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Science of Time and the Theory of Everything

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Abstract: - "Science of Time and the Theory of Everything" by author Bhausaheb Bhosle.

Keywords:- Black hole, super black hole, Galaxies, Theory Of Everything, boson, quark, fermions.

I. INTRODUCTION

My book "Science of Time and the Theory of Everything" author by Bhausaheb Bhosle is based on "Time" factor in "self creation" or the "evolution" of the universe from nothing.

The following subjects are explained in the present papers.

[1]. The creation of the first medium of energy into the cosmos from nothing or from total vacuum taking into consideration the "time factor".
[2]. The creation of first energy particles of "weak forces" of vibrations into the first medium of energy or the first energy field in the cosmos.
[3]. Structure of the nutrino, boson, quark, electron and proton and the enhanced energy of the atom.
[4]. The spin of the electron and why the electron cannot be straightened out and why the two massive quarks in the electrons are not detected (the two massive quarks in the electrons are stretched due to the fast spin of the electron).
[5]. What are "glue balls" "fractionally charged solitons" "vibrating quarks" "massive and pointlike quarks" and the original simple solitons.
[6]. "False vacuum" of the grand unifiolation theory" and the "False vacuum" of the procreative energy of "weak forces"
[7]. Why the nutrinos come from all the sides.
[8]. Why the black-hole bursts into a spinning cloud of revived energy particles precipitate again into a new revolving galaxy.
[9]. What is the "Super-black-hole" or the "white hole".
[10]. The key to the Vedas.

Science has not taken into consideration the "time " factor in "self creation" or the "evolution" of the universe from nothing. Energy cannot be created from nothing this is a perfect sentence provided "time" is not taken into consideration. But "time" itself has no capacity to create anything. Then is it possible that "time" in collaboration with total vacuum, could create energy into nothing from nothing? To answer this question we must first find out what we know of " time". According to the Vedas time stops in the ""Black-hole" before it bursts. Then considering the time factor, the "black-hole" becomes the "time hole". According to the Vedas one life-cycle of the galaxy is one day of Brahmaa (Dawn, day and night in the black-holes). Then this one day of Brahmaa or one life-cycle of the galaxy becomes a unit time of the cosmos and therefore the manifestations and the unmanifestations of the galaxy becomes the manifestations and the unmanifestations of time and space. This time is represented in the Vedas as "Shesha Naag" (Shesha literally means coiled and Naag means serpent. Time is symbolized as serpent because time which is related to space mouse zigzag with the churning space with time starting the churning of the space as I will explain it later. In the black-hole the Brahmand (egg of Brahmaa) or the galaxy is unmanifested or collapses in the coiled grip of "Shesha Naag" or the limited time. The unlimited time or the "eternal time" is represented as "Anant Naag" Anant literally means eternal, endless whose head and tell are not known.)

If the galaxies are the manifestations of time (limited time represented by the Shesha Naag), then the constituents of the galaxies also must be the manifestations of time and therefore the first energy specks and the first medium of energy from which the first energy speck arose, must also be the manifestation of time. Now visuallise time as three dimensional made of smaller and smaller parts till a speck of smallest possible time unit in three dimensions. Since and time are related, let us call this as the smallest unit of time related to the smallest unit of space.

Since space curves in three dimensional vacuum imagine total vacuum, at the beginning of creation, three dimensionally curved every where even the smallest unit of space in total vacuum curved three dimensionally. If there was no time this state of the total vacuum would have remained the same for ever. Now think at the start of the eternity when time started. Now the time is not the same in different places and since time is related to space the curvature of the space in total vacuum would not be the same in different places and therefore when the time started moving the curvatures of the space in total vacuum must start moving with time. If properly imagined we get the churning space in total vacuum where every speck of the space in total vacuum is three dimensionally curved.

Movement itself is energy, and movement with time is a wave. These energy waves (vacuum waves in three dimensional curved space with time) begin to fill vast spaces of cosmos and with passage of time they get concentrated (three dimensionally) and certain energy level is reached or energy field in three dimensions is formed. This is the first medium of energy formed in the cosmos. "Then there is a pause" according to the vedas and "at length the formation of "Akasha" begins. "Akasha" literally means "sky". It is the cosmic back ground. It has the general number three of the "numbers of creations" or the "Mystigue numbers." It is made up of five different constituents of which "Vayu" (which literally, means air, wind or the atoms and molecules) is the fifth. Together they are the first "seven primary creations (including the first two numbers e.g. Ritum which literally means emptiness and movement)." Number four of the "numbers of creations" is the general number for the creation of the material galaxy. This number four is again subdivided into three types of seven secondary creations of (1) Stars and planets (2) Collapsed stars (3) intelligent man.

Now the first energy field or the first medium of energy in three dimensions and in total vacuum begin to precipitate three dimensional wave particles of energy captured in three dimensional time as the smallest units of "space-time" factor- as vibrating energy (vibration is the aspect of wave In "space-time" factor). These are the first solitons of three dimensional vibrating energy in the smallest units of "space-time" factor.

This above mentioned three dimensional energy field or the medium of energy is not the "false vacuum" about which present physicists are talking about. The "false vacuum" filled with energy is formed after the burst of the black-hole where the expanding cloud of energy particles of the black-hole reach a lowest possible temperature and immediately quarks, electrons and protons and matter begin to form in the cloud of energy, and then the cloud collapses into the spinning galaxy because the cloud is spinning because the black-hole was spinning before the burst. The galaxies themselves are as big and vast that it is foolish to think that the "false vacuum" in the cosmos was created by the "big bang." Then the whole cosmos would have been filled with matter. In that case who will explain the structure of the galaxies? As if the "big-bang" was in countless and equal puffs of energy clouds. Imagining to prove certain theory is not science. And to top everything nobody can even imagine, what "big-bang" was. Who ignited? and from where it came?

The physicists have made a mess of the simple quark by thinking the different characteristics of the quark in different particles as different quarks. Quarks are of only two basic type as explained in my first papers eg. Vibrating quarks and suppressed or missive quarks. Gluon is not a particle but is the forces of interaction between the bosons that form the quark and the different flavours and colours of the gluon are the different characteristics of the same gluon. What the scientists are now calling as the "Glueballs" and the "Fractionally charged solitons" are in fact the vibrating quarks.. The point like massive quark is the suppressed quark between Two vibrating quarks (see the structure of electron).

The solitons that I have proposed in my first papers and in these papers are not the above mentioned "fractionally charges solitons" of the present physicists. The "fractionally charges solitons" are the vibrating quarks made of groups of bosons interacting with each-other forming the forces of interaction of the gluons (see the structures of bosons, quarks and the electron). These are formed into the "false vacuum" created by the burst of the black-hole (not the Big-bang) from the energy that is saturated. These fractionally charged solitons or the glueballs or the vibrating quarks which all are the same are revived in the expanding cloud of energy of the burst of the black-hole after the "Super gravity" is neutrallised.

The first energy field or the medium of energy formed in the cosmos from nothing is the "pro-creative" energy of the weak forces when there is a "pause" and "at length" the matter begins to form. For this the physicists will have to think of "Super, Super Symmetry".

It is from this "pro-creative" energy in the beginning that the solitons that I have proposed are formed into the cosmos. They represent non-mass wave particles of vibrating energy in three dimensions in that particular energy field of weak forces in the smallest units of three dimensional "space-time" factor. Waves and particles have been related in physical theory and in the past few years another connection between them has emerged. Certain wave equations describe waves that do not spread or disperse like all familiar waves but retain their size and shape indefinitely. The wave can be regarded as a quantity of energy that is permanently confined to a definite region of space. It can be set in motion but it cannot dissipate by spreading out. These waves are called solitons.

What has been discovered recently is that non-dissipative waves also arise from some of the equations formulated to describe elementary particles.

In that past few years another kind of soliton has been discovered one that is confined to a small region both in space and in time. It is a phenomenon that exists only at a particular space and at a particular moment. This new kind of soliton which has been given the name instant on, is interpreted not as an object but as an event, not as a particle but as a quantum – mechanical transition between various states of the particles.

The theoretical exploration of the properties of these particles has only just begun, but a few interesting findings have already emerged. One result concerns relations between two fundamental categories of particles, the fermions and the bosons. These categories are distinguished by the intrinsic angular momentum, or spin, of the particles and by their behaviour in groups. The spin of a fermion is a half integer, the spin of a boson as interior. No two fermions can occupy the same state, whereas bosons can be brought together in unlimited numbers. Two fermions can combine to form a composite particle with the properties of a boson, just as two half integers add up to a integer. In the presence of soliton a system with half integer spin can emerge from a field whose only components are bosons. Another experiment shows that a fermion might be split in half under the influence of a soliton.

The instantons appear as excitations, locallised in space and time, in the guage field that binds the quarks together. They alter the distribution of mass among the masons because they have different effects on the various quark combinations.

The origin of the soliton

If the field is one that can have multiple vacuum at states, there is a possible configuration of the system. In the regions surrounding and isolated wave there nay be different values of the field, all the them corresponding to the vacuum but nonetheless distinct. If the topological arrangement of the vacuum state is such that the field cannot be extended to a consistent vacuum value everywhere in space, then the wave will be unable to expand and disperse. The result is a stable part of the field, a soliton.

Potential and Kinetic energy

As essential property of a field is that it can carry energy, just as a particle can. The energy of the field per unit volume is expressed mathematically as the sum of three quantities. One of these quantities is proportional to the square of the rate at which the field varies in time. The second term has a similar form but is proportional to the square of the rate at which the field varies in space. The third quantity is determined not by a rate of variation but by the actual magnitude of the field at each point. It is customary to call the first term kinetic energy and the sum of the other two terms potential energy.

Now the most important aspect of this process is how these solitons react with each other to make fermions and bosons to make up the structure of a quark and consequently to the structure of an electron and positron from which all matter is made.

Another important aspect of this process is the structure of the atom and its nucleus and the enhanced energy of the atoms.

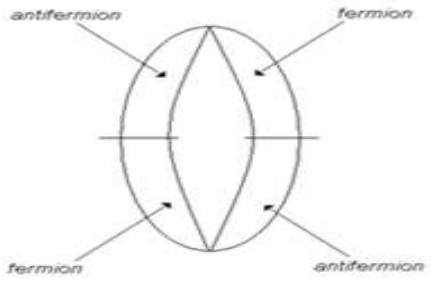
This process is a very slow process through hundreds of billions of years, as the energy of the universe increases, there are big spaces in the universe where these wave particles begin to concentrate in extreme cold and vacuum and due to their nature (vacuum waves) they begin to attract to each other and get integrated with each other to form fermions (fermion + antifermion) pulsating or rhythning alternately.

(4) When these wave particles or energy particles first combine to form fermions one important aspect is that they do not have mass as such but are in "vibrating state", and also pulsating or rhythming alternate halves (fluctuating from mass to non-mass) with energy they are nutrinos. They react with bosons the same way as the nutrinos that is the proof of the nutrinos.

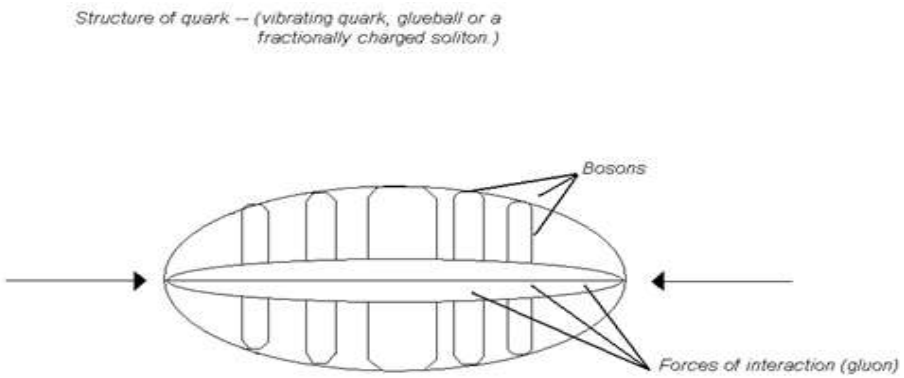
When two fermions combine with each other to form a boson they begin to vibrate with respect to each other with a binding force between them – and acquire one integer spin.

Structure of Boson –

Two solitions pairs
fluctuating or
Rhythming alternately

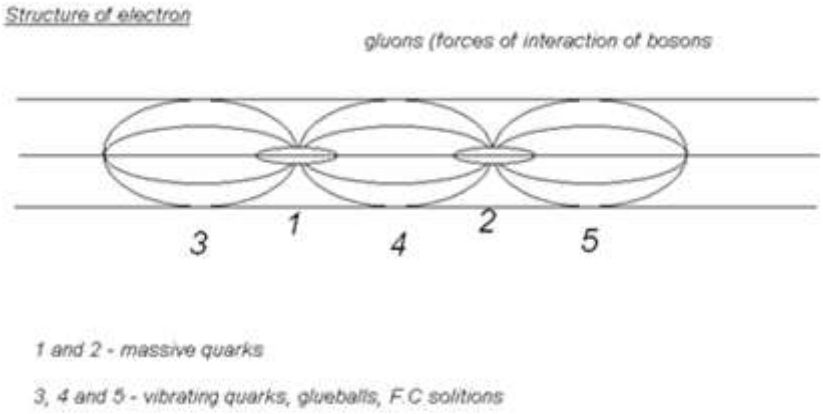


In the same way if a particular number of bosons combine to form a unit, they will orient themselves in such a way that their vibrating nature will remain but then there will be "stresses" at each end and pulling towards the centre to make them a compact unit with the binding force between them. This kind of orientation with "stresses" at the ends will not only enhance the combined energy of the constituent bosons but will also have a influencing force at its two ends (which are pulling towards the centre) which is shown as follows.



The structure of a quark. It is like a pressed spring of bosons. Since the two ends are not steady and since there is stress at the two ends there will be immediate affimity to combine with other quarks.

But the stress at the two ends is comparatively so great that if another quarks get joined at its one end it will be pressed to a point and immediately another quark will be pulled to join this point to balance the union. The same happens with the other end and a following structure is formed.



The stabilising force of this vibrating structure becomes a unit charge.
This system is not only stable but due to the stresses on the vibrating vacuum waves of its constituents, its energy is enhanced many times its total energy of the constituents.
This is the structure of the electron.

The positron is exactly opposite in orientation and if imposed on electron will netruallise each other (by imposing each other opposite vibrations) and will give away the difference of energy between them.
Quark can be divided into two equal and opposite parts (quark and antiquark) which cannot exist separately and the above shown lines of stress between the two parts are the forces of interaction (gluon).
The vibrating nature of the quarks and its constituents, the bosons, give it the characteristics of stress and the lines between the two ends of the quark are vibrating as well as pulling force.
The difference in time between the pulsating or rhythming Lobes of the electron is responsible for the spin of the electron.

These lines of the forces of interaction between the two ends of the quark are most important not only for the formation of the structure of the electrons but also in fusion of electrons with electrons to make the protons and neutrons and the nucleus of an atom.

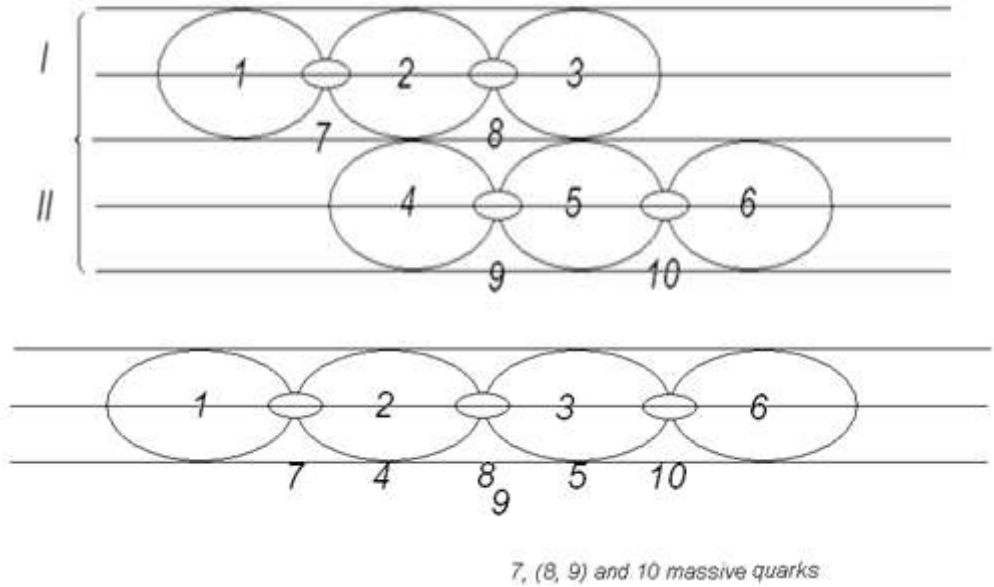
As shown above, the real mass is a quarks which are pressed to a point (by the forces of interaction and orientation). The building material of the mass is therefore the independent electrons which are stable and have unit charge. The spin of the electron is so fast that it looks like a cloud of spinning energy.

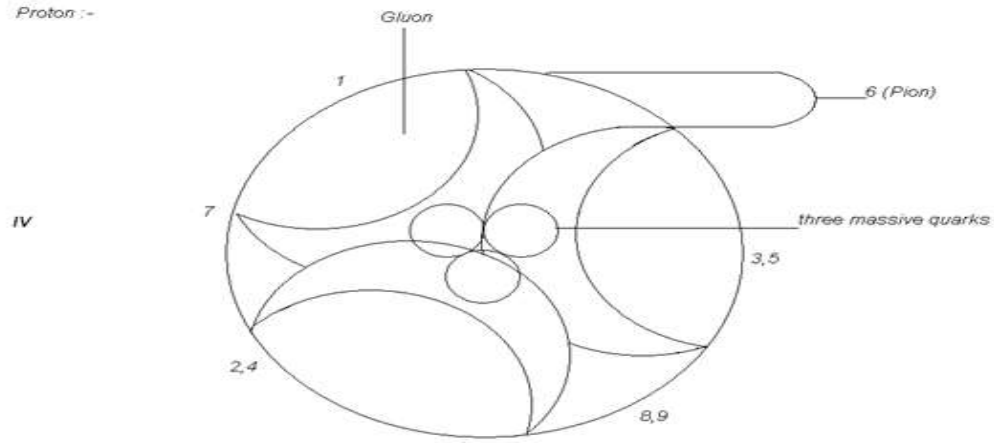
Now we will see how the atom is formed.

If two electrons fuse with each other, there will be many ways of fusion (in vacuum) (1) Two light end quarks fusing with each other (2) Two quarks of one electron fusing with two quarks of another electron.
(5) More than two electrons fusing with each other.

The lines of interaction of these quarks of these fused electrons will have a force around the proton many times bigger than the total force and the energy of the constituent electrons with the increase in its vibrations and spin.

When two electrons fuse to form a proton, following structure of proton is obtained which is vibrating or rhythming with the forces of interaction.





Now the loose end of the first of the last electrons will remain outside this fusion and this loose end is the most important aspect to give the different characteristic for the particular nucleus, joining with other protons.

This system of proton with enhanced mass, charge and the enhanced forces of interaction around it (enhanced spin and vibration) will attract outside electrons (simultaneously at the time of formation of the nucleus) in extreme cold and vacuum. These electrons will be pulled with such a force and repelled by such a charge of the (spinning) proton that the electrons moving very fast towards the nucleus, will neither unite with the nucleus nor can pull itself away from it and will get into a fixed rotating orbit around the nucleus with the charge, vibrations and the spin of the nucleus makes it a stable atom.

The number of photons that fuse with each other to form the nucleus are responsible for what kind of atom will be formed. Additional electrons or positrons will impose themselves in the protons.

The movement of the electrons around the nucleus is so fast that in their path they seem to be everywhere present at every point and this gives the atom its compact shell.

In a molecule the outer electrons in the outer orbit, because of their speed, seem to be everywhere in their orbit (they also seem to exchange their orbits) and therefore the atoms seem to be partially fused with each other.

Formation of these first mass particles in the "back-ground medium" or the medium of the energy field as explained earlier is responsible for the background radiation and the cosmic rays. The energetic solitons escaping from the accreting matter in collapsed stars and black-holes and the bursts of the black-holes are the nutrions.

(8) Now it is a simple thing to understand that after billions of years matter began to form in lumps of primitive atoms and molecules and still bigger lumps and into stars everywhere and then formation of collapsed stars and white dworfs and blue giants and neutron stars and black hole which take in all the stars near about till it reaches the critical stage and then bursts into a new galaxy as explained before.

And so the galaxies were formed everywhere in the universe at random and they begun to collapse into black holes and again new galaxies were reborn from these black holes. This cycle is going on for nobody knows how many times. It may be thousands of times for one galaxy and the new matter is still being formed everywhere while the galaxies go on becoming bigger with the addition new matter and then when more galaxies are formed everywhere there is the formation of super black hole which begins to dissipate the galaxies in the universe and the balance of the matter in the universe is maintained.

(12) Gravitational force in the universe is very important. What is this all prevailing gravitational force which is responsible for this unbelievable great spectacle of the universe.

Gravity is the suppressed forces of the system of atoms – the building block of real matter.

If atom is pressed without giving out energy then, this energy of the system of the atom is converted to the gravity force.

A big mass in the universe or a planet in the universe exerts big pressure on the atoms inside this planet where the atoms are pressed and this raise the gravitational force of the planet.

Bigger the planet. Bigger will be the gravitational force.

As for the stars are concerned, they are not completely in the form of gaseous state but they have a very massive and heavy core where atoms are pressed and they will have the gravitational force according to their mass. The collapsed stars, eg. blue giants and neutron stars will therefore have tremendous gravitational force.

It seems that cosmologists and physicists are misleading each other. This seems to be due to the wrong and totally baseless assumption that the universe started with a "Big-Bang". This again is based on the wrong assumption that the "Red-shift" or "Hubbles Constant" denotes the movement of the galaxies away from our galaxy. The "Red shift" is in fact due to the movement of space in between the galaxies as well as due to the "Pro-creative energy" (first energy of weak forces) in the cosmos. It can also be due to the black-holes at the centres of quasars. It can also be due to the space-time factor and not only space between the galaxies.

Physicists are totally correct about the process of the "Big-Bang" but it is the "Big-Bang" of the black-hole whereby an expanding cloud of basic energy particles or bosons and the quarks is formed creating the "false vacuum" filled with energy on which the "grand unification theory" is being based. As I have explained earlier this "false vacuum" of the recreation of the galaxy is different from the first energy field or medium of energy formed in the cosmos from nothing which is the "pro-creative" energy of the weak forces.

"Big-Bang" cannot explain convincingly why the nutrinos come from all sides. How can they continue to come from all sides? Do they rebound from the walls of the cosmos" "Big-Bang" explanation for the nutrinos is just silly.

The energetic nutrinos are the first twin particles (fermion + antifermion) "Na-Satyas" (non-truths or without mass) of the vedas. According to the vedas there are four more "twins" (particle + antiparticle) and the fifth vayu (air, wind or atoms and molecules) is single born. According to the Vedas "The mid-most brother of the five is lightning (electron)."

Cosmologists need not wait for the experiments of the physicists since their experiments are based on high energy particles while the original self creation or the evolution of the cosmos started with low energy of weak forces in total vacuum and their experiments may not give clear ideas and they may draw conclusions that suit their theories.

Physicists and cosmologists should not allow themselves to be influenced by eachother but they should take new ideas from each other.

Instead of looking at the cosmos to find if there is enough matter to form a "close-system" why not look at the galaxies for a change? There is enough matter in the galaxies plus the galactic clouds that interact their gravitational influence plus the galactic energy to form a "close system" for the galaxies to collapse at the centre.

Since the galaxies are revolving and suppose they begin to collapse, the collapse will definitely be at the centre of the galaxy. Suppose a big collapsed star or a neutron star is formed at the centre of the galaxy. Here all the atoms are pressed so much that all the electrons get fused with the nucleus and the excess heat and light is given out during the collapse. Now more and more matter in the form of clouds, planets, stars will be pulled and

acreated into the central neutron star. The forces of interaction of the vibrating quarks (gluon balls) will be suppressed by the addition of matter and this will produce as I have explained earlier, the "Super Gravity" and the neutron star will become a black-hole. Now the accretion of the galactic matter will be fast with the clouds and planets and stars being pulled and accreted in the black-hole releasing tremendous amounts a heat and light from the accreting matter. The galaxies become elliptical galaxies and finally quasars. The black-holes will be spinning faster with no north pole or south pole. There will be area around the black-hole with the same "Super gravity" as in the black-hole a kind of steep fall. Above this area will be the accreting disc. Now according to the Vedas the central unmanifested galaxy is the purest form of super dense fluid. The black-hole will be a super dense fluid of vibrating bosons of the quarks with the forces of interaction being suppressed. As the bosons and quarks and the forces of interaction are suppressed still further, increasing the "Super Gravity" of the black-hole with the increase in the rate of the vibrations of the bosons in the quarks, a stage will be reached when further addition of matter in the black-hole, the bosons in the quarks together with the forces of interaction will be pressed to a point where there will be no vibrations of the bosons in the quarks and the "Super Gravity", which is due to the pressed vibrations of the bosons of the quarks will be neutralized. If "E" is the energy of the Super Gravity "E" the mass of the black-hole and "C" are the rate of vibrations, them $E=mc^2$. E=0. The black-hole will be a point mass and immediately it will explode into aspinning cloud of primary energy particles of bosons. This cloud will begin to expand with the windy motion from the centre and as it expands a sound will begin to manifest in the expanding cloud as "A" will become 'U' or "Woo" and then reverberate into the expanded cloud as "M". This is Akar, Ukar and Makar or AUM or Ohm. This cloud will be so big and so vast that to complete this word "Ohm" will take thousands of years according to our time not in seconds and minutes. The burst of the black-hole according to the Vedas is accompanied by the burst of fire (Agni) then vayu (wind or air) and then by the sound Ohm. This is the "Dawn" of the Vedas. "Dawn" of Brahmaa's day. The matter in the expanding cloud wills precipate into revolving disc-like galaxy. The cloud itself is full of energy and energy particles. The burst of the black-hole will initially push away the excess material objects which had not fallen in the black-hole and the groups of old stars and collapsed stars (heavy objects) near the centre would cling to each others gravity and motion and spin and will take in energy from the expanding cloud of energy and will shine excessively.

This cloud will expand inside out and outside in to a certain volume due to the spin of the cloud and due to interaction of the gravitational field of the clouds and then begin to collapse with the formation of matter into a revolving disc-like galaxy with galactic material objects and planets and starts with its own internal forces of gravity. This cycle of creation, sustainance and destruction will be repeated endlessly till it is caught in the "Super black-hole" or the "white hole" where the matter begins to dissipate again into nothing in the heat surrounding the "super black-hole" or the "white-hole" as explained in my previous papers. This keeps the balance of matter in the cosmos. The cosmos is neither an "open system" nor a "close system". It is in equilibrium as far as the matter in the cosmos is concerned. The matter in the cosmos is continuously created in favourable spaces and destroyed in the "Super black-holes" wherever there is concentration of matter in the form galaxies.

Super black-hole is formed by two black-holes of two galaxies coming near each other where the galaxies are crowded. These two black-holes (Two Deity Stones of the Vedas) are caught in the Super gravity of each other and spinning around each other with so much speed and spin that they cannot move away from each other nor they can merge with each other forming a couple of super, super gravity with unbelievable force acting between them which shreds to pieces all the matter that falls between them in the form of accreting galaxies whose energy flows outward into which more galaxies are caught forming the cluster of galaxies. The super, super gravity of this "Super black-hole" is such that the combined "Super gravity" of all the black-holes in the cosmos will not separate the "Two Deity stones".

The black-hole and the super black-hole has many names and many descriptions on different planes (including the material plane) in the Vedas.

The "Big – Bang" theory cannot explain convincingly the structure of the galaxies nor the formation of the cluster of galaxies.

On the basis of the burst of the black-hole as the "Big-Bang" the structure of the galaxies can be explained very easily. If our solar system has been evolved by the precipitation of matter from a spinning cloud of energy particles, then all the solar systems in the different groups of our galaxy are also formed by the precipitation of matter from such spinning clouds of energy therefore the whole galaxy has been formed from the precipitation of matter from spinning groups of clouds of energy. Therefore the whole galaxy is a spinning unit formed from the precipitation of matter from spinning groups of clouds of energy particles where every particle and therefore every material object is spinning. To visualize such a structure for the galaxy only a burst of something spinning at the centre made of spinning energy particles is the only explanation. There cannot be any other.

Since the matter in the cosmos is continuously formed everywhere, the galaxies will be gaining more matter in their cyclic manifestations and unmanifestations and therefore there will always be excess of matter in

the galaxies or there will still be heavy objects (collapsed stars) circling around the black-hole when the black-hole bursts. (These collapsed stars circling around the black-hole are called "Sadanves" in the Vedas which are deciphered by the scholars as "Stingers"). These collapses stars will immediately influence their gravitational force on the newly formed cloud which will explain the formation of "arms" in the galaxies.

Even if the structure of galaxies are looked casually, any observer will conclude that it is a spinning cloud of stars formed by something that must have burst at the centre and that the galaxies are separate units in the cosmos and that is impossible to explain by the "Big-Bang" theory of the cosmos. This was my first impression of the image of the galaxy that attracted my interest.

II. CONCLUSION

The most important aspect of this process is how these solitons react with each other to make fermions and bosons to make up the structure of a quark and consequently to the structure of an electron and positron from which all matter is made.

Another important aspect of this process is the structure of the atom and its nucleus and the enhanced energy of the atoms.

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