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Alam's Model ("The BASE Model")

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***Abstract*-Introduction--Stable Body Model--BASE Model--Gravity--Formation of Single Cell Atom --The Force, holding the "electrons" and "Planets" in their orbit--Electromagnetism--Light--Conclusion--Applications--Acknowledgement.**

***Keywords*- BASE Model- Ball And Shadow Energy Model "A simple name given to the model refering to its characteristics".**

I.INTRODUCTION

In this, I have developed a model which can independantly explain every aspect of science in nature. I have included in this, the explanation of some of the fundamentals which are considered to be the basics of science, using my developed model.

Science was supposed to be simple, so that it can answer even the most complex questions in nature, to be used as a tool by humans for development and prosperity of man kind, and to be as a language between humans and nature to interact with ease.

But for the past few decades, some scientist started to take it as a granted by complicating the science, instead of refining it. Rather than simplifying, they started to include their imagination with the contemporary stage of development and made new problems, when they were not able to convince people they started to confuse them.

As one said before,

"If You can't convince them, confuse them"

_Harry Truman

We are now in necessity of a revolution to uplift the nature and mankind for even to survive. As the rise of population and the lack of resources are some of the major problems to be solved, rather than the imaginary theories produced by todays scientists.

And with this model, we would be able to pruduce facts instead of theories, from the scale of an elctron and within, to the end of the universe.We would be able to undestand "science" without illision.

II. MODEL

1. Stable Body Model (Similar to "Bigbang Theory"):
The Fig 1. represents the presence of stable mass in an empty space. In this, both mass and space although seem to be independant of each other, but they are not. Both mass and space are interacting and altering the properties of each other. Although the mass seemstable in space, it increases the pressure of the space, which in turn compresses the mass, lowering the temperature of the mass, inevitably resulting the mass to experience the effect of expansion.

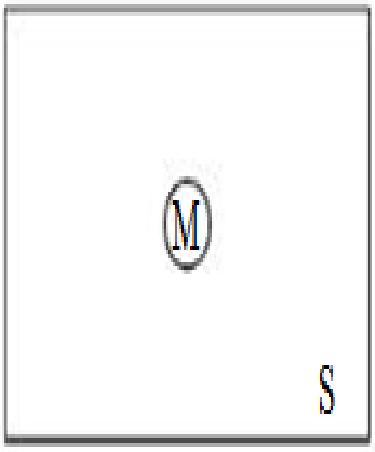

Fig 1. Stable Body Model

Mass volume'M' (with temperature 'T')
Space volume'S' (with pressure 'P')

This model is not possible, because the presence of a stable body in an empty space will experience the force of expansion, which in reality is getting disinte- grated slowly to give up its mass. And at some point, the body with mass'M' will cease to exist without its mass.

This phenomenon is due to the cause of imbalance in the system."whenever there occurs an imbalance in a system, the components of it strives to revive the balance of the system by altering each other".In the above model, there is an imbalance due to the concentration of mass together as a unit.

This affects the properties of both mass and the space. The pressure of the space is high near the mass and gradually decreasing away from the mass'M'. Similarly, the temperature of the space is low near the mass and gradually increasing away from the mass'M'. Hence the mass of the body will be distrib- uted equally in space, in order to balance the system.

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2. BodyAndShadowEnergyModel(BASEModel):

The above figure represents the changes that the mass and the space around it undergoes in the process of movement. Any movement on a mass in space generates another pair of mass and its own space, with new and opposite set of properties mentioned below,

Let the new set of mass and space be 'M2' and 'S2' respectively.

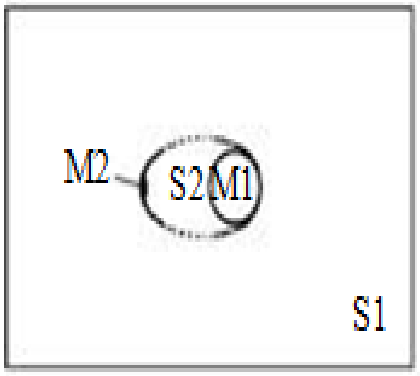

Fig 2. BASE Model

Mass volume'M1' (with temperature 'T1')
Mass volume'M2' (with temperature 'T2')
Space volume'S1' (with pressure 'P1') S1
Space volume'S2' (with pressure 'P2')

When a body with mass'M1' travels in a space, genarates a void(shadow) behind itself with low pressure inside it. This void of negative space is created due to the division caused by the stream of disintegrated minute masses in the way, flowing around the mass in a form of an 'eggshell' with front end having mass'M1' and the other end with the collected mass'M2'. The col lected new mass having high temperature due to the lowpressure in the space'S2'.

Total space of the system is equal to the sum of the volume of spaces.

Total Space, S = S1 + S2 (1) (volume of space)

Total mass of the system is equal to the sum of the masses of the system.

Total Mass, M = M1 + M2(2) (Masses)

Where,
'S1' with increased pressure 'P1',
'S2' with decreased pressure 'P2',
'M1' with decreased temperature 'T1',
'M2' with increased temperature 'T2'
and, {(S1 > S2), (M1 > M2), (P1 > P2), (T1 >T2)} (a)

Let,
'e' be the energy of the total mass'M',
't' be the unit time experienced in the space'S'

"Energy of a body is equal to the product of its mass and its tem- perature"

e = M x T (3) (Energy)

"A unit ime experienced by a body is equal to the product of the volume of space around it and its unit pressure"

t = S x P (4) (time)

Substituting equations (1) & (2) in equation (3)
The energy of the mass'M1' and 'M2' are,

e1 = M1 x T1, **(5) (energy of M1)**
e2 = M2 x T2 **(6) (energy of M2)**
(a)=> (e1 < e2) (b)

Substituting equations (1) & (2) in equation (4)
The unit time experienced in the space'S1'and 'S2' are,

t1 = S1 x P1, **(7) (unit time in S1)**
t2 = S2 x P2 **(8) (unit time in S2)**
(a)=> (t1 > t2) **(c)**

For a stable body model, energy per unit time is,

e/t = (M x T) / (S x P)**(9)**

Similarly,

e1/t1 = (M1 x T1) / (S1 x P1), **(10)**

e2/t2 = (M2 x T2) / (S2 x P2)**(11)**

e1/t1 = e2/t2
(e1/t1) - (e2/t2) = 0**(12)**

Factors that are responsible for the existence of a body in space are,

- Movement (or change of position) of mass,
- Decay (or Disintegration) of mass,
- Expansion of mass

III. GRAVITY (EXPANSION OF MASS WITH RESPECT TO ITS ORIGIN)

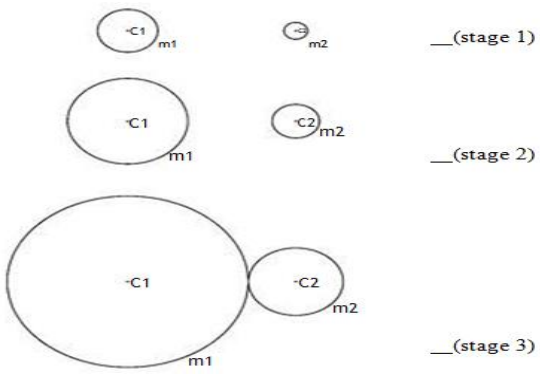

Fig 3.Vision of the observer, who is not affected by the force of gravity

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Let two bodies placed in a stable position in space, having the mass‘m1’ and ‘m2’ with fixed center points ‘C1’ and ‘C2’ respectively at initial stage.

When the masses ‘m1’ and ‘m1’ expands, the surface of both the masses appear near to each other in ‘thestage 2’
At ‘stage 3’, both surface of the respective masses ‘m1’ and ‘m2’ collides and interact with each other.

Atthis point both the masses transfer their force of ex- pansion on each other, shifting the position of their centrealong with their masses, eventually resulting an effect on both the masses to bounce of each other.
This phenomenon can be observed when the “observer (or camera) is ‘not expanding’ along with the masses”.

If we expand the observer in proportion along with the masses, the phenomenon will be observed as an illusion such that the body with smaller mass is falling on the body with larger mass(or being attracted by thebody with larger mass) in the perspective of the observer.

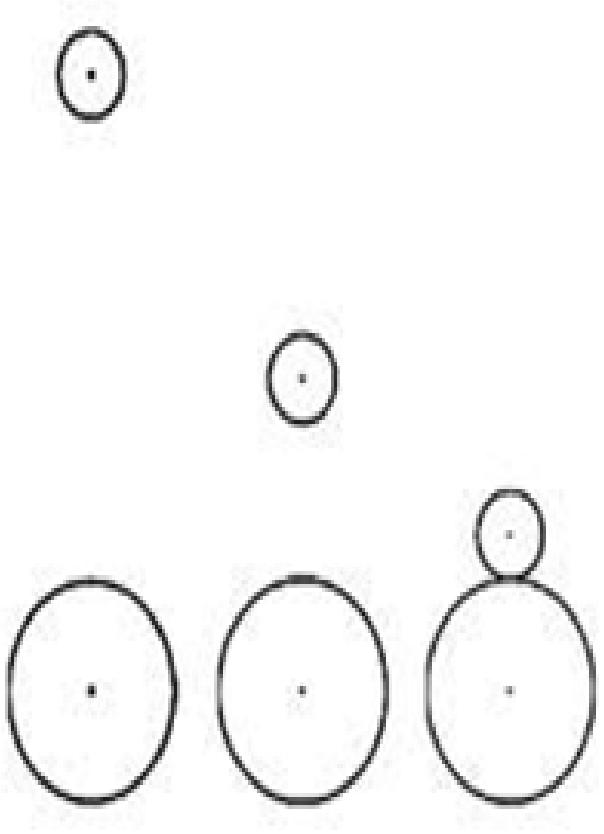

Fig 4. Vision of the observer, who is affected by gravity

This is caused by both the mass and the space around it in the process of balancing the system.There is nobody stable at rest in the space. Every ‘body’ has to undergo changes, in order to even exist. And gravity is one kind of them.

III. FORMATION OF SINGLE CELL ATOM

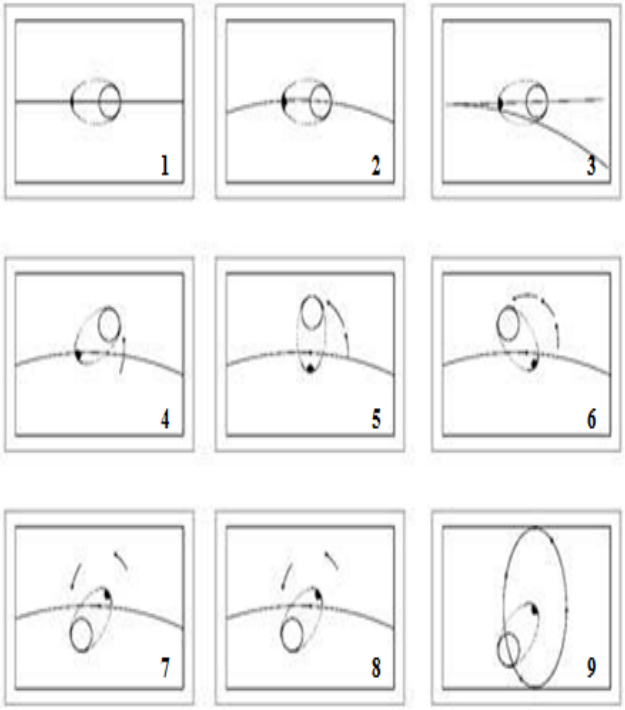

Fig 5. Frames of the experience of a moving mass in space

When this particle moves along any direction, the particle in space experiences a tremendous amount of friction applied on it, due to which the particle becomes hot and expels the extra heat(energy) as a decay. This energy is released to the opposite direction of which the particle is moving towards. This released energy is col- lected at some distance behind the particle as a heat ball (because of the compression in space), creating a shadow in between the particle and its released energy ball allowing the particle to relax in its own shadow from the force that it is being pulled at and creating a slight deflection from its direction (particle slows down because it loses its mass in form of heat energy), which in turn changes the centre of the particle in between the particle and the heat ball. The whole, together produces an oval orbit for the particle and the centre is shifted whenever the particle deflect from its path, stablizing the particle to follow its own direction.

Thus, the low-pressure area between the particle and the collected energy is expanded. As the area increases, it also increases slightly the pressure in it, creating an orbit around its own emitted energy. The distance between the centre of the particle to the centre of the energy ball is minimum along the axes at which the par- ticle travels and maximum along the perpendicular axes at which the particle travels.

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This explains that the central energy ball (neucleus) is formed by the particle rotating and revolving around it and not vice versa. The particle acts as the fuel for its neucleus. The temperature of the neuclus is very high due to the Shell(field consists of very low-pressure area, compared to the pressure out of shell).This phenomenon is due to the particle travelling at a very high speed in space in a definite direction along an arc and experiencing a tremendous opposing force, resulting in expanding, decaying and creating its own field to move within and along the defined path, all at the same time.

1. The Force, holding the "electrons" and "Planets" in their orbit:

Any body Travelling around in space in circular motion at a high speed, distinguishes the difference in pressure in the inside of the orbit from its outside. The pressure inside of the orbit will be decreased accord- ing to the speed of the body. This pressure is the mini- mum at the center of the orbit and gradually increas- ing as we move towards the edges of the orbit.

When the body is travelling at high speed, it experi- ences further high pressure, causing the body to decay along the path at which it travels. This decayed matter is attracted towards the centre of the orbit, due to the minimum pressure. As considering the lowest pressure area, the temperature of the collective mass from the body is as highest as there is the lowest pressure inside the orbit. This collected mass is what we call the "neucleus of an atom" or "the Sun of the solar system" and the body can be subjective to the "elec- trons" and the "planets" around the sun. As there is a temperature and pressure difference between inside and outside of the orbit, there is also the time dif- fernce in them.

The time moves faster inside the orbit and comparatively slower outside of the orbit. In simple words, "the interaction of mass with the space determines the precision of time". At this point the body experinces the forces from both inside (due to low pressure in the center of the orbit) pulling towards the center, and outside (due to the high pressure at the outside of its orbit) pulling it away from the center of the orbit. These pressure forces are responsible for the body to expand and move along in the determined orbit. (i.e., the body uses its own mass as a force to eliminate the external opposive force applied on it while moving, by means of decay and expansion). This phenomenon determines the expansion of the body. The principle of every such bodies are the same, the only difference is the scale.

The whole system together, occupies a determined volume of space within a space. If we observe thethis body from a huge scale perspective we will not be able to see the body and make any changes in it or in its movement. Due to the space occupied by it, the whole space will appear to be as one unified mass. An example for this phenomenon is the gyroscope (spinning wheel). The wheel, while spinning at a high speed, it creates a low-pressure area in between the rims, which attracts the edges of the wheel towards the center, occupying the space in between. This phenomenon not only affects the wheel to lockup the certain area with low pres- sure, but also to ignore the effect of gravity in changing its angle, to some extent.

IV. ELECTROMAGNETISM

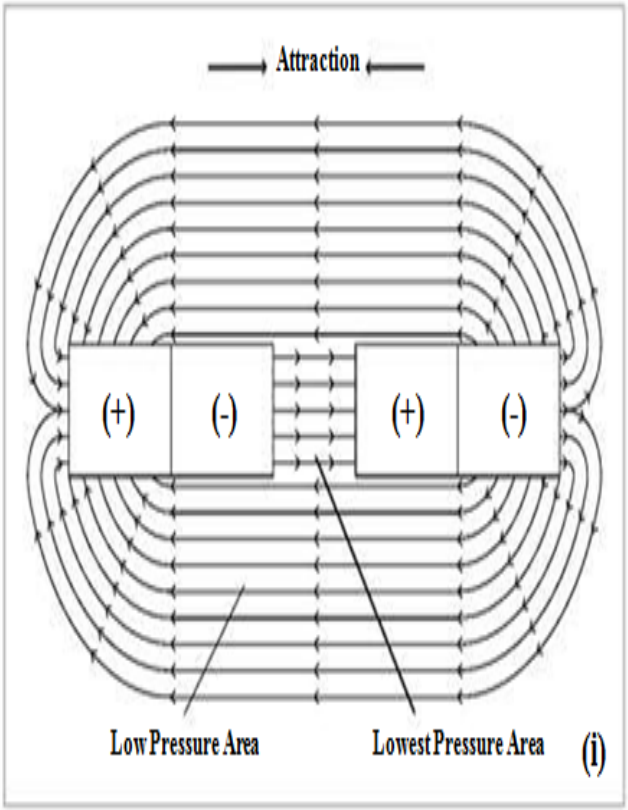

Fig 6. Attraction of like charges

Every magnet or electromagnet consists of a stream of fine particles travelling in and out respectively from one half of the magnet to the other making multiple orbits around the magnet creating a loop. In the above figure, the stream of "fine particles" emitted from the (-)ve end of the magnet to the (+)ve end of the other magnet in a straight line. These fast moving fine particles create a low pressure area between the two ends of the magnet, which in turn cause both the ends of the magnets to attract towards the low pressure area in between to bring balance the pressure in that area. After that both the ends of the magnet are tied to each other by the orbits of the stream of fine particles.(like a ring of iron used in holding pieces of "drying clip" together.

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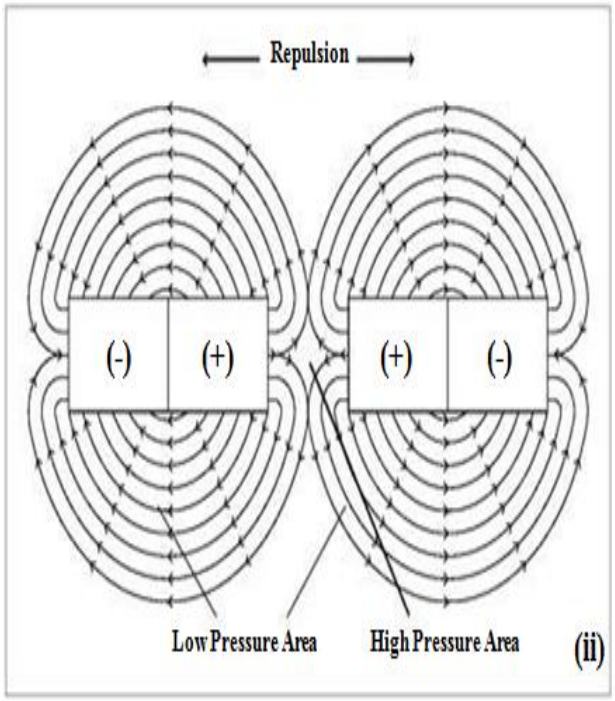

Fig 7. Repulsion of like charges

In the above figure, the other magnet is flipped as both the (+)ve ends are facing towards each other so that both ends emit the fine particles opposing the direction of each other. This does not affect on each other untill their fields or orbits touch each other. After that, a pocket is created in between the touching fields with a high-pressure area in between, which does not allow the ends to move towards each other. Hence, trying to connect both ends with external force causes repulsion. For example,this repulsion is same as we try to insert the cup invertedly in water and the cup pushes up refusing to get in water with air filled in it and itself flips the cup to balance the system so the work is done efficiently with the applied external force.

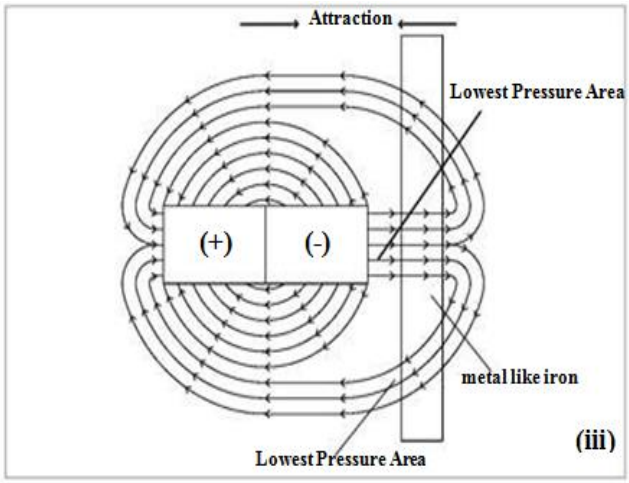

Fig 8. Attraction of charged and chargeable metals

In the above figure, the stream of "fine particles" emitted from the one end of the magnet towards the iron like metal. The structural composition of the metal, forces the stream of fine particles to travel in a straight line.These fast moving fine particles create a low pressure area between the magnet and the metal, which in turn cause both the surfaces of the magnet and metal to attract towards the low pressure area in between to bring balance the pressure in that area.

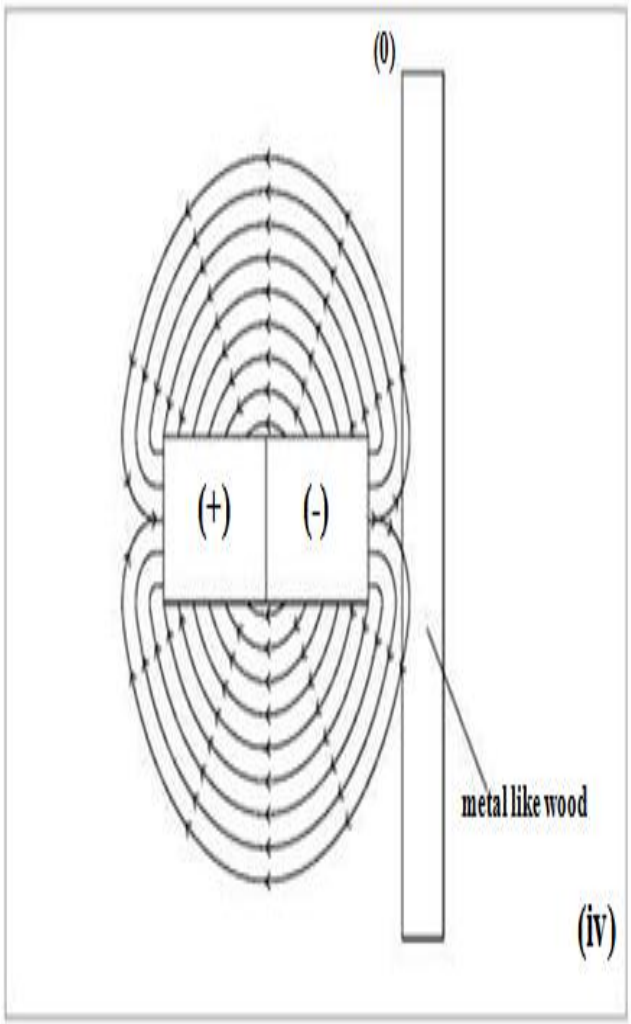

Fig 9. Charged and non-chargeable metals

In this figure, the stream of "fine particles" emitted from the (-)ve end of the magnet to the (+)ve end of the same magnet in a regular orbit. The metal near the magnet does not affect the magnet to attract it towards. This is because the structure of the metal allows the stream of the fine particles to travel through it without causing any changes in their field or orbit. Any changes in the loop causes the magnet to produce low pressure area to attracts the other metal which caused the change in the loop(or orbit) of the fine particles around the magnet.

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V. LIGHT

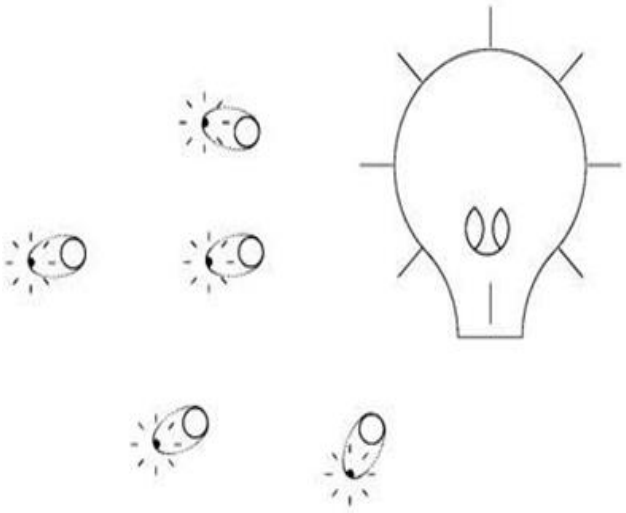

Fig 10. High speed masses attracted towards the bulb

“When a ‘bulb’ is turned on, we call it a sourceof light, but it actually is a destination for light”. When a bulb is turned on, a stream of “electrons are passing along the tungsten filament with resistance, which increases the temperature of the filament to very high. This high temperature creates around it a low-pressure area in which the finest tiny particles in spacegets pulled in. The pressure is the lowest near the tungsten filament and increases gradually as we move away from the filament. The force of this pressure is very high compared to the scale of the tiny particles that are at- tracted. So the particle moves in a very high speed to- wards the low pressure area created by the high temperature of the tungsten filament to bring balance in the pressure in that area. This fast moving particles in space undergoes the same process as mentioned in the ”BASE” model. These tiny particles moving at very high speed compared to their scale, creates a low-pressure area behind it self with a collective of the mass decayed by the particle, in a comparatively higher temperature.

These are what should be called as light, as this energy created by the movement of indivual masses in space together towards the low-pressure area is responsible for the illumination caused by the tungsten filament.‘Every particle involved in this process, physically acts as a portable lamp’. This phenomenon, not only applies for the ‘bulb’, but applies for every ‘sources’ of light which are actually the destination of light. For example, sun is the biggest destination for the light, and the moon acts as a bridge to continue the pro cess in night, flame is the light created by the finest masses moving towards the glowing temperature of the wood like materials and rapid state shifting gases.

Every mass is capable of generating light, depending on the density of mass in space. And shadow is not cre- ated by the object in front of the ‘bulb’, but it is created by the light generated behind the object with which we are able to see it.

VI. CONCLUSION

“For any work to be done, it needs to maintain the balance to do it efficiently. If not, the system will itself cause a force to bring back the balance in the system.This is what called the ultimate force of nature. This is the same force that holds the electrons in an atom, that rotates and revolves the planets in their orbit without collision, the same force that holds the magnets together, the same force that drives the electrons to run along the circuit for electricity, the same force that sticks the food in pan when we over cook it, the same force that generates the light in space without harming us, the same force which we use to tan our skins in the beach, the same force that prevents us from falling while driving bicycle, the same force which is used to change the physical state of an mass,the same force that an infant experiences while inside the stomach, the same force that makes the animals and the trees to grow.

The same force which we use in our modern chips to read, write and to process the data. the same force that runs the needles in the clock. The responsibility of this force is to maintain the value(0) in the system.As long as we are able to maintain the balance in the system, we will be able to achieve physically everything we need with nature. Everything follows the same principle as the “BASE” model. By simply explaining the principle of the “BASE” model, one can easily explain the reason of everything to exist and how it all works.”“There is no mass at rest and every body at motion, expands”. “Low pressure area attracts mass from high pressure area, and this is the ultimate force in nature”

VII. APPLICATIONS

There are endless possible applications for this model, including more advanced medical surgeries, cure for every disease, high speed engines, portable power- plants, millitary weapons and defence systems, time manipulation for slowing down and speeding up the process, to even making a new planet and species if needed.

VIII. ACKNOLEDGEMENT

“I acknowledge myself for any mistakes and credits in this. I do not want to refer anybody or any material with this. I am only thankful to God.”“Today, everybody knows that the universe is expanding. Yet, nobody asked ‘why’”.

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