© February 2025 | IJIRT | Volume 11 Issue 9 | ISSN: 2349-6002

The Ultimate Theory

The Work of Creating the Universe and Explaining Physics Is Based on Reality and Not on Possibility and This Theory Tells Us the Reality.

Kuldeep Singh Meel[1]
[1]*Bhadra, Hanumangarh, India*

***Abstract*—This Paper Presents an Ultimate Theory That Clearly Understands the Origin of The Universe, Matter, Energy, And All Fundamental Laws of Physics, The Foundation of This Theory Is Based on Mathematical Models, Rational Thinking, Conclusion & Implications and Possible Experimental Evidence.**
The Objective of This Study Is to Develop a Unified Theory That Explains All Physical Phenomena from The Creation of The Universe to The Present. It Aims to Resolve All Complexities of Physics and Confront Reality Without Relying on Possibilities.

INTRODUCTION

From The Origin of The Universe to The Development of Modern Physics, Several Inconsistencies Have Emerged. Ultimately, All Theories Begin to Contradict Each Other. To Preserve These Theories, It Is Often Stated That "This Is Just How It Is," Without Providing Any Explanation for Why It Happens. To Compensate for These Gaps, Non-Physical Elements Are Introduced into Physics.

When Physical Theories Contradict Each Other, Numerous Complexities Arise.

Inconsistencies In Modern Physics:

Examples:

• Einstein's Theory of Relativity Describes Time and Space But Does Not Clarify Why Spacetime Actually Bends.

•Newton's Laws Explain Motion and Force but Do Not Account for Why the Speed of Light Remains Constant.

• Quantum Mechanics Explains Phenomena at The Subatomic Level but Fails to Reconcile with Gravity.

Light Exhibits Both Wave and Particle Properties, But the Reason For This Duality Remains Unknown.

Why Does a Photon Have Zero Rest Mass?

• Why Do Physical Objects Rotate Clockwise or Counterclockwise When Moving Toward Each Other
• Does The Wave Function Exist Only in A Medium, Or Can It Exist Without a Medium? There Is No Logically Complete Answer.

• Thousands Of Such Questions Still Remain Unanswered.
Theoretical Framework

First, We Must Understand How the Structure of The Universe Was Formed. According To This Theory, Three Primary Elements Led to The Creation of The Universe

1. Energy Particles-The Particles That Exist in The Form Of Energy And Have Laid The Foundation Of The Cosmic Structure. Energy Particles Are Infinite. We Consider Energy Particles to Be Infinite Because We Observe This in Physical Entities.

2. Negative Energy Particles - The Part of The Energy Particles Where Energy Existed. Due

To The Imbalance of Energy, A Negative Counterpart of Energy Formed in A Portion of The Energy Particles, Which Exerts a Pull-on Energy and Influences It. It Seeks to Attain Stability.

3. Nothing (Void) - The Aspect of Nothingness That Allows the Interaction Between Energy

And Negative Energy, Leading to Cosmic Events. This Is Absolute Emptiness, Which Enables Any Physical Event to Occur Without Obstruction. "Nothing" Is Completely Unaffected and Devoid of Any Resistance or Opposition. It Cannot Have a Shape Because Something That Does Not Exist Cannot Possess a Form.

This Universe Is the Result of The Complex Interaction Between Negative Energy Particles and Energy Particles Within Nothingness. In The Following Sections, We Will Explore the Relationships Between These Elements and Their Roles in Greater Detail, Which Led to The Creation of The Entire Cosmos.
Fundamental Hypothesis –

1. Initial Stage –

Energy Particles

Energy Particles Are Spread Throughout the Entire Nothingness, Without Any Resistance from Nothing Because Nothing Cannot Resist As It Is Nothing Itself.

Infinite Energy Particles Exist in All Directions.

If Energy Exists, It Will Always Create Instability Because Energy Can Never Remain Stable. If It Is Stable, It Cannot Be Considered Energy. Now, The Energy Exists Inside the Energy Particle Itself, Completely Inactive, Continuously Interacting Within Its Own Particle. This Inactive Energy Remains Unstable Within Its Particle.

• Negative Energy Particles –

Now, The Energy, Which Is in An Inactive Form Within Its Particle, Due to Its Own Activity, Creates Density on One Side of The Particle. When Density Forms on One Side, A Corresponding Negative Density Automatically Forms on The Other Side. This Cycle Continuously Increases Its Motion Because the External Nothingness Is Effect-Free and Cannot Stop This Cycle.
This Cycle Becomes So Intense Within the Particle That the Energy Gains Such High Velocity That It Splits the Particle into Two Parts. One Part, Where Energy Becomes-100%, Forms the Negative Energy Particle, And the Other Part, Where Energy Is +100%, Remains as The Energy Particle, The Negative Energy Particle Applies An Attractive Force On The Energy Particle To Stabilize Or Complete Itself.

• Nothing-

Nothing Can Never Stop the Attraction of The Negative Energy Particle Because It Has No Form, Nor Can It Protect the Energy Particle from The Pull of The Negative Energy Particle. It Is Absolute Nothingness.
Creation Of the Universe

At The Beginning of The Formation of The Universe, We Have Identified Two Physical Particles. Let's Assign Them Names:

Negative energy particle = K

Energy particle = D

Attraction and Stability of K and D Particles –

The K particle exerts an attractive force to pull D, and both particles are equal in size. The only difference is that D has +100% energy, while K has a 100% energy deficit (-100%). Now, the K particle extends its attraction in the dimension to pull energy.

Natural Force Generation – The Only Force in the Universe is Attraction.

Q-Why does attraction expand in the dimension?
A – Because there is no opposition from nothingness. So, the attraction extends in all directions within and never ends.
The K particle now pulls the D particle closer. Importantly, D is not moving on its own; it is being.
pulled by K. This means that the activity of energy is due to its negative counterpart, K.

Key Point -
The activity of energy occurs because of its negative K particle, not by itself. Energy becomes more active due to the pull of K-the greater the pull, the greater the activity.

•A BOND BETWEEN K AND D
Now, K is pulling D towards itself in the dimension, and eventually, the D particle moves closer to K, forming a bond.
MATHS EXP.
-100% k=d 100%
(1%)- 99% k=d 99% (-1)%
-100%k = d100%

However, the K particle will never be fully complete. When K pulls a portion of D towards itself, the same amount is reduced from D. Due to this reduction, the negative part pulls that energy back again. As a result, K is never fully complete, and D is never completely empty.

This interaction creates a continuous process where K always remains negative and keeps attracting energy. The force expands, activating other energy particles, which in turn form new K-D pairs. This cycle continues infinitely.

Thus, this marks the beginning of the universe a continuous formation of K-D pairs, which will never cease. The next process explains how K-D pairs take physical form.

• Transformation of Other Energy Particles into KD Pairs –

When the attractive force of K in the dimension decreases eightfold as the radius doubles, but never ends, it also begins to affect other inactive energy particles in π-dimension. Initially, the K part of energy was internal, but after the particle split into two, the external pull began.

Due to this pull, new inactive energy particles get activated, forming new K and D pairs. The newly formed K will also pull in the same way as the first K.

• Activation of Mutual Attraction Between Two KD Particles

Formation of KD + KD Bonds

Each K not only attracts its own D but also other energy particles (D). This means that each K is responsible for attracting multiple D particles, creating an interconnection. The KD and KD pairs continue to be attracted toward each other.
As a result of this attraction, motion is generated, which eventually transforms into rotational motion. The clockwise and counter clockwise rotation leads to the formation of a vortex structure.
Rotation in opposite direction of each kd bond,Due to pull towards cach other's D
This rotation can be observed in every physical phenomenon in the universe.
• Bonding of KD Pairs

Now, KD and KD pairs stick together. Since nothing is opposing them, they form tetrahedral bonds. These bonds are created at the midpoint of their mutual attraction distance.Now, the attraction increases, because in a bond, each K is linked to two D particles, leading to a stronger attraction than an individual KD pair. This time, the center of attraction shifts closer to the 2K-2D structure.

As attraction increases, more KD pairs are pulled toward a common centre of attraction, leading to rapid accumulation.

At a neutral attraction point, these KD pairs merge to form larger structures.

This attraction creates a never-ending, fascinating race, and the formation of new pulls continuously shifts the common centre.

In the universe, this central point is never determined by distance but always by tension. This is because distance is not a physical entity in the universe; only tension is physical, which originates from the negative energy particle k. Since space is nothing, it can neither cause distance to be covered nor offer any resistance. Ultimately, this central point will always form where the tension is greater, acting as the center of tension. Whether there is tension in two directions, three

directions, or any number of directions, the central point of tension will always prevail.

The First Cosmic Fundamental Unit from the Bond of K and D

In the universe, KD particles are forming everywhere, and due to their mutual attraction, they bond together. As they bond, the attraction increases.
Sequence format -
kd + kd = 2k2d
2k now doubles the attraction, pulling a single kd more quickly than another newly formed 2k2d. The single kd reaches there faster due to the attraction.
2k2d+kd 3k3d
3k3d+kd = 4k4d
Now, a tremendous event occurs.
Due to the attraction between k and d, the 4k and 4d settle into a perfect structure. However, when another kd is drawn toward them, the d of this new kd gets arranged within the already perfect 4k4d structure. But now, the kd that has just moved toward 4k4d has its d settled after coming into contact with 2k of 4k4d.

However, the k of the newly paired ka now feels trapped. To clarify, we give this trapped k name=G
Formation of Orbital Motion:
G pulls its own d on one side, but it also exerts attraction on all 4d within the structure. However, due to the dominant attraction of 4k, the d cannot move toward g. Still, g perceives a higher energy level compared to its own d. So, it shifts toward the direction where the number of d is greater.As soon as g releases its own d, a strong 4k5d bond is formed, and as g moves forward, all 4k and 5d become balanced within the attraction of 4k.
This structure is now formed, but here, there is one extra d, yet it remains stable.
Now, g perceives an abundance of energy in the form of 5d and exerts attraction on the entire 5d energy. It pulls all 5d equally from a certain distance and establishes an orbital path.

•Self-Sustaining Cosmic Structures

Meanwhile, newly formed kd pairs continue to follow the same pattern. Those that do not follow the pattern will not be stable and will ultimately have to become stable. There is an infinite cycle of stable structures unless an external interference occurs.

Furthermore, g also exerts attraction on the energy levels of external kdg structures but will not leave its own attraction field. It creates a separation between outer and inner energy layers. This results in the formation of a central point of attraction, where g continuously orbits.

Its orbital path will shift farther from or closer to the center depending on the external energy availability. If there is more energy to pull, it will create a larger orbit, and if there is less, it will form a smaller orbit-maintaining cosmic stability indefinitely. The First Fundamental Unit: KDG
Ultimately, we obtain our first fundamental unit as KDG.In KDG, the center consists of 5d (5 energy particles) and 4k (4 negative energy particles), while one k (negative energy particle) orbits at a certain distance around this center.

Attraction of KDG Units-

The fundamental unit of the universe, KDG, continues to form infinitely in all directions, increasing the mutual attraction between them. KDG units are gradually moving closer to one another, forming a structured arrangement of fundamental units. These structures are emerging in a ㄇ-shape in all directions.

The reason for the ㄇ-shape formation is that the kd particles are developing evenly in all directions, establishing a density of attraction at different neutral distances.

Binding of KDG Units-

KDG units are now forming a density of attraction. The structure created by these KDG particles is expanding on a massive scale.

As this structure grows, the -shaped formation becomes so large that the two KDG units at the central point of this structure experience immense attraction.

The k Inside these two central KDG units pulls the infinite d particles from the surrounding vast structure,

while the infinite k of the surrounding KDG units exert an immense pull on the two central KDG units. This attraction intensifies to such an extent that the two central KDG units undergo fusion, merging their internal k and d particles into one.

Fusion at the Centre of Two KDG Units-
Each of these two KDG units originally contained 5d, 4k, and 1g separately. Now, the same settlement of k and d particles will occur again, but this time, the process will be extremely rapid

Origin of the First Light in the Universe-

After the fusion of two KDG units at the centre, one d (energy) particle failed to bond with the central structure. Due to the immense external attraction, this energy particle shattered into infinite fragments and continued to be pulled outward by the external force. Since this d (energy) particle has no k particle bonded to it, it can no longer form any bonds and will keep moving in the same attraction field forever. Whenever it tries to enter any bound system, it will escape again and continue to be pulled by the stable attraction.

These fragments of the energy particle that can never be bound again are called photons.

1. Light

1. Why is the speed of light constant?

Light photons do not move by themselves; they are pulled by a stable attraction.

Thus, regardless of whether the source of light moves forward or backward, the moment a photon is formed, it is pulled in the same direction as the attraction acting on it.

Even if it collides with something, it immediately finds the same attraction in another direction and continues moving. This attraction is what gives light its speed, which never increases or decreases because its motion is purely caused by this external pulling force.

2. Why does light have no rest mass?

Light photons do not have any k (attraction) particles bonded to them. Since they cannot pull anything towards themselves, their energy mass cannot be measured.

3. Is light a wave or a particle?

To answer this, we first need to understand what a wave is. A wave is simply a fluctuation of energy within particles, and it is an effect that can be induced in any particle by applying external energy variations.

If we perform experiments, we see that all physical things can generate waves due to energy fluctuations.

Thus, light is not inherently a wave-it is purely a particle (photon). However, if its motion is disturbed by external interference, it exhibits a wave-like behaviour as an effect of that disturbance, in an attempt to stabilize itself.

This does not mean light is a fundamental wave-it remains a particle at its core.

2. How Gravity is Generated?

Gravity is a form of attraction, which has been correctly explained in this theory. It originates from the negative energy particles and propagates in a rt-shaped structure. As the radius doubles, this attraction decreases by a factor of 8. Due to the continuous expansion in an-shaped formation, gravity never completely disappears but keeps decreasing indefinitely, propagating forward in n forever.

• This characteristic of gravity states that complete contraction between

two objects and stability are possible only when there is a positive and negative part of energy on both sides. And this gravitational (attractive) force will only pull the positive part on both sides.

Key Points:

A particle that has both and parts. Another particle, which has only parts or fragments of, and only in a positive form. In this case, attraction will occur, but this attraction will not be able to stop and stabilize the

or its fragments. If an obstacle comes in the path of a purely positive particle, it may collide and take a new direction, but its speed will not change. It will continue moving in the new direction with the same speed.

A purely positive particle alone cannot permanently stabilize or its fragments.

What is Space and Space-time, and Can They Bend?

Space and time are both non-physical entities.

1. Space Space is simply a measure of distance. In The Ultimate Theory, what is referred to as nothing is named space. However, it only represents the distance between two physical entities; it is not a physical entity itself. Since distance is a measurement or calculation, it cannot be a physical object.

2. Space-time – To understand space-time, we must first understand time. According to The Ultimate Theory, time is also not a physical entity. It is just a calculation-the thing being counted may be physical, but time itself is not physical. Since time does not physically exist, it cannot do anything, just like “nothing” cannot do anything. It has no effect, nor does it oppose anything.

We measure events by counting time, but time itself does not make anything happen; we simply count it. Similarly, spacetime is not a physical entity; it is merely a concept for measurement.

What Does It Mean to “Bend”?

Bending is just a function that we observe in physical objects. This can also be observed by introducing fluctuations in energy within any physical particle. However, on a fundamental level, the particles remain the same only the positions of energy particles shift due to these fluctuations.

Final Answer: about space and space-time

Neither space nor space-time (or time) is a physical entity. Since they are not physical, there is no possibility of them bending.

THE ULTIMATE THEORY

Through this theory, we can understand all the complexities of physics.

According to this theory, only two fundamental physical entities exist:

1. Energy Particles

2. Negative Energy Particles

These two entities form all physical matter within nothingness or π-dimension.

Every question in physics now has an answer. The key to solving any mystery lies in understanding the process correctly first. Once we understand the process, we can determine its cause. That cause will always be physical-it can never be non-physical.

I, Kuldeep Singh Meel, have been able to explain almost all the physical complexities and phenomena of this universe.