

GENERAL THEORY OF SPIN FOR THE UNIVERSE

Brief overview:

With a clear demonstration, the essence of the invariance of the speed of light is unrelated to space and time, as the Theory of Relativity has affirmed. The law of velocity relationship, the law of radiation distribution, and the consequences of these laws have also been established, fully explaining the essence of the invariance of the speed of light. Simultaneously, the new concept of radiation in material space along with the laws of velocity relationship, the law of radiation distribution, is also the foundation for establishing a general theory of the universe. Based solely on a unique difference between material elements, the spin property, the established theory has fully addressed the following issues:

- *The nature of interactions through distance such as gravitational interaction, electromagnetic interaction, nuclear interaction, etc.*
- *The nature of electromagnetic phenomena, the cause of atomic structure.*
- *Mass and inertia of mass.*
- *The nature of thermal phenomena.*
- *The structure, shape, and ultimate limits of the universe.*

1-The Spin theory only uses Analysis Mathematics instead of Vector Analysis.

Mathematical thinking is infinite, but reality and existence are finite. Godel's Incompleteness Theorem can only be applied to the infinite (besides this, there is something else surrounding it), while Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle violates the existence of existing material. The Spin theory has unified physics and mathematics into a unified entity that cannot be separated, while proving that the universe is a sphere filled with photons with a standard worldview:

- Space and time are two mathematical concepts of thought, independent and not dependent on the objective world. These are absolute concepts.
- The universe is a sphere filled with photons with spin $W = C[\text{rad. s}^{-1}]$
- Matter is where the photon density is higher than the photon density of space.
- Matter spin has a value of $W = \frac{C}{R}$ (C speed of light, R radius) moving relative to each other, while Space photons always remain stationary.

To understand the universe, humans must necessarily cease applying the concept of infinity in mathematics, namely the Incompleteness Theorem and the Uncertainty Principle, to studies of the material world.

Mathematics is a quantitative science, without the equal sign (=), mathematics will no longer be mathematics or calculation. When mathematicians use numbers to represent directed quantities and creatively create Analytic Geometry, followed by Vector Analysis, collectively they have facilitated the sophistry of present-day theoretical physicists. Vector Analysis has proven to be an extremely effective tool for theoretical physicists to the extent that without this mathematical discipline, modern physics would not exist. Directed quantities are represented by vectors with magnitude, specific direction in a certain space, which can be Euclidean space or an 11-dimensional space like String theory, for example. At first glance, it seems very logical, but if we ask: How many people see a vector with the same magnitude, direction? Relativity does not allow us to achieve that, because the concept of vectors or directed quantities is a local concept, specific cases, therefore not universal like scalar quantities. Due to this limitation, sometimes physical equations represented by vector analysis are very awkward in using the equal sign (=) instead of non-explicit equations. This is the ground for theoretical physicists to present non-material, super-physical ideas according to their own will without being challenged, causing the theoretical physics of humanity to be misguided.

Even if the civilization on Earth achieves great scientific and technological accomplishments, it is only the achievement of a science based on intuition. If one continues to be proud of that arrogance, humanity will forever be like a blind person dancing around without an exit. All thinking must be based on the operation process of every process, so the concept of speed is the theoretical foundation for all thinking. If the perception is not consistent and general about speed, which leads to space and time, then all our thinking and theories will be inconsistent and not universal in the scope of the entire universe. For example, we often hear the familiar statement in physics textbooks that A moves relative to B with velocity vector V_{ab} . In general, the speaker subjectively considers that the whole world moves like him, but in reality, all material worlds are moving relatively to each other. The intuitive and subjective perception of speed has led to our misunderstanding of space and time in our intuitive science, resulting in all conclusions and theories being inconsistent and not universal. The boundary between Right and Wrong in science has become blurred, and the orthodox science that has become like that will lead to the development of various theories and different reasoning of humanity like mushrooms, with no one yielding to anyone, because humanity cannot distinguish who is right or wrong, and thus the diverse society of humanity on Earth loses stability for survival.

2- Absolute space and absolute time.

Through 2 fixed points, there are countless paths passing through those 2 points, but the straight line is the shortest path. The issue is that we have no basis to distinguish which is a straight line and which is a curve. For mathematicians, they may use the concept of infinitely large and infinitely small to compromise that is acceptable. For physicists, in reality, there is only one, curve is curve, straight is straight, there is no possibility of being both curve and straight. The physical definition of a straight line:

- A straight line is a line coinciding with the axis of free rotation.

The law of conservation of the axis of free rotation has been theoretically and experimentally affirmed, and is currently being applied as the gyroscope in the orientation devices of aviation and space technology.

This definition has helped physicists to distinguish absolutely between curves and straight lines. For example, the axis of rotation rotates in the direction of any line connecting 2 points and starting the rotation axis, if the axis of rotation does not coincide with the direction of the path, then it is a curve, if it always coincides with the direction of the path then it is a straight line. Therefore, according to the direction of the free rotation axis, we can always determine the straight line in space, thereby determining the plane, distance, etc... that is, the universe space is Euclidean space, all other space models are mathematical space models.

The instantaneous nature of the source image "At the time, when light from the source reaches the observer, it is the image of the source at that time", or the simultaneous relationship between the mirror image and the object being reflected (analyzed through the experiment of a light source between 2 flat mirrors) has affirmed that: Light rays are always a continuous and uninterrupted straight line connecting from the source to the observer. The phenomenon of gravitational lensing causing light rays to bend is, according to modern physics, just an explanatory and computational method based on the hypothesis "space is curved due to massive objects". The Spin theory has indicated that the mass spin radiation environment in the vicinity of massive objects reaching a dense mass spin radiation density to the extent that it exhibits lens-like properties similar to matter, causing light rays to be refracted as when passing through a lens rather than being bent. In such cases, light from the lens to us is considered to be from a secondary source (Here we only refer to the distance between 2 points according to the definition of a straight line in physics).

If there is absolute space, then there must be absolute time.

Based on the mirror symmetry between the object and its image in the mirror, all processes occurring in incident rays and reflected rays are simultaneous, or incident rays and reflected rays appear simultaneously with each other, from the moment the incident ray touches the mirror surface (when the incident ray touches the mirror surface, the reflected ray in the mirror also touches the mirror surface simultaneously at that moment). The phenomenon of mirror symmetry has affirmed that we can only observe the current image of every object and cannot observe the past or future as we are perceiving now. To determine an absolute unit of time, we can broadcast live the running clock throughout the universe, although the images come from different distances with different times, but the astronauts on distant spacecraft all receive the image of the clock running at the same pace, taking that pace as the absolute unit of time. This determination method may be somewhat biased because electromagnetic waves and light are completely different in nature, electromagnetic waves have delays while light does not, so it is only for the purpose of making it easier for you to imagine. You can imagine the image of a fixed clock on Earth in mirrors flying at various speeds, everywhere in the universe, then the image of the clock in every mirror will all show the same time.

3- Relative and absolute.

The concept of motion is always associated with space and time, not only that, but all branches of human science must also be associated with it, because motion is a property of matter, is the cause of all causes. Due to the relative nature of motion, we can only recognize that this object is moving relative to that object by comparing the velocities between them and us, and thus the concept of reference frame is born. We can choose anything existing in the universe as a reference frame, while everything existing in the universe is moving relative to each other, so in our perception there cannot be an absolute reference frame. In other words, our science is a relative science, meaning it can be correct at one time and incorrect at another time, depending on the perspectives of different minds about nature and the universe. For a healthy mind, this is unacceptable because, if it is science, right and wrong must be clearly distinguished absolutely like mathematics. To overcome the shortcomings of relative science, we must determine an absolute reference frame for all motion in the universe, only then can we have an absolute science. In this way, we will no longer have any doubts about our knowledge of nature, and can confidently develop our absolute science sustainably and permanently coherent. The phenomenon of the constant speed of light in relation to any reference frame, $C = \text{const}$, specifically, even if we stand still

or move at the speed of light, the relative speed between us and the speed of light is still C, even the relative speed between light and light must still be a constant C. If there is a "Black" point in reality, standing absolutely still in the universe, then the speed of light relative to it must still be C. This demonstrates that the speed of light is the absolute speed in the universe and we can choose light as the absolute reference frame. The issue now is how to choose light as the reference frame, while there is no way to compare the speeds of different reference frames with the speed of light. Based on the law of velocity relationships, we will be able to choose light as the absolute reference frame without any obstacles. It is thanks to choosing light as the absolute reference frame that the Spin theory has described the universe in a simple, clear, and coherent way, not only that, nature seems to want to suggest many things for this theory.

**DENSITY OF RADIATION FLUX AND VELOCITY OF RADIATION IN SPACE.
INTERACTIONS AND THE FORMATION OF COSMIC STRUCTURES**

1- Law of Velocity Relationship and new concepts of radiation in space.

Every velocity vector \vec{v} can be analyzed into two perpendicular components \vec{v}_x, \vec{v}_y according to Pythagoras' theorem:

$$v_y = \sqrt{v^2 - v_x^2} \rightarrow v_y = v \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{v_x^2}{v^2}}$$

To simplify, we choose the projection direction aligned with \vec{v} at a 45° angle, then $v_x = v_y = V$, substituting into the formula above we have:

$$V = v \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{v^2}}$$

Dividing both sides by s: $\frac{s}{V} = \frac{\frac{s}{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{v^2}}}$

Let $t = \frac{s}{V}$, $t' = \frac{s}{v}$, (considering t , t' as the time for velocities v and V to cover a distance s), substituting into the formula we have:

$$t = \frac{t'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{v^2}}}$$

The velocity v is also the relative velocity between the two component velocities V , so when considering t as the time for the system to be at rest, then t' will be the time for the system with velocity v relative to the other stationary system.

In particular, if $v = C$, we have:

$$t = \frac{t'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$$

The formula above demonstrates that t , t' are the time intervals for the light speed C and the component velocity V to cover the same distance s , rather than being specific times for each reference frame as the theory of relativity has asserted.

According to the Theory of Relativity, if a person travels at a speed close to the speed of light, when returning to Earth, he will be younger than others. Is this a paradox or reality?

The Spin theory indicates that this is a natural phenomenon rather than a paradox, as the theory of relativity originates from equivalent mathematical equations, hence yielding results that are also illusory, akin to the illusion of the Sun revolving around the Earth. As will be discussed in the following section, we will see that. The nuclear force $F = M \frac{C^2}{R}$ (M mass, R radius, C speed of light) is the cause of all processes occurring in the universe, including the life and death of all living species. When M moves with velocity V , it emits mass magnetic spin radiation $B = \frac{M.V}{R}$, the radiation environment generates inertial force $F_{iner} = \frac{M.V^2}{R}$ opposing the nuclear force: $F_{sum} = F - F_{iner} = \frac{M.(C^2 - V^2)}{R}$ slowing down all processes caused by the nuclear force, not time contraction as the theory of relativity has concluded. Specifically, considering the product $(C^2 - V^2)$ in the equation above, we have:

$C \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}$; Let $t = \frac{s}{v}$, $t' = \frac{s}{C \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$, t' the time for $\sqrt{(C^2 - V^2)}$ to travel the

distance s , we have the formula for the time delayed by v : $t' = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$

completely coincides with Einstein's Lorentz formula. This explains why scientists, although misunderstanding the time dilation effect caused by motion, still use this formula accurately in reality. We can reach the final conclusion: Time and space are mathematical concepts of the mind,

independent and not dependent on the objective world. They are absolute concepts.

Starting from the relative viewpoint that has been prevalent until now: "I see how you move, then you see me move in the same way," which Einstein formulated the theory of relativity. The issue raised here is: In the radiation environment, is the relative velocity between two reference frames in the same direction, equal but opposite, according to the prevailing view until now, or is it the difference vector of the two velocity vectors equal, opposite, and perpendicular to each other? Intuition in conventional dynamics has led Einstein to deduce the theory of relativity, and we have acknowledged, inadvertently overlooking the fundamental core in reasoning regarding the radiation environment that: When comparing the velocities of two arbitrary frames, one of the frames chosen as the reference frame must be considered stationary relative to the other frame, regardless of any motion that the reference frame may have, meaning that all velocity vectors of the reference frame, when projected onto the relative velocity vector between the two frames, must be zero, i.e., perpendicular to that relative velocity vector, or in other words. At a given time, the reference frame moves around the stationary reference frame, considered the center of rotation with an angular velocity having a tangential velocity as the relative velocity vector. Therefore, if we adhere strictly to the relative viewpoint, we must deduce that the velocity vectors between the two frames are perpendicular and equal, and the sum of these relative velocity vectors is the relative velocity vector between the two frames.

The velocity component vectors and the relative velocity vector between two systems form an isosceles right triangle, with the side vectors being the velocity component vectors and the hypotenuse being the relative velocity vector, meaning the velocity component vectors and the relative velocity vector always satisfy the Lorentz transformation formula. In order to develop a general theory to explain the formation in the past, interpret the current motion, and predict the future fate of the Universe, it is essential that we have a consistent concept of velocity and relative velocity in the motion of all forms of matter in the universe, because "There are many theories, but in reality, there is only one".

To recognize all movements in the conventional dynamics environment without going through the radiation environment, the moving elements must directly contact each other. Specifically, we have chosen the laboratory coordinate system as the reference system (with the Earth's center as the origin) and consider this system to be stationary relative to all other reference systems. In this case, every point in space belongs to the fixed reference

system, and the coordinate parameters (x, y, z) indicate the presence of the fixed reference system at the observation point. In other words, at every point in space, the moving reference systems always directly contact the fixed reference system. Assuming the relative velocity upon contact between two objects is \vec{v}_{AB} , to ensure simultaneity, equilibrium, and relativity in motion, the reference systems must move together with the corresponding velocities \vec{v}_A, \vec{v}_B satisfying the condition:

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad & \vec{v}_A = -\vec{v}_B \\ (b) \quad & v_A = v_B = \frac{V_{AB}}{2} = v \rightarrow \frac{V}{V_{AB}} = \frac{V}{v_{re}} = \frac{1}{2} \\ (c) \quad & \vec{v}_A - \vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_{AB}; \vec{v}_B - \vec{v}_A = \vec{v}_{BA} \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, according to the concept of relative velocity in the radiation environment, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (d) \quad & \vec{v}_x = -\vec{v}_y \\ (e) \quad & v_x = v_y = v_{xy} = \frac{V_{AB}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{V_{re}}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \frac{V_{x,y}}{V_{re}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ (f) \quad & \vec{v}_x - \vec{v}_y = \vec{v}_{AB}; \vec{v}_y - \vec{v}_x = \vec{v}_{BA} \end{aligned}$$

From the given conditions (b), (e) we have that $v_{x,y} = v\sqrt{2}$, combined with the conditions from (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), it shows that \vec{v}_A, \vec{v}_B are the velocities of each reference frame corresponding to the relative velocities \vec{v}_x, \vec{v}_y . Since light is a radiative environment, we have the law regarding the relationship of velocities of any reference frame as follows:

Law of velocity relationship:

The relative velocity between two reference frames in a radiation environment is represented by the difference vector \vec{V}_{re} of the velocity vector components \vec{V} , with the magnitude determined by the formula:

$$V_{re} = V \cdot \sqrt{2} \quad (1-2)$$

According to formulas (1-2), the ratio of relative velocity in a fixed space (static reference frame) to relative velocity in a radiating space (dynamic reference frame) is invariant.

The velocity of an object is the rate of change of the object's coordinate in a fixed space per unit of time, while relative velocity is the rate of change of the object's coordinate in a changing space per unit of time. From the above discussion, we can see that the current concepts of velocity and relative velocity between objects in the universe are inconsistent, or in other words, we have described the same phenomenon but occurring in two different spaces. The law of velocity relationships allows us to have a consistent understanding of relative velocity by unifying the fixed space and the changing space into a single space, also known as the material space. We will

demonstrate the invariance of the speed of light with respect to any moving reference frame in the following section; in fact, this invariance is not related to the motion of objects at all, so for now, we acknowledge light as a radiation medium, or a changing space with velocity $C = \text{const}$. This also means that we have chosen light as the reference frame in the changing space, similar to determining the coordinate system for the reference frame in the fixed space. When choosing light as the reference frame, then $\vec{c} = \text{const}$ must be considered as the relative velocity between any reference frame and light, similar to when we consider \vec{v} as the relative velocity of a certain reference frame with respect to the stationary reference frame ($\vec{v}_{fram} = 0$) in a fixed space. We can choose any frame as the reference frame and consider this frame as stationary relative to another frame, that is, the absolute velocity, therefore lacking objectivity and not accurately describing the relative motion between objects in the universe. By choosing light as the reference frame, we can overcome this, because the light reference frame is unique. Specifically, if the relative velocity of light with respect to us is C , since there are only two reference frames (either us or light), we can only rely on formula (1-2) to determine our velocity, that is: $\frac{v}{c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \text{const}$, if $c = \text{const}$, even though we may move with a relative velocity with respect to any other reference frame, theoretically, the relative velocity between us and the coordinate system in space will still have to be $v = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}$.

The reference frame in radiation space is an isosceles right triangle, with the hypotenuse length of c , the measurement of the relative velocity value in the fixed space, and the side lengths of $\frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}$, the measurement of the relative velocity value in the changing space. As previously explained, the orthogonal and equal components (\vec{v}_x, \vec{v}_y) of the vector \vec{v}_{AB} are the velocities of each reference frame in the relative motion of \vec{v}_{AB} , because (\vec{v}_x, \vec{v}_y) satisfy all the requirements for simultaneity, the relative nature of motion, as well as the equivalence between the two reference frames. Unlike considering a vector equivalent to the orthogonal components of that vector, the component vectors (\vec{v}_x, \vec{v}_y) of the vector \vec{v}_{AB} mentioned above are not equivalent to \vec{v}_{AB} , but rather a physical phenomenon. Right-angled isosceles triangles are similar to each other, so the vector \vec{v}_{AB} and the components (\vec{v}_x, \vec{v}_y) can be represented along the edges of the reference frame in the radiation space. Accordingly, the vector \vec{v}_{AB} is parallel to the edge, therefore it is the relative velocity measurement in a fixed space, (\vec{v}_x, \vec{v}_y) is parallel to the corresponding side

edges, so (\vec{v}_x, \vec{v}_y) are the relative velocity measurements in the changing space. Taking these measurements as parameters for all velocities in the radiation space, we can easily determine the velocity relationships of all reference frames in the Radiation space, or the Material space, specifically:

Given the vectors $\vec{v}_1(\vec{v}_{x_1}, \vec{v}_{y_1}), \vec{v}_2(\vec{v}_{x_2}, \vec{v}_{y_2}), \vec{v}_3(\vec{v}_{x_3}, \vec{v}_{y_3}), \dots, \vec{v}_n(\vec{v}_{x_n}, \vec{v}_{y_n})$, as relative velocities in a fixed space and changing spaces of n different reference frames compared to a chosen reference frame for observation. This is a set of similar right-angled isosceles triangles, with the hypotenuses $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ representing the relative velocity measurements in a fixed space, and the adjacent sides $(\vec{v}_{x_1}, \vec{v}_{y_1}), (\vec{v}_{x_2}, \vec{v}_{y_2}), (\vec{v}_{x_3}, \vec{v}_{y_3}), \dots, (\vec{v}_{x_n}, \vec{v}_{y_n})$ representing the relative velocity measurements in the radiation space between the corresponding reference frames. The vectors $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ are parallel to light, hence they have directions parallel to the distance between the two corresponding reference frames being studied, and the vectors $(\vec{v}_{x_1}, \vec{v}_{y_1}), (\vec{v}_{x_2}, \vec{v}_{y_2}), (\vec{v}_{x_3}, \vec{v}_{y_3}), \dots, (\vec{v}_{x_n}, \vec{v}_{y_n})$ are determined based on $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ respectively. With the concepts of velocity in reference frame with changing space as described above, calculations can be performed on the set of vectors $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ using an alternative equivalent model, which will be detailed in the following section.

The concept of relative velocity between two arbitrary reference frames in a radiation environment, as above, has helped us understand why. Although the Theory of Relativity contradicts many phenomena in reality, while there are cases that can only be explained by this theory. Therefore, up to now, although it may be difficult to accept the theory of relativity, no reputable physicist has been able to refute it. For example, when comparing our clock with the clock of a space traveler orbiting the Earth, according to the Theory of Relativity, our clock and the clock of the space traveler have different time units. On the other hand, we and the space traveler are stationary relative to the center of the Earth, as the distance to the center remains constant, so our clock and the clock of the space traveler must be like a clock placed at the center of the Earth, thus sharing the same time unit. Based on the above, we must come to the final conclusion about space and time as follows:

-Time and space are two mathematical concepts of thought, independent and not dependent on the objective world.

The special form of motion, as we are currently perceiving it, such as "electromagnetic waves in vacuum or light," causes the phenomenon of the speed of reflected rays always being equal to the speed of incident rays for any moving reference frame relative to the source. The reason for this is the invariant nature of the speed of light, and if this invariance contradicts the

Galilean transformations, then either our current perception of incident and reflected rays is problematic, or light does not change position in space. We must accept this seemingly paradoxical situation because the Galilean transformations are mathematical and cannot be violated. Now let us analyze a very simple experiment:

Place a light source between two facing flat mirrors. Because the two mirrors are facing each other, the light from the source hitting one mirror will reflect to the other mirror, and then the light reflected from that mirror will hit the first mirror... and so on indefinitely. With this reasoning, when the light source is turned off, the light will still remain on the two mirrors for a duration equal to the time the light source was emitting light. However, in reality, this is not the case; on the contrary, when the source is turned off, both the incident and reflected light images from the source on the two mirrors disappear simultaneously. According to the law of conservation of mass, the instantaneous disappearance at the moment the light source is turned off indicates that light is not matter but a form of energy transmission. The result of the experiment compels us to change our current perception of light as follows:

-The phenomenon of light, or more generally electromagnetic radiation in space in general, is not the movement of material particles, but the transmission of kinetic energy at a constant transmission speed.

If the incident ray and the reflected ray disappear simultaneously, do these two rays appear simultaneously? Objects and their images are always symmetrical across the mirror surface. Due to symmetry, when light from the object touches the mirror surface, it is also the moment when light from the image of the object in the mirror also touches the mirror surface, and these two phenomena must occur simultaneously. The distance from the image in the mirror to the mirror surface is always zero, because they all lie on the mirror plane, so the reflected ray in the mirror does not change position in space, so the reflection is instantaneous, when the incident ray touches the mirror surface, it is also the moment when the reflected ray from the mirror touches the object. This does not contradict the law of causality, because the image in the mirror is not material. Furthermore, to achieve this simultaneity, the image in the mirror is always symmetrical to the object through the mirror surface, at a distance exactly equal to the distance for light from the object to travel to the mirror and back to the object, while in reality the image in the mirror is only half that distance from the object, therefore, even though it reaches the object at the moment the incident ray touches the mirror, the reflected image still remains at a distance from the object equal to the distance from the object to the mirror, meaning the reflected ray does not move at all.

This is a simultaneous process, so the light source and its image in the mirror are processes that always occur simultaneously, meaning all actions of the image in the mirror are simultaneous with the observer. Similarly, the image of the material world we are observing is always at a distance from us equal to the actual distance. In general, we can conclude:

-The image of an object appears simultaneously at the moment the light ray touches the object and disappears simultaneously at the moment the power is turned off, without depending on the distance from the source to that object.

With the above conclusion, all states of the material world that we are observing are occurring simultaneously at that moment and do not depend on the distance from us to the observed object. The simultaneous appearance and disappearance of incident and reflected rays can be easily explained by the law of velocity relationship as follows: When light from a source hits the mirror surface, the reflected ray also appears, because the relative velocity between the incident and reflected rays is \vec{c} according to the law of velocity relationship, then the incident and reflected rays move simultaneously with a relative velocity in the radiation space $\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{c}}{\sqrt{2}}$ in opposite directions.

At the time when the light source transfers energy to matter (absorption process), the matter simultaneously transfers an additional portion of the received energy from the light source into space (radiation process) in the same manner as the light source. These two energy transfer processes must be carried out simultaneously and continuously over time at the speed of light. The energy transmission method of light can be likened to spinning a long thread. The spinning process must take a certain amount of time for the torques at both ends of the thread to balance each other. When the torques at both ends of the thread are balanced, considering the thread as a rod, any changes at one end immediately affect the other end. Based on experiments with mirrors, we can conclude that once the light from us reaches the mirror, the torques of the imaginary thread between us and the mirror have been balanced. From that moment onwards, the reflected image from the mirror to us is instantaneous, regardless of the distance between us and the mirror. Therefore, after a year, our image in the mirror is one year of light away from us and still acts simultaneously with our current actions. Additionally, we also note that in the case where the source is turned off but the light from the source has not yet reached us, meaning the torques of the imaginary thread between us and the source are not balanced, so we cannot see that light source. Space acts as a material space to transmit radiation, the elements of material space have no inertial mass, so when interactions cease, the elements of space also stop transmitting radiation, always sticking to the element that caused the

interaction (soft collision). Therefore, to transmit radiation to distant distances in material space, the radiation source must continuously and uninterruptedly act on the elements of material space. We can state as follows:

-At a certain time, the object and the radiation emitted by the object are a unified entity, not separated from each other, propagating at the speed of interaction.

From the conclusions above, we have an observation. If a source, shining and then turning off in a cycle, and during the period of illumination, the light has not yet reached us, then we cannot see that illuminating source. This observation may help us to have a plausible explanation for the current prevalent concept of "Dark Matter." Suppose there is a star with a mass several hundred times that of the Sun, but it is very far away from us, the light from the star to Earth has been obstructed by moving planets in a cyclical manner, similar to the phenomenon of a total solar eclipse, occurring at distances where, during the time period when not obscured, the light from that distance still cannot reach Earth, so we will never observe that giant star, although we can still perceive the effects caused by the massive mass of the star. Also, due to the misconception about relative velocity in the radiation environment, we consider the Hubble effect as a result of the expansion of space, but in reality, at the same time, the farther the light of an object is in the spectrum, the more it tends towards the red spectrum. In the luminous environment, we and all constituents in the cosmos constitute a unified entity. Assuming Earth as the frame of reference, we are essentially akin to the rotational center, while all other entities orbit around this center with tangential velocity distributed in accordance with the diagram of solid objects revolving around the center. Consequently, the tangential velocity is directly proportional to the distance from the observed element to the center of rotation, with the tangential velocity escalating as the distance from the center of rotation increases. This phenomenon gives rise to the apparent speed that induces the Hubble effect, stemming from our erroneous interpretation of light, leading to a misconception regarding the expansion or contraction of the universe's spatial dimensions. In actuality, space and the universe remain stationary, enduring through infinite time.

Furthermore, with the current understanding, we cannot explain. What is the reason? for a particle without mass like a "Photon" to be able to move freely with inertia at the maximum possible speed and the phenomenon of light restoring its initial speed when passing through media with different dielectric constants.

To be able to address the above issues, it is essential that we understand the nature of the phenomenon of the invariance of the speed of radiation propagation for all reference frames.

2-Law of radiation distribution in space.

At any point in space where there is a field of radiation passing through, for example, a field of light radiation. It is easy to see that the variation in distance from the radiation source to the point of observation (i.e., the distance) is proportional to the variation in the number of lines of force passing through a finite area D. This is similar to the variation in the number of lines of force of a magnetic bar passing through a finite area when we bring this area closer or farther from the magnetic bar, we have:

$$\Delta s = A\Delta n$$

(Where: s is the distance, n is the number of lines of force passing through area D, A is the proportionality constant.)

Taking the differential of both sides and dividing by dt, we have:

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = A \frac{dn}{dt}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = v \text{ (definition of velocity)}$$

Therefore:

$$v = A \frac{dn}{dt} \quad (2-1)$$

The symbol N represents the sum of the flux lines of the light radiation field from a radiation source, with the concept of a radiating source being a point entity and this concept also being applied to reflecting points. When light reaches us as reflected light, we consider the point of light reflection as a light source with the total flux lines being the flux density n of the main source at that point. At any point in space, we can always determine a sphere with the center being the radiating source, and the radius is: $R = c.t$ (where c is the speed of radiation propagation, t is the time taken to propagate radiation from the center to the point under examination), the area of the sphere is determined:

$$S = 4\pi(ct)^2$$

As it is a closed surface, the total flux lines through it is equal to N.

If we denote the number of flux lines passing through a unit area as n, we have:

$$n = \frac{N}{S} = \frac{N}{4\pi(ct)^2}$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{N}{2\pi.c^2.t^3} \quad (2-2)$$

Multiply and divide on the right side of the formula (2-2) by $2c$:

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{2N.c}{4\pi.c^3.t^3} = -2\frac{N.c}{4\pi.R^2.R} = -\frac{2n.c}{R}$$

The number 2 represents the symmetry property of radiation in isotropic space, therefore:

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{n.c}{R} \quad (2-3)$$

The rate of change of the flux lines density at any point in space, where radiation passes through, must correspond to formula (2-3). Also, at that point, there is a moving reference frame with velocity v relative to the source and in the direction of radiation propagation, then the rate of change of the the flux lines density corresponding to v will be:

When the reference frame moves with velocity c :

$$c \rightarrow \frac{dn_c}{dt} = -\frac{n.c}{R}$$

When the reference frame moves with velocity v :

$$v \rightarrow \frac{dn_v}{dt}$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{dn_v}{dt} = -\frac{n.c.v}{R.c} = -\frac{n.v}{R}$$

$$\frac{dn_v}{dt} = -\frac{n.v}{R}$$

The rate of change of the flux lines density at any point in space is determined by formula (2-3), thus the rate of change of the flux lines density at the point under observation moving with velocity v will be:

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{n}_c}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{n}_v}{dt} \quad (2-4)$$

When moving in the same direction as the speed of propagation of radiation, the relative velocity of the reference system with respect to the speed of propagation of radiation will be $(c - v)$, according to (2-1), (2-3), and (2-4), we have:

$$(c - v) = A\left(\frac{dn_c}{dt} + \frac{dn_v}{dt}\right) = -A\frac{n}{R}(c + v) \quad (a)$$

If v is opposite to the direction of radiation propagation, then the relative velocity will be $(c + v)$, similarly we have:

$$(c + v) = A \left(\frac{dn_c}{dt} + \frac{dn_v}{dt} \right) = -A \frac{n}{R} (c - v) \quad (b)$$

Divide (a) by (b) we have:

$$\frac{c - v}{c + v} = \frac{c + v}{c - v} \rightarrow c + v = c - v$$

In the case where $v > c$. If v is in the same direction as c , we have:

$$(v - c) = A \left(\frac{dn_c}{dt} + \frac{dn_v}{dt} \right) = -A \frac{n}{R} (c + v) \quad (c)$$

If v is opposite to c , we have:

$$(c + v) = A \left(\frac{dn_v}{dt} - \frac{dn_c}{dt} \right) = A \frac{n}{R} (v - c) \quad (d)$$

Divide (c) by (d) we have:

$$\frac{v - c}{c + v} = -\frac{c + v}{v - c} \rightarrow v - c = -(c + v) \rightarrow c + v = c - v$$

The result remains unchanged, thus in all cases we always have:

$$c + v = c - v \quad (2-5)$$

It seems that equation (2-5) is inconsistent with Galilean transformations, but it is consistent with reality. If we move towards the light source with a velocity of v , because we are moving in the opposite direction of the light ray, the relative velocity between us and the incoming ray will be $(c + v)$, and with the reflected ray it will be $(c - v)$ because we are moving in the same direction as the reflected ray. As we know, in reality the velocity of the reflected ray is always equal to the velocity of the incident ray, regardless of how we move relative to the light source, meaning in all cases we always observe:

$$(c + v) = (c - v)$$

This only shows one thing, that the speed of light is the greatest, so in all cases, we can only perceive the impact of incident rays and completely unable to perceive the impact of reflected rays, and this phenomenon is not related to Galilean transformations. For an independent reference frame, only the concept of the speed of incident rays exists, while the concept of the speed of reflected rays is completely meaningless, even though these rays naturally exist in reality, because, in essence, we will never catch up with a light ray when it is moving away from us.

The rate of change of the quantity of flux lines at a point under observation in space is always proportional to the relative velocity of the reference frame compared to the source, regardless of whether it is advancing or retreating. This also means that the rate of change of flux line density at any point in space with respect to all velocities is constant, which is the proportionality constant A in equation (2-1).

The velocity of any point particle on the surface of a sphere relative to the center of the sphere (the source of radiation) can be decomposed into two components, normal and tangential to the surface of sphere. The tangential velocity component describes the motion of the point particle being observed on the surface of sphere, with a constant radius, i.e., $n = \text{const}$, therefore we can neglect the tangential velocity component when comparing the time variation of the point particle's position relative to the radiation source with the variation of n over time. Hence, the velocities mentioned above are velocities with arbitrary directions. The density of flux lines at a point and its variation over time are characteristics of how radiation in space affects all reference frames. Equation (2-5) shows us that the velocity of the surveyed point does not affect the rate of change of the flux lines density of the source over time at that point. We have the law of variation of radiation density at any point in space, or the law of radiation distribution as follows:

Law of radiation distribution:

At any point in space where radiation passes through, the variation of radiation density over time is independent of the velocity of that point and is determined by the formula:

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{n \cdot c}{R} \quad (2-6)$$

In which: c is the speed of radiation transmission, n is the radiation density at a point located at a distance R from the radiation source.

Assuming there are 2 sources of radiation with different intrinsic emission rates and different radiation propagation speeds ($c_1 \neq c_2$). Since only concerned with the speed, we can consider the number of force lines N of the sources to be the same. At the midpoint, on the straight line connecting the two sources and at a distance R from these sources, because the radiation propagation directions are opposite, considering, according to (2-1), (2-3), and (2-4), we have:

$$(c_1 + c_2) = A \left(\frac{dn_{c_1}}{dt} - \frac{dn_{c_2}}{dt} \right) = -A \frac{n}{R} (c_1 - c_2) \quad (e)$$

$$(c_1 + c_2) = A \left(\frac{dn_{c_2}}{dt} - \frac{dn_{c_1}}{dt} \right) = A \frac{n}{R} (c_1 - c_2) \quad (f)$$

Divide (e) by (f) we have:

$$\frac{c_1 - c_2}{c_1 - c_2} = -1 \rightarrow c_1 = c_2$$

If considering these as two different reference frames, then due to the velocity of the incident ray and the reflected ray always being equal in every reference frame, according to (2-5) we have:

$$c_1 + c_2 = c_1 - c_2$$

$$c_1 + c_2 = c_2 - c_1$$

When dividing the sides for each other, the result will be similar. To prove in a general way, we have assumed that the radiation velocities are different ($c_1 \neq c_2$), meaning collectively we have acknowledged that these radiations move relatively to each other, but the radiation distribution law asserts no motion between the radiations, hence:

$$c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = c = \text{const}$$

Therefore, we have the consequence of the law of radiation distribution on the speed of radiation propagation in space as follows:

Consequence:

The speed of propagation of radiation in space is a unique constant, independent of the relative velocity between the radiation source and any reference frame.

By the consequence of the law of radiation distribution, the concept of our usual velocity in fixed space cannot be applied to changing space, or space of force lines. Simply because, according to (2-1) we have:

$$v = A \frac{dn}{dt} \text{ or } \frac{ds}{dt} = A \frac{dn}{dt} \text{ In order for } \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{dn}{dt} \text{ The coefficient of proportionality}$$

A must be equal to 1, that is, $s = n$

The meaning of this is that a fixed space is identical to a changing space, which can only occur in reality, if the force lines are straight lines parallel to the distance (s), then $\frac{dn}{dt} = c$ (according to the hypothesis).

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{dn}{dt} = c \rightarrow v = c \quad (2-7)$$

The equation (2-7) shows us that if an object moves at the speed of light, then all objects must exist in a form similar to light.

3- Material space is the medium for radiation transmission.

The space plays a role similar to the material space in transmitting radiation. The elements of material space have no inertial mass, so when the interaction stops, the elements of space also stop transmitting radiation, while being attached to the element that caused the interaction. Therefore, in order to transmit radiation to distant distances in material space, the radiation source must continuously and uninterruptedly act on the elements of material space. We can state as follows:

-At a certain time, the object and the radiation emitted by the object are a unified entity, not separated from each other, propagating at the speed of interaction.

To achieve this, only the spin motion of material particles can fully meet the aforementioned requirements. With the current understanding, we cannot explain why a particle without mass like a photon can move freely with constant velocity according to inertia and exhibit the phenomenon of light restoring its speed when passing through media with different dielectric constants, such as sunlight passing through Earth's atmosphere, experiencing a decrease in speed due to momentum loss, then moving into space at its initial velocity. Combining this observation with experimental results using mirrors, we arrive at the following conclusion:

- The phenomenon of light, or more generally radiation in space in general, is not the movement of material elements, but the transmission of kinetic energy at a constant transmission speed. The phenomenon of radiation transmission of kinetic energy can be described by the model of the flux lines.

Upon initial observation, there appears to be a contradiction in the conclusion, as without motion, how could momentum be transmitted? This compels us to reconsider the fundamental concepts of matter in order to gain an objective view of the universe and what exists within it. To address this issue, it is necessary to refer to a very objective phenomenon, completely independent of our thinking, that is rotational motion. Motion is a property of matter, if it has mass, it has movement. At any given time, any motion can be analyzed into two basic components, which are translational motion and rotational motion. Translational motion leads to infinite dimensions, while all objects existing in the universe have finite dimensions, moreover, they cannot create continuous interactions over an indefinitely defined period of time, rotational motion overcomes these aspects of translational motion. When we refer to the extremely tiny elements of matter with negligible mass, inertial motion becomes meaningless, because when the force ceases to act, the elements also cease all motion caused by the force acting on them, so we only consider a single type of motion, a type of motion that cannot be analyzed into translational components, that is intrinsic rotational motion and spin, this is a property of the surveyed elements, for convenience of presentation, we refer to this property as "Spin". Since only the interaction between two spins without dimensions is mentioned, spin is understood as follows:

- Spin is a property of material elements and material space, with a value like dimensional unit of angular velocity.

By the formula (2-4) we have:

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{dn_c}{dt} + \frac{dn_v}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{n\vec{c}}{R} + \frac{n\vec{v}}{R} = n\vec{\omega}_c + n\vec{\omega}_v \quad (3-1)$$

$$\text{With: } \vec{\omega}_c = \frac{\vec{c}}{R}, \vec{\omega}_v = \frac{\vec{v}}{R}$$

In the material space environment, the spin transmission in space occurs through direct contact. According to formula (3-1), the rate of change of the density of the electric field at a point at a distance R from the source is equal to the number of spins $\vec{\omega}_c$ and $\vec{\omega}_v$ at that point, i.e., the spins $\vec{\omega}_c$ and $\vec{\omega}_v$ are characteristic of the source's effect on the point under investigation. According to formula (2-4), at the point under investigation, the elements simultaneously participate in two relative motions \vec{c} and \vec{v} . According to the space transformation rules, the relative velocity between the elements and the source will be:

$\vec{v}_{re(c)} = \frac{\vec{c}}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $\vec{v}_{re(v)} = \frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{2}}$, The elements n will rotate around the source with angular velocities:

$$\vec{\omega}_{re(c)} = \frac{\frac{\vec{c}}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\vec{c}}{R} \rightarrow \vec{\omega}_{re(c)} = \vec{\omega}_c \quad (3-2)$$

$$\vec{\omega}_{re(v)} = \frac{\frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\vec{v}}{R} \rightarrow \vec{\omega}_{re(v)} = \vec{\omega}_v$$

Because \vec{c} is the speed of radiation propagation, we can consider $n\vec{\omega}_c$ as representing motion at speed \vec{c} in all directions on the spherical surface of the particle, while \vec{v} is the velocity of the reference frame, so we can consider $n\vec{\omega}_v$ as representing motion at velocity \vec{v} in a specific direction on the spherical surface of the particle. This observation is fully consistent with the law of radiation distribution, as the time variation of spin density at a point depends only on $\vec{\omega}_c$. We have important insights into the methods of radiation transmission in material space as follows:

- *The radiation are spins, interact with each other and continuously exchange kinetic energy, absorption and emission of kinetic energy occur simultaneously.*

- *When the source ceases motion (turns off), the radiating spins also simultaneously decay.*

The effect of formula (2-4) can be illustrated in reality as follows:

When traveling by train, if we look at a solitary tree in a field, we will see everything appearing to rotate around the tree with an angular velocity $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$, lying in the plane formed by the train velocity vector \vec{v} and the point with

the tree, where \vec{v} is the train velocity, r is the distance from the train to the tree perpendicular to \vec{v} .

The means by which we observe the tree and everything is light, so $\vec{\omega}_c$ provides us with the image of the tree and objects in the space around the tree, while $\vec{\omega}_v$ gives us the sensation that everything is rotating around the tree with angular velocity $\vec{\omega}_v$. Due to the relative nature of motion, if only the train and the tree are present, it would not be possible to determine whether the train is rotating around the tree or the tree is rotating around the train, as this depends on which one we choose as the reference frame. However, regardless of whether the tree or the train is chosen as the reference frame, in the radiation environment, the concept of spin is equivalent, similar to the concept of the Sun revolving around the Earth being equivalent to the Earth revolving around the Sun. At the moment of looking fixedly at the tree, we consider the tree as the reference frame, then the train velocity is the component of the velocity perpendicular to the radius and has a spin $\vec{\omega} = \frac{\vec{v}}{r}$

The law of radiation distribution combined with the law of velocity relationship allows us, when examining the relative velocity between two material particles in radiation space, to convert the relative motions between the two material particles into spin motions with tangential velocity as the relative velocity between two surveyed points. The material particle is considered as a set of spins at a point in radiation space emitted by those spins. At a certain point, the dependence of the vector $\vec{\omega}$ on \vec{v} and r is described by a flux line similar to other radiations, as they move with the velocity \vec{v} , so $\vec{\omega}$ can be considered as a radiation from a material spin with tangential velocity \vec{v} emitted. The characteristic parameters of this radiation are the rotational speed, direction, etc., which vary depending on the distance and motion state of the emitting material spin. This is the condition that allows us to use the concept of radiation spin $\vec{\omega}$ combined with the concept of the flux line density n at a point, to express the momentum exchange between the radiation spins. By considering the total number of flux lines N from the source as the number of spins with tangential velocity \vec{c} pointing in all directions, then the right-hand side of equation (2-6) can be considered as the number of radiation spins (consisting of n elements with spin $\vec{\omega}_c$) at a point at a distance R from the source. This concept is also similarly applied to the flux line density at every point in the radiation space, when considering this as a source consisting of n spins with tangential velocity \vec{c} pointing in all directions. In other words, from now on, we will consider the material element as the spin density at a point in the radiation space. When we refer to the concept of spin, then all motions must be reduced to spin motions, meaning that the velocity vectors of any

motion are tangential velocities of some angular velocity, depending on our chosen observation point.

The formula (2-4) combined with formula (3-1) allows us to have sufficient basis for converting sets of vectors:

$\vec{v}_1(\vec{x}_1, \vec{y}_1), \vec{v}_2(\vec{x}_2, \vec{y}_2), \vec{v}_3(\vec{x}_3, \vec{y}_3), \dots, \vec{v}_n(\vec{x}_n, \vec{y}_n)$ into the set of spins are represented as: $\vec{\omega}_1, \vec{\omega}_2, \vec{\omega}_3 \dots \vec{\omega}_n$ to perform operations on $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \dots, \vec{v}_n$ as follows:

If at different survey points there are n motion frames with velocities $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \dots, \vec{v}_n$ relative to the source, correspondingly, according to (2-4) and (3-1) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dn}{dt} &= \frac{dn_c}{dt} + \frac{dn_{v1}}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{n\vec{c}}{R_1} + \frac{n\vec{v}_1}{R_1} = n\vec{\omega}_c + n\vec{\omega}_{v1} \\ \frac{dn}{dt} &= \frac{dn_c}{dt} + \frac{dn_{v2}}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{n\vec{c}}{R_2} + \frac{n\vec{v}_2}{R_2} = n\vec{\omega}_c + n\vec{\omega}_{v2} \\ & \dots \end{aligned} \tag{3-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dn}{dt} &= \frac{dn_c}{dt} + \frac{dn_{v3}}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{n\vec{c}}{R_3} + \frac{n\vec{v}_3}{R_3} = n\vec{\omega}_c + n\vec{\omega}_{v3} \\ & \dots \\ \frac{dn}{dt} &= \frac{dn_c}{dt} + \frac{dn_{vn}}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{n\vec{c}}{R_n} + \frac{n\vec{v}_n}{R_n} = n\vec{\omega}_c + n\vec{\omega}_{vn} \end{aligned}$$

The equations above have fully described the velocity relationship between different reference frames in the universe with respect to the chosen reference frame, or the reference frame at the time of observation. From now on, our research model will be the material elements, consisting of a set of different spins, in the radiation space emitted by the material elements. Because the material and the spinning radiation are a unified entity, there is no relative motion between them. Furthermore, due to the absence of the concepts of inertia and relative motion, the concept of momentum must be understood in general as the number of spins multiplied by the tangential velocity of those spins (momentum p of $n\vec{\omega}_v$ is $p = n\vec{v}$), spins exchange momentum with each other in the form of spin number exchange.

4-The axiom and spin concepts.

For the sake of generality and the equality of material elements, we have only the concept of spin, which is the unique difference between elements in the universe. Furthermore, since all independent reference frames are only

affected by light at the speed of light c , every material element in the universe can be considered as enveloped by the material space environment consisting of elements with spin at the tangential speed c .

The axiom:

- *Matter and material space are formed by extremely small elements with spin of tangential velocity c . Matter spins always have values smaller than material space spins.*
- *Besides spin motion, material space elements have no other motion.*

The concepts of spin

The spin of matter acts like any other radiation in the material space environment, that is, the density n at the existing point of the matter spins is the total force lines n of that matter spin.

From formula (2-6), substituting $t = \frac{R}{c}$ in $\frac{dn}{dt}$, we have, $\frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{d(nc)}{dR}$

Let: $p = n.c$, p be the momentum of n particles with velocity c .

Formula (2-6) can be rewritten in an equivalent form as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dR} = -n\vec{\omega} \rightarrow \vec{\omega} = -\frac{d\vec{p}}{ndR} = -\frac{d\vec{p}}{ncdt} = -\frac{\vec{F}}{nc} \quad \text{with } (\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}) \\ \vec{\omega} = -\frac{\vec{F}}{nc} \rightarrow \vec{F} = -nc\vec{\omega} \end{aligned} \quad (4-1)$$

The force vector \vec{F} is the interaction force of the space environment on the material element consisting of n spin $\vec{\omega}$, the negative sign in the formula indicates that the force of the environment always acts in the opposite direction to the direction of radiation propagation, meaning it always tends to compress the radiation consisting of n spin $\vec{\omega}$. Formula (4-1) does not leave us puzzled, because, in essence, the concept of force line, mathematically speaking, is used to describe quantities that change in intensity with distance from the source of that quantity.

We define the scalar spin as follows:

- *The spins with tangential velocity equal to the velocity of radiation transmission ($c = const$), are called scalar spins.*

The scalar spin value is determined by the definition ($\vec{\omega}_c = \frac{\vec{c}}{R}$), the force exerted by the environment on the scalar spin is determined by formula (4-1).

With the concept of scalar spin, we have the following observations:

According to the axiom and the law of radiation distribution, the material quantities are scalar spins, acting either as radiation sources or as spin density at the point where the material quantities exist. Therefore, we can imagine

scalar spins as points moving at the speed of light in all directions (bright points).

Since we are only considering the spins of extremely small elements, and furthermore, with the mentioned spin properties, the spins do not have specific directional characteristics. Hence, the difference between two spins is the spin value ω_1 , ω_2 with $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$, when in direct contact, the spins will exchange spins with each other to form resultant spins ω_{12} . According to the law of conservation of momentum, the value of ω_{12} is determined:

$$\omega_{12} = \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}$$

In general, the total spin ω of a system with n spins ω_n :

$$\omega = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k}{n} \quad (n, k \text{ positive integers}) \quad (4-2)$$

The elements of material space are scalar spins, dimensionless, so the spin value is equal to the speed constant c , according to (4-1) the interaction force between the spins of material space will be:

$$F = -c^2 \quad (4-3)$$

We have the definition of directional spin as follows:

Directional spin.

- *Spins with tangential velocity v smaller than the radiation propagation velocity $v < c = const$, are referred to as directional spins.*

$$\vec{\omega}_v = \frac{\vec{v}}{R} \quad (4-4)$$

Where \vec{v} is the relative velocity between two points separated by a distance R . Two spins have different tangential velocities, either interacting with each other or combining in a planetary manner, denoted by $\vec{\omega}_{plan}$ as the planetary spin of spin $\vec{\omega}_{v_1}$ rotating around spin $\vec{\omega}_{v_2}$:

$$\vec{\omega}_{v_2} = \vec{\omega}_{v_1} + \vec{\omega}_{plan} \quad (4-5)$$

In the axiom, only material elements have relative velocity, moreover, material elements and the radiation environment emitted by those material elements are a unified entity. Therefore, when referring to the relative velocity \vec{v} between two material elements, we implicitly recognize these two elements as unique material elements with a radius of distance R between the two material elements under study and with spin $\vec{\omega} = \frac{\vec{v}}{R}$. In other words, for the radiation environment, material elements have different sizes and spins depending on the selection of the material elements under study. With this

concept, at a given time, the set of material elements is a single material element with multiple spins in different directions.

Consider a system consisting of $\vec{v}_1(\vec{x}_1, \vec{y}_1)$, $\vec{v}_2(\vec{x}_2, \vec{y}_1)$, $\vec{v}_3(\vec{x}_3, \vec{y}_3)$, $\vec{v}_n(\vec{x}_n, \vec{y}_n)$ which are the relative velocities in radiation space of different material elements compared to a selected material element for observation. This is a set of similar right-angled isosceles triangles, with the hypotenuses $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ being the measurements of relative velocities in a fixed space, and the legs (\vec{x}_1, \vec{y}_1) , (\vec{x}_2, \vec{y}_2) , (\vec{x}_3, \vec{y}_3) , (\vec{x}_n, \vec{y}_n) being the measurements of relative velocities in the radiation space between corresponding reference frames with respect to the observation reference frame. With the concept of velocity in the radiation space of reference frame as described above, we can consider this set of observed elements as a single material element with directional spins respectively as: $\vec{\omega}_{v_1}, \vec{\omega}_{v_2}, \vec{\omega}_{v_3}, \dots, \vec{\omega}_{v_{n-1}}, \vec{\omega}_{v_n}$, where $\vec{\omega}_{v_n} = \frac{\vec{v}_n}{R_n}$ (n is positive integer).

In the case where the radiation source moves with velocity \vec{v}_{re} relative to the observation point at a distance R , the radiation source is considered as a directional spin with a unique direction and a magnitude of $\vec{\omega}_{re} = \frac{\vec{v}_{re}}{R}$. The composite pair of spins $(\vec{\omega}_c, \vec{\omega}_v)$ is the material spin, as a unified entity, so at a given time, we can consider the material spin always emitting the composite spin $(\vec{\omega}_c, \vec{\omega}_v)$. Furthermore, in the spirit of independence, there is only the concept of "Incident Ray" and not the concept of "Reflected Ray," hence we do not have the concept of "Attraction Force" but only the concept of "Repulsion Force."

5- Gravitational force of the universe.

Mass: *The number of scalar spins present in a material element.*

If we consider M as the number of scalar spins in an elementary particle, then the mass spin of the particle is denoted by (m) and is determined according to (4-2) as follows:

$$m = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^M m_k}{M} \quad (M \text{ particles with corresponding spins } m_k, k \text{ positive integers.})$$

(5-1)

In an environment with spin δ , the radiation spin of the mass spin m is m_k , we have:

$$m_k = \delta - m$$

When placing two adjacent spin masses m_1, m_2 , the radiation emitted by these spins is:

$$m_{k1} = \delta - m_1, m_{k2} = \delta - m_2$$

The combined radiations form δ_{12} :

$$\delta_{1,2} = \frac{m_{k1} + m_{k2}}{2} = \frac{\delta - m_1 + \delta - m_2}{2} = \frac{2\delta - (m_1 + m_2)}{2} = \delta - \frac{m_1 + m_2}{2} \quad (5-2)$$

The equation (5-2) shows that δ_{12} is equivalent to the radiation spin of a mass consisting of 2 material particles with spins m_1, m_2 respectively. Since the material spin is always less than or equal to the radiation spin, according to (5-2), when the radiation spin is extinguished (equilibrium state), the spins m_1, m_2 must be equal to spin δ ($m_1 = m_2 = \delta$). By the same reasoning for M elements with corresponding spins m_k , k positive integer, we have:

$$m = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^M m_k}{M} \rightarrow \delta_m = \delta - m \quad (5-3)$$

$$\text{When } \delta_m = 0, \text{ then } m = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^M m_k}{M} = \delta \quad (5-4)$$

According to formula (5-4), the environment of radiation spin within the mass M is $\delta = m$ such that the scalar spins of the material are all equal and have the same value as the spin of the radiation spin environment.

Similar reasoning for the set of spins M in the universe, we conclude:

-The spin of radiation space in the universe is equal to the mass spin m .

If the radiation space is extinguished, that is: $\delta = 0$:

$$\delta = c - m = 0 \rightarrow m = c \quad (5-5)$$

Since the material spin m is always smaller than the spin of material space c , according to (5-5), when the radiation space is extinguished, i.e, $\delta = 0$, M must decay into energy to become the spin of material space c , because according to formula (4-1):

$$\vec{m} = -\frac{\vec{F}}{Mc} \rightarrow \vec{F} = -Mc\vec{m} \quad (5-6)$$

By definition, m is a scalar spin, so it has a magnitude: $m = \frac{c}{R}$ substituting into (5-6), we have the energy E of M :

Also according to (5-6), the mass spin \vec{m} acts on the radiation environment with force $\vec{F} = m\vec{c}$

The radiation spin density \vec{m} at distance R is:

$$n = \frac{M}{4\pi R^2}$$

According to formula (2-6):

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{M}{4\pi R^2} \vec{m}$$

The force exerted by the radiation environment on these radiation spins is \vec{G} , known as the gravitational field intensity of M , with a value according to formula (5-6):

$$\vec{G} = -\frac{Mc\vec{m}}{4\pi R^2} \quad (5-7)$$

The density n of radiation spin \vec{m} emitted by M at the distance R and M are an unified entity, therefore \vec{G} tends to compress $n = \frac{M}{4\pi R^2}$ along the direction of radiation propagation towards the M . At the same time, $n = \frac{M}{4\pi R^2}$ also exerts a similar compressive force on the environment, but in the opposite direction.

When placing two masses M_1, M_2 a distance R apart, assuming no relative motion between them implies they are at rest. Therefore the radiation directional spin environment $M_1\vec{\omega}_v, M_2\vec{\omega}_v$ having a common tangential velocity \vec{v} , thus no interaction, we can neglect the directional spin radiation. According to formula (5-7), the gravitational field intensity of M_1 reduces the environment's impact on M_2 the force \vec{F}_1 directed towards M_1 and has a value:

$$\vec{F}_1 = M_2 \vec{G}_{M_1} = -\frac{M_1 M_2 c \vec{m}}{4\pi R^2} \quad (5-8)$$

By formula (5-7), the gravitational field intensity of M_2 reduces the environmental impact on M_1 the force \vec{F}_2 directed towards M_2 and has a numerical value:

$$\vec{F}_2 = M_1 \vec{G}_{M_2} = -\frac{M_1 M_2 c \vec{m}}{4\pi R^2} \quad (5-9)$$

Comparing (5-8), (5-9), the masses being pushed close together with the thrust force \vec{F}_{gra} , referred to as the gravitational force, has a value:

$$\vec{F}_{gra} = M \vec{G} = -\frac{M_1 M_2 c \vec{m}}{4\pi R^2} \quad (5-10)$$

The environmental thrust on the masses is always inversely proportional to the thrust between two masses, so we shall :

Placing $K = \frac{4\pi}{c.m}$, then substituting into formula (5-10) we have the familiar experimental formula for gravitational force:

$$\vec{F}_{gra} = -K \frac{M_1 M_2}{R^2}$$

If a material element moves with velocity \vec{v} , it means that it will radiate a directional spin radiation $\vec{\omega}_v$, according to (4-4) we have:

$$\vec{\omega}_v = \frac{\vec{v}}{R} \rightarrow M\vec{\omega}_v = M\frac{\vec{v}}{R} \quad (5-11)$$

When the force \vec{F} acts on the mass M , each element of M must bear the force $\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{M}$, according to Newton the force \vec{a} is also the acceleration of M , the element will emit directional spin radiation with a direction parallel to the tangential velocity $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}$ (\vec{v}_0 is the initial velocity of the element), according to formula (5-11):

$$M\vec{\omega}_v = M \frac{\vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}}{R} = \frac{M\vec{v}_0}{R} + \frac{M\vec{a}}{R} = M\vec{\omega}_{v_0} + \frac{\vec{F}}{R} \quad (5-12)$$

The source of radiation and the radiations are a unified entity, that is, M and the directional radiation $M\vec{\omega}_{v_0}$ is a unified entity. When not affected by force, because they share the same tangential velocity \vec{v}_0 , M and $M\vec{\omega}_{v_0}$ roll without slipping on each other and without interaction, we can consider M as playing the role of any other directional spin in the directional spin environment of directional spin radiation $M\vec{\omega}_{v_0}$. When the motion state of M changes, the acceleration \vec{a} of M appears, according to (5-12) the difference between the directional spin $M\vec{\omega}_v$ and the directional spins $M\vec{\omega}_{v_0}$ of the environment causes the directional spin radiation environment $M\vec{\omega}_{v_0}$ to act on $M\vec{\omega}_v$ the moment of inertia with a value $\frac{\vec{F}_{iner}}{R} = -\frac{\vec{F}}{R}$:

$$\frac{\vec{F}_{iner}}{R} = -\frac{\vec{F}}{R} \rightarrow \vec{F}_{iner} = -\vec{F} = -M\vec{a} \quad (5-13)$$

In general, any change in the motion state of M causes interaction between M and the directional spin radiation $M\vec{\omega}_v$. According to formula (5-13), the directional spin radiation $M\vec{\omega}_v$ changes in the opposite direction to the change in the motion state of M , resulting in the inertial property of mass.

All material particles are constantly in motion, so at any given time, the mass M always emits two spins radiation: The gravitational spin radiation with the characteristic vector \vec{G} representing the gravitational force \vec{F}_{gra} , and the inertial directional spin radiation $M\vec{\omega}_v$ representing the inertial properties of mass or inertial force \vec{F}_{iner} . At any point in space, there always exist two vectors \vec{G} and $M\vec{\omega}_v$ creating the gravitational field of M .

Assuming M_2 free fall toward M under the influence of gravitational field intensity \vec{G} , each element of M_2 experiences the force $\vec{F} = \vec{G}$ and moves with acceleration $\vec{a} = \vec{G}$. Let's consider the $M_2\vec{\omega}_{v_0}$ is the directional spin radiation with the initial direction before free fall. During free fall, the M_2 emits directional spin radiation with the value:

$$M_2\vec{\omega}_v = M_2\vec{\omega}_{v_0} + M_2\frac{\vec{c}}{R} = \frac{\vec{F}_{gra}}{R}$$

Similarly to what has been presented in the inertial calculation part of the mass above, the environment of the directional spin radiation $M\vec{\omega}_v$ acts on the inertial force(\vec{F}_{iner})of M_2 :

$$\vec{F}_{iner} = -\vec{G}M_2$$

The total force acting on M_2 :

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{iner} + \vec{F}_{gra} = -\vec{G}M_2 + \vec{G}M_2 = 0$$

Elements of space have no mass, so they do not possess inertia, meaning that stopping the action is stopping the motion. Therefore, to create directional spin radiation, the interaction of material elements with the environment must always directly contact the environment's spin and always have continuous motion. If the motion is uniform, then the velocity of the material element equals the tangential velocity of the directional spin radiation transmitted into the environment by that element, meaning rolling without slipping, so the interaction of the material element with the environment can be considered as the interaction of an element of directional spin radiation space. When the material element changes its motion, either the speed or the trajectory, the directional spin of this "directional spin radiation space" element changes accordingly, different from other directional spins radiation space, so the spins exchange momentum, meaning they interact with each other. The interaction of the mutual interaction between directional spins against each other's changes. The interaction of the directional spin radiation of the environment on the material elements in the direction against the changes in the motion state of the material elements, either the speed or the trajectory of the motion, this is the inertia of the mass object. The Earth's magnetic field is the directional radiation of the material elements moving continuously due to the Earth's rotation, and is determined by formula (5-11).

Gravitational constant:

The gravitational constant G depends on the unit system of measurement, first

determined by the Cavendish experiment in 1797. It commonly appears in Isaac Newton's law of universal gravitation and in Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity. This constant is also known as the universal gravitational constant, Newton's constant, or Big G. It should not be confused with "small g" (g), which is the local gravitational field of Earth (equivalent to the acceleration due to gravity).

According to the law of universal gravitation, the gravitational force (F) between two objects is directly proportional to the product of their masses (m_1 and m_2) M_1 and M_2 and inversely proportional to the square of the distance, R , between them (inverse square law):

$$F = G \frac{M_1.M_2}{R^2}$$

The gravitational constant G is the gravitational constant.

The gravitational constant is a physical constant that is very difficult to measure with high precision. In the SI unit system, in 2014, the CODATA Scientific and Technological Data Committee recommended a value for G (with standard uncertainty) as:

$$G = 6,6740831 \cdot 10^{-11} [m^3 \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot s^{-2}] = 6,6740831 \cdot 10^{-11} [N \cdot m^2 \cdot kg^{-2}]$$

The uncertainty degree is equal to $4,7 \cdot 10^{-5}$

According to the Spin theory, the gravitational force is calculated by the formula:

$$F = K \cdot \frac{M_1.M_2}{R^2} \quad \text{with } k = \frac{4.\pi}{m.C} \quad (m \text{ is mass spin, } C \text{ speed of light), we have:}$$

$$k = \frac{4.\pi}{m.C} = 6,6740831 \cdot 10^{-11} [N \cdot m^2 \cdot kg^{-2}]$$

$$m.C = \frac{4.\pi}{6,6740831 \cdot 10^{-11}} = \pi \cdot 1,49833315 \cdot 10^{11}$$

By the formula: $F=n.w.C$, it follows that the force exerted from space on a mass spin (m): $F=m.C = \pi \cdot 1,49833315 \cdot 10^{11}$, this is the measurement of the force acting on an elementary particle of matter, and simultaneously is the measurement of acceleration in the SI system (according to Newton's $F=M.a$, when $M=1$, then $F = a[m \cdot s^{-2}]$).). At the same time, we can determine the value of the mass spin m for the entire universe:

$$m = \frac{\pi \cdot 1,49833315 \cdot 10^{11}}{3 \cdot 10^8} = 499,4443\pi [Rad \cdot s^{-1}]$$

Here we see how the environment of mass spin radiation has borne the The tremendous pressure from material space to protect us and the material world to exist in the universe.

6- Electromagnetic force:

Spin matter always emits composite spin radiation $((\vec{\omega}_c, \vec{\omega}_v)$. As mentioned above, the directional spin radiation $\vec{\omega}_v$ depends on the distance (size) and the motion state of each element present in the matter being studied. Specifically, the matter consists of n elements with the directional spins Successively are as follows:

$\vec{\omega}_{v_1}, \vec{\omega}_{v_2}, \dots, \vec{\omega}_{v_{(n-1)}}, \vec{\omega}_{v_{(n)}}$ where $\vec{\omega}_{v_n} = \frac{\vec{v}_n}{R_n}$ (n is a positive integer), always change direction depending on the motion state of the elements over time.

Objects are composed of material elements with countless spins of different directions and continuously changing over time. However, due to the initial structure being from scalar spins with different scales of combination, where material elements have different sizes, according to the law of conservation of momentum, supplemented by the inertia of mass, the velocity of the material element must be inversely proportional to its scale, meaning the larger the scale, the smaller the speed (spin direction) of the element and vice versa. When the sizes of material elements are extremely small, we can consider a certain material element to have only one unique directional spin value and radiate in all directions (directional spin radiation point). To visualize and distinguish from other ordinary objects existing in the universe, we refer to material elements with characteristics like this "directional spin radiation point" as "Particles." Being the spin of relative velocity, each particle (directional spin radiation point) has an antiparticle (directional spin radiation point antiparticle). Although it is directional spin, all characteristics of the directional spin of particles are completely similar to scalar spins, thus satisfying the law of radiation distribution and the consequences of this law. According to formula (4-1), the environmental force acting on the particle's directional spin $\vec{\omega}_v$ is:

$$\vec{\omega}_v = -\frac{\vec{F}}{nv} \rightarrow \vec{F} = -nv\vec{\omega}_v \quad (6-1)$$

(Unlike the case of scalar spin, the negative sign in the formula above indicates the force of the environment on the spin always opposite to the direction of the relative velocity vector \vec{v} , or the tangential velocity of the spin $\vec{\omega}_v$).

Atoms are where the density of particles (directional spin radiation points) is concentrated, so they are points of directional spins radiation. According to formula (6-1), in the environment of directional spin radiation of the particles composing the material elements, the particle with a larger spin $\vec{\omega}_v$ or a larger scale (density n) will be pushed more towards the outside of that element, this is the main reason for the formation of the atomic structure of the elements in

the universe. According to the law of the velocity relationship and the concept of reference frame in radiation space, the relative velocity is the hypotenuse while the component velocities are the sides of an isosceles right triangle. The corresponding component velocities in the relative motion between two particles always oppose each other, we can represent the directed spin of a pair of opposite spins (positron and electron) as follows:

The symbol \vec{q} represents the directional spin of a positive particle and $-\vec{q}$ represents the directional spin of a negative particle. This is just a mathematical notation convention for opposite directional spin pairs, only meaningful when these two spins are present at the time of observation, if they exist independently, then these two spins are the same, with the same spin (\vec{q}) and satisfy equation (6-1). With the representation method above, opposite spin pairs one by one do not emit directional spin radiation.

The tangential velocity of the directional spin of the atom, either in the same direction as the tangential velocity of the positive directional spin or in the same direction as the negative directional spin, we conventionally choose the positive spin direction. With this choice, the force exerted by the directional spin environment on the atom towards the positive spin is smaller than towards the negative spin, so the spin pairs in the atom must be arranged in order, positive spin inside, negative spin outside. Electrons always lie on the outermost side, while the counterparts of the electrons are the protons that always lie at the center of the atomic nucleus. Within the atomic range, the force exerted by the environment on the particles is directed from inside to outside, so according to (6-1) the directional spin \vec{q} of the electron and the proton must be the largest among the directional spins of the particles composing the atom, the directional spin of the electron and the proton \vec{q} is called the Electron spin.

Electric charge:

Electric charge is the quantity Q of independent electric spin \vec{q} that exists.

$$Q = \sum \vec{q} \quad (6-2)$$

Electric charge created by spin $\vec{e} = -\vec{q}$ is called negative charge, created by spin $\vec{p} = \vec{q}$ is called positive charge, of course the concept of charge only has meaning when both spin \vec{e} and \vec{p} exist simultaneously at the time of observation.

According to formula (6-1):

$$\vec{q} = \frac{\vec{F}}{Qv_q} \rightarrow \vec{F} = Qv_q\vec{q} \quad (6-3)$$

Substitute the $\vec{q} = \frac{\vec{v}_q}{R}$ into equation (6-3) to obtain the energy E of Q:

$$E = \vec{F}\vec{R} = Qv_q^2$$

Also according to (6-3), the electric spin \vec{q} exerts a force $\vec{F}_q = q\vec{v}_q$ on the environment.

The electric spin radiation density $n(\vec{q})$ of the electric charge Q at distance R is:

$$n = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}, \text{ by the formula (2-6) we have } \frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{Q}{4\pi R^2} \vec{q}$$

The force exerted by the environment on the electric spin density of this electric spin radiation is denoted as \vec{E} and is referred to as the electric field intensity of Q , with a numerical value according to formula (6-3):

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{Qv_q\vec{q}}{4\pi R^2} \quad (6-4)$$

The electric spin density radiation $n(\vec{q})$ of Q at distance R and Q are an unified entity, thus \vec{E} tends to compress $n = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}$ along the radiation propagation direction towards Q , while $n = \frac{Q}{4\pi R^2}$ also exerting a similar compressive force on the environment, but in the opposite direction.

When placing two charges Q_1, Q_2 apart by a distance R. Assuming Q_1, Q_2 no relative motion between them, we can neglect the directional spin radiation of the two charges. The radiation spin of charge Q_1 is \vec{q} , the electric field intensity of charge Q_1 at point Q_2 , according to (6-4):

$$\vec{E}_{Q_1} = -\frac{Q_1v_q\vec{q}}{4\pi R^2}$$

If Q_2 the same type of charge as Q_1 , then \vec{E}_{Q_1} carries a positive sign, because, with the same spin \vec{q} but opposite transmission direction, leading to the vectors \vec{v}_q of \vec{E}_{Q_1} , \vec{v}_q of \vec{E}_{Q_2} being opposite to each other. The electric field intensity of Q_1 , (\vec{E}_{Q_1}) increases the environment's impact on Q_2 the force \vec{F}_1 , pointing away from Q_1 and has a numerical value:

$$\vec{F}_1 = Q_2 \vec{E}_{Q_1} = \frac{Q_1Q_2v_q\vec{q}}{4\pi R^2}$$

The environment influences on Q_2 the thrust force \vec{F} in the outward direction of Q_1 :

$$\vec{F} = Q_2 \vec{E}_{Q_1} = \frac{Q_2 Q_1 v_q \vec{q}}{4\pi R^2} \quad (6-5)$$

If the charge type of Q_1 is different from that of Q_2 , then \vec{E}_{Q_1} (the electric field intensity of Q_1) carries a negative sign, because they are pairs of opposite-spin charges, leading to the velocity \vec{v}_q of \vec{E}_{Q_1} , \vec{v}_q of \vec{E}_{Q_2} in the same direction. The electric field intensity of Q_1 reduces the impact of the environment on Q_2 the force F , directed towards Q_1, Q_2 and has a numerical value:

$$\vec{F}_2 = -Q_2 \vec{E}_{Q_1} = -\frac{Q_1 Q_2 v_q \vec{q}}{4\pi R^2}$$

The environment influences on Q_2 the force \vec{F} directed towards the Q_1 :

$$\vec{F} = Q_2 E_{Q_1} = \frac{Q_2 Q_1 v_q \vec{q}}{4\pi R^2}$$

Place $C = \frac{4\pi}{v_q \cdot q}$ and then substitute into formula (6-5) we have the familiar

formula for calculating the static electric force of Coulomb:

$$\vec{F} = \pm C \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi R^2} \quad (6-6)$$

If the electric charge Q moves with a relative velocity \vec{v} , the electric charge Q will radiate the magnetic spin $\vec{B}_Q = Q\vec{\omega}_q$, because according to formula (3-3) we have:

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = Q\vec{\omega}_v, \quad \vec{\omega}_v = \frac{\vec{v}}{R} \quad \rightarrow \quad \vec{B}_Q = Q\vec{\omega}_v = Q\frac{\vec{v}}{R} \quad (6-7)$$

When the force \vec{F}_c acts on the charge Q , each element of the charge Q experiences a force $\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}_c}{Q}$, the element will emit a directional spin radiation, called magnetic spin \vec{B} , with tangential velocity $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}$:

$$\vec{B} = Q\vec{\omega}_v = Q\frac{\vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}}{R} = Q\vec{\omega}_{v_0} + \frac{\vec{F}_c}{R} \quad (6-8)$$

At a certain time, the radiation source and the radiations are a unified entity, that is, Q and the radiation $Q\vec{\omega}_{v_0}$ is a unified entity. When not affected by force, because they share the same tangential velocity \vec{v}_0 , the radiation and $Q\vec{\omega}_{v_0}$ roll without slipping on each other and do not interact, we can consider

it as any other spin in the $Q\vec{\omega}_{v_0}$ radiation spin environment. When the motion state changes, the acceleration \vec{a} of the radiation appears, according to (6-8) the difference between the spin $Q\vec{\omega}_v$ and the spins $Q\vec{\omega}_{v_0}$ of the environment causes the radiation environment $Q\vec{\omega}_{v_0}$ to act on $Q\vec{\omega}_v$ with a magnetic moment with the value $\frac{\vec{F}_{mag}}{R} = -\frac{\vec{F}_c}{R}$:

$$\frac{\vec{F}_{mag}}{R} = -\frac{\vec{F}_c}{R} \rightarrow \vec{F}_{mag} = -\vec{F}_c = -Q\vec{a} \quad (6-9)$$

According to (6-9), the magnetic spin environment acting on Q the force in the opposite direction to the force acting on Q , $\vec{F}_{mag} = -\vec{F}_c$. Also according to (6-9), the Coulomb force acts on Q is the magnetic force and vice versa, meaning these two forces, electric force and magnetic force, have the same nature.

Assuming Q_2 free fall toward Q_1 under the influence of the electric field intensity \vec{E}_{Q_1} , each element of the charge Q_2 experiences the force \vec{E}_{Q_1} , and moves with acceleration $\vec{a} = \vec{E}_{Q_1}$. Considering $Q_2\vec{\omega}_{v_0}$ as the initial radiation spin of the particle before free fall. During free fall, the particle will radiate a magnetic spin radiation, $Q_2\vec{\omega}_v = Q_2\vec{\omega}_{v_0} + Q_2\frac{\vec{E}_{Q_1}}{R} = Q_2\vec{\omega}_{v_0} + \frac{\vec{F}_t}{R}$. The environment of the magnetic spin radiation radiates $Q_2\vec{\omega}_v$ acting on Q_2 (the particle) a magnetic force:

$$\vec{F}_{mag} = -\vec{E}_{Q_1} \cdot Q_2$$

The total forces acting on Q_2 :

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_{mag} + \vec{F}_c = -\vec{F}_{Q_1} Q_2 + \vec{F}_{Q_1} Q_2 = 0$$

In general, any change in the motion state of the Q causes interaction between the Q and the magnetic spin radiation $\vec{B} = Q\vec{\omega}_v$. According to formulas (6-8) and (6-9), the magnetic spin radiation $\vec{B} = Q\vec{\omega}_v$ changes in the direction opposing the change in the motion state of the Q , resulting in the phenomenon of Electromagnetic Force.

All material particles are constantly in motion, so at any given time, electric charge Q always radiates two radiation spins, the electric spin \vec{q} field with vector \vec{E} characteristic of the electric force, and the magnetic spin radiation $Q\vec{\omega}_v$ with the magnetic field vector \vec{B} characteristic of the magnetic force.

At any point in space, there always exist two vectors \vec{E} and \vec{B} creating the electromagnetic radiation field of Q in space.

Similar to the inertial force of mass, we see that the Electromagnetic Force possesses all the properties of the inertial force of mass, and therefore can also be referred to as the inertial force of electric charge. The inertial force of mass maintains interactive effects, when there is no longer an interactive force, it causes mechanical oscillations (mechanical waves). Similarly, the inertial force of electric charge causes electromagnetic oscillations (electromagnetic waves).

The experimental confirmation is $C = \frac{4\pi}{v_q \cdot q} = 9 \cdot 10^9 [N \cdot m^2 \cdot c^{-2}]$ in the SI system.

One can rely on this equation to determine the values of v_q and q , when the value of one of these quantities is known.

Electric current in the conductor:

According to what has been presented above, the electric potential difference reflects the difference in the tangential velocity of magnetic Spin B between two different electric charges. The interaction between the radiations of two different magnetic spins radiations B causes a change in the tangential velocity V of magnetic spin radiation $B = \frac{QV}{R}$ emitted by the different charges, until reaching the equilibrium state $B_{equi} = \frac{(Q_1+Q_2)V_{equi}}{R}$. Since V_{equi} is always different from V_1, V_2 , spin interactions between the magnetic spin radiations of the different charges always occur, thus B_{equi} is maintained.

Due to the synchronous rotation of B_{equi} and in one direction, the surface charges of the objects have tangential velocities in the direction of the velocity V_{equi} . When propagating within objects with facing surfaces (inner surfaces of the objects), the tangential velocities V_{equi} of the magnetic spins B_{equi} cancel each other out (similar to the tangential velocities of two synchronously rotating wheels in contact with each other), hence there is no current. This is the reason for the phenomenon that electric current exists only on the outer surfaces of conductive objects.

Effective voltage and effective current:

Comparing the effective voltage ($U_{eff} = \frac{U_{max}}{\sqrt{2}}$) and the effective current intensity ($I_{eff} = \frac{I_{max}}{\sqrt{2}}$) with the formula of the Law of Velocity Relationship

($V = \frac{V_{re}}{\sqrt{2}}$) further confirms the concepts of effective voltage and current intensity related to velocity.

The alternating current is generated from the phenomenon of electromagnetic induction, which is the inertial interaction between the electric charge Q and the magnetic spin radiation environment of the spin field B . The magnetic spin field B always changes periodically or in frequency. Therefore, all parameters must be instantaneous values. Assuming the tangential speed difference of the magnetic spin field B between Q_1 and Q_2 at a certain moment is U , we have $U = V_{Q_1} - V_{Q_2}$, which is also the relative speed between the two electric charges Q_1, Q_2 . Therefore, according to the law of velocity relationship, Q_1 and Q_2 must have a component speed V_{eff} (absolute) of U determined by the formula $V_{eff} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{2}}$. Similarly for I , with the concept $I = (Q_1 + Q_2) \cdot V$ (the amount of charges passing through the cross-sectional area of the conductor per unit time), that is, $(Q_1 + Q_2)$ has a relative speed V_{equi} , with respect to the elements of the conductor or $(Q_1 + Q_2)$ and have component speeds V_{eff} of V_{equi} , hence $V_{eff} = \frac{V_{equi}}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow (Q_1 + Q_2) \cdot V_{eff} = (Q_1 + Q_2) \cdot \frac{V_{equi}}{\sqrt{2}}$

The direct current with U and I has a constant linear velocity, similar to uniform motion, so U and I are determined by the average velocity, with $V_{aver} = \frac{V_{re}}{2}$ or:

$$V_{Q_1} = -V_{Q_2} = \frac{V_{re}}{2} \rightarrow V_{Q_1} - V_{Q_2} = \frac{V_{re}}{2} + \frac{V_{re}}{2} = V_{re}$$

Compare the magnetic spin $B = \frac{QV}{R}$ with the formula of the Law of Radiation Distribution $\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{nc}{R}$,

If we substitute spin $\omega_V = \frac{V}{R}$; spin $\omega_C = \frac{c}{R}$ into the above formulas, we have:

$$B = Q\omega_V; \frac{dn}{dt} = -n\omega_C$$

According to that, B and $\frac{dn}{dt}$ are the number of magnetic spin radiation ω_V and radiation spin ω_C at a point located at a distance R from the source.

7- The basic structure of material elements:

According to formulas (5-6), the heavier the mass of an element, the greater the environmental force acting on the element. Therefore, in a set of material elements, the heavier the elements, the more they are pushed towards the center. As a result, the material elements form a spherical shape with the

heavier elements towards the center, while the lighter elements are located on the outside in order from large to small, counting from the center of the sphere. According to formulas (6-1) and (6-3), the force exerted by the direction spin radiation environment has the direction of the atomic nucleus towards the positron smaller than towards the electron, so in the set of opposite spins, electrons are pushed outward. The inner positrons and outer electrons are sets of spins with independent directions existing with the characteristics of scalar spins, according to formula (4-2).

$$\vec{p} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \vec{q}_k}{n}, \quad \vec{e} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \vec{q}_k}{n}$$

In which \vec{p} is the positive spin particle (Proton), \vec{e} is the electron spin (Electron), because it is formed from pairs of opposite spins, the number of protons and the number of electrons in an atom must always be equal.

Under the influence of the electric force determined by formulas (6-5), (6-9), the outer electrons either fall into the positron, both pairs are annihilated to become scalar radiation spin ($\frac{e+p}{2} = m \rightarrow e = p = m$), or are interacted with the directional spins to push the electrons away, or move on planetary orbits with a set of magnetic spins $\vec{\omega}_{pl_n}$ so that, the tangential velocity of the electron's magnetic spin is balanced with the tangential velocity of the positron's magnetic spin, determined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\omega}_{pl_1} &= \vec{p} - \vec{e} = \vec{q} - (-\vec{q}) = 2\vec{q} \\ \vec{\omega}_{pl_2} &= \omega_{pl_1} - 2\vec{e} = 2\vec{q} - (-2\vec{q}) = 4\vec{q} \\ \vec{\omega}_{pl_3} &= \vec{\omega}_{pl_2} - 4\vec{e} = 4\vec{q} - (-4\vec{q}) = 8\vec{q} \\ &\dots \\ \vec{\omega}_{pl_n} &= \vec{\omega}_{pl_{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

When the interactions are in equilibrium, atoms are formed and considered as radiation point with spin direction along the tangential velocity of the magnetic spin of the outermost electron layer pointing in all directions similar to scalar spin.

8-Nuclear interaction force:

According to formula (5-6), the material particles with mass M must bear the force $\vec{F} = -M \cdot C \cdot \vec{m}$ from the environment of mass spin \vec{m} pressing the particles of M towards the center of M , therefore the particles of M will press on the central particles with a total compressive force:

$$\vec{F} = -\vec{m}MC$$

The symbol M is the atomic number of an atom with a radius of R , the force \vec{F}_{Atom} acting on a nucleus with a value:

$$\vec{F}_{Atom} = -\vec{m}CM \rightarrow F_{Atom} = -\frac{C}{R}MC = -M\frac{C^2}{R} \quad (8-1)$$

According to formula (8-1), the spin environment of mass spin radiation \vec{m} acts on the elements of the atomic nucleus force with the value:

$$F_{Atom} = -M\frac{C^2}{R} \quad (8-2)$$

9- Temperature, thermal content, and thermal phenomena:

The speed of propagation of radiation C is the highest in the universe, so according to the law of the relationship of speeds, the highest relative speed between material elements (tangential speed of spin) can only be $v_{max} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}$.

The relative motion between material elements is very diverse and intermittent, so the directional spin radiation $\vec{\omega}_V$ emitted by them is also very diverse and intermittent, we call these direction spin radiations $\vec{\omega}_V$ are thermal spin radiations. When the tangential speed of thermal spin $\vec{\omega}_V$ reaches the value $v = v_{max}$, it will emit light radiation. The thermal spin radiations in an object are all directional spins, so they interact with each other to reach equilibrium state, meaning the thermal radiation spin $\vec{\omega}_V$ also have the same tangential speed.

The symbol for the tangential velocity of the thermal spin radiation of a material element in thermal equilibrium state is \vec{v}_{equi} , T is the proportionality factor $T = \frac{\vec{\omega}_{vequi}}{\vec{\omega}_{vmax}}$. The definitions of temperature and heat content of a substance are as follows

Temperature:

The temperature of an element of matter is the ratio of its thermal radiation to its light radiation.

$$T = \frac{\vec{\omega}_{vequi}}{\vec{\omega}_{vmax}} = \frac{\vec{v}_{equi}}{\vec{v}_{max}} = \frac{\vec{v}_{equi}}{\vec{v}_{max}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}v_{equi}}{c} \quad (9-1)$$

When $\vec{v}_{equi} = \vec{v}_{max} \rightarrow T = 1$, the light has a temperature equal to one.

When $\vec{v}_{equi} = 0 \rightarrow T = 0$, the object has no thermal spin radiation, or the Black body has a temperature of zero.

According to formula (9-1), the temperature of the elements of matter and objects in the universe must fall within the range:

$$0 \leq T \leq 1$$

Thermal content:

The thermal content K of a material particle is the amount of thermal spins radiation $\vec{\omega}_{equi_n}$ (n is positive integer) emitted by that material particle.

$$K = \sum_{n=1}^K \vec{\omega}_{equi_n} \quad (n, K \text{ are positive integer}) \quad (9-2)$$

By definition, the thermal content consists of an infinite number of different heat spins radiation $\vec{\omega}_{vequi_1}, \vec{\omega}_{vequi_2}, \dots, \vec{\omega}_{vequi_n}$. According to formula (9-1), when an object is in thermal equilibrium, although different in magnitude, the heat spins radiations $\vec{\omega}_{vequi_1}, \vec{\omega}_{vequi_2}, \dots, \vec{\omega}_{vequi_n}$ all share the same tangential velocity \vec{v}_{equi} . Thermal content with different temperatures correspond to different tangential velocities \vec{v}_{equi} , and when they come into contact, the tangential velocities will interact with each other to create a thermal equilibrium state with a temperature determined as follows:

Suppose a system consisting of $K_1V_1, K_2V_2, \dots, K_nV_n$, with K_nV_n is momentum, according to the law of conservation of momentum, the velocities interact with each other to produce a resultant momentum.

$$V_{equi} = \frac{K_1V_1 + K_2V_2 + \dots + K_nV_n}{K_1 + K_2 + \dots + K_n}$$

According to formula (9-1), we have:

$$T \cdot \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{K_1T_1 \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}} + K_2T_2 \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + K_nT_n \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}}{K_1 + K_2 + \dots + K_n} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{n=1}^n K_n T_n}{\sum_{n=1}^n K_n}$$

$$T = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^n K_n T_n}{\sum_{n=1}^n K_n} \quad (9-3)$$

The heat transfer between objects with different temperatures, according to formula (9-3).

The radiation intensity n of K_1 at a point at a distance R from the source.

$$n = \frac{K_1}{4\pi R^2} \rightarrow n \cdot v_1 = \frac{K_1}{4\pi R^2} v_1 = \frac{K_1}{4\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{T_1 \cdot c}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (9-4)$$

According to the formulas (9-4) and (9-1), the thermal content K of the heat spins radiation depends on the distance from the heat source, while the temperature remains constant. Our current understanding of thermal radiation,

such as temperature, and thermal content is intuitive and very paradoxical. Specifically, the light rays from the Sun that reach us have the same temperature as other rays on the Sun, but the heat (temperature) that we perceive intuitively depends on the distance from us to the Sun. This inconvenience can be explained as follows:

Suppose there exists $K_2.T_2$ a distance R from $K_1.T_1$, according to (9-3), (9-4), we have:

$$T = \frac{\frac{K_1}{4\pi R^2} \cdot T_1 + K_2 \cdot T_2}{\frac{K_1}{4\pi R^2} + K_2} \quad (9-5)$$

The heat transfer by thermal spins radiation between objects with different temperatures, according to formula (9-5).

We have the conclusion:

- 1-Space and Time are two mathematical concepts of thinking.*
- 2-Spin radiation is a form of transmission and exchange of momentum in material space.*
- 3- At a certain time, the source and spin of radiation are a unified entity that cannot be separated.*
- 4-When the light source goes out, all the light that the source has emitted before also goes out at the same time as the source.*
- 5-We cannot identify the source of light, in the case when the source has been turned off but the light from the source (radiation spin) has not reached us yet.*
- 6-When light from a source reaches an object, it is also the moment when light reflects from that object back to the source, that is, the incident ray and the reflected ray always occur simultaneously. The speed of light is the ultimate limit, but the image of the source reaches us instantly.*
- 7-The temperature of thermal radiation and the temperature of the thermal radiation source always have the same value and do not depend on the distance from the source.*
- 8-Objects exist, when and only when the interaction between the material elements of the object is balanced with the interaction of the space spin radiation on those material elements.*
- 9- Electric spin has a definite value and is the largest spin in the set of material spins.*
- 10-Spin radiation is the cause of interactions through distance and the inertia of material elements. Inertia causes mass oscillations, electromagnetic oscillations.*

10-The formation, reasons for existence, structure, and limits of the Universe.

All theories used to study a particular object must be able to indicate the formation, reasons for existence, dimensions, and limits of the object under study. If unable to do so, the theory will be considered lacking in foundation and vague. Up to now, the scientific and technological field of humanity, although has developed significantly and achieved remarkable accomplishments, still has not determined the shape and limits, etc., of the Universe. Could it be that our perception of nature is problematic? because there is no doubt about the method of thinking and modern mathematics of humanity. With the concept of spin mentioned in the above sections, we have sufficient basis to determine the formation, reasons for existence, dimensions, shape, and limits of the Universe as follows:

Matter and material space are formed from extremely tiny spins, the universe is formed from matter and material space in an uncertain cyclical manner:

Matter – Radiation space - Matter

For the formation of the universe is an uncertain cycle, so the universe can start, either from radiation space, or from matter, or coexist. The question of which comes before which is meaningless for the indefinite cycle, for convenience, we will start from what currently exists in the Universe.

Because of the limitation, the universe can be considered as an isolated system, meaning the momentum of the universe is conserved. Due to the dominance of the law of momentum conservation, the spins of the radiation space environment and the material space environment must be arranged in order, according to the sequence of material particles, radiation space, material space, from inside to outside to the farthest reaches of the universe. Since there is no relative motion between the spins of space, the entire universe is a single unified entity. According to the arrangement just mentioned, the radiation space environment by the material elements in the universe always radiates into the material space environment is always associated with matter, if there is no matter, then the universe only exists in a single form, that is the material space. At the farthest reaches of the universe, where there is no matter, there is only the existence of a pure material space environment. The isotopic of geometric space has made the isolated system consisting of matter, radiation space, and material space exist in the form of a sphere. The law of momentum conservation governs the entire universe, so the material elements along with the radiation space environment concentrate in the densely populated central regions of the spherical shape, the further from the center, the lower the density of the material elements. That is:

The universe has a spherical shape with the density of matter decreasing from the center to the surface, where only the material space environment exists without any material substance and radiation space.

Outside the surface of the sphere is the "Absolute Vacuum", nothing can escape the universe to fly into the absolute vacuum. As we know, if there is no material space, there can be no radiation space, so when radiation rays hit the surface of the material space sphere, that is also the final destination of the journey, the radiation rays cannot escape the sphere to fly into the absolute vacuum. Due to inertial motion, objects have a chance to escape the sphere to fly into the absolute vacuum. But before crossing the sphere, the ultimate limit of the universe, objects must exist in the environment of material space with a spin much larger than the spin of radiation space, according to formula (5-5) the pressure of the environment will decompose all physical spins into radiation space spins, the object will explode, that is the first "Big-Bang", if it still exists after the first "Big-Bang" and escapes the sphere to fly into the absolute vacuum, then. Interactions such as gravitational force, atomic force, electric force, etc... only appear when objects exist in the environment of radiation space, when objects exist in the absolute vacuum, all interactions disappear, the object will quickly dissolve to become spins like material space spins, that is the second "Big-Bang". No one can imagine the vastness of the Universe, but we can imagine the Universe structured as follows. In the wide central region spanning a few billion light-years, where there are material objects and the radiation space of these objects exists. This is the most bustling and vibrant region in the universe, to the extent that it is impossible to list the processes and phenomena that occur. In general, the regions of saturated radiation space in this area almost all have radiation spin equal to the mass spin \vec{m} , except for special regions due to abnormal phenomena. The radiation space environment \vec{m} , has generated and protects all beings and living realms from the tremendous pressure of the material space environment. Over time, under the influence of gravity, objects are pushed together to form gigantic masses of matter. According to formula (8-2), the larger the object, the greater the pressure of the radiation space on the central elements of the object, along with the combination of the inertial nature of mass, the object tends to gradually drift towards the center of the universe, following the arrangement and control of the law of conservation of momentum.

The force of the environment's pressure on an object increases with the object's increasing mass over time, causing the spins of the particles at the center of the object to be compressed. The relative motion restriction between antimatter and matter disrupts the spin equilibrium. Antimatter and matter of the spin pairs annihilate each other to become thermal radiation, starting from

the center, until the object becomes a star like the Sun and emits thermal spin radiation into space as light. The relative movements between the particles of matter are restricted until the mass spin \vec{m} and the environment radiation spin $\vec{\omega}_v$ within the object balance with the spin of the radiation space, at this point, all spins of the object's matter are mass spin radiation \vec{m} , according to formulas (5-3), (5-4). The equilibrium of spin interaction is established, and the object becomes a Black object, because besides the directional spin radiation, the Black object no longer emits any spin radiation, meaning absolute absorption. The Black object starts absorbing momentum from the radiation space absolutely, the radiation space element have no inertia, so when they touch the surface of the Black object, they stick, meaning condensation. The Black object grows larger over time until there is no more directional spin, the Black object becomes an absolute Black object, at this point, the radiation space environment becomes a single unified mass, which is the absolute Black object in the material space environment, the pressure of the material space decays the entire unified mass like a point of this absolute Black object into radiation space spin, according to formula (5-5), that is the "Big-Bang", thus a cycle of indefinite circulation of matter- radiation space - matter has been completed. The time of the decay process (*matter- radiation space*) is as long as the condensation process (*radiation space-matter*). Thus, the universe in general and the existence of objects in particular, continuously undergo birth, development, and destruction according to the cause of indefinite circulation, *Motion-interaction-motion*.

With such a concept, the existing existence of all things is synonymous with two indefinite cycles of reincarnation: *Matter- Radiation Space -Matter* and *Motion-Interaction-Motion*, the existence of the universe must also be formed from those two cycles. In summary, from the movements of the smallest particles in atoms to the movements of objects in the universe such as planets, stars, galaxies, etc... and the way they are formed, they are all governed by the law of conservation of momentum. The universe self-generates, self-destructs, and constantly changes, only cyclic motion creates the existence of the finite material world in reality today. All concepts of space and time, size and limits of objects are mathematical concepts of thought, only valuable for calculation and comparison but not valuable for explaining the essence of things.

All life existing in the universe is created by the extremely harsh and extremely rare processes of nature. From one generation to the next, all living beings must struggle to survive and develop into civilizations. It is impossible to know whether in the next cycles of the uncertain cycle, nature will continue to create civilizations like ours. Existing in the vast cosmos, we cannot accept the inevitable extinction that we cannot avoid in the future, even though we

are just a drop in the vast ocean of the Universe, full of mysteries with phenomena beyond our comprehension. But the mission of life is to transform the natural world, once there is life in the universe, all existence and processes must be changed to serve survival. No matter how great and vast it is, the universe still has to obey natural laws, but we do not, because we have the power of thought. Though tiny and fragile, our minds help us exploit natural laws for the desire for survival. How can we bear the thought that life exists only once, never again in the vast cosmos? We must build and transform the universe as we have done and are doing with the environment and nature on Earth, so that the universe will exist forever as it does now, determined not to let the uncertain cycle drag us along with it. To become immortal, we must find a way to stop the uncertain cycle, with the current situation and in the next millennia of the universe, the only choice is to stop the process of forming condensation points. To do this, we must maintain the activity of stars in the Universe in general and the Sun of Earth in particular, while step by step destroying the condensation points that are forming, existing in the form of Black Holes and drifting towards the regions of space, neighboring the center of the Universe. When the condensation points are destroyed, just like the crystallization seeds of raindrops being destroyed, water vapor cannot crystallize into water droplets, similarly, radiation space cannot condense into saturated space. The core of the Earth is gradually heating up, it is the condensation process according to formula (8-2), soon, Earth will also turn into the Sun. Our task is not to let Earth grow larger, so that the condensation process cannot progress further. Radiation space will always be radiation space, to protect us and the entire universe, entirely dependent on the understanding of natural laws for our desire for survival.

IN THE HISTORY OF PHYSICAL THEORY, ONLY THE SPIN THEORY CAN
PASS ALL REALITY TESTS AND IS SUGGESTED BY REALITY TO OPEN UP
NEW HORIZONS FOR SCIENCE.

Nowadays, our engineers, with knowledge and expertise far surpassing the great geniuses of the past, such as Newton, Galileo, Bohr, etc., even including Einstein. Not to mention the vast number of brilliant scientists in all fields of science, yet still struggling with things that scientists in the past had to struggle with. Perhaps, our perception of nature is similar to the ancient philosophers' perception of natural numbers, which has made our explanation of nature increasingly complex. Each mind has its own perception of nature, just as every rock has a masterpiece within it, for Mikenlanger, it is the statue of David, as he said: "I just remove the excess part of the rock to reveal David!".

In conclusion, nature is singular, but there are countless perceptions of nature, it cannot be asserted that one perception is correct and another is wrong, as it is subjective opinion. The important thing is which perception gives us an easy way of thinking without contradicting nature, and it seems that nature is also giving us hints.

The research work of an individual is just a grain of sand in the vast desert of human science that has developed over thousands of years of history. But science, like a road, will eventually have to fork, and humanity is currently at the crossroads of the road, between one side being modern physics, and the other side being classical physics supplemented with the Spin theory with two laws and new concepts about space and matter. It must also be said frankly, the Spin theory has completely denied the current concepts about space, time, light in particular, and radiation environment in general, including the common concept of existence that is very popular in modern theoretical physics. Therefore, it is very difficult for professional theoretical physicists and those with a decent level of physics knowledge to pay serious attention. For them, accepting it is no different from crushing their own hearts. This theory is very suitable and easy to understand for those curious scholars who are always concerned with nature and those who are passionate about scientific research, wanting to explore the mysteries of nature with the sole purpose and viewpoint: Right and Wrong only!

Modern physics and the Spin theory have completely different views and perspectives on nature, so the research models and thinking methods are also different. It is impossible to use the knowledge of modern physics to comment on and criticize the Spin theory, as theoretical physicists and those with high expertise in physics, when they see opposing views and perspectives to modern physics, dismiss them immediately, not bothering to read further, because their minds and hearts have belonged to modern physics since they were young. However, all theories in modern physics only focus on solving a specific problem, rather than ever caring about the generality and consistency for the entire universe. For example, the narrow theory of relativity introduces the concept of separate space and time depending on the relative speed between reference frames only to explain the invariant phenomenon of the speed of light, the broad theory of relativity introduces the concept of a curved Continuum spacetime due to mass only to explain the cause of the existence of cosmic gravity. The particle theory presents a table of fundamental particles only to explain the existence and interactions of the universe. The quantum theory based on Planck's constant combined with Heisenberg's uncertainty principle is also only to fill the gaps that particle theory and relativity theory cannot overcome, especially in thermodynamic issues. Despite countless new

concepts, even non-material ones emerging, along with super high mathematical tools, modern physics still cannot completely resolve the contradictions between theory and reality, existing since classical physics in a complete, general, and consistent manner for the entire universe. Not only that, modern physics is increasingly creating a large gap with reality and seems to be in a deadlock. The Spin theory with just one concept, Spin, along with simple analytical calculations, has overcome all the challenges of nature, completely resolving the contradictions between theory and reality in a general and consistent way for the entire universe. If we temporarily set aside the knowledge of modern physics to study the Spin theory, then after reading and understanding all the issues in it, you will see, indeed, the universe is truly simple and close to us in every way. This feeling is like lifting you to a new height to look down on the issues of modern physics, perfecting our knowledge of nature and the universe. To open the way for your choice, I would like to present some different views between modern physics and classical physics and the Spin theory as follows:

- Modern physics concept: There is no absolute reference frame, only relative reference frames exist. There is a vacuum environment absolute to the structure of multidimensional curved space, in which various types of particles constantly move, causing interactions such as gravity, electromagnetism, nuclear forces, etc. Light is a stream of photons with wave properties, moving in a vacuum at a constant speed $C = const$ and invariant to any reference frame.

- Classical physics and the Spin theory concept:

The absolute reference system is the environment of light, photons with the spin property $W=C$ (speed of light), always fixed in a place and filling the universe, creating the environment of material space, the material elements are the photon density at the point of existence of the element in the 3-dimensional Euclidean material space. The spin interaction between material spin and material space spin has created the radiation space environment, the cause of all interactions such as gravity, electromagnetism, nuclear forces, etc. The radiation source and radiation space are an unified entity, inseparable. Light is a form of continuous radiation environment, propagating energy in material space, through the exchange of spin between fixed material space photons in 3-dimensional Euclidean space.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Michelson's experiments discovered a paradox that the speed of light is invariant for all reference frames, or does not obey Galilei's principle of velocity addition. The invariance of the speed of light $c = const$ for all reference frames puzzled physicists, but subsequent experimental results firmly confirmed the invariance of the speed of light,

plunging humanity's physics into a state of extreme confusion and turmoil. Many theories have been proposed to explain this phenomenon, but only Einstein's theory of relativity stands firm and serves as the foundation for all fields in modern physics today. The mathematical significance of the invariance of the speed of light C with respect to n reference frames, each with corresponding speeds $V_1, V_2, V_3, \dots, V_n$, is expressed by the equation:

$\frac{V_1}{c} = \frac{V_2}{c} = \frac{V_3}{c} = \dots = \frac{V_n}{c}$. Until today, everyone believes that this equation is a

paradox because it violates Galilei's principle, as the speeds $V_1, V_2, V_3, \dots, V_n$ are different, since the reference frames are moving relative to each other. In fact, we humans are mistaken, as light does not violate Galilei's principle. If we each stand on a rotating platform, and the platforms rotate at different angular speeds W , each with corresponding tangential speeds $V_1, V_2, V_3, \dots, V_n$, or

$W_1 = \frac{V_1}{R}, W_2 = \frac{V_2}{R}, W_3 = \frac{V_3}{R} \dots W_n = \frac{V_n}{R}$ (R being the radius of rotation), at any given

time, we always see each other moving with different relative speeds, but all remain stationary relative to their respective centers of rotation, or $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = \dots = V_n = 0$. The centers of rotation are stationary relative to each other, so the speed of light with respect to them is the same, satisfying the

equation: $\frac{V_1}{c} = \frac{V_2}{c} = \frac{V_3}{c} = \dots = \frac{V_n}{c}$, without violating Galilei's principle of velocity

addition. This equation also reminds us that when comparing the speed of any reference frame with light, we must convert the speed V of each reference frame into angular speed W or spin, with $W = \frac{V}{R}$, depending on the motion

state between the selected frames for investigation.

Humanity only understands 1% of the natural world and the universe, despite having achieved great accomplishments in the quest to conquer the natural world. It is not because we lack sophistication in our thinking methods, but rather due to the limitations in our perception of the natural world and the universe, which have made us like "blind men feeling an elephant," specifically, our science is currently entangled in ancient misconceptions. It is not unfounded to say that the Law of Velocity Relationship (LVR) and the Law of Radiation Distribution (LRD) will help humanity comprehend the remaining 99% of what is unknown about the natural world and the universe, leading to an unprecedented breakthrough in our scientific understanding. Stating this does not imply that the two laws LVR and LRD are more important than other fundamental laws, but rather that these two laws are the final pieces that will help us complete our basic knowledge of nature, enabling

us to see the grand picture of the universe more clearly and specifically. It is impossible to fully enumerate the shortcomings, but the lack of understanding of these two laws along with misconceptions about the absolute vacuum environment in the universe has plagued science from the past until now. The narrow theory of relativity, although a misconception, is somewhat related to the Law of Velocity Relationship, acting as a spotlight for science in the 20th century, helping us avoid cognitive crises. However, the consequences of this theory are extremely dangerous, and it is crucial to recognize the Law of Velocity Relationship as soon as possible.

When two individuals A and B participate in motion together, if their velocities are different, then each perceives the other moving in the opposite direction of their own motion (please note, the two individuals are in an isolated system, so they can only perceive their own motion by comparing it with the other person). Science conceptualizes this phenomenon as the relative velocity between A and B , represented by the vector (AB) or the vector (BA) depending on the choice of A or B as the reference frame. This is unreasonable because both individuals are moving simultaneously, due to the equivalence and simultaneity of relative motion, their absolute velocities must be represented by two vectors $V_A = \frac{V_{AB}}{2}$ and $V_B = \frac{V_{BA}}{2}$ both with a magnitude of $V = \frac{V_{AB}}{2}$ and in opposite directions. Expanding this to the radiation environment, we can infer based on mathematical logic to establish the law of Velocity Relation (LVR) as follows:

If there is no motion, there is no life and the world, the universe will be silent like an immobile corpse lying still in eternity. All things are in motion, hence the concept of motion arises, leading to the concept of velocity to compare how the motion of one object relative to another is. It is not possible to simultaneously compare the velocity of an object with every other object, because at the same time its velocity with each other object is different, for example, the speed of our motorcycle compared to a car, a tree on the roadside, or a person riding a bicycle, all are moving simultaneously, at a given moment we can only see and compare our speed with a specific object. Specifically, at a given moment, we can only compare the velocity between us and a specific object, and that is relative velocity, relative velocity only helps us to recognize the relative motion between us and that object, combining relative velocity between us and different objects, we can deduce the relative velocity between objects, based on Galilei's principle of velocity addition. If based on this comparison of relative velocity with another relative velocity at the same moment as above will lead to all concepts of velocity being relative concepts, there is never an absolute velocity, if there is an

absolute velocity, it is no different from answering the question "Which came first, the egg or the hen?". This is a systemic error that has created a fatal flaw in human science to this day, making our science describe the world increasingly complex, without solving anything. We all know that the speed of light is invariant for all objects, regardless of how they move, this means, the speed of light:

The equation $C = \frac{S(space)}{t(time)} = Const$ represents the constant absolute velocity, where having absolute velocity implies having absolute time and space. This is because the concepts of space and time are mathematical constructs of the mind, independent and not dependent on the objective world (this will be explained in detail later). The Law of Velocity Relationship is stated as follows:

This law is proven by mathematics, unlike any other physical laws discovered through experiments, so this is a general and consistent law in all cases. The concept of relative velocity today, scientists always consider one of the two systems under study to be stationary relative to the other system as a violation of equality, the simultaneity in the motion of the reference systems, thus lacking objectivity, not reflecting the true nature of the phenomenon. If the description of motion is incorrect, then all the work of scientists from the past until now needs to be reconsidered. The purpose of exploring and discovering new laws of nature is to enhance our knowledge of nature, every time we discover a new law, we fill a gap in our knowledge. Yet, from the past until now, we have inadvertently not noticed the largest gap in all the gaps in our knowledge, due to the intuitive, subjective view of science on relative velocity. The Law of Velocity Relationship is the most important, fundamental, and essential law compared to any other law in physics, if one does not know this law, then our research will not progress, because it lacks scientific basis.

The speed of light relative to us is C , according to the Law of Velocity Relationship, we and light move simultaneously with velocity $V = \frac{C}{\sqrt{2}}$, or we

and light are moving in opposite directions with velocity $V = \frac{C}{\sqrt{2}}$, or moving

in opposite directions with velocity $V = \frac{C}{2}$. Both of these motion possibilities

are possible, in general, we cannot choose either of the two, but due to the equivalence between the two concepts of motion, we can convert them to each other, depending on our choice of reference frame. Since C is the absolute speed, of course, we must choose light as the absolute reference frame, being

the absolute reference frame means being absolutely stationary, according to the Law of Velocity Relationship, the photon elements of the light environment always remain stationary in space and rotate in the opposite direction to all material elements in the universe with tangential velocity:

$$V = \frac{C}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Usually, we think about the natural world based on our subjective perception through our intuition about that world. If you now close your eyes, can you tell if you are moving or standing still? All that you receive from the outside world is forces and radiation environment along with sound waves acting on you. To be fair and objective to all forms of existence in nature, consider this universe to have light but we do not see this environment and also cannot move in space. Then, space and motion will never appear in our thinking anymore. Through the perception of forces and radiation environment, we will imagine a completely different world from what we are imagining now. But in reality, there is only one, that is our imagination and the imagination of inanimate objects about the universe must be completely identical, or never contradict each other. We only think according to our subjective perception to imagine the world, so we have wasted 50% of our thinking power, because we have neglected the thinking of the rest of the world. For example, have you ever imagined, if you exist in a world without mass, a world without inertia, what will happen? Then, if you continuously apply a force to an object without mass, it will move, but if you stop the force, it will immediately stop, so there will be no free motion, no mutual interaction between objects, no relative motion, etc... how would the existence of such a world be like?

The purpose of defining a certain quantity is to distinguish that quantity from others, to differentiate one quantity from another, and to understand the differences in magnitude among elements of the same quantity in order to apply mathematics, the science specialized in quantities, such as formulating equations and applying mathematical operations to that quantity. Therefore, if we only rely on the definition of mass without considering the relationships between mass and other quantities such as force, acceleration, etc., can we differentiate between different masses? Why?

Similarly, the same question applies to all other quantities in physics, such as electric charge, temperature, momentum, etc. It seems that we are discussing quantities without truly understanding the essence of the magnitudes of those quantities.

Not many people understand, from students, undergraduates, professors, doctors, etc... to the most knowledgeable scientists, when reading this question, they cannot help but contemplate to the point of being deeply

concerned... To be honest, even Newton, Einstein, and the renowned theoretical physicists of today cannot answer the question about mass as stated above, if only based on the primitive concept "Mass is the amount of matter in a substance". With the concept of mass understood roughly as in physics in particular and science in general, then all our current scientific and technological achievements are the result of the exploration of experimental sciences, not of basic sciences, so do not take that as evidence to increase persuasiveness and pride for general research fields and especially theoretical physics. Based on the Law of Velocity Relationship and the Law of Radiation Distribution, the Spin theory considers the universe as a unified entity composed of Photons, photons filling the space of the universe, matter is the photon density at the existing point, therefore "Mass is the number of photons in a substance element". We can easily determine the mass by counting the number of photons in a substance element, of course, this only carries theoretical significance, but the mass has been clearly, accurately, and consistently determined on a theoretical basis. All scientific theories today cannot determine the mechanism of gravitational attraction in a vacuum, so they all misunderstand the acceleration of gravity due to mass M at a point a distance R away from it. According to the spin theory, photons with a spin of C (speed of light) fill the universe, and this environment interacts with the spin M of matter causing the gravitational force of mass M (M is the number of photons in the substance element). The radiation density n at a point a distance R from M is determined $n = \frac{M}{4.\pi.R^2}$, the force G of the environment on this density n is determined $G = \frac{M.m.C}{4.\pi.R^2}$ (m is the value of the mass spin radiation, C is the speed of light), G is called the intensity of the gravitational force, or the acceleration of gravity. According to the way G is determined above, the spin environment m of mass M has reduced the force from the photon space on mass M at a distance R by a force G . If there is no spin radiation environment m , then the photon space will press us with a force $F = \frac{M.C^2}{R}$ and decompose us into the environment as it is, that is the mechanism of the "Big - Bang". The great significance of accurately, consistently, uniquely defining the concept of mass, charge, etc... is evidenced through the specific case below:

The spin theory defines mass as the number of photons contained within an object. With this definition, from the formula $F = m.a \rightarrow a = \frac{F}{m}$, m represents the number of photons, leading to a being the force acting on one photon, or

the acceleration being the force acting on a constituent of matter, similarly for the acceleration of electric charge and the electromagnetic force. With such a concept of acceleration, the Spin theory has established formulas for gravitational force, electromagnetic force, nuclear force, etc., based entirely on theory, without relying on experiments as previous generations have done in the past. To this day, no modern physics theory, even in dreams, has been able to achieve this. Furthermore, the spin theory also determines the essence and causes of the inertial properties of mass and electric charge, creating a breakthrough in our understanding and perception of the natural world.

Although both studying a single object, the universe, but scholars in previous eras found it difficult to comprehend our current theories. Similarly, it is challenging for us to grasp the theories of future generations. At this rate, without understanding, where will the science of humanity lead? Will there be any extraordinary intelligence to comprehend it? While the challenges of nature persist with our science, there are hardly any satisfactory answers yet. When representing the relative velocity between A and B by the vector AB, we all know that there are countless ways to decompose vector AB into 2 vectors Va, Vb such that $V_a - V_b = \text{vector AB}$. This also means that there are countless possibilities for the motion of A and B to create relative velocity between them. Basic physical quantities such as momentum, kinetic energy, work, force, etc., are all related to velocity, with countless possibilities for velocity, there are also countless possibilities for these quantities. All our calculations compared to the number of parameters above are no different from a boat on the boundless ocean. This is the consequence of a science based on the concept of relativity without the concept of absoluteness. The Spin theory is based on the concept of absoluteness, so all calculations are simple, clear, general, and absolutely consistent, opening up a new era for human science with boundaries. The principle of relative motion is:

- Relatively speaking, the relative velocity vectors between two systems are equal in magnitude but opposite in direction.
- Simultaneity of the two systems requires that all events must occur at the same time of observation.
- The principle of relativity states that if I observe you moving in a certain way, then you will observe me moving in the same way.

The crux of the matter here is: To determine relative velocity, the first step is to establish visual contact. Once visual contact is established, the velocities of each other can be measured (similar to how we observe motion around us daily). If visual contact is not possible (at night, for example) to perceive motion, direct contact must be made, and in that case, velocities can also be measured.

When in contact, the relative velocity between two objects is vector AB, or vector BA (depending on whether we stand at one object and consider the other object stationary while moving). This violates the principle of equivalence and simultaneously. Therefore, we must consider both objects moving with velocities V_a and V_b such that $vectorV_a + vectorV_b = vectorAB$ with $V_a = V_b$ if A and B are in direct contact. In space, to ensure both equivalence and relativity, the two systems A and B must move in a way that satisfies the condition:

$$(vectorV_a)^2 + (vectorV_b)^2 = (vectorV_{AB})^2 \quad \text{with } V_a = V_b$$

This is also the foundation of the Law of Velocity Relationships.

From the past until now, not only in Vietnam, but also worldwide, there have been numerous criticisms surrounding the theory of relativity by the genius physicist Albert Einstein. Currently, on average each year, there are at least no less than 200 scientific works against him, regardless of all, the theory of relativity still serves as a guiding light for modern theoretical physicists. Although, I can assert decisively, no one in this world understands the theory of relativity, not even Einstein, because it is an unintentional misperception, however, why does this theory still stand so inviolable? Because, all the criticisms cannot meet the first condition:

1-Establish the Lorentz transformation formula, considered the foundation for all conclusions of the theory of relativity, by setting up a different approach to demonstrate that in the Lorentz transformation formula: $t = \frac{t'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$, where

t and t' are not the proper times of the two relatively moving reference frames with a relative velocity V with respect to each other.

If one manages to overcome condition 1, then one must face the following condition:

2-Relativity theory considers the speed of light C as the maximum and invariant, as a natural premise for establishing the Lorentz formula. To prove it wrong, one must demonstrate that the maximum and invariant speed of light is not a natural premise.

If one passes this hurdle, then one must confront the final condition:

3-Explain why, if the theory of relativity is incorrect, then why the most puzzling phenomena in theoretical physics can only be resolved by the theory of relativity and always yield precise theoretical results, consistent with reality? Moreover, based on the theory of relativity, theoretical physicists accurately predict phenomena that can occur in reality.

By simple calculations, based on the Law of Velocity Relationship (LVR) and

the Law of Radiation Distribution (LRD), for the first time in history, the Spin theory has easily surpassed the 3 conditions. This is the opinion of an anonymous individual, but science does not differentiate this. In the noble spirit of RIGHT & WRONG in science, let us debate on equal terms, to successively overcome in order from condition 1 to condition 3, to reach the final conclusion for the theory of relativity, as the spin theory has presented. The first quality of a scientist is "Understanding before believing," however. Over time, almost all of us are "Believing without understanding" like a current trend...That is truly the unforeseen disaster that science is paying for. Light has an internal speed limit of C, so it takes some time to bring the image of all objects to our eyes, so we can only see the past image of all objects, near then the near past, far then the far past.

In daylight, no matter how far apart you and I are, even at the two ends of the universe, when I see you, you see me at that moment, or we see each other simultaneously.

In the darkness, when your flashlight beam hits me, we see each other instantly, rather than waiting for the light to reflect back in order to see each other, because when your flashlight beam touches me, it is no different from us being in daylight, or we see each other simultaneously.

The phenomenon of mirror symmetry also shows that the image of ourselves in the mirror always acts simultaneously with us, regardless of the distance between us and the mirror, no matter how far away it is, because all processes occur on the incident ray and the reflected ray simultaneously within the time for the incident ray touches the mirror surface and the reflected ray in the mirror touches the mirror surface. This phenomenon is easily explained by the Law of Velocity Relationship, when the incident ray reaches the mirror surface, the reflected ray also appears simultaneously, because the relative velocity between the incident ray and the reflected ray is C, according to the Law of Velocity Relationship, the incident ray and the reflected ray simultaneously move in opposite directions with the relative velocity $V = \frac{C}{\sqrt{2}}$

in opposite directions, or the processes of these two rays always occur simultaneously.

Light travels at a speed of 300,000 km/s. The source and radiation emitted by the source are a unified entity that cannot be separated. The source and the light environment develop in space at the speed of light C. Our line of sight can freely roam in this environment, moving from one place to another according to our immediate desire. In other words, in the light environment, we always observe all phenomena at the present moment and cannot see the past and future.

The incident ray and the reflected ray are our imagination in this sphere. If the light environment reaches A but not B, then B still cannot see A and vice versa, only when light reaches both places A, B, then both can see each other. With what has just been mentioned about the viewing ray and the light ray as above, we must affirm that we always see the current image of the universe. If the relative speed between us and light is C, according to current perception, we are stationary while light is moving at speed C. To determine the time t that light must take to travel from A to B, we apply the formula $t = \frac{AB}{C}$ for the incident ray, similarly for the reflected ray $t = \frac{BA}{C}$. According to common perception, the reflected ray appears after the incident ray from A to B, so when we see B, the light has traveled a distance of $2AB$ with a time of $2t$, so we can only see the past of B at a time ago of $t = \frac{BA}{C}$, while the image in our mirror is our image $2t$ ago.

If the relative velocity between us and light is C, according to the principle of equality, simultaneous motion, we act as the reflected ray, while light acts as the incident ray moving with a velocity $V = \frac{C}{2}$ in the opposite direction. To determine the time t' that light takes to travel from A to B, we apply the formula $t' = \frac{AB}{\frac{C}{2}}$ for the incident and reflected rays, because these two rays

appear simultaneously. When the incident ray (light) travels from A to B, the reflected ray from B also travels to A simultaneously. This also means that we see B instantly, at the time:

$$t' = \frac{AB}{\frac{C}{2}} = \frac{2 \cdot AB}{C} = 2t, \text{ the phenomenon of mirror symmetry has affirmed this for}$$

us.

To calculate the speed of light after much debate and experimentation, in 1969 when the Apollo 11 spacecraft landed on the Moon, the astronauts placed a flat mirror facing Earth at a fixed point on the Moon. Subsequently, from Earth, scientists projected a laser beam onto the Moon directly at the mirror and recorded the time when the laser beam was reflected back to Earth. They recorded the Earth-Moon-Earth transmission-reflection cycle. After numerous transmission-reflection experiments, scientists consistently obtained a transmission-reflection cycle corresponding to a time cycle of approximately 2.5 seconds, combined with the Earth-Moon distance of about 384,400 km, they calculated the speed of light equivalent to the theoretical

speed of light proposed by physicists like Albert Einstein... as 299,792,458 m/s in a vacuum. This measurement and calculation method is not inconsistent with the fact that the incident and reflected rays appear simultaneously, because: According to the Law of Relative Velocity, when light from Earth (incident ray) hits the mirror on the Moon, the reflected ray also appears simultaneously and has a relative speed $V_{re} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}$ compared to the incident ray, projecting the speeds of the two rays along the distance axis, we have: $V_{pro} = \frac{c}{2}$. the result: $S = 2,5s \cdot \frac{C}{2} \rightarrow \frac{2.S}{C} = 2,5s$

Nothing we, but all scholars around the world, from the past to the present, have always believed. We can only see images in the past of all objects, near then the near past, far then the far past...On the other hand, everyone acknowledges that. Light will bring the first image of a continuous chain of events occurring in reality to different points in the universe, like how we broadcast live football matches, or a clock running throughout space. Specifically, at a point 45 light-minutes away from Earth, one can still watch a football match as a spectator on Earth and the clock also shows time as on Earth, just 45 minutes slower. This is the most foolish misconception of humans about light! Why does no one understand that at that point, one can only watch the second half, while the clock has already run 45 minutes? Light has the highest speed, we can only see the incoming rays, never the reflected rays, because we cannot catch up with it. Where light arrives, we can only know there, when light arrives at B we know B, when it arrives at C we know C. Reasoning causes us to infer, then compare the images at B and C, while we only know B and do not know the existence of C yet, because B is the present while C is the future. Specific events occur only once and flow from the present to the future. If C is 1 light-hour away from B, depending on the direction of light, C and B are considered each other's past or future. If light travels from A to B, only when light reaches B, B will see A, or B only sees the current image of A and vice versa. The concept of seeing the past or future will never appear, as well as considering the invariance of the speed of light for all reference frames is contrary to the principle of Galilean velocity addition. If humans instead view the speed of light as 300,000 km/s as: Light is a continuous medium, consisting of elements always radiating in all directions with a radiation speed of 300,000 km/s relative to the radiation source. In the environment of light, the concept of the speed of light becomes meaningless when referring to the time for A to see B, thus time no longer has meaning of past or future, only the present image.

Here, we see that, just a wrong perception of the nature of the event will lead

to a serious misconception about the nature of nature. Science is not a matter of whims for anyone to say whatever they want, understand whatever they want, even with the vast scientific knowledge today, but it is a matter that determines the cognition and the future destiny of all mankind.

Each theory has its own rationale inferred from natural perceptions and premises, arguing to determine which theory is correct and which is incorrect is a very meticulous task, with almost no definitive conclusion. Fortunately, all theories have acknowledged that only nature is entitled to have the final say. There is no need to delve into every detail of each theoretical aspect and its scientific basis, nature has posed the decisive question as follows:

Question: Is it possible to see the past and future?

All current theories quickly respond with "Yes!" because it is natural. Only the Spin theory has an answer of "No."

Representing nature is the mirror, which provides evidence of mirror symmetry. Objects and their images are always symmetrical across the mirror plane, so all processes from the object to the mirror and the image of the object in the mirror are always simultaneous, or the image in the mirror is always simultaneous with the object being reflected, even if they are at opposite ends of the universe. If the eyes of a person are a mirror, then at a certain moment, that mirror always sees the current image of all objects in the universe. To explain this phenomenon, only knowledge in the Spin theory can account for it, while all other theories cannot explain it, hence only the Spin theory has been practically acknowledged. Do not attempt to salvage outdated beliefs that are collapsing right before our eyes, but rather reflect on and contemplate for the advancement of our science.

Above, we have only touched upon beliefs regarding absolute velocity and time, so what about absolute space?

Since time immemorial, the mirror seems to want to silently convey to us something, the mystery of nature. Every time we look in the mirror, we always see our image in the mirror always acting simultaneously with us, everyone thinks that this is natural, because the distance between them and the mirror is too close, if this distance is too far, like 1 light year, then things will be different, because the speed of light is a limit, etc... Humanity has ignored the very earnest and patient advice from the mirror about the symmetry between the image and the object through the mirror from this life to the next. Due to symmetry, no matter what perception of light is, the processes from the object to the mirror and from the image in the mirror to the mirror are simultaneous processes, cannot be understood differently. When referring to the movement of light from A to B, we must necessarily refer to the speed of light, but when light has already covered both A and B, then referring to the speed of light is

meaningless, because at that time light has become a continuous environment surrounding A and B. Through the phenomenon of symmetry, the mirror wants to tell us that everything we are seeing is the current image, because no matter how far apart they are, the image is always simultaneous with the phenomenon, or the images of all clocks in the universe on a mirror must show the same time. In addition, the image is always at a distance from us just like the distance in reality, so there is no light bringing the image to our eyes, light is just a radiating environment, helping us see the images of objects only. This phenomenon proves that the light rays we imagine are always straight lines, nothing in this universe can bend them. The phenomenon of gravitational lensing causing light rays to bend is, according to modern physics, just an explanation and calculation based on the hypothesis "space is curved by massive objects". It can be said that: The discovery of the invariant phenomenon of the speed of light with respect to any moving reference frame is a turning point that has shifted classical physics to modern physics. The law of conservation of angular momentum for a freely rotating axis has shifted modern physics back to classical physics.

Long ago, astronomers have long observed the apparent image of binary star pairs orbiting each other, regardless of how far apart they are and the distance from Earth to these binary stars. Our astronomers always see the apparent image of these stars orbiting each other in cycles and along orbits as in reality. According to current understanding, light takes a certain amount of time, depending on the distance between the observer and the object, to bring the image of the object to the observer's eye. The image we are observing is in the past and is called the apparent image, not true to reality. Therefore, we should see the apparent image of binary stars as chaotic, even unable to distinguish which star is which. This phenomenon can only be reasonably explained if, according to the concept, we always see the present image, not the apparent image of everything. If this concept is acknowledged and followed, modern physics must be reconsidered. The phenomenon of the apparent image of binary stars is the phenomenon of Decision for the Spin theory. Has humanity and generations of scientists from the past to the present not understood, or deliberately not understood? If this continues, where will human science go? Thanks to the choice of light as the absolute reference frame, along with the concepts of absolute time and Euclidean 3-dimensional absolute space, the general theory of the universe has described the universe in a simple, clear, and consistent way. Moreover, nature seems to want to suggest many things for this theory.

Humanity is currently enjoying a civilization developed primarily on the basis of the achievements of empirical science with mathematical reasoning to

quantify the explorations in reality. The development of science has shown that every theory may be correct at one time but wrong at another, there is no theory that is universal and consistent for all phenomena, at all times, and in all places. This is not the orthodox science as we have perceived and considered the pride of Earth's civilization. Now, pointing out the inconsistencies in the worldview of modern science is unnecessary, as it is the premise of each perspective, making it difficult to understand each other. Let us begin analyzing the views on time and space from which all different perspectives must originate.

Teachers, students in universities, theoretical physicists, as well as textbooks nowadays all discuss in a very enthusiastic manner about what is known as the 4-dimensional Space-Time Continuum. But what is the visualization, or the drawing of the 4-dimensional Space-Time Continuum? What has linked space and time together to form the 4-dimensional Space-Time Continuum? Only by answering these questions can we establish a proper scientific foundation.

If there are no other objects around, or in other words, if we close our eyes, then the concept of space cannot exist in the mind; similarly, if there is no motion, there is no comparison of fast or slow, meaning the concept of time cannot exist. Through intuition, we have created the quantity of velocity V to compare the variation of distance S between objects in a unit of time t , or

$$V = \frac{dS}{dt} .$$

With the concept of velocity as a vector quantity, we always represent velocity in vector form to apply to all scientific research. This is the subjective limitation, lack of generality of modern science, because the relative position and motion state of every object are different, each object has its own reference frame, so the magnitude, direction of a vector does not indicate anything. To be general and consistent with the concept of velocity, we must consider the space of each object always associated with that object by representing an arbitrary point in space through the coordinates (x, y, z) of that point, of course, the coordinate origin must always be associated with the object under study. Then the rate of change of the parameters (x, y, z) in a unit of time is the velocity of that point. The spaces of objects, or reference frames always overlap, the sliding of these spaces on each other is the relative velocity between objects, or reference frames with each other. Specifically, the ratio $V = \frac{d(space)}{d(time)}$ is the Space-Time continuum of two reference frames with relative velocity to each other is V and this is a scalar quantity. First through experiments, then later proven by the Spin theory, we have affirmed

the speed of light:

$$C = \frac{d(x,y,z)}{dt} = \text{const} \rightarrow V = \frac{d(\text{space})}{d(\text{time})} = \text{const} \quad (\text{The maximum value.})$$

This means that the absolute Space-Time continuum of the universe is a light environment, similar to other absolute spaces that we cannot see, such as gravitational fields, electric fields, nuclear fields, etc. Because relative velocity is the cause of all interactions and processes that occur in the universe. The physical significance of the concept of this Spacetime Continuum is that every element in space always slides on each other with a velocity of $\frac{C}{2}$ or rotates around each other with a tangential velocity $V_{re} = \frac{C}{\sqrt{2}}$ in all directions in a unit of time. The Law of Velocity Relationship and the Law of Radiation Distribution have allowed us to use the absolute Space-Time continuum of light as an absolute reference system, unified for the entire universe. Another noteworthy point is that once the concept of the absolute Space-Time continuum is mentioned, the concept of long-range velocity must be understood in the spirit of the Law of Velocity Relationship, namely the tangential velocity in the rotational motion between two particles under observation, or spins. With the concepts of velocity and the Space-Time continuum as just presented above, the spin theory has resolved all inconsistencies in science and explained clearly the phenomena and processes occurring, including the shape and ultimate limits of the universe in a consistent and completely unified manner. The following is how the Spin theory overcomes the concept of "vacuum force" that has puzzled the intellects of generations of scholars throughout human history.

With the notion that space is an absolute vacuum environment in which countless types of particles act as radiations, scattering randomly everywhere... The propulsive force between two objects is very easy to imagine and has many explanations, for example, one object bombards the other with radiation beams, causing them to push each other, but the force of attraction is different, the radiation beams only originate from the source into space, so they cannot be the cause of the attractive force. Classical physicists are completely helpless with the "Force of attraction in vacuum" issue, so they only know how to acknowledge and consider attractive forces, static electric forces, forces from, nuclear forces, etc. as a natural fact. Countless brilliant minds of humanity, from one generation to another, have tried to solve the problem of attractive forces in space, in order to understand the nature of interactions in the universe, but the results up to now are still a perfect zero. The Particle theory has proposed many types of particle models along with the concept of multi-dimensional curved space in order to explain the

attractive force, but it will never convince the profound and skeptical scientists. Einstein's General Theory of Relativity attempts to provide a model of mass curving the spacetime continuum to explain specifically the case of gravitational force, but the persuasiveness of this theory is still very unclear and lacking in consistency, especially not universal because. In addition to gravitational attraction, there are also electromagnetic forces, nuclear forces, etc... In conclusion, with the current notion of the material world, science will never be able to solve the problem of interactions in the universe.

The concept of Spin Theory in cosmology is filled with photons stationary at a point and rotating with a tangential velocity equal to C , with this property of the photon being called spin $W = C[\text{rad. s}^{-1}]$. Material elements are the density of photons at their existing point in photon space. Due to their size (R), the constituent elements of an object always have a spin smaller than the spin of photon space, specifically $w = \frac{C}{R}$ (by the definition of Spin), so photons in space always tend to compress material elements with force F . By solving the differential equation of the Radiation Distribution Law: $\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{n.C}{R}$

this theory has determined the force F , according to the formula

$$F = n \cdot w \cdot C = \frac{M \cdot C^2}{R} \quad (n \text{ is the number of spin } w \text{ at distance } R).$$

From the formula of force F entirely determined by theory, Spin Theory has established general formulas for various interactions in the universe using only elementary mathematical methods that anyone can understand, without the need for highly advanced and incomprehensible mathematical methods like other theories. It is from the understanding of the nature of various interactions in the universe that Spin Theory has discovered many extremely new and surprising things for our perception, opening up a new era full of prospects for human science. An example is the principle of flying saucers (UFOs) as follows:

PRINCIPLE OF FLYING SAUCER

When an object with mass M moves at velocity V relative to another object, such as the Earth, it will emit a directional spin radiation of mass B , causing the inertial property of mass, determined by the formula: $B = \frac{M \cdot V}{R}$ (R radius of rotation), B generates a force F opposing the pressure of the environment of mass radiation on m on M , F is determined by the formula: $F = \frac{M \cdot V^2}{R}$ (R is the distance between two objects under study). To balance with the gravitational force F_G , caused by the environment of the mass spin radiation of the Earth

on M , then M must achieve the velocity:

$$F = F_G \rightarrow \frac{M.V^2}{R} = M.G \quad (G \text{ is gravitational constant})$$

Therefore the minimum velocity V_{min} for an object to float in mid-air is given by $V_{min} = \sqrt{GR}$. The tangential velocity of the spinning top is too small, just enough to keep it in a vertical position but not enough to help it fly upwards. However, we can use the spinning top to demonstrate the principle of the flying disc as follows:

A spinning top has a diamond shape, so that the weight of the spinning top is mainly concentrated on that diamond shape. To eliminate the effects of air on the experimental results, we design the spinning top to be electrically powered and placed in a sealed box. Place the box containing the spinning top on a balance and record its weight, then start the spinning top spinning at an increasing speed, observe the reading on the balance, and you will see that the weight of the spinning top decreases in inverse proportion to its spinning speed. From the experiment above, we arrive at a conclusion: If the tangential velocity of the rotating object is greater than V_{min} , the object will escape from gravitational force to fly into space.

In addition, the directional spin radiation environment is generated by the rotational motion, in which the astronauts sitting inside that disc are not in a weightless state, and also escape the influence of inertial mass, thus not experiencing any effects from sudden changes in the disc's speed. When spinning at high speed, the directional spin radiation of mass environment emitted by the disc's mass is similar to the directional spin radiation of mass environment emitted by the Earth's mass (due to Earth's self-rotation), so these two environments interact with each other, and if this interaction is properly altered intentionally, we can fly in any direction at any desired speed. As we know, in the radiation space of the universe, there always exist two types of radiation: mass spin radiation and directional spin radiation of mass, so the movement of the disc in space is similar to moving in Earth's radiation space. The high tangential velocity of the flying disc has limited the impact of nuclear forces, helping the astronauts inside the flying disc to have a very long lifespan, even potentially immortal as presented in the Spin theory.

The nuclear force $F = M \frac{C^2}{R}$ (M mass, R radius, C speed of light) is the cause of all processes occurring in the universe, including the life and death of all living species. When M moves with velocity V , it emits the directional spin radiation of mass $B = \frac{M.V}{R}$, the radiation environment B generates inertial force $F_{iner} = \frac{M.V^2}{R}$ opposing the nuclear force: $F_{sum} = F - F_{iner} = \frac{M.(C^2 - V^2)}{R}$

slowing down all processes caused by the nuclear force F rather than time contraction as concluded by the theory of relativity. Specifically, considering the product $(C^2 - V^2)$ in the equation above, we have:

$$C \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}} ; \text{ Let } t = \frac{S}{V}, t' = \frac{S}{C \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}} \text{ be the time for } \sqrt{(C^2 - V^2)} \text{ to travel}$$

the distance S , we have the formula for the time delayed by V :

$$t' = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$$

completely coincides with Einstein's Lorentz formula.

However, the most important thing of all is that the theory of spin has unified mathematics and physics into a scientific discipline as follows:

The modern mathematics foundation of humanity, although very diverse and rich with various specialized fields, ultimately converges on mathematics as a discipline specialized in the study of quantity, which cannot be understood otherwise. The concept of the set of real numbers, considered a natural premise, along with its laws, has established the equal sign in every mathematical equation; without the equal sign ($=$), mathematics would have nothing more to say. In summary, the set of real numbers is the foundation for the development and existence of mathematics, providing a unique, absolute, and consistent environment, hence the definitions in mathematics are also unique, absolute, and consistent. Similar to mathematics, modern physics also encompasses numerous different specialized fields, but lacks a unique, absolute, and consistent environment like mathematics. Branches within theoretical physics compete to introduce concepts and definitions for natural quantities according to their own interpretations, without ever considering the consistency, uniqueness, and absoluteness of those concepts and definitions, indiscriminately applying mathematical methods to research with a very subjective motto "Everything is relative, nothing is absolute!". If this continues, theoretical physics will become increasingly complex and abstract to the point where no one can understand it anymore, leading to the collapse of theoretical physics like a castle built on sand. The Spin theory has overcome this drawback of theoretical physics because, similar to mathematics with the set of real numbers, it only has the unique concept of spin, considered a natural premise. All concepts and definitions of the spin theory are unique, absolute, and consistent, including the concept of relative velocity, absolutely. Particularly, by solving the differential equations of the Radiation Distribution Law to obtain the formula for the force acting from space on material spin as mentioned above, the Spin theory officially merges theoretical physics and mathematics into a single scientific discipline, always correct, general, and

absolutely consistent in all eras, regardless of time, at all times, and in all places.

From material, only the mind has mathematical concepts, unlike the physical concept that can have many different definitions for the same concept, such as mass, electric charge, temperature, etc. Mathematics has only one unique definition for a certain quantity, only mathematical thinking can consider the Earth, even a galaxy, as point masses and their orbits as straight or curved lines, surfaces, water surfaces as planes, etc. Euclidean geometry is a mathematical product of thinking to describe reality, all its geometric concepts are general, completely independent of reality. Mathematics studies all possible occurrences, while physics only studies one possible occurrence, which is reality, "Theories are many, but reality is only one!". However, without generalizing mathematics to quantify the quantities, material and non-material, participating in the processes occurring in reality, we would never have logical mathematical thinking, such as non-material time quantities. The fundamental difference that cannot be overcome between humans and animals is the concept of time, only thinking has the concept of non-material time, which is why animals cannot evolve into civilization like humans. All actions of animals are due to survival instincts and natural reflexes with the material world, for them, there is nothing non-material. The concept of time has helped our human species develop into the civilization of Earth, but that very concept has made us always ponder and ache when thinking about the grave waiting for us at the end of the road. As for animals, for them, life is immortal, because time is the present, there is no past or future, they never have thoughts and worries about graves like us.

We are very familiar with the concept of Heat and temperature measurement, but few people pay attention to the nature of heat, beyond the vague general concept. Heat is a characteristic expression of the state of motion of the particles that make up material objects, and these objects can transmit their motion states to each other, which is heat transfer. Temperature is a measure of the different levels of characteristic expressions of different motion states of the particles of an object. To explain heat phenomena, we often refer to the concepts of kinetic energy and the exchange of kinetic energy between objects. In fact, heat is a characteristic expression of the relative speeds between the individual motions of the particles of an object, while temperature reflects the magnitude of these relative speeds in the corresponding characteristic expressions, meaning that the higher the temperature, the greater the relative speeds between the individual motions of the particles, and vice versa. Heat transfer is due to the mutual influence between the individual motions of the particles. Although these two concepts may seem equivalent,

they are very different in nature. If we misunderstand their nature, we will not be able to naturally explain them. When discussing the temperature of an object, we implicitly assume that all its particles are in a state of thermal equilibrium, meaning they have the same temperature. To compare the temperatures of different objects, we must use a certain temperature state as a standard, hence the temperature scales we have today. Temperature is still a concept without a precise definition, so the lack of consistency in standard temperature remains a major issue for physicists today, as exemplified by the following heat problems:

- The temperature today is twice as high as yesterday, today it is 0 degrees Celsius cold, so how many degrees Celsius was it cold yesterday?

Any mathematician would argue that this problem must have a specific solution. Any physicist would argue that these are different thermal states rather than the number 0 as in pure mathematical concepts. However, no one can solve this problem based solely on current thermal concepts and different temperature scales.

According to the general theory of the universe, the maximum velocity that material particles can reach is $V_{\max} = \frac{C}{\sqrt{2}}$ (C is the speed of light), meaning that

when this velocity is reached, the particles of the object will radiate heat in the form of light. On the other hand, with the choice of light as the absolute reference system, all motions must be converted into spin (self-rotation and planetary motion). The temperature T is characterized by the ratio $T = \frac{V}{C}$,

where V is the tangential velocity of the thermal spin, C is the speed of light, or $0 \leq T \leq 1$. Therefore, every thermal state must be represented by a decimal number less than 1, meaning that a temperature of 0 degrees Celsius is a certain decimal number, dividing this number in half will give yesterday's temperature. It is only through this that we see why the equations in the field of thermodynamics are famous for their complexity and length, perhaps there is a fallacy somewhere in the reasoning that establishes these equations?

- When the temperature inside the house is 20 degrees Celsius and outside is 35 degrees Celsius, we feel cold, but when the outside temperature is 12 degrees Celsius, we feel hot and start sweating. The answer lies in the theory of Spin, which can explain this phenomenon. The thermal radiation environment, similar to light and other radiation environments, must continuously maintain a state identical to the source when it reaches us, regardless of the distance. The thermal spin exchange state between the source and the environment involves spin interaction through the tangential velocity

V , the rate of change of tangential velocity V in a unit of time ($\frac{dV}{dt}$) being fast or slow depending on the difference in thermal spin tangential velocity between the two environments. Even though the room temperature is 20 degrees Celsius, the direct impact of the speed and trend of the thermal spin tangential velocity exchange state of the source ($\frac{dV}{dt} < 0$; $\frac{dV}{dt} > 0$) will give us a relative sensation of hot or cold. There are differences in sensory perception of the same temperature between living organisms and measuring devices, specifically in this case, the thermometer. This illustrates that reality and illusion always coexist, and the task of science is to discover natural laws and distinguish between what is real and what is illusory. In the future, no task may be more important than another; history has shown that we still have many knowledge gaps about nature, hindering the development of Earth's civilization.

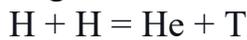
Starting from the sun, light rays must also have a temperature like the sun. If using a lens to focus them into a point, the more rays there are, the hotter it gets. Ideally, the temperature at the convergence point should be equal to the temperature of the light rays (equal to 1), as it is a collection of light rays with the same temperature. If we denote K as the quantity of heat radiation T at a point, or the heat energy at that point, then the product $W=K.T$ fully represents the heat state and temperature at the surveyed point. If we call the quantity of heat radiation from the sun K_t , then its heat will be $W=K_t.1$. Assuming R is the distance from the Earth to the sun, then the heat of the light rays at Earth will be $W = \frac{K_t}{4.\pi.R^2}$. This is the reason why heat depends on the distance to the source. Humans often perceive and evaluate their narrow world through intuition and then deduce to impose their truths on the vast universe, where there are phenomena beyond their experiential reasoning. For example, the concept of temperature is currently being used by humanity to explore the universe.

The temperature is the ratio of the speed of thermal radiation to the speed of light, that is, the temperature T of the universe lies within the range $0 \leq T \leq 1$, where light has the highest temperature.

Planets are subjected to nuclear force pressure $F = \frac{M.C^2}{R}$ acting on them (M planet mass, C speed of light, R planet radius) over time, gradually heating up to transform into stars. The larger the planet, the faster the transformation process, and vice versa. With a sufficiently large mass like the Sun, the material elements at the core are compressed to the point where they no longer have the ability to move to radiate heat, so these elements can be considered

as black bodies with no heat exchange capability and have a temperature close to 0. On the other hand, the material elements at the Earth's core are subjected to pressure that is not large enough, only enough to break the nuclear structure, so the elements exist in plasma form and still have a higher temperature than in other places. We observe the high temperature at the Earth's core and infer incorrectly that the temperature at the Sun's core is higher than its surface. However, in reality, the temperature at the Sun's core is much lower than the temperature at the North Pole. Surely, you may consider the person stating this contrary fact as crazy. Nevertheless, I still want to tell you that only when you have no doubt about your scientific knowledge at all, will you be confident and proactive in research and have the ability to become a great scientist for humanity.

Despite the passage of time, the Sun continues to steadfastly emit light into the universe with an immensely colossal amount of thermal energy. So, where does the Sun obtain this thermal energy from? To answer this question, scholars have referred to nuclear fusion reactions, deduced from the theory that when two Hydrogen atoms combine to form a Helium atom, an extremely large amount of thermal energy T is emitted, roughly:



There have been numerous research efforts to carry out this reaction on Earth, but so far no recognized results have been achieved, and it seems that the Nobel Prize may have been mistakenly awarded for these research efforts. The issue lies in the fact that, despite the outward appearance of the experiments closely resembling what theory has predicted, no one has yet detected the Neutrino particle that is supposed to be present when a nuclear fusion reaction occurs. This demonstrates that the existence of nuclear fusion reactions in reality is not certain. This issue can be explained by taking a completely new perspective based on Spin theory as follows:

In the past, the Sun was formed from a completely cold sphere due to its large mass M on a scale that, according to the General Theory of the Universe, the material particles at the center of the Sun must endure the compressive force

F determined by the formula: $F = \frac{M.C^2}{R}$ (Force F equals the product of the

mass of the Sun M , multiplied by the square of the speed of light C , then divided by the radius of the Sun R). Such a large compressive force has broken the atomic structure, causing the electron and positron particles to collide, annihilating each other to transform into light. The material particles at the center of the Sun radiate heat, starting from the core, and over time will spread to the Sun's outer layer until the Sun becomes a star in the Solar System as it is today. Due to the tight compressive force F , the material spins interact with

each other, resulting in a decrease in spin value. Part of it is transformed into heat radiation, as mentioned above, while another part, following the law of conservation of momentum, the decreased spin value of the photons is transformed into the self-rotation motion of the Sun, which we call this self-rotation motion as directional spin B . The directional spin radiation is determined by the formula: $B = \frac{M.V}{R}$ (V is the tangential velocity of the self-

rotation motion, R is the distance from the observation point to the center of the object).) The force F increases in intensity over time, due to the decreasing radius R of the sun over time from the compression of the elements under the action of force F , resulting in the directional spin B increasing day by day, or the sun spinning faster and faster. This progressive process of the sun will undergo a change when the elements at the center of the sun are compressed to the point where there is no longer any individual motion, including spin motion, making it an absolute black object, as there is no longer any radiation and no ability to participate in thermodynamic processes. Over time, the scale of the black object at the center of the sun will continue to grow, until all remaining spins of the sun are transformed into directional spin B , because the sun no longer has the ability to participate in thermodynamic processes. At this point, the sun has degenerated into a black hole in the universe, standing there waiting for all other objects in the universe to transform into black holes like it... Eventually, the sun and everything that exists in the cosmos will be gathered into a single point of absolute blackness in the universe, at which point the tremendous force F from the new material space will reveal itself, according to the formula:

$$F = \frac{M.C^2}{R} \rightarrow A = F.R = M.C^2 = E, \text{ with } M \text{ being the mass of the entire}$$

universe, that is the "Big-Bang". Thus the universe has completed one cycle of an indefinite cycle of dissolution and consolidation, dissolution and consolidation... In this way, the universe oscillates in a self-generating and self-destructing rhythm, constantly changing along the endless progression of time.

All objects in the universe are composed of photons with the property of intrinsic angular momentum, known as spin, or mass M is the number M of photons in that object. Photons fill the universe, so M can be considered as the photon density at the point of existence of an object with mass M . There is an extremely important problem, which has never appeared in the minds of scientists before, let alone caring about and trying to solve it as follows: A bright point has N light rays with the speed of the rays being C . How does the light ray density (n) vary at a point at a distance R from the bright point? It

seems simple at first glance, but when delving into it, no one can solve this problem, even if they are a genius mathematician, unless they grasp the physical nature of the phenomenon. The result of this problem helps us explain the invariant nature of the speed of light, so that invariant phenomenon cannot be considered a natural premise. Also, through this result, we have been able to fully solve the currently unsolvable problems regarding interactions such as Gravity, Electromagnetism, Nuclear Forces, etc., including Thermodynamics, the structure, and the ultimate limits of the Universe. But most importantly, this result has unified physics and some mathematical disciplines into a single subject, making it easy for humans to understand the nature of all phenomena and existence in nature clearly, universally, and consistently throughout the Universe.

The Law of Radiation Distribution is stated as follows:

At any point in space where radiation passes through, the variation of radiation intensity over time does not depend on the velocity of that point and is determined by the formula:

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{n.C}{R}$$

Where: C is the velocity of radiation propagation, n is the radiation intensity at a point located at a distance R from the radiation source.

Now let's pay attention to the relationships between the following electrical quantities to gain a more objective view of the issue. It is well known that in electrical engineering, the concept of effective voltage and effective current is introduced. The effective values U_{eff}, I_{eff} are determined in relation to the instantaneous values U_{max}, I_{max} according to the formulas:

$$U_{eff} = \frac{U_{max}}{\sqrt{2}}, I_{eff} = \frac{I_{max}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Meanwhile, according to the Law of Velocity Relationship, the relationship between the relative velocity V_{re} and the velocity V of the component motions is also determined by the formula:

$$V = \frac{V_{re}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Similarly, when an electric charge Q flows through a conductor with a velocity V , it will induce a magnetic field intensity B at a distance R perpendicular to the velocity vector V . Experimental formulas have established the relationship between these quantities as follows:

$B = \frac{A.Q.V}{R}$ (A is a proportionality factor depending on the unit of measurement).

Furthermore, according to the Law of Radiation Distribution, the rate of

change of radiation density n over time ($\frac{dn}{dt}$) at a point at a distance R from the source is determined by the formula: $\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{n.C}{R}$ (C is the radiation velocity).

In particular, the directional spin radiation of both mass M and electric charge Q is also determined by the corresponding formulas:

$B_M = \frac{M.V}{R}$ (M mass, V velocity of mass, R distance from mass M to the observation point).

$B_Q = \frac{Q.V}{R}$ (Q electric charge, V velocity of electric charge, R distance from electric charge Q to the observation point).

Is the similarity in the relationships mentioned above a coincidence or a reflection of the underlying causes of natural laws?

This issue is very worthy for scientists and everyone to contemplate in order to affirm the generality and consistency of the Spin theory. Determining the causes and quantifying the types of interactions in the universe are also based on the foundation of this law. Every material element existing in the universe must adhere to the general process as follows:

Under the influence of the nuclear force F from space, determined by the formula $F = \frac{M.C^2}{R}$ (M , mass, C speed of light, R radius of the object), the photons of the material element are squeezed together and interact with each other, resulting in a decrease in the spin of the photons. According to the law of conservation of momentum, the decreased spin value of the photons is transformed into the intrinsic rotational motion of the material element or object, which we call intrinsic spin. The intrinsic spin radiates intrinsic radiation, determined by the formula $B_M = \frac{M.V}{R}$ (V is the tangential velocity of M in rotational motion, R is the distance from the observation point to the center of the object). Due to different tangential velocities in both direction and magnitude, the intrinsic radiations of different material elements will interact with each other to reach an equilibrium state, meaning the material elements must move on orbits such that their tangential velocities are equal, i.e., same direction and same magnitude. The equilibrium state of interaction can only be established when the material elements or objects move on orbits lying on the Ecliptic plane (a plane with a vector perpendicular to the velocity vector of the object).

In the general process described above, the mass M of the elements plays a crucial role in the formation and transformation of their structures in the universe. The smaller the mass, the slower the transformation process, while

the larger the mass, the faster the transformation process. The evolution of the universe over long periods of time is vast and listing it would be meaningless, so let us begin with what currently exists. In the Microcosm world, most atomic nuclei consist of a small number of M photons, under the influence of F and B. They have enough energy to capture other particles and make them orbit around them on their paths on the Ecliptic plane. Depending on the scale, for heavy element nuclei, the directional spin equilibrium B can be disrupted by external stimuli. Some planetary particles fall into the nucleus and are ejected from their orbits. This is due to the relatively large directional spin B compared to regular nuclei, resulting in nuclear radiation. This is actual particle radiation, not just spin radiation. Spin radiation is the exchange of spin between material elements or the exchange of energy, while nuclear radiation is the collision between material elements, causing penetration and destruction of their structures. In the Macrocosm world, depending on the scale M of photons, celestial bodies are formed and exist. On a small to medium scale, they are asteroids or planets. On a larger scale, they develop into stars. If the scale is even larger, the stars gradually transform into white dwarfs, quasars, etc. If it is larger still, they will collapse into black holes. All of these processes are governed by F and B over time, and whether they occur quickly or slowly is determined by M. This is what we observe at the present time. To understand the shape of the universe and its future, one can refer to the General Theory of Spin for the Universe . Although both classical physics and the general theory of Spin for the universe are based on the foundation of classical physics, they differ greatly in their understanding of nature. Modern physics must describe natural phenomena using complex calculations of advanced mathematics. With each passing day, new concepts and mathematical methods are developed to overcome the verification of reality in specific cases. Therefore, it lacks generality and consistency. If we continue with the current thinking method, modern physics will inevitably reach a deadlock. Classical physics and the general theory of spin for the universe describe nature using simple calculations of mathematical analysis, but they are always general and consistent in all cases. Moreover, classical physics and the general theory of Spin for the universe have surpassed all rigorous tests of reality that modern physics has failed to overcome, such as the following 10 cases, such as the buoyancy of a sinking iceberg on the water's surface:

1- Why do the planets in the Solar System all have orbits lying on the plane of the Ecliptic?

2- In the theoretical framework of Particle Physics, the fundamental particles including photons are considered as material particles. How do these particles move inertially when their mass is negligible? What is the origin of the wave

nature of particles?

3- Why is the speed of light C the greatest and invariant with respect to all frames of reference?

4-Why, when passing through a medium with a dielectric constant, such as the Earth's atmosphere for example, light slows down, but when exiting the medium to travel in a vacuum, the light restores its original speed? How does the environment affect light to increase its speed?

5-What is the highest and lowest temperature of the material elements in the universe?

6- The nature of interactions such as gravitational interaction, electromagnetic interaction, nuclear interaction, etc. The cause?

7-The existence of particles and antiparticles? Why in the structure of an atom, Electrons are always on the outside while Protons are always inside?

8-What is the essence of the inertia of mass? Why only mass has inertia?

9-Where does the energy formula proposed by Einstein come from? What is its significance?

10-What is the formation, cause of existence, structure, and limits of the Universe?

Mathematics has only one clear and precise definition for a quantity, while physics has many definitions for the same quantity, but lacking clarity and precision, especially lacking consistency. That's why, when mathematics states something, it is a law, while in physics, it's just an approximation, understood in any way, as long as it fits reality. If you ask a mathematician about a certain quantity, they will answer decisively and clearly, regardless of our twisted questions. On the other hand, physicists are hesitant and vague like swallowing a thorn... and eventually fall silent. Although they have achieved many successes, ultimately, these great achievements of humanity all stem from experimental sciences, not from theory. This also means that the development of our science is still in the trial and error stage! For science to develop firmly and sustainably, we must understand and know the true nature of natural quantities clearly, precisely, and consistently like mathematicians. So far, no theoretical physics work has been as reliable and convincing as theoretical mathematics works, General theory of Spin for the Universe has achieved this.

Modern physicists (MPs) nowadays completely understand and consider the interpretations of nature by classical physicists (CPs) as special cases and very naive. On the contrary, classical physicists cannot understand the general interpretation of processes in nature by modern physicists. Between the two schools, there is no longer a common language. The language of CPs is the interdependence of physical quantities in a process that must be described by

explicit equations as in Mathematical Analysis. MPs use implicit equations, mainly Vector Analysis, operators, wave functions along with highly advanced mathematical tools, etc. The reason for this language difference is that in the early 20th century, the Rayleigh-Jeans law, derived from classical theory very rigorously and accurately, was not suitable for experiments in the ultraviolet region. Furthermore, this law led to the consequence that the total radiation intensity of a body at temperature T is determined to be infinite. A few years later, with the experiments of Michelson and the observation results of the planet Venus satellite, scientists affirmed the speed of light $C=300,000$ km/s and its invariance for any reference frame in motion relative to the light source, which deeply contradicted the principle of Galilean velocity addition. To salvage the theory, scientists had to resort to Einstein's narrow theory of relativity and Planck's hypothesis, exemplified by Planck's constant, to justify the contradictions between theory and experiment, thus giving birth to the concept of Quantum Mechanics. Not long after, based on predicting and accurately explaining the phenomenon of gravitational lensing (light bending when passing through curved spacetime caused by massive objects), Einstein's broader theory of relativity was recognized, leading to the acceptance and widespread dissemination of the concept of multidimensional curved space up to the present day. All these concepts, combined with Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, Pauli's exclusion principle, Schrodinger's wave equation, de Broglie's waves, etc., have formed modern physics. Although the concepts of space differ, both classical and modern physics consider the existence of absolute empty space as natural, so they both rely on similar definitions of physical quantities and temporarily acknowledge the existence of interactions through distance via experiments, without being able to explain the nature of these interactions, especially the inertial nature of mass.

The conservative tendency seems to be proportional to one's knowledge and level of education. The higher one's learning and deep understanding of a particular scientific field, the more conservative one becomes, for instance. Throughout the process of studying, researching, and contemplating, a strong belief in one's knowledge has been established within us. If there is an opposing opinion to that belief, it means that opinion is incorrect. Conservatism is necessary in science, but if one remains conservative based on a belief that others have proven to lack sufficient scientific foundation and solid evidence, then it is harmful to science.

-When the idea of considering something moving in the universe as stationary, or having a velocity $V = 0$ as the reference frame for everything else, is accepted by everyone without any hesitation. But when the idea of choosing

light with a velocity $V = C$ as the reference frame is proposed, no one accepts it, even though $V = C$ for everything else is a natural phenomenon in reality.

- When the idea of light brings images of all things to one's eyes, because light has a finite speed, humans can only see the past of objects and cannot see the present, near is the near past and far is the far past, etc. That idea is based solely on subjective reasoning, imposing intuition, yet people still believe absolutely and consider it an unquestionable truth. However, when the idea of light only helps us see the images of all things, rather than bringing images to our eyes, based on objective reasoning, with a solid argument that we can only see the present images of all things, then people vehemently oppose it, even though they cannot argue against it.

-When mathematicians propose a model of multi-dimensional space, and physicists apply that mathematical model to reality, everyone believes and considers it as an undisputed fact. However, when humans discover the law of conservation of the initial axis of free rotation and prove that the standard space of the universe is a 3-dimensional Euclidean space, no one believes, even though there can be no argument to refute it. Everyone believes in the existence of absolute vacuum and gravitational force in the vacuum, even though these concepts are very counterintuitive.

-Temperature is a physical quantity used to compare the different levels of hotness and coldness of all objects, similar to a reference system. The idea of using the temperature of a certain object as a standard for comparison, such as the Celsius, Kelvin, Fahrenheit scales, etc., is widely accepted by everyone, without ever questioning what the highest temperature in the universe is. How can different temperature scales be unified into a single universal temperature scale for the entire universe? However, when the idea of comparing the temperature of all objects with the temperature of light to establish a unified temperature scale with clear upper and lower limits is proposed, no one believes it. This civilization, no matter how advanced it may be, cannot be compared to other civilizations, let alone the exploration of the universe. Knowing these things and not doing anything about it is truly regrettable... The concept of spin theory surrounding familiar phenomena in modern physics is as follows:

Question: Is light a form of electromagnetic wave?

Answer: When moving charges generate a magnetic field, the change in motion of the charges will also cause the magnetic field to change. The changing magnetic field, in turn, causes a change in the motion of the charges. The mutual interaction between the magnetic field and the current in a way

that opposes each other's changes is akin to the inertia property of mass; this inertia is the cause of electromagnetic waves in space. Therefore, it can be said that the smallest scale of an electromagnetic wave must be the scale of charge. While the scale of charge is hundreds of millions of times larger than the scale of a photon, if we liken charge to a soccer ball, then a photon is just like a grain of sand. Light consists of streams of photon particles; from a particle perspective, light cannot be a form of electromagnetic wave. Furthermore, electromagnetic waves persist for a period of time, even after the source is turned off (inertia), as the oscillation inertia is similar to mass oscillation. In contrast, light turns off simultaneously with the source (no inertia), clearly indicating these are two fundamentally different processes. The misconception that these two phenomena are similar has led to numerous confusions and misunderstandings in scientific research, hindering the understanding of nature and the universe.

Question: The nature of electric current in a conductor?

Answer: According to the Spin theory, the electron's spin is the largest among the spins of material particles, so it always lies outside the atom, because the interaction between the electron's spin and the radiation spin from the nucleus is the largest. Because it always lies on the outermost side, the environment inside objects can be considered as an environment created by electrons. When stimulated by external factors, a certain set Q of electrons collectively rotate synchronously with tangential velocity V , determined by $B = \frac{Q \cdot V}{R}$ (B directional electric spin radiation, R radius of set Q). The difference in spin values B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n between the corresponding sets (Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n) is called the potential difference between the sets (Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n). When the sets (Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n) come into contact with each other, spin interaction between them occurs, creating an electric current in the wire. Therefore, the nature of the electric current in the wire is the exchange of the synchronized directional spin (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n) between different sets of charges (Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n) with synchronized spins.

Question: What are Quarks and Anti-quarks?

Answer: Due to the influence of the nuclear force (F) from space on atoms:

$$F = \frac{M \cdot C^2}{R} \quad (M \text{ mass, } C \text{ speed of light, } R \text{ radius of the object})$$

tend to push the material elements constituting the atom towards the center, creating the nucleus. The atomic nucleus always emits two radiation spaces, the Mass Spin Radiation Space and the Directional Spin Radiation Space (photon spin and

self-rotating spin). The relative velocity between elements is always equal and opposite, according to the principle of relativity, the collection of material elements is a collection of opposite spin pairs, which is the cause of the concept of particles and antiparticles in the collection of elements with opposite spin pairs. All Field spins of material elements in the atom, have tangential velocity either in the same direction or in the opposite direction to the Field spin of the atom, to balance the Field spin interaction, elements must move on the Equatorial planes around the nucleus, opposite spin pairs must be arranged in order, the Field spin element in the same direction as the Field spin of the nucleus, lies inside, because the interaction force with the Field spin of the nucleus is weaker than the element with the Field spin in the opposite direction to the Field spin of the nucleus. Because it has the largest Field spin and in the opposite direction to the Field spin of the nucleus, the electron must be pushed outwards, while the element with the Field spin opposite to it, which is the proton, must naturally lie inside, or at the atomic nucleus.

It is also necessary to mention the radiation spins that material elements radiate into space, creating radiation space around those elements. Since photons in space have no mass, they do not have inertia, meaning they will stick to interacting agents and move like agents, when the interaction stops, all movements of the space elements participating in that movement also stop, so the radiation is always attached to the material elements radiating them into a unified entity that cannot be separated and is identical to those elements. The image in the mirror of every object has simulated this phenomenon for us.

Similarly to other elements in the atom, such as protons, electrons, neutrons, etc., particles and antiparticles also radiate similar radiation spins as they do to create radiation space around them. However, because particles are on the outside while antiparticles are on the inside, like the case of electrons and protons, we often detect the radiation of particles, which is very difficult to detect the radiation of antiparticles.

From this, we have an important observation that: Particles and antiparticles only exist in the atoms of substances, while the thing "freely flying according to inertia" that science currently considers as particles and antiparticles, is actually just the mirror image radiation of material particles.

Question: Why, when passing through a medium with a constant dielectric, such as the Earth's atmosphere for example, light slows down, but when exiting the medium to travel in a vacuum, light restores its initial speed? How does the medium affect light to increase its speed?

Answer: Light is the phenomenon of energy transfer between photons in space, making it a radiation medium. Because the radiation medium and the radiation source are a unified entity that cannot be separated, at any given time, the energy state of the radiation medium always depends on the energy state of the source. When passing through a dielectric medium, the elements of the radiation medium (photons) are replaced by the elements of the dielectric medium (material elements). At this point, energy transfer is carried out by the material elements, not the space elements. The inertia of the material elements causes a delay in energy transmission between them, resulting in a reduced speed of energy transfer. When exiting the dielectric medium, the space photons will replace the material elements to participate in energy transmission, and light will restore its original speed.

Question: In the universe, is there any planet larger than the Sun? Why?

Answer: The material elements at the center of planets must endure compressive force with a value determined by the formula: $F = \frac{M \cdot C^2}{R}$ (M

mass, C speed of light, R radius of the object). Such a large compressive force has broken the atomic structure, causing the electron and positron particles, particles and antiparticles, etc., to collide, annihilate pairs to transform into light. The material elements at the center of planets radiate heat, starting from the center, over time spreading out to the outermost shell, until the planet becomes a star radiating heat into the Universe in the form of light. According to the formula for calculating force F , we see that the larger the object, i.e., the larger M , the greater the compressive force F , so celestial bodies with large masses will undergo the transformation into stars faster than smaller celestial bodies. Over time, the star continues to accrete other objects, due to the influence of gravitational force, to grow larger and larger until being squeezed by the nuclear force to the point where it cannot radiate anything other than directional spin radiation. The star becomes a Black Object, which is a Black Hole. The existence of stars and planets, etc., in the current era is the result of these processes. If a planet reaches a size equal to a star, even if it is the smallest star among all stars, it must also transform into a star. Therefore, there cannot be any planet in the universe today that has the size of our Sun.

Question: According to the Particle Theory, the elementary particles including photons are material particles, so how do these particles move inertially? Where does the wave nature of particles come from?

Answer: Depending on the size, we can distinguish different material elements. If the size is too small, it will not be distinguishable, for example.

We can distinguish each grain of sand in a pile of sand, each grain of flour in a pile of flour, but we cannot distinguish each drop of water in a bucket full of water, hence the concept of the environment. A set of discrete elements, indistinguishable from each other, is called the environment, such as the water environment, the air environment, the space environment, etc. Because of the inability to distinguish, the concept of the movement of an individual element in the environment compared to other elements in the same environment is meaningless. Of course, the concept of the environment is relative, depending on the micro level size of the elements being considered. The space environment is filled with photons, all material elements in the universe are immersed in this environment. An object is composed of material elements of different sizes, the spin interaction between these material elements and the material space, radiating into space different scales and characteristics of radiation, these radiations, according to current understanding, are called particles. Therefore, particles flying in space are actually the phenomenon of energy transmission between space elements rather than actual material particles. Once we mention the energy transmission in a certain environment, we must refer to the concepts of waves. For example, in a water environment it is water waves, in an air environment it is sound waves, in a space environment it is electromagnetic waves, etc., in addition to other waves such as radiation (light and particles), etc.

Question: Why do all planets in the Solar System have orbits lying on the Ecliptic plane?

Answer: In general, all planetary systems and stars in the universe, such as the solar system, have orbits lying on the ecliptic plane (a plane with a vector perpendicular to the tangential velocity of planetary motion). According to current understanding, due to the initial velocity combined with the gravitational force from the Sun, planets must move along orbits where the inertial force balances the gravitational force. The issue lies in the inability to determine the cause of the initial velocity, furthermore, if it were due to random motion, then planets should move along any orbit, not necessarily on the ecliptic plane as observed in reality. In fact, all objects in the universe are composed of photons with intrinsic angular momentum known as spin, or mass M , which is the number of photons in that object. Since photons fill the universe, M can be considered as the photon density at the point where the object exists with mass M . Under the influence of the nuclear force F from space, determined by the formula $F = \frac{M \cdot C^2}{R}$ (M mass, C speed of light, R radius of the object), the photons of the object are compressed together and

interact with each other, resulting in a decrease in the spin of the photons. According to the law of conservation of momentum, the reduced spin value of the photons is converted into the self-rotation motion of the object, referred to as the Directinal spin, which emits the directional spin radiation, determined by the formula $B = \frac{M.V}{R}$ (V is the tangential velocity of the self-rotation motion, R is the distance from the observation point to the center of the object). Due to different tangential velocities in both direction and magnitude, the directional spin radiation of different objects will interact with each other to reach an equilibrium state, meaning the objects must move along orbits where their tangential velocities are equal, i.e., same direction and magnitude. The equilibrium state of interaction can only be established when the objects move along orbits lying on the ecliptic plane.

Question: What is a black hole?

Answer: No one is attracted by a magnet, but if you ask anyone, they will all answer that a magnet has two poles, North and South. However, a piece of non-magnetic iron is always attracted to a magnet, but it cannot distinguish between the North and South poles like we humans can. Why is that? When an object rotates symmetrically around its center, we always observe that the tangential velocity on opposite sides is always in opposite directions. If we also rotate like that, depending on the contact surface and the rotational speed, we will be pushed away from each other, either strongly or weakly. If we are pressed close together and fill the space, then depending on the total force acting on us, we will be pushed closer or farther apart. This is the principle of all interactions through distance in the universe, such as gravitational force, electromagnetic force, nuclear force, etc. When in the magnetic field of a magnet, every element of the non-magnetic iron piece must rotate like the elements of the magnet, which is the phenomenon of induction. The result is that its orientation always points in the opposite direction to the magnet. When a magnet is in the magnetic field of another magnet, their magnetic fields interact with each other through the aforementioned induction phenomenon, resulting in a distinction between North and South poles.

Apart from the general theory of spin for the Universe, there is currently no theory that can explain clearly and convincingly the existence of black holes as well as their properties. According to this theory, black holes have almost no gravitational force, because apart from the gravitational radiation (spin gravitational radiation B), black holes do not have any other radiation (the concept of black in physics). The directional spin radiation field of a black hole has the nature of the magnetic field of a magnet, but due to its

gravitational mass being converted, this phenomenon is preliminarily explained as follows. Mass is the total number of photons with spin value $W = C$ (speed of light) present in the object at the point of its existence. Due to the influence of nuclear force from space, determined by the formula $F = \frac{M.C^2}{R}$, where C is the speed of light, M is the mass of the black hole, R is the radius of the black hole, due to the large mass but small radius, the nuclear force has compressed and limited the rotational speed of the spins. According to the law of conservation of angular momentum, the decrease in rotational speed of the spins is converted into the self-rotation motion of the black hole, or the directional spin B and radiates the directional spin radiation into space, determined by the formula: $B = \frac{M.V}{R}$ (V is the tangential velocity of the self-rotation motion, R is the distance from the observation point to the center of the object).

Similar to the induction phenomenon of the magnetic field of a magnet on magnetic materials, the directional spin radiation B of the black hole also exerts a tremendous attraction on objects with mass, through the induction phenomenon like the spin B of the magnet.

Black holes and the concept of Dark Matter are two phenomena in the Universe that are currently puzzling scientists. There are many hypotheses put forward to explain these phenomena, and we cannot deny the reality, but we can completely reject a theory that explains the reality when that theory does not indicate the cause and formation of the reality. Our current understanding of nature is still very limited, because our concepts of nature have issues. If we do not reconsider these concepts, our scientific foundation will surely continue to wander indefinitely.

Question: Is there any collision between planets and stars?

Answer: Agree that whatever can happen will happen. However, our knowledge of the universe is still too incomplete, to the point that the current general picture of our universe is completely distorted from reality, so predictions based on reasoning from that picture are completely erroneous. Light has a finite speed, and with intuitive thinking, we have always believed that we can only see the image of the past, with closer objects representing the recent past and farther objects representing the distant past... But in the darkness, no matter how far apart we are, even at opposite ends of the universe, the moment your flashlight reaches me is when we see each other. Light is like a stick that takes time to travel from you to me, but when the stick touches me, that's when we perceive each other's existence, or in other words,

we always see each other's current image, starting from the moment the light from you reaches me. The concept that light consists of discrete free-flying photons in empty space, rather than a continuous medium, has made it impossible for us to understand the nature of interactions in the universe, such as gravity, electromagnetism, nuclear forces, etc. Gravity dominates the entire universe, and if gravity were the only force, then over billions of years of existence, the universe would have collapsed long ago. To justify this possibility, we have to refer to the concept of centrifugal inertial force, which causes planets and stars to orbit each other, along with the possibility of planets and stars falling or colliding with each other being very high. However, the existence of the solar system for billions of years has affirmed that under normal conditions, when the equilibrium of interactions is not disrupted by mutations, the possibility of planets and the Sun colliding is unimaginable, because: Mass, like charge, when in motion, generates a Field, or an inertial field that impedes any change in the motion state of mass and charge. When in motion, charge generates a directional charge spin radiation, or magnetic Field, and when in motion, mass also generates a directional mass spin radiation, or magnetic field of the Earth, the magnetic Field of Sun is a specific example of the directional mass spin radiation Field. The value of the directional charge spin radiation is determined by the formula: $B_Q = \frac{Q.V}{R}$ (Q electric charge, V velocity of electric charge, R distance from electric charge Q to the observation point). The value of the directional mass spin radiation is determined by the formula: $B_M = \frac{M.V}{R}$ (M mass, V velocity of mass, R distance from mass M to the observation point). The directional spins interact with each other to create an equilibrium state that keeps the planets in the solar system orbiting in the plane of the ecliptic (a plane with a vector perpendicular to the tangential velocity relative to the Sun). If for some reason, the orbits of two planets intersect, when they come close to each other at a certain distance, the interaction between the two fields will create a new equilibrium state, causing them to orbit each other in a manner similar to planets in the plane of the ecliptic, rather than colliding as we usually imagine.

Question: Gravitational waves are what?

Answer: Humanity is currently celebrating joyfully around the discovery of gravitational waves in the universe, while scientific researchers are deeply fascinated by it, regarding the 4-dimensional spacetime continuum being curved, and so on and so forth. Will this discovery be beneficial or detrimental to Earth's civilization???

Over 100 years ago, Einstein proposed the theory of special relativity to bend

and stretch Time through the relative velocity between different reference frames. Not long after, he introduced the theory of general relativity to further bend and stretch Space by introducing the concept of the 4-dimensional spacetime continuum. Even Einstein himself and contemporary theoretical physicists dare not claim to fully understand what mass and general relativity theory, as well as the spacetime continuum, truly are, despite having predicted the phenomenon of gravitational waves as an inevitable result of the concepts in general relativity. In the future, surely the succeeding generations of scholars will have to describe the universe through highly complex mathematical equations even more intricate than the already famous immensely complex equations in Quantum Electrodynamics, when attempting to solve the Schrödinger wave equations along with countless abstract concepts, they will be lost in a maze like stick dancers in the dark... and the scientific community on this planet will increasingly sink into confusion and darkness.

If instead of considering the universe space as a 4-dimensional spacetime continuum that can be curved by mass by considering it as a space filled with photons, everything would become extremely simple and transparent, not only for scientists but also for high school students. The General Theory of Spin for the Universe considers the universe space being filled with photons along with two fundamental laws, the Law of Velocity Relationship and the Law of Radiation Distribution, easily affirm the inertial nature of mass and charge that have created electromagnetic waves and gravitational waves when these quantities change their motion state. There are many theories, but in reality, there is only one, so there can only exist one general theory, absolutely consistent for the entire universe. Humans have often been blind, not feeling the material environment around them, like fish underwater not perceiving the air environment on land. For them, above the water surface is a vacuum, while for us, outside the air environment is a vacuum???. In centuries past, no one could perceive the electromagnetic field, the gravitational field, etc... When Michelson discovered the invariance of the speed of light, Einstein considered this as a natural premise, that if this is recognized, space and time must change...and the narrow theory of relativity was born. Although it seems difficult to understand and somewhat bizarre, this theory has been accepted by scientists as a compromise, because there is no other way to overcome the cognitive crisis. A short time later, they continued to compromise with Planck's hypothesis, also based on Einstein's theory of relativity to overcome the crisis of the ultraviolet region, when the total radiation intensity of an object approaches infinity to create branches in modern physics, such as Quantum Mechanics, Quantum Electrodynamics, etc...extremely abstract and

extremely difficult to understand for a normal mind like ours.

Now it's time for the discovery of gravitational waves, could this be the reason for theoretical physicists to further confirm the existence of the 4-dimensional spacetime continuum in the universe? The reality is that gravitational waves always exist around us, in the form that we often perceive as the magnetic field of the Earth, the Sun, etc... this very environment has kept the planets in the solar system orbiting on fixed orbits on the Ecliptic plane (the plane with a vector perpendicular to the tangential velocity of the planet).

Until now, anomalous phenomena beyond our understanding are all related to the Mass Magnetic Field that Earth's civilization has overlooked and almost no research has been done on it. Although different in nature, in principle, the Mass Magnetic Field and the Electric Magnetic Field are the causes of the inertial properties of mass and electric charge.

We distinguish between the micro and macro worlds, but nature does not make this distinction, meaning whatever has happened in the macro world can also happen in the micro world. If Black Holes exist in the macro world, then they must also exist in the micro world, right?

The Structure and Formation of Black Holes: An object with mass M will experience the gravitational force F from the photon space, determined by the formula $F = \frac{M \cdot c^2}{R}$, depending on the fast or slow time process, depending on the mass scale M of them, the planets will develop into Stars (like the Sun, for example), then into Quasars, Black Holes, etc. Everything in the universe is composed of photons with the unique property of spin $W=C$, these spins combine to create the spin of matter $w = \frac{C}{R}$. Objects with large mass, such as the Sun, will have the elements at the core subjected to a very large compressive force (inversely proportional to the radius R), breaking the atomic structure, causing spin pairs like Electron-Proton, Particle-Antiparticle, etc. to collide and annihilate each other, transforming into light. Starting from the center, it gradually radiates light, which is the process of a Planet transforming into a Star, like the Sun as an example. Stars continue to be compressed, exploding several times and then contracting again, eventually transforming into Quasars or Black Holes, depending on the mass scale. According to the law of conservation of momentum, when compressed, the spin of matter will be limited to transform into the rotational motion of the object (the rotational motion of the Earth is also caused by this), until the matter is compressed to the point where it can no longer move, including spin motion. The star has become a Black Hole rotating at an approximate tangential velocity of C , as all the spin of matter within it has transformed,

and it radiates into space with the directional mass spin radiation $B = \frac{M.C}{R}$, with the centrifugal force $F_{iner} = \frac{M.C^2}{R}$, in a state of equilibrium with the compressive force from the photon space. Because there is no individual motion, a Black Hole does not have a temperature and does not participate in any thermal processes. A Black Hole is an unbreakable and absolutely black solid object, its radiation space is the directional mass spin radiation always in equilibrium with the compressive force from the photon space, so it does not create gravitational force. No motion is allowed to exist within a Black Hole and its radiation space, only here is the dominance of absolute silence. If we fall into it, we will remain unchanged forever, all metabolic processes, nervous activity will be suspended, becoming unconscious until we escape from it, then we will be ourselves even though billions of years have passed. If you want to witness the universe a billion years from now, then you should dive into a Black Hole, if you have a way to escape from it after a billion years. The universe always has countless Big Bangs when spiral galaxies age and decay into Black Holes, when Black Holes are compressed by the compressive force from the photon space into one place, their directional mass spin radiation suppresses each other, resulting in decay (similar to the decay of matter spin before), at this time the photon space is almost pure and reveals its true form with spin $W=C$ causing the compressive force F to perform a task: $F = \frac{M.C^2}{R} \rightarrow A = F.R = M.C^2 = E$ to transform everything into photons like it, that is the Big Bang.

On the macroscopic global scale, within the microcosm such as Earth, with its mass magnetic field due to its own rotational motion, Earth can also create local regions of equilibrium in terms of inertial force $F_{iner} = \frac{M.C^2}{R}$ with nuclear force $F = \frac{M.C^2}{R}$. These are super small Black Holes, capable of engulfing and releasing everything intact as it was originally, even after millions of years have passed. Could this be the cause of mysterious disappearances, leaving no trace and the extraordinary appearance of beings from the past, even from ancient times? In places where the mass magnetic field is not strong enough to form a black hole, it still affects the nervous system causing living bodies to experience disorders generating hallucinations, even madness. Weak mass magnetic fields like underground groundwater flow also create local disturbances on the ground, some individuals with special abilities have relied on this phenomenon to discover those underground water veins.

Question: What is dark matter?

Answer: The light source and the light environment emitted by the light source are a unified entity that cannot be separated. If a source turns on and off periodically, and during the time of emitting light, the light has not reached us yet, then we cannot see that light source. With this observation from the General Theory of Spin for the Universe, it helps us easily explain the concept of "Dark Matter" that is currently prevalent. Suppose there is a star with a mass hundreds of times that of the sun, but it is very far away from us, the light from the star to Earth has been blocked by planets moving in cycles, similar to the total solar eclipse phenomenon, but occurring at distances where, during the time period when not obscured, the light from that distance still cannot reach Earth, so we will never observe that giant star, although we can still perceive the effects caused by the massive mass of the star. Therefore, the concept of "Dark Matter" is considered by modern scientists as the cause of the phenomenon of our expanding universe at an increasing rate, manifested through the Hubble effect. From the relative perspective, if the entire universe is contracting, then we would still observe all phenomena occurring just as if it were expanding, including the Hubble effect. In reality, the universe is an immobile sphere, always standing still permanently in a place containing within itself matter and the space of matter, only matter is in motion and constantly contracting due to the pressure from the space of matter, leading to the contraction of all matter in the universe. With the immensely vast scale of the universe, what humans observe is only like a grain of sand in a vast desert, so all the energy of the elemental matter compared to the energy of Dark Matter is just like a grain of sand compared to the desert. It also needs to be mentioned that the universe is a sphere, so the existence of a center point and the outermost boundary of the universe is a reality. However, the universe is so vast that every position in the universe can be considered a center of the universe, and at any position in the universe, we always observe the limiting sphere of the universe degenerating into a fixed black point. It may sound overly illogical, but if you are on a ship in the vast ocean, considering the ship to be at the center of the ocean is entirely acceptable. Similarly, if you see the Sun as a ball, with galaxies and distant superclusters as tiny bright spots, then seeing the limiting sphere at the outermost boundary of the universe degenerate into a black point is also normal. Through this, one can see that the size and scope of the universe have exceeded our understanding and cognitive abilities by far.

In conclusion, here are some fundamental scientific issues that the General Theory of Spin for the Universe has addressed, which modern theoretical

physics has not yet achieved:

- 1) Establish a Lorentz transformation formula completely different from Einstein's approach, to demonstrate that the concept of Space and Time in the Theory of Relativity is narrow and not accurate in reality.
- 2) Demonstrate two very basic laws, which science has not yet discovered. These are the Law of Velocity Relationship and the Law of Radiation Distribution.
- 3) Determine the absolute reference frame.
- 4) Demonstrate that the phenomenon of the speed of light is maximum and invariant with respect to all reference frames, not a natural premise.
- 5) Define the physical quantities precisely, consistently, and uniquely.
- 6) Establish the formulas for calculating interactive forces such as gravitational, electromagnetic, and nuclear forces using theory and elucidate the nature of these forces.
- 7) Explain the inertial nature of mass, while determining the inertial nature of electric charge as a magnetic field.
- 8) Reaffirming, we can only observe the current image of all existences in the universe, not the past images.
- 9) Demonstrated, the universe space is a 3-dimensional Euclidean space, all other space models are mathematical space models.
- 10) Space and time are two mathematical concepts of cognition.
- 11) Identify the shortcomings of current concepts of heat and temperature, clearly define the temperature T in the universe lies within the range.
$$0 \leq T \leq 1$$
- 12) The radiation field emitted by the radiation force and the radiation source are a unified entity that cannot be separated.
- 13) The universe consists of matter and material space composed of photons.
- 14) When the mass M decays into photons, an amount of energy $E = M.C^2$ will be released.
- 15) Determine the structure, shape, and ultimate limits of the universe.
- 16) Determine the Indefinite Cosmic Cycle.

The largest and the smallest.

Through exchanges with several independent researchers in some European and American countries during my world tour, I truly see that science today is like a "boundless market." Everyone wants to speak, speak, and speak, even science considered mainstream today...but they refuse to listen to others, even though I have presented the most fundamental foundations of thinking to see how they explain it.

- Based on experimental evidence and which theoretical basis, to affirm the

existence of absolute vacuum in the universe?

- Prove the number of dimensions of the universe?
- The highest and lowest temperatures in the universe?
- The largest (shape and ultimate limit of the universe) & The smallest in the universe?

All are indifferent and dismissive, as if they have never cared about them, all cannot refute my evidence and theoretical basis. However, they still continue to speak and speak...as if our scientific castle is floating in the air like that!

At the end of 2015, the global physics community still cannot escape the concerning debate: Are we approaching the absolute limit that science can understand and explain about the universe? In the future, discoveries will become increasingly harder. The distance to a groundbreaking insight will grow further. Eventually, humans will no longer be patient, we will exhaust ourselves, and physics will perish. Harry Cliff, a physicist at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), gave a recent presentation in Geneva, Switzerland. And what he said about the idea above is truly worrisome: "In the next few years, perhaps for the first time in the history of science, we will face questions that cannot be answered." Will there come a day when scientists can no longer be patient, we will exhaust ourselves, and physics will die? To support his conclusion, Cliff cited two numbers that he called the most dangerous in the universe. These numbers are responsible for the appearance and survival of everything, from subatomic particles to galaxies. If these numbers are slightly off, Cliff said, the universe will not exist, there will be no life, no us, and no physics. Yet, perhaps science will never know its exact value.

The first number: The power of the Higgs field.

The first number that Cliff mentioned represents the strength of the Higgs field. It is an invisible energy field that has "permeated" the universe unlike any other fields.

All elementary particles must "swim" through the Higgs field. In doing so, they acquire mass and then form protons, neutrons, and electrons. Ultimately, they make up atoms, molecules, all of us, and everything around us. Without the Higgs field, we would not exist here.

The Higgs field was proposed in theory, but we have been almost certain of its existence since 2012. The significant event marking this was the discovery of the Higgs boson by physicists at CERN. According to theory, you cannot have the Higgs boson without the Higgs field. However, there is still something mysterious that makes Cliff uneasy.

It must be recalled that the physics of humans is being governed by two very strong theories. Einstein's theory of relativity to explain all phenomena on extremely large scales such as planets, stars, galaxies... Quantum mechanics to explain all phenomena of the extremely small world from atoms to fundamental particles.

According to that, using both theories for scientists to predict about the Higgs particle and field before we discover it. Only two scenarios can occur. One is that the Higgs field should be "turned off", meaning it has an intensity of 0. The other is if it is "turned on", it will carry an infinitely large value.

Yet no scenario matches what we observe. "In reality, the Higgs field is very weak," Cliff said. "It is not exactly 0, but also smaller than 10 trillion times the remaining level we predict. Imagine it like a light switch stuck. It is stuck right next to the off position."

"This value is very important. If it shifts even a tiny bit, there will be nothing in our universe," Cliff emphasized.

The weakness of the Higgs field, despite all our predictions, has left scientists puzzled. They are still searching for hope for the answer. The work began at the end of last year, when the Large Hadron Collider at CERN resumed operations after a 2-year upgrade.

The number 2: The power of dark energy.

The second number of Cliff is called "the worst theoretical prediction in the history of physics" by physicists. It tackles issues in the depths of deep space, with an extremely complex phenomenon called dark energy.

Dark energy is a concept responsible for the expanding universe. It was first known in 1998. However, "we don't know exactly what dark energy is," Cliff admits. "The best idea, it is the energy of empty space, the energy of vacuum." If this is correct, you can add up all the energies of empty space to get a value. And it represents the power of dark energy. In fact, that is what theoretical physicists have done. But there is a huge problem with the answer they received:

"Dark energy in theory is stronger by more than 10^{12} times compared to the value observed in astronomy," Cliff says. "This is a number larger than the threshold of our imagination. It is larger than any number in astronomy. In fact, larger than the number of atoms in the universe by a trillion trillion trillion times."

Fortunately for us, the actual energy density is smaller than what theoretical physics predicts. If it were that large, it would have the capability to tear apart the universe. Even the strong forces binding atoms would be powerless. We would never have galaxies, stars, planets, and the current life.

However, this also indicates that the physics theory is frustrating many scientists. While current technology is not yet capable of performing measurements of dark energy, the theory is also stagnant. In the end, we can never know how powerful dark energy and the Higgs field truly are.

Touching the answer is an impossible thing.

Cliff said there will be ways for us to answer some questions. But there will never be enough physics to prove that.

Some scientists are trying to prove that our universe is just one of billions of other universes. Cliff assumes "suddenly we can understand the exact values of the two numbers above. The smallest adjustments of them could also make the energy tear apart a universe. Or the Higgs field is not strong enough to form particles".

To prove this, physicists need to discover new particles. They must fully adhere to fundamental theories such as string theory, predicting the existence of a multiverse. Right now, there is only one place in the world they can look to. That is the giant particle accelerator at CERN.

The world's largest particle accelerator at CERN is the last place physicists are looking forward to.

Meanwhile, time is ticking down 2 years before CERN shuts down the accelerator for another upgrade. The next two years may be a time when we find nothing new, just as we are disappointed with the Higgs boson.

It seems to signal the beginning of the end, Cliff said. We may be entering a new era in physics. But it is an era where there are strange phenomena of the universe that we cannot explain.

It will be an era where science becomes impotent. Physics will die because it "suggests that we are living in a multiverse beyond our understanding. An era where we will never be able to answer why everything exists, instead of nothing."

The true mission of the accelerator LHC & CERN.

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the largest modern particle accelerator and provides the most powerful acceleration in the world. This machine has consumed 6.4 billion Euros from 15 countries along with nearly 8,000 researchers working with it, making the cost of this endeavor beyond imagination. The purpose of the LHC is simply to create collisions of accelerated Proton particles at speeds approaching the speed of light. According to theory, these collisions will generate new particles, leading to the discovery of the Higgs Boson particle and other types of particles. While it is known that no matter how much acceleration is achieved, it is impossible

to create collisions as powerful as those between Electrons and Protons. According to the Law of Velocity Relationship, acceleration essentially increases the spin of Protons through Directed Radiation. Protons will have a spin in a specific direction, and the higher the spin, the greater the momentum of the proton. When they collide, there will be an immensely powerful impact because Protons are heavier than electrons, but collisions between them cannot be as strong due to the clash of their opposite spins. To create high-momentum protons, it is not necessary to replicate the LHC; all we need is a sufficiently powerful Directed Radiation emitter (electromagnet) to increase the spin of protons, causing them to spin in a specific direction. By arranging two groups of protons oriented in opposite directions and then merging them, collisions stronger than those of the LHC can be created. This task only costs a few tens of millions of dollars. It is evident that the development and application of spin theory are essential needs of our scientific community. The main task of the CERN physics center, where the LHC is located, has not achieved any significant breakthroughs so far, apart from creating unusual phenomena in the Particle world for theoretical physicists to chase and explain in a "one-size-fits-all" manner. The future will always be like this until all explanations, all theories about this world fail, which is the true mission of CERN & LHC.

Hubble effect

When observing distant galaxies and quasars, astronomers notice that these celestial objects exhibit redshifted spectra, where the electromagnetic waves emitted from them are shifted towards longer wavelengths. To identify this phenomenon, astronomers collect the spectra of objects and compare the emission or absorption spectral lines corresponding to the atomic spectra of chemical elements when light passes through. This redshift is isotropic and uniform, evenly distributed across observed celestial objects in all directions. If this redshift is considered a type of Doppler shift, we can calculate the recessional velocity of the object, and thus estimate the distance to them through available distance standards. When scientists plot the correlation between recessional velocity and distance to galaxies, they observe a linear relationship known as Hubble's law: $v = H_0D$, where.

- v The recessional velocity of galaxies or distant objects,

- D is the co-moving distance to them

- H_0 is the Hubble constant, whose current value is around $67.15^{+1.3}_{-1.4}$ km/s/Mpc

There are two ways to explain the Hubble law. One is that we are at the center of an explosion pushing galaxies away, which seems inconsistent with

Copernicus' principle, or the Universe with expanding space everywhere. The second explanation was first discovered by physicist Alexander Friedmann in 1922 through studying the consequences of the theory of relativity and by Georges Lemaître in 1927, before the observational results, analysis by Hubble in 1929 on the experimental aspect. The phenomenon of expanding space is still the cornerstone of the Big Bang theory, developed and studied by scientists Friedmann, Lemaître, Robertson, and Walker the properties of the expanding metric.

The model requires the equation $v = HD$ to hold at all times, with D being the co-moving distance, v being the recessional velocity, even v , H , and D can have variable values as the universe expands (hence we write H_0 to signify the "constant" Hubble constant we observe today). For distances smaller than the observable universe size, the Hubble redshift can be considered as a Doppler shift corresponding to the recessional velocity v . However, the redshift phenomenon has a different nature from the classical explanation of the Doppler effect, as it is the result of the expansion of space between the time light is emitted from distant celestial objects and the time it reaches the observing device.

Metric expansion of space is a direct consequence of empirical evidence on the principles of cosmology, specifically the Copernican principle, which, along with Hubble's law, has no other explanation for this expansion. The redshift values of celestial bodies indicate the near-perfect uniformity and isotropy of the universe, and are experimental evidence supporting the cosmological principle that when viewed in all directions, the Universe looks the same, this principle is also supported by other evidence. If the redshift is the result of an explosion from some center, they will not look the same when observed in different directions.

The survey results on cosmic microwave background radiation on the dynamics of celestial systems is another compelling evidence for Copernicus' principle, that on the macroscopic scale of the universe, Earth is not the center of the universe. Scientists have shown that the radiation emitted from the Big Bang must have been warmer at earlier times in the history of the universe. The uniform coldness of the CMB over billions of years can only be explained if the universe undergoes space expansion, and except for the possibility that we are at some special center of the explosion.

Here we see, the Hubble effect can only affirm one thing for sure, that all objects in the universe are moving away from each other, without indicating anything else, including the direction of motion of the objects. As we know, when two objects move towards a fixed point at different speeds, the distance between them will increase over time, conversely when moving away from

that point, the change in distance between them remains the same as the previous case. Therefore, the concept of the expanding universe based on the Hubble effect is scientifically unfounded and very subjective. Are we sure if the universe is expanding or contracting? If considered in a general and abstract sense, the space of the universe is uniform and isotropic, meaning the space around us and the distant regions in the universe are the same, unless there are extraordinary events occurring. Because light is a continuous medium, consisting of elements constantly radiating in all directions at a speed of 300,000 km/s; ($\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{n \cdot 300.000}{R}$, where $[n \cdot s^{-1}]$, n is the radiation density at a distance R from the source) so it can be considered. In the light environment, we and all elements in the universe are a unified whole. If Earth is taken as the reference system, then we are like the center of rotation, while everything else revolves around the center of rotation with tangential speeds distributed according to the diagram of solid objects rotating around the center. That is, the tangential speed is proportional to the distance from the surveyed element to the center of rotation, the further from the center of rotation, the greater the tangential speed. This is the illusion of speed causing the Hubble effect, due to the mistaken perception of light by us, leading us to have an illusion of the expansion or contraction of the space of the universe. In reality, space and the universe remain motionless, eternal with endless time.

The experiment determines:

Theoretical physics is the result of mathematical logical thinking, so it cannot be wrong, that is the Law of Nature. No arguing! The issue is: when Nature poses a problem, correct reasoning leads to correct results without needing to say anything. But if correct reasoning leads to wrong results, that is when we need to discuss. Either the problem is wrong, or we have not understood it correctly? Let's consider the following imaginary experiment together to reflect on whether our knowledge of nature is correct or not?

Place the light source between 2 flat mirrors, the light from the source will fly to this mirror and then reflect to the other mirror as always. Therefore, when turning off the light source, the light must be retained on the mirror for a certain period of time, however, in reality, when all the light sources on the mirror are turned off instantly, without any retention on the mirror even for 1/trillionth of a second.

Connecting 2 light bulbs in a 300,000km long electrical circuit, arranged so that the 2 bulbs are right in front of us. When turning on the switch, will the 2 bulbs light up simultaneously or one after the other with a 1-second interval? (the speed of light $C=300,000\text{km/s}$). The bulbs will light up simultaneously

as soon as the switch is turned on, because the bulbs only light up when there is current in the closed circuit, furthermore in this case it cannot be said which bulb is the first bulb and which bulb is the last.

The electronic environment exists everywhere in the conductor operates according to the principle of simultaneous action and reaction forces. Light is the same, once it covers from the source to our eyes, then we only see the current image of the source, not the past as modern physicists perceive. Here we see that there is no such thing as electric current is the directional movement of charges in the conductor and light is not the movement of photons from the source to the observer's eye, it is a form of transmission according to the principle of action and reaction forces in the material environment.

The phenomenon of the constant speed of light with respect to any reference frame, whether moving forward or backward at a speed close to that of light, means that light from a source always reaches the observer at a constant speed of $C=300,000$ km/s. This implies that we can only see the current image of the source and not its past image. According to Galileo's principle of velocity addition, the invariance of the speed mentioned above is a mathematical violation that cannot be accepted, regardless of any arguments, such as Einstein's theory of relativity. The issue here lies in our perception rather than mathematical reasoning. In fact, we, including even the most eminent scientists in the world today, have a mistaken perception of the speed of light. When we talk about speed, we refer to the movement of objects (matter) in space, but the speed of light is different. Imagine a row of light bulbs standing still and being lit one by one, starting from the first bulb to the last at the speed of light; we would see that row of bulbs as a beam of light, which is how light operates. The constancy of the speed of light affirms that photons always remain stationary, acting as light bulbs to transmit light from the source everywhere. Therefore, no matter how fast we move, we still see the light bulbs (photons) being lit sequentially at a speed of $C=300,000$ km/s, without contradicting Galileo's principle. Since we cannot distinguish one photon from another, we must consider space as a continuous medium consisting of photons, interacting according to the principle of simultaneous action and reaction forces. This means that once light reaches us from the source, from that moment onwards, we always instantly see the image of the source at that time. Hence, modern science still does not truly understand the nature of light, and only new knowledge from the theory of Spin can thoroughly solve this issue. Here we see the movement in the micro world is not like what we perceive from the macro world to infer the movement of the micro world as what scholars have done so far.

The mission for all of us.

-When the idea of considering something moving in the universe as stationary, or having a velocity $V=0$ as the reference frame for everything else, is accepted by everyone without any hesitation. But when the idea of choosing light with velocity $V=C$ as the reference frame is proposed, no one accepts it, even though $V=C$ is natural for everything else in reality.

- When the idea of light brings the image of all things to one's eyes, because light has an internal speed limit, humans can only see the past of objects and cannot see the present, near is the near past and far is the far past, etc... That idea is based on subjective reasoning, imposing, but people still believe absolutely and consider it as an unquestionable truth. However, when the idea of light only helps us see the images of all things, but does not bring the images to our eyes, based on objective reasoning, with a strong argument that we can only see the present images of all things, then people vehemently oppose it, even though they cannot argue against it.

-When mathematicians propose a model of multi-dimensional space, and then physicists apply that mathematical model to reality, everyone believes and considers it as an undisputed fact. But when humans discover the law of conservation of the initial axis of a freely spinning top and prove that the standard space of the universe is a 3-dimensional Euclidean space, no one believes, even though there can be no argument to refute it. Everyone believes in the existence of absolute vacuum and gravitational force in the vacuum, even though these concepts are very unnatural.

- Temperature is a physical quantity used to compare the different levels of hot and cold of all objects, similar to a reference system. The idea of taking the temperature of a certain object as a standard for comparison, such as the temperature scales of Celsius, Kelvin, Fahrenheit, etc., is accepted by everyone, but no one ever wonders what the highest temperature in the universe is. How can different temperature scales be unified into a single temperature scale for the entire universe? However, when the idea of comparing the temperature of all objects with the temperature of light to establish a unified temperature scale with clear upper and lower limits is proposed, no one believes it.

This civilization, no matter how advanced it may be, cannot be compared to other civilizations, let alone the exploration of the universe. Knowing these things and not doing anything about it is truly regrettable..

Modern physics is the achievement of the knowledge of the Earth's civilization, built by countless generations of scholars, geniuses, and great

minds. The development of science and technology in today's era has proven the correctness and undeniable nature of the theoretical and experimental achievements of physics. Relying solely on the relative viewpoint along with concepts of space and time as in modern physics, humanity will never be able to discover the inconsistencies and looseness in defining material and non-material quantities of theoretical physics. Although the phenomena and processes addressed by modern physics are real, the laws and principles derived from these realities are natural laws, but the theories to explain these natural laws need to be debated. Theories are plentiful, but reality is singular. Furthermore, modern physics has not yet overcome the existential challenges of nature that classical physics had to surrender to. Based on the absolute, universal, and consistent viewpoint for the entire universe of the spin theory, especially the two fundamental laws, the Law of Velocity Relationship and the Law of Radiation Distribution, which are lacking in modern physics, it can be recognized that: The current physics of humanity is experimental physics rather than theoretical physics, due to its lack of universality and consistency.

Classical mechanics is a model of human research methods, similar to Euclidean geometry. The harmonious combination of abstraction with mathematics has created classical mechanics, which no one can assert is mathematics or physics. If classical mechanics adds the concept of photons filling space, the Law of Velocity Relationships along with a more precise concept of relative velocity in ordinary dynamic environments and in radiation environments. If humans, instead of the notion that light has a speed of 300,000km/s, adopt the idea that light is a continuous medium, consisting of elements constantly radiating in all directions with a radiation speed of 300,000km/s; ($\frac{dn}{dt} = -\frac{n \cdot 300.000}{R}$ where $[n \cdot s^{-1}]$, n is the radiation density at a point at a distance R from the source) then this will be an absolute truth, leaving no room for relativity theories and modern theories to intervene.

Modern physics can be likened to a solution containing many impurities, where the General Theory of Spin for the Universe acts as a chemical that is added to the solution to precipitate the impurities, making the solution become absolutely pure. The General Theory of Spin for the Universe is just the initial step of an absolute physics foundation in the future, our task and the generations to come is to develop it like how classical mechanics developed Newton's theory based on his principles. Specifically, we must observe and explain the phenomena, processes, and laws in modern physics based on the scientific basis of the General Theory of Spin for the Universe. Through the practical results of the theory that are recognized, reality will suggest to us

new scientific horizons, vast and promising endeavors. With the brilliant achievements made in nearly a millennium, modern physics has not realized that the theoretical physics ship has been increasingly off course. It is unimaginable that without the discoveries of the General Theory of Spin for the Universe, the scientific foundation of humanity would have to go around in circles indefinitely. Although the history of science is a continuous chain of correcting mistakes, it will be extremely difficult for the world to acknowledge this scientific work, but the longer they delay recognition, the further they will lag behind us. Every fundamental scientific research, without the knowledge from the General Theory of Spin for the Universe, will have no progress, because of the lack of scientific foundation. Nowadays, the knowledge of an ordinary engineer far surpasses the geniuses of the past, not to mention the formidable scientists of the world. However, discovering the laws of nature is almost insignificant compared to the great discoveries of Newton, Galileo, Tesla, etc. Fundamental science almost remains stagnant, despite numerous theories and new concepts being introduced into physics, with increasingly sophisticated mathematical methods and the abstraction of the existence of entities in the irrational universe to the extent that no one can understand or imagine. Nevertheless, the existential challenges that nature poses to human science still remain, from classical physics to this day, no one and no theory has completely solved the root problem convincingly. Why is that? Are we always inferior to our ancestors? If 97% of scientists say something is true, is it really true? Most of the public will think so. But Dr. Moddel said, "That is not how science operates. It is not a team sport. In fact, often those who think independently end up being right."

"We know that based on historical examples, most of the science we currently trust will change, so there is nothing truly fixed," he said. "Scientific progress is hindered by the opinions of the majority."

Opportunities are plentiful, but those who know how to seize them are rare, hoping that you do not waste this opportunity, even if it's just a minute, a second. Time lost cannot be regained anymore!

When humans do not fully understand nature and the universe, the question "Can we understand the ultimate nature of the natural world and the universe?" is always present in the mind, and it is this question that distinguishes between low and high academic levels. Typically, people are only interested in what they do not know and find difficult to understand, rather than paying attention to what they already fully understand. Therefore, those who understand what others do not are considered to have a higher level of knowledge, gradually rising higher... until no one can understand us, what have we, as humans, truly understood? The Spin theory has shown us the

future of human intelligence, that is: There will come a time when human intelligence fully understands all fundamental scientific issues, to the point where knowledge in this field is only common knowledge and the distinction between low and high levels of knowledge no longer exists. At that time, human intelligence will no longer be about seeking knowledge, but about applying it to life, or Science and Technology. If basic science is likened to different colored glass beads in a kaleidoscope, then technology is the shaking that creates shimmering shapes in countless colors that never repeat, these are achievements that serve life, the purpose of humanity.

Long ago, scientists discovered a new phenomenon, that is the phenomenon of electricity, they did not expect that this tiny discovery after 100 years would create the modern civilization as it is today. Now the Spin theory has discovered many new things, especially the operating principle of flying saucers (UFOs). Why does no one see that, only 100 years later, humanity will live in the Great Unity world (ant society is a specific illustration) to enjoy a prosperous life, free from sickness and disease with a minimum lifespan of 500 years filled with love and together explore the vast regions of space in the universe?

Give all your strength, intelligence, and abilities to the endeavor of conquering nature and struggling for survival. Every scientific and technological achievement of humanity or personal development requires a process!

- There is no happiness and joy greater than the exultation in soaring, when we have completed a step in the exploration of the material world of the universe.

- No lofty morality can compare to the labor and creative thinking to save life for survival in the realm of the Boundless.

- It is impossible for life born from the rare and harsh processes of Nature, arduous in the struggle for progress towards civilization, to face extinction in the blink of an eye.

=====

REFERENCES

[1] Einstein, Albert (1920). *Relativity: The Special and General Theory* (PDF). Henry Holt and Company.

Einstein, Albert; trans. Schilpp; Paul Arthur (1979). *Albert Einstein, Autobiographical Notes* (A Centennial ed.). La Salle, IL: Open Court Publishing Co. ISBN 978-0-87548-352-8.

[2] Einstein, Albert (2009). *Einstein's Essays in Science*. Translated by Alan Harris (Dover ed.). Mineola, NY: Dover Publications. ISBN 978-0-486-47011-5.

[3] Einstein, Albert (1956) [1922]. *The Meaning of Relativity* (5 ed.). Princeton University Press