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Author's Preface

All truths are easy to understand once they are discovered. The point is to discover them

Galileo

I first conceptualized the principles of my Space-Vortex Theory (SVT) in the mid 1970s, and hypothesised them in my books to follow. This work is an exposition on the principles of SVT.

The primary role of physics and its scientific enquiry is arguably to speculate, conceive, theorize, experiment, and discover the most fundamental elements in both the structure of matter in the universe, and the seemingly limitless expanse of space. Also, the structural relationship between the fields and the space in which they exist and are transmitted needs to be discovered.

It would seem that 20th-century theories failed to keep pace with experimental findings and deviated from the ongoing trend of picturizing, and providing a detailed physical explanation of phenomena such as those pertaining to nuclear and atomic structure and the nature of light. Had it been otherwise, the fundamental particle of matter would have been identified at least by the middle of the 20th century. That, however, did not happen.

Research on the interrelationship between the force fields and space was largely neglected in the 20th century's physics establishment, presumably under the impression that space without fields is a mere voidness. This can be shown to be a mistaken notion. Though force fields have been accepted as the most fundamental energy entities, yet their creational process has been left in obscurity. It is equally important to determine the location and originating process of cosmic energy and the creation of matter in the universe, as well as the source of universal motion as seen in the movement and rotation of cosmic bodies, atomic vibrations, and the rotation of particles (spin).

The depth of the universe is today understood to be the distance from us to the farthest galaxy, stars, or any other cosmic matter because these are presently supposed to move in a voidness, called space. But if the universal space is inferred through the phenomena already observed as a subtle fluid, then it will be pertinent to ask whether a vast sphere of this subtle fluid has a finite volume, or is, in fact, infinite.

Current astrophysics, relativity, and the quantum physics of atoms and subatomic particles have yet to go deeper into the structure of matter, where answers to the issues raised in the previous paragraphs can be found. For instance, in nuclear structure, in addition to the forces of attraction and repulsion caused by electric and magnetic fields, there are hidden nuclear forces arising from space rotation and its reaction that have so far not been addressed in contemporary theories. Thus, nuclear theories currently analyze nuclear stability with forces less than those existing in reality. They are forced to postulate very strange force while taking refuge behind an often declared policy that classical approach in quantum physics is unworkable.

In addition to matter, when spatial reality is taken into account, the unexplained phenomena in physics, such as of micro and macro cosmos, get to be delineated fully. The universe of vast space will then be seen as a real volume of cosmic energy, eternal in existence, and eternal in its laws.

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Paramahamsa Tewari