to form wave like nature. (sun's gravitational force exhibiting position of planets)

Statement –4 The force with influence of matter (solid, liquid, gas) exabit wave nature.

Statement-5 The collision between mass (same nature) results for emission of light and thermal property and also electric, magnetic properties in nature.

Statement -6 The collision between mass (different mass) results for thermal explosion. (like super nova, gravitational collisions)

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Statement-7 The movement of force with matter exabits magnetic and electric properties as results to form electromagnetic waves.

Statement- 8 In space the light and force move at linear motion until it get influenced of matter, and if after influencing the matter and the force will go in the form of wave like nature.

Statement-9 The particle influenced by the 2 or more force at equilibrium stage, gains the motion of coupling at the region of α. (if it is continuing and the mass with respective force matters)

Statement-10 The liner motion of force if it get influenced by the medium, changes to its motion linear to wave, in solid, liquid, gas elements.

Statement –11 The interacted layers of forces (at equal or opposite directional forces) result for formation of different degrees of horizons accordingly. And the mass is taking position in this horizon (example planets around sun gravitational force)

Statement-12 In the interacted region of horizons, the particle holds the Layer by accordance with masses. (planets around sun, moon around planets0

Statement –13 The α is going to form only at the horizons if there is continues-force supply, if somehow α generate at horizon due to non-continues-force i.e. contact force, α won't last forever, it will get disappear. (and goes to high potential force directions)

Statement –14 The α is going to generate at the layer of which is having strong urge of collision and by interaction of 2 or more Action-at-a-distance-forces (gravitational)

- *Natural and Artificial Observations OF α1 formation due to collision of 2 forces.*
- *Non-Continuous Forces*

1- Sound Waves (with respective to Solid, Liquid, Gaseous Medium)

2-Water Waves (with respective to Liquid Medium)

3-Smoke Trails.

4-Mushroom Cloud (produced by interaction of Force between Explosive and Atmosphere in Nuclear explosion).

5- Supersonic Wave by Reddy Shock Tube.

6-Vortex Ring by Machine Gun.

- *Observation regarding forming of α between H and atm.*

From fig 1 and 2 it can be observed that particles take same pressure by the H resulting to form wave-sphere, atm which is a massive sphere having some same amount of pressure that H produces, as a result P is going to change its motion as α ,and reason to use smoke particle is to observe the movement of α.

IV. MOTION OF A PARTICLE 'A' AT EQUILIBRIUM STATE.

A. CASE 1

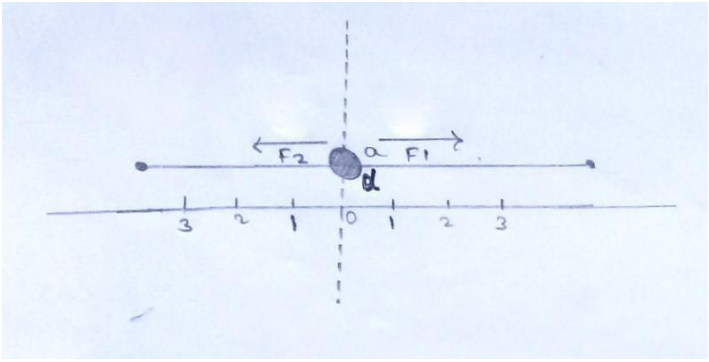

Figure-3.1 a particle 'P' having equal force F1 and F2 pushing the direction shown in diagram F1, F2 results to stay steady at particular point

let's assume a particle as a ball, pulling either side with equal force, by the means of having equal force results equilibrium, the ball its niter going right side or left side its rest steady at a point, taking a view what actually the line of force applied to a particle P,

B. CASE 2

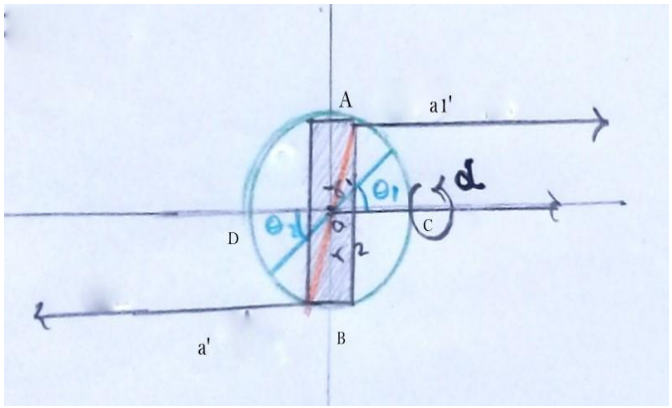

Figure-3.2

From figure 3.2

In a circular region of a ball when a couple of force is acting at a point O (due to pushing from two opposing forces between H tubes force HF2' and atmosphere atmF1[1][2] the particle rotates), taking line of forces F1, F2 [case-1] at point A & B [CASE-2] circular movement forms, and by the acceleration at one-point exegeting 'a1' applied at another point a' also applies.

Statement-15 From [case-2] observed that for a particle, force is inversely proportional to the applied acceleration. (force)

Statement-16 When acceleration is gained at a1' as a result the rotation from angle C to D, the couple forms a circular movement by 2 equal forces only if the particle is at equilibrium stage. [for 2dimentional objects]

Statement-17 The motion of α is going to form by having equal pushing/gravitational or pulling/collision force at accurate equilibrium stage.

Statement-18

From case-2

The amount of rotation of particle [at equilibrium] depends by addition of resultant by 2 or more forces.

C. Observation

Here it is observed that particle is going to produce a circular motion between pushing or pulling between 2 sides of forces, and the if rate of acceleration is increased at a1' results to gain high potential even at a'.

From Figure 3, if amount of acceleration a1' is increased slightly results increase of force at F1&F2, the amount of r with respective to angle the amount at circular motion is going to increase in A and B.

Statement-19

The pressure which artificial force exerts to nature as the same way the nature is also going to exert equal amount of opposite force

Statement-20 Because of presence of force the particle is going to change its state of motion to wave.

Ex- waves (supersonic wave, sound waves), electromagnetic waves (light)

V. DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF MOTION OF A1 WITH RESPECTIVE MASSES FROM [2]

A. with presences of force and absence of mass.

Figure 4.1 Lateral view, Mass quantity –0%

B. with presence of force and with 10% of mass

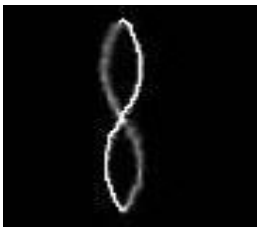

Figure 4.2 lateral view, mass quantity 10%

C. with presence of force and with 25% of mass

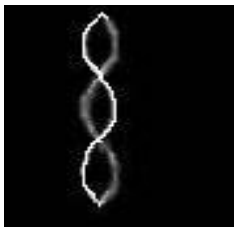

Figure 4.3 lateral view, mass quantity 25%

D. with presence of force and with 25% of mass

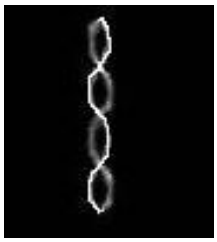

Figure 4.4 lateral view, mass quantity 25%

E. with presence of force and with 35% of mass

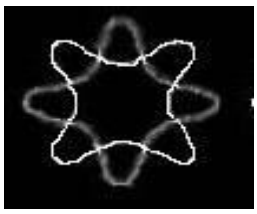

Figure 4.5 horizontal view, mass quantity 35%

F. with 55%with presence of force and with 45% of mass

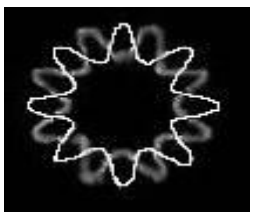

Figure 4.6 horizontal view, mass quantity 45%

G. with 100%with presence of force and with 100% of mass

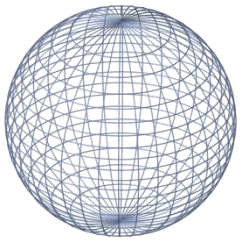

Figure 4.7 front view, mass quantity 100%

With a mass by 100%, due to force at initial layer smoke remain as a sphere and from second layer onwards smoke forms at 4.6 stage and, at nth layer it gets disappear. The attraction force between the smoke particles are having low gravitational force among them exabits less of attraction among them. the amount of force that H-TUBE exerted was not continues and it was tested in atmosphere. Due to the atmosphere the non-continues force distributes among the neighboring atoms.(gaseous atoms)

Statement –21 Due to interaction of any force (even gravitational lines of force) between 2 masses α is going to form. (with masses accordions to their like properties and characters)

Statement-22 Due to interaction of gravitational lines of force, the resultant of addition of gravitational lines of force the α exabits gravitational force. (and α gain high amount of potential with respective masses in α)

Statement-23 The α is having enough gravitational power to attract clouds and light. (evolution beginning stage like – big bang, stellar evolution, super nova, collision)

In a day time around the sun we can see the scattered light from the rain drops gains gravitational path of α.the gravitation is powerful enough to gravities the less frequented scattered light, to attract towards α, the rainbow forms only at a path where the gravitational lines of earth and sun interacts, α is produced where the high amount of gravitation lines interacts.

Statement -24 The rainbow gains a path by raindrop diffracted light at layers that the α exabits. (α between light force)

Statement-25 The amount of diffracted radiation of mass of light exabits the position of α.

VI. CLASSIFICATION AND FORMATION A.

The classification of α are made with respective to collision of 2 forces and mass.

A. Compound α.
B. Quantum α.
C. Gravitational α
D. Collisional α.
E. Biological α.
F. compound α

VII. FORMATION OF WAVES LAYERS WITH RESPECTIVE TO PARTICLE FORCE IN A MEDIUM.

A. Expriment –3

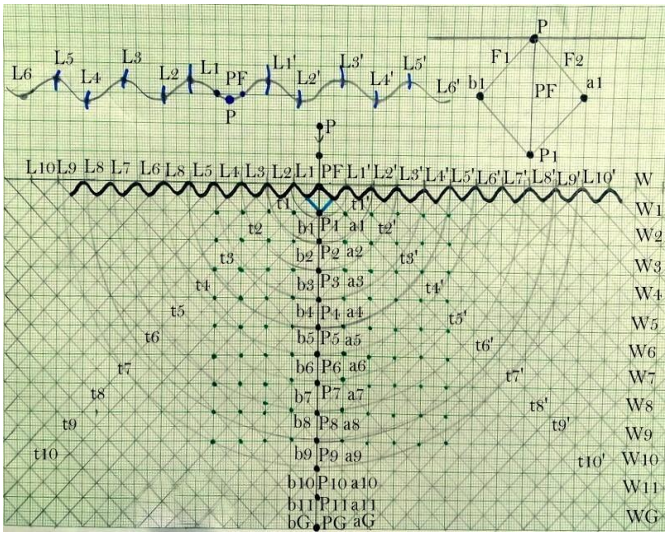

Table-1 Figure 5.1.1

From figure 5.1.1

1. when particle P get hit on water layer W, W also exerts opposite force to P this is called PF.
2. The PF force indicated as t1, t2, t3, t4, t5.....WG (ground).
3. The PF force from collision of particle force exerts as P to p2 indicated as t1', t2', t3'….
4. The Force is going to distribute among the neighboring water molecules. (dots)
5. The particle goes of colliding along with movement towards ground PG and exerting PF forces in the water.
6. On the way of movement, the particle exerts forces PF as 't' in the water layers w1, w2, w3, w4, w5, w6.....

7. Force posseting at a point, with along movement of particle named as P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6.....
8.
9. In the water layer by the interaction of the forces from P1, and P2 wave exerts L1, L2, L3, L4, L5.
10. Wave is formed in water layer W1, W2, W3, W4..... With respective P1, P2, P3, P4, P5....
11. The expansion of PF force is done by the force distribution in particles present in water
12. When P hits to P1 the force F1 distributes to b1, F2 distributes to a1.
13. The P1 distributes force to water molecule b1, a1.the chain continues.
14. The force again distributes by b1 and a1 with respective to their neighboring molecules.

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15. The amount of force PF which P1 had is not same compering to P2
16. The power of force is going to divide and distributes on the path of P1, P2, P3, P4....
17. Along with the distribution the water wave layer L1, L2, L3, L4... expands and continues.
18. The distributing of force which PF exerted moves at 3 dimensions inside the water layer
19. The interacting of forces with respective to water molecule results for the formation of wave L1, L2, L3....

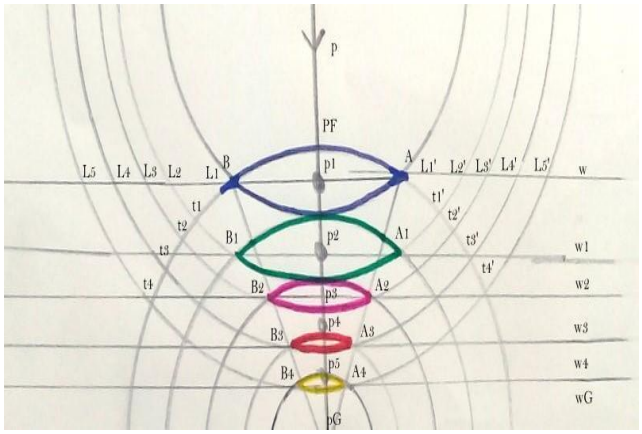

figure 5.1.2

When a particle/matter (P) touch's water (W) it exerts PF force and we can see it in the form wave, when the particle P have exerted force with neighboring particle p2 at that time, the linear force(PF) converts in the form of wave L1, L2, L3, L4 and the particle (P)moves further with reduction of force and distributing force with existing neighboring molecules /particle in water layer w1, w2, w3, w4, w5…... (from force PF) at the path of movement by a particle P-P1-P2-P3-P4-P5-PG with respective of time period of expansion in water layer w-w1-w2-w3-w4-w4-wG and wave is going to form at wave layer t1, t2, t3, t4, with respective to PF between touching.

- *Front view*

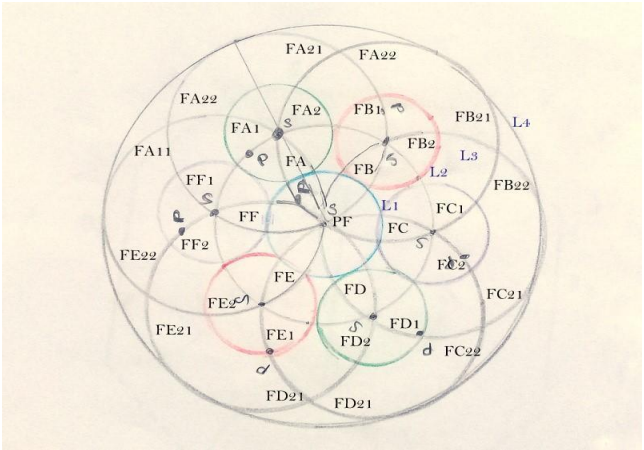

Figure 5.1.3

From above figure, when a particle p hits to existing particle p –p1 it produces a force named PF the amount of force it's going to distributed /transmitted along with reduction of velocity, from figure when PF produce, the force F is distributed with neighboring molecules FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, the wave is generated by the collision and interaction of force lines with respective molecules producing wave layer L1, L2, L3, L4, L5... the PF distributes force to particles P1, P2, P3 ..the force FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF produces, taking a part FA, FA further distributes force to FA1 and FA2, and it does further FA11 and FA21 ,The chains continue and the wave expands by the interaction of 2 forces.

- *Wave Representation*

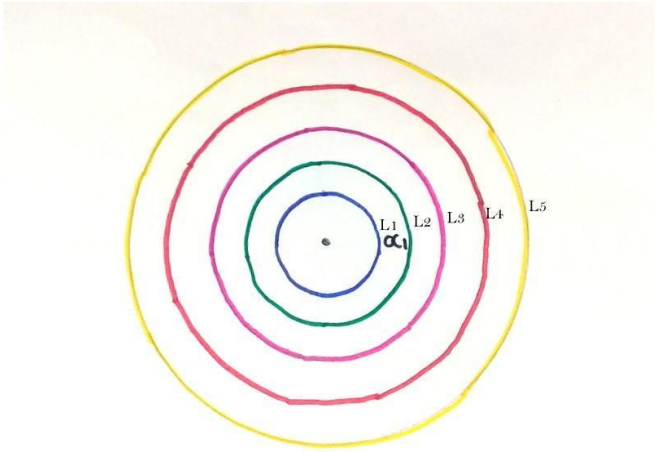

Figure 5.1.4

From above figure the wave layer L1, L2, L3, L4... is going to produces at α at interacted region of 2 forces, the interacted region and path it results to produce α path, and the water molecule gains that path due to having high amount of force of attraction which α produces, from above figure it represents that when a 2 field PF (P as matter, P1 water produced force PF) of waves are interacted it result's to produces region of α path, here at expriment-3 particle force is taken, the sound waves, , force, pressure, light, , radiation, exhibits same kind of character as expriment-3 with irrespective of their nature and properties. The α1 is form not by the presence of particle its formed due to the layers of interaction and collision, and at a path of α1 when particle is influenced at it, it will convert its movement to the same moment which a1 exabits.

Example

1-collision between 2 particles with their forces results for the formation of α.

I.e. string theory

2-collision between 2 masses with their forces results for the formation of blackhole.

B. Quantum α

➢ *Light exhibiting the path of Quantum α.*

Examples- with proofs.

- *Quantum α in rain time (rainbow). Proof-1*

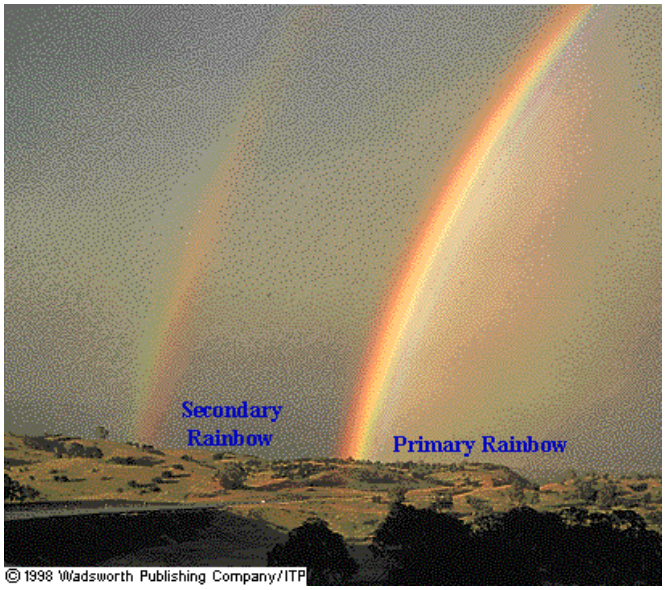

Figure –5.2.1 credit 1998 wadsworth publishing company.

The primary rainbow and secondary rainbow exabits positing according to their frequency masses, the rainbow takes position in quantum α. (with respective forces of collision between light and gaseous molecules in atmosphere)

- *Quantum α around sun*

Figure 5.2.2A. colorful circle, called halo ('quantum α' and 'compound α') seen around the sun in Kathmandu on Wednesday afternoon, July 8, 2015. Photo: Keshav P. Koirala

Figure-5.2.2B credit ZEM science.

light exhibiting position of 'Quantum α' and 'compound α' by scattered light by atmospheric gaseous molecules

- *Quantam α around moon.*

Figure 5.2.3 Credit-Shsphotography/Thinkstock

Clouds and light exhibiting the position of 'quantum α' and 'compound α' that which was formed by interaction of gravitational lines between moon and earth

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- *Quantam α around light source (halo).*

Figure 5.2.4 credit-Reddit

The halo formation due to the collisional interaction results for the formation of quantum α, scattered light taking position with their frequencies of mass

Statement –26 The light is having force (any light with any frequencies).

Statement-27 The light is moving only at liner direction until it get influence of mass.

Statement-28 When linear light influenced by any medium it exabits wave like nature.

Statemet-29 By the wave nature, the frequency of light can be determined.

Statement –30 The forced light exabits 'Quantum α'.

Expiation -

The light along with its speed exerts force, And the same way the medium also exerts oppose force to light force.

Similarity [experiment 2/concept-2]

By the interaction of the layers of light force and material force, 'Quantum α' forms.

Statement-31 The Quantum α exhibits by the collision of 2 or more light forces.

Statement-32 The scattered light takes posseting in 'Quantum α' by the amount of light frequencies.

Statement-33 The light is having a creation amount of force by this force in nature there is possibilist of formation of 'quantum α'.and by Quantum α mass (of light) forms, normally called photons.

VIII. NATURAL OBSERVATION OF FORMATION OF 'COMPOUND A 'BY GRAVITATIONAL FIELDS.IN EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

A. Formation of 'compound α' in earth's atmosphere moon and earth by interaction of gravitational lines.

Figure 6.1.1 –credit Moon halo captured by Aaron Robinson in Idaho Falls, Idaho on January 30, 2015

At the time it is observed that when the moon is nearer to the earth, due to interaction of gravitational lines between moon and earth, the clouds and light gains the path at α.

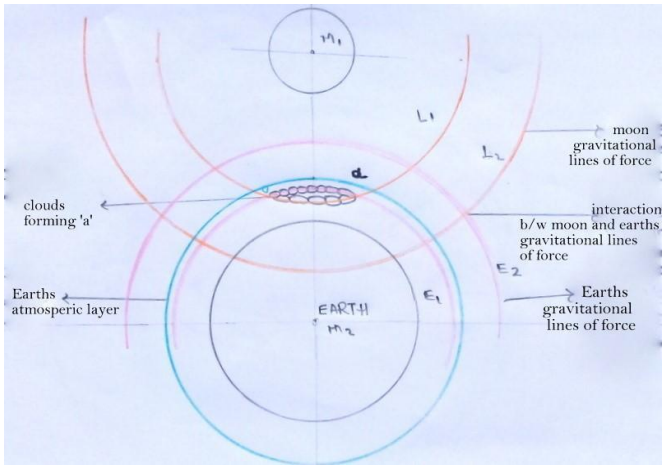

Figure-6.1.2 M1 moon, M2 earth, L1 L2 moons gravitational lines of force, E1 E2 earths gravitational lines of force

When moon's spherical gravitational lines L1 L2 interacts with earth gravitational lines of force E1, E2 (as earth and moon are having different degree of gravitational lines of force, different horizon is having a limit, same as moon also applied through), the place of interaction of sphere taking place at a region of earth's surface the clouds forms α between two horizons of gravitational lines of forces.(Similarly, from the experiment 1 in Figure 1 it represents the formation of α between the two forces).

B. Observations from Earth (Front View)

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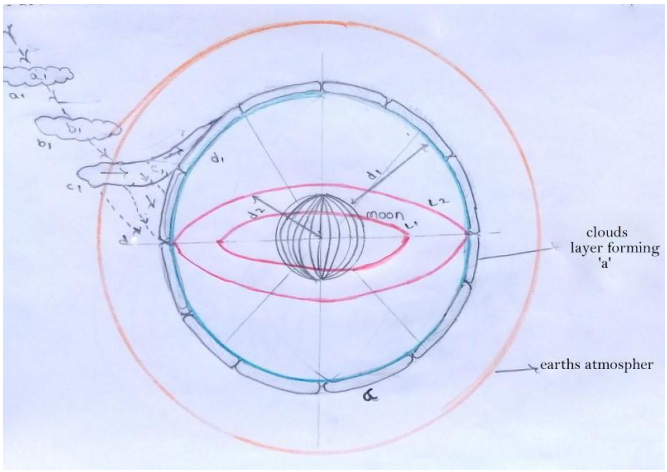

Figure 6.2.1 clouds a1, b1, c1, moving towards d, distance from earth d1-d2, moon layer L1 L2, earth's atmosphere

The time when moon is close enough to earth, the gravitation lines of force α is generates, in the figure the stages are shows the movement of clouds a1 to b1 to c1 finally it forms shape at d1, the clouds a1, b1, c1 tends to move in a shape as similar as the α formed at stage d1 in Figure 2

From earth it looks like circular clouds around moon, but the gravitational lines of forces between these two masses are low by distance and it can be observed only when moon is near to earth.

At full moon day the waves in sea tends to form high waves because of moons gravitational lines of force tends to attract this is the reason, and probability for getting tsunami or more.

C. Formation of 'compound α' in earth's atmosphere sun and earth by interaction of gravitational lines.

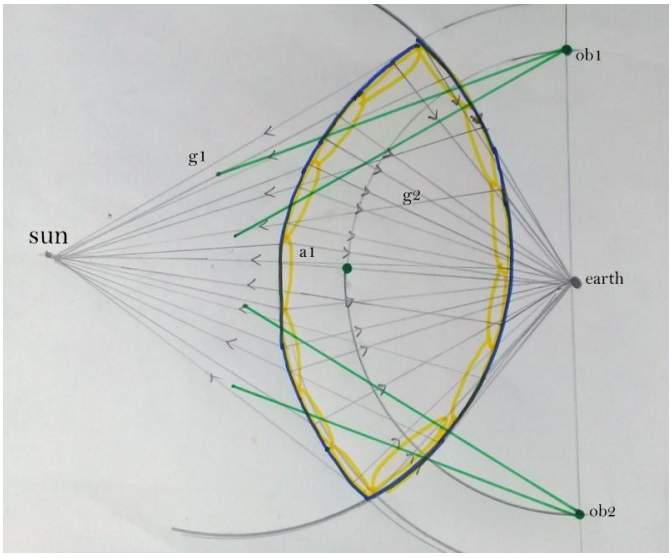

Figure 6.3.1 clouds exhibiting the path of compound α

Every morning and evening timings it is observed that when suns gravitational lines of forces interact with earths gravitational lines of force, the clouds take a place at the path of α, that's the reason during sunrise and sunset the clouds seems to be close at sun. the clouds around sun seen by observer as fallows

A-For ob1 (sunrise timing),

B-for ob2 (sunset timing).

Proofs-

Figure 6.3.2 Clouds taking α path during sunrise

Figure 6.3.3. Sunset Sun Rays Photograph by Lynn Bauer

Clouds taking α path at sunset

Figure.3.4 different layer of clouds during sunrise credit- Pavithra nayaka clouds taking path of interacted layers of gravitational lines from sun and earth during sunrise

IX. IN SPACE WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE CONSTANT CONTINUES GRAVITATIONAL LINES OF FORCES OF MASSES, INTERACTS WITH ABSENCE OF ZERO DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES WITH RELATIVISTIC MASSES. (ISOLATED SYSTEM).

A. Interaction of gravitational lines

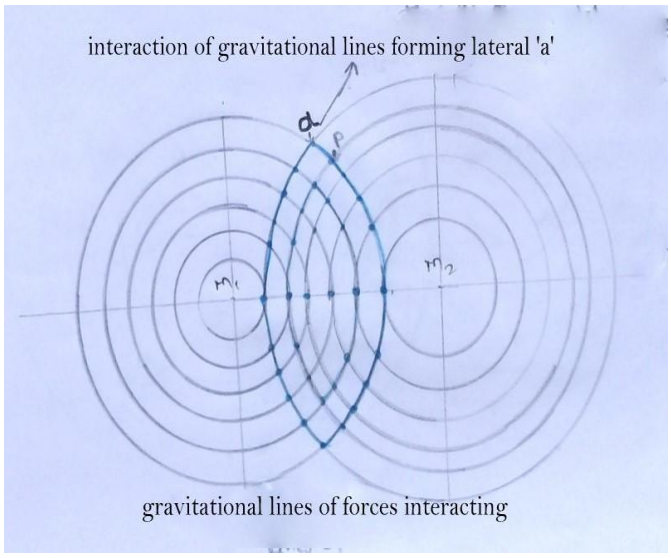

Figure 7.1 representation of interaction of gravitational lines of forces by mass 1 'M1' and mass 2 'M'.

Mass M1 & M2 having with gravitational lines of force around them, interaction of gravitational lines of mass M1 and M2 forming lateral 'α'.

Stage-1 α

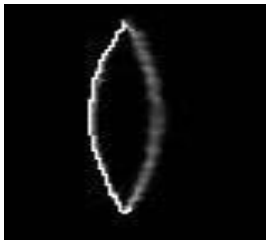

Figure 7.1 Lateral view, Mass quantity –0%

When the mass quantity is 0%, the interacted lines of gravitation line of force forms single dimensional stage-1 α

B. Geometrical notations of Interacted path at stage-1 α.

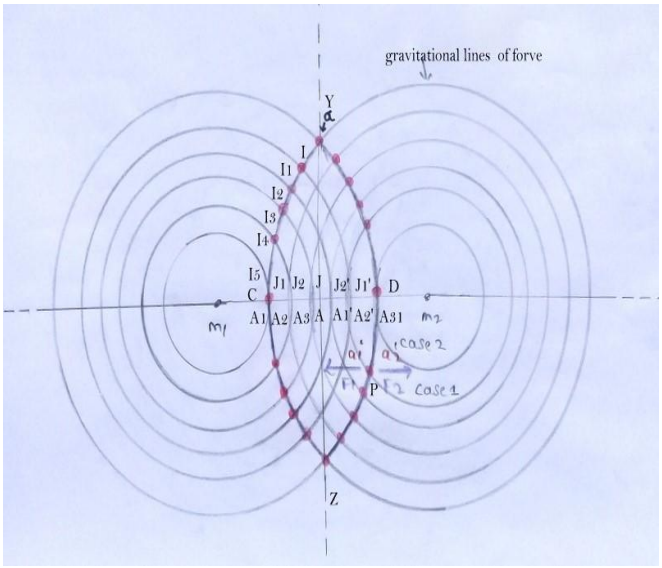

Figure 7.2 The mass m1 and m2 and their gravitational lines of force around them and particle p.

- The gravitational lines of force attracting towards mass M1, M2.
- The interacted gravitation lines from mass M1, M2 forms 1st stage of α.
- In lateral stage-1 α (circular from front view), the interacted gravitational lines of force indicated as I, I1, I2, I3, I4, I5...
- At point C, D the gravitational lines touch closer to mass M1, M2.
- The stage-1 α gains circular shape I.e. X, D, Y, C.
- The touched gravitational lines J1, J2, J, J2', J1' don't form stage-1 α.
- Touched point of gravitational lines indicated as A1 A2 A3 A A1' A2' A3'
- When the particle influenced at stage-1 α it neither moves at M1, M2 it will remain steady [case-1 applies].
- The particle along with the addition of gravitational force F1, F2 by mass M1, M2 it gains resultant of acceleration of force a1, a2 to rotate by itself [case-2 applies].

- When the particle (5%) of mass influenced of stage-1 α it promotes to stage-2 α.

X. WHY DO A TAKE POSITION AT X,D,Y,C

Solution - Rotation of armature in ac/dc motor

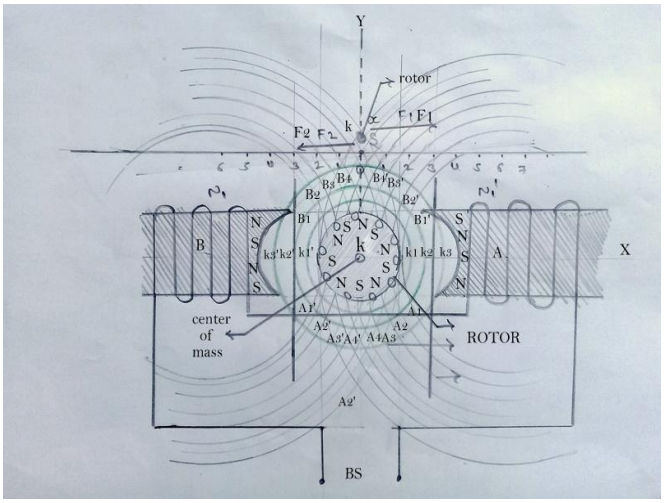

Figure 8 representing the region behind the rotation of rotor 'k' in the interior space of stator 'A','B'.

The magnetic stator 'k' consists of magnetic slides N, S, N, S, N, S, N, S in both sides A and B, the rotor 'k' consists of magnetic slides N, S, N, S, N, S when the electricity pass 'BS' through the stator and rotor, the stator and rotor produces magnetic lines of force as shown in figure with respective to slides

The stator B produces the magnetic lines of force B1, B2, B3, B3 and after the cross-section of axis X, magnetic lines of B has B4', B3', B2', B1', same way other side of rotor exabits, the stator A produces A1, A2, A3, A4 magnetic lines of force, and the magnetic lines of force of stator A when it crosses through the axis X it has A4', A3', A2', A1' of magnetic lines of forces

The magnetic lines of force of rotor tend to rotate 'k' with respective to the magnetic lines of force of stator, due to having equilibrium state of rotation between the 2 magnetic lines of force the rotor tends to rotate at equal distance from stator A and B, the interaction of magnetic lines form stator A, B results to rotate the rotor K by its magnetic lines of force K1, K2, K3,The pulling and pushing force F1, F2 for stator, results to rotate rotor, The motion of rotation of rotor K is due to having equal force of pulling and pushing from the stator to rotor at accurate equilibrium positioning.

XI. MOTIONS IN A WITH RESPECTIVE TO MASSES OF PARTICLE/CLOUD.

A. Stage-2 α

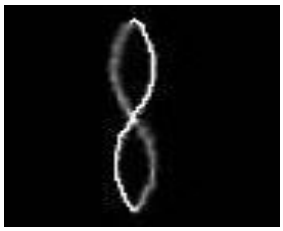

Figure 9.1 lateral view, mass quantity 5%

When 5% of mass gravitas in the path of stage-2 α, mass gains the movement of motion as shown in figure above results move at stage-3 α.

B. Stage-3 α

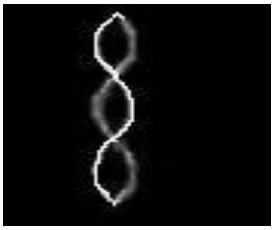

Figure 9.2 lateral view, mass quantity 10%

with presence of force and with 10% of mass, α motions the motioning with accordance masses

C. stage-4 α

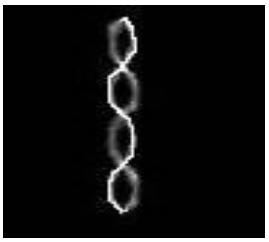

Figure 9.3 lateral view, mass quantity 25%

with presence of force and with 25% of mass movement like 9.3

D. stage -5 α

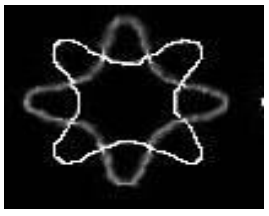

Figure 9.4 horizontal view, mass quantity 35%

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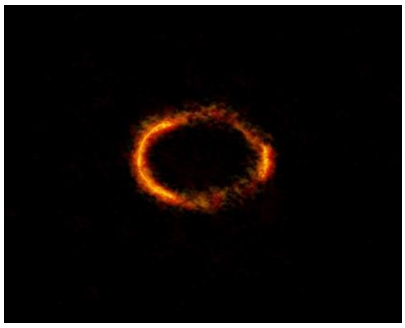
Case study-1



9.5 stage- 5 α

Gravitationally lensed galaxy SDP.81 taken by ALMA

E. stage-6 α

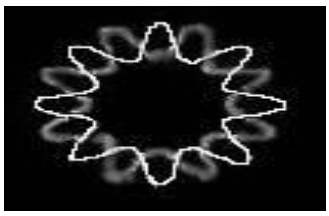


Figure 9.6 horizontal view, mass quantity 45%

Statement-34 With the mass in α the motion of orbiting happens about its axis. This results for circular motion. (case-1, case2)

Statement-35

If the rotation of α is higher, (with respective to mass) even it can escape its birth place.

Example-rotating and non-rotating blackhole .

10 Front view of α

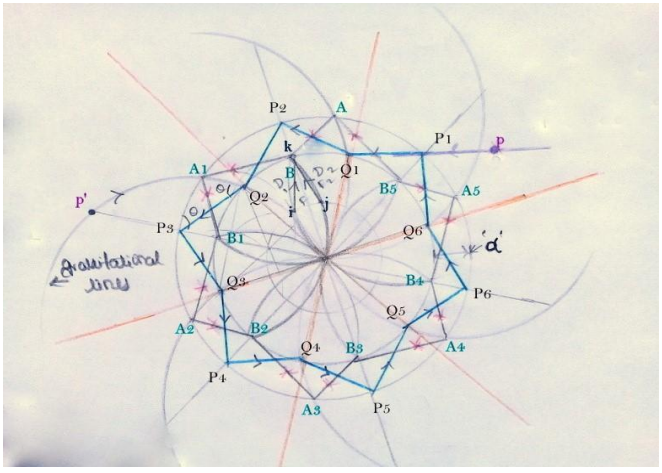


Figure 10 representation of movement of particle in α

- Under the influence of α the particle/cloud gets attracted toward it at circular movement of gravitation.
- Particle/cloud P, P' under the influence of gravitation by α curvilinearly.
- The particle moves at region where particle Q was motioning P1-Q1-P2-Q2-P3-Q3-P4-Q4-P5-Q5-P6-Q6-P1
- The clouds p' moves along with exiting mass get motion in existing region of α as A1-B1-A2-B2-A3-B3-A4-B4-A5-B5-A1.
- The particles I, J if fall inside the zone of α it actress towards α path.

The I, J maybe particle, mass, cloud, light, or radiation. α is going to attract Because it was born with addition of resultant force of acceleration of gravitation, and by its getting power.

circular orbit it keeps on orbiting and it can escape from its birth place.

By the attraction of masses (even light is also mass) it gets more powerful gravitation.

Note-

Same at this stage our milky way galaxy is there that which was formed my Gravitational α.

Case study-2

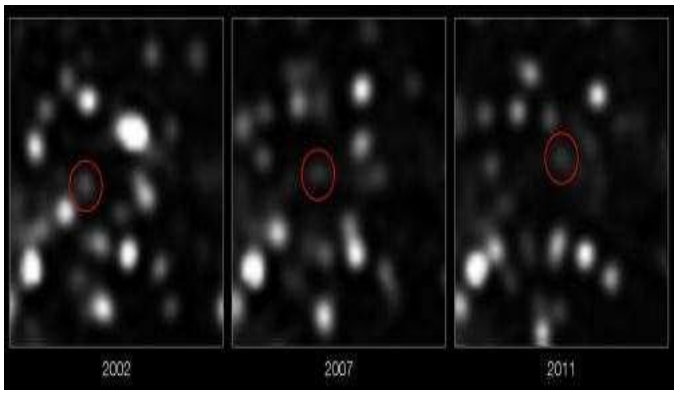


Figure-10.1 Clouds forming -α Images taken over the last decade using the NACO instrument on ESO's Very Large Telescope show the motion of a cloud of gas that is falling towards the supermassive black hole at the center of the Milky Way. This is the first time ever that the approach of such a doomed cloud to a supermassive black hole has been observed and it is expected to break up completely during 2013. Credit: ESO/MPE

Casestudy-3

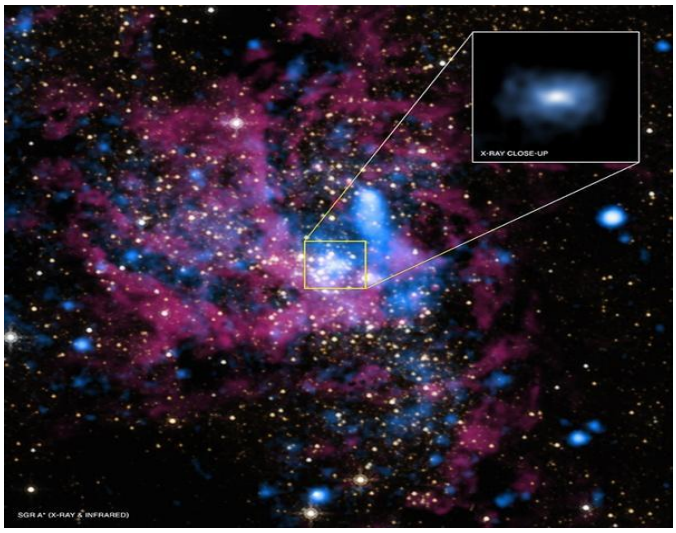


Figure-10.2 Previous observatories have captured images of the region around our galaxy's supermassive black hole, but they're not exactly high-resolution pictures. The Event Horizon Telescope aims to outstrip the quality of all previous images by far.

X-ray: NASA/UMass/D.Wang et al.; IR: NASA/STSc

Case study-4

Figure 10.3-This image shows the spiral galaxy Messier 101 (NGC 5457) in Ursa Major. Credit: Image: European Space Agency & NASA, Acknowledgements: Project Investigators for the original Hubble data: K.D. Kuntz (GSFC), F. Bresolin (University of Hawaii), J. Trauger (JPL), J. Mould (NOAO), and Y.-H. Chu (University of Illinois, Urbana), Image processing: Davide De Martin (ESA/Hubble), CFHT image: Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope/J.-C. Cuillandre/Coelum, NOAO image: George Jacoby, Bruce Bohannan, Mark Hanna/NOAO/AURA/NSF

Blace hole created by α (Gravitational α /collisional α)

Case study-5

proof for curvilinear attraction at α path by event horizon

Event horizon
(credit-Wikipedia)

Far away from the black hole, a particle can move in any direction, as illustrated by the set of arrows. It is only restricted by the speed of light.

Closer to the black hole, spacetime starts to deform. There are more paths going towards the black hole than paths moving away.

Inside of the event horizon, all paths bring the particle closer to the center of the black hole. It is no longer possible for the particle to escape.

The defining feature of a black hole is the appearance of an event horizon—a boundary in spacetime through which matter and light can only pass inward towards the mass of the black hole. Nothing, not even light, can escape from inside the event horizon. The event horizon is referred to as such because if an event occurs within the boundary, information from that event cannot reach an outside observer, making it impossible to determine if such an event occurred.

As predicted by general relativity, the presence of a mass deforms spacetime in such a way that the paths taken by particles bend towards the mass. At the event horizon of a black hole, this deformation becomes so strong that there are no paths that lead away from the black hole.

To a distant observer, clocks near a black hole appear to tick more slowly than those further away from the black hole. Due to this effect, known as gravitational time dilation, an object falling into a black hole appears to slow as it approaches the event horizon, taking an infinite time to reach it. At the same time, all processes on this object slow down, from the view point of a fixed outside observer, causing any light emitted by the object to appear redder and dimmer, an effect known as gravitational redshift. Eventually, the falling object fades away until it can no longer be seen. Typically,

this process happens very rapidly with an object disappearing from view within less than a second.

On the other hand, indestructible observers falling into a black hole do not notice any of these effects as they cross the event horizon. According to their own clocks, which appear to them to tick normally, they cross the event horizon after a finite time without noting any singular behavior; in classical General Relativity, it is impossible to determine the location of the event horizon from local observations, due to Einstein's equivalence principle.

The shape of the event horizon of a black hole is always approximately spherical For non-rotating (static) black holes the geometry of the event horizon is precisely spherical, while for rotating black holes the event horizon is oblate.

XII. INTERIOR ATTRACTION OF A.

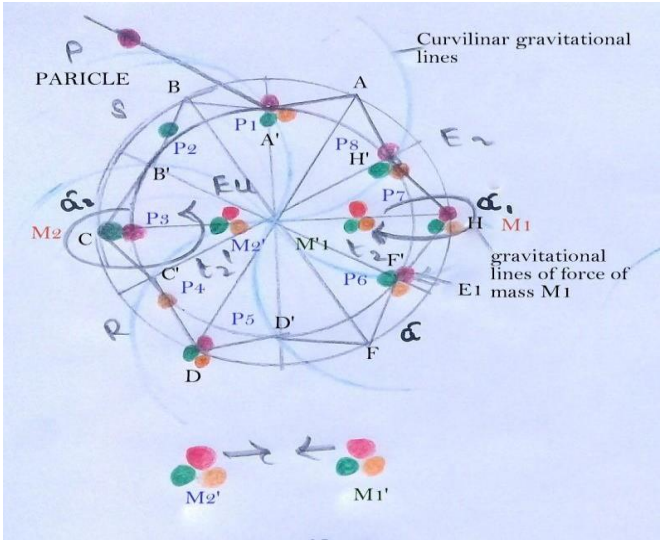


Figure –11 representation of interior attraction of mass

From figure-11

- The mass/particle/cloud 'p' attracts by gravitational force from α.
- The particle will ataractic 'p' at curvilinear gravitation.
- The 'p' will get motion along with the existing particle inside α
- when the 'p' tends to attract at α region, the particle moves at path to A-A'-B-B'-C-C'-D-D'-E-E'-F-F'-H-H'.
- During the movement particle (P1-P2-P3-P4-P5-P6-P7-P8) it will get attracted to existing particles in α.
- The mass M1 will attract by the style shown in figure above with mass M2.
- By the attraction of M1 and M2 the α converts into sphere

Stage-7 α

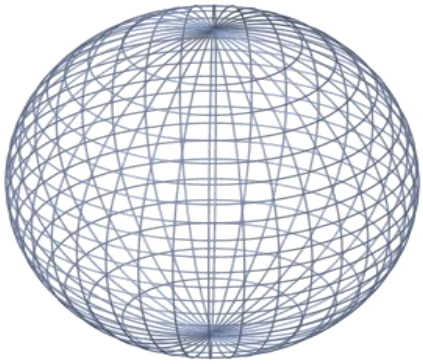


Figure-11.1 representing formation of α at stage-7 α

Due increase in mass the stage-6 α converts to stage-7 α

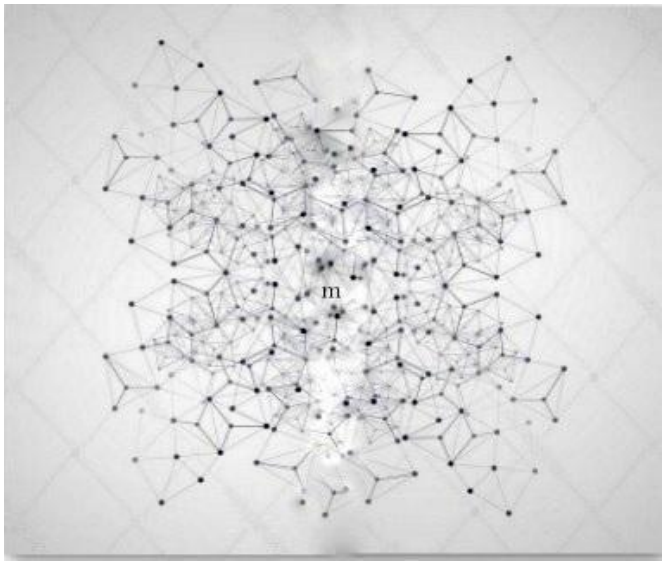


Figure 11.2 mass (dots) are forming sphere at (m)

Figure 11.3– representing the particles/clouds/radiation forming spherical shape. Credit-Freepik

When the amount of mass increase in Stage-6 α, it will gain shape at stage-7 α.

XIII. ATTRACTIONS OF PARTICLES BY ITS GUṆĀŚRAYA.

With accordance of Guṇāśraya the particles will attract together in the stage-7 α

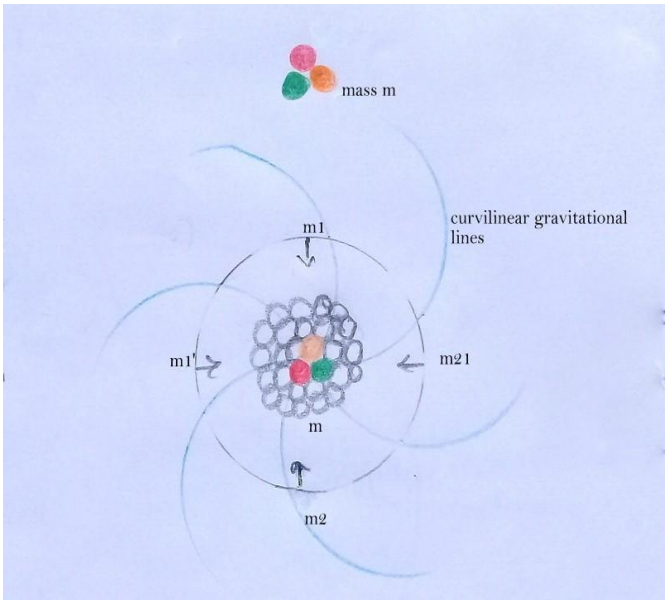


Figure –12.1 representing attraction of masses M1, M2 from [CONCEPT-11]

From above figure, the mass m1, m2, m1', m21 attract each other and forms 'm' by X, C, Y, B axis [concept-7.2].

Statement-27 The motion of orbiting still continues and the mass converts in to giant sphere.

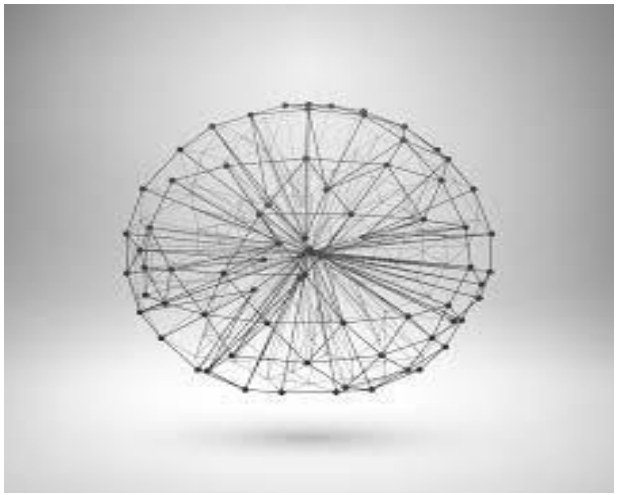


Figure 12.2the mass is attracting with its Guṇāśraya with similar mass at core region.

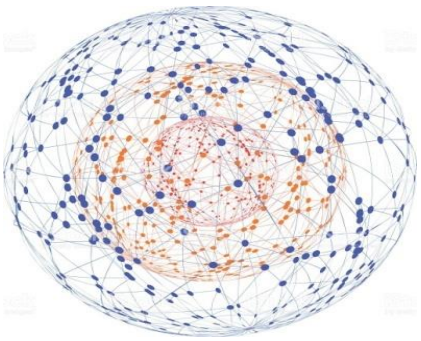


Figure –12 representing attraction of particles with accordance Guṇāśraya.

From figure

- By the formation of sphere, the gravitation forms with respective mass called Gurutvakarshanam .
- The mass with gravity exhibition called Gurutva
- The heavy nucleus is formed at center region of sphere.
- The protons and neutrons attract together by total mass present in stage-7 α
- The electron will not attract by protons and with according's to its mass it will stay at different degrees of gravitational lines with its mass quantity.
- Proton and electron will form atom
- dead material covers on surface of atom.
- The atoms are created by Gurutvakarshanam, Gurutva
- After formation of an atom the different particles with its Guṇāśraya place at layers of Gurutvakarshanam
- The different Guṇāśraya particles will place the Gurutvakarshanam layer with accordions with its mass and quality.
- The hard material/dead material covers the orbit of Gurutvakarshanam
- The curvilinear gravitational lines are converted to linear gravitational lines.
- Thus, the atom with its gravity is created by α.
- By the condensed matter and gravity, the atom forms.

Examples-

Atom, earths, Sun, stars, blackhole, galaxy, universe, metauniverse, meta-particle are formed by different modes of α.

Statement-36 The collision can happen by the heavy gravitational attraction between 2 masses. and moving mass collision to steady mass.

The collision also resides by light, light which is photon –due to it the reactions in the mass enhances (by light) and it results for the explosion, and if forced objects colloid to a steady object forms α results supernova, and after crossing stages of α (in supernova) new kind of element forms.

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Similar observation is done by collision of atoms in atom-smasher resides to form new element

Which string theory also exabits by the stages of α.

Big-bang is done by the α.

Statement -37 With accordance with Guṇāśraya the mass creates. from light, gas, liquid, solid, and plasma.

Statement-38 The mass exabits the property called Gurutva after formation of sphere. (gravity)example –earth at beginning stage.

Statement –39 Accordance with gravity Gurutva ,gravitation forms in atoms called Gurutvakarshanam.

This is formation of gravitation in planets and atoms.

Statement-40 Gurutva it forms a layer / orbit (sphere) called Gruttavkarshanam ,or different horizons of gravitational lines with different amount of degrees of gravitation.

The gravitation at first layer of mass is more and other are likely to seems as same amount of force. And mass take place at this layer as similar to 'PF' (concept-5)

Example-planets around sun in solar system. Moon around planets.

And due to this planet starts rotation around sun, electron around nucleus, moon around earth.

And this is called

XIV. GRAVITATIONAL COLLISION BY MASS

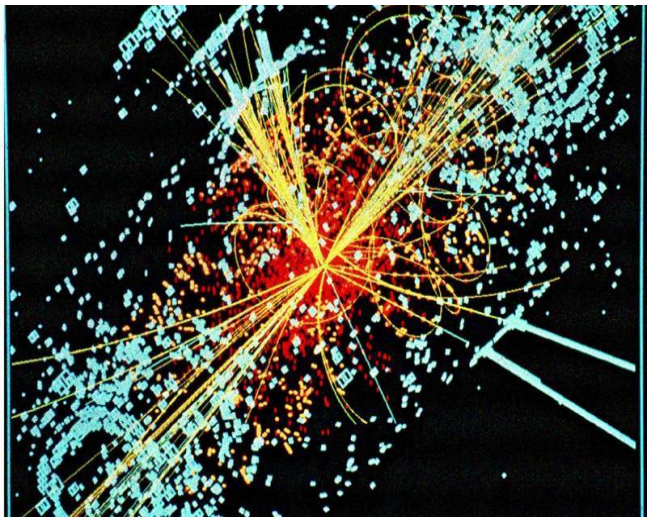


Figure 13.1 collision by mass From figure

- The Collison between 2/more mass happens due to 1-gurutva or 2-gurutvakarshanam or 3-by forced mass
- When the collision happens between 2/more masses the thermal explosion happens
- By the thermal explosion the stage-6α forms

Stage-6 α

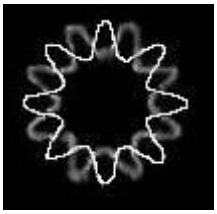
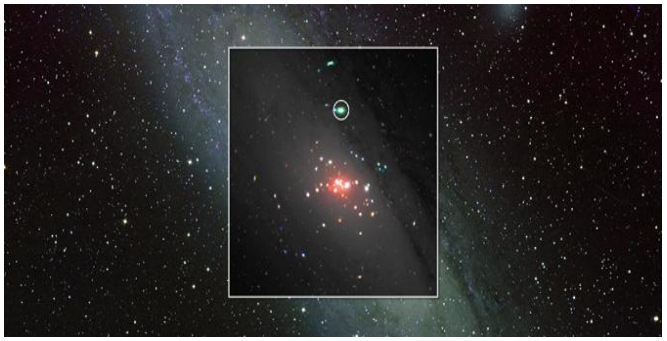


Figure 13.2 stage -6α

Case study-6



This image composites XMM-Newton X-ray data onto an optical view of the Andromeda galaxy; the ULX is circled. Colors in the XMM image correspond to different X-ray energies: 0.2 to 1 keV (red), 1 to 2 keV (green) and 2 to 4.5 keV (blue).

XV. DETERMINATION OF A BY COLLISION.

Big-bang, supernova, string theory, M-theory.

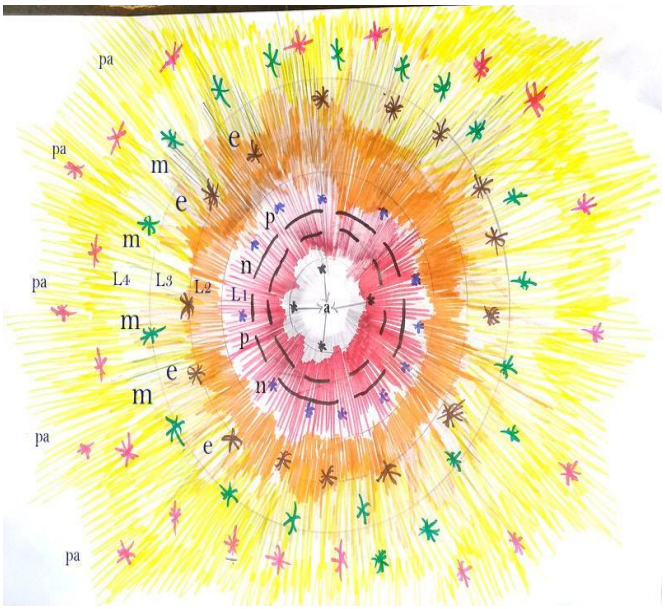


Figure 14.1 determination of collision of mass.

From figure

1. When 2/more mass collide by Gurutvakarshanam and Gurutva (with respective protons in both masses) the collision takes place.
2. The light emits 'pa' from layer L4.
3. The mass goes from layer L3.
4. The thermal quantity remains at layer L2.
5. The heat present at layer L3.
6. The protons (with gravity) Form stage-6 α.
7. The after fraction of seconds the protons attracts towards them at 'a'
8. By the collision of Gurutva the stage-6 α forms
9. The heavy nuclease atom will form at the center region 'a'.
10. Protons and neutrons after stage-6α attract at place 'a'
11. The electrons orbit the gravitational layers of the protons and forms heavy atom
12. The protons, neutrons and electrons are also atoms.
13. The Gurutvakarshanam it is with respective with protons and neutrons

Statement-40A

The layer of element covering the universe (space-time now called), universe clustered together appear like atoms, from minute to huge combinations.

14. After formation of layer-1 the electrons (electrons are not negatively charge, even electrons they're having some particles orbiting elements) are at stage of layer'L2')
15. By protons and neutrons its forms gurutva
16. In the gurutva layer the electrons takes place at different layers with accordions with its mass and Guṇāśraya
17. By the gurutva the gurutvakarshanam forms.

Case study-7

Detection of gravitational layer

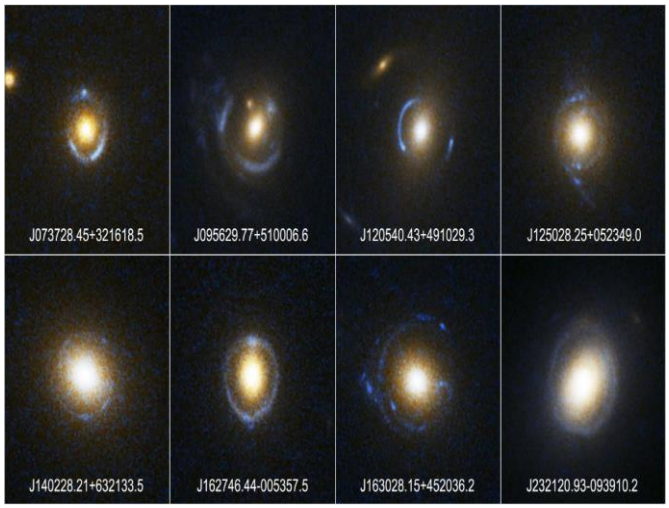


Figure-14.2 Some observed Einstein rings by SLACS

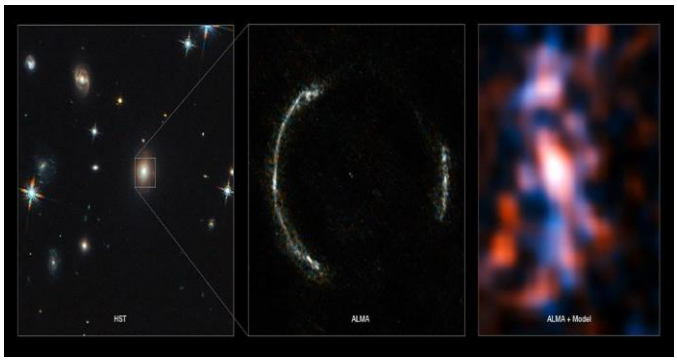


Figure 14.3 Montage of the SDP.81 Einstein Ring and the lensed galaxy.

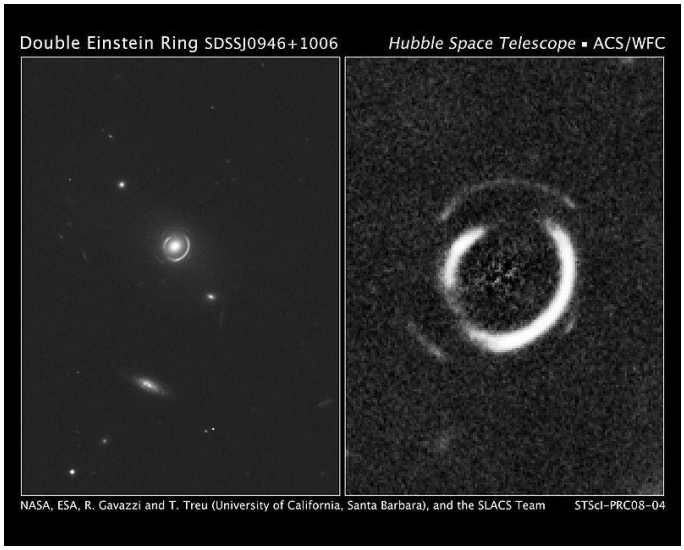


Figure-14.4 SDSSJ0946+1006 is a Double Einstein Ring. Credit: HST/NASA/ESA

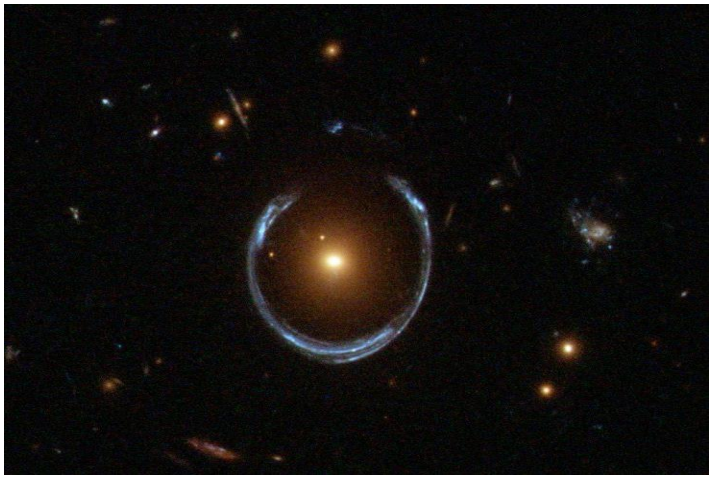


Figure 14.5

A gravitational lens mirage. Pictured above, the gravity of a luminous red galaxy (LRG) has gravitationally distorted the light from a much more distant blue galaxy. More typically, such light bending results in two discernible images

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of the distant galaxy, but here the lens alignment is so precise that the background galaxy is distorted into a horseshoe -- a nearly complete ring. Since such a lensing effect was generally predicted in some detail by Albert Einstein over 70 years ago, rings like this are now known as Einstein Rings. Although LRG 3-757 was discovered in 2007 in data from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS), the image shown above is a follow-up observation taken with the Hubble Space Telescope's Wide Field Camera 3. Strong gravitational lenses like LRG 3-757 are more than oddities -- their multiple properties allow astronomers to determine the mass and dark matter content of the foreground galaxy lenses. (citation from APOD)

18. The Gurutvakarshanam has different degrees of gravitational layers
19. The thermal contented protons will stay at Layer 'L1'.by stage -6 α in core region of 'a'
20. The thermal contained remains at 'a'.

Example –sun, stars.

21. The explosive dead materials are like fire-rocks
22. After formation of 'a' the fire rocks place at the layer of Gurutvakarshanam .with accordance's mass .
23. The fire rocks gain gravitation by atom present in them.
24. The fire rocks gain proton charge and the dead mass covers on the surface layer of fire rocks

Examples-earth, star, planets.

25. The fire rocks have Gurutva and by Gurutva-Gurutvakarshanam forms
26. the fire rocks are cooling because of the dead material influencing by the force of Gurutvakarshanam (by fire-rocks) ,and covers the rock.
27. And by the gurutvakarshanam of fire rock, some elements take place at the layer of gurutvakarshanam (around the fire-rocks)

Case study-8

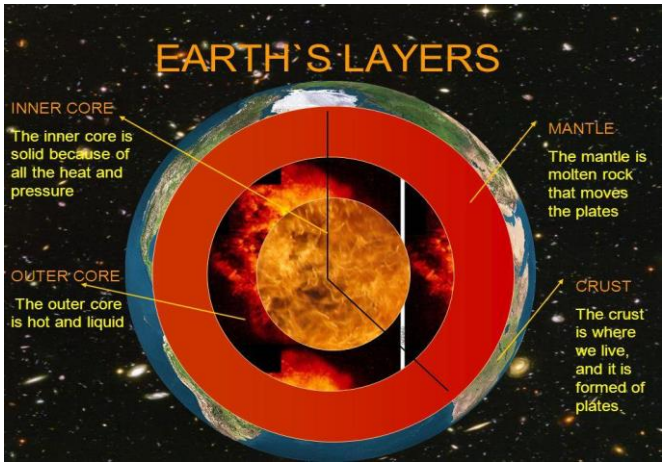

Figure –14.6

EARTHS LAYERS INNER CORE The inner core like lava is of all the heat and pressure MANTLE The mantle is molten rock that moves the plates OUTER CORE The outer core is hot and liquid CRUST, the crust is where we live, and it is formed of plates. (Mantle layer formed due to the dead material attracted towards fire rock.)

28. Some mass at low weight move further
29. The very tiny materials don't gain that much attraction towards gravitation and they remain in the layer of gurutvakarshanam by its mass
30. the planets take place at different layers of gurutvakarshanam with accordions to its mass
31. This is called the big band theory of α

Case study-9

1- Asteroid belt around the sun

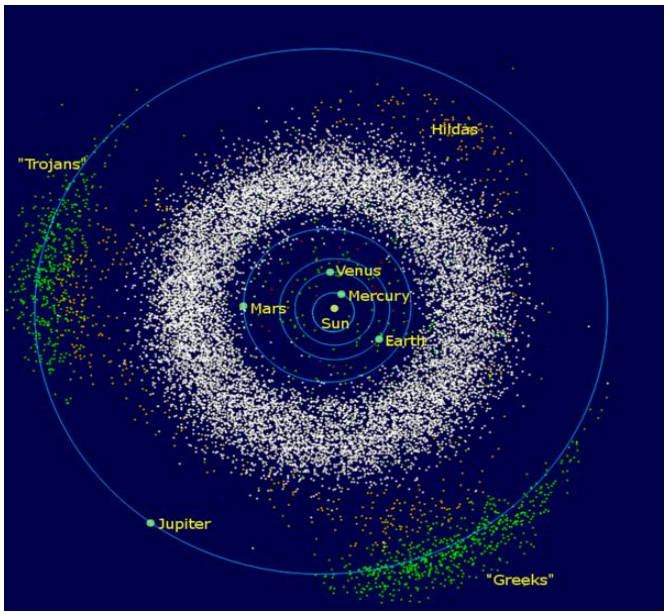

Figure-14.7

This image is based on data found in the en:JPL DE-405 ephemeris, and the en:Minor Planet Center database of asteroids (etc) published 2006 Jul 6. The image is looking down on the en:ecliptic plane as would have been seen on 2006 August 14. It was rendered by custom software written for Wikipedia.

The asteroids with respective to their masses they are positioned by gravitational degree of lines of star by the effect of statement-40A.

Statement-41

why does asteroid don't rotate like planets?

It's because the gravitation of lines is affected only with respective to masses, the lower masses do not exabits

gravitational effect, and higher mass than earth do not exhibits gravitational effect

Example -

1- gaseous molecules on earth do not exabits gravitational attraction by earth, that's why gaseous atoms in earth floats in atmosphere and earth gravitation can't control heavy object like sun

2-sound not heard by ears at very lower and very higher frequency's

Case study-10

How do asteroids orbit?

Almost all of the asteroids in our solar system are orbiting in broad band 19,400,000 miles wide between Jupiter and Mars. The asteroids are orbiting the Sun, each one traveling around the Sun fast enough for the orbits not to degrade. If something slows an asteroid, it may "fall" towards the Sun, towards Mars, or towards Jupiter. As both Jupiter and Mars move past the asteroids in their orbits, they may be pulled slightly towards those huge bodies in their orbits. In fact, Phobos and Diemos, the two tiny moons of Mars, may be captured asteroids.

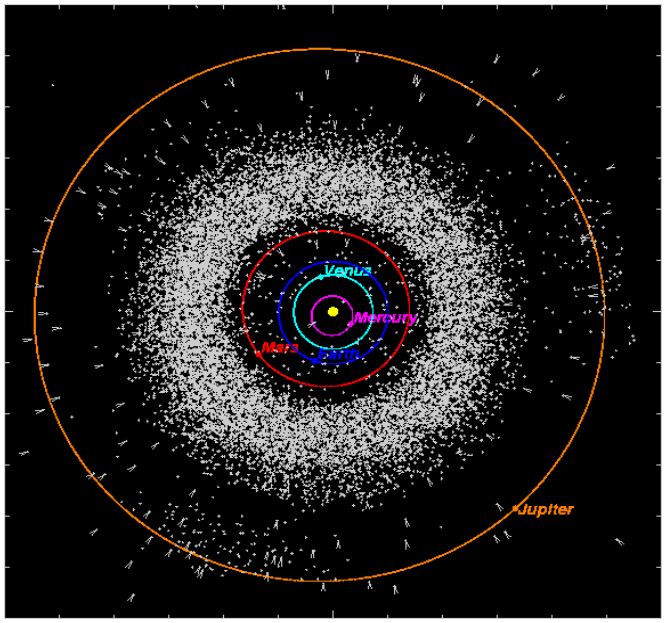

Image from the Solar System Dynamics Group of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Solar System Orbits Diagrams and Distribution Graphs .

Some scientists believe that the asteroid belt was made when a planet that was there exploded or collided with something else and broke up. Other scientists believe that the material making the asteroids never came together into a planet at all.

The chart below shows how asteroids compare to each other in terms of how far they are from the Sun (semi major axis) and what the shape of their orbit is. Just like many other bodies in the solar system, the orbits made by asteroids are not perfect circles, but ellipses. The axis marked eccentricity is a measure of how far from circular each orbit is. The smaller the eccentricity number is, the more circular the orbit is.

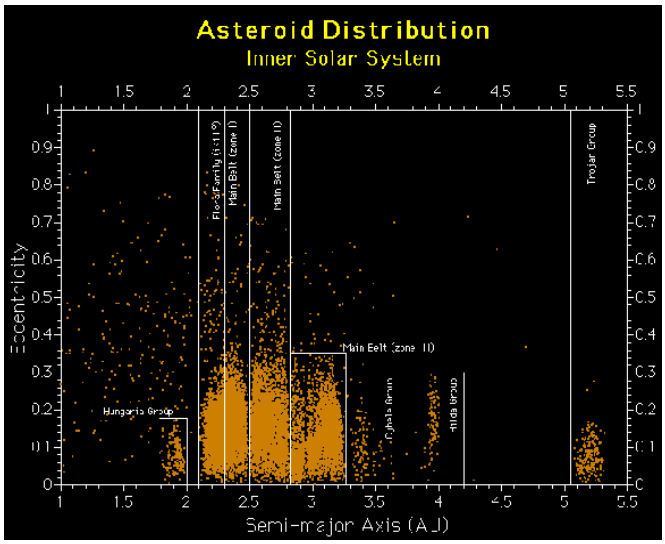

Image from the Solar System Dynamics Group of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Solar System Orbits Diagrams and Distribution Graphs Web Page, http://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/orbit_diagrams.html.

32. The layer 1 at 'a' called sun
33. The fire-rocks forms planets

XVI. BIOLOGICAL A

A. *Mitosis and Miosis*

The Mitosis and Meiosis cell formation by the Biological α.

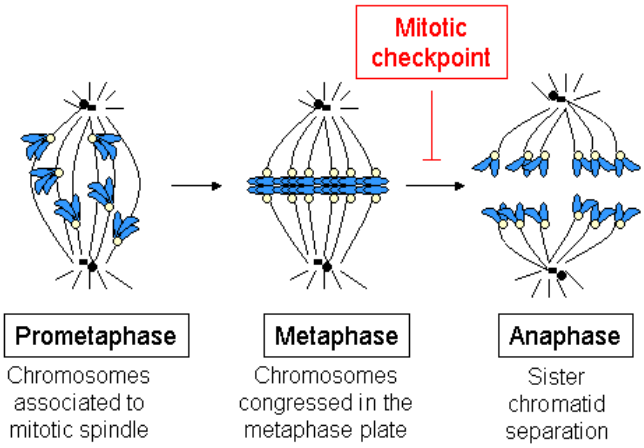

Figure –14.1 representation of Biological α at metaphase stage.

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As from the stages of α, the biological α also exabits the chromosomes are going to form biological α with respective number of chromosomes (mass).

As in the same way the cell formation, cell division, growth happens by the principles of α in biological α.but the Guṇāśraya.

Case study-11

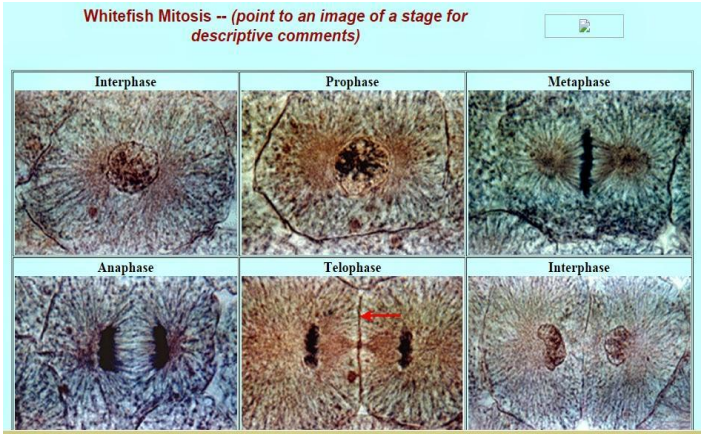

Figure-14.2 formation of biological α by cells, credit-Posted by Mr. Dubon

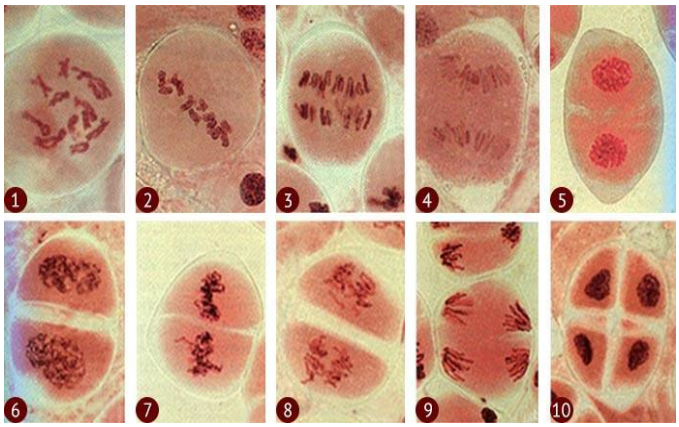

Figure 14.3 – The stages of meiosis I (images 1–5), and meiosis II (images 6–10) in a plant cell
Source: biologyforhighschool.net

From above figures it is observed that the Biological α also works similar to material α.

The RNA and DNA forms α by 2 or more cells and by RNA and DNA this knowledge, life, growth (from small cell to huge animals, plants, herbs, aquatics) exabits.

The transformation, conversion, exhibition, evolution is done by the stages of α, with respective to the different modes of character and properties of elements in entire universe (from molecular level to universal level).

XVII. FORMATION OF EVERYTHING BY THE PROCESS OF A.

Statement-42 The material manifestation is by the particles, which is indivisible called atom, and it exists in indivisible identity, even after dissolution by all forms, the universe is manifested by atoms, and the expansion, evolutions is made by α.

Statement-42 The atoms are the ultimate state of manifestation of universe, they stay in their own forms and forms different bodies (by α), they are unlimited oneness, but there are certainly different bodies in physical forms, but atoms expansion, evolution is only by the process of α (by different modes of α)

Statement-43 The estimation of time by means of measuring is done by the movement of atomic combination of bodies, and Space Time is Wrong, the atom covering space exhibits Atomic Space Time.

Statement-44 Atomic time is measured with accountings to its covering a particular atomic space ,and that is called Time

Statement-45 The elements covering Atomic space time in the universe appear like huge combination of sphere. (like atom)

Statement-46 With respective atom-molecule forms, molecule-matter-univers-galyxy-stars-suns-planets-matter-molecule-atom-subatomic particles.

Statement-47 The 'space time' is not at curved path. [statement-44] and Space curvature is wrong.

Statement-46 The light and force of gravitation produced by protons it forms Atomic sphere**,** sphere it is by of force like- gravitation covers as atom .and mass which will not attract by the protons (then to gravities) will stay on the surface of Atomic sphere, and it feels hard layers on sphere layer and the hard layer is seen, observed in matter all around us.

Statement-47 The space is not in curved shape. And bending of light is done by presence of Atomic sphere around the atom (like sun ,star, planets, moon) in the universe ,and Theory Of Relatuvity By Enistine Is Wrong.

Statement-48 The sub-atomic –atomic-stars, planets, luminaries, all over universe are rotating with respective orbits. And the humans are having certain limit to observe, in very minute particle and very large mass (like stars, sun, galaxy) than sun) it's hard to observe.

1-Earth –East to West,

2-Sun-North-South

3-Galaxy-East to West.

The Univers is flowting in sea like bubble , and the sea is made up contains of milk colour.

Statement-49 There are five different names for the orbits of the sun, moon, stars and luminaries in the firmament, and they each have their own orbits.

Statement-50 The moon rotates in the orbit of earth, as the earths rotates in the orbits of sun

And it's not done by 'space is not curve'.

Statement-51 The space curvature by' mass' and space curvature with 'space time ' by Albert Einstein is wrong.[statement-44]

Statement-52 [From statement-44] time with respective to mass is certainly the controller of different, and with the atoms exhibiting Atomic space time, we can determine dimensions.

Statement-53 Due to Universe is floating every particle inside the universe tends to float.

Statement-54 From particle-atom-cell-earth-solar system-milky way-galaxy-universe everything is connected.by mass gravitational and light forces.

With light, mass and gravitation, the particles are created by the process of α.

Statement-55 From atomic time, the dimensions the related

Statement-56 Every-particle-atom-cell-earth-solar system-milky way-galaxy-universe-are connected at accurate equilibrium state.

XVIII. DISCUSSION

A. Global Positioning System.

General Relativity predicts that clocks go slower in a higher gravitational field. That is the clock aboard the GPS satellites "clicks" faster than the clock down on Earth. Its Due to [statement-45]

Reason -

When the body goes away from the atomic space it experiences the time changes,

Special Relativity predicts that a moving clock is slower than the stationary one. So, this effect will slow the clock compared to the one down on Earth. It's because by [statement-44]

B. The theory α implies for 'the creation' and cause- of all cause' in subjects like-

- *physics*

Classical, Modern, Applied, Theoretical, Experimental physics.

Classical, Statically, Analytical, Continuum, Fluid-Solid, Electromagnetism, Thermodynamics, Optical, Molecular, Atomic, Nuclear, Electro Nuclear, Particle, Condensed Matter, Quantum Mechanics, Quantum Field Theory, Optics, Optical, Atomic, Special Relativity, General Relativity.

- *Astronomy*

Cosmology, gravity, Quantum gravity, Space curvature, Spacetime, stellar evolution, and Blackhole.

- *Chemistry*

Biochemistry, Inorganic chemistry, Organic chemistry, Physical chemistry.

- *Biology*

Biochemistry, Biophysics, Cell Biology, Biophysics, Ecology, Genetics, Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Photobiology, Structural Biology, Theoretical Biology, Zoology, Virology, Evolution.

XIX. CONCLUSION-

A. Natural observation of α.

1-The particle formation, the atom formation, the planets formation, the stars formation and evolution [stellar evolution], the sun formation, the solar system formation [big bang], the black hole formation the milky way formation, the universe formation, the multi-universe formation –is created-creating by the theory of α (α consist of gravitational, collisional, quantum, compound, biological 'α's.)

2-Gravitation Formation and its Property explained by the α.

3-Formation and evolution of particle level to universal level is done by the α.

B. Artificial Formation of α.

collision of particles with quantum physic form α.in atom-smasher.

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