Origin of Universe

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Abstract— There are different principles and thoughts about origin of the universe. Of them some are very popular. After a long research and study a new result has found out about the origin of universe. According to this theory, there was a black pace before the existence of the universe. After billions of years of interaction between the elements of black space the whole universe was fomed. The origin of universe proceeded through three different stages.
Index Terms— Black Spaces, Dark Holes, Dark holes properties, Expansion of Universe, Attraction, Repulsion

1 INTRODUCTION

With the beginning of Human Age numerous studies, investigations and inventions have been made till now. In case of origin of universe also, many theories were proposed. Some of them are as follows:

1.1 Big Bang Theory: - According to this theory the universe was originated and expanded after a big explosion. Thirteen billion years ago all the atoms, elements, sub-elements and dusts were in the same place. The whole universe seemed like a dot. It had infinite density and temperature. None of the existing scientific laws can apply in such stage of universe. There was

no space and time. Suddenly an explosion (big bang) happened. The temperature during the explosion was hundreds of billions degree Celsius. The less than one second interval after the explosion is called blank time. During blank time the temperature dropped in a fastest rate and reduced to ten billion degree. In this stage all the matters in the

universe were mobile in gluon plasma state. The process continued for three hundred thousand years which is known as dark time. During dark time proton and neutron were formed. Protons and neutrons combined in different amount to form Hydrogen and Helium due to which different stars were formed. The same process continued to form planets and satellites to form existing universe.

1.2 String Theory: - According to this theory the smallest form of any element is an atom which is composed of sub-atomic particles. The sub-atomic particles are formed from quarks. Quarks are also made from strings. Strings are in vibrating stage and change the shape continuously. String is the tiniest basic component of the universe. According to string theory, before the big bang there were two large memerons in vibrating state which behaved like two parallel universes. Once a time arrived and two memerons collided to form a universe. Such process can happen in future too and there're chances of big bang also.

1.3 Multiverse Theory: - This is an imaginative theory only and has no any evidences till now. According to this theory there can be another universe like this which can have same state like our universe or have just a reverse state.

2 DETAILS

2.1 Black Space:

According to this theory, before the origin of this universe there was only a black space i.e. there was a black colored vacant space made from Dian. Dian, the basis of Universe, is density less and motionless.

Darkness of the universe is the result of 4 elements: Pito, Anto, Blata and Glyasi. These 4 elements can't react with Dian but can react with each other. Dian can react with any product that results after the reaction of these 4 elements. Dian, Pito, Anto, Blata and Glaci seem to be the fundamental elements of universe.

2.1.1 Dian: - It is one of the important element among 5 elements of this universe. It is density less and remains motionless unless any influence happens but when any pressure is created then it shows movement and gravitation.

2.1.2 Pito: - It exists in dynamic state with the speed more than that of light. It provides the speed to any matter with which it reacts. For example, Pito combines with Ton to form Photon due to which its speed reduces to 300,000 km per second. But Pito cannot combine with Dian.

2.1.3 Anto: - It reacts with any element, with no density, in rest or motion and provides them density.

2.1.4 Blata: - It combines with Anto to create positive characteristics and density. On reaction with Pito it goes to dynamic state.

2.1.5 Glaci:- On reaction with Pito it creates negative characteristics. Also, on reaction of it with Anto the density is created.

In this way these 5 elements collide and combine to generate the physical parameters in black space viz. motion, density, attractive force, repulsive force and gravity. When these elements attach with each other pressure and density is created. After million years of collision and motion the size, density and gravitational force of matter go on increasing and develop as a black hole. This process keeps going on for billion and trillions years and large black hole builds up.

Figure 1: Black hole

In this way after the formation of number of large dark holes three stages appear:

1. Collision between two dark holes
2. Dark space explosion
3. Dark hole burning

1 **Collision between two dark holes: -** Because of infinite density, motion and gravitational force the dark holes formed in black space collide with each other. Due to this collision, explosion occurs and the particles move away to the large area. After 100 years of chemical reaction these particles start to merge and convert into mass. With reference to density and the effect of gravitational force they merge and gain the shape and area. In this way small and large masses form. The formed masses start to remain in group. Those masses with active energy develop as stars and those with semi-active energy develop as planets and satellites. The space, where two dark holes collide, still possess the centric energy so the formed masses revolve around it making it as center. During the explosion a wave develops and sets up a path which is used as orbit for revolving.

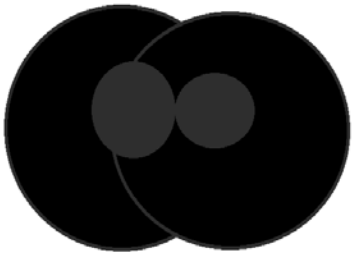

Figure 2: Collision of two black holes

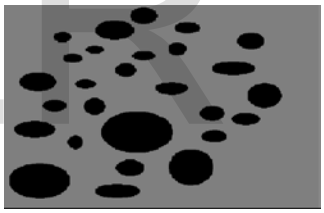

Figure 3: Bursting of elements of black holes

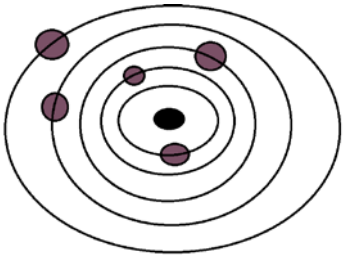

Figure 4: Formation of heavenly bodies

2 Dark hole explosion: - The dark holes in black space pull different elements, formed from chemical reaction, towards their center and they get compressed. After million years of process they gain

infinite density and motion so that infinite pressure develops and the state of zero resistance arrives. The dark hole which reaches to the state of zero resistance cannot hold any element on it and starts to repel them. It happens for few seconds or minutes only then the dark hole explodes. Now the same process occurs. The particles moved away from the explosion start to unite to form other small and large masses. The mass which still have the active energy develop as star and mass with semi-active energy develop as planet or satellite. Since the centric position still holds the energy so the formed masses revolve around making it as center

Figure 5: Dark hole explosion

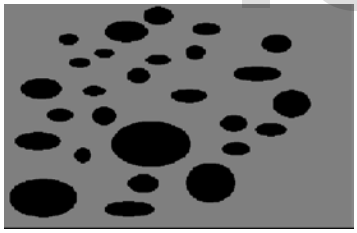

Figure 6: Bursting of elements of black holes

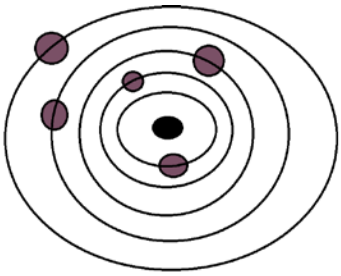

Figure 7: Formation of heavenly bodies

3 Dark holes burning: - Because of infinite density and motion the infinite energy emerges in dark hole. Before reaching to the stage of white hole the energy gets activated in dark hole in the form of light and heat due to which the pressure of dark hole starts to remain still. Million years later the pressure reduces to great extent and the dark hole gets converted to fire sphere which we call star. The stars formed in this way are comparatively big, intensely bright and do not revolve around other object. Rather they revolve around their own axis in a slow pace. The intensely bright large stars in the existing universe, which are revolving in a slower pace around own axis, were formed through this process. After one era such stars can develop as big planets, or explode to form separate galaxy or solar system.

Figure 8:Compression of heat and light in black hole

Figure 9: Expansion after excessive pressure in black hole

Figure 10: Formation of star

In this way our universe was formed. The Milky Way Galaxy and other similar medium size galaxies are formed from dark hole explosion and revolve around Absepa dark hole or its influential area. The galaxies formed due to collision between two dark holes are large in size, can be two or more in number, and revolve around dark hole influential mass or area which is formd during explosion. This process continues in the universe so the universe expands continuously. A galaxy can be destroyed due to the effect of black hole but universe never extinct. Also the black hole which ingulfs the galaxy can collide with another black whole and pass through the same process mentioned above to form new larger galaxies. The same process continues.

2.2 Expansion of Universe

Many theories are available about expansion of Universe. Some theories connect universe with its extinction and according to some theories, the universe expands due to formation of new mass between two masses. Some theories also explain that universe is expanding with the velocity greater than that of light.

It's true that the universe is expanding but the reason beyond expansion is quite different. When two dark holes in a black space collide with each other or dark hole explodes then it affects Dian and as a result a kind of wave develops. This brings Dian in motion and the inherent masses in it gain higher velocity above their normal velocity. Now all masses go away from each other. This process can last for thousand years depending upon the pressure or effect on Dian. As the effect goes on decreasing the expansion also slows down and eventually stops.

The two dark holes collide with each other or the dark hole explodes in the opposite direction to the initial direction of expansion of universe thousand years before. Then our universe starts to move in the original position and we feel the universe contraction. This is a continuous process in the universe because of which some planets or galaxies collide with each other and destroy but there's never a chance of destruction of the whole universe.

2.3 Extinction of Universe

Universe formed from a certain process and that continues but never ends. Universe never gets destroyed completely. The reaction of five elements viz. Dian, Pito, Anto, Blata and Glaci is the basis of Universe formation so till these elements exist the universe also exists. Black hole or any cause may destroy or form galaxies, stars, planets or satellites. The process of formation of new things and destruction of old things continues but the universe never extinct. But as expected 95% dark space in the universe starts to decrease to form new dark holes, galaxies, planets and satellites, and the universe becomes larger and larger in size.

2.4 Dark Hole Properties

Dark holes are in the form of tornado i.e. the dark hole is the tornado formed from basic elements Pito, Anto, Blata and Glaci, and has its own properties. It has infinite density and speed. Because of its high gravity any object which comes in its field is engulfed by Dark hole, even the light too. But the effect of black hole is not same all around and can be divided in 4 parts.

2.4.1 Central region: - The central region of dark hole has maximum pressure, density and gravitation. It is also known as CI (centrally affected area) or the bottom of dark hole. Any object that the dark hole engulfs arrives in this region, gets reduced to a dust particle and gets converted into the elements formed from initial reaction of Pito, Anto, Blata and Glaci. Those masses which do not come in contact with dark hole are in continuous reaction with Pito, Anto, Blata and Glaci of the universe and hence universe expands continuously till the end.

2.4.2 Directly influenced region: - It lies outside the central region and also known as DI (directly affected area) where the pressure, density, gravitation and speed are less than that of central region but the area is large. It continuously moves towards the central region and breaks any mass or element which comes in contact to the basic elements. Moving away from the center its size and area increases but the gravitational force decreases and after a fixed distance the gravitational force becomes very less and its speed of rotation too.

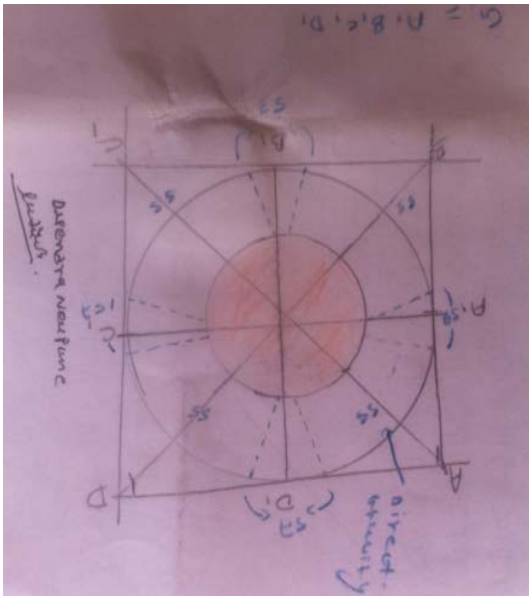

Figure 11: Direct and Central affected area

2.4.3 Less affected area or semi active region:- It covers the directly affected region (DI area) and known by the name LI (Less affected area). Here the pressure, density, gravitational force and speed of rotation are negligibly less but the area is very large. It bears the black holic effect but not the black holic quality. Existing stars, planets, satellites and masses are situated in this region around their respective black holes.

The central part of all the galaxies, planets and satellites which are formed from collision between two dark holes or the explosion of dark hole still bear the central energy so they revolve that central position and the other masses located in directly central region and affected region merge with dark hole because of infinite gravitation. So the size and capacity of dark hole increases. The other masses in the least affected region and semi active region revolve in their orbit taking it as center.

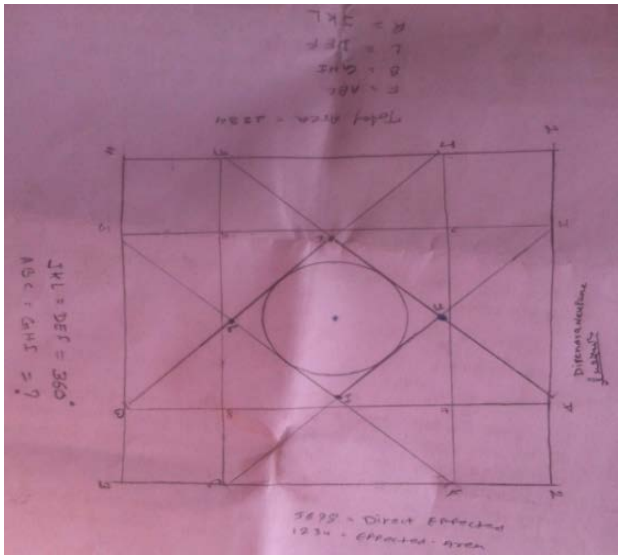

Figure 12: Less affected area

2.4.4 Wave region:- WI (Wave region) is the outermost affected area of dark hole. Here there's no any significant effect of dark hole and only the wave generated from dark hole influence or wave produced in Dian, that is affected due to the presence of dark hole, can be detected. Its area is thousand times greater than less affected region and semi active region. There are certain loop holes in least affected region or semi active region or wave region of dark hole where the gravitational force is large.

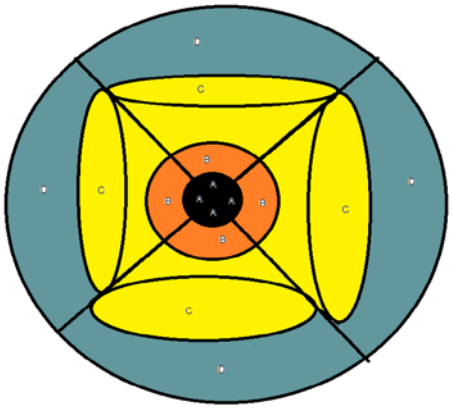

Figure 13: Dark hole proporties

A (Black Color) = CI Area
B (Orange Color) = DI Area
C (Yellow Color) = LI Area
D (Blue-gray Color) = WI Area

2.5 Loop Hole

In one super massive dark hole or in dark hole properties there are four galaxies which remain in four different C = LI Area and revolve the dark hole. Because of the effect of dark hole stars, planets and satellites remain in dynamic state. Only if any star, planet and satellite are in wave region of dark hole, it revolves in its own axis but doesn't revolve around any mass. If any star, planet or satellite is not in dark hole influential region then it remains stationary. Dark hole contains loop holes which have gravitational force equivalent to that of central region. During revolution, those stars, planets or satellites which get trapped in the loop hole region enter to dark hole and vanish. When the Central affected region of dark hole goes on increasing or it becomes powerful then its direct affected region starts to get pushed back a little. As the Directly Affected Region goes on increasing its effect also appears in Less Affected Region. As a result the size of Less Affected Region starts to go back, and Wave Affected Region (WI) also spreads in very large region.

2.5.1 Penumbra Region: -A dark hole has four regions in which right, left and bottom regions are known as Shadow Region or Penumbra Region. This region cannot be studied using simple telescope. It is because due to dark hole spinning speed and high gravitational force the light or wave coming in this region is attracted or feebly reflected by Shadow Region. To study this region reflected light receiver or wave receiver needs to be invented so that it can be used to study the light or wave coming from other galaxies. The other galaxies in a sense that the light or the wave generated from the stars present in Dependent Region reflect from other galaxies and mix with light or wave of these other galaxies so they can be separated and studied.

2.6 Types of Dark Hole

With this principle Dark Holes are of 2 types:

2.6.1 D Type Dark Hole: - This is the prime dark hole which can be smaller or larger in size. It forms from reaction between Pito, Anto, Blata and Glaci of this universe. It has high gravitational force, high orbital speed, and high pressure. Also the shape and the density are also increasing in a faster rate. By time it transforms into any of the 3 stages mentioned above and then form galaxies, stars, planets, satellites or other masses.

2.6.2 N Type Dark Hole: - This type of dark hole forms from collision between two dark holes or due to dark hole explosion. Like other stars, planets and satellites they revolve a super massive dark hole. It has very high gravity and pressure as compared to stars, planets and satellites. Such type of dark holes can't form other masses but can destroy them. By time they merge to supermassive black hole. Number of N Type Dark Holes can be found in Milky way Galaxy too.

2.7 Inter Dark Hole Effect

The inter dark hole effect is defined as the effect of one dark hole to other in between two or more dark holes. Often such effect is directly seen in Wave

Affected Region (WI) and Less Affected Region (LI). Dark Holes bear attractive and repulsive character. When similar types of dark holes come closer to each other, following two cases appear:

2.7.1 Attraction: - Similar or equal state or same pole condition

2.7.2 Repulsion: - Opposite or inequal state or opposite pole condition

2.7.1 Attraction:- There is high attractive property in Dark Hole which attracts mass, object or matter towards itself. If two dark holes are in same state or are facing each other in same pole then they attract each other. In this state the masses in the periphery of two dark holes merge and by time those two dark holes also merge to form a big dark hole. The smaller dark hole fuses with larger dark hole. Two dark holes of equal shape and capacity collide and destroy each other and billion years' later new structures like stars, masses, planets and satellites start to form.

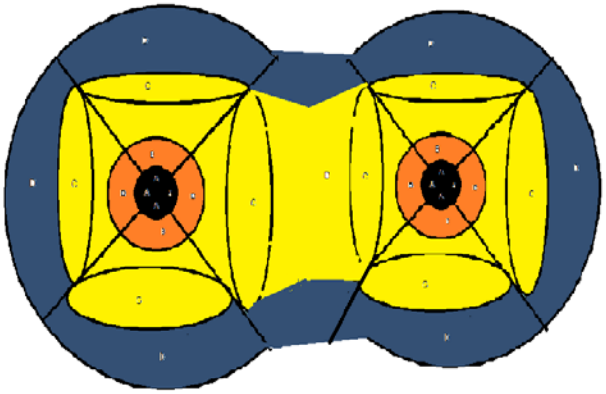

Figure 14: Dark holes attraction

2.7.2 Repulsion:- Dark holes also have repulsive property. The repulsion can occur only in between two dark holes of same size and capacity when they approach towards each other from opposite poles or when they are in unequal state. After repulsion two black holes move up to million light years apart. This effect can last up to thousand years. While getting repelled some stars, planets or satellites in Less

Affected Region can enter to Directly Affected Region of dark hole and vanish. The repulsion can also occur between two dark holes of unequal size and capacity in which small dark hole gets repelled comparatively more than the bigger one.

During such type of repulsion the small dark holes can be repelled up to million light years and take billion years to come to normal state. In this case also some stars, planets or satellites in Less Affected Region can enter to Directly Affected Region of dark hole and vanish. The small sized dark hole is most affected than larger one.

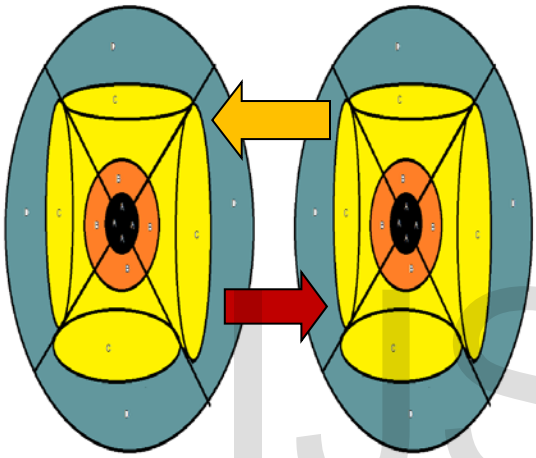

Figure 15: Repulsion of two dark holes

3. CONCLUSION

This new theory proposes that there was a dark space having five basic elements namely Dian, Pito, Anto, Blata and Glaci.

All these five elements have own characteristics. Dian has gravitational effect and can induce such effect in other elements too. Pito is mobile and when combines with other elements make them move too. Anto has the density and provides density to other elements combining with it. Blata combines with Anto to create positive charge. Glaci combines with Pito to form negative charge. All those elements interact continuously to form dark holes in a dark space. One of the following three interaction occurs between the dark holes to form the universe:

1) collision between two black holes
2) dark hole explosion
3) dark hole inflammation

With any of the above three interaction, elements spread in a distant region. After hundreds of years these elements start to reunite through different chemical reactions to form a mass. With reference to density of the masses they gain the gravitational force which helps them to merge with each other to achieve large shape and area. Masses formed with this process start to remain in groups. The active masses develop as stars, and the semi-active and inactive masses develop as planets and satellites. The place of collision of two dark spaces still possesses a central energy which attracts the masses on its periphery. As a result they gain necessary centripetal force and revolve that central part. In this way the universe forms to the existing state.

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