

Wall For All

VOLUME 11 | ISSUE NUMBER 1

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Applications

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Dear Readers

The nostalgic feeling that one experiences while sifting through the dusty old pages of the college magazine cannot be expressed in words. However, very few of us have retained those copies, and most of those precious articles that we wrote during those golden days with enthusiasm are lost forever. With the advent of e-books and other online media, the days of paper-bound college magazines are gone, and the digital platform has paved way to allow retention of such publications without much effort.

Wall-for-All, the e-Magazine published by the Department of Computer Applications, is one such effort that was started with an intent to provide a chance to all students and faculty members to share their thoughts and knowledge, and hone their skills in creative writing.

I am happy to see the enthusiasm of eminent members of the department to contribute to *Wall-for-All*. This shows the positive and creative energy of the contributors. However, it would be really wonderful if we can see the articles contributed by more students in the next editions, for this e- Magazine is intended to be a writing pad for each member of the department.

I proudly present the current edition of *Wall-for-All*.

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Dark Energy and Unseen Forces: A Journey Beyond Light

Light is the flow of basic three-dimensional matter corpuscles that releases work in the form of radiation from electromagnetic waves. A photon, which is a unit of light, is a basic three-dimensional particle of matter. A photon is made up of both the matter and the accompanying energy components, which work together to support and maintain the stability of the entire photon entity. A disc-shaped entity rotating around one of a photon's diameters represents the matter at the centre of the particle.

Introduction

Light, the enigmatic phenomenon that permeates the cosmos, has been the subject of profound inquiry since the dawn of scientific exploration. Traditionally understood as a stream of electromagnetic waves, recent investigations reveal a more intricate reality. This exploration delves into the essence of light, proposing a paradigm that redefines its fundamental nature and challenges conventional wisdom.

Central to this investigation is the assertion that light is not merely an abstract wave but a flow of basic three-dimensional matter corpuscles accompanied by electromagnetic energy radiation—a concept that transforms our understanding of the composition of light itself. At the heart of this revelation lies the identification of the basic unit of light: the photon.

Each photon, a three-dimensional matter particle, comprises a matter-part and an accompanying energy-part, collectively forming a cohesive entity that sustains its existence and stability.[1]

The matter-core of a photon, characterized by a disc-shaped body spinning about one of its diameters, serves as the epicentre of its physicality. The surrounding electromagnetic wave-like entity manifests as work, presenting itself in the form of distortions in the universal medium. This two-dimensional energy field, constructed by latticework structures created by quanta of matter, extends beyond the confines of the three-dimensional matter particle, constituting an all-encompassing universal medium.

This groundbreaking exploration endeavours to unravel the mysteries shrouding light, offering a novel perspective that not only questions established doctrines but also lays the foundation for a



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deeper comprehension of the intricate interplay between light, matter, and the universal medium.

Universal Medium

The "Hypothesis on MATTER" proposes an overarching concept of an all-encompassing universal medium referred to as "2D energy fields," which occupies the space outside basic three-dimensional matter particles, specifically photons. These 2D energy fields are characterized by a well-defined structure, constituents, and a logical mechanism governing their development and stabilization. The hypothesis posits the existence of a singular type of matter particle known as "quanta of matter," with an infinite number of these quanta filling the entirety of space.

The structure of 2D energy fields involves the formation of a latticework structure by 1D quanta of matter. Adjacent free quanta of matter adhere to each other, forming end-to-end chains in space. The concept suggests that the number of such chains, perpendicular to each other in the same plane, completes the structure of a 2D energy field.

Within a stable region of a 2D energy field, the quanta of matter forming junctions in the latticework are held at right angles to each other in the same plane. Distortions in the latticework, caused by external forces, lead to instability at these junctions. To restore stability and regain the serenity of the 2D energy field, distortions are transferred successively from one junction to the next in the direction of the original effort causing the distortion. This process involves the transfer of distortions within the 2D energy fields while the fields themselves remain steady in space.[1]

2D Energy Field

The hypothesis posited in "Hypothesis on MATTER" introduces a conceptual framework centered around an all-encompassing universal medium known as "2D energy fields," which occupy the space outside basic three-dimensional matter particles, specifically photons. These fields, characterized by definite constituents, structure, and mechanisms of development and stabilization, are envisaged to play a crucial role in shaping the nature of matter and motion within the cosmos.

In this theoretical construct, 2D energy fields are proposed to be constructed from latticework structures formed by 1D quanta of matter. These quanta, create end-to-end chains in space, and their configurations in planes give rise to stable 2D energy fields. These fields, extending infinitely in their own spatial planes, replace the conventional notion offering a new perspective on the medium through which light and matter interact.[2]

The motion of basic three-dimensional matter particles through 2D energy fields involves the ejection of the matter-core of a photon from each of the 2D energy fields of its existence. As a matter particle advances, the latticework in front of it parts to create a path, while the latticework at the rear joins back to restore continuity. The linear motion of matter particles is attributed to the inherent ejection mechanism, balanced by pressure from the front due to collisions with quanta of matter in the latticework.

Light

The phenomenon of light, encompassing similar radiations, is elucidated through the framework of the "Hypothesis on MATTER." Light is posited to be composed of numerous matter-corpuscles propelled by associated distortions in 2D energy fields, collectively referred to as photons. The matter-body of a photon, being a disturbance, undergoes continuous ejection from 2D energy fields, resulting in the constant magnitudes of its motions. This perpetual ejection mechanism maintains the photon's motion at constant speeds, both linear and angular, dictated by the capabilities of the 2D energy fields in any given region of space.

Electromagnetic waves are conceptualized as the transfer of periodically varying distortions through these 2D energy fields, constituting a universal medium. The spin motion of a photon's matter-body generates cyclically varying distortions in the transverse plane, which, when observed, appear as wave-like motion. These distortions share common properties with electromagnetic waves and can be considered as the electromagnetic wave-parts of photons. A photon is then described as a combination of a single pulse of this electromagnetic wave and the spinning disc-shaped matter-core.[1]

Photon [3]

The intrinsic properties of a photon, as outlined in the "Hypothesis on MATTER," are characterized by its motion at a constant linear velocity, with its spin motion at an angular speed proportional to its matter content not considered in this discussion. A stable photon exists due to its consistent motion at critical constant velocities with respect to the 2D energy fields surrounding it. The maintenance of this critical linear velocity is imperative for the stability of the photon, and any instability is rectified by continuous gravitational actions exerted by the 2D energy fields.

The matter-part of a photon's core-body is described to have a segmented spherical (disc) shape, undergoing continuous compression by gravitational actions to maintain its integrated form. Gravitational actions act effectively on the convex curved surfaces of the photon's disc-body, maintaining a constant radial size. The inertial pocket of a photon shapes its spinning core-body continuously to ensure that the convex curvature of the forward-facing disc-face is consistently less than that of the rearward-facing disc-face. This regulation of the instantaneous shape of the core-body by gravitational actions allows the photon to move at a critical constant linear speed through 2D energy fields in space.

Stability of Photon's Linear Speed

The stability of a photon's linear speed, according to the "Hypothesis on MATTER," is intricately tied to the transfer of distortions in the 2D energy fields, which carry the core-bodies of photons within their region and influence the displacement of photons in space. The inertial pocket, a result of these distortions in the universal medium surrounding a photon's core-body, determines the photon's linear and spin motions.[3]

Alterations in the relative displacement between a photon's inertial pocket and core-body introduce instability to the photon's motion. Forward displacement of the core-body relative to its inertial pocket increases the photon's linear speed, while rearward displacement reduces it. An increase in ejection from the rear without a corresponding increase in resistance from the front can lead to an apparent increase in the photon's linear speed, potentially induced by attractions from another matter body. This process may result in excess external pressure and the assimilation of quanta of matter from the latticework structure into the photon's core-body.

Conversely, a reduction in ejection from the rear, without a corresponding reduction in resistance from the front, tends to decrease the photon's linear speed. The core-body may shift rearward relative to the inertial pocket, leading to a slowdown. This reduction in linear speed may result from apparent attractions from another matter body, causing a reduction in ejection and an increase in resistance.

Speed of an Electromagnetic Wave

The speed of an electromagnetic wave, as described in the context of the "Hypothesis on MATTER," is closely linked to periodically varying distortions radiated in the 2D energy fields, which constitute the universal medium. In this conceptualization, electro- -magnetic waves are generated by electromagnetic actions within atoms of an electric conductor.

These electromagnetic actions are in turn initiated by photons moving in circular paths within the primary 3D particles of the atoms.

The linear speed of photons in their curved paths within the primary particles of atoms determines the speed of radiation of distortions or electromagnetic waves in the 2D energy fields. Consequently, the speed of electromagnetic wave radiation is considered equivalent to the linear speed of photons. Any alterations in the speeds of photons within a medium have an identical impact on the speed of electromagnetic waves.

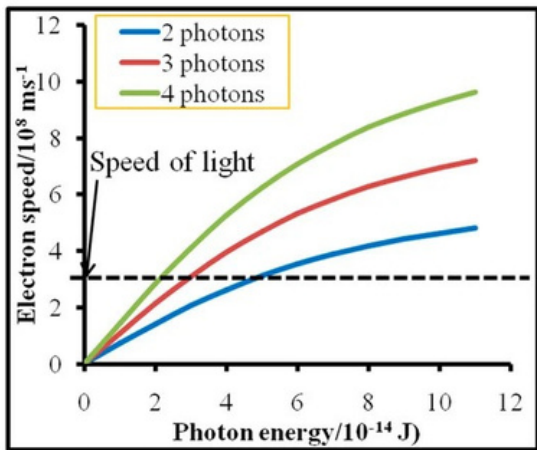


Figure1: Speed of Light

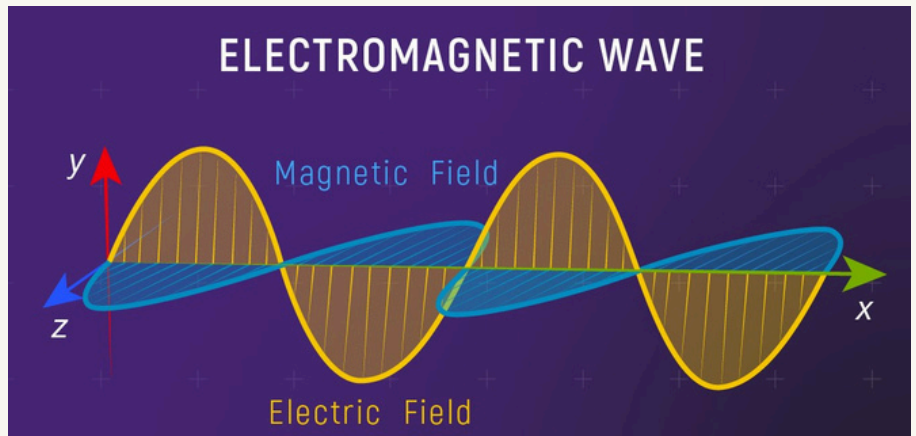


Figure2: Electromagnetic Wave

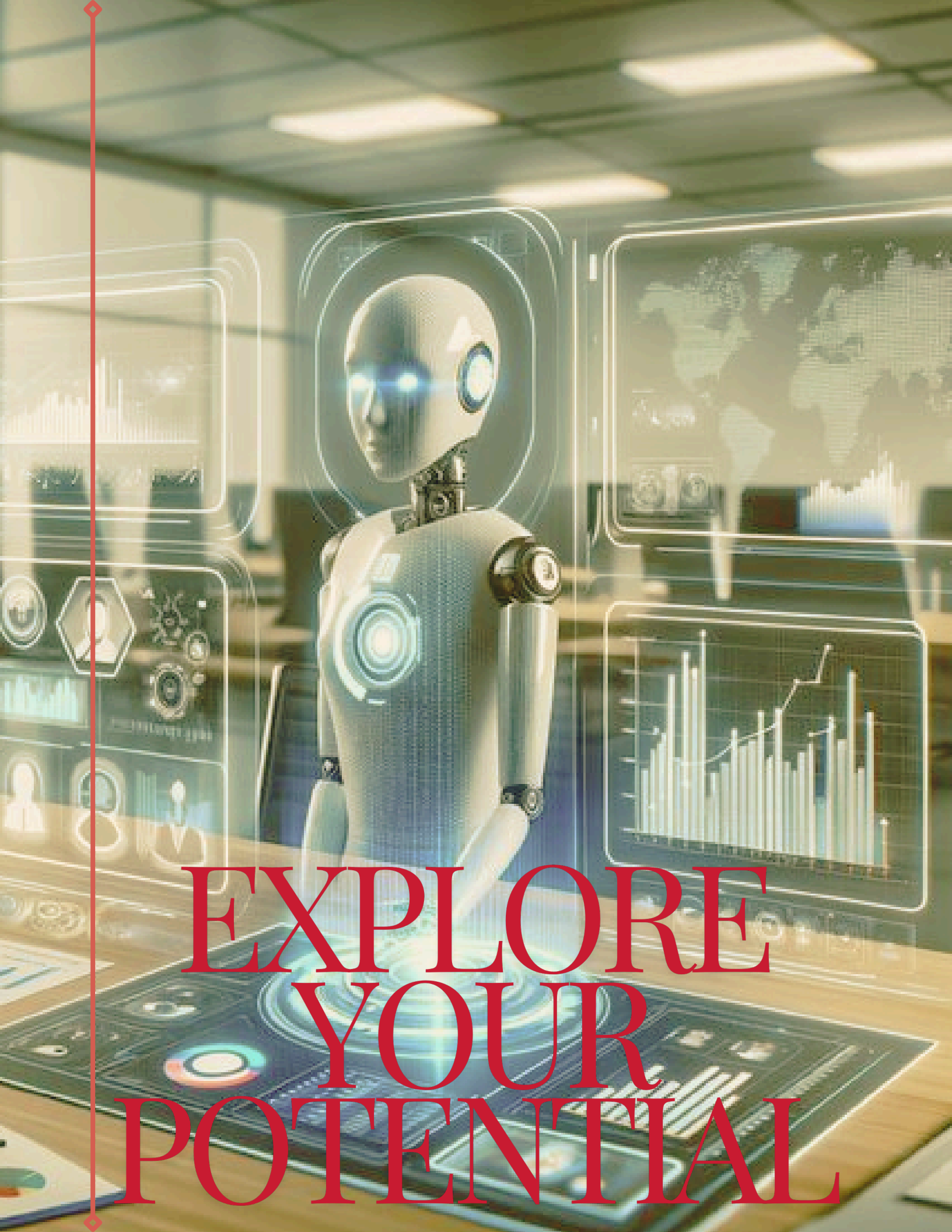
Speed of Light

According to this hypothesis, the linear speed of light in a specific region appears to be slower when measured with respect to more massive macro bodies, as the density of distortions affects the distance moved by a photon in unit time. The concept of "absolute unit of time" is introduced, suggesting that time within a matter field depends on the distortion-density of the 2D energy fields in that region.[1]

Lastly, the section touches on the relative motion of photons and the failure of experiments, such as the Michelson and Morley exp., to register any diff. in the linear speeds of light beams moving in various directions within the same matter field of Earth.

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