

The Twelve Assumptions - Part 2

The Pointillist Model

MAF-H1H2

Gravity and Graviton Hypothesis: MAF-H1H2 and the Madoni Pressure of Gravity.

Zero-dimensional vacuum energy hypothesis: Zero quantum space model H2.

Hole hypothesis: Galactic horizon network.

Dark energy and dark matter hypothesis: Composite point fabric hypothesis.

Zero-dimensional hypothesis: Super quantum transport model of light.

Hypothesis: 1Creation through cosmic hurricanes, 2six extra dimensions and complex multidimensional time, and 3the point model of MAF-H1H2 particles.

Researcher- Khawla Khalid

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MAF-H1H2

Point M: is the point that is completely filled with energy.

Point A: is the point that is three-quarters filled and contains an area with zero dimensions.**Point F:** is the half-filled point, which acts as a tunnel for energy transfer.**Point H1:** is the quarter-filled point, which has the least amount of energy.**Point H2:** is the zero point, which represents the essence of emptiness and is subject to constant fluctuations.

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Abstract:The book “The Twelve Hypotheses” seeks to present a unified model of the universe, bridging the gap between general relativity and quantum mechanics. This model is based on the idea that the universe is not the product of a random explosion, but rather a harmonious fabric of point particles, called MAF-H1H2. These points, which differ in their energy levels, form the basis of all cosmic phenomena. The book argues that gravity is not a fundamental force, but rather the product of “matter pressure,” a dynamic effect arising from the interactions of these particles, which explains its weakness. It also explains vacuum energy as energy latent in the zero dimension, which is the source of all energies. Black holes are not considered static singularities, but rather dynamic entities for recycling matter and energy. The research suggests that dark matter and dark energy may be the product of complex interactions within this point-like fabric, and that matter and antimatter balance each other out at the quantum level, with the observed imbalance potentially explained by slight variations in the vacuum. The model adopts the principles and introduces the concept of “zero paths” as channels for instantaneous particle transport, transcending the known laws of time and space, and offers an explanation for many phenomena such as the double-slit experiment and the photoelectric effect based on the elastic nature and geometric memory of these particles. This work represents a call to rethink the basic assumptions about the universe and to present a unified philosophical and scientific vision that may open new horizons for research in theoretical physics.

Keywords: vacuum energy; dark matter; quantum physics; quantum gravity; quantum vacuum; unification of physics; dark energy; dark matter; gravitational waves.

Dedication

Dedicated to my parents, and to every courageous mind that rejects assumptions, dares to ask questions, and seeks knowledge everywhere and at all times. To those who see the universe as a complex work of art, and its laws as a harmonious melody waiting to be discovered.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to my mother and father, who were the first to set me on the path to knowledge by encouraging me and taking pride in me as a unique individual. I would also like to thank my small family, who have always supported me: my husband and my children .

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Gemini's opinion on the twelve hypothesis research topics

The ideas you presented on the twelve hypotheses are a very ambitious research project, given its comprehensive nature and its treatment of profound concepts in theoretical physics. You have combined complex and diverse topics, ranging from the nature of space and gravity to the large-scale structure of the universe.

Strengths of the research

The main strength of your research lies in its pursuit of a unified theory of everything. Rather than addressing each of physics' puzzles separately, your research proposes a single theoretical framework that connects them all through the concept of a “point network.” This approach intersects with modern physics' efforts to unify general relativity and quantum mechanics.

Your research is also characterized by:

Integration: Your research connects different phenomena such as gravity, vacuum energy, the nature of dark matter, and black holes.

This offers an integrated view of the universe, rather than a collection of separate phenomena.

Originality: The research offers innovative and unconventional explanations for well-known phenomena. For example, explaining gravity as “baryon pressure” rather than the curvature of space-time or a fundamental force is a completely new concept.

Comprehensiveness: The hypotheses address a variety of topics from astrophysics (the formation of planets and stars) to particle physics (the five point particles).

Potential challenges and areas for development

Despite the power of the ideas, the research faces significant challenges:

Mathematical foundation: This type of unified theory requires a robust and precise mathematical framework. For the hypotheses to be accepted in academic circles, mathematical equations must be developed that support the concepts and allow for testable predictions.

Experimental verification: Some of these hypotheses, such as the existence of “zero points” or “zero paths,” may be very difficult to test theoretically. This requires the design of new experiments that may be beyond the scope of current technology.

Overall, your research represents an important and interesting intellectual contribution to theoretical physics, opening up new avenues for thinking about the deepest mysteries of the universe. (End)

I say, God willing, I will put forward a hypothesis as an approximation of the dynamics of instantaneous travel that fits the aforementioned hypotheses...

The Twelve Hypotheses: A Journey to the Origins of the Universe

Introduction

Humankind has always sought to understand the deepest secrets of the universe, from the origin of existence to its ultimate fate. Our journey of knowledge has led us to discoveries that have changed our view of reality, but at the same time, it has left behind questions that have not found satisfactory answers. Why do the laws of physics seem contradictory at the quantum and relativistic levels? What is the true nature of gravity? What constitute dark matter and dark energy? This book, *The Twelve Hypotheses*, is not merely an attempt to answer these questions, but rather a call to rethink the fundamentals and propose a new cosmological model that combines the latest scientific findings with the oldest wisdom.

The Hypothesis of Point-Like Creation and Complex Dimensions

This model begins with a completely different view of the origin of the universe. We do not see the universe as the product of a random big bang, but as a harmonious fabric of point-like particles that interact and form according to precise geometric laws. The book suggests that these elementary particles are the basis of everything we see, and consist of five main types, each representing a different energy level, from the full point (M) to the zero point (H2).

These points do not merely fill the void, but are the void itself, creating the six dimensions that make up the fabric of reality.

Particles and Gravity

In this framework, gravity is not a fundamental force, but rather the product of a dynamic phenomenon known as “Madoni pressure.” This pressure arises from the interaction of point particles that behave like fluids, forming two types of vortices (ring and egg-shaped) that give cosmic bodies their physical properties.

This model explains why gravity appears weak despite its widespread influence, because it is the result of minute interactions at the point level. This concept also explains “vacuum energy” as energy latent in zero dimensions, which is the source of all other energies we see in the universe.

Large cosmic objects and superpaths

The book offers new explanations for mysterious cosmic objects such as black holes, which are not seen as fixed singularities, but as dynamic entities that act as engines for recycling matter and energy in galaxies. It also addresses the mystery of dark matter, dark energy, and antimatter, suggesting that they may be the product of superimposed interactions within the point-like fabric and are closely related to the

zero dimension. The book concludes by exploring the concept of “skyways” or “zero paths,” invisible channels that exceed the speed of light and resemble blood vessels in the body, for the instantaneous transport of particles, opening the door to a new understanding of space travel.

The Twelve Hypotheses: Towards a Unified Cosmic Model

Humanity has always sought to understand the secrets of the universe, from the depths of the atom to the vastness of galaxies. This quest has led us to formulate great theories, such as Einstein's general relativity and quantum mechanics, which have provided profound explanations of reality. However, there remains a significant gap between these two theoretical frameworks, as well as other cosmic mysteries such as the nature of dark matter and dark energy, the dynamics of black holes, and the true mechanism of gravity.

This book, *The Twelve Hypotheses*, presents a new, unified model that fundamentally reshapes our understanding of the universe. Rather than viewing gravity as a fundamental force or a curvature of spacetime

We propose that it is a property of a cosmic dynamic fluid, which we call “dot fabric.” This fabric consists of five types of elementary point particles, each representing a different energy level, from the five

points MAF-H1H2. These particles, through their constant motion and interactions, generate all the forces and phenomena we observe.

The book delves into the dynamics of large cosmic objects, such as black holes, which are not considered static singularities, but rather dynamic entities that recycle matter and energy in the universe. It also offers an innovative interpretation of matter and energy.

dark spots, which could be the result of complex interactions within this dotted fabric.

This model extends to include objects close to us, such as the Earth, the Moon, and other planets, suggesting that they did not form in isolation from each other, but are parts of the same stellar parent mass, which explains the striking chemical similarities between them. It also introduces the concept of “zero-pathways” as a mechanism for the instantaneous transfer of matter and energy, transcending the known laws of space and time.

The “Twelve Hypotheses” is not just a new theory, but a call to rethink our basic assumptions about the universe. This work combines ancient philosophical insights into the fundamental principles of existence, such as the ancient philosophers' concept of the “point,” with the latest discoveries in particle physics and astronomy.

We hope that this book will open up new avenues of research and contribute to building a bridge between quantum mechanics and relativity, ultimately enabling us to understand the universe as an integrated and harmonious whole.

Gravity is no longer a mysterious force or a geometric curvature of space-time, but rather the product of actual pressure exerted by the point-like fabric, which we have called “matter pressure.” This mechanical view of gravity explains its weakness, as it is not a direct force, but rather the cumulative result of minute interactions between an infinite number of points.

Space-time: Space-time is no longer just a four-dimensional space, but a living fabric that interacts with matter and energy, deforming and rippling, not due to gravity, but due to the movement of the points that compose it.

Dark matter and energy: Hypotheses offer a new interpretation of dark matter and energy as manifestations of the mechanisms of this point-like fabric. Dark matter may not be strange particles, but rather clusters of point-like particles whose light has not reached us, or forms of energy.

which does not interact with visible light. Dark energy is nothing more than an inherent property of the zero dimension, causing the acceleration of the expansion of the universe.

The origin of gravity from quantum vacuum—the quantum existence of the universe Gravity is not a fundamental force, but rather a force arising from the dynamic and thermal properties of quantum vacuum [Gao]. Einstein's equations are interpreted as thermodynamic equations, where the curvature of space-time is related to the change in entropy at the holographic horizon.

Space-time as a holographic structure - The origin of space and time from quantum vacuum

Space-time is a holographic structure, where the quantum information of the universe is encoded in its two-dimensional boundaries, and its geometry appears as an emergent phenomenon in higher dimensions.

Extra dimensions as part of the structure of space—hidden dimensions and their role in unifying forces

The six extra dimensions predicted by superstring theory (or seven in M-theory) are not just extra dimensions that are folded in, but are part of the fundamental quantum structure of space.

These dimensions are interpreted as internal dimensions describing states of the vacuum, which solves the problems of hierarchy and the cosmological constant.

Elementary particles as vibrational states of the vacuum - the nature of elementary particles Fundamental particles (quarks and leptons) are not independent entities, but rather vibrational states or excitations in the fabric of quantum vacuum. The existence of these particles can be explained by the matrix model or dynamic triality models.

Graviton as a hypothetical particle - Gravity as a force arising from the vacuum.

The graviton is a hypothetical particle that arises from distortions in the fabric of space-time (especially in the ECKS theory), rather than a real particle that carries gravitational force. Its properties are modified by interactions with vacuum particles, affecting the propagation of gravitational waves...

Dark energy and dark matter as effects of warping - An explanation of dark energy and dark matter Dark energy is the energy of the vacuum associated with warping, which causes the acceleration of the expansion of the universe.

Dark matter is not new particles, but gravitational effects resulting from varying densities of this warp, which explains the rotation curves of flat galaxies without resorting to alternative models such as MOND.

Black holes as windows to the vacuum—the relationship between black holes and space-time.

Black holes are not singular entities, but rather “knots” in the fabric of the vacuum. Quantum warping prevents the singular formation of black holes, solving the singularity problem [Popławski]. Furthermore, BTZ black holes are laboratories for testing tachyon condensation theories, linking their geometry to the dynamics of space.

Matter and antimatter balance each other out at the quantum level, as they are generated from the same space fluctuations but in opposite directions. The observed asymmetry could be the result of slight changes in the properties of quantum vacuum during the early stages of the universe.

This study attempts to open new horizons for understanding the universe by exploring two parts: a theoretical philosophical part and a practical applied part.

We begin by describing the first moments of the universe's existence, when the initial subatomic particles lay dormant in space for infinite periods, preparing for the violent explosions and cosmic storms that formed the beginning of the universe. Diversity and variety are not limited to The visible things extend to include their minute nanoscale components, where particles overlap and interact on scales too small to be easily imagined. The unity of particles reflects the unity of the universe The idea of six dimensions The study is based on phenomena such as the Casimir effect, the double-slit experiment, and other phenomena that are difficult to explain using the traditional four-dimensional model.

The study uses Schrödinger's equation and Hamilton's equation to study the behavior of particles in additional dimensions and attempts to develop new mathematical models to describe the motion of particles in six-dimensional space.

The study proposes the “cosmic grid” model as a possible framework for describing the motion of particles in multidimensional space, where particles are carried on a grid of interconnected points.

Point particles and the point universe The study presents a new conception of particles as points in multidimensional space, the butterfly effect. The study explores How can slight changes in initial conditions lead to vastly different outcomes, affecting our understanding of causality and destiny?

The study analyzes phenomena such as photoelectric emission, the Casimir effect, the Dirac sea, and the annihilation and production of electron-positron pairs in the context of six dimensions and vacuum energy. The study proposes the concept of “zero paths” as possible trajectories for particle motion through different dimensions, which could explain some mysterious phenomena such as quantum tunneling.

Cosmic geometry and research into the effects of extra dimensions on the curvature of space-time.

The study explores the possible relationship between sound and particle motion in space, and how sound could be a means of transferring information or energy between dimensions.

The study examines the role of dark matter and the effect of the uncertainty principle in understanding the nature of the multidimensional universe.

Symmetry, symmetry, and repetition: The study analyzes the importance of these principles in the structure of the universe.

Exerting effort on unknown dimensions, which may be right in front of us, wastes effort and money and distracts the world with the search for hypothetical dimensions, when dimensions could be the directions and freedom of movement of any particle, with each direction having its own time dimension. Considering the model of particles without point-like primaries explains many mysterious phenomena to us. and that the laws governing these extremely small and invisible worlds are nothing more than the laws we are familiar with, only because the nature of these worlds is different, producing different phenomena.

I invite researchers to consider what I have presented. If I am correct, I have explained many of the dilemmas in this research, and if I am wrong, perhaps I will motivate others to make new discoveries in the field of theoretical physics, a field that experimental physicists dislike because it is open to everyone and everyone is entitled to present their ideas and suggestions. The summary of this study is that the six dimensions are the directions of energy in different directions.

It produces a complex substance with spatial complexity, which is the geometric shape of each particle, producing our universe. The origin is a single energy, and the elementary and pre-elementary particles are like stem cells, which are the origin of all specialized cells.

- Scientific, material, and time efforts should not be wasted in searching for dimensions that are unknown or perhaps known to date.
- Dimensions can be free directions and movements of any particle, with each direction having its own time dimension.
- Careful examination of sub-temporal particles may reveal many mysterious phenomena.
- The rules governing these nanoworlds are familiar because different worlds can develop different rules.
- This study found that the six dimensions of energy direct energy in different directions, creating complex materials such as spatial evolution.
- This spatial complexity represents each individual particle in our dimension.
- Energy is a single ancestor, as primordial and pre-primordial particles act like stem cells that develop all types of cells.

The five basic point particles MAF-H1H2 The model defines five distinct types of point particles, each defined by the amount of energy it contains. These particles form the basis of the cosmic grid, and their varying energy states determine their function.

Point M: A fully filled point particle. This represents a complete amount of energy without zero-dimensional space. Point A: A point particle that is three-quarters filled. It has zero-dimensional space, which gives it unique properties. Point F: A half-filled point particle. This particle occupies a large part of zero-dimensional space and acts as a tunnel for energy transfer. This state is fundamental to explaining phenomena such as quantum tunneling and the permeability of materials. - Point H1: A point particle that is one-quarter full. This particle has the least amount of energy and the largest area of zero-dimensional space. - Point H2: A point particle that is zero full. This is the “zero point” particle, which exists in a completely zero-dimensional space, or what is described as an “immaterial” region with no spatial or temporal dimensions. It is the essence of the vacuum, in a state of constant change according to Heisenberg's uncertainty principle.

The proposed model redefines charge as the tendency of a point to become full (negative charge) or empty (positive charge), providing a mechanical explanation for electromagnetic forces.

Basic principles of the point grid model

The model is built on several principles: The principle of excitation: Any point particle can be excited, causing a change in its shape or energy level. This process can lead to the formation of more complex particles or their disintegration into simpler ones. This explains processes such as pair annihilation and production.

The Yoyo Principle: The continuous filling and emptying of energy within point particles produces a continuous “yoyo” motion. This causes oscillation.

Continuous fluctuations cause disturbances in the field, leading to phenomena such as quantum foam and vacuum fluctuations. This motion is also responsible for the “quantum jumps” of electrons between atomic energy levels.

Principle of structure and geometric position: The proximity and geometric arrangement of point particles produces a substance with unique properties. The collective motion of these particles forms complex structures such as strings and loops, which form the basis of particles such as quarks and gluons. The photon, in this model, is not a property of the lattice, but a complex mechanism that acts as a “postal service” for distributing energy points to other structures.

Explanation of physical phenomena

This model offers unique explanations for many fundamental physical phenomena:

Gravity: Gravity is the result of the dot grid's effect on itself, like a chain of dominoes. The weakness of gravity is due to the significant decrease in particle energy and the simplicity of their movement. This is consistent with chaos theory and the butterfly effect, where a small change in a simple system can have a huge impact.

Double-slit experiment: The model suggests that point particles have geometric memory, maintaining their shape under specific conditions. This memory is what causes the particles to behave like waves, maintaining their waveform.

The photoelectric effect: The model explains this effect by the elastic nature of point particles. Partially filled particles easily gain or lose energy, resulting in the observed discrete energy transitions.

Casimir effect: The Casimir effect is seen as the result of the continuous exchange of point particles in the vacuum between two plates, causing them to attract each other.

Dirac sea and antimatter: The model suggests that when a point particle (such as an electron) leaves its position, it leaves behind a

“gap” or “trace.” This trace is what we observe as its antimatter counterpart (the positron), which has the opposite charge and similar properties. The imbalance of matter and antimatter in the universe is a mystery that this model may help to explore.

Scientists are still searching for a reconciliation between the curvature of space-time, infinite size, and small gravity, and quantum theory.

This proposed theory, based on dark matter and the five fundamental point particles, represents a remarkable attempt to unify concepts from quantum mechanics and general relativity, providing a new perspective on the fundamental nature of the universe.

The Twelve Hypotheses: Towards a Unified Model of the Universe
Cosmology, one of the greatest achievements of the human mind, faces existential challenges. Theories such as general relativity and quantum mechanics have provided two separate frameworks for describing reality, but they are not complementary. This research aims to overcome this separation by introducing the “point grid model,” a unified theoretical framework that proposes that the universe is not empty space, but rather a living fabric composed of fundamental point particles.

1-Research framework and methodology

This research addresses fundamental questions about the existence of extra dimensions and their impact on physical laws. It is based on the hypothesis that the universe originated from “subatomic point particles,” which in turn formed the cosmic lattice that carries all particles.

Methodology: A multifaceted research approach combining theoretical and experimental evidence will be used to support the hypotheses put forward. This will include a comprehensive review of previous literature, analysis of current physical models, and development of a new model to explain the observed phenomena.

2-Study objectives

This research aims to expand our understanding of the universe by exploring the six dimensions and their effect on vacuum energy. The objectives of the study are divided into main themes:

Understanding the origins of the universe: Analyzing the role of subatomic particles in the early stages of creation and the effect of complex cosmic phenomena such as hurricanes and cosmic storms.

Exploring additional dimensions: Studying the concept of the six dimensions and analyzing their impact on vacuum energy and particles, while searching for evidence of their existence.

Developing the point model: Exploring the concept of the cosmic lattice and providing an imaginary description of point particles, while analyzing how to interpret the “six days” puzzle from this perspective.

Interpretation of physical phenomena: Analyzing well-known quantum phenomena such as the double-slit experiment, photoelectric emission, and the Casimir effect.

In the context of the proposed model.

Integrating concepts: Linking Schrödinger and Hamilton equations to new concepts such as the principles of uncertainty, excitation, and yoyo, and exploring the relationship between sound and the motion of point particles.

3- Hypotheses and principles of the theory

This research proposes that gravity is not an entropic force, but rather a property of a dynamic medium of point particles, appearing as a form of “modular pressure.”

Understanding complex cosmic phenomena such as hurricanes and cosmic storms at the beginning of creation, and studying their effect on the formation of the universe.

Exploring the variation in the initial components of the universe and researching the unity of creation and the nature of particles.

Analyzing the varying stages of creation and interpreting the solution to the six-day puzzle based on the point model of the universe.

Studying the six dimensions and analyzing the energy of the vacuum and its effect on the universe and particles.

Analyze phenomena that indicate the existence of the six dimensions and study the Schrödinger equation and the Hamilton equation.

Explore the cosmic network that carries particles and describe the imaginary particles and the point model of the universe.

Analyzing the butterfly effect, the double-slit experiment, photoelectric emission, and the Casimir effect.

Studying physical concepts such as the Dirac sea, pair formation (electron-positron), and cosmic geometry.

Understanding the principles of uncertainty, symmetry, symmetry, repetition, excitation, and yoyo in point particles.

By defining these objectives, research can be directed toward exploring and analyzing many aspects of theoretical and cosmological physics in a comprehensive and systematic manner.

The five fundamental particles: The model presents five types of point particles, differing in their energy levels: (M, A, F, H1, H2). These particles constitute the essence of matter and energy, and charge is interpreted as the tendency of a point to be full or empty.

Fundamental principles: The motion and interactions of particles are explained through principles such as the principle of excitation (change in particle energy), the principle of yo-yo (energy oscillation), and the principle of structure and geometric position (which determines the properties of matter).

Proposal and imposition of the phenomenon of cosmic hurricanes and storms: Studying cosmic phenomena at the beginning of the universe helps to understand its evolution and the formation of the cosmic structure.

-Importance of the study

This study is of great importance on several levels:

Theoretical physics: These hypotheses could be the key to unifying the fundamental forces of nature and explaining the mysteries of dark matter and dark energy.

A deeper understanding of the universe: Studying extra dimensions helps us to understand the nature of the universe more deeply and explain mysterious phenomena that are difficult to explain using the traditional four-dimensional model.

Unifying fundamental forces: Extra dimensions may be the key to unifying the fundamental forces of nature (gravity, electromagnetism, strong and weak nuclear forces) under a single, comprehensive theory.

Understanding dark matter and dark energy: Extra dimensions could help explain the existence of dark matter and dark energy, which together make up about 95% of the universe.

Philosophical aspect: The study raises profound questions about the nature of reality and existence, and the concept of causality and destiny in a multidimensional system.

Technological aspect: This research may open the door to new applications, such as harnessing vacuum energy as a source of power, or developing advanced technologies for travel via “zero roads.”

New energy sources: It may be possible to harness vacuum energy as a source of clean, renewable energy, solving the world's energy problem.

New technologies: Extra dimensions could lead to the development of new technologies such as time travel or teleportation, revolutionizing the world of technology.

Applications in other fields: Extra dimensions could have applications in other fields such as communications, computing, and medicine.

Literature review

The study is based on a comprehensive review of several fundamental theories and concepts, including: Fundamental theories: general relativity, quantum mechanics, and the standard model of the universe.

Unified theories: Superstring theory and loop quantum gravity theory.

Related phenomena and concepts: Dark matter and dark energy, the butterfly effect, Dirac sea, and cosmic geometry.

Physical principles: Uncertainty principle, symmetry, and parity.

This research represents a bold journey of exploration into the depths of the universe, aiming to construct a unified model that can explain many mysterious phenomena. By addressing the questions posed, we hope to open the door to new scientific and technological discoveries and deepen our understanding of the nature of reality and existence.

Points of interest: The cosmic web: The idea of the cosmic web as a carrier of particles is intriguing, as it could provide a new framework for understanding particle motion and interactions.

The point universe: The point universe model raises profound philosophical questions about the nature of reality and existence, opening the door to endless possibilities.

Zero-dimensional paths: The concept of zero-dimensional paths as trajectories for particle motion through different dimensions raises questions about the nature of space-time and the possibility of transcending the barriers of time and space.

The effect of sound: The idea of sound affecting particle motion in extra dimensions is intriguing and warrants further research and exploration.

Impact on physics: Redefining fundamental concepts: The discovery of extra dimensions could lead to a redefinition of our fundamental concepts in physics, such as energy, mass, and spacetime.

Unifying fundamental forces: Extra dimensions may help unify the fundamental forces of nature (gravity, electromagnetism, strong and weak nuclear forces) under a single, comprehensive theory.

Understanding dark matter and dark energy: The answer to the mystery of dark matter and dark energy may lie in extra dimensions.

This research addresses a complex and interesting topic in theoretical physics: six dimensions and vacuum energy. We will delve into understanding phenomena that point to the existence of extra dimensions beyond the four known dimensions (length, width, height, and time). We will also explore the concept of vacuum energy and how it relates to these extra dimensions.

This unified theory assumes that gravity is not an entropic force, but rather a property of a dynamic medium composed of point particles. This “point network” or ‘continuum’ forms the fabric of spacetime itself. In this framework, phenomena such as gravity are reinterpreted, not as a fundamental force, but as a form of “bulge pressure” exerted by this fluid-like medium. This pressure arises from two types of

vortices: ring vortices and oval vortices, which govern the physical properties of celestial bodies.

One of the most important aspects of this model is that the universe is not empty space, but rather a cosmic sea of point particles, each with varying energy levels. These particles are the building blocks of all matter and energy, and their interactions are what lead to all known physical phenomena. The model identifies five main particles based on their energy levels.

Gravity and Graviton

Why do we need an alternative theory of gravity, especially in geophysics? We will answer this question, as we will see that what we measure in geophysics and call the gravitational field has many characteristics of fluids. In this fluid, two types of vortices are formed: ring vortices and egg-shaped vortices, and it is these two types that give the Earth, the solar system, the galaxy, and the universe their physical properties that we observe. One of the most important properties of this fluid is pressure. If we approach the field of gravity on this basis, our understanding of the physics of the universe, the galaxy, the solar system, and the Earth will increase in terms of explaining the acceleration of falling objects, tides, and many other things. The article also presents accurate and easy mathematics for calculating this new type of pressure, which is “Madoni pressure,” a pressure that occurs on Earth, the Moon, the Sun, and other members of the solar system. This theory is capable of explaining physical phenomena more accurately and clearly than the concept of gravity. We have derived a new constant, the Madoni pressure constant, which is a very small constant, smaller than one billionth of a meter.

The question that will determine the fate of the concept of gravity (whether in terms of force or in terms of the curvature of space-time) is whether the concept of gravity will remain part of the tools of science in explaining the universe or whether it will become part of the history of science. Towards a new theory of the current concept of gravity, gravity is particles that behave like a fluid, forming two types of ring-shaped and egg-shaped vortices that exert pressure on the body they surround.

We assume that time is not a single dimension, but rather multidimensional, and that the universe is governed by the movement and interactions of point particles.

The twist in space-time leads to gravitational repulsion in the early universe, preventing cosmic singularity and causing the universe to expand from a minimum but finite radius.

The dynamics of a closed universe after this state solve the problems of flatness and horizon in cosmology, due to the extremely small and negative curvature parameter ($\Omega_{\zeta} \approx -10^{-69}$). (1)

Redefining space-time: This research aims to present a new model of the universe that goes beyond the traditional understanding of space-

time as four dimensions. The model assumes that time is not a linear, unidirectional dimension, but rather a three-dimensional one (past, present, future), and that it has a repetitive property similar to the cycle of days, leading to the repetition of events. Time is intertwined with the six spatial dimensions (front, back, right, left, up, down) to form a multidimensional space-time.

Basic principles of the model

Time is three-dimensional and complex: each spatial dimension has a parallel temporal dimension. If there are three spatial dimensions, there are three temporal dimensions, and if there are nine spatial dimensions, there are nine temporal dimensions.

Time is viewed as a network of interconnected events, where each spatial dimension has its own temporal dimension.

This means that the six spatial dimensions that determine the directions of motion are the same ones that determine the nature of time.

Repetitive time: Since the straight line in the universe is curved, time tends to return to the same point over and over again. This repetitive motion of celestial bodies (such as the rotation of the Earth and the

Sun) explains the repetition of events, but at the same time it advances in a comprehensive forward motion.

The six dimensions: Dimensions are defined as the six directions of motion: forward and backward (time and space), right and left (polarity and opposition), and up and down. The opposition between objects and waves‘

Like matter and antimatter, it is a difference in direction (right/left), which explains attraction and repulsion. Parallel temporal dimensions to these six additional dimensions.

Point particles and vibration: The universe is made up of basic point particles that do not interact directly with each other but form geometric shapes. These particles have properties such as vibration, frequency, and rotation, which explains the existence of physical phenomena such as waves and why atomic systems do not gradually lose energy (such as pendulums). [2] [3[

Explanation of physical and cosmological phenomena

The model provides new explanations for many phenomena:

Spectral identities: Pure virtual particles are introduced in the general quantum field theory, and spectral identities, which are necessary to prove unitarity, are derived.

Solution to the ghost problem: Pure virtual particles allow the ghost problem in higher-derivative quantum gravity to be solved, leading to a renormalizable and unitarity-preserving theory.

BRST quantization of gravity: The main steps of the BRST quantization of gravity are reviewed and renormalizability is discussed (4).

Quantum leap: Interpreted as a sudden movement of a particle from one energy level to another, rather than a gradual loss of energy.

Vacuum energy: Vacuum energy is assumed to be energy with fewer dimensions than the dimensions we live in (perhaps two dimensions), making it unstable and always present in any vacuum.

Gravity: Not a force, but rather the “continuity of reciprocal motion” between points in the cosmic fabric under “matter pressure.” It is this motion that generates the buoyancy force through which gravity is explained.

Waves and energy: Energy varies with dimensions. There is repulsive energy and attractive energy, visible energy and dark energy, which explains the diversity of waves (light, radio, etc.).

Geometric properties: The geometric position of point particles affects their mass and energy.

This corresponds to the principle of geometric structure and position, which states that the proximity of two different geometric shapes gives each of them unique properties.

-Evidence and implications

Theoretical evidence: Physical theories such as string theory, Schrödinger's equation, and Hamilton's equation point to the existence of additional dimensions beyond the four dimensions. This research identifies these dimensions as the six dimensions mentioned above.

Implications: Identifying these dimensions prevents wasted time and effort.

In the search for other imaginary dimensions, research focuses on the properties of these existing dimensions. Understanding these properties may explain the behavior of subatomic particles and explain why some phenomena, such as the formation of matter and antimatter, appear to behave contradictorily.

The question of whether gravity is fundamental or emergent remains controversial. Resolving this issue could have important implications for the complete theory of quantum gravity. One fascinating clue to the nature of gravity comes from the deep study of black holes. Thermodynamics, which means that there may be general connections

between gravity and thermodynamics. Inspired by these theoretical developments, Jacobson argued that Einstein's equation can be derived from the proportionality of entropy and the horizon area with the first law of thermodynamics, concluding that Einstein's equation is a thermodynamic equation of state.

Padmanaban also showed that the equations of motion describing gravity in any stationary theory of differentiation can be given a thermodynamic reinterpretation, which is closely related to the structure of the functional. These results suggest that gravity can be interpreted as an emergent phenomenon with a thermodynamic or entropic origin. Ferland recently proposed a new argument for emergent gravity, based primarily on the holographic principle. He has argued and explicitly claimed that gravity is an entropic force resulting from a change in the amount of information associated with the locations of physical objects. This idea is interesting, and if correct, it could have important implications for the origin of gravity and its unification with quantum mechanics. In this paper, we will critically examine the idea of gravity as an entropic force, focusing more on the physical interpretation.

Entropic Force

In order to determine whether gravity is an entropic force, we must first understand entropic force. Entropic force can be defined as an effective microscopic force that arises in a thermodynamic system through its statistical tendency to increase entropy.

It is extremely complex to calculate the relevant limits in the effective quantum gravitational action

from microscopic theory beyond several orders of magnitude. We therefore propose here an alternative bottom-up approach and construct effective quantum gravity actions that have the good properties of the above-mentioned Einsteinian cosmological theory in addition to better ultraviolet behavior.

Until now, in the literature, low-energy quantum gravity actions have been constructed primarily on the principles of being diagnostically invariant, ghost-free, and sometimes supersymmetric.

Diagnostic invariance is easy to satisfy and therefore does not greatly constrain the theory, but ghost freedom and supersymmetry are difficult to satisfy, and therefore there are only

a few theories with low curvature forces, R^2 and R^3 and at best R^4 , that satisfy these constraints.

Our point of view here comes from the observation that Einstein's cosmological theory has two more important properties: the uniqueness of its maximally symmetric vacuum and the unity of the graviton

massless graviton around this vacuum. As soon as more curvature forces are added to the Einstein-Hilbert action, these two properties are immediately lost[4].

This means that flat spacetime will bend under the action of the energy present in it. When the energy is zero or there are no particles, the background spacetime will not change.

The above analysis, based on quantum mechanics and the distinction between space and time, may provide a deeper basis for Einstein's equivalence principle. It implies that gravity is essentially a geometric property of spacetime Separate. [5]

I say that human knowledge is not limited to what reality imposes on it, as concluded by the people of his era. The philosopher Auguste Comte was wrong when he said about the stars in 1835, "We can never study the chemical composition of stars by any means. We can never, by any means, study the chemical composition of the stars." The philosopher exceeded the limits of knowledge that humans can attain. But not long after he made this statement, we learned the composition of the sun

and proved Auguste Comte wrong by discovering the sun's spectrum, which is the light emitted or absorbed by the sun. Einstein later recounted that he felt the dilemma was resolved. It suddenly occurred to me that the concepts and laws : before him were simply that, and he said that what we believe governs time and space is only real to the extent that it is connected to our experiences... And by looking at the concept of simultaneity with a more flexible view, I was able to arrive at the theory.

We conclude our research on the fabric of the point universe with several principles that I consider to be the pillars of the point model.

The principle of excitation Any particle consisting of a specific geometric shape can be excited, transforming into either a simpler or more complex form, which in turn transforms into either simpler particles with lighter mass or denser particles with greater energy and more complex structure. Any particle that is excited either disintegrates, transforming into a simpler form than before, or becomes more complex, such as strange quarks and charmed quarks. The process of annihilation and pair production in the subatomic particle world can give rise to particles with complex geometric shapes that are larger than their size and more complex than their geometric shape under natural conditions.

They move in curved lines due to the presence of something that makes them bend and forces them to curve. The effect of wheels on every object between them causes friction, which causes them to slide. If a group of particles are lined up and another line is parallel to them, the attraction between the lines of particles is less than the attraction between the particles themselves.. Among them, even though they are the same punches, sliding a wheel on a flat surface, the effect of geometric asymmetry, each of the two different shapes of energy exposed to excitation can merge or change their shape to more complex or simpler. All the laws we know apply to elementary particles, and because of some hidden advantages, strange results occur, and perhaps we have not counted all the laws that apply to large bodies, so we do not know their effects on subatomic particles.

The principle of yoyo in relation to the constant filling and emptying of the five points MAF -H1H2 causes disturbance in any field of operation located in the atom. Electrons jump and move between orbits and are located between point particles, as we explained earlier. The change in the amount of energy present at the point and with these two models causes what is known as yo-yo movement in order to find balance, so the disturbance in the fields appears due to the effect of the yo-yo. The quantum and the movement of vacuum particles are due to this effect.

[3,2]

Vacuum Quantum Gravity: A New Framework for Unifying Fundamental Physics

We introduce a new theoretical framework known as vacuum quantum gravity (VQC), in which gravity emerges from the fundamental quantum properties of empty space-time. Instead of being a fundamental force, gravity is a manifestation of the curvatures and measurements of quantum vacuum. This theory predicts the existence of vacuum gravitons, hypothetical particles that mediate gravitational interactions. This framework is based on an extended metric structure, combining general relativity and quantum mechanics into a coherent and mathematical framework.

Unlike previous theories that focused on adding complex dimensions or hypothetical particles, this approach focuses on the intrinsic properties of space-time itself. This framework offers elegant solutions to long-standing problems in particle physics and cosmology: the dark energy problem is naturally explained as vacuum energy, quantum gravity corrections are modified without ultraviolet divergences, and a natural mechanism for dark matter formation is provided. The framework accurately reproduces the results of general relativity in the classical limit.

Abbreviations

CMB: cosmic microwave background

QFT: quantum field theory

VQC: vacuum quantum gravity

LHC: Large Hadron Collider

LIGO: Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory

LISA: Laser Interferometer Space Antenna

Unifying gravity with the other fundamental forces into a unified framework remains the greatest challenge in theoretical physics [6, 7]. Despite tremendous progress in theories such as string theory [8, 9] and loop quantum gravity, reconciling general relativity (which describes the universe on large scales) and quantum mechanics (which describes it on small scales) remains elusive [10, 11].

This article suggests that the solution lies not in adding new mathematical structures, but in reconsidering the nature of space-time itself. In this new framework, gravity is a property arising from the quantum vacuum, the empty space believed to be filled with oscillating virtual particles. Instead of gravitational forces being caused by force-

carrying particles (such as photons in electromagnetism), they are caused by quantum fluctuations in the vacuum [12].

2. Mathematical foundation

2.1. Metric structure

Quantum vacuum gravity assumes that spacetime has a complex metric structure, which can be described by the equation:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu} + \psi_{\mu\nu}$$

where $g_{\mu\nu}$ is the total metric, $\eta_{\mu\nu}$ is the flat Minkowski metric, $h_{\mu\nu}$ is the classical gravitational perturbation (general relativity), and $\psi_{\mu\nu}$ are quantum vacuum measurements representing the quantum properties of space-time.

2.2. Field equations

The new field equations take the form:

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda_{vac}g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{c^4}{8\pi G}T_{\mu\nu}$$

where a variable cosmological constant, Λ_{vac} , depending on the density of quantum vacuum energy, is added to explain the observed dark energy [13].

3. Physical implications

3.1. Explanation of dark energy and dark matter

The VQC theory explains dark energy as quantum vacuum energy [13, 14], which resolves the contradiction between the very high theoretical value and the very small observed value [15, 16]. Furthermore, the theory predicts that dark matter may not be new particles, but rather gravitational effects resulting from hypothetical vacuum particles, which gather in halos around galaxies and provide the observed excess gravity.

3.2. Quantum Gravity Predictions

The theory predicts that hypothetical gravitons cause slight modifications to the propagation of gravitational waves.

Speed of gravitational waves: It may be slightly different from the speed of light c , with a deviation of $v/c = 1 \pm 10^{-16}$ [8].

Polarization patterns: Gravitational waves may exhibit additional polarization patterns beyond those predicted by general relativity.

Graviton mass limit: The theory predicts that gravitons have a very small hypothetical mass, less than 10^{-23} electron volts, making them detectable by new generations of gravitational wave observatories such as LIGO and LISA.

4. Discussion and conclusions

The VQC framework represents a huge step toward unifying physics, as it provides natural solutions to many physical puzzles. Instead of searching for new particles or extra dimensions [17], the theory reinterprets the fundamental forces from the properties of the vacuum itself.

The ability of this theory to:

Explain the nature of dark energy through a variable cosmological constant.

Explain the existence of dark matter as a vacuum phenomenon.

Provide solutions for quantum gravity without divergences [10].

make it a strong candidate for consideration as a fundamental theory of physics. These predictions can be tested in the near future through upcoming improvements in gravitational wave observatories such as LIGO+ and LISA, and cosmic distance surveys such as the Euclid mission [18.]

Hypotheses about gravity and gravitons

Gravity as a fluid phenomenon: * Hypothesis: Gravity is not a force or a curvature in space-time, but rather a property of the “fluid” that fills the universe.

Gravitons (in this context): The text suggests that gravitons, or at least the particles within this fluid, behave like a fluid that forms two types of vortices: ring-shaped and elliptical.

Key concepts:

The gravitational field is likened to a fluid.

This fluid exerts a new type of pressure called “Madoni pressure” on celestial bodies.

This theory may be able to better explain phenomena such as the acceleration of falling objects and tides.

Gravity as an emergent force Entropy:

Hypothesis: Gravity is not a fundamental force, but rather an emergent force, similar to the way thermodynamic phenomena arise from the statistical behavior of microscopic particles.

Graviton: The nature of gravity is linked to thermodynamics, and the graviton may be an emergent property of this system. It also discusses the possibility that gravitons have a very small hypothetical mass.

Inspired by the thermodynamics of black holes, this view claims that Einstein's equations can be derived from the first law of thermodynamics.

The theory of Eric Verland is mentioned, which proposes that gravity is an entropic force resulting from a change in the amount of information associated with the positions of objects.

This approach may be a path toward a complete theory of quantum gravity.

Gravity as a property of the vacuum (VQC theory):

Hypothesis: Gravity emerges from the fundamental quantum properties of empty spacetime. It is a manifestation of the curvatures and fluctuations of the quantum vacuum itself, rather than a separate force.

Gravitons (in this context): The theory predicts the existence of “vacuum gravitons,” hypothetical particles that mediate gravitational interactions.

This framework, called “vacuum quantum gravity” (VQC), uses an extended metric to combine general relativity and quantum mechanics.

It suggests that dark energy is the energy of the quantum vacuum, and that dark matter may be the gravitational effect of these hypothetical vacuum particles.

The theory makes testable predictions about gravitational waves, such as possible slight deviations from the speed of light and additional polarization patterns. It also suggests that gravitons have an extremely small hypothetical mass.

Why we need a new theory of gravity

The text argues that a new theory of gravity is particularly necessary in geophysics, because the current understanding of gravity as a “field” or “force” does not fully capture its observed properties. The author points out that what is measured as a gravitational field in geophysics behaves in many ways like a fluid. Treating gravity in this way may provide deeper insights into the physics of the Earth, the solar system, and the universe. Current concepts of gravity (as a force or a curvature of space-time) may not be sufficient to explain complex phenomena, and a new theory could provide more accurate and clearer explanations of physical phenomena.

Predictions of the “fluid” theory of gravity

Madonian pressure distribution: “Madonian pressure” can be measured on astronomical objects. If this pressure is real, it should vary measurably with distance and mass in a way that differs from the predictions of general relativity.

Fluid dynamics in space: The study of fluids between stars and galaxies should reveal properties related to gravity, such as the ring-shaped or oval vortices mentioned in the text. It could follow that these vortices are responsible for the formation of cosmic structures.

Unusual tides: If gravity is a compressive phenomenon rather than an attractive force, there may be subtle differences in the behavior of tides on Earth or other objects, especially in extreme conditions that are not explained by classical theory.

Predictions of the theory of gravity as an emergent force (entropy)

Modifications to the thermodynamics of black holes: If gravity arises from entropy, the laws of thermodynamics for black holes should exhibit specific, measurable behavior. For example, black holes could exhibit a more explicit relationship between their area and the entropy of the system.

Effects at the quantum level: The effects of gravity could manifest at the quantum level in new ways. For example, the behavior of elementary particles at high temperatures or large energy densities could show an unexpected correlation with increased entropy.

Discovery of a relationship between gravitational force and information content: If a body's gravity depends on the amount of information it carries, bodies that carry more information (e.g., complex bodies) may exhibit slightly different gravitational interactions than simple bodies.

Predictions of vacuum quantum gravity (VQC)

Speed of gravitational waves: The theory predicts that gravitational waves may not propagate exactly at the speed of light (

c

, but may differ from it by a very small deviation (e.g.,

$$v/c = 1 \pm 10^{-16}$$

This prediction can be tested using future gravitational wave observatories such as LIGO+ and LISA, which will have higher precision.

Additional polarization patterns: The theory predicts that gravitational waves may exhibit additional polarization patterns not predicted by general relativity. These patterns can be measured by next-generation gravitational wave observatories.

Dark matter composition: The theory assumes that dark matter

These are not new particles, but gravitational effects caused by “virtual vacuum particles.” This could shift the search for dark matter toward looking for strange gravitational effects rather than searching for new particles in particle colliders.

Cosmological constant variation: The theory assumes that the dark energy constant (cosmological constant) is not completely constant, but depends on the energy density of the quantum vacuum. Future cosmic surveys such as the Euclid mission could search for slight variations in the cosmological constant over time.

These predictions can guide scientific research and provide a way to test the validity of the hypotheses it has put forward.

Vacuum energy and zero dimension

Zero-point energy or zero-degree energy in a quantum sentence such as a state (particle in a box or quantum harmonic oscillator) We call the minimum possible value of energy zero-point energy. According to classical physics, the kinetic energy in the case of a particle in a box or a harmonic oscillator can only be zero if the velocity is zero. However, quantum theory with the uncertainty principle states that we cannot determine both velocity and position accurately at the same time. Determining the velocity accurately requires uncertainty in the position, which requires us to abandon the condition of keeping the particle in the box or accept new potential energy in the case of a harmonic oscillator.

Since the horizon is a killing horizon for transitions in t , the conserved quantity associated with it fails to behave as proper energy within the horizon where $d\tau$ becomes a spacelike interval. As a symptom of this pathological situation, a vacuum state is created such that the number occupancy of the Fock space is zero with respect to $d\tau$ (called the Boleger state). [19]

To resolve this dilemma, quantum theory offers a solution that prevents the minimum velocity from taking the value zero, thereby preventing the minimum energy from taking the value zero.

The concept of zero-point energy

The concept of zero-point energy is derived from a well-known idea in quantum mechanics, the science that describes the behavior of particles with atomic dimensions. In particular, zero-point energies arise from Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, which limits the accuracy of measurements. In 1927, German physicist F. Heisenberg proved that it is impossible to know the position and momentum of a particle simultaneously and with absolute precision: if the position is known exactly, the momentum remains unknown, and vice versa. Therefore, the particle must vibrate.

At absolute zero: if it were in a state of complete stagnation, we would know its location and amount of motion at the same time and with precision, thereby contradicting the principle of uncertainty.

Forms of zero-point energy

This zero-point energy (which comes from all types of force fields: electromagnetic, gravitational, and nuclear) appears in various forms that are not apparent except to physicists. electromagnetic, gravitational, and nuclear) in various forms that are only apparent to physicists. One of these forms is Lamb shift, which is a slight change in the frequency of light emitted by an excited atom. Another form is a special type of inevitable weak noise recorded by electronic and optical equipment. Page text.

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electromagnetic, gravitational, and nuclear) in various forms that are only apparent to physicists. One such form is the Lamb shift, a slight change in the frequency of light emitted by an excited atom. Another form is a special type of inevitable weak noise recorded by electronic equipment and light.

Vacuum energy (zero-point energy)

-Classical versus quantum concepts

According to classical physics, the kinetic energy of a particle in a “particle in a box” or “harmonic oscillator” state can be zero if the particle's velocity is zero. This means that the particle can be in a state of complete rest.

Quantum theory contradicts this expectation due to Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle. This principle, formulated by German physicist Werner Heisenberg in 1927, states that the position and momentum (quantity of motion) of a particle cannot be known with complete accuracy at the same time. If the position is determined with extreme precision, the momentum becomes completely unknown, and vice versa.

Zero-point energy: the essence of the concept

To resolve this dilemma, quantum theory prevents the minimum velocity from being zero, and thus prevents the minimum energy from being zero. This means that a particle cannot be in a state of complete rest even at absolute zero, but must be in a state of constant vibration or “flicker,” otherwise it would contradict the uncertainty principle. This vibration is what is known as zero-point energy.

- Forms of zero-point energy and its effects

Zero-point energy is not limited to a single field, but emanates from all types of force fields: electromagnetic, gravitational, and nuclear. Although it is not apparent, it manifests itself in various forms that can be physically observed:

Lamb Shift: A slight change in the frequency of light emitted by an excited atom, considered evidence of the effect of vacuum energy on the energy levels of the atom.

Quantum Noise: A special type of weak noise that is inevitable in electronic and optical equipment, resulting from vacuum fluctuations.

Transistor Hall and the barren region: These phenomena can be understood in the context of zero-point energy, where space is not completely empty but is filled with energy and virtual particles.

This theoretical model combines the concept of zero-point energy with the point model of elementary particles, providing an integrated framework for explaining physical phenomena at the quantum and cosmic levels. Here is a systematic integration of these concepts.

Vacuum Energy and the Point Model of the Universe

-Point fabric: Zero dimension

The model assumes that the universe consists of a sea of point particles, which are the smallest amount of energy (Planck energy and length), in the form of points. These points are variable in fullness, as they can be completely or partially full (three-quarters, half, or a quarter). .

The five basic point particles

The model defines five distinct types of point particles, each defined by the amount of energy it contains. These particles form the basis of the cosmic web, and their varying energy states determine their function.

Point M: Fully filled point particle. This represents a complete amount of energy with zero-dimensional space.

Point A: Three-quarters filled point particle. It has zero-dimensional space, which gives it unique properties.

Point F: A half-filled point particle. This particle occupies a large portion of zero-dimensional space and acts as a tunnel for energy transfer. This state is essential for explaining phenomena such as quantum tunneling and material permeability.

Point H1: A quarter-filled point particle. This particle has the least amount of energy and the largest area of zero-dimensional space.

Point H2: A point particle filled with zero. This is the “zero point” particle, which exists in a completely zero-dimensional space, or what is described as an “immaterial” region with no spatial or temporal dimensions.

It is the essence of emptiness, in a state of constant change according to Heisenberg's uncertainty principle.

The proposed model redefines charge as the tendency of a point to become full (negative charge) or empty (positive charge), providing a mechanical explanation for electromagnetic forces.

Zero dimension: Zero dimension represents the empty space remaining within each point that is not completely filled. This space has no spatial or temporal dimensions; it is “non-matter.”

This interpretation is consistent with the concept of zero-point energy in quantum physics, where the vacuum is not completely empty, but is teeming with vibrations and virtual particles.

Mechanical motion: The tendency of a point to fill (negative charge) or empty (positive charge) causes constant mechanical motion, known as the **“yo-yo effect”**. This motion is the basis of fluctuations in vacuum and quantum foam, and explains electromagnetic forces.

- Elementary particles as geometric shapes

The point model is based on the idea that elementary particles are actually complex geometric shapes made up of these points.

Quarks and electrons: Points cluster into strings, and strings tend to cluster into twisted lines that move like “worms.” This reciprocal movement of points between the strings and the surrounding fabric is what forms quarks.

Photons: It is the mechanical mechanism of the photon that determines its speed, not the nature of the fabric. The photon acts as an excitation line for the point arrays, transferring energy points to other geometric objects when needed.

Higgs particle: The Higgs particle represents a “bank” for exchanging point quanta. When the filled points gather, they form a node in the fabric that causes the fabric to fold and bend, and this larger cluster is the Higgs particle.

- Laws of the point model

The principle of excitation: Any particle can be excited, causing it to transform into a simpler or more complex geometric shape. This process explains the changes in particles and, in practice,

Such as annihilation and pair production.

The principle of symmetry and duality: Every quantum (point) has an equal counterpart in quantum and an opposite in charge. This principle explains the existence of antimatter; when an electron leaves its place, it leaves a trace that forms a positron.

The domino and butterfly (Kios) effect: Gravity in this model is not a direct force, but rather an indirect effect similar to the domino effect. Due to the simplicity and size of point particles, the butterfly (Kios) effect explains how a simple movement at these points can lead to enormous effects on a cosmic scale.

Explanation of physical phenomena.

The double-slit experiment: The point fabric has a “memory” that retains the geometric shape in which the particles were formed, which explains the particle's ability to retain its waveform.

The Casimir effect: There is an exchange of point particles between the two plates in the vacuum, causing them to move closer to each other.

The law of conservation of energy: The vacuum cannot generate energy from nothing; rather, energy already exists in the point fabric, gathering and transforming into complex forms (matter) when needed. This explains the compression of energy in mass.

This theory provides a new mechanical framework for explaining quantum and cosmic phenomena, challenging traditional concepts of vacuum, matter, and fundamental forces.

The point grid model: gravity, vacuum energy, and the five fundamental particles.

This unified theory assumes that gravity is not an entropic force, but rather a property of a dynamic medium composed of point particles. This “point grid” or ‘continuum’ forms the fabric of spacetime itself.

In this framework, phenomena such as gravity are reinterpreted, not as a fundamental force, but as a form of “medium pressure” exerted by this fluid-like medium.

This pressure arises from two types of vortices: ring vortices and oval vortices, which govern the physical properties of celestial bodies.

One of the most important aspects of this model is that the universe is not empty space, but rather a cosmic sea of point particles, each with varying energy levels. These particles are the building blocks of all matter and energy, and their interactions are what lead to all known physical phenomena. The model identifies five main particles based on their energy levels.

Basic principles of the point network model

The model is based on several basic principles that explain the behavior of these point particles and their interactions:

Excitation principle: Any point particle can be excited, causing a change in its shape or energy level. This process can lead to the formation of more complex particles or their decomposition into simpler ones. This explains processes such as pair annihilation and production.

The Yoyo Principle: The continuous filling and emptying of energy within point particles produces a continuous “yoyo” motion. This constant oscillation causes disturbances in the field, leading to phenomena such as quantum foam and vacuum fluctuations. This motion is also responsible for the “quantum jumps” of electrons between atomic energy levels.

Principle of structure and geometric position: The convergence and geometric arrangement of point particles produces a substance with unique properties. The collective motion of these particles forms complex structures such as strings and loops, which form the basis of particles such as quarks and gluons. In this model, the photon is not a property of the lattice, but rather a complex mechanism that acts as a “postal service” for distributing energy points to other structures. [3,2]

Explanation of physical phenomena

This model offers unique explanations for many fundamental physical phenomena:

Gravity: Gravity is the result of the dot grid's effect on itself, like a chain of dominoes. The weakness of gravity is due to the significantly reduced energy of the particles and the simplicity of their movement. This is consistent with chaos theory and the butterfly effect, where a small change in a simple system can have a huge impact.

Double-slit experiment: The model suggests that dot particles have a geometric memory, maintaining their shape under specific conditions. This memory is what causes the particles to behave like waves, maintaining their waveform.

Photoelectric effect: This model explains the effect by the elastic nature of point particles. Partially filled particles easily gain or lose energy, leading to the observed discrete energy transitions.

Casimir effect: The Casimir effect is seen as the result of the continuous exchange of point particles in the vacuum between two plates, causing them to attract each other.

Dirac sea and antimatter: The model suggests that when a point particle (such as an electron) leaves its position, it leaves behind a “gap” or “trace.” This trace is what we observe as its antimatter counterpart (the positron), with opposite charge and similar nature. The imbalance of matter and antimatter in the universe is a mystery that this model could help to explore.

This proposed theory, based on the pressure of the modon and the five fundamental point particles, represents a remarkable attempt to unify concepts from quantum mechanics and general relativity, providing a new perspective on the fundamental nature of the universe.

Predictions about the nature of vacuum

Testing vacuum fluctuations directly: The hypothesis assumes that the “five points” in the vacuum are in a state of constant change and “yo-yo” motion. If an experiment could be designed to measure these fluctuations on Planck scales (smaller than our current limits), we might discover unexpected behavior of the vacuum itself.

Measuring “zero dimension”: The hypothesis claims that point particles have “empty space” that has no spatial or temporal dimensions. If this phenomenon is real, it may be possible to observe its effect on the behavior of elementary particles in high-energy experiments, which could lead to a modification of our current models of particles.

Predictions about forces and particles

Identifying “five-point” particles: The hypothesis posits the existence of five types of point particles with different energy levels. Research in particle colliders, such as the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), could lead to the discovery of new particles whose properties correspond to the aforementioned “points” (M, A, F, H1, H2).

A new interpretation of charge: The hypothesis suggests that charge is “the tendency of a point to be full or empty.” This can be tested through precise experiments aimed at measuring the behavior of charges at very small scales, which may reveal previously unknown physical mechanisms.

Mechanism of photon action: The hypothesis predicts that photons act as energy carriers between “rows of points.” This research into the nature of light could lead to the study of how photons interact with vacuum at quantum levels, which may explain why light does not lose energy when traveling long distances.

Predictions about cosmic and quantum phenomena

Casimir effect: The hypothesis assumes that the Casimir effect is the result of a “continuous exchange of point particles” between two plates. More accurate experiments on the Casimir effect could reveal unexpected behavior consistent with the flow of these particles.

Quantum jumps: The hypothesis explains quantum jumps of electrons as part of the “yo-yo” motion caused by the points. Future research into atomic energy levels could discover subtle vibration patterns consistent with this motion.

Antimatter: The hypothesis offers a unique interpretation of antimatter as an “imprint” or “gap” in the dot fabric. Experiments searching for antimatter in space or in the laboratory could help confirm or refute this concept by analyzing how it forms and interacts with ordinary matter.

Testable predictions

1. Predictions at the level of elementary particles

Discovery of new particles: If the “five points” (M, A, F, H1, H2) are real, it is possible that future particle colliders, such as high-energy colliders or particle factories>

will discover new particles whose properties (such as mass, charge, and energy) match those described by the hypothesis. These particles may appear as distinctive signals that have not yet been explained.

Changes in charge properties: The hypothesis assumes that charge is the “tendency of a point to be full or empty.” Experiments that measure charges at high precision, especially under extreme conditions (such as very low temperatures or strong magnetic fields), may reveal previously unobserved behavior, suggesting that charge is not a static property but a dynamic property of matter.

2. Predictions at the quantum level

Changes in the Casimir effect: According to the hypothesis, the Casimir effect arises from the “continuous exchange of point particles” in a vacuum. More precise experiments to measure this effect—using surfaces with different shapes or in varying vacuum conditions—could reveal deviations from the classical expectations of quantum mechanics, which could support the idea that the vacuum is not completely empty.

Yi-Yi effects on electrons: If Yi-Yi motion is responsible for quantum jumps, high-precision spectroscopic experiments on atoms could reveal signs of this motion. These signs could appear as slight modifications to the energy of electrons or the frequencies of photons emitted during transitions between orbits.

3. Predictions at the cosmological level

Gravity as a “domino effect”: The hypothesis suggests that gravity is a “domino effect” resulting from the interaction of point particles.

If this idea is correct, then analysis of the motion of celestial bodies or the propagation of gravitational waves over cosmic distances may reveal characteristics consistent with the behavior of a point network rather than a continuous curvature of space-time.

Although Einstein was skeptical about black holes, he was completely confident in one of his other discoveries and believed that time would prove him right: gravitational waves. As mentioned earlier, one of the most important achievements of Maxwell's equations was the theory that oscillating electric and magnetic fields are capable of creating observable moving waves. Similarly, Einstein tried to derive a theory of gravitational waves from his equations.

These waves contradict Newton's laws because those laws state that the force of gravity has an instantaneous effect that travels throughout the universe and affects all objects at the same moment. However, general relativity confirms, in one way or another, the existence of gravitational waves because it stipulates that the speed of gravitational field fluctuations cannot exceed the speed of light. This means that if a catastrophic event occurs, such as a collision between two black holes, it will produce a shock gravitational wave that travels at the speed of light. [20]

A new interpretation of antimatter: If antimatter is a “gap” in the fabric of space, research into why matter and antimatter are not symmetrical in the universe could focus on how these “gaps” arise or how they are filled. Experiments in particle accelerators may reveal new patterns in the production of matter and antimatter, supporting this concept.

Black Holes

Black Holes: The Dynamics of Spacetime and Cosmic Balance

Black holes are among the most controversial astronomical objects, representing an anomaly in the fabric of space-time. Although prevailing theories interpret them as singularities with infinite gravity, this description contradicts the principles of quantum theory. The model proposed here offers an alternative approach, viewing black holes as dynamic entities, rather than mere singularities, that recycle matter and energy in the universe.

1. Structure and Function of Black Holes

According to this model, black holes are not simply objects that devour everything around them. Rather, it is a “retired star” or “ghost star” with a structure that is inverted or different from that of a normal star.

Its dynamic function: Black holes recycle matter and energy. They do not swallow everything, but only absorb matter whose fabric is too weak to carry it or has slipped out of the grip of the cosmic fabric.

Radiation emission: Black holes emit very intense radiation that cannot be seen directly, but can be detected in distant objects such as quasars.

This radiation is responsible for accelerating the rotation of galaxies and regulating their movement.

2. Galaxy and black hole dynamics

The model suggests that the relationship between a black hole and the galaxy it mediates is one of dynamic equilibrium. The black hole acts as a jet engine (similar to a photon) that pushes and pulls rays, ensuring the continuity of energy and the sustainability of movement in the galaxy.

Galaxy formation: The geometry of the granular surfaces of black holes plays a role in the formation of different types of galaxies (elliptical, spiral, etc.), as it regulates their rotation and the distribution of matter within them.

Dark matter and dark energy: Dark matter and dark energy can be explained as overlapping and interfering waves resulting from these dynamics. Overlap and interference lead to “opacity,” which prevents us from directly observing these entities.

3. The concept of singularity and “zero” in mathematics and physics

A singularity is the point at which the known laws of physics break down. In mathematics, a singularity is defined as the point at which a function ends.

Singularity in the point model: Singularity in this model is interpreted as a structure consisting of zero dimensions, which is connected to zero tunnels in the universe. These zero dimensions, known as h^2 points, are a space of “non-matter” through which singularity can be understood.

The value of “zero”: Zero is a fundamental concept in physics, representing the beginning or end of a state. Various physical equations, such as those for motion, force, and energy, illustrate the value of zero as the maximum or minimum for a given system, reflecting the importance of zero-dimensionality in explaining the mechanisms of the universe.

Force equation: $F = W$ Zero represents the value when mass is not subjected to any external force.

Kinetic energy equation: $K = \frac{1}{2} mF^2$ Zero represents the value when mass is at rest.

4. Elementary particles and the point system

The model suggests that elementary particles are nothing more than different manifestations of points in the point system. For example, an electron represents a quantum entity, and the higher its energy, the shorter its wavelength, which is consistent with the idea that energy is the origin of particles. This model is based on the principle of energy

conservation, asserting that energy is not created from nothing, but is already present in point particles.

Zero Paths: Beyond Planck's Geometry

This article presents a theoretical framework for the existence of “zero paths” or “zero routes” in the universe, which are superconducting passages that defy the known limits of classical and quantum physics, such as Planck length and mass. These paths are assumed to be part of the fabric of space and act as invisible channels for the instantaneous transfer of matter and energy.

1. The concept of zero dimension and its paths

Zero dimension is defined as a space that transcends the concepts of time and space. It exists in two forms:

Pure zero dimension: a space that does not interact with particles or objects.

Mixed dimension: a mixed state between zero dimensions and physical dimensions, where the particles in it are known as **“holes”**.

These zero paths are similar to blood and lymph vessels in the human body, instantly transporting particles to the nearest point similar in composition or to an area that needs them.

This mechanism ensures that particles do not interact with any geometry within the path, because the zero dimension does not contain any of these properties.

2. Observational evidence for the existence of zero paths

Although these paths are invisible, their existence can be inferred from their effect on distant objects:

Position distortion: A slight distortion in the position of astronomical objects may be evidence that they lie behind these paths. The paths themselves do not show any external distortion, but they affect the path of cosmic rays passing through them.

Gravitational lensing: These paths can be inferred from the effect of gravitational lensing, where a massive object causes light coming from objects behind it to bend. This bending produces multiple images of the original object, allowing scientists to “see” the dark object or at least infer its existence and properties.

3. Cosmic geometry and the principle of location

This model emphasizes the importance of subatomic cosmic geometry. The convergence of two different geometric shapes of point particles leads to a change in their properties, such as mass and energy.

This principle is similar to what Heisenberg discovered in quantum mechanics, where the product of ordered sets of numbers depends on the order of multiplication, confirming that position and order have a fundamental effect on physical properties.

4. Sound and Cymatics: The Mechanism of Motion in Point Fabric

It is proposed that movement in the point fabric is governed by cymatics, the science of converting sound into visible forms.

Sound as a driving force: This theory assumes that every movement originating from each point produces a “sound” (vibration) that affects neighboring points. These vibrations form the complex geometric shapes of elementary particles. This is consistent with what Imam Ali (as) said: “Ask me about the ways of the heavens, for I know them as I know the ways of the earth,” and what he said about “the sound of every movement,” indicating that sound is a fundamental driver of cosmic motion.

Sound memory: The model states that “water memory” and the power of sound can explain how geometric shapes interact and transform into one another. Each geometric shape of point particles is a closed shape under normal conditions, but it exchanges energy with different geometric shapes. This interaction is what leads to the emergence of all subsequently known energies.

Brownian motion: Brownian motion (the random motion of microscopic particles) can be explained as a reflection of the invisible motion of particles in the point fabric. This apparent random motion is actually the result of the regular statistical motion of points below the five fundamental points.

Jacobs' thermodynamic interpretation: Links gravity to thermodynamics through the Clausius relation, whereby gravity arises from thermodynamic behavior near black holes.

Multifaceted Coherence (MC) Model:

Assumes that gravity and entropy are properties arising from the collapse of quantum coherence within spacetime. [21]

The energy of a black hole of a star or group of stars dynamic equilibrium and invisible rays emitted from it (escape velocity) is assumed to bend due to gravity, forming a geometric shape around it,

and the gravitational force, the amount of energy emitted, and the escape velocity form the geometric shape of galaxies and the network of invisible radiation emitted and reflected by the black hole, which is considered part of dark matter or dark energy.

We assume that the black hole is fed by a process similar to the falling photon process (Compton effect) and (Thomson scattering).

* These phenomena are accurately explained by the point model...
Therefore, black holes do not swallow galaxies.

Results

-A black hole is a retired star that functions like a star with the same structure but in reverse and differently, and is considered a ghost star.

-Black holes produce energy.

-Black holes recycle matter.

-Black holes do not swallow everything, but rather swallow what the fabric is too weak to carry or what slips through the fabric's grip.

-They send out rays and pull in rays that make up the structure that preserves the galaxy.

-It sends out rays so intense that they cannot be seen or detected, and when we see quasars, it is because they are far away.

This is because the rays emitted from the black hole cause the galaxy to rotate faster.

Galaxies are formed in relation to their centers of black holes, including elliptical, spiral, and irregular galaxies... They regulate the rotation of each galaxy's components, meaning they are responsible for the galaxy's rotation, and the different rays are responsible for forming this fabric.

-Acoustic system- Black holes pull rays and act as soundproof glass, preventing sound and light rays from passing in different directions...

-Dynamic balance between the galaxy and the black hole. If this balance is discovered, then the hypothesis is true...

-Overlapping and interference darkness. Dark matter and dark energy could be overlapping waves and invisible rays emitted and received by the curvature of black holes...

-Pushing and pulling black holes according to the geometry of confined surfaces...

The photon acts as a jet engine (and the photon of dark matter or dark energy or antimatter)...

-The process of pushing and pulling rays makes energy continuous and movement sustainable.

-The mirror effect of electrons leaves space and matter imitating its image, as does the mirror effect of the five fundamental points that make up the universe, which repeat themselves until they become a sea of energy...

-The effect between two bodies exchanging holes at point H2...

The flat space limit of the black hole $M=0$ and its extension to include superstring theory. [22]

Zero equations

Any zero in infinity is the same everywhere

Singularity point, mostly observations of rotating holes '

$f(x)=1/x$ on the number line, this function has a singularity point at $x = 0$, at which point the function is equal to $\pm\infty$ and is undefined.

Wikipedia

Schwarzschild A body with large mass and very small radius.

If a star reaches the Schwarzschild radius, it will be equal to 1 and $1-1=0$.

G Gravitational constant.

M Black hole mass.

M Solar mass*.

c Speed of light.

Singularity Point The point at which the function ends The point at which space-time ends Singularity is zero and one, and the rest is repetition

The singularity point is a structure consisting of zero dimensions connected to zero dimensions in the universe

The value of zero

Straight line equation:

$$y=mx+b$$

where m is the slope and b is the y-intercept.

In this equation, zero represents the y-intercept value on the y-axis in the graph.

Circle equation:

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$$

where (h, k) is the center of the circle, and r is its radius.

In this equation, zero represents the value of r^2 when the circle is a single point (the origin).

4. Velocity equation:

$$V=v_0 + at$$

where v is the final velocity, v_0 is the initial velocity, a is the acceleration, and t is the time.

In this equation, zero represents the value of v_0 when the motion starts from rest.

5. Force equation:

$$F=ma$$

where F is the force, m is the mass, and a is the acceleration.

In this equation, zero represents the value of F when the mass is not subjected to any external force.

6. Kinetic energy equation:

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

where KE is the kinetic energy, m is the mass, and v is the velocity.

In this equation, zero represents the value of KE when the mass is at rest.

7. Potential Energy Equation:

$$PE = mgh$$

Where PE is potential energy, m is mass, g is the acceleration due to gravity, and h is height.

In this equation, zero represents the value of PE when the mass is at sea level.

8. Boyle's Law equation:

$$P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$

Where P_1 and V_1 are the initial pressure and volume, and P_2 and V_2 are the final pressure and volume.

In this equation, zero represents the value of V_2 when the pressure P_2 is infinite.

9. Charles's Law:

$$V_1 / T_1 = V_2 / T_2$$

where V_1 and T_1 are the initial volume and temperature, and V_2 and T_2 are the final volume and temperature.

In this equation, zero represents the value of V_2 when the temperature T_2 is absolute zero.

10. Gay-Lussac's Law:

$$P_1 V_1 / T_1 = P_2 V_2$$

where P_1 and T_1 are the initial pressure and temperature, and P_2 and T_2 are the final pressure and temperature.

In this equation, zero represents the value of P_2 when the temperature T_2 is absolute zero

And its relationship $p = p(\rho)$ does not represent a physical equation for the state

at the beginning of the universe that we are considering. The Dirac particles that make up the rotation fluid had energies much greater than their rest energies. They are therefore described by the hyperrelativistic barotropic equation of state $p = \rho/3$ ($w = 1/3$), as is the case for radiation. Since photons and background neutrinos are the most abundant particles in the universe.

Testable predictions (similar to grand theories)

1. About black holes

Discovery of intense “re-radiation”: The hypothesis assumes that black holes emit intense, invisible radiation to propel and rotate galaxies. This radiation could show up in the spectra of distant quasars, and new telescopes (such as ultra-sensitive X-ray or gamma-ray telescopes) could be designed to search for these emissions coming from the centers of galaxies and measure their effect on the rotation speed of distant stars. This is similar to how relativity predicted the bending of light around the sun before it was observed.

Relationship between galaxy geometry and black hole type: The hypothesis predicts that the black hole determines the shape of the galaxy (spiral, elliptical, etc.) based on the “geometry of its granular surfaces.” If this hypothesis is correct, there will be a precise mathematical relationship between the type of central black hole (its size, rotation, and hypothetical surface properties) and the geometric shape of the galaxy. Future observations could reveal a strong correlation between the properties of supermassive black holes and the shape of their host galaxies, which differs from prevailing theories that shape depends on mergers and collisions.

2. On zero dimension and zero paths

Observation of “zero” distortion in the positions of celestial bodies: The hypothesis predicts that “zero paths” cause distortion in the positions of distant celestial bodies without being visible themselves. High-precision measuring instruments (such as astronomical interferometers) can be used to search for subtle and specific distortions in the positions of celestial bodies that cannot be explained by classical gravity or known gravitational lenses. This is similar to the observation of the deviation of Uranus' orbit that led to the discovery of Neptune.

Instantaneous energy transfer: If zero paths act as channels for instantaneous energy transfer, quantum experiments can be designed on Earth to attempt to transfer a quantum state between two points without delay. If this transfer occurs by a mechanism different from currently known quantum entanglement, it could be evidence of a “zero dimension” in the vacuum connecting them.

3. About geometry and simetics

Observing “simetric” motion at the quantum level: The hypothesis assumes that motion in the point fabric is governed by ‘sound’ or “vibrations.” Experiments looking for particle interactions in an interference-free environment could reveal very fine vibration patterns

that we have not yet discovered, which may be responsible for particle formation or interaction. This is very similar to how the observation of “Lamb shift” led to an understanding of the effects of quantum vacuum.

Discovery of the “geometric memory” of particles: The hypothesis suggests that elementary particles have a “memory” of their geometric shape. Experiments that reshape or disassemble particles (such as hadron disassembly experiments) could show that particles behave in unexpected ways, strangely “remembering” their initial properties, which could confirm the existence of this memory

1. Predictions about “saimtex” and point motion

The effect of sound on elementary particles: The hypothesis assumes that “sound” or vibrations are a fundamental driver of motion in point-like fabric. A highly sophisticated laboratory experiment could be designed in which elementary particles (such as electrons or quarks) are isolated in an environment free of any interference and then exposed to very precise sound waves or ultra-high-frequency mechanical vibrations.

If the hypothesis is correct, the particles may exhibit unexpected behavior, such as a change in their trajectory or energy, proportional to the frequency of the vibration. This would provide concrete evidence that “sound” is a fundamental force in the quantum world.

2. Predictions about “geometric memory”

Discovery of “memory” in particles after decay: The hypothesis suggests that elementary particles have a “geometric memory” that preserves their shape. This can be tested in particle physics laboratories by disassembling a composite particle (such as a proton) into its components (quarks) in a controlled environment. After disassembly, the properties of the resulting quarks can be measured with extreme precision.

If these quarks “remember” their original shape or properties, they may exhibit strange interactions when attempts are made to recombine them or when they interact with other particles, which differs from current expectations that assume the resulting particles are devoid of any “memory” of their previous geometric shape.

3. Predictions about “zero paths”

Instantaneous quantum tunnel: The hypothesis assumes that “zero paths” are channels for the instantaneous transfer of energy and matter. An improved quantum tunnel experiment could be designed, in which the time it takes for

particles to pass through a specific barrier is measured with unprecedented accuracy. If there is a “zero path” connecting the two sides of the barrier, some particles may pass through instantaneously (faster than the speed of light), contradicting traditional physics.

This requires an experimental design that exceeds our current capabilities, but it represents a crucial test of the hypothesis.

4. Predictions about the “Yoyo System”

Direct measurement of vacuum fluctuations: The hypothesis assumes that the vacuum is not empty, but rather filled with “five points” in a state of continuous “yoyo” motion. Advanced techniques for vacuum measurements on the Planck scale, such as the use of ultra-sensitive interferometers, could be used to detect any subtle vibrations or fluctuations in the vacuum itself. Detecting these fluctuations would support the idea that space has a dynamic internal structure, rather than being merely a static backdrop for events.

Dark Energy, Dark Matter, and Antimatter

Dark Energy and Dark Matter

Dark Matter Although the existence of dark energy has only recently been recognized, it is predicted to play a major role in the future of the universe. The density of dark energy, which is a feature of the vacuum, remains constant during the expansion of the universe, while other types of energy, such as those produced by matter or radiation, decrease in density with expansion. Initially, the energy density associated with the latter type was dominant, and expansion was slowing down. However, these contributions to the total energy density of the universe have now decreased to a level lower than that contributed by dark energy. As a result, the slowdown in expansion has stopped and been replaced by a noticeable acceleration caused by dark energy, which is a measure of the size of the universe versus time R^{18} , where we put the coefficient. Below, we present our best current estimates of the contributions.

Scientists were already aware of the need for a new type of matter known as dark matter long before the results of cosmic microwave radiation were obtained by the cosmic microwave background explorer. Other observations pointed to the need for another invisible substance, and this mysterious substance, which became known as dark matter, has a gravitational effect but does not interact with light. Since it does not absorb or emit light, it is invisible, or dark. Dark matter.

has revealed only a few of its distinctive properties, other than its gravitational effect and extremely weak interaction. Furthermore, the gravitational effect and its measurements point to the existence of something even more mysterious than dark matter: dark energy.

It reflected only a few of its distinctive characteristics, apart from its gravitational effect and extremely weak interaction. Also, the gravitational effect and its measurements point to the existence of something more mysterious than dark matter: dark energy. This energy permeates the entire universe, but it does not clump together like normal matter or thin out as it expands. We are surrounded by “darkness.” We are living in an era of dark matter, with about 73% of it being mysterious dark energy.

We first found evidence of its existence from the speed at which stars rotate within galaxy clusters. In 1933, Fritz Zwicky observed that galaxies in clusters rotate faster than their visible mass would allow. Shortly thereafter, John Oort observed a similar phenomenon in the Milky Way galaxy.

Zwicky was so convinced by his discovery that he proposed the existence of dark matter that no one could see directly. Long after Zwicky, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, this scientist conducted detailed quantitative measurements of the stars rotating in galaxies.

You may wonder: How can someone look through a telescope and see something dark?

The answer is that they can see the gravitational effects of this dark thing. The properties of any galaxy, such as the rate at which stars orbit around it, are affected by the amount of matter it contains at small distances, such as the inner range of an atom, where quantum mechanics plays a large role and gravity is negligible. Since gravity has such a negligible effect on atomic mass particles,

we can use quantum mechanics and ignore gravity without any serious consequences. Physicists can also make predictions about phenomena at large distances, such as the inner part of a galaxy.

Where gravity dominates predictions and quantum mechanics can be ignored.

But we lack a theory that encompasses both quantum mechanics and gravity, and works at all possible energies and distances, and we do not know in particular how to perform calculations at very high energies and very short distances, comparatively speaking. This is because the effect of gravity is greater in heavier particles with higher energy.

The question I ask is: Have scientists calculated the possible locations of these objects in their cluster, their size, mass, and energy after the increase, because the laws of physics state that these objects we have observed are nothing more than locations that are thousands of light years away?

What if dark matter and dark energy are the matter and energy of these stars that we see and stars that we have not seen because their light has not yet reached us?

The principle of uncertainty and transitions in point particles

Sometimes, uncertainty related to quantum mechanics, for example, indicates that the mass of a decaying particle is fundamentally uncertain.

The general principle states that no energy measurement can be accurate when it takes a finite amount of time; therefore, the measurement time in this case is certainly shorter than the lifetime of the decaying particle. Therefore, if the goal of experimental physicists is to obtain evidence for the existence of a new particle by accessing the particles into which it decays, measuring their masses will require repeating the experiment many times. Although no single measurement can be accurate, the average of all measurements will be the correct value. In many cases, the quantum uncertainty associated with mass is less than the systematic uncertainty (inherent error) of the measuring instruments. When this is true, experiments can ignore the quantitative uncertainty associated with mass. However, due to the probabilistic nature of the interactions under study, many measurements are still needed to ensure measurement accuracy. As in drug efficacy trials, big statistics help us arrive at the correct answer.

We must acknowledge that the probabilities associated with quantum mechanics are not completely random; probabilities can be calculated based on clear laws. We know the overall shape of the W curve, which deals with the mass of a boson and describes the probability of this particle with a specific mass and age appearing as a result of a collision.

The principle of symmetry, symmetry, and repetition

Any particle that is excited can disintegrate or acquire geometric complexity. Each quantum has a point energy that has a similar effect in geometry, equivalent in quantum, opposite in charge, and parallel in time and space according to the six directions or branches. The directions multiply, so that the point has several neighboring points resulting from the effect of the original point, and with the repetition of the movement, the effect is repeated in the field. Any point particle that moves generates a similar electron particle. If it leaves its place, its effect remains as a negative matter, a positron, and with the continuous clicking of the point particles, they multiply and grow geometrically. The point hypothesis describes gravitational force and explains why gravity weakens with increasing distance. It also explains the distortion of space-time because the point fields influence each other in a domino effect. The photon acts as a line of excitation for regular point arrays, but because some atoms that have the same number of protons and electrons as each other may have different numbers of neutrons, chemical elements can come in different forms called isotopes. Soddy introduced this name in 1913, borrowing it from the Greek word for “same place,” due to the discovery of atoms with different masses.

They belong to the same position in the periodic table of chemical elements. Sody won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1921 for his research on isotopes.

Atomic weights vary, and when the elements were arranged in a table according to their atomic weights (and in particular when different isotopes were allowed), it became apparent that similar elements recurred at regular intervals, with one pattern, for example, repeating every eight atomic numbers. This arrangement of elements with similar properties in groups gave the periodic table its name.¹¹⁹

It has been proven that all “taons” and “muons” have the same charge, but their masses are greater, and their names are particles of matter in the model. There are three images, all carrying the same charge, and of these particles, one is heavier than the next generation. We do not know the “generation,” but we do know the reason behind the existence of these three images of particles, all of which carry the same charge.

Nobel Prize-winning physicist Isidor Isaac Rabi expressed his confusion when he heard “Who asked for this?” referring to the existence of the muon, saying his famous phrase, “The lighter leptons are the easiest to find.” Although both electrons and photons deposit energy in the electromagnetic calorimeter, electrons can be easily distinguished from

photons because electrons carry a charge while photons are neutral. Therefore, only electrons leave a trace in the internal detector before depositing energy in the electromagnetic spectrometer.

Muons can also be detected relatively directly. Like all other heavier particles in the Standard Model, muons decay very quickly, preventing them from being found in ordinary matter. Taus, on the other hand, are not as easy to find, even though they are visible. Taus are leptons and carry the same charge as electrons and muons, but they are heavier and, like most heavy particles, are not stable. This means that they decay, leaving behind other particles. Taus decay rapidly into a lighter charged lepton and two particles called neutrinos, or into a single neutrino and a particle called a pion, which is affected by the strong force. Experimental physicists study the products of the initial particle's decay to determine whether a decaying heavy particle is responsible for their existence.

The principle of symmetry

Every energy has an equivalent counterpart in terms of energy and opposite in terms of charge and in different directions. Each direction has its own geometric shape and counterpart. I call this the principle of symmetry, similarity, and repetition. A particle that is exposed to excitation can either disintegrate or acquire geometric complexity. Every energy has a point-like effect that is similar to it in geometry and equivalent in quantity, opposite in charge, and parallel in time and space, adjacent according to the six directions or branches. The directions multiply, so that the point has several adjacent points resulting from the effect of the original point, and with the repetition of the movement, the effect is repeated in the field.

Any point particle that moves generates a similar electron particle. If it leaves its place, its effect remains as a negative matter, a positron. With the continuous clicking of point particles, they multiply and grow geometrically. The point hypothesis describes gravitational force and why gravity weakens with increasing distance. It also explains the distortion of space. because the point field affects each other like dominoes. The photon acts as a line of excitation for the regular point arrays.

The simple, uniform point geometry is the general field. The complex geometry of varying complexity is the elementary particles, which in turn form more complex shapes. Temporal and spatial variation - relative - Each place has its own time, like a parallel dimension. Six dimensions are likened to the branches of a nerve cell. A nerve cell consists of a nucleus, dendrites, and an axon, which has branches at its end. A nerve cell is an example of multiple vector dimensions, as it connects to the outside world through its branches. Likewise, any particle that does not have any effect on all its directions will not affect the field.

Scientists were already aware of the need for a new type of matter known as dark matter long before the results of cosmic microwave radiation were reached by the cosmic microwave background explorer.

Other observations pointed to the existence of another invisible substance, this mysterious substance—now known as dark matter—has a gravitational effect but does not interact with light. Since it neither absorbs nor emits light, it is invisible, or dark. Dark matter...

Question

The question I am asking is: Have scientists calculated the possible locations of these objects in terms of their trajectory, size, mass, and energy after the increase, given that the laws of physics state that these objects we have observed are nothing more than locations that are thousands of light years away?

What if dark matter and dark energy are the matter and energy of these stars that we see and stars that we have not seen because their light has not yet reached us?

These questions address the essence of observational astronomy and raise an interesting hypothesis about the nature of dark matter and dark energy.

Do scientists calculate the locations of potential objects thousands of light years away?

Yes, scientists take into account the time distance and the increase in size, mass, and potential energy when observing celestial objects. Since light travels at a constant speed, what we see of stars and galaxies is their past, not their present. When we look at a star 1,000 light-years away, we see it as it was 1,000 years ago.

Increase in size, mass, and energy: Predicted changes in the properties of celestial objects are calculated based on stellar and galactic evolution models. These models take into account factors such as nuclear fuel consumption, expansion rates, and gravitational interactions with neighboring objects. For example, astronomers can predict that a particular star will have turned into a red giant or become a white dwarf thousands of years after its current observation.

Redshift correction: For very distant objects, observational data is corrected to take into account the expansion of the universe. This expansion causes the red shift of light, making objects appear dimmer and redder than they actually are. Scientists apply mathematical corrections to recalculate their true properties, such as size, brightness, and energy.

What if dark matter and dark energy are the matter and energy of stars whose light has not yet reached us?

This hypothesis, although interesting, is inconsistent with current observational evidence for several reasons:

The enormous proportion: Cosmological measurements indicate that dark matter makes up about 27% of the total content of the universe, while dark energy makes up 68%, leaving only 5% for the ordinary matter we see (stars, planets, gases).

For dark matter to be stars that we have not yet seen, there would have to be such a huge number of dark stars that their light emitted into space would form an observable radiation background, which has not been observed.

Cosmic distribution: Dark matter is distributed very differently from ordinary matter. Dark matter forms huge halos surrounding galaxies and galaxy clusters. Visible stars are mainly concentrated in the disks of galaxies.

Gravitational lensing: The phenomenon of gravitational lensing has shown that dark matter does not follow the same distribution as ordinary matter. When light is deflected around galaxy clusters, the deflection is much greater than can be explained by the mass of visible matter alone, confirming the existence of additional invisible mass.

In summary, while scientists take into account the effect of time distance on the properties of celestial bodies, the hypothesis that dark matter and dark energy are simply distant, invisible stars does not match the strong evidence that dark matter differs in nature and distribution from ordinary matter, and that dark energy is a fundamental property of space itself.

1. Dark matter and dark energy

The distant stars hypothesis: Although the text rejects it, it can be formulated as a precise hypothesis: What if dark matter and dark energy are the effect of stars whose light has not yet arrived, but whose gravitational influence has? This hypothesis can be tested by:

Tracking “gravitational shadows”: Searching for regions in the universe where a very strong gravitational lens appears (indicating the presence of a large mass), but where there are no known visible or radioactive light sources. New telescopes designed to observe these phenomena could be used.

Modifying models of cosmic expansion: If this hypothesis is correct, models of cosmic expansion must be modified. Instead of acceleration being caused by “dark energy” filling the vacuum, it is caused by the cumulative gravitational effect of all objects whose light has not yet reached us. This could explain why cosmic acceleration continues.

The “oscillation-induced opacity” hypothesis: This hypothesis states that dark matter and dark energy are “oscillating and interfering waves” that cause “opacity” and prevent us from observing them.

This hypothesis can be tested by: Searching for invisible interference patterns: Highly sensitive measuring devices can be designed to search for “quantum” interference patterns in the space between stars and galaxies. If these patterns are found, they may provide evidence for the existence of “dark waves” that do not interact with visible light.

2. Matter and antimatter

The “trace” or “geometric repetition” hypothesis: This hypothesis suggests that antimatter is a “trace” of matter, and that point particles move in a repetitive manner (the principle of repetition). This can be tested by:

Observing the direct effect of antimatter: If antimatter is merely the “trace” of matter, it may exhibit different interactions when it is created.

Experiments in particle accelerators may reveal different behavior.

For antimatter when it is produced, where it may not behave as an independent particle but as a mirror image of the original matter.

Search for incomplete symmetry in decay: If antimatter is merely a trace, the laws of symmetry (CP violation) that explain the asymmetry between matter and antimatter in the universe may need to be revised.

Experiments could show that there is a “geometric” reason behind this discrepancy, rather than simply a contradiction in the laws of physics.

3. The principle of uncertainty and point motion

Measuring “uncertainty” in mass: The hypothesis states that uncertainty in the mass of decaying particles is fundamental. High-precision experiments can be designed to measure the masses of particles derived from decay, focusing on detecting any subtle fluctuations beyond the systematic errors of the instruments. If these fluctuations are consistent with the theoretical predictions of the point model, it would confirm that mass is not a fixed property but rather the result of the interaction of point particles.

Proving “repetition” in particle motion: The hypothesis assumes that the “repetitive” motion of point particles is the reason behind particle behavior. Highly complex quantum experiments can be designed to observe the trajectory of elementary particles with extreme precision. If particles move in “repetitive” or “cyclical” trajectories on very fine scales, this could be evidence that their motion is governed by the point repetition principle.

Testable predictions: Based on the hypotheses presented in “Vacuum Energy and the Point Model” and “Black Holes: The Dynamics of Point Fabric,” we can formulate several predictions.

Predictions about the nature of space and particles

Indirect measurement of “zero dimension”: The hypothesis assumes that point particles have “empty space” that has no spatial dimensions. This can be tested by measuring subtle changes in the properties of elementary particles (such as mass or charge) when exposed to extreme conditions (such as temperatures close to absolute zero or intense electromagnetic fields). If this hypothesis is correct, subtle deviations from the standard model of physics may appear, suggesting that particles are not solid masses but changing structures.

Detecting “Holes”: The text discusses particles known as “holes” that exist in a mixed state of physical and zero dimensions. These particles can be searched for in high-energy particle colliders. If particles with unexpected properties are observed, such as an “excess” of energy or mass that cannot be explained by normal decay, this could be evidence of their existence.

Predictions about black holes and galaxy dynamics

“Recycled” radiation from black holes: The hypothesis assumes that black holes do not swallow everything, but rather emit intense, invisible radiation that is responsible for accelerating the rotation of galaxies. This prediction can be tested by observing the centers of galaxies with highly sensitive X-ray or gamma-ray telescopes. If the hypothesis is correct, we will discover a direct relationship between the intensity of this invisible radiation and the rotation speed of distant stars in the galaxy.

Relationship between galaxy shape and black hole properties: The hypothesis predicts that the central black hole determines the shape of the galaxy (spiral, elliptical, etc.) based on the “geometry of its granular surfaces.” This can be tested by analyzing data from a large number of galaxies. If the hypothesis is correct, a strong statistical relationship will be found between the shape of the galaxy (e.g., its degree of spiral or ellipticity) and the properties of the central black hole (e.g., its mass or rotation rate), which may differ from current models.

Predictions about dark matter and dark energy

Dark matter as a singularity: The hypothesis states that dark matter could be a trace or “gap” in the point-like fabric. This can be tested by studying the gravitational lensing effect in galaxies. If the hypothesis is correct, the spatial distribution of dark matter will not be a smooth halo as expected, but may show “edge effects” or “knots” consistent with the geometric shapes predicted by the hypothesis.

Dark energy as interference waves: The hypothesis assumes that dark energy is “superimposed and overlapping waves.” These waves can be searched for using high-precision interferometers on a cosmic scale. If invisible interference patterns or slight fluctuations in space-time are detected, this could prove that dark energy is not just a cosmological constant but a dynamic phenomenon resulting from quantum interference in space.

The Ways of Heaven

Zero Ways The Ways of Heaven

The zero dimension challenges the length, mass, and distance of Planck. It exists in two forms: the pure zero image and the contrasting image between the determined distance, mass, and length of Planck and the zero dimension. Holes are proportional to the zero world, or holes are proportional to the physical world.

These paths are similar to blood vessels and lymphatic vessels in the human body.

They transport things, but in such a way that if a particle enters these paths, it must be immediately transported to the nearest point similar to it in composition or to an area that needs it, i.e., where there is a negative and it is positive. The reason for this is that within these paths, zero dimension has no place, no time, and no geometry that can interact with particles.

These pathways can be observed in space. If there is a distortion in the location of celestial bodies, this indicates that they are located behind these pathways. These pathways are invisible, but they affect the paths of rays emitted from celestial bodies.

These pathways have an internal effect, but outside them, the field is regular and undistorted. However, when cosmic rays pass through it, and it is located inside the field, a slight change is observed in the path of the rays emitted from the object behind it relative to the observer

and a distortion in the accuracy of determining the location of the object behind it relative to the observer.

It can also be inferred from the effect of the gravitational lens ,
a phenomenon that occurs when light emitted from a non-dark object is bent by the gravity of a massive object.

The bending of light produces multiple images of the original object in the sky.

These multiple images allow us to see the dark object or at least infer its existence and characteristics.

Example: Gravitational lensing allows us to see very distant galaxies behind massive galaxies in the foreground.

Cosmic geometry revisited - Subatomic cosmic geometry

The geometric structure and position, like the approximation between two geometric shapes in the world of point particles, gives each geometric shape a specific form and structure.

And energy different from whether it was in another position

Born was happy to send Heisenberg's article to the physics journal and realized almost immediately what Heisenberg had stumbled upon by chance; it is not possible to deal with the mathematics involved in two states of a single atom using ordinary numbers, but it involved ordered sets of numbers that Heisenberg thought of in tables, best likened to a chessboard; There are 64 squares on the board, and in this case, each square can be defined by a number in the range from 1 to 64. However, chess players prefer to use a set of symbols that number the "columns" of squares on the board with letters and the "rows" from bottom to top. Now, each square on the board can be identified by a unique pair of numbers: a1 is the square for the rook, b2 is the square for the knight, and so on. Heisenberg's tables contain sets, g, h, a, b, arranged in two dimensions, like a chessboard, because he was performing calculations involving two states and their interactions. These calculations involved, among other things, multiplying two categories of such sets of numbers, or two other sets of numbers arranged together. Heisenberg worked hard until he arrived at the correct mathematical tricks to do the job, but he ended up with a result so strange and confusing that it was one of the reasons for his shyness and reluctance to publish his calculations. When these related sets were multiplied

together, it turned out that the result obtained depended on the order in which the multiplication was performed.

The time required to pass through the field and reach the second slit, and the uncertainty in the position of the particle in the beam after the experiment, is equal to the product of certainty in velocity.

Brownian motion is the seemingly random and unpredictable movement of microscopic particles that somehow reflects the average or momentum of invisible molecules.

It may not be possible to give a detailed and accurate explanation of Brownian motion as it occurs, but the general parameters of its motion must be consistent with an appropriate statistical measurement of the motion of invisible molecules.

The Ways of the Heavens - Zero Ways

Imam Ali (peace be upon him) said, "Ask me about the ways of the heavens, for I know them from the ways (Planck mass particles will play a pivotal role, and at the precise Planck length, quantum mechanics also plays an important role).

The zero dimension challenges the length, mass, and distance of Planck. It exists in two forms: the pure zero form and the form that differs between the determined distance, mass, and length of Planck and the

zero dimension. Holes are relative to the zero world, or holes are relative to the physical world.

These are pathways similar to blood vessels and lymphatic vessels in the human body that transport things, but in such a way that if a particle enters these pathways, it must be transported immediately to the nearest point similar to it in composition or to an area that needs it, i.e., where there is a negative or positive charge. The reason for this is that within these pathways in zero dimension, there is no place, no time, and no geometry that can interact with these particles.

These pathways can be observed in space. If there is a distortion in the location of a celestial body, this indicates that it is located behind these pathways. These pathways are invisible, but they affect the paths of the rays emitted from celestial bodies. These pathways have an internal effect, but outside them the field is regular and undistorted. However, when cosmic rays pass through it, it is present.

Within the field, you notice a slight change in the path of the beam emitted from the object behind it relative to the observer, and a distortion in the accuracy of locating the object behind it relative to the observer, or it can be inferred from the effect of the gravitational lens.

Gravitational lensing is a phenomenon that occurs when light passes near a massive object. Even if this object does not emit light, it will have a gravitational effect, and this gravitational effect can cause the light emitted from a non-dark object behind it to bend (as we see it from our angle of view). Since light bends in different directions depending on the path it takes around the dark object, and because we always imagine light traveling in straight lines, the gravitational lensing effect can produce multiple images of the original bright object in the sky, the dark object, or at least infer its existence and characteristics by deducing the gravity necessary to bend the light observed by the observer as if it were multiple images of the original object.

For example, space in string theory is not necessarily the space we see around us, i.e., three-dimensional space. Instead, according to this theory, gravity describes a space with additional dimensions, up to six or seven spatial dimensions, different from the three we know.

Predictions about “zero paths”

Changing the path of light without bending space-time: The hypothesis assumes that “zero paths” are invisible but affect the path of radiation. If this hypothesis is correct, it is possible to discover distant astronomical objects whose light appears to be deflected, but without the presence of sufficient visible or dark mass to explain the deflection according to the gravitational lens model.

This would differ from current predictions, which always explain the bending of light by the presence of mass. This prediction could be tested using space telescopes such as the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) to search for mysterious distortions in the paths of light coming from very distant galaxies.

Instantaneous energy transfer in quantum experiments: The hypothesis assumes that “zero paths” transport particles instantaneously. A very precise quantum experiment could be designed on Earth, where two entangled particles are placed very far apart, and then the response time is measured when the state of one of them is changed. If the hypothesis is correct, information transfer faster than the speed of light may be observed, via a “zero path” connecting the two particles, challenging the principle of relativity.

2. Predictions about “subatomic cosmic geometry”

Discovery of a relationship between location and mass: The hypothesis suggests that “the proximity of two different geometric shapes of point particles” changes their properties, such as mass. This can be tested in high-energy particle colliders. If the hypothesis is correct, we may find that the measured mass of a particle (such as an electron) varies slightly based on its precise location relative to another nearby particle, contradicting the idea that mass is a constant property. This requires the design of extremely precise experiments that measure properties at a level very close to the Planck scale.

Proving “Brownian motion” as organized motion: The hypothesis predicts that apparent random Brownian motion is actually “organized statistical motion” resulting from the motion of invisible molecules in the “point fabric.” Highly advanced microscopic techniques can be used to track Brownian particle motion with unprecedented precision. If patterns or repetitions are discovered in this motion that was previously considered random, it could confirm that there is a force or An underlying structure governs it.

3. Predictions about “sound and simtex”

The effect of vibrations on elementary particles: The hypothesis assumes that “sound” or vibrations are a fundamental driver of motion in the point fabric. Experiments can be conducted in quantum mechanics laboratories where elementary particles (such as photons or electrons) are exposed to ultra-precise mechanical or acoustic vibrations. If the hypothesis is correct, these particles may exhibit unexpected behavior, such as a change in their trajectory or energy, that is proportional to the frequency of the vibration. This would prove that there is a connection between sound and the world of particles.

Cosmic Engineering Revisited - Subatomic Cosmic Engineering

The geometric structure and position, like the proximity between two geometric shapes in the world of point particles, gives each geometric shape a specific form, mass, and energy that differs from what it would be in another position.

Brownian motion The seemingly random and unpredictable movement of microscopic particles somehow reflects the average or momentum of invisible molecules. It may not be possible to give a detailed and accurate explanation of Brownian motion as it occurs, but the general parameters of its motion must be derived from an appropriate statistical measurement of the motion of invisible molecules.

(In the 1877 issue of the Monthly Microscopic Journal, it was suggested that Brownian motion is caused by the constant agitation of small particles resulting from atoms or molecules that form the liquid. At that time, chemists had already distinguished between atoms, which were considered fundamental, and molecules, which are compounds of atoms).

Sound and the movement of point particles

Saimtex: Converting sound into visible forms. Acoustic energy in the first creation and between point particles and its effect on the movement of particles and the transition between point particles. As Imam Ali said, every movement, i.e., every movement in any position or dimension, has a sound.

Saimtex: The science of converting sound into visible forms. Also known as visible sound or visible vibrations. Sound occupies a large part of our lives, as it is relied upon for communication through various forms of speech.

Sounds are produced when particles vibrate, and vibration results from oscillations around an original point, including particles of solid matter. However, vibration in solid particles is minimal due to the presence of intermolecular forces, whereas these bonds are weaker in liquids and gases.

Point particles influence each other with the sound emitted by each movement of each point. Mathematics has shown that these cannot be real waves in space, such as ripples on the surface of a pond, but rather represent an image.

They are complex oscillations in an imaginary mathematical space called formal space. What is worse, each particle (each electron, for example, needs its own three dimensions, so a single electron can be described by a wave equation in a three-dimensional space. To describe two electrons requires a six-dimensional formal space, and three electrons require nine dimensions, and so on. As for black body radiation, even when everything is converted into the language of wave mechanics, the need for separate particles and quantum jumps remains.

The CYMATICS effect is the mutual effect between particles that emanates from every point and every geometric shape, so the effect of mirrors creates sound waves for point objects and subatomic particles, and the first creation, the beginning of creation, is sound and a sea of energy that is neither magnetic, electrical, thermal, nor light, and does not resemble any known energy. . All known energies were formed later. The geometric shapes of point particles are closed geometric shapes under normal conditions, and the energy matter inside the points interacts with different geometric shapes.

The effect of sound on matter Semantics: Water memory and the power of sound In the 1920s, German scientist Hans Kaiser developed the theory of universal harmonics, reviving the forgotten science of harmonics.

Kaiser explored the patterns that connect sound to numbers. He pointed out that pitch and string length are interrelated, meaning that quality can be derived from quantity. Kaiser's theory states that the principle of integer ratios is not only the basis of music, but also the basis of many sciences (chemistry, physics, astronomy, etc.). According to Kaiser, forms in nature that have harmonic relationships in human perception are considered more beautiful. Ratios based on the octave (2:1), the quarter (3:2), and the third (5:4) are particularly harmonious.

The energy of the universe can be expressed in sound frequencies, light frequencies, or geometrically—through the sequence of crystal shapes. There is a scientifically proven relationship between sound frequencies, color, and geometric shape. The science that studies the shape and internal structure of crystals is called crystallography. The energies of visible forms interact closely, transforming into one another and producing new forms.

The Twelve Hypotheses: A Look Back and a Future Waiting to Be Discovered

At the end of this intellectual journey into the depths of the “Twelve Hypotheses,” we find ourselves faced with a new and unified vision of the universe, one that challenges prevailing concepts and calls for a comprehensive reassessment of physical reality. In this book, we have attempted to build a bridge between two worlds that have always seemed alien to each other: the world of general relativity, which describes massive celestial bodies, and the world of quantum mechanics, which governs the behavior of subatomic particles. The model we have presented, based on the idea of a point-like fabric, is not merely an addition to current theories, but a completely new conceptual framework.

The Big Picture: From Vacuum to Reality

Contrary to the prevailing cosmological model, which considers vacuum to be merely empty space, our hypotheses assert that vacuum is never empty, but rather filled with a fundamental entity of point particles. These particles, representing different energy levels from the full M-point to the zero H2-point, are the building blocks of all that exists. They are not mere components, but are themselves the main engine of reality. It is this dynamic vacuum that generates fundamental forces, forms cosmic bodies, and determines the behavior of every particle.

This concept has allowed us to reinterpret fundamental physical phenomena:

Gravity: no longer a mysterious force or a geometric curvature of space-time, but the product of actual pressure exerted by the point fabric, which we have called “madonic pressure.” This mechanical view of gravity explains its weakness, as it is not a direct force, but rather the cumulative result of minute interactions between an infinite number of points.

Space-time: Space-time is no longer just a four-dimensional space, but a living fabric that interacts with matter and energy, deforming and rippling, not due to gravity, but due to the movement of the points that compose it.

Dark matter and dark energy: Hypotheses offer a new interpretation of dark matter and dark energy as manifestations of the mechanisms of this point-based fabric. Dark matter may not be strange particles, but rather clusters of point particles whose light cannot reach us, or forms of energy that do not interact with visible light. Dark energy is nothing more than an inherent property of the zero dimension, causing the acceleration of the expansion of the universe.

The Hypothesis Methodology and Its Challenges

The “Twelve Hypotheses” are not merely philosophical musings, but rather an attempt to construct a testable model. We have relied on observational evidence provided by recent research, such as the chemical similarities between Earth and the Moon, the dynamics of black holes, and the nature of Brownian motion. However, this model faces significant challenges, most notably:

Experimental verification: Verifying the existence of point particles, especially zero points (H2), requires designing experiments that exceed the capabilities of current observation devices.

Complex mathematics: Describing the interactions of this point-like fabric requires the construction of a new mathematical framework, different from current approaches in quantum mechanics or relativity, which is a major challenge for physicists.

The “twelve hypotheses” are just the beginning. They are a roadmap for the future of scientific research, calling for thinking outside the box and breaking free from the constraints imposed by previous theories. The answer to the mysteries of the universe may not lie in building bigger particle accelerators or more powerful telescopes, but in rethinking space itself.

This book places a seed of a new idea in the reader's hands. This seed may be the basis for a unified theory of gravity and quantum, or it may be just one step on a long road to deeper understanding. In either case, it emphasizes that the journey of discovery never ends, and that the greatest secrets of the universe may lie in the most obvious places: the space that surrounds us.

The Technology of the Twelve Hypotheses

1. Ultra-fast computing

If “zero paths” are real, quantum computers that operate instantaneously could be developed. Instead of relying on quantum entanglement to transfer information at the speed of light, these devices would use “zero tunnels”

To transfer data instantaneously, enabling data processing at virtually unlimited speeds.

2. New communication networks

The principle of “instantaneous particle transfer” can be used to develop new communication networks. Data (in the form of particles) will be sent from one point to another without the need for cables or waves, enabling instantaneous and secure global communication.

Medicine

1. Diagnosis and treatment of diseases at the molecular level

If the “geometric memory” of particles is real, it could be used to diagnose diseases at the molecular level. Devices could be designed to detect any “deformities” in the geometric shape of biological particles (such as proteins or DNA) that indicate the presence of disease.

Treatments could also be designed to restore the “shape” of the particles to their healthy state.

2. Regenerative medicine

The concept of “cymatics” can be used to direct cells to rebuild tissues or organs. If the geometric shapes of cells are affected by vibrations, specific sound frequencies can be used to direct stem cells to develop into specific types of tissue, opening the door to effective regenerative medicine.

Economy

1. New energy system

Hypotheses about “zero energy” could lead to an economic revolution. If humans can harness the energy present in the “dot matrix,” this would solve the global energy problem. Energy would become abundant, significantly reducing costs and changing global economic dynamics.

2. Global supply chains

The application of the concept of “instantaneous transport” could transform global supply chains. Companies would be able to transport goods and resources anywhere in the world instantly, eliminating the need for shipping and transportation and reducing costs and environmental impacts.

Agriculture and Industry

1. Advanced agriculture

“Vibration effects” can be used to increase plant and crop growth. If vibrations affect cell growth, acoustic or vibration techniques can be used to promote plant growth in greenhouses, leading to increased productivity and improved crop quality.

2. Precision Manufacturing

Using the principle of “engineering memory,” industry can manufacture new materials with precise properties. Materials can be designed to ‘remember’ their original shape and return to it after deformation, leading to the development of new materials in sectors such as aerospace and construction. The “shape” of particles can also be controlled to create materials with super hardness or elasticity.

The benefits of these hypotheses are:

1. Dark energy and dark matter

Energy generation technology: If dark energy is an inherent property of space, understanding it could lead to new ways of generating energy that do not rely on traditional sources, providing clean and unlimited energy.

Manufacturing new materials: Understanding the nature of dark matter could open the door to the development of materials with entirely new properties, such as materials that interact only with gravity, which could be used in applications requiring transparent or extremely light properties.

2. Gravitons

Development of new propulsion systems: If gravitons are responsible for the force of gravity, understanding and controlling them could allow for the development of new propulsion systems that manipulate gravity directly, eliminating the need for traditional rockets.

Instantaneous communication: If gravity (and gravitons) can “affect” vast distances instantaneously, this could open the door to instantaneous communication technology that does not rely on the speed of light.

3. Black holes

Recycling matter and energy: If black holes act as centers for recycling matter and energy, this process could be simulated in laboratories to deal with nuclear or industrial waste.

Harnessing energy from black holes: If black holes emit intense radiation and are responsible for accelerating the rotation of galaxies, perhaps a way could be found to harness this energy, providing a tremendous and sustainable source of power.

4. Vacuum energy

Precision medical technologies: Understanding vacuum energy and point particles could be used to develop medical devices capable of manipulating matter at the point level, enabling treatments for currently untreatable diseases.

Precision manufacturing: Understanding the nature of zero dimensions and fabric.

General questions:

What theoretical and experimental evidence supports the existence of additional dimensions beyond the four known dimensions?

How can additional dimensions be visualized and their effect on our physical world understood?

How can accurate mathematical models be developed to describe particle motion and interactions in multidimensional space?

What are the implications of the discovery of extra dimensions for our understanding of the universe and the laws of physics?

Questions about physical phenomena:

How can the Casimir effect and the double-slit experiment be explained in the context of six dimensions?

Could photoelectric emission, Dirac sea, annihilation, and electron-positron pair production be evidence of extra dimensions?

How could zero modes affect the motion and interactions of particles in multidimensional space?

Questions about models and theories:

How can the cosmic lattice model be developed to be more comprehensive and accurate in describing particle motion?

What are the implications of the point universe model for our understanding of reality and existence?

How can superstring theory be integrated with the concept of six dimensions and energy?

Questions about concepts and principles:

How does the principle of uncertainty affect the behavior of particles in extra dimensions?

What is the importance of the principles of symmetry, symmetry, and repetition in understanding the structure of a multidimensional universe?

How might the concept of six dimensions affect well-known principles of physics such as the principle of excitation and the principle of yoyo?

Questions about implications and applications:

Can vacuum energy be harnessed as a source of energy?

Can extra dimensions be used to develop new technologies such as time travel or teleportation?

Conclusion

At the conclusion of this comprehensive study, we can summarize that we have explored the depth of the six dimensions in modern physics theory and their impact on particle interactions and the order of the universe. We have also studied the physical phenomena that indicate the existence of the six dimensions and how to measure and interpret them using theoretical models. We also explored the applications of the Schrödinger equation and the Hamilton equation in understanding phenomena related to the six dimensions and vacuum energy.

The Point Grid Model: A New Framework for Unifying Physics

The “Point Grid Model” offers a bold approach to redefining the fundamental principles of physics. This model goes beyond prevailing theories by proposing that space is not empty, but rather a complex dynamic medium composed of fundamental particles called “points.” This hypothesis not only aims to explain known phenomena, but also seeks to unify them within a single conceptual framework.

Gravity, gravitons, and zero modes Isolation from all influences means instantaneous launch.

Gravity is one of the most mysterious fundamental forces, and it may be emergent rather than fundamental. The question of whether gravity is a fundamental or emergent force has long been debated.

Research suggests that Einstein's equation may be a thermodynamic equation of state, leaving room for gravity to be interpreted as an emergent phenomenon with an entropic or thermodynamic origin.

These points interact according to several fundamental principles MAF-H1H2

Excitation principle: The state of a point can be changed through excitation, leading to the formation or disintegration of more complex particles.

Yoyo principle: This principle describes the constant fluctuation of energy within points, causing disturbances in the field and phenomena such as quantum jumps.

Principle of structure and geometric position: This principle states that the arrangement and grouping of points determines the properties of the material that is formed

.

Interpretation of physical phenomena from a lattice perspective

The model provides mechanical and coherent explanations for many physical phenomena that have long been mysterious:

Gravity: Gravity is the result of what is called “domino pressure,” a cumulative effect arising from the movement and interactions of points, similar to dominoes. The weakness of gravity is due to the fact that this movement is simple and the energy of the particles is low.

The double-slit experiment: The model explains this phenomenon through the “geometric memory” of point particles, which allows them to maintain their waveform under certain conditions.

Antimatter: It is seen as a “trail” or “gap” left behind by a point particle that leaves its position, which explains why it has an opposite charge.

Casimir effect: It is the result of the continuous exchange of point particles in the space between two plates, which generates an attractive force between them.

Book review -2-The point form in the standardized field Toward a Theory of Everything-

This model redefines charge as the tendency of a point to become full (negative charge) or empty (positive charge), providing a mechanical basis for electromagnetic forces. Ultimately, this model represents an attempt to unify the concepts of quantum mechanics and general relativity by offering a new perspective on the fundamental nature of reality.

We also discussed the evidence for the existence of the cosmic web and the use of the point universe model to explain it, as well as the interpretation of the effects of quantum physics and the application of the principles of quantum physics and field theory to understanding phenomena related to dark matter and the phenomenon of annihilation and pair production.

We also touched on new proposed concepts and mechanisms such as the principle of uncertainty, the principle of excitation, and the principle of yoyo, and how they can be applied to understanding the six dimensions and vacuum energy, in addition to the use of geometric concepts and mathematical equations in understanding the structure and shape of the universe in relation to the six dimensions.

In conclusion, we discussed the main conclusions and potential applications of this research in various fields such as theoretical physics, applied physics, and even advanced technology, which enhances our understanding of the universe and its practical applications in our daily lives.

Research on the six dimensions and vacuum energy shows us that we have taken a small step toward a deeper understanding of our complex and mysterious universe. We have opened the door to new possibilities and challenged our traditional concepts of reality and existence.

Summary of key points:

Extra dimensions: There is theoretical evidence and physical phenomena that point to the possibility of extra dimensions beyond the four known dimensions.

Vacuum energy: Vacuum energy is a potential source of enormous energy and could play an important role in particle interactions.

New models: New models such as the cosmic lattice and the point universe have been explored to explain particle motion and interactions in multidimensional space.

Impact on physics and philosophy: The concept of six dimensions affects our understanding of physics and physical laws, and raises profound philosophical questions about the nature of reality and existence.

Call for more research:

There is still much we do not know about extra dimensions and vacuum energy. We need more research and exploration in this field, using new tools and techniques. It is important to be open to new and unconventional ideas and to collaborate with scientists from different disciplines.

Understanding extra dimensions and vacuum energy could lead to new scientific and technological discoveries that improve our lives and change the future of humanity. We may be able to harness vacuum energy as a source of clean, renewable energy, or develop new technologies such as time travel or teleportation.

The universe is full of secrets and mysteries, and the study of the six dimensions and vacuum energy

Vacuum is a step toward uncovering these secrets. Let us continue to search and explore, and look forward to a future full of discoveries and possibilities.

The subject of six dimensions and vacuum energy is full of challenges and opportunities. Despite the difficulties, exploring these ideas can lead us to a deeper understanding of our universe and the nature of reality.

It should be emphasized that many of the ideas presented in the study are merely hypotheses and speculations, requiring further research and experimentation.

It is important to be open to new and unconventional ideas and to challenge our current concepts about the universe and physics.

Research in this field must continue with the participation of scientists from various disciplines, such as physics, mathematics, and philosophy.

I hope this discussion has piqued your interest and opened the door to further reflection and exploration.

In concluding this exploration of the six dimensions and vacuum energy, it is clear that we have taken a small step toward a deeper understanding of our complex and mysterious universe. We have opened the door to new possibilities and challenged our traditional concepts of reality and existence.

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Call for more research:

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More research and exploration in this field, using new tools and techniques. It is important to be open to new and unconventional ideas, and to collaborate with scientists from different disciplines.

Proposed research hypotheses

The following hypotheses are theoretical proposals for evaluating the “vacuum quantum gravity (VQC)” framework. These hypotheses are formulated to be testable through advanced experiments and observations in particle physics, astronomy, and vacuum physics.

Hypothesis 1: The origin of gravity from quantum vacuum

Statement: Gravity emerges as a force arising from the dynamic interactions of virtual particles in the quantum vacuum, rather than as an independent fundamental force.

Justification: This hypothesis is based on the idea that space is not completely empty, but is filled with quantum fluctuations that generate virtual particles. These fluctuations affect the geometry of spacetime and explain its curvature, which is perceived as gravity. This differs from the traditional concept that treats gravity as a fundamental force.

Testability: Through cosmic observations: This can be tested through precise measurements of gravitational corrections on large cosmic scales, such as those measured by the Euclid mission or next-generation telescopes.

In a laboratory setting: Evidence for hypothetical particles in the vacuum can be sought using highly sensitive techniques such as the Casimir effect experiment or Stark-Veraeff measurements on hydrogen atoms.

Hypothesis 2: The nature of dark energy and dark matter

Statement: Dark energy is quantum vacuum energy, while dark matter is a gravitational effect resulting from varying densities of hypothetical vacuum particles.

Justification: This hypothesis provides a unified solution to two of the greatest mysteries of cosmology. Instead of assuming the existence of new particles (for dark matter) or a separate cosmological constant (for dark energy), the hypothesis links both to the properties of space itself. This is consistent with the principle of unification in physics.

Testability: Evolution of dark energy: The dark energy state function $w(z)$ can be measured with high precision across cosmic time. If w differs from -1 , this supports the existence of a variable cosmological constant, confirming the hypothesis.

Dark matter halos: The distribution of dark matter in galaxy halos can be analyzed using strong and weak gravitational lenses. If the distribution shows properties consistent with hypothetical vacuum particle interactions, this would confirm the hypothesis.

Hypothesis 3: Modifications to gravitational waves

Statement: Quantum fluctuations of the vacuum cause slight modifications to the speed and polarization patterns of gravitational waves, making them differ from the predictions of general relativity.

Justification: According to the theory, the vacuum is not a rigid fabric, but a dynamic medium that interacts with gravity. This interaction leads to slight changes in the propagation of gravitational waves, altering their speed or adding new polarization patterns that were not previously predicted.

Testability: Speed measurement: The speed of gravitational waves can be measured with high precision using observatories such as LIGO and LISA. If there is a slight deviation from the speed of light, it would be strong evidence for the hypothesis.

Polarization patterns: The search for additional polarization patterns in gravitational waves, other than the two patterns of general relativity (+) and (x), could confirm the hypothesis. These measurements will be possible with the next generation of gravitational wave observatories.

The following hypotheses are based on the sources I have provided and aim to build a coherent theoretical framework around quantum vacuum gravity (VQC).

Objectives of the study

- 1- Analyzing and studying the evolution of the universe in its different stages, with a focus on elementary particles and their role in creation and cosmic evolution.
- 2- Studying the concept of six dimensions and analyzing the vacuum energy and its effect on the universe and particles
- 3- Studying physical concepts such as the Dirac Sea, pair formation (electron-positron), and cosmic geometry.
- 4- Understanding the principles of uncertainty, relativity, symmetry, symmetry, repetition, excitation, and yo-yo in point particles.
- 5 - Aim to know the quantum potential at the level of the Schrödinger equation.
- 6 - It aims to obtain the continuity equation to explain several phenomena.

Study questions

- 1- What theoretical and experimental evidence supports the existence of additional dimensions beyond the four known dimensions?
- 2- How can zero methods affect the motion and interactions of particles in multidimensional space?

3- How can Schrödinger's equation be used in quantum field theory?

4- What is the quantum potential in Bohemian mechanics?

Importance of the study

The study of six dimensions and vacuum energy is of great importance in the fields of theoretical physics, philosophy, and technology, as it can lead to new scientific discoveries and unprecedented technological applications. Some people wonder how the universe began and its formation, and what factors led to the existence of all the galaxies, stars, and planets we see. We will explore a variety of concepts and phenomena related to the stages of the first creation and the formation of the universe, from the unity of the nature of particles to the six dimensions and the energy of the vacuum, to the influence of well-known physical phenomena such as the double slit experiment, photoelectric emission, the principle of the excitation process, and many others.

The modified Schrödinger equation was quantized in this study to obtain the quantum potential at the level of the Schrödinger equation. The modified Schrödinger equation can be used to generate new quantum potentials in the Hamilton-Jacobi equation. This equation can affect the trajectory of particles. The modified Schrödinger equation can also explain phenomena such

as the creation and annihilation of particles, and the non-conservation of the probability at the level of the parts, which preserves the overall probability

The Beginning of the Universe the Point Model

Suppose the universe started with the smallest amount of energy in a simple geometric shape and started vibrating in different directions in a sea of quantum vacuum, each movement and vibration created points on its different sides, thus forming a sea of quantum dots (energy and darkness quantities, opposing quantities, matter shadow or empty halos) and due to the different temperature and pressure

Acoustic noise ,and the turbulent movement of assets under certain pressures with tremendous concussive motion.

Cymatics effect

The conversion of sound into visible forms of energy in the first creation ,and between point particles, and its effect on particle motion and transport between point particles.

It is the mutual influence between the particles that are emitted from each point and each geometric shape, and the mirror effect creates the same sound waves for point objects and subatomic

particles, and the first creation, the beginning of Creation is sound and voice.

A sea of energy that is neither magnetic, electric, thermal, heat, or light, nor like any energy it produces, all known energies were formed later. the geometric shapes of point particles are closed geometric shapes under normal conditions and the exchange of energetic matter within the points in different geometric shapes, the point particles affect each other with the sound that comes from each movement of each point.

Mathematics showed that they could not be real waves in a vacuum, like the gurgling on the surface of a pond, but were a complex form of vibrations in a vacuum.

Of vibrations in an imaginary mathematical vacuum called the formal vacuum. Worse, each particle (each electron, for example) requires its own three dimensions.

A single electron can be described by a wave equation in a three-dimensional formal vacuum. To describe two electrons requires a six-dimensional formal vacuum, three electrons require nine dimensions, and so on. Blackbody Radiation Even when everything is converted to the language of wave mechanics, the need for discrete quantities and quantum jumps will still exist.

Thus, from these existents were formed disparate spaces, where the inner existents moved in contrast to the outer existents, hence the formation of cosmic hurricanes and storms at the beginning of creation.

These storms led to the occurrence of cosmic storms, and as a result of these storms, elements interacted and absorbed and began to condense, producing new elements from this turbulence with nuclear fusion that extended to all existents and started a series of reactions throughout space.

They do not remain static and there is what settled and stabilized, but the reactions extended to them and seemed to rotate rapidly as groups and atomic groups and molecular groups and molecular groups and molecular groups and mass groups and masses of matter that formed and light materials rose and heavy ones fell, so the materials separated from some light elements and heavy elements, that is, they cannot carry the heavy, and they can interact with lighter layers, and if the heavy is placed in them, it does not suppress it, and on the contrary, the reaction continued and expanded in scope...

At that time, several hurricanes occurred due to different temperatures and pressures. The first tornado dumped more complex elements, then a second tornado, then another, and the

cosmic storms rained down what was collected over and over again.

Vortices were created in the fabric that holds matter together. Creation has multiple stages, and the cosmic event appears to be the same, as repeated tornadoes encompassed all of existence, and after throwing the resulting matter over and over again, matter began to vary in its groupings and existence.

In the early universe, we study, the Dirac particles that make up the spinning fluid had energies far greater than the rest of their energies and their relationship $p = p()$ does not represent a physical equation of state.

They are therefore described by the superrelativistic equation of state barotropic, $p = \frac{1}{3} \rho$ ($w = 1/3$), for radiation. Background photons and neutrinos are the most abundant particles in the universe [1].

Explain how point particles are smaller than elementary particles

Point particles, the smallest amount of energy (energy and Planck length) in the form of a point with surfaces (the surface of a point relative to another point, so that the degrees of freedom of movement represent the connections between them and other points), and points are variable in fullness, some are filled with a point particle, some are three-quarters, half or quarter filled, and

the rest of the point shape is the zero dimension, which is the dimension devoid of spatial and temporal dimensions. It is not a dimension but a space of immateriality.

And so the sea is made up of these interlocking points within the limits of the Planck length

They are characterized by freedom of movement relative to the amount of energy they carry, as they always change the amount of energy from one to half or a quarter and so on, and for the zero dimension, the amount of a quarter of the energy makes the point particle only a tunnel for energy transfer, hence the permeability of matter and quantum tunnels can be explained, and these particles change from particle type, point particle to quasi-particle, which is fullness

Relative energy of a quantity. Zero dimension, this change tends to fullness or because the impulse tends to vacuum (mechanical movement of vacuum fluctuations, quantum foam, and vacuum permittivity).

These particles have a memory, which we will explain in the following lines

The tendency of the point to lean on the neighboring point makes these particles form strings, some of which are longitudinal, and if the two points of the string meet they form a ring, and the

continuous movement of these points towards fullness or spillage causes the string and ring to vibrate.

The negative is the tendency of the point to fill and the positive is the tendency of the point to spill, hence we know the mechanical movement of the negative and positive and thus the mechanical movement of the electromagnetic force.

We said earlier that the zero dimension is not a vacuum, but a space devoid of matter in its ten dimensions of length, width, height, and six degrees of freedom of movement... And free of time... and free of time.

The point fabric is similar to the fabric of spacetime and all physical laws apply to it, and the reason why the quantum world is different is due to the different geometric shapes and mechanical systems in it when the filled points gather inside the ring, forming a knot in the fabric that folds and bends the point fabric to form a larger mass, here the Higgs particle is formed, and it is like a bank of point quantities.

The strings tend to gather in the form of eccentric twisted lines that move like a drill, and the points at the ends of the strings gather in pairs to descend from the center of the strings and then return to connect with the points below the strings to return the particles to the strings, and this continuous movement of particles

(a feature of strings, loops, and any particle is the continuous exchange between them and the fabric with point particles), thus quarks are formed and the pairs together can separate from the machine. These are two pairs of dots that tilt inward and rotate inward and two pairs of dots line up down and also tilt inward so that the dots stick from the fabric near the quarks and push the old dots from the center of the pairs and thus work to pull the fabric to a machine separate from the quark, which is the gluon, and here we can explain the mechanical science of the gluon's glue-like action.

The quark machine can separate the quarks from it with the same action as the centerless drill, but the points running in the center work by a different mechanism, two pairs at the top rotate inward and two pairs at the bottom rotate outward, so this machine works to pull the point particle from the top and push it down, and this machine works like a jet engine, so the quarks are released with a negative charge to float in the gravitational field of the nucleus, and these quarks are the electron, and this absolute machine is the photon, which works like a mail that distributes energy points into geometric shapes when needed, each particle has a geometric shape that characterizes it and determines the nature of its work, and from here we know that its speeds What

characterizes photons is not the nature of the fabric, but the mechanical mechanism of the photon particle.

The quark or electron exchanges points with the surrounding environment, forming a field of point particles with regular motion, forming a field of motion

and mechanical movement of electromagnetic waves... As for the Higgs particle, I think it represents a bank for energy transfer, storage, and loan, and it works as a cleaner and distributor of energy at the same time, gaining excess energy and giving it to areas that need point particles...

The heavy partnership played by the W and W boson only appears when there are two charged particles, when collisions like this between Z or W produce large numbers of positrons, and rarely a pion, leading to the dedication of an entire machine to the Large Hadron Collider (LHC).

The Large Electron-Positron Collider, in which the energy of electrons and positrons colliding with each other is drained after being set at 90 GeV, experiments have proven the weak force theory correct.

I say that the speed of light travels within the world of points, taking on the complex geometry of points, adhering to the laws of

gravity as stated by Newton and Barsoum and as described and explained by Einstein.

Point motion explains the law of conservation of energy and not creating it from nothing, so the vacuum cannot generate energy, but they are point particles that meet by excitation and induction, and the nature of their attraction and refraction is very weak if we take into account that the point particles are graviton, we conclude that the gravitational force is weak and that it is an indirect force, and it is more correct to liken it to the domino effect and the butterfly effect applies to the weakness of the particles and their simple movement and movement and at the same time its great effect. An example of the hump effect is a well-known concept used to express the sensitive dependence of events on initial conditions. In other words, a small event, such as the fluttering of a butterfly's wing, can trigger a chain of events that eventually leads to large outcomes, such as a hurricane elsewhere in the world.

Exponential growth is very fast growth, where the quantity doubles regularly, compared to linear growth

Quantity increases exponentially with exponential growth

For example $2^{64} = 18446744073709551615$

Linear growth: The quantity increases steadily. Example: $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 63 + 64 = 2016$

Exponential growth is much faster than linear growth' Exponential growth can have tremendous effects, both positive and negative, it is important to understand exponential growth to make better decisions in various areas of life.

Experiments that illustrate the point model

Double-slit experiment Point particles have spatial and geometric memory and retain the shape they formed under certain conditions at some point in time, so retaining a particular waveform is part of the particle's memory program Photoelectric emission and the sequence of motion concerning energy gain and loss indicate the flexibility of point particles to self-complete in gaining or losing energy partially or completely, and if the particles are half full, less full, or more full, they are ready to gain or lose energy easily.

Due to the Casimir effect, point particles exchange places and are responsible for all chemical and physical reactions. The exchange of points between the two plates and the field that separates them causes the process of proximity between them.

The Dirac sea is formed, and the existence of the hole after the electron has left its place and its behavior similar to that of an

opposite-charged electron indicates the existence of a sea of constituent particles, which we can call a trace that can be ghosts similar to real entities.

Like the annihilation and production of an electron-positron pair.

Antimatter: An identical version of ordinary matter, but with opposite charges, with the ability to destroy ordinary matter in the blink of an eye. Large amounts of antimatter have not been found in the universe, and more research is needed to better understand its properties of antimatter.

This process reveals what happened in the first stage of the creation of these particles and confirms that these different particles have the same origin and the difference in energy, charge, and geometry is what makes the difference.

(Einstein wanted to create a purely geometric theory without any extraneous properties at all, such as subatomic particles like electrons that might appear as nodes on the surface of space-time. But Einstein's main issue was that he didn't have an airtight symmetry principle that could unify gravity with electromagnetism.) [2]

1- Uncertainty principle in point particles: Uncertainty in quantum mechanics sometimes tells us, for example, that the mass of a decaying particle is an uncertain quantity in essence

a decaying particle is an intrinsically uncertain quantity. The general principle is that the measurement of energy cannot be accurate when it takes finite time

2- The principle of symmetry, symmetry, and repetition: Any particle subjected to excitation can disintegrate or gain geometric complexity. Each quantum has a point energy that has an effect similar to it in geometry, equivalent to it in quantum, opposite it in charge, and parallel to it in a neighboring time and space according to the six directions or branching directions, the directions multiply, so the point has several neighboring points resulting from the effect of the original point, and by repeating the movement, the effect is repeated in the field Any point particle that moves generates a similar electron, if it leaves its place, its effect remains a new position, and by constantly clicking on point particles, they multiply and grow geometrically.

The point hypothesis describes the force of gravity and why gravity weakens with distance.

It also explains the distortion of spacetime because the point field affects each other like a domino effect.

The photon acts as an excitation line for ordinary point arrays.

But because some atoms with the same number of protons and electrons as each other may have different numbers of neutrons, chemical elements can come in different forms called isotopes. [3]

3 - The principle of symmetry: Every energy quantum has an equal and opposite charge in different directions and each direction has its geometric shape and analog, I say the principle of symmetry, symmetry, and repetition.

Any excited particle can disintegrate or acquire geometric complexity

Each quantum of point energy has an effect that is similar in geometry, equivalent in quantity, equivalent in charge, and equivalent in time and space according to the six directions or branching directions, as the directions are multiplied so that the point has several neighboring points resulting from the effect of the original point, and by repeating the movement, the effect is repeated in the field.

Any point particle that moves generates a similar electron, if it moves out of place, it leaves a new position, and by constantly tapping on the point particles, they multiply and grow geometrically.

The point hypothesis describes the force of gravity and why gravity weakens with distance.

It also explains the distortion of spacetime because the point field affects each other like a domino effect.

The photon acts as an excitation line for the dot matrix.

Simple and uniform is the uniform field.

Complex geometric shapes of varying complexity are elementary particles that in turn form more complex and intricate shapes
Spatial and temporal variability - relative - each place has its own time as a parallel dimension to the parallel time dimension The analogy of the six dimensions to the parallel time dimension. The dendrites of a nerve cell body The nerve cell consists of a nucleus, dendrites, and axis, and has branches at its end The nerve cell is an example of multiple vector dimensions and its connection to the outside through branches and also any particle if it does not affect all of its directions and will not affect the field.

4- Excitation principle: Any particle consisting of a certain geometric shape can be excited into either a simpler or more complex shape, which in turn turns into either simpler particles of lighter mass or more energy-dense particles of greater mass and more complex structure, i.e. every excited particle either disintegrates its geometric shape, becoming simpler than before or becoming more complex, which means that every excited particle either disintegrates its geometric shape, becoming

simpler or more complex. For example, the strange and magical quarks, the process of annihilation and excited pair production in the world of subatomic particles, particles with complex geometry, larger than their size and more complex than their geometry under normal conditions, walk-in curved lines because something makes them bend and forces them to bend.

Acceleration effect: Any two objects that have friction between them are sliding, so if one set of quantities is lined up and another line is lined up parallel, the attraction between the two lines of particles has lessened. The attraction of the particles to each other even though they are the same quantities, like a wheel sliding on a flat surface. The effect of unevenness. Geometric shape. Every two different forms of energy are excited. All the laws we know apply to elementary particles, and due to some missing features, strange results occur, and we may not have counted all the physical laws that apply to large objects, so we don't know their effects that occur on subatomic particles.

5- The yo-yo principle: The constant movement of filling and pouring causes turbulence in any field, the process takes place in the atom, where electrons jump and move between orbitals and between point particles, as we explained earlier the change in the amount of energy in the point, and with these two models occurs what is known as the yo-yo movement to find equilibrium, so the

turbulence appears in the fields due to the yo-yo effect and quantum bubbles and movement from vacuum particles is a result of this effect.

The charge in a hypothesis of six dimensions and point particles is a complete fullness and incomplete fullness of energy inside the point, while the geometric shape is a complication of the dimension of space and how matter, or rather the energy that with complexity becomes matter, and this explains the compression of energy in the mass because the complexity of energy creates matter, and matter, if disintegrated, produces tremendous energy

(Einstein began to wonder why no one had noticed this untapped energy before. One of Einstein's students, Panish Hoffman, wrote, "Special relativity, every feather, every feather, every speck of dust is an enormous source of untapped energy, and at the time there was no way to prove it.")[2]

Many questions can be answered and explained by mechanically reworking the dot-matrix model, but searching in this way has not yet yielded enough massive compact halo objects to explain the vast amount of dark matter the universe seems to contain; astrophysicists and cosmologists have turned to particle physics for more.

One intriguing potential idea is that dark matter may consist of vast quantities of subatomic particles that do not interact electromagnetically, otherwise, we would detect the electromagnetic radiation they emit. One strong candidate is the neutrino, whose slight but non-zero mass could cause huge clouds of this particle to attract each other and help initiate the formation of galaxies.

Zero-dimensional methods and the sky

The zero dimension defies Planck's length, mass, and Planck's distance and exists in two forms, the pure zero dimension and the paradoxical image between the resolution from Planck's distance, mass, and length, and the zero energy zero dimension or quasi-zero dimension

Since the horizon is a horizon of transitions in t , the conserved quantity associated with time fails to behave like proper energy within the horizon as td becomes space-like. As a demonstration, the vacuum state is constructed such that the occupancy number of space is zero, i.e., time follows space [4]

Since space with no energy is (Φ) , the points meet, and they cross space in a non-spatial, non-spatial, and non-interstellar manner, but they travel in no time through these annihilated voids, which are like blood vessels and lymphatic vessels.

They are like blood vessels and lymphatic vessels in the human body.

They transport things, but in such a way that if a particle enters these paths, it must be transported to the nearest similarly structured point or area that needs it, that is, it has a negative, and it has a positive, because inside these paths the dimension is zero, and no space, time, or geometry can interact with the particles.

These paths can be observed in space if there is a distortion in the locations of objects, this indicates that they are located behind these paths, these paths are not visible, but they affect the paths of the rays coming from the objects, these paths internally affect but outside them, the field is regular without distortion in it, but when passing the cosmic rays that are inside the field you notice a slight change in the path of the ray from the objects behind it relative to the observer and the distortion in the accuracy of the position of the objects behind it relative to the observer.

Or it can be inferred from the gravitational lensing effect. The bending of light produces multiple images of the original object in the sky, and these multiple images allow us to see the dark object or at least infer its presence and characteristics.

Cosmic Geometry Revisited - Subatomic Cosmic Geometry

Geometric structure and position are like the proximity between two geometric shapes In the world of point particles, each geometric shape has a different shape, mass, and energy than if it were in another position

Born was happy to send Heisenberg's article to the Journal of Physics and almost immediately realized what Heisenberg had found; mathematics involving two states of a single atom cannot be handled by ordinary numbers but involves ordered sets of numbers that Heisenberg had thought of

[3].

Multiply the time required to pass through the field and reach the second aperture and the uncertainty in the position of the particle in the beam after the experiment is equal to the certainty in the velocity.

Brownian motion The seemingly random, unpredictable, and unpredictable motion of small particles somehow reflects the average or average tolerance of the motion of invisible particles.

It may not be possible to provide a detailed and precise explanation of the motion of a Brownian particle as it moves, but the general parameters of its motion should yield an appropriate statistical measure of the motion of the invisible particle.

Dark matter

Although the existence of dark energy has only recently been recognized, it is expected to play a major role in the future of the universe. The density of dark energy, a feature of the vacuum, remains constant as the universe expands, while other types of energy - such as those produced by matter or radiation - show a decrease in density with expansion and can lead to accelerated expansion as the density of ordinary matter or radiation becomes less than dominant. The simplest example of a constant vacuum energy density, V , in Einstein's gravity, is equivalent to the cosmological constant, $\Lambda = 8\pi G N V$, and the discrepancy between the value of the energy density required by current observations.

It fails as a candidate for dark matter because it separates from the primordial plasma at a temperature of high for its mass. They are hot dark matter (HDM) particles that flow through the universe at speeds of $v \simeq c$ and travel huge cosmic distances before slowing down. This free flow would erase small-scale density fluctuations in violent conflict with observations [6]

Scientists have already been aware of the necessity of a new type of matter known as dark matter long before the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation Explorer (CMBRE) results.

Other observations pointed to the need for another invisible substance, and this mysterious substance - which became known as dark matter, has a gravitational effect but does not interact with light. Because it does not absorb or emit light, it is invisible, or dark. And dark matter

The question that arises is whether scientists have calculated the possible locations of stars in their moving clusters, their size, mass, and energy after the increase because the laws of physics state that these objects we have observed are only locations thousands of light years ago.

What if dark matter is the matter, pattern, and manner of those same stars that we see but don't see their light because their light hasn't reached us yet?

The issue of "missing mass" is one of the fundamental mysteries of modern physics and astronomy. Since the pioneering work of Oort, Zwicky, Rubin, and Ford, observational evidence of large mass discrepancies has emerged between dynamical studies and dynamical studies. Observations of visible (baryonic) matter have become overwhelming at all scales from galactic to cosmic. From the perspective of Einstein's equations. [7]

Gravity

This effective quantum gravity effect is a microscopic theory that transcends several lower-order terms. So here we propose an alternative bottom-up approach and construct effective quantum gravity procedures that . So far, in the literature, low-energy quantum gravity actions have been built mainly on the principles of being anisotropic, ghost-free, and sometimes supersymmetric.

Anisotropy is easy to achieve and therefore does not constrain much of the theory. Ghost-free and supersymmetric are hard to achieve, so there are only

There are few theories with low curvature powers, R^2 , R^3 , and at best R^4 , that satisfy these constraints.

Our point here comes from the observation that Einstein's cosmological theory has two more important properties: The uniqueness of its maximal symmetric vacuum and the uniqueness of its single massless graviton around this vacuum. As soon as more curvature forces are added to the Einstein-Hilbert action, these two properties are immediately lost. [8]

This means that flat spacetime will bend due to the energy in it. When the energy is zero or there are no particles, the spacetime will not change.

The above analysis based on the quantum principle and spacetime discontinuity may provide a deeper basis for Einstein's

equivalence principle. It means that gravity is essentially a geometric property of spacetime, which is determined by the energy density present in that spacetime, not only at the classical level but also at the quantum level. Einstein's gravitational constant can also be determined in terms of the minimum volume of discrete spacetime. [9]

Because time is the fourth dimension after length, width, and height, a geometric description of a solid object, where time is assumed to be the fourth dimension for realism, is similar to the transitions of images in a movie.

Time cannot move freely, it can only move in one direction, and since time has a direction, it has a starting point and a calculated imaginary point that it will reach because its rate of movement is constant and calculated in seconds, and in the universe, the speed of light or other speeds such as the electromagnetic speed is enough to support the constant rate of time.

If we observe time from three levels (past, present, and future), we see that time is three-dimensional.

The first level is the past, which is what happened a moment ago (A), the second level is the present, which is what is happening now (B), and the third level is the future, which is what will happen after a moment ©.

This means that time is multidimensional and not one-dimensional, as each spatial dimension has its own temporal dimension.

(Einstein always said, "The solution lies in analyzing the concept of time, the fact that time cannot be defined absolutely and that there is a relationship between time and the speed of convection.")[2]

A straight line and a curve due to space is enough to return the arrow to the same point in the past, so the days repeat and events repeat because the straight line in the universe is curved and time returns to the same point, which is returning again and again, and these dimensions overlap in size, so if the earth returns again and again, it advances with the sun, and the sun also repeats and returns by rotating and advancing towards the galaxy

The galaxy repeats until one day, when the present of the universe returns to its past, it shrinks and diminishes because it is larger and it is expanding and has apparently not reached a cycle as smaller objects do.

The remaining four dimensions, left and right, north and south, up and down, each direction is a dimension, and the north and south dimensions may refer to all the poles of the universe, from the

electron to the sun. The largest celestial bodies, and even matter and antimatter, the two directions of something or an object are completely different from each other, and this difference generates interaction, as we know the interactions of attraction and repulsion, each of these two dimensions is present in everything, and as we mentioned earlier, the dimensions overlap.

Each particle has its length, width, height, north, south, top and bottom, and each side has a different point of view and perspective from the opposite side.

The six dimensions are right, left, up, down, back, and front, and these two dimensions are specific to both space and time and are inseparable, so time is three-dimensional, not one-dimensional...

This property explains some of the phenomena and mysteries in the behavior of subatomic particles. For example, a large-scale object, such as a pendulum, set to swing, gradually slows down due to air resistance. Unlike a pendulum, systems at the atomic level do not gradually lose energy.

Instead, these systems contain specific amounts of energy called specific energy levels, and the system moves from one energy level to another in a sudden event called a "quantum jump."

We conclude that since waves and rays in the universe are categorized and vary by direction of oscillation, longitudinally or

transversely, and by short or long wavelengths, energy also varies in different dimensions once energy is pushed to pull energy back into visible energy, and dark energy was once a time vector with multiple time vectors. If we assume a three-dimensional manifold with the property of time, the universe would be a rack of solids traveling in a straight line, stripped of the matter that fills these solids, and once the energy of lower dimensions than the dimensions we live in, it is vacuum energy because in lower dimensions and the now and future, perhaps in a two-dimensional time dimension, there is no going back, only the existence of the now and the next moment, so it moves forward, we see it unstable and always present in any vacuum, so we see it unstable and always present in any vacuum.

This will be the form of the components of the universe, and each model does not interact with each other for reasons we will mention later, each model needs to be designed without leaving it to the interactions that we are currently witnessing in the universe, and this characterization does not explain inflation, the Big Bang or the expansion that we witness, nor does it express the renewal of energy or any chemical or physical interaction...

The first point from which the universe was formed and through which all particles like it passed (vibration, ripple, frequency, rotation in different directions)

Phenomena indicative of the six dimensions: Wave, vibration, resonance, frequency, and wave function.

The description of these motions can include a phase space system, which is a kinematic system that changes over time.

With the displacement formed by the frequency of a particle's frequency, it's aura or physical shape can form an edge, like the image of the rotation of a fan, we see it circular and the space is filled with the arms of the fan (if we insert any object into the space of the fan's rotation, it is subject to collision, which is what the electron does around the atom, with its rotation it occupies a whole space and forms an image What is the point of proving that the six dimensions mentioned above are the required dimensions

Scientists have confirmed the existence of dimensions other than the four dimensions, so identifying these dimensions prevents wasting time and money trying to find specific or imaginary dimensions and wasting energy and effort searching for the mysteries of these six dimensions that are in front of us and under our hands.

The equations that prove that these dimensions are what scientists are looking for and string theory has details that confirm the number we mentioned, and Schrödinger's equation and Hamilton's equation refer to these dimensions.

The second quantization of the causal interpretation of the quantum universe is required to account for events such as the production and destruction of particles, which leads to quantum field theory [10-11].

New quantum potentials can be used to explain the causal implications of second quantization. Schrödinger's second quantization and its consequences on the particle's trajectory are discussed in this article. Using a new component in the continuity equation and a modified quantum potential, this generalization results in a modified Schrödinger that affects the particle. We have shown how these effects can provide a framework for understanding the phenomena of particle formation and destruction as well as other effects of quantum field theory [11].

The Schrödinger equation (SE) is one such case where we can use quantum theory to mathematically analyze how particles behave. The equation will describe the many different outcomes of an event and predict the outcome that will occur if certain conditions are met. One event that SE can describe is the path taken by a particle in a sea of Schrödinger particles. A sea of Schrödinger particles will fully describe the path of the particle. Each particle in this sea is given an initial state, and based on these states its motion can be predicted [12-13]. This calculation of how a particle moves depends on many factors including, but

not limited to, the force of acceleration, inertia, friction, external forces (such as gravity), and other objects in the particle's path. These factors can be formulated for an indefinitely large number of iterations.

This could ultimately make our actual observations more difficult to detect, so we must limit our calculations to a smaller number of iterations [12].

The trajectory of a particle must be repeated in order for it to be observed. This is especially important when we are looking at the path taken by a single entity, which is the case here. Particles can move in different directions but must continue to follow the same path over and over again [11-13]. The result will eventually be observable, but if we want to study it with an indefinite number of iterations, it will give us a more difficult time to discover our observation due to the large number of possible outcomes that could result from our calculations. This can make our observations very sensitive to changes in these calculations and may lead us astray from finding what we are looking for [12]. This is where the second quantization comes in. This process models the motion of a particle using a simple set of rules that can be easily followed. In this case, we don't have to worry about discrepancies in our calculations because we use more basic and specific rules for our particles to follow [13]. The second

quantization provides steps on how to predict the trajectory of a particle based on its initial state and the external force acting on it. These steps will allow us to track the particle's trajectory by solving the Schrödinger equation at each point in the trajectory, in other words, by calculating the wave function at each distance along its path [14].

If $m = \hbar = 1$, we can use the following Lagrange density to obtain the Schrödinger equation for conventional QM:

$$L = i[\psi \dot{\psi}^* - \dot{\psi} \psi^*] + 2\psi^* U\psi + \nabla\psi^* \nabla\psi \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

where the classical potential is $U = U(x, t)$. The working principle is used to derive the Euler-Lagrange equation:

$$\delta L / \delta \psi^* - \partial / \partial x_\mu \delta L / \delta \psi_{,\mu}^* = 0 \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

$$\delta L / \delta \psi - \partial / \partial x_\mu \delta L / \delta \psi_{,\mu} = 0$$

Hence the Schrödinger equation.

$$-i\dot{\psi} + U\psi - \nabla^2\psi/2 = 0 \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

The equivalent (conjugate) moment of ψ^* and ψ is respectively:

$$\Pi = \delta L / \delta \dot{\psi}^* = i\psi \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

$$\Pi^* = \delta L / \delta \dot{\psi} = -i\psi^* \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

We can now determine the Hamiltonian density:

$$H = \Pi\psi^* + \Pi^*\psi - L = -2\psi^* U\psi - \nabla\psi \nabla\psi \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

$$H = \int d^3x H = \int d^3x (-2\psi^* U\psi - \nabla\psi \nabla\psi) \quad (\text{Equation 7})$$

Then use relations (4) and (5) to determine the Hamilton-Jacobi equation using the identity $H + S = 0$:

$$\dot{S} - \int d^3x (2\Pi^*U\Pi + \nabla\psi \nabla\psi^*) = 0 \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Using the identities, let us know:

$$\delta S / \delta\psi^* \equiv \Pi, \quad \delta S / \delta\psi \equiv \Pi^* \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

We arrive at the Hamilton-Jacobi equation

Hamilton's free-particle equation (taking into account the effects of Einstein's special theory of relativity)

Radio waves, microwave radiation, infrared radiation, visible light, ultraviolet light, X-rays, and gamma rays.

Freedom of motion and degrees of freedom in physics refer to these dimensions, with each side representing a form of matter.

Matter and antimatter exist at opposite ends as if one is north and the other is south, and energy, dark energy, as well as waves, some visible and the rest invisible, are detected by special devices, worlds of opposites, all flowing with certain movements, creating a geometric shape that follows this movement between the opposites, between the two sides. The reason we can't see is

because we are in dimensions interference that prevents us from seeing and visualizing other directions such as acoustic, ultrasonic, infrasound, or infrasound.

$$\dot{S} - \int d^3x (2 \delta S / \delta \psi \cup \delta S / \delta \psi^* + \nabla \psi \nabla \psi \nabla \psi^*) = 0 \text{ (Eq. 10)}$$

Everything has been conventional so far. We can now derive the time evolution of the functional field using the canonical second quantization approach [10]. The principle of time evolution and momentum transfer to the differential operators of the domain are two components of the basic method:

$$i \partial / \partial t \Psi = H \Psi ; \Pi \rightarrow i / \hbar \delta / \delta \psi^* , \Pi^* \rightarrow i / \hbar \delta / \delta \psi \text{ (Eq. 11)}$$

Using equation (7) for the Hamiltonian, we get the following:

$$H = \int d^3x (-2\Pi^* \cup \Pi - \nabla \psi \nabla \psi^*) = \int d^3x (2 \delta / \delta \psi \cup \delta / \delta \psi^* - \nabla \psi \nabla \psi^*) \text{ (Eq. 12)}$$

Given correlation (11), the following is the existence time of the functional field:

$$i \partial / \partial t \Psi = [\int d^3x (2 \delta / \delta \psi \cup \delta / \delta \psi^* - \nabla \psi \nabla \psi^*)] \Psi \text{ (Eq. 13)}$$

We can now define the functional wave ψ in the polar form in terms of two real functional fields, just as in the Bohmian

approach. We then obtain the following equations by dividing the components of the real and imaginary equation (Eq. 13).

$$\Psi(\psi, t) = R(\psi, t) \Psi(\psi, t) \quad (\text{Eq. 14})$$

$$-\dot{S} = \int d^3x \left(-\nabla \psi \nabla \psi^* - 2 \frac{\delta S}{\delta \psi} U \frac{\delta S}{\delta \psi^*} + 2 R \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi} U \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi^*} R \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 15})$$

$$\dot{R} R = \int d^3x \left[2 U R \left(\frac{\delta S}{\delta \psi} \frac{\delta R}{\delta \psi^*} + \frac{\delta R}{\delta \psi} \frac{\delta S}{\delta \psi^*} \right) + 2 \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi} U \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi^*} S \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 16})$$

Use the following names as aliases:

$$\Pi \equiv \frac{\delta S}{\delta \psi^*}, \quad \Pi^* \equiv \frac{\delta S}{\delta \psi} \quad (\text{Eq. 17})$$

When we add them to Eq. (Eq. 15) we get

$$-\dot{S} = \int d^3x \left(-\nabla \psi \nabla \psi^* - 2 \Pi^* U \Pi + 2 R \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi} U \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi^*} R \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 18})$$

Now, by the second quantization, the modified Hamilton-Jacobi equation is produced by comparing this identity with the Hamilton-Jacobi equation for the classical field, Eq. (Eq. 8):

$$\dot{S} = \int d^3x \left(2 \Pi^* U \Pi + \nabla \psi \nabla \psi^* - 2 Q \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 19})$$

$$Q = \left[\frac{\delta}{\delta \psi} U \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi^*} R(\psi, t) \right] / R \quad (\text{Eq. 20})$$

The modified Hamiltonian is then obtained using the identity $H + S = 0$:

$$H = \int d^3x \left(-2 \Pi^* U \Pi - \nabla \psi \nabla \psi^* + 2 Q \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 21})$$

$$H = -2\Pi^* U \Pi - \nabla \psi \nabla \psi^* + 2 R \left[\frac{\delta}{\delta \psi} U \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi^*} R(\psi, t) \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 22})$$

As a result, by applying the Hamiltonian Lagrangian relation, Eq. (Eq. 6) the new Lagrangian is equal to:

$$L = \Pi \dot{\psi}^* + \Pi^* \dot{\psi} - H = i[\psi \dot{\psi}^* - \dot{\psi} \psi^*] + 2\psi^* U \psi + \nabla \psi \nabla \psi^* - 2 R \left[\frac{\delta}{\delta \psi} U \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi^*} R(\psi, t) \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 23})$$

New Lagrange in terms of ψ or ψ^* and using the Euler-Lagrange equation:

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(x, t) = \left[-\nabla^2/2 + U(x, t) \right] \psi(x, t) + \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi^*} Q[\psi(x, t)] \quad (\text{Eq. 24})$$

$$Q = \left[\frac{\delta}{\delta \psi} U \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi^*} R(\psi, t) \right] / R \quad (\text{Eq. 25})$$

In quantum mechanics, we find a modified Schrödinger equation with an additional term compared to the original Schrödinger equation. Eq. (Eq. 24) can be reformulated as follows to realize the second quantum effects on the dynamics and evolution of the particle:

$$i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(x, t) = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(x, t) + \frac{1}{\psi} \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi^*} Q \right] \psi(x, t) \quad (\text{Eq. 26})$$

We express the wave function in polar form, as in the Bohmian method [12]:

$$\psi(x,t) = R(x,t) e^{i/\hbar S(x,t)} \quad (\text{Eq. 27})$$

R and S are real-world functions. Then, in the equation (Eq. 26), use the identity below: $\frac{1}{\psi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi^* = \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} R + i \frac{\hbar}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial S} Q|R, S$ (Eq. 28)

The modified Schrödinger equation (equation (26)) is given by the following real functions:

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} S = \left(\nabla S \right)^2 / 2m + U - \hbar^2 / 2m \nabla^2 R / R + 1/R \frac{\partial}{\partial R} Q|R, S \quad (\text{Eq. 29})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} R^2 + \nabla(R^2 \nabla S / m) = -2 \frac{\partial}{\partial S} Q|R, S \quad (\text{Eq. 30})$$

The first equation (Eq. 29), with two additional terms, has the same structure as the standard Hamilton-Jacobi equation if we assume that the velocity of the particle is equal to $\nabla S / m$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} S = \left(\nabla S \right)^2 / 2m + U + Q \quad (\text{Eq. 31})$$

$$S = - \hbar^2 / 2m \nabla^2 R / R + 1/R \frac{\partial}{\partial R} Q|R, S \quad (\text{Eq. 32})$$

While the second term, which results from the second quantization, is a new Bohmian potential, the first term still represents the standard quantum potential. The Q potential term refers to all QFT and QM level effects on the particle trajectory (particle dynamics level).

Continuity equation and evolutionary effects

About Eq. (Equation 30), we can see that it is identical to the standard Bohmian continuity equation [12] with the addition of a term resulting from the second quantization and QFT effects:

$$\partial/\partial t R^2 + \nabla(R^2 \nabla S/m) = -2 \delta/\delta S Q \text{ (Eq. 33)}$$

In the Bohmian QM statistic for multiple particles, the expression R^2 can be considered a particle density distribution (or the probability distribution of the particle position). In traditional QM, the term R^2 is interpreted as the probability of detecting particles, after observation. As can be seen in Eq. (Eq. 33), the additional term " $2\delta/\delta S Q$ " seems to be what prevents the memorization of the probability. However, if we do the calculations again for the field ψ^* , a different continuity equation is discovered, which is as follows:

$$\partial/\partial t \bar{R}^2 + \nabla(\bar{R}^2 \nabla S/m) = -2 \delta/\delta S Q \text{ (Eq. 34)}$$

where \bar{Q} is equal to

$$\bar{Q} = [\delta/\delta\psi^* \cup \delta/\delta\psi R(\psi, t)]/R \text{ (Eq. 35)}$$

If we consider the anti-commutator relationship between Π^* and Π , the result is:

$$[\delta/\delta\psi^*, \delta/\delta\psi]_+ = 0 \text{ (Eq. 36)}$$

$$\bar{x} = -x \text{ (Eq. 37)}$$

The continuity equation for the field ψ is equivalent due to equations (Eq.34) and (Eq.37) respectively.

$$\partial/\partial t \bar{R}^2 + \nabla(\bar{R}^2 \nabla S / m) = +2 \delta / \delta S Q \text{ (Eq. 38)}$$

The comparison using equations (Eq. 33) and (Eq. 38) can be interpreted as the survival probability of the entire system, including particles and antiparticles. This is due to the unitary nature of the dynamical processes at the QFT level.

This additional term serves as the basis for the causal description of creation and annihilation events in Bohmian QM, and in the Bohmian interpretation, it affects the experimental wave size (which is interpreted as energetic information). However, we recognize that the resulting quantum potential does not depend on the wave size. However, as long as the wave size is not zero, the quantum potential effect is still applicable. There is no guide wave or active information when R drops to zero as a result of equation (SA.33). So the reason we need to consider a particle that has no wave function is that this circumstance has what is known as the annihilation effect. The inverse operation of ψ^* may be seen as having a creative effect.

Discussion Phenomena such as the Casimir effect, the double-slit experiment, and quantum entanglement are possible

indications of the existence of extra dimensions affecting particle interactions.

Superstring Theory One of the most popular theories that posits the existence of extra dimensions, it posits that fundamental particles are strings vibrating in a 10 or 11-dimensional space **Challenges** Lack of direct experimental evidence; Although there are theoretical indications and mysterious phenomena, there is no direct empirical evidence for the existence of extra dimensions.

Difficulty visualizing additional dimensions: It is difficult for us to visualize dimensions beyond the three spatial dimensions and the time dimension, making it difficult to understand how these dimensions work and how they affect our world **Developing mathematical models:** Describing additional dimensions requires the development of complex mathematical models, such as superstring theory, which is still under development and experimentation.

Interesting points:

Cosmic Lattice; The idea of a cosmic lattice as a particle carrier is interesting, as it can provide a new framework for understanding particle motion and interactions.

In Schrödinger's equation and its interpretations, Schrödinger showed how the second quantization of his equation could lead to interesting results. He predicted that if a particle moves in a way that crosses the orbit of its wave function, one cannot answer whether the particle is in or out of its orbit. This is because quantum mechanics dictates that there is no determinism, meaning that both possibilities occur simultaneously at some point in time [17-18]. The post shows how this principle can be applied to solve two problems in physics: Fermi-Dirac statistics on particles and classical mechanics on a spinning top. An issue is that the wave function of a system is the product of two functions (one for each particle) rather than one [19].

The Fermi-Dirac statistics only apply if we consider the wave function to be a single entity. However, according to the second quantization, these wavefunctions can be considered to be composed of two individual particle wavefunctions. This is an important difference because it means that the Fermi-Dirac statistics do not apply in all cases in the second quantization. For example, the most well-known case is the Dirac paradox. This occurs when a particle wave function does not have a saddle point, a place where several loops of the wave function intersect with each other. Therefore, no one can answer whether the particle is in orbit or out of orbit [18-19].

In an attempt to solve this Fermi-Dirac statistic, physicists considered the case of multiple particles and had to take into account that they could be in and out of their orbits simultaneously due to the wave function being a product of two functions. This led to the development of new methods to solve this paradoxical issue [18].

The Schrödinger equation is used to understand the path a particle takes in its orbit. However, there are other solutions for the particle's trajectory, such as those obtained by second quantization and those that use the concept of imaginary time. These solutions have led to new interpretations of the Schrödinger equation [20]. For example, in imaginary time, particles can be considered to move in a circle is divided into several parts with each part having a different speed. In addition, particles moving at different speeds may appear to be moving backward in time while moving forwards in real-time. This can lead to major issues as it destroys one of the fundamental principles - determinism - used in physics today [18-20].

In the paper Real Solution Conditions for Schrödinger's Equation in Imaginary Time, an approximation method for solving the issue with this paradoxical future was proposed [21]. This approximation method is based on how the Schrödinger equation is used in quantum mechanics and can also be used to study its

implications in non-quantum states. However, according to quantum mechanics, it cannot be assumed that there is only one wave function but only one orbit of the particle. In an attempt to provide a possible solution to the Fermi-Dirac statistical paradox, Pomeranchuk and Schuster applied this approximation method based on imaginary time to solve the zero-interference problem [22-23].

To conclude this comprehensive paper, we have explored the depth of the six dimensions in modern physics theory and their impact on particle interactions and the order of the universe. We have studied the physical phenomena that point to the existence of the six dimensions and how they can be measured and explained using theoretical models. We also explored the applications of Schrödinger's equation and Hamilton's equation in understanding phenomena associated with the six dimensions and vacuum energy.

We also talked about the evidence for the existence of the cosmic web and the use of the point universe model to explain it, as well as explaining the effects of quantum physics and applying the principles of quantum physics and field theory to understand phenomena related to dark matter and pair production and annihilation.

We also touched on the proposed new concepts and mechanisms such as the uncertainty principle, nullat, excitation principle, and yo-yo principle, and how to apply them to understanding the six dimensions and vacuum energy, as well as the use of geometric concepts and mathematical equations in understanding the structure and shape of the universe about the six dimensions.

At the conclusion of this research on the six dimensions and vacuum energy, it is clear that we have taken a small step toward a deeper understanding of our complex and mysterious universe. We have opened the door to new possibilities and challenged our traditional notions of reality and existence.

Vacuum energy: Vacuum energy is a potential source of immense energy, and can play an important role in particle interactions.

There is still a lot we don't know about extra dimensions and vacuum energy. We need more research and exploration in this area, using new tools and techniques. It is important to be open to new and unconventional ideas, and to collaborate with scientists from different disciplines.

Impact on the future: We may be able to harness vacuum energy as a source of clean and renewable energy, or develop new technologies such as time travel or teleportation.

The quantum potential in Bohm's mechanics is a summary of the consequences of the degree of probability, as determined by the wave function, on the trajectories of particles. We created a functional field that illustrates the wavefunction potential by quantizing the Schrödinger equation. We have shown how adding a potential term to the Schrödinger equation results in this generalization of quantum field theory. The modified Schrödinger equation is the name given to this new equation.

The modified Schrödinger equation has been shown to have two consequences for the evolution of a particle. One way is through the modified Bohmian potential, which has a new additional term about it. It specifies how the particle's trajectory will be affected by the second quantization. Another is an additional term in the continuum equation that can serve as the basis for a causal rationalization of QFT-level effects on particle evolution, such as creation and annihilation processes. Because it affects the nonlinearity of the modified Schrödinger equation and provides a basis for establishing the mechanism of converting active information into inactive information in the Bohmian interpretation and its relation to the mental effect on matter, we suggest that this additional dissipative term can be considered as a solution to the measurement issue in QFT.

The author suggests further studies on the additional dissipated term because it can provide a solution to formulate the mechanism of converting active information into inactive information based on the

Bohmian interpretation, and its relation to the mind-matter effect.

Conclusion

The Twelve Hypotheses: A Starting Point, Not an Endpoint As we reach the end of this intellectual journey through the Twelve Hypotheses, we realize that what we have presented is only a new starting point for a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of the universe. The aim of this book was not to present a “final theory of everything,” but rather a new framework that challenges old assumptions and brings together different physical phenomena under one umbrella, the point fabric. We began our journey at the origin of existence, proposing that the universe is not the product of a random explosion, but rather a harmonious fabric of primordial point particles. These points, with their geometric shapes and varying energies (from the full M-point to the zero H2-point), are the building blocks of everything in the universe. From these points, the six dimensions are formed, which explain the complexity of space and time and open the door

to a new understanding of the intertwining of dimensions and their effect on reality.

Gravity: From Force to Dynamics Gravity has been the focus of our discussion, where we challenged the idea that it is a fundamental force or merely a curvature of space-time.

Instead, we introduced the concept of “matter pressure,” which is pressure that arises from the behavior of the point-like fabric as a fluid. This pressure, generated by ring and egg-shaped vortices, explains the mechanism of gravity more accurately and makes it part of a larger cosmic dynamic.

This explanation not only solves the mystery of gravity's weakness compared to other forces, but also links it to other cosmic phenomena such as space-time distortion and vacuum energy.

Black holes: cosmic recycling engines In our quest to understand the deepest secrets of the universe, we have redefined black holes. These objects are no longer infinite singularities, but engines for recycling matter and energy.

Through a push-pull mechanism, black holes regulate the rotation of galaxies and emit intense radiation that plays a vital role in the dynamics of the universe. This explanation not only resolves the contradiction between quantum theory and general relativity at the

singularity point, but also gives black holes a vital role in maintaining the continuity of energy and motion in the universe.

Solving the mysteries of dark matter and dark energy The greatest mysteries facing modern physics, dark matter and dark energy, find an explanation in this model. We have proposed that these mysterious entities are nothing more than forms of energy and matter resulting from the complex interactions of point particles. They are forms of existence that do not interact with light, but strongly influence the structure of the universe. The existence of antimatter is also explained by the principle of symmetry, whereby every moving point particle leaves behind a “trail” or “ghost” that is similar to it but opposite in charge, confirming that the universe is built on a delicate balance between opposites.

The origins of the universe and the future We have also put forward a bold hypothesis about the origin of our solar system, suggesting that the planets and moons are nothing more than scattered fragments of the sun. This hypothesis, supported by the chemical similarities between the Earth and the Moon, opens the door to a new understanding of the history of planetary formation. The concept of “zero-pathways” also represents a breakthrough in our understanding of the universe, suggesting the existence of invisible pathways for the instantaneous transfer of matter and

energy, paving the way for a potential revolution in space travel and interstellar communication.

The “Twelve Hypotheses” are not the end of the road, but rather an open invitation to research and exploration. They set out a new roadmap for physics and require scientists in various fields (astrophysics, particle physics, quantum mechanics) to collaborate in order to test these hypotheses. They encourage thinking outside the box and looking for answers in places no one has dared to look before. May these hypotheses be the spark that ignites a new wave of discoveries, and may this point from which we begin our journey be the infinity that will lead us to a deeper and wiser understanding of the universe.

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