Theory of Nature: Unified Properties of Magnetism, Electricity, and Light

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Abstract- **This study introduces a new theoretical framework called the "Theory of Nature," which unifies magnetism, electricity, and light under a single energy form termed "pothu." The theory posits unique properties, such as real-time energy transfer once electricity or light reaches its destination. It addresses fundamental questions about magnetic attraction, repulsion, field line formation, and the instantaneous nature of light and electricity post-transfer. Experimental implications and comparisons with classical physics are discussed, offering a novel perspective on energy interactions.**

I. KEY QUESTIONS ADDRESSED

- Why do magnets stick?
- Why do magnetic poles repel each other?
- Why is the magnetic field stronger in elongated regions?
- Why do magnetic fields form lines?
- Light takes time to reach its destination, but once it arrives, it operates in real time. The same applies to electricity.

II. INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, magnetism, electricity, and light have been treated as distinct phenomena governed by separate laws in classical physics. This paper proposes a unified theory where these phenomena are manifestations of a single energy form: the pothu.

The pothu is an energy storage and transfer system with mechanical properties common to magnetism, electricity, and light. Its structure comprises five elements and two forces that adapt to external conditions. The terminology is derived from Tamil, reflecting the author's cultural context.

A key assertion of this theory is that energy transfer occurs instantaneously upon reaching its destination, challenging conventional models that assume propagation delays. The study explores magnetism, electricity, light, and static electricity, addressing phenomena such as magnetic attraction, field line formation, and the speed of light.

III. TERMINOLOGY

If I have to introduce this to you, I have to write it. An object can only be written if it has a name. So I name them - I have taken the necessary words from Tamil- Names are my rights and no one can change them (If I don't do this, the meanings of those names may change later. Through misunderstanding.)

Pothu, = *It is an energy form or energy (stored) mechanism.*

Maiyam, = *it's a central core of pothu*

Kai, = *the part of pothu. its Keeping Maiyam and Vilumbu in a bonding or connection*

Ner Vilumbu, Ethir Vilumbu, = *The two last parts on either side of the Pothu*

MaiyaKudumbam, = *Many Pothu are connected by maiyam force to act together as a family.*

Maiyavalaiyam, = *according to electricity, a closed circuit. and according light, its light*

Maiyavadu-
Maiyabimbam-
Maiyapinaipu

IV. POTHU

If we want to understand magnetism, electricity, and light, we need to know about pothu, how it exists, and how it works.

Pothu is a form of energy

Pothu has some common mechanical properties between electric, magnet, and light.

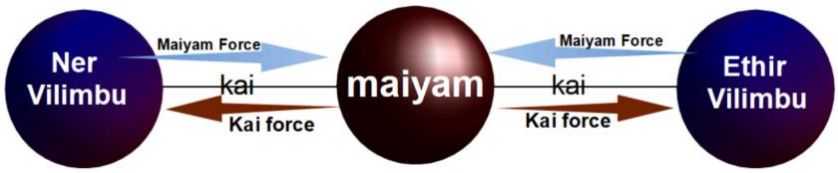
Structure and Dynamics of Pothu
Pothu is a structured energy form with five components and two interacting forces

Describe the structure of pothu (five parts and two forces).

What are the five parts of the structure of pothu?

According to the document, the five parts of the structure of pothu are:

1. **Maiyam** (in the middle)
2. Two **kai** (the link between Maiyam and Vilumbu in the middle)
3. Two **Vilumbu** (on either edge Ner and Ethir)



Those 2 forces are. one is maiyam force and Another one kai force

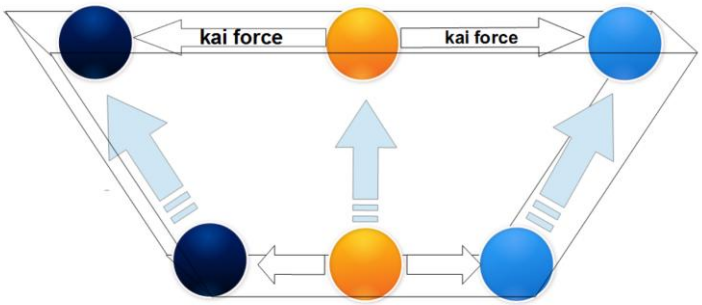
According to the document, the two forces associated with the structure of pothu are:
Kai force
The kai-forces is what pushes the Vilumb away from maiyam

Maiyam force (The maiyam force does two things,)
one- it unites all the pothu together as a family,
two- it keeps all five parts of itself in contact with the maiyam without losing any part
Functions of Pothu

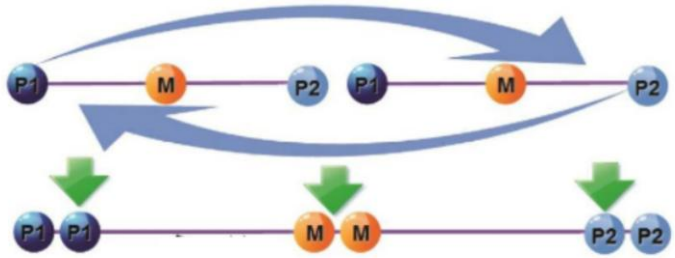
1, kai forces is stronger than maiyam force

- The pole cannot reach the maiyam through its own kai. Because the kai force is stronger than maiyam force , Or we can also say that wherever the kai force cannot act, the maiyam force will prevail.

2, The pothu always chooses whichever is wider in the available spaces. through pushing power of kai-force

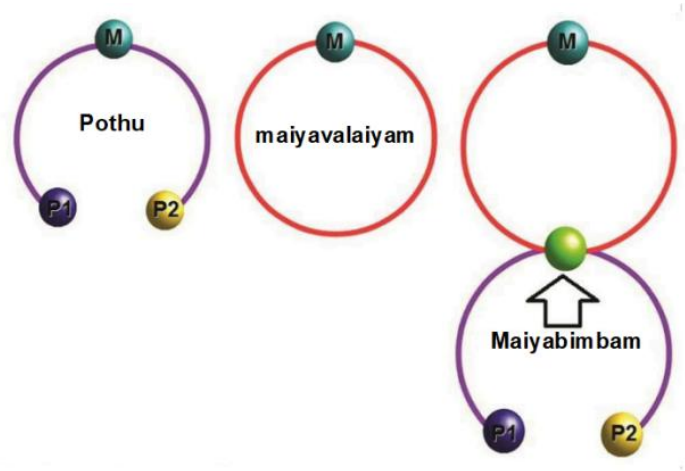


3, pothu s or Maiyabimbam s naturally gravitate toward Maiyapinaipuy.



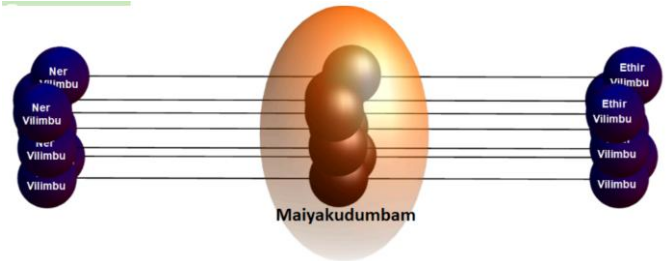
4, Maiyavalaiyam is real time

5, Maiyavalaiyam is the position. The pole reached to maiyam. through the opposite kai of pothu (Maiyavalaiyam according to Electricity. closed circuit when ampere spend) (Maiyavalaiyam according to light. always light is Maiyavalaiyam)



6, Pothu always protects itself. If it gets a chance to leave the pole during Maiyavalaiyam. Will definitely leave. Its name is Maiyabimbam (Pothu always protects itself. To protect himself From where destruction is most prevalent. Choose a location with less destruction)

7, If a pothu occupies a space, it will unite as a MaiyaKudumbam due to maiyam force.



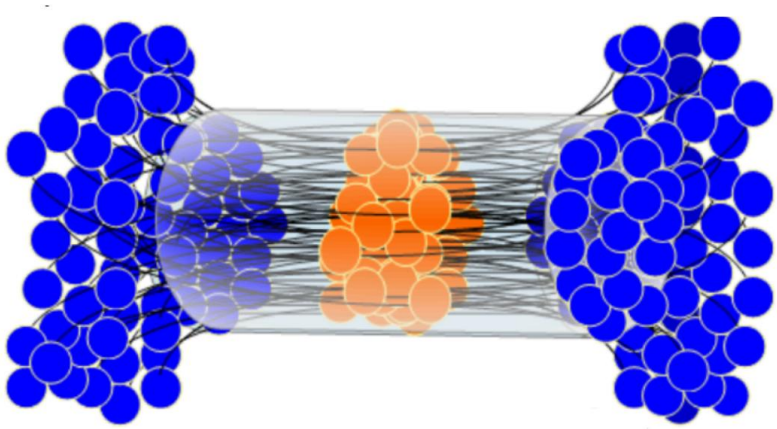
8, pothu has no mass

V. MAGNET

(You may find this difficult to read because they don't have words yet. It will be a little difficult until you get used to the newly created words.)

According to the magnet, the two Vilumbu s of the pothu are **identified as the south pole and the north pole.**

Here are the south pole and the north pole. Due to the kai forces, the poles of a magnet cannot remain inside the magnet. Due to the maiyam forces, the poles in a magnet cannot move away from the magnetism . Therefore, **the magnetic poles will be concentrated outside the magnet due to the maiyam forces.**

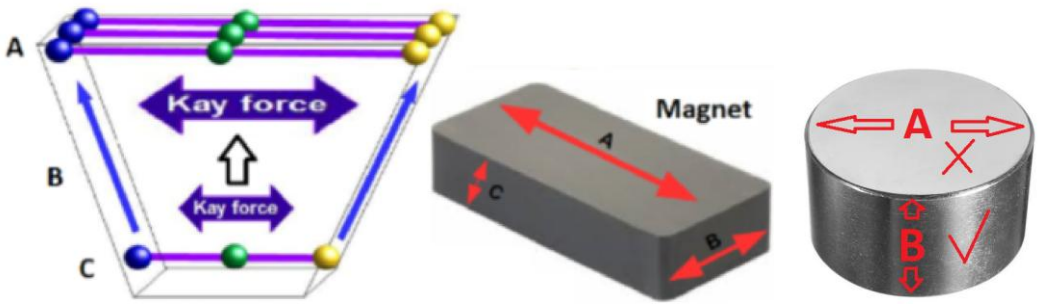


cylinder magnet single MaiyaKudumbam

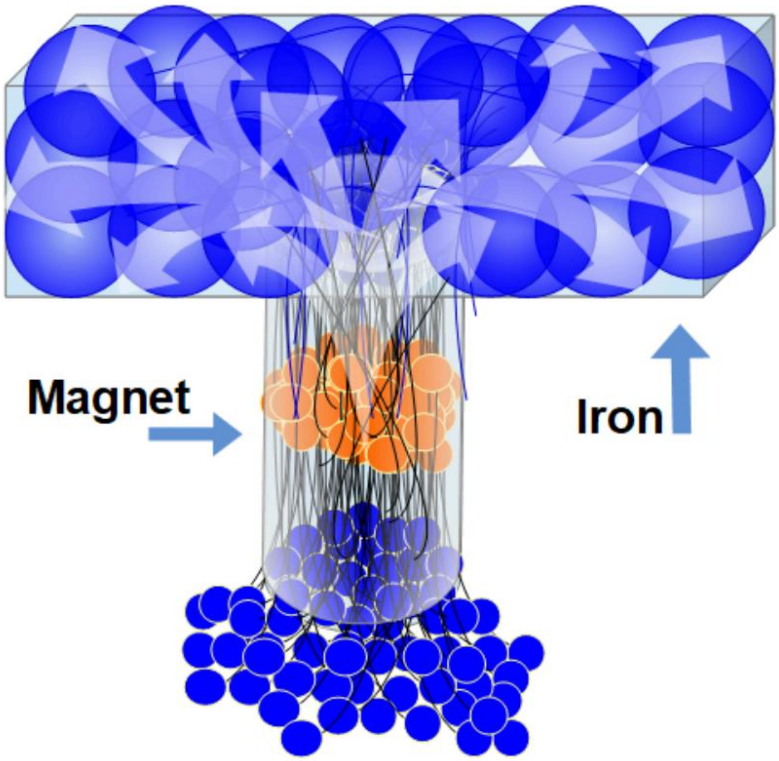
Due to the kai force and the maiyam force. The poles are convex outwards from the magnet.The remaining kai force pushes its own pole and creates a path for it to travel.

No matter how strong the kai force is, when moving away from the center, it cannot move without a pole, because the pole is the last Vilumbu, and so are the hands The hands can only penetrate if there is an existing pole

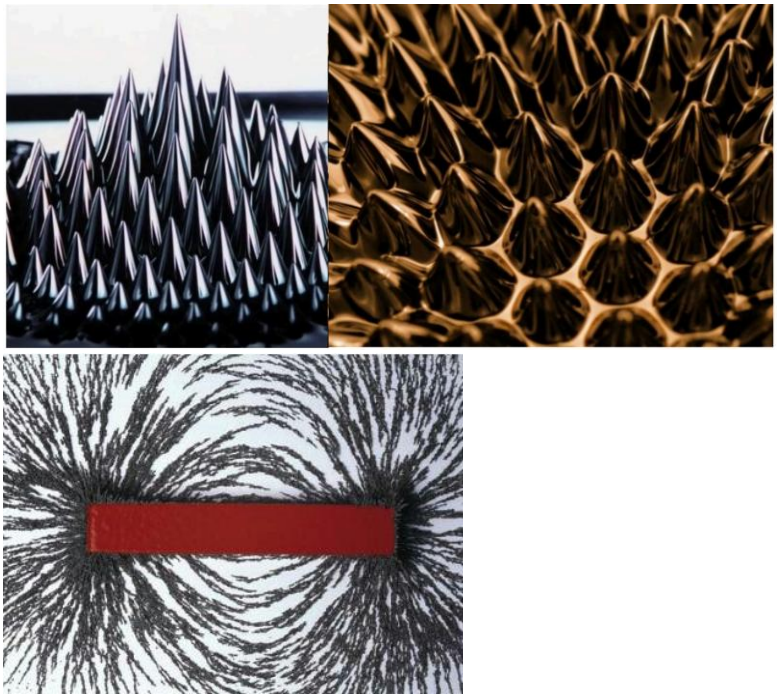
The pothu of the magnet will choose the longest location due to the kai force A (POTHU)) Then b will be selected due to density and c in the same way . Due to this the longer part has more magnetic field. If the two poles cannot be separated, that location cannot be selected in a pothu, for example, a circle or a triangle. Even if these shapes are long, they will be skipped and the next location will be selected.



Magnetic poles relax their pressure whenever a material (iron) can swim near them.Magnetic poles penetrate swimmable objects (iron). Compressed magnetic poles expand. They relax their pressure. At the same time maiyam-force pulls the interpenetrated pole towards the maiyam. **This is the cause of magnetic attraction**.



The magnetic field of a magnet can travel through the interior of the magnet and through the magnetic poles of its family. The direction in which the magnetic field travels is away from the center. The poles of the magnet cannot spread out inside the magnet, so the field will push its magnetic poles away from the magnet and release its pressure outside the magnet. At that point, the force of the field will pull the extended pole. This causes magnetic lines to form. This is the reason for the lines formed by spraying iron powder.



When two poles of the same type approach each other, if the poles outside the magnet are at an angle of 180 degrees, their widths will compress and penetrate.It is the pressing of the width of the pole of the magnet. We feel it as the repulsion force of the magnet.

Magnetic poles can only sense two things. One is the material that can swimmable (iron) because it relaxes its pressure. (attraction)The other is the pole of the magnet that has an angle of 180 degrees to it (Repulsion)Because the pole of the magnet is pressing the width of each magnet's pole to penetrate the pole of the other magnet that is 180 degrees (Repulsion).Because of this, when we approach two identical poles, they both try to move away, and instead of moving away, they try to change their angle. If it changes the angle, there will be no resistance and the magnet will consider it as iron. In that case, the opposite magnet, and the next maiyam also as iron

Maiyavalaiyam and maiyam binaibu do not occur because the pole of the pothu of the magnet cannot identify the opposite pole.(In some places, attraction can occur without iron. while electromagnet, they are MaiyaKudumbam arrangement of maiyam force)

A permanent magnet is every maiyam locked in atoms independently individually of iron. electromagnet maiyam is virtual maiyam of electric pothu when Maiyavalaiyam

VI. ELECTRICITY

1, It is the destruction of the center that becomes energy here.

In the case of electricity, energy transfer is not a flowing process like water.

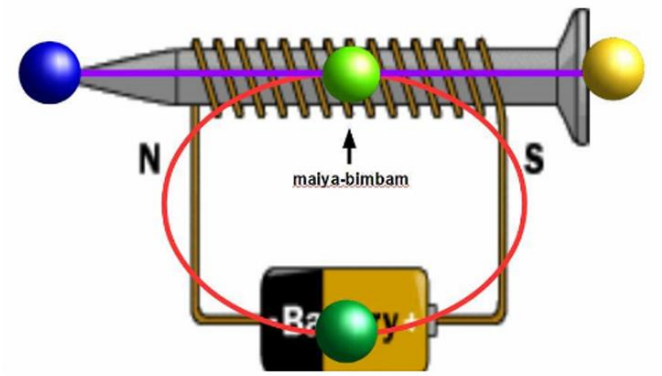
2. maiyakudumbam determines the amperage and maiya pinaibu determines the voltage

3, Due to the pole expansion of electric-pothu. Due to the pushing force of the kai force, the pole is spread everywhere where electricity can be conducted

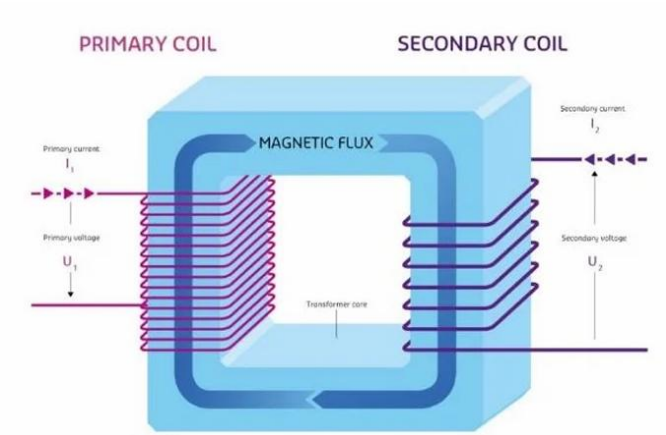
4, Which poles are spread all over the place. If it reaches its opposite pole. Maiyavalaiyam will be formed (closed circuit)

5, Magnetic is like a part of the body to electricity. (when Maiyavalaiyam)

6, Maiyavalaiyam perishing pothu. She reached the pole where there was an escape situation. Will definitely escape. Its name is maiya-bimbam During electricity consumption



7, Transformer. The thickness of the wire determines the maiyakudumbam and the length of the wire determines the maiya binaibu



8, For example in my theory the Maiyavalaiyam is real time. (It is part of light and electricity)

Electricity has real-time energy transfer, let's examine whether they are true

Now I am going to transfer data between two computers over a copper wire

The speed of electricity is said to be slightly less than the speed of light.

Well let's explore that too
The cable I am going to use is - Copper CAT 6A Cable,

https://its.dlink.co.in/assets/patt_1552024729.pdf

Capable Operates at bandwidth of 500MHz. The length for a Cat6a cable is 100 meters (328 feet). Speed - 10 Gbps: 400 MHz (For example, in Ethernet networks, the frequency of the carrier

((signal is used to distinguish between different data rates: 100 Mbps: 31.25 MHz, 1 Gbps: 62.5 MHz, 2.5 Gbps: 100 MHz, 5 Gbps: 200 MHz ,10 Gbps: 400 MHz))

Let's do a small calculation
speed of light - 299792458 m / s
Bandwidth - 400 MHz
According to current theory
Considering the lifetime of a single wave, it cannot travel even one meter

One wave cycle life time - 0.0000000025 s
Maximum travel distance - 0.749481145 m

The time it takes to tell the voltage at this end of the wire to the next end is not even 0.0000000025s, because half of that 0.0000000025 s is the opposite charge, so it must go within 0.00000000125 s

The speed of electricity at this point 40,000,000,000 m/s (- for 400 MHz) (40,000,000,000) is approximately 132.43 times bigger than speed of light 299,792,458

use an oscilloscope with two channels to input and output of cable. if there even one or more then one wave in cable. The two channels will out of sync

You may have seen this and chosen one of these two positions: either you agree that this is right or you deny that this is wrong. Perhaps if you deny that this is not right and try to give a reason for this, you will end up agreeing that a closed circuit is not needed for electricity to travel before you even try to give one. In fact, this is the biggest danger.

(Maiyavadu : - When electricity first travels, it travels at the speed of light, all the differences that occurred before reaching the destination are erased before that point. Once it reaches that destination, it is real time, after reaching it, if the connection is suddenly disconnected, it leaves something there called Maiyavadu. Its lifespan varies depending on the location. If that Maiyavadu is reconnected at the end of its lifetime, it does not pick up the speed of light again, it reconnects immediately, which is why signals become positive or negative, and it happens in real time, without starting from the beginning.)

(There may be many theories in this world, but none of them says that energy is transferred in real time. This theory can explain it.)

VII. LIGHT

Light is Maiyavalaiyam

According to Pothu, Pothu always protects itself. If you get a chance to leave. the pole during the Maiyavalaiyam. Will definitely leave. Its name is maiya bimbam (Pothu always protects itself. to protect himself From where destruction is most prevalent. Choose a location with less destruction)pole of Light-pothu travels in all directions because it does
not need a medium to travel through

remains in contact with the light source

For now, I have decided not to talk about light anymore.

Light has real-time energy transfer, let's explore whether they are true.

Let's see whether it is true or not that light cannot reach a destination late. It means everything we see is happening right now, no matter how far away it is.

Light has real-time energy transfer,

Romer, based on Io's orbital period (approximately 1.769 days), observed that eclipses occurred 11 minutes earlier when Earth was closer to Jupiter and 11 minutes later when Earth was farther away. Using this time difference, he calculated that light takes 22 minutes to cross the diameter of Earth's orbit around the Sun (approximately 186 million miles). From this, he estimated the speed of light to be around 220,000 kilometers per second.

Ole Rømer conducted an experiment and recorded it; now let's examine what possible factors could be involved.

When Earth is closer to Jupiter, Io appears at a certain time, but when Earth is farther from Jupiter, Io is observed 11 minutes later.

Let's consider this only when Earth is farther from Jupiter.

First Possibility:

We see Io before it disappears behind Jupiter, then we see Jupiter without Io when it is hidden, and afterward, we see Io reappear near Jupiter. We observe it 11 minutes later than the expected time. Since the light from Jupiter is already arriving late, why does it need to be delayed by an additional 11 minutes? This implies it arrives even later than the delay. Based on this, it seems Ole Rømer must have lied about his experiment.

Second Possibility:

Ole Rømer says he saw Io 11 minutes later. Perhaps when Earth is farther away, Io remains hidden behind Jupiter for an extra 11 minutes before . If that were the case, the delay would keep increasing by 11 minutes with each orbit. However, since it is stated (approximately 1.769 days), this possibility seems unlikely.

Third Possibility:

We are observing Io and Jupiter in real-time before Io disappears. Even after Io disappears, we see Jupiter without Io. When Io reappears, we still see Jupiter. However, Io's light does not arrive, yet Io continues its journey without stopping. But when the light does arrive, we see Io where it is at that moment. This is my claim.

This claim suggests that Ole Rømer's observation refers to real-time events. If there are any other possible explanations, please provide them.

He recorded the times when Jupiter's moon (Io) became visible but did not note the observation locations because he didn't need to. Let's imagine this scenario: Look at this picture.

If we were closer to Jupiter, we would see the moon before it reaches position 1.

If light traveled with the event (carrying its history), we would observe the same delay from Earth. Ole Rømer would have seen no difference.

But he did observe differences:

When Earth was near Jupiter, the moon appeared at position 8.

When Earth was farthest from Jupiter, the moon appeared at position 9.

He used this discrepancy to calculate the speed of light.

Key Insight:
We only see Jupiter's moon after its light reaches us—not its position when the light was emitted. For example:

We cannot see the moon moving from positions 0 to 7 because that light hasn't reached us yet.

When the light arrives, we see the moon's current position, not where it was when the light began its journey.

VIII. DISCUSSIONS

This research paper does not argue that there is an error in the magnitude of the magnetic field or that the measurements used to measure the current magnetism are wrong. Those measurements are not against this paper. What this paper is talking about is where those forces come from and how they come, so I do not need to create a scale here.

Michael Faraday, Gustav Kirchhoff, André-Marie Ampère None of these people discussed what energy was.or In what form is energy.
They measured and wrote about the phenomena they saw with their own eyes. They did not contradict me.

(Because people in this world believe that all electromagnetic waves (except light) arrive late. I believe with my faith in people that maybe that is the case.
(In response to me, you say that the signal we use takes time to reach us.
Light cannot be delayed, so everything that is delayed is not light,

I haven't introduced non-light in this article yet, but if I have the opportunity to explore them in depth in the future, I will research and publish about it.

I always follow a conclusion and will not include anything in this article that I have not personally experienced or seen. If this article were like that, it would argue with you to defend itself.)

IX. CONCLUSION

The Theory of Nature unifies magnetism, electricity, and light under the pothu, proposing real-time energy transfer and novel mechanics for classical phenomena. It offers a paradigm shift in understanding energy dynamics, with implications for future research.