

THE THEORY OF ENERGY (SHAKTI)

ARUN KUMAR SHARMA

Employee, Project Engineer, Netromics Engineering Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
E-mail:¹arunaditya25388@gmail.com, ²caadityas92@gmail.com

Abstract - "The Theory of Shakti or The Theory of Energy" is theory for everything in physics, either things related with classical physics or quantum physics. I have discovered some properties of Energy by calculating the fundamental forces of universe like gravity, nuclear forces, electromagnetism and electromagnetic waves because energy is first unit of universe, so energy must have some own properties and those properties are the reasons for creating space, time, particle, gravity, dark matter, dark energy and universe etc. The same rules apply everywhere in this universe and if same rules are applying everywhere then why we are getting different rules from different things. This theory also explain us, why is this happening. This theory is able to explain unsolved problem in physics like...

- 1.) Why particles have dual nature?
- 2.) What is dark matter and dark energy?
- 3.) What is cause of particle entanglement?
- 4.) What is singularity and how can anything get singularity?
- 5.) Gravity exists in which form (graviton is not cause of gravity) and how Gravity really works.
- 6.) Limitations of universe.
- 7.) Exact definition of Time and about time travelling.
- 8.) Energy strings do not exist in reality.

This Theory also explain that actual universe is too large but our visual universe is just a very small part of actual universe and this theory can define that how is our universe. This theory explain us lot of things about universe like above mentioned interesting things.

The Theory of Energy or The Theory of Shakti can explain everything in the universe so we can considered this theory as "The Theory of Everything".

Index terms - Energy, Attraction of Shakti (Energy), Repulsion of Shakti (Energy), Resultant force of Shakti.

I. INTRODUCTION

"The Theory of Energy" which is totally Based on energy and as we already know that Energy cannot be produced and neither can be destroyed....and that's because only energy is the first unit of universe.

According to Albert Einstein, Mass is also form of collective Energy ($E=MC^2$).

we know many forms of energy as potential energy, kinetic energy, chemical energy, nuclear energy, thermal energy and mechanical energy etc. and each energy's name based on that's working. But now the question is this why energy convert into different types, whenever energy is same? If mass is collective energy and any massive object needs energy for doing work, that's mean energy use energy for doing work but question is, why it is happening?

Actually all objects are in existence by cause of the only energy. There is not any types of energy neither one energy converts into other because energy is only energy, it has no type. Energy have own two properties by which energy works. These are the only cause of creation of space, time, forces, particles, planets and universe.

These properties shows following things...

- 1.) It shows that how particles formed, their properties and why particles show their wave nature.

- 2.) It shows, Dark matter and Dark Energy are not in actual. Because of energy of universe we feel that these are exist.

- 3.) It shows, how the universe came into existence and how Big Bang was happened and what was singularity before the Big Bang.

- 4.) It shows, how black hole works actually.

- 5.) It gives us new definition of Time. It gives us detailed information of Time. Like why we feel, time is going on in forward direction, why can't we go in past? We can go in future without using speed of light, black hole and Wormhole. For time travelling, we don't need to go anywhere. We can time travelling using a capsule at our home.

- 6.) It can define Dual nature of Light.

- 7.) ** Rotation of planets (on axis and around the Sun).

- 8.) It gives us definition of Vacuum.

- 9.) Entanglement of particle can also define easily by these rules of energy.

- 10.) And last most important thing Gravity. Gravity also can defined by this...

Above given all these points (which are major points of universe) can be defined by this theory of Shakti.

II. ENERGY

Energy, that first unit of universe by which whole universe built. It's very true that Energy cannot be produced neither can be destroyed. But it is wrong to

say that energy convert one form to another because there are no types of energy. Energy is just energy.

First, we have to understand about properties of energy. And for that, we talk about single unit of energy. So, whenever we get smallest particle of anything that would be called single unit of that thing like photon is single unit of light. Single unit of energy will be in integer value and its name is "Shakti". Shakti is the name of Hindu goddess who is

the symbol of energy and strength. And "S" " This is the symbol of Shakti where 'S' is presenting Shakti and " = " these two lines presenting the two properties of Shakti.

Each Shakti is equal and has two properties. It means, every Shakti is exactly same. Shakti always is in an integer value not in decimal number. But these Shakties can involve into each other.

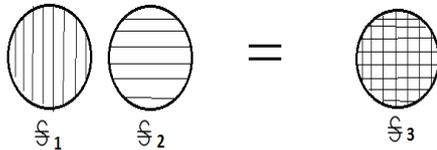


Fig 1.0(Shakti combination)

As you have seen in above figure (Fig1.0) two Shakties S1 and S2 are involving and creating S3 S3 is not single Shakti but you can consider as a Shakti which has power of two Shakties. It is the process of increment in density of Shakti.

Every Shakti has two properties which are given below...

- 1). Attraction of Shakti (Energy).
- 2). Repulsion of Shakti (Energy).

These two qualities of energy run the Universe. Now let's see how they do work.

III. ATTRACTION OF SHAKTI(ENERGY)

Every Shakti has a property of attraction. It means, one Shakti attracts other Shakti. They always want to attach with other. This attraction works between the centers of shakties. It's directly depends on distance of center of shakties.

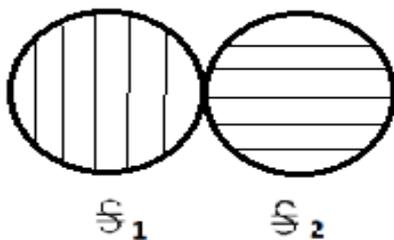


Fig 2.0

a).Maximum attraction point:- When the distance between the center of two shakties is greater than or

equal to the sum of radius of both shakties, so in this case, the attraction between them will be maximum.

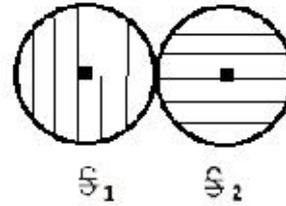


Fig 3.1

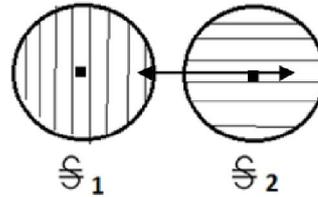


Fig 3.2

As you can see in above pictures fig 3.1 and 3.2 that the distance between the centers of two shakties (S1 & S2) is greater than or equal to the sum of radius of both shakties only then attraction will be maximum. In both condition in fig 3.1 and fig 3.2, attraction between S1 & S2 will be equal.

b). Minimum attraction point: - When, the distance between centers of two shakties will be zero only then attraction will be zero.

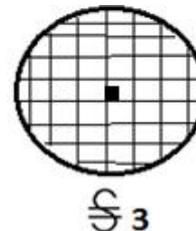


Fig 4.0

As we can see in above fig4.0 that the combination of two shakties S1 and S2 have made shakties S3 (actually S3 is two shakties S1 and S2. It just involves into each other and also behaves like two shakties). So the distance between center of S1 and S2 is zero then attraction between S1 and S2 will be zero.

Attraction depends on two things. First, it depends on number of Shakties and second, distance between centers of shakties.

Attraction of S ∞ N S

Where N is denoting number of shakties.

c). Working of Attraction: - Every Shakti has property of attraction to other. We can understand this attraction property by given below cases...

Case 1:

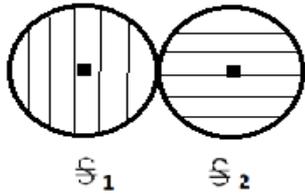


Fig 5.1

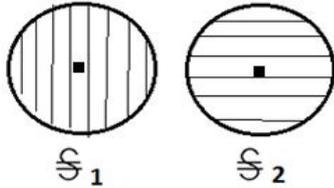


Fig 5.2

In this case, you are seeing fig. 5.1 and 5.2 in which attraction force between shakties will be maximum as well as attraction force will be equal in both figure.

Case 2 :

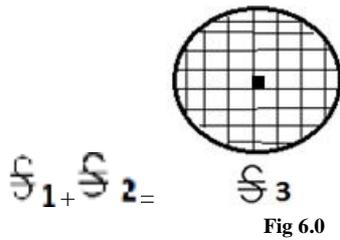


Fig 6.0

As you are seeing in case 2 that two shakties are overlapped that means attraction of these two shakties is zero for each other but for other (third shakti) they will act as two shakties. S_3 is in high density.

Case 3 :

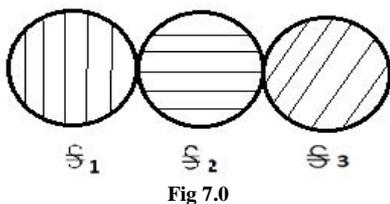


Fig 7.0

In case 3, force of attraction in between shakti S_1 and S_2 , in between S_2 , S_3 and in between S_3 and S_1 will be equal but net attraction force on S_1 and S_3 will be equal of two shakties.

Case 4 :

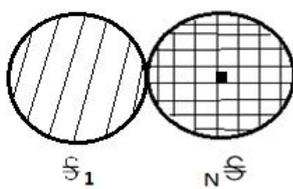


Fig 8.0

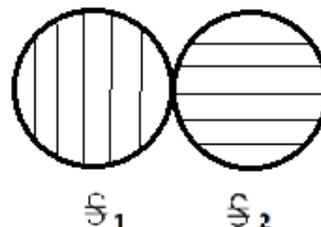


Fig 11.1

In case 4, N number of shakties $N S$ will attract to S_1 shakti with N times more attraction force.

NOTE: -Above all cases are unidirectional. We will get actual force after applying attraction and repulsion forces which will be called resultant force.

IV. REPULSION OF SHAKTI (ENERGY)

Every Shakti has a property of repulsion, which is very power full. Whenever shakties will overlapped then it will work. Which means when one Shakti will be going on to overlap on other Shakti then Shakties will oppose for overlapping. This repulsion force also depends on distance between centers of shakties but effect of repulsion will be on whole around of center of Shakti.

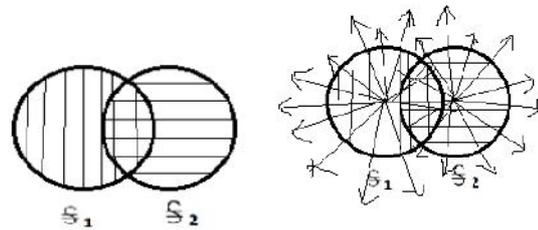


Fig 9.0

a). Maximum repulsion point: - When the distance between the centers of shakties will be zero, then the repulsion will be maximum.

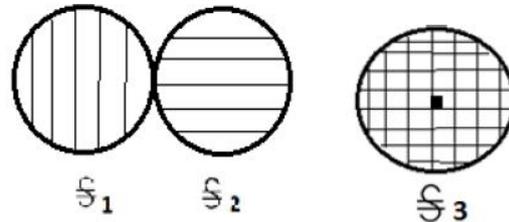


Fig 10.0

As we can see in above figure (Fig 10.0) that two shakties S_1 and S_2 (which are fully overlapped) are making S_3 . So in this condition repulsion between shakties S_1 and S_2 will be maximum.

b). Minimum repulsion point :- When the distance between the centers of two shakties is greater than or equal to the sum of radius of both shakties, so in that case, the repulsion between them will be maximum.

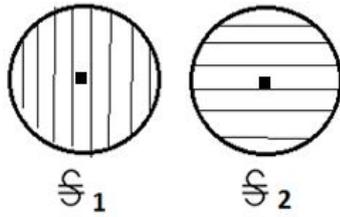


Fig 11.2

In above fig. 11.1 and 11.2, the repulsion force between S_1 and S_2 will be zero. Repulsion depends on two things. First, it depends on number of Shakties (which are overlapped) and second, distance between centers of shakties.

Repulsion of S ∞ N S overlapped. Where N is denoting number of shakties.

c). Working of Repulsion: - Every Shakti has a property of repulsion and this repulsion force also depends on distance between centers of shakties. We can understand this repulsion property by given below cases...

Case 1 :

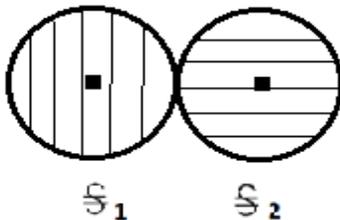


Fig 13.1

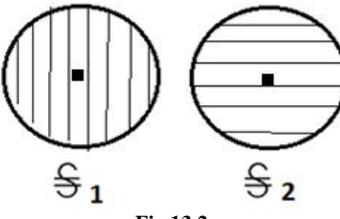


Fig 13.2

In above case 1 (fig. 13.1 and 13.2), the repulsion force between S_1 and S_2 will be zero.

Case 2 :

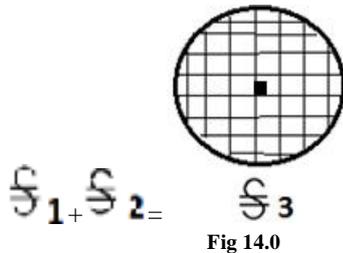


Fig 14.0

As we can see in above case 2 (figure 14.0) that two shakties S_1 and S_2 (which are fully overlapped)

are making S_3 . So in this condition repulsion between shakties S_1 and S_2 will be maximum. Case 3 :

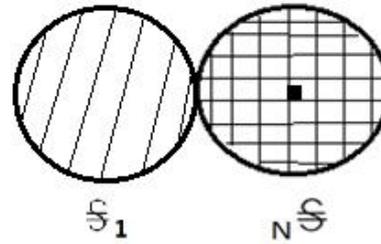


Fig 15.0

In case 3, the repulsion force will be maximum for N number of shakties (internally) but for S_1 , the repulsion will be zero.

NOTE:-Above all cases are unidirectional. We will get actual force after applying attraction and repulsion forces which will be called resultant force.

V. RESULTANT FORCE OF SHAKTI (ENERGY)

Everyshakti has both properties (attraction and repulsion of shakti). When there are only two shakties then shakties can hold that condition in which one Shakti will be touched with other Shakti but not be overlapped on other.

But when we talk about for many shakties then all these shakties will make minimum distance between each other because attraction will be same for all. As we are seeing in below fig.16.1 and 16.2.

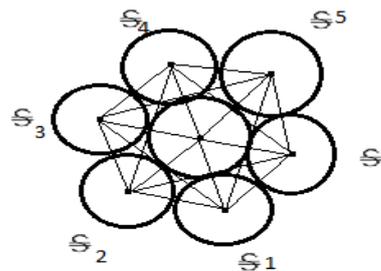


Fig 16.1

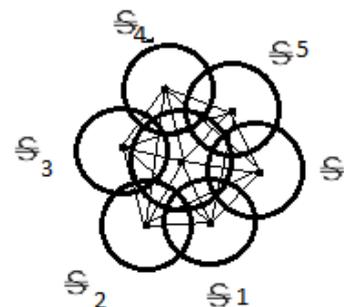


Fig 16.2

As we are seeing in fig. 16.2 that all shakties are getting concentrated and density of shakties are also increasing in which repulsion force is also working between them. Now it is happening that attraction force is working from outer side to inner side and repulsion is working from inner side to outer side. These both properties will always work continually and it will stable in that condition where attraction and repulsion force will be equal.

NOTE: -Attraction and repulsion both force work in all objects (with mass and massless). Because all objects are made of energy. And attraction and repulsion both are basic properties of energy which is directly depends on their density.

CONCLUSION

The Theory of Energy just explain us that all objects, forces and fields, whatever are exist in this Universe, they work only due to the properties of energy or we also can say that whole Universe or any object working only due to the properties of energy.

If it is seen from right perspective then we will find that here is only energy and its two properties. Universe and its all objects are all energy, those only follow two properties.

It gives us the right process of time, space and particles. Because of this, it can also be called the theory of everything because it explains all the objects and events of the universe.

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