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.**

Key Questions

- 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.
- The journey of light involves acceleration.

I. 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.

II. 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
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)

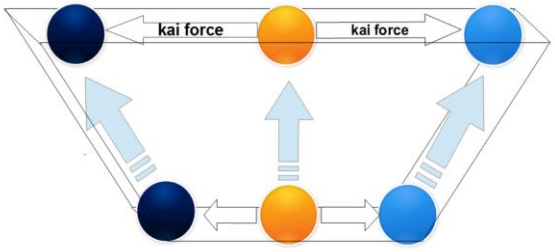
Those 2 forces are. one is maiyam force and Another one kai force

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

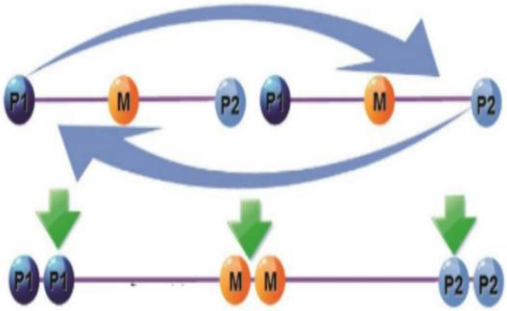
1, kai forces is stronger than maiyam force

- 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

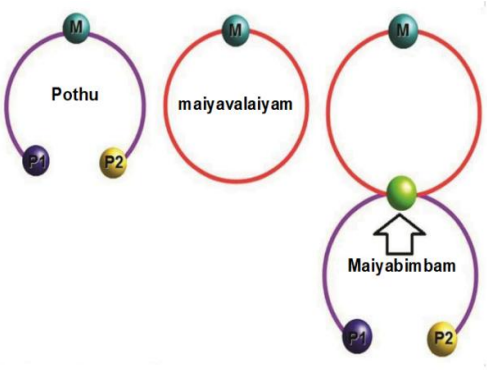


3, pothu s or Maiyabimbam s naturally gravitate toward Maiyapinaipuy.



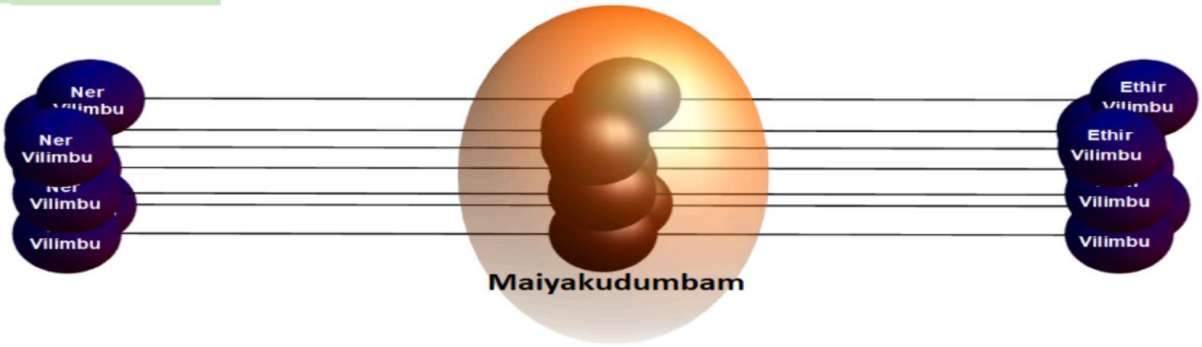
4, Maiyavalaiyam is real time

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.



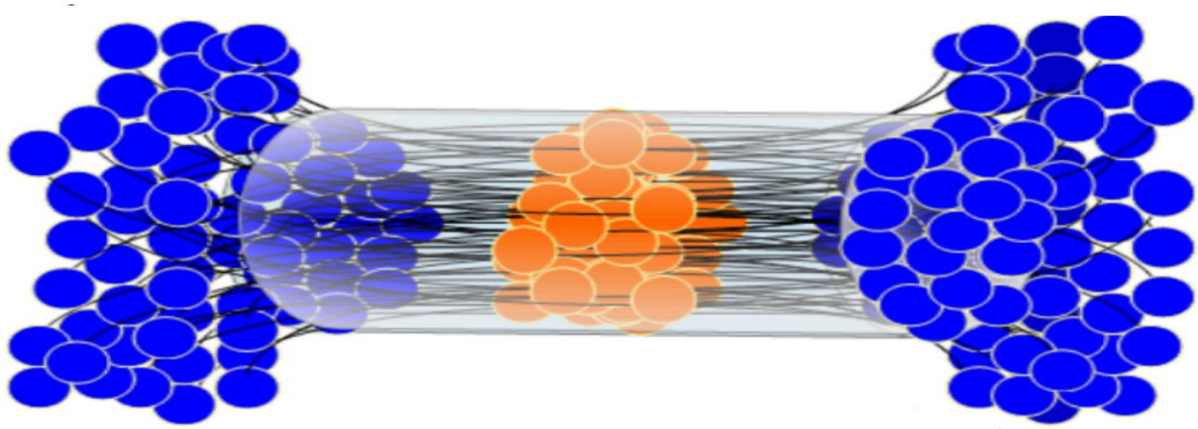
8, pothu has no mass

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.

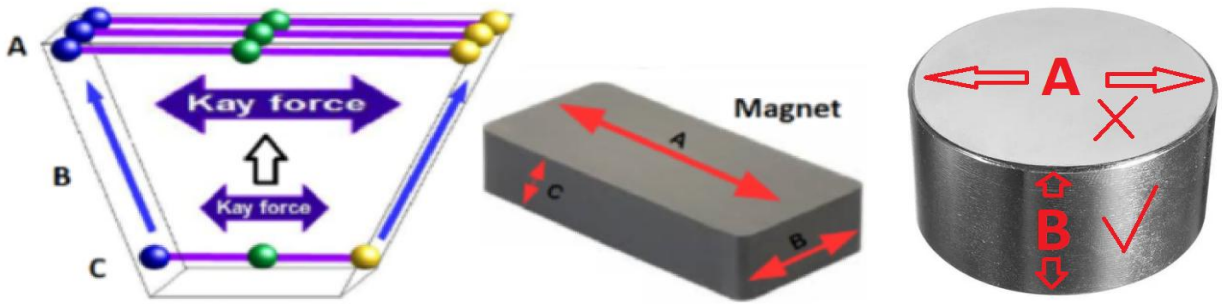


cylinder magnet single MaiyaKudumbam

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.

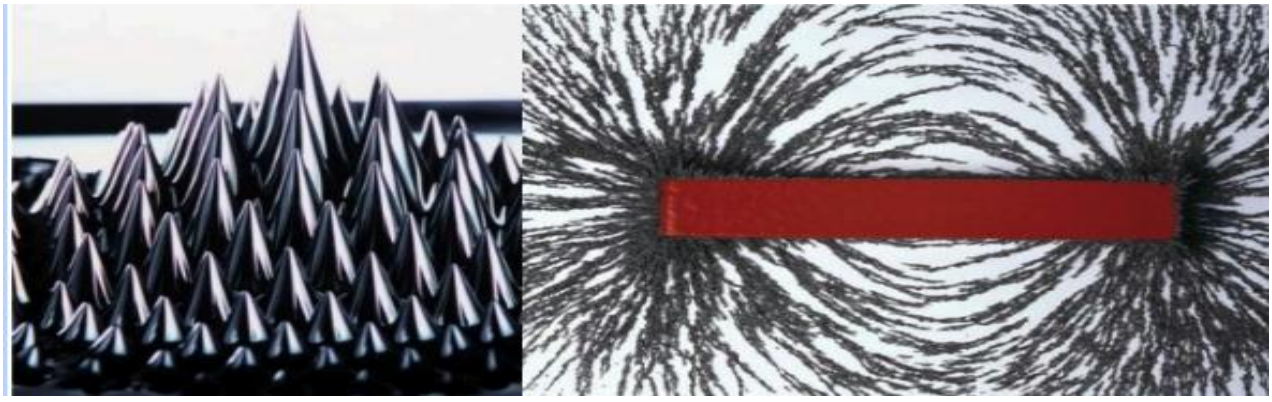
No matter how strong the kai force is, when moving away from the center, it cannot move without a pole, because the pole is the last Vilumbu, and so are the hands The hands can only penetrate if there is an existing pole

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

III. 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.

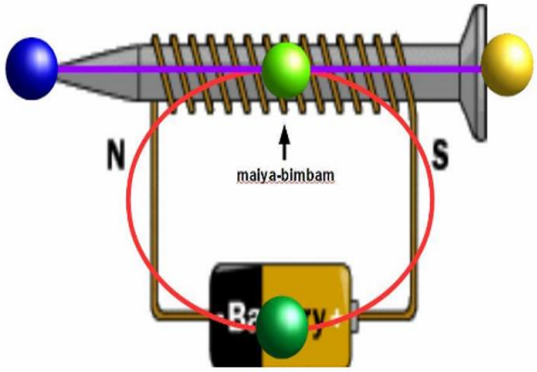
2. maiyakudumbam determines the amperage and maiya pinaibu determines the voltage

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.)

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
If I had conducted and published this research myself, it would have been more precise, but since I don't have that facility, I am taking what is needed from the research already done.
Ole Rømer's research was sufficient to confirm what I needed as true.
When I thought of conducting a study to confirm what I needed, someone had already done the same research and confirmed what they needed. That same framework was sufficient to confirm my research.
Ole Christensen Rømer (1644–1710) was a Danish astronomer. He is renowned for being the first to measure the speed of light in 1676. At that time, many scientists believed that light traveled instantaneously. Rømer's research proved that the speed of light is finite.
His research confirmed four things:
First, the speed of light is finite.
Second, light transfers energy in real-time.
Third, the speed of light involves acceleration.
Fourth, it depends on the source of light.

First, the speed of light is finite – he confirmed that the speed of light is finite. Let's look at the rest.

Second, light transfers energy in real-time – the 11-minute delay of Io proves it.
Let's assume we capture the full orbit of Io from Earth. It takes about 2,547 minutes (or about 42.45 hours) for Io to complete one orbit around Jupiter. We can record Io's orbit, and we can consider Io's eclipse as part of it. When Io is hidden behind Jupiter, we can consider that as part of the image. Even after Io emerges unobstructed from behind Jupiter, it remains invisible for 11 minutes. That is, in this full footage of approximately 2,547 minutes, 11 minutes are missing. Light cannot even provide the history of an object that

is 11 minutes away. If so, how can you all believe that an event that happened 4.25 years ago on Proxima Centauri, which is 4.25 light years away, reaches us only after 4.25 years?

Just as we see Io's orbit when close to Jupiter. That is, we can see Io at all times except when it's hidden behind Jupiter. But when Earth is far away, if we observe the same Io's orbit, the same event we saw must occur 11 minutes later. At that time, Io doesn't necessarily have to disappear.

When we move far from Jupiter, why does the same event have to happen delayed? Why does this delay turn into a change here?

#
Ole Roemer conducted an experiment and recorded it; now let's explore what possible factors could be involved in this.

When Earth is close to Jupiter, Io appears at a specific time, but when Earth is far from Jupiter, Io is seen 11 minutes later.

Let's consider only when Earth is far from Jupiter.

First possibility:

We see Io before it hides behind Jupiter, then we see Jupiter without Io when it's hidden, then we see Io reappear near Jupiter. We observed it 11 minutes later than the expected time. Since the light coming from Jupiter is already coming delayed, why should it be delayed an additional 11 minutes? This indicates that it's coming even later than the delay. Based on this, Ole Roemer must have lied about his experiment.

Second possibility:

Ole Roemer says he saw Io 11 minutes later. Perhaps when Earth is far away, Io remains hidden behind Jupiter for an additional 11 minutes. If so, the delay would increase by 11 minutes in each orbit. However, given approximately 1.769 days, this possibility seems impossible.

Third possibility:

We are observing Io and Jupiter in real-time before Io hides. After Io hides, we see Jupiter without Io. When Io reappears, we still see Jupiter. However, Io's light doesn't arrive, but Io continues its journey without stopping. But when the light arrives, we see Io at the position it is at that time. This is my claim.

If Ole Roemer's experiment is true, it confirms that even though light takes time to travel, we see real-time events.

If there are any other possible explanations, please provide them.

The second possibility has already been stated as impossible in that post itself. As far as I'm concerned, you agree with the first possibility; as far as you're concerned, I agree with the third possibility.

You believe there is no contradiction between two contradictory events. You have to give up one of the two: Ole Roemer's truth or the current nature of light.

Third, The speed of light involves acceleration
The speed of light is not a constant value. Its speed involves acceleration
Ole Rømer's research confirms two things: first, even though light takes time, we see it in real time; second, the speed of light involves acceleration.
Ole Rømer conducted a study. Based on the time he studied, there is a possibility that the Earth's orbital path and distances could be incorrect. In fact, they were incorrect. However, the times he specified were not wrong, and there is no necessity or possibility for them to be wrong.
When the Earth's orbit diameter is larger, it is 304,000,000,000 meters; when it is smaller, it is 294,000,000,000 meters. The time taken for light to cross the Earth's orbital diameter when it is larger is 16.898 minutes, and when it is smaller, it is 16.342 minutes.
Based on the current speed of light, it takes 16 minutes to cross the Earth's orbital diameter. Ole Rømer specified 11 minutes. However, light covered that distance in just 11 minutes, meaning the speed of light at this point is 1.45 times faster.
Although it is traveling at a rate of 1.45, considering the distance from Jupiter to Earth, only one-third of the total journey comes to our attention. 968,000,000 km

÷ 304,000,000 km = 3.18421052632 (approximately) = 0.3139. That is, due to the presence of acceleration before entering Earth's orbit, it would have entered at a speed greater than the speed of light. Therefore, it can only be called acceleration, but for now, I am not in a position to specify what its ratio is. (Maybe even if I set it to 25% for at least a quarter of an hour, its speed will double in hour.)

Pothu's Vilumbus only transfer energy in real time after reaching a target. That is, the Maiyavalaiyam. This means that when light travels, it is not light.
Only when it reaches a target does real time transfer energy occur, it is light
Before becoming light, Vilumbus travel towards the target by the force of kai. Before reaching a target, those energies are converted to add strength to the force of kai, that is the reason why the speed of light becomes acceleration.

fourth is dependent on the light source - it has been confirmed that the two and three statements are dependent on the light source.

Ijirt /article https://ijirt.org/article?manuscript=183244

Communities.springernature - https://go.nature.com/4ev9sX6

academia. edu https://www.academia.edu/143696141/Theory_of_Nature_Unified_Properties_of_Magnetism_Electricity_and_Light