International Journal of Advance Innovations, Thoughts & Ideas

Research Article Open Access

The Universe is Not Expanding we are Shrinking

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Abstract

The study of wave phenomena has fascinated researchers for centuries, yet a comprehensive and fundamental understanding of waves remains elusive. In this research, we embark on a scientific journey to provide a definitive definition of waves and explore how the universe's expansion played a crucial role in this significant intellectual discovery. We begin by investigating light as an unchanging temporal reference point free from temporal properties. We examine the role of light as an essential tool for cosmological observations and its intricate connection to wave-particle duality. This exploration reveals intriguing contradictions that arise when attributing wave-like characteristics to particles. Continuing our investigation, we delve into the temporal anomalies experienced near black holes, where time comes to a standstill. This inquiry sheds light on the consequences of temporal cessation and the effects on individuals within these cosmic phenomena. Furthermore, we scrutinize the transition from photon emission to time dilation, drawing parallels between energy quantization and the spatiotemporal acceleration of electrons. Our analysis extends to the four-dimensional framework and employs rigorous methodologies to comprehend the complexities of space-time dynamics. Ultimately, we emphasize the profound significance of "Altansiq Alzamani," the concept denoting temporal alignment, in unraveling the intricate interrelationships among cosmic entities. This compelling argument sparks contemplation of the quantized nature of charge fields and their potential for advancing our understanding of electron behavior. This paper prepares to embark on a captivating scientific exploration into the depths of wave phenomena and cosmic dynamics, expanding our knowledge and paving the way for further advancements in this fascinating field.

Keywords: Resident education; Critical thinking; Adult learning; Simultaneous complexity reporting; Medical training; Problem-solving skills

Introduction

Given the extensive body of evidence, establishing the validity of either scenario in the frame of a reference case serves as evidence for both scenarios. This principle holds true for the scientifically proven expansion of the universe and the corresponding phenomenon of mass shrinking. Notably, while the expansion of the universe has been firmly established, the concept of mass shrinking exhibits even greater scientific strength, realism and arguments [1].

Beginning with the most important one that greatly helps in understanding this perspective:

Light as a fixed point in time

What would happen if we were to create a 3D object that exists outside the flow of time? Would the object disappear immediately after its creation?

Contrary to disappearing, such an object would disperse in all directions at the speed of light, coinciding with the event of its own creation. However, the 3D object is stationary while we move through time at our own pace.

All observable movements and forms of motion exhibited by the 3D object are actually attributable to our own movements [2,3]. Since an object lacks inherent movement capabilities, it remains fixed at its temporal position, often referred to as an event. By utilizing this concept, we can observe the universe in the context of time. To achieve this, we require a reference point that does not experience the flow of time. Light can serve as such a reference point. Light spreads out like a bubble when it is emitted; with the application of the latter concept, it seems to suggest that everything with mass is actually becoming smaller and shrinking. This observation helps explain how individuals move through the dimensions of time and why the universe appeared to be expanding [4].

Light, being a wave, leads us to the conclusion that a wave represents a form of energy that becomes distorted due to our movement through time; it exists independently of the constraints of time, and as an individual moves forward, the wave remains behind at various points in time and location. The shape and quantity of the wave remain unchanged from its initial appearance, and the spacing between the smallest energy units has also remained constant since its inception [5]. Alternatively, energy manifestation does not propagate as a wave throughout the area. Instead, it is the area itself that becomes infused with energy by contracting and permeating through it due to the movement of the area over time. Based on this analysis, it can be inferred that the fundamental reason for the observed loss of energy over time and the inability to conserve it lies in the inherent three-dimensional nature of energy.

Energy lacks the capacity to move synchronously with the progression of time. Mirrors possess the unique ability to reflect light, whereas other materials may exhibit behaviors such as light absorption or no interaction with light at all. By examining this phenomenon from the perspective of shrinking matter, we can shed light on what truly occurs when light encounters a mirror. When light interacts with a mirror, it aligns itself with the event or the three-dimensional space created by the mirror. This alignment occurs after the light has traveled through the event or three-dimensional space produced by the original light source or reflection [6,7].

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Received: 02-April-2024, Manuscript No: ijaiti-24-132434; **Editor assigned:** 05-April-2024, PreQC No: ijaiti-24-132434 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-April-2024, QC No. ijaiti-24-132434; **Revised:** 25-April-2024, Manuscript No: ijaiti-24-132434 (R); **Published:** 30-April-2024, DOI: 10.4172/2277-1891.1000262

Citation: Nadir KM (2024) The Universe is Not Expanding we are Shrinking. Int J Adv Innovat Thoughts Ideas, 12: 262.

It is important to note that light itself does not physically travel; instead, it is the mirror that undergoes transformative compression, and the term 'traveling' is used here merely for the purpose of explaining the concept and ensuring clarity and understanding. As light propagates through time, the physical distance between photons remains constant from the moment of their emission. The perceived increase in the spacing between photons is a consequence of including the time dimension rather than the three spatial dimensions. Despite being inherently three-dimensional, the fundamental nature of light remains unchanged. For example, let us consider two photons emitted with a separation of one Planck's length at the time of emission. Despite the current perception of a vast distance between them, Planck's initial length separation remains constant. This is because each subsequent three-dimensional space created is smaller than the preceding space, ensuring the preservation of the original separation indefinitely [8]. As a consequence, the exchange of information between three-dimensional objects, including light and other waves, may occur faster than the speed of light. However, this outcome is not surprising when considering our understanding that light does not experience time. Consequently, it remains unaffected by the laws and limitations of motion as defined by physics. Earlier, it was mentioned that a wave is a form of energy or a particle that becomes distorted due to our movement in time, as it exists beyond the constraints of time. Now, with a precise definition of wave phenomena established, it becomes apparent that the idea of particles possessing wave-like characteristics presents a contradiction. Waves inherently lack temporal properties, unlike particles.

This leads us to the wave pattern observed in the double-slit experiment.

According to this new concept and my understanding of general relativity, if multiple stationary objects are projected at high velocity toward a massive star equipped with two slits, regardless of how the slits were created, a wave pattern emerges. However, it is important to note that what is known as a wave pattern cannot be attributed to actual waves. Instead, it arises as a trajectory resulting from the peculiar warping of space-time [9,10].

The next point is complementary to the one before it for a deeper understanding of the phenomenon:

The consequences of halting time

If an individual were able to halt time and exist in a state of temporal cessation, they would encounter a peculiar phenomenon. As the universe continues to move at the speed of light, it passes through this individual, resulting in an increase in physical size. From the perspective of an observer on Earth, the individual would appear to be spread out like light. While discussing the unique capabilities of this individual, it is important to maintain a clear and straightforward scenario without delving into potential outcomes of their interaction with objects or the broader ramifications of stopping time, such as the unintentional destruction of our planet due to a transition into a state of pure energy. The concept proposed here suggests that when a four-dimensional object reaches temporal cessation, it undergoes a complete transformation into pure energy, akin to the result of a particle-antiparticle collision. This notion is associated with the partitioning of space-time, which posits that particles arise from dividing space-time into two distinct energy fields, labeled A and B. In this framework, particles possess either exclusive A energy (e.g., electrons) or exclusive B energy (e.g., their antimatter counterparts), while certain particles such as protons and neutrons exhibit a combination of both energies, albeit with slight quantitative disparities. These unique energy compositions contribute to the distinct properties exhibited by each particle. The A and B energy fields exert gravitational attraction toward each other, with the A energy corresponding to a time value of -1 and the B energy corresponding to +2. This interplay generates a vacuum energy state without radicalization in time. Returning to the main topic, it is important to note that stopping time does not grant the individual the ability to freely move on Earth while everything else is frozen. In reality, stopping time merely halts the individual's ability to experience anything or move. To remain on Earth, it would be necessary to halt the entire universe's movement in time, including the individual, as Earth's movement in time is what causes it to change location temporally. Moving on earth while time is stopped would imply the existence of two individuals and two earths, violating the Law of Conservation of Energy since energy cannot be created or destroyed.

Similarly, when an object enters a black hole, it undergoes a unique temporal experience. The time delay between when the massive star collapses to form a black hole and everything else becomes so significant that it exceeds the maximum allowable value. This significant time dilation effectively separates the massive star from our time frame, leading to the formation of a black hole. This explanation arises from the application of a new concept and involves the boundary that distinguishes the observable universe from the rest of the entire universe. This boundary is known as the cosmic light horizon or particle horizon, and it represents two interconnected aspects of the same concept.

Therefore, if an individual were to venture into a black hole, they would traverse a distinct time axis that is fundamentally different from our own. As a consequence, their existence would become imperceptible within our universe, effectively disconnected from our understanding of time and space. Retrieving information from inside a black hole would require moving time back along the appropriate time axis. To address this issue, the current circumstances leave us with no viable options other than introducing an additional temporal dimension denoted as Y(t).

Planck's temperature from the perspective of a shrinking mass:

Planck's temperature:

The relation between photon emission and time dilation

Higher dimensions, including our four-dimensional space-time, are intricate and pose challenges for understanding. Therefore, intellectuals often employ simplified tools and methods that may not fully reflect the complexity of reality. However, these approaches remain valid and useful in their own right. One such tool applicable to our context is the concept of four dimensions, which can be described as a transition from three dimensions to an additional set of three dimensions. Each transition occurs over Planck's time duration within each set of three dimensions. When an electron is heated to very high temperatures, it can emit light in the form of electromagnetic radiation. This process is known as thermal radiation or blackbody radiation. The intensity and spectrum of the emitted light depend on the temperature of the electron and the laws of thermodynamics. However, at the Planck temperature, when an electron emits a photon, the three-dimensional space occupied by the photon becomes filled. However, due to the quantization of energy, the electron cannot add another photon to the same location. Instead, it must release excess energy and cannot retain it. Consequently, the electron's speed of movement from one three-dimensional space to another increases, as if it was pushing itself toward the future. This acceleration leads to a phenomenon known as time dilation, similar to what occurs near a black hole. In our universe, all entities move through time collectively. As the electron's speed of time flow increases, it diverges from our temporal reference frame and joins another group that shares a similar time flow. This transition involves moving from a group that traverses three dimensions to another group that moves between three dimensions. This process illustrates how energy propagates along the temporal axis, known as the Y time axis. In essence, movement along the Y time axis occurs when the speed of movement along the X time axis changes. The Y time axis can be likened to the automatic transmission system in automobiles, where each location on the Y time axis has its own time flow or speed.

Discussion

Temporal alignment (proposal)

The Big Bang represents the event where our current position on the temporal axis, labeled Y, converged with a collective group sharing the same temporal progression. This alignment occurred after our transformation into a black hole in the preceding group, known as the ex-location on the Y axis. Celestial entities existing prior to the Big Bang, referring to celestial bodies predating this event, did not accompany us in this convergence. However, it is possible to encounter other instances of significant cosmic expansions, referred to as additional Big Bangs, which can provide insights into the interrelationships among various cosmic entities. It is important to note that the commonly known "big bang" event was not an explosive occurrence but rather a significant event of great magnitude. I have coined the term "Altaqarub," meaning "the Convergence" in Arabic, to describe this event. Conversely, I have named the contrasting phenomenon "Altasheub," representing "the Divergence" that occurs when an entity transitions into a black hole.

Together, these two occurrences contribute to what I have termed "Altansiq Alzamani," which signifies "Temporal Alignment."

Quantized charge fields (proposal)

In a simplified scenario, a hammer is used by an individual to strike a nail. As the hammer is swung, a torque is applied, resulting in its rotation around a fixed point, typically the wrist acting as the pivot. The equation L = m.v.r. can be employed to determine the angular momentum of the hammer, where L represents the angular momentum, m is the mass of the hammer, v denotes its velocity, and r signifies the radius, specifically the length of the handle in this case. It should be noted that increased power and a larger circular path of motion correspond to a longer handle; when hammers of different sizes within the same brand are examined, it is observed that the sizes of their circular paths are simply multiples of the initial small hammer's path. This suggests that the hammer handles are composed of composite pieces, each sharing the same size. Similarly, in the analysis of the angular momentum of electrons, the radius is indicative of the charge field of the electron, specifically the electromagnetic force that combines it with a proton. Consequently, the quantized nature of the electron charge field is revealed, implying its existence in discrete pieces. Furthermore, an electron can adjust the size of its charge field based on its energy level.

This phenomenon provides insight into the behavior of electrons at extremely low temperatures, where the collective behavior of two electrons, each losing half of their energies, resembles that of a single electron at a typical temperature. Due to the identical nature of the charge field in all electrons, energy transfer, conversion, and absorption through their charge fields enable two electrons to behave and move as a unified entity. Moreover, as the electrons lose more energy, an increasing number of electrons begin to act and move as a single electron. However, it is important to acknowledge that there is a limit to the number of electrons capable of participating in this unified behavior. Its significant importance, eligibility, and relevance are attributed to this proposal concerning the quantized charge fields of electrons. Its significance lies in its ability to provide a closer approximation to the observed dynamics of electrons and offers a more realistic understanding compared to the commonly used explanations prevalent today. Ideally, this proposition should have been considered as the initial proposal when the issue arose, given its alignment with typical expectations concerning electrons. In contrast, the prevailing explanation, which emerged as a last resort, is considerably distant from the conventional understanding of electron behavior. Therefore, it is advisable to regard this proposal as a viable option, particularly after providing a definitive definition of waves.

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