

New concepts of physics

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Abstract

After establishing the fundamental physics prizes, Yuri Milner said: *“Unlike the Nobel in physics, the Fundamental Physics Prize can be awarded to scientists whose ideas have not yet been verified by experiments, which often occurs decades later. Sometimes a radical new idea “really deserves recognition right away because it expands our understanding of at least what is possible.”*. Keeping this mind the author proposes several new concepts of physics such as it is not mass but the attracting force of mass which warps space, electricity can be generated from space at zero cost, making of graviton bombs are for real, it is possible to include gravitons and darkons in to the standard model of particle physics, unification of quantum physics with Einstein’s relativity can be performed on the foundations of a new spherical geometric applications, & new thoughts on big bang theory , particles and pre big bang.

PACS:

[04.20.-q](#), [04.50.-h](#), [06.20.Jr](#) (all), [01.70.+w](#), [42.50.-p](#), [04.20.-q](#), [04.50.+h](#), [98.80.Jk](#) (all), [04.30.-w](#) (all)

1) Kriya Babaji’s model of cosmology

The great Immortal Sage Kriya Babaji Nag Raj has recently proposed an entirely new concept of cosmology. Everything in this Universe emerged from a grand flash of light. During this great light flash energy was manifested in space. The space is not empty. It is filled with energy. Due to self compression of space, 19 kinds of atoms were created. All the matter of this Universe is the combination of some of these 19 fundamental atoms. Among these atoms, the life-atom is spinning at the forehead of humans.. There are empty atoms also. These atoms will get energy

directly from space. There are 1008 Universes. And there are several earth-like planets in every universe. Also, there are extra terrestrials in some of these planets. All these Universes were created from a single DARK ATOM. According to Kriya Babaji's theory, an atom is the compressed form of energy. The Kriya Master says that there is only atomic-electro-magnetic force. No gravity at all. Due to prolonged rotation of fundamental atoms, matter, planets, stars and galaxies were formed. At the very center of each object/matter, the atomic-electro-magnetic force is hidden. Really this force due to its attraction warps the space. As per Babaji, it is NOT matter but the atomic-electro-magnetic force of the matter which curves the space. And there are billions of dark atoms. It is darkness which gave birth to light. The big bang is the origin of the Universe and the big crunch is the end of the Universe. The ultimate reality of the Universe is that it will GO BACK and disappear in the dark atom. Babaji outlines that scientists have to labour much for several billions of years to know about the mysteries of dark atom. Babaji defines that the electric force is the running force, the magnetic force is the attracting force and the atomic force is the denser force. According to Babaji's model of cosmology, the universe is expanding. This model also agrees with black-holes, gravitational waves and dark matter and dark energy. Babaji's only disagreement with modern physics is that there is no gravity. Instead, there is attracting magnetic force which is located at the center of each and every object/mass.

2) On Einstein's law of gravity

According to Einstein, a gravitational force does not exist. Rather, the presence of a mass causes a curvature of space-time in the vicinity of the mass, and this curvature dictates the space-time path that all freely moving objects must follow. In 1979, John Wheeler summarized Einstein's general theory of relativity in a single sentence: "Space tells matter how to move and matter tells space how to curve." Einstein eventually identified the property of spacetime which is responsible for gravity as its *curvature*. Space and time in Einstein's universe are no longer flat (as implicitly assumed by Newton) but can be pushed and pulled, stretched and warped by matter. Gravity feels strongest where spacetime is most curved, and it vanishes where spacetime is flat. This is the core of Einstein's theory of general relativity. General relativity predicts that gravitational fields are continuous entities in nature. They also represent the geometric properties of 4-dimensional spacetime. Gravity according to general relativity is equivalent to the geometric properties of space-time; in fact they are equal and inseparable descriptions which you are free to move between. Geodesics are geometric objects which represent the straightest possible line that can be drawn between two points, so whenever you talk about what geodesics look like, you are invoking the geometric description of gravity and not its familiar Newtonian description in terms of forces. Geodesics curve near matter because the geometry of space-time is curved.

Experiments continue to show that there is no 'space' that stands apart from space-time itself...no arena in which matter, energy and gravity operate which is not affected by matter, energy and gravity. General relativity tells us that what we call space is just another feature of the gravitational field of the universe, so space and space-time can and do not exist apart from the matter and energy that creates the gravitational field. This is not speculation, but sound observation. Needless to say Einstein's law of gravity fully agrees with Kriya Babaji's concepts. ***To establish this experimentally, the author proposes the following test:***

Take a huge magnetic ball and an iron ball such that the mass of these two balls are equal. First, hang the magnetic ball in a dark room at a laboratory. Pass on light beams towards this magnetic sphere by using a small pen – torch. Photograph these light beams. Second, repeat this experiment with the iron ball. According to Einstein's spacetime curvature phenomena, the bending of light rays by the curvature of magnetic ball and the bending of light beams by the warp of the iron ball SHOULD be identical.^{[1] to [5]} We can observe light bending in the first experiment and we cannot distinguish the same effect in the second experiment.

What is the reason? It is simple .The curvatures are of the two balls are different. The curvature made by the magnetic ball is greater than the warping created by the iron ball. Why these equal masses behave differently? Why this is being so ?. ***A brief analysis will show that it is not the matter but the attractive force of matter which curves the spacetime.***

Kriya Babaji's model of cosmology agrees with big bang theory. According to big bang cosmology, nearly 13.5 billion years ago, a tiny invisible hot dot whose volume was zero and density was infinity, exploded and gave birth to our universe. This theory is commonly accepted. Both Stephen Hawking and Roger Penrose have shown that our universe HAD TO begin with this singularity. Kriya Babaji says that particle is a compressed form of energy .He explains that due to self pressure of space, the energy was converted in to particles. The combination of several particles formed planets, stars and galaxies. What prevents planets and stars not to collide with each other? Kriya Babaji concludes that a peculiar type of radiation of space along with gravity is protecting this.

In 1929 Edwin Hubble, working at the Carnegie Observatories in Pasadena, California, measured the red shifts of a number of distant galaxies. He also measured their relative distances by measuring the apparent brightness of a class of variable stars called Cepheids in each galaxy. When he plotted red shift against relative distance, he found that the red shift of distant galaxies increased as a linear function of their distance. The only explanation for this observation is that the universe was expanding.

Once scientists understood that the universe was expanding, they immediately realized that it would have been smaller in the past. At some point in the past, the entire universe would have been a single point. This point, later called the big bang, was the beginning of the universe as we understand it today. The expanding universe is finite in both time and space. The reason that the universe did not collapse, as Newton's and Einstein's equations said it might, is that it had been expanding from the moment of its creation. The universe is in a constant state of change. The expanding universe, a new idea based on modern physics, laid to rest the paradoxes that troubled astronomers from ancient times until the early 20th Century

So, what will be the ultimate reality of this universe? Kriya Babaji concludes that after certain stage of expansion, this universe will begin to contract and vanish in to its initial singularity. Then after sometime, the singularity will explode and form the universe. This process of creation and destruction will be repeated again and again. This is the law of creation and delusion. Perhaps most basic of all the principles of physics is the causality principle. In its simplest form, it reads: "Every effect has a cause." In more precise language, it reads: "Every effect has an antecedent, proximate cause." So, according to this, what is the cause for the creation and destruction of this universe? The Second Law of Thermodynamics says that ... energy goes from a usable form to a less usable form. Things run downhill, flywheels slow to a stop, useful kinetic energy becomes useless heat. No physical process, no machine, is ever 100% efficient." That is the main cause and effect relationship in science. Chemical reactions are predictable mainly because we can keep track of the conversions from one form of energy to another. The same is true of nuclear reactions and the trajectories of projectiles.

Recently, 2012 Fundamental Physics Prize Laureate Arkani-Hamed told:

"Idea of space and time needs to be replaced"- Arkani

"It started as a very big idea that many people ran into around the same time. Higgs was not invented as a response to some strange complicated experimental observation but from the structures of the theories of physics. There are people trying to figure out the indirect effects between the different Higgs like particles. These are very difficult experiments and will take another 20 years before any confirmation is reached.

What's going on in particle physics is not just the evolution of the standard model but the rise of a new branch of physics that can solve some of the age old problems. Super symmetry is a very good example of what this physics should look like. For the first time we will have some evidence that there's actually really fine adjustments of the parameters of fundamental physics hardwired into the way nature works. This will be very shocking for many people and teach us something profound. We are at a very interesting time, we don't know what the answers are but we are moving towards them.

There's a whole bunch of things that aren't explained within the standard model. We must conclude that the physics we are currently familiar with needs to be broken down. A standard model looks talks and walks exactly like an effective theory. But, it's clearly not the final story.

Quantum mechanics has one of the most rigid theoretical structures that we have seen. People have tried for years to modify but haven't found a theoretical consistency in their endeavor. So it is very hard to come up with new ideas that solves or attacks a problem, which isn't just dead purely theoretically. However, most of theoretical physicists strongly

Consider that the idea of space and time needs to be replaced by deeper and more fundamental building blocks. We could also get some kind of extensions of Quantum Mechanics in future. If there's some issue with quantum mechanics it is bound to arise with cosmological questions and we may have to find deeper theories quantum mechanics emerge from.

In late 1990s one of the most important theoretical discoveries was that string theory and particle physics are not different but different descriptions of the same thing. All the good viable ideas people have had in the past 40 years are now branched together to seek the truth.

There are different aspects of the big bang theory. Part of it has so many experimental confirmations that it is definitely correct. We now know that the universe is expanding. Some elements like helium and lithium couldn't be made in stars but inside the furnace of big bang. Space and time bar are breaking down near the place where our equations are breaking down. We don't know yet as to what exactly happened then but we have certain clues.

To answer the above raised questions, the author proposed the following new geometric concepts:

- 1) There exists a spherical triangle whose interior angle sum is equal to 360 degrees.
- 2) Also, there is a spherical triangle whose interior angle sum is equal to 540 degrees.

It is well known that Newtonian physics applies Euclidean geometrics principles and Einstein's relativity assumes the concepts of non Euclidean geometry. Einstein's general relativity is the non Euclidean geometrical interpretation of gravity. A new origin of physics always relies on the creation of new branch of geometry. So, the author's new geometrical concepts mentioned above is the starting point to explore and unravel/ unlock the discussed hidden mysteries of nature.

Conclusion

The applications of my geometrical theorems will confirm the following:

- 1) It is not matter but the pulling force of the matter which curves space.
- 2) It is possible to include gravitons and darkons in to the standard model of particle physics.
- 3) Unification of quantum mechanics with Einstein's general relativity is possible.
- 4) We can generate electricity from space at zero cost
- 5) The making of graviton bombs are for real

The fifth Euclidean postulate problem is 2300 years old mathematical impossibility. I have worked on this topic for more than 25 years and found several consistent solutions. My works have been appeared in international journals^[1 - 12]. Also, I have published articles on the new ideas mentioned in this paper^[1 - 6]

Presently, I have no institutional support. If somebody comes forward to help me, I will certainly prove the above said physical facts.

Imagination is more important than knowledge – Einstein

Physics is about everything one can see, hear or think about in the whole world. Mathematics is about everything – Michael Kroyter

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