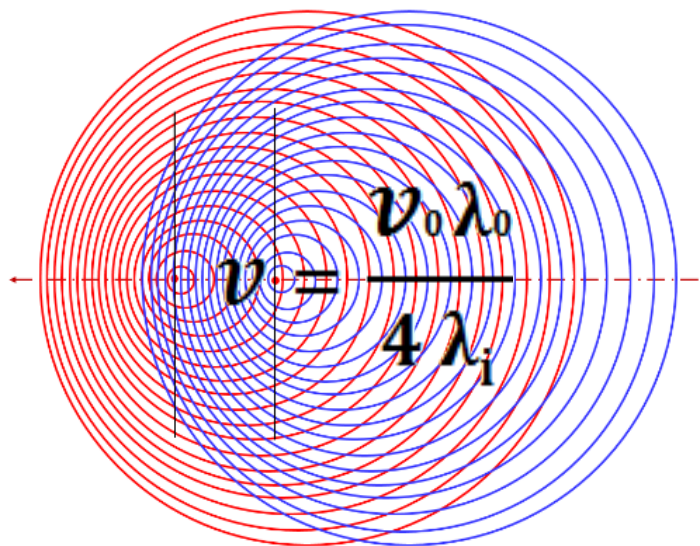


*If any physical quantity appears in any space, then that space
is not empty space.*

The Theory of Real Physics



*I dedicate this work to my late Mother, who greatly regretted that
I did not become a scientist.*

Abstract

The topics of the work include the following physical concepts: matter, mass, space, Singularity, Aether, Dark Matter, dark energy, photon, gravity, time, space-time? Newton's time, Einstein's time, time dilation, time cloning, wave, interference wave, wave propagation, field, field energy, quantum entanglement, absolute velocity in space, ZDIS interferometer-scanner.

Admission

In 2012, busy working on the design of an induction furnace, I listened with one ear to the snippets of discussion of TV journalists coming from the TV about the famous $E=mc^2$ formula of Albert Einstein. The discussion attracted my attention, not because of its content, but because of the topic that stimulated my imagination and gave me an impulse for deeper thoughts.

At first, my head was in chaos of thoughts, but with time, a specific idea emerged. I thought that: *There must be some technical solution that would allow for an experimental verification of Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity and a broader understanding of his formula $E=mc^2$*

In the course of my reflections, I came to the conclusion that:

- *The sum of the number of lengths, coherent waves in space, coming from one source and directed towards each other, over a given length period, is a constant quantity and independent of the velocity of the source of these waves in space.*
- *In the free motion of an object in space, it is possible to measure its absolute velocity in this space, as well as the magnitude of gravity acting on it. Knowing the speed of wave propagation in space and the interference wavelength of the coherent waves allows us to determine the absolute speed of the object in this space.*

I also found that:

- *Empty space has no structure and cannot constitute space.*
- *In empty space, the concept of velocity does not exist.*
- *Empty space does not transfer interaction.*
- *The permeability of empty space is zero (!).*
- *Only a material medium, having a structure, can create space and transmit interactions.*
- *A vacuum is a material medium, having a structure, creating a material space.*
- *Vacuum determines the speed of propagation of electromagnetic and gravitational waves.*
- *The speed of light (c) is a measurable absolute speed in space and is: $c = 299,792,458$ m/sec.*

- *Wave propagation can occur only in material space.*
- *Vacuum is a carrier of electromagnetic and gravitational waves.*
- *Vacuum is a medium for interaction.*
- *Vacuum is an energy carrier.*
- *The speed of propagation of electromagnetic and gravitational waves (c) is the absolute speed in vacuum space.*
- *For the Observer, who is in the inertial frame of the source of coherent electromagnetic waves, the resulting interference wave, two coherent waves, coming from one source and directed against each other, is a standing wave (!).*
- *A mobile observer, from his own inertial system, can measure the velocity of his system in space by scanning the wavelength of the physical interference phenomenon.*
- *Interference wavelength measurement is a measurement of the magnitude of a physical phenomenon occurring in (4D) from a 3D system.*
- *The length of the interference wave does not depend on the method of its measurement or on the design of the measuring device (!).*
- *The interference wavelength of electromagnetic waves depends on the speed of the source of coherent waves in the vacuum space.*
- *Measuring the interference wavelength and knowing the parameters of the source of coherent waves allows you to determine the absolute speed of the source of these waves in space.*

Based on the discoveries I made and the conclusions I made, I developed a model of a measuring device based on the measurement of the interference wavelength of coherent waves, which by measuring the interference wavelength determines the magnitude of the absolute velocity vector and the magnitude of the gravitational vector acting on the source in space.

The process of constructing the ZDIS device and the experiments carried out during its construction contributed to the formulation of new definitions and postulates, opening the way to the emergence of a new physical theory - the Theory of Real Physics.

Definitions and postulates

1. Matter

Everything that has mass is material; everything else is not.

- 1.1. In the space of the Universe, there are two types of matter:
 - a. Atomic matter
 - b. Matter of the Singularity

2. Mass

Mass is synonymous with materiality.

- 2.1. Mass has causative power.
- 2.2. Mass is an energy carrier.
- 2.3. The mass of atomic matter is the "charge" of the gravitational interaction in the gravitational space of the Singularity (Dark Matter), just as the electric charge in the electromagnetic space of the Singularity (Aether).

3. Energy

Energy is the ability of a mass to do work.

- 3.1. Energy is an attribute of mass.
- 3.2. Energy has no mass.
- 3.3. There is no energy of anything.
- 3.4. There is no free energy.
- 3.5. The energy of a wave is the kinetic energy of the oscillating mass of its carrier.
- 3.6. $E = mc^2$ - expresses the wave energy of the matter of the Singularity.
- 3.7. The energy used to create the field is the energy of the field.

4. Field in space

Ordering in space is equivalent to creating a field in this space.

5. Field energy

The energy used to create the field is the energy of the field.

6. Speed of light

The speed of light c , is the absolute speed of propagation of electromagnetic and gravitational waves in the space of the Singularity.

7. Work

Work is a transformation of energy.

- 7.1. The transformation of energy always occurs during every physical phenomenon.

8. Singularity

Singularity is a material medium that creates unlimited space.

- 8.1. The Universe is immersed in the space of the Singularity.
- 8.2. The singularity forms the fourth geometric dimension (4D), a three-dimensional Universe of atomic matter (3D).
- 8.3. In its space, the Singularity can contain multiple Universes, forming the Multiverse.
- 8.4. All physical phenomena take place in the space of the Singularity.
- 8.5. Matter of the Singularity is involved in all physical processes in the Universe.
- 8.6. The Space of the Singularity is independent of time.
- 8.7. The density of the space of the Singularity depends on the gravitational field, the masses of atomic matter of the Universe immersed in it.
- 8.8. The Matter of the Singularity is the coupling of quantum entanglements of atomic matter
- 8.9. The singularity, as a material medium, determines the speed of propagation of electromagnetic and gravitational waves in the Universe.
- 8.10. A singularity is a carrier of electromagnetic waves and fields.
- 8.11. A singularity is a carrier of gravitational waves and fields.
- 8.12. The singularity is the carrier of the electromagnetic background.
- 8.13. The singularity is the carrier of electromagnetic and gravitational wave energy in the Universe.
- 8.14. The singularity does not have its own temperature.

9. Matter of the Singularity

The matter of the Singularity is a transparent material medium, in the form of a quantum liquid, formed by pairs of bipolar spins (Duons1), with a magnitude at the Planck magnitude.

- 9.1. The Matter of the Singularity forms two subspaces:
 - a. Aetheric subspace.
 - b. Dark matter subspace.

- 9.2. Matter Singularities, together with atomic matter, are subject to the law of conservation of mass and the law of conservation of energy.
- 9.3. Singularity matter, as a liquid, also follows the laws of flow.
- 9.4. The independent occurrence of electromagnetic and gravitational waves in the space of the Singularity confirms the duality of its space.
- 9.5. The occurrence of "visible" electromagnetic waves allows for visual observation of atomic matter in the transparent space of the matter of the Singularity.
- 9.6. The sense of vision is based on the recognition of "visible" electromagnetic waves in the transparent and invisible matter of the Singularity.
- 9.7. The "visible" electromagnetic waves (400-700 nm) occurring in space of the Singularity, entering directly into the eye, are detected there by electrical impulses, which are then recognized by the brain as light, causing the impression of seeing.
- 9.8. Dolphins and bats, in addition to seeing in the space of the Singularity by means of sight, see in the same way in the water space and air, by means of hearing, the ultrasounds they generate.

10. Aether

The Aether is a subspace of electromagnetic interactions in the space of the Singularity.

11. Dark Matter

is a subspace of gravitational interactions in the space of the Singularity.

12. Dark Energy

Dark Energy in the Universe is the energy of Dark Matter, through the "viscosity" that affects atomic matter.

13. Light

Light is a visual presentation of the physical phenomenon of electromagnetic waves of "light" that arise in the transparent space of the Singularity.

14. Photon

Photon is a quantum rotating field of the electromagnetic space of the Singularity – Aether, with an energy equal to the Planck constant: $h = 6.626069E-34$ J, corresponding to the energy of the

rotating mass of the matter of the Singularity (Duon) $m_{Du} = 7.37249578E-51$ kg.

14.1. The mass of the Photon corresponding to one Duon can be calculated from the formula for the energy of waves in the space of the Singularity: $EF = m_{Du} * c^2$

14.2. A photon is not a particle of atomic matter.

14.3. The photon does not belong to the fundamental system of atomic matter.

14.4. The photon belongs to the space of the Singularity.

15. Visible photon

A visual photon is visual information about a physical phenomenon that occurs in the transparent space of the Singularity.

15.1. The visible photon is an attribute of the quantum energy of the rotating mass of the Singularity.

15.2. A visible photon has no mass.

16. Space

Space is a material medium with a structure, in which physical phenomena can occur.

16.1. Physical phenomena occur only in material space.

16.2. The material space of the Singularity does not depend on time.

16.3. The space of the Singularity depends on the gravitational field of the masses of atomic matter immersed in its space.

17. Empty space

Empty space is not space.

17.1. Empty space has no structure.

17.2. Empty space does not transfer interaction.

17.3. Empty space does not generate any information.

17.4. The permeability of the void space is zero ($\epsilon = 0$).

18. Material space

Material space is a material medium in which physical phenomena can occur.

19. Materiality of space

If there is any physical quantity in any space, then this space is material space.

20. Singularity

Singularity is an unlimited material space in which all physical phenomena occur.

20.1. The Universe is immersed in the space of the Singularity.

21. Singularity Matter

The Singularity Matter is a transparent quantum liquid formed by pairs of bipolar spins (Duons)) with the following parameters:

size: $d_D = 1.616230E-35$ m

mass: $m_{De} = 7,37249578A-50$ Kg

*density: $\gamma = 2.534234E+43$ kg/cm³ (if energy **IDu** corresponds to energy equal to **Planck constant**).*

21.1. The Matter of the Singularity is a carrier of electromagnetic and gravitational interactions.

21.2. The occurrence of electromagnetic and gravitational waves in the Universe is a confirmation of the duality of the space of the Singularity.

21.3. The Matter of the Singularity forms two subspaces:

- **Aether** – a subspace of electromagnetic interactions.
- **Dark Matter** - a subspace of gravitational interactions.

21.4. Singularity matter, as a liquid, is subject to the laws of flow.

21.5. The matter of the Singularity does not create static space.

21.6. The matter of the Singularity is subject to the gravitational interaction of atomic matter.

22. Universe of Atomic Matter

The Universe of Atomic Matter is a three-dimensional (3D) space, immersed in the space of the Singularity, as the fourth dimension (4D).

22.1. It is likely that the Universe of Atomic Matter was born from the space of the Singularity.

22.2. The density of matter, of the newborn Universe, corresponded to the density of the Singularity.

22.3. Atomic matter and the matter of the Singularity interpenetrate each other.

22.4. Particles of atomic matter are a kind of spatial openwork constellations, immersed in the space of the Singularity.

22.5. Atomic matter and matter of the Singularity undergo mutual gravitational interaction, creating a kind of viscosity between them.

23. Size of the Universe

The size of the Universe determines the extent of occurrence of atomic matter in the space of the Singularity.

24. Vacuum

Vacuum is a space of the Singularity in the Universe, free of atomic matter.

24.1. A vacuum is not an empty space.

25. Speed of light

The speed of light c is the constant and absolute velocity in the space of the Singularity, as the speed of propagation of electromagnetic and gravitational waves in this space.

25.1. The constant speed of propagation of electromagnetic and gravitational waves (c) is a confirmation of the materiality of the Vacuum.

25.2. The speeds of propagation of electromagnetic and gravitational waves in the space of the Singularity are determined by their common carrier and equal.

26. Wave

Wave is one of the ways of energy propagation.

26.1. The wave does not carry mass.

26.2. The wave carries energy.

26.3. A wave carrier has mass and can carry energy.

26.4. The wave carrier determines the speed of wave propagation.

26.5. There is no wave of anything.

27. Electromagnetic wave

An electromagnetic wave is a current wave, created by modulating the space of the Singularity with an electric charge.

27.1. An electromagnetic wave is the wave energy of the electromagnetic space of the Singularity (Aether).

28. Gravitational wave

A gravitational wave is a longitudinal elastic wave, formed by modulation of the space of the singularity with the motion of masses of atomic matter.

28.1.A gravitational wave is the wave energy of the gravitational space of the Singularity (Dark Matter).

29. Field energy

The energy used to create the field is the energy of the field.

30. Gravity

Gravity is the interaction of masses of atomic matter in the gravitational space of the Singularity (Dark Matter).

30.1.The movement of the masses of atomic matter in the space of the Singularity causes elastic modulation of the gravitational space of the Singularity (Dark Matter), causing a gravitational wave in it.

30.2.The masses of atomic matter form a gravitational field in the space of the Singularity.

30.3.Gravity can only occur in gravitational space.

30.4.Gravity acting on an object is the geometric sum of the interactions of the masses of atomic matter on this object in space.

30.5.Gravity is a weak force.

31. Gravitational Field

The interaction of the masses of atomic matter, in the gravitational space of the Singularity (Dark Matter), creates a gravitational field.

31.1.The gravitational field elastically deforms the space of the Singularity.

32. Gravitational wave

The gravitational wave is the wave energy of the gravitational space of the Singularity (Dark Matter), modulated by the motion of masses of atomic matter immersed in it.

32.1.A gravitational wave is an elastic wave in the space of the Singularity.

33. Electromagnetic Wave

An electromagnetic wave is the wave energy of the electromagnetic space of the Singularity (Aether), modulated by the motion of an electric charge.

34. Electromagnetic and gravitational waves

Electromagnetic and gravitational waves belong to the inertial frame of the space of the Singularity.

35. Electromagnetic background

The electromagnetic background is the wave energy of the electromagnetic carrier of the Singularity – the Aether.

36. Induction

Induction is one of the ways of transferring energy.

37. Material particles

Particles having mass are material.

37.1. Material particles have mass and energy.

37.2. The velocity of material particles can take on any values.

38. Massless particles

Massless particles are information about an ongoing physical phenomenon and move at the speed of propagation of their carrier.

39. Time

Time is a positive scalar quantity, created by man in order to chronologically order the events taking place in the Universe.

There are two types of time:

39.1. Newton's Reference Time (TN)

Time defined by Isaac Newton as: *"Universal and all-encompassing time, flowing at a uniform pace, being absolute and objectively equal, in the entire Universe"*.

39.2. Einstein's relativistic time (TE)

Albert Einstein's time is subjectively measured with a chronometer the passage of time, measured discretely.

Einstein's relativistic time **TE**, depends on:

- a. Technical parameters of the chronometer.
- b. The absolute speed of the chronometer in the space of the Singularity.
- c. Gravity acting on the chronometer.

39.3. Time Lapse

- a. In 3D geometric space, the Observer's time elapse is a constant quantity. Geometric 3D space is empty and does not carry interaction and cannot affect the Observer's time.
- b. The appearance of the fourth material space (4D), filling the entire 3D space, creates conditions for the influence of this space on the passage of time.

- c. In four-dimensional geometric space (4D), the passage of time of the Observer depends on the speed of his motion in the fourth dimension of this space and the gravity acting on him.

40. Time dilation

Time dilation is the difference in the speed of the passage of a casu, between Einstein's relativistic time (TE) and Newton's reference time (TN), with respect to Newtonian time (TN).

41. Time cloning

Knowledge of time dilation and the parameters of the timekeeping chronometer allows you to clone Newtonian reference time (TN).

42. Space-time

Space-time is an artificial creation, created as a temporary substitute term during the creation of the Theory of Relativity. The term had no physical basis in nature, but signalled a possible connection between the passage of time and space.

43. Multiverse

The Multiverse means that there can be many Universes in the space of the Singularity at the same time.

44. Absolute velocity in space of the singularity

The speed of light (c) is the absolute velocity in the space of the singularity.

- 44.1. The existence of a specific absolute velocity in space allows us to compare the absolute velocity of objects moving in space to it.

45. Viscosity of Matter Singularities

The gravitational interaction of matter Singularity and atomic matter creates their mutual viscosity.

46. Quantum entanglement

Quantum entanglement is the initiated and inseparable coupling of quanta of atomic matter, with the help of Singularity matter.

The simplest examples of quantum entanglement:

- a. Formation of electrostatic voltages.
- b. Operation of an electric capacitor - an increase in the electric voltage on the capacitor plates with the square of their distance.

47. Currents and eddies in the space of the Singularity

Currents and eddies in the space of the Singularity can occur due to the liquid nature of its matter.

47.1. In recent years, galaxies have been observed to have a different distribution of energy than the one resulting from theoretical calculations. This suggests that the space of the Singularity, which encompasses the galaxy, moves in accordance with the motion of the galaxy and, through viscosity, feeds energy into its atomic matter.

48. Entropy

It can be thought that the vortices and streams of matter of the Singularity are an important cause of the entropy of the Universe.

48.1. Newton's reference time (TN) does not depend on either space or the speed at which it travels.

48.2. Einstein's relativistic time (TE) depends on:

- a. Gravitational fields in the space of the Singularity.
- b. Absolute velocity in the space of the Singularity.

49. Gravitational lensing.

Gravitational lensing is the result of the influence of the gravitational field, the masses of atomic matter in a galaxy, on the space of the Singularity encompassing this galaxy.

The Hafele-Keating Experiment

(Joseph C. Hafele & Richard E. Keating 1972 r.)

- The Hafele-Keating experiment took place in October 1971 and consisted in measuring the time difference of atomic clocks on board a Boeing 747 plane traveling around the globe. The plane made two flights - one to the east and one to the west.
- The reference ground clock, which was used to compare its time with the time of the clocks on board the aircraft, was located at the United States Naval Observatory, located in the coordinates: **38°55'17.23"N; 77°4'59.36"W**.
- During the H-K experiment in 1971, the plane with clocks on board flew at a latitude close to **39°N**.
- The experiment, despite technical difficulties and financial constraints, was performed correctly and provided reliable results.
- The experiment confirmed the phenomenon of the "relativistic time effect", i.e. that the passage of time of an observer moving in the space of the Universe also depends on his speed of movement.
- Hafele-Keating's experiment focused only on the effect of motion speed on the passage of time, because the relationship between time and gravity had been confirmed earlier.
- The results of the experiment not only met expectations, but exceeded them, making the authors of the experiment unable to fully interpret them.
- The Hafele-Keating experiment became an important, though completely underestimated, step in the development of physics, confirming not only the relativistic effect of time, but also the existence of space, which the experiment indicated by the asymmetry of the times of clocks flying to the East (**-59 ns**) and to the West (**+273 ns**).

1. Results of the H-K experiment

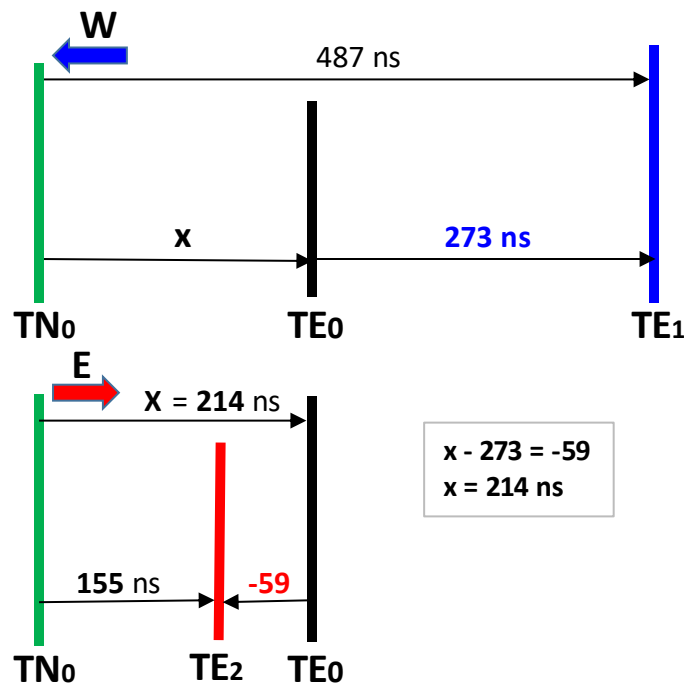
The difference in the time indications of clocks traveling by plane in relation to the indications of the ground clock was:

- **Lot na wschód**
 $\Delta t_1 = -59 \text{ +/- } 10 \text{ ns}$
- **Lot na zachód**
 $\Delta t_2 = 273 \text{ +/- } 7 \text{ ns}$

2. Interpreting the results of the H-K experiment

(according to the theory of real physics)

- a) **Calculation of Einstein's time dilation (TE0) relative to Newtonian time (TN0)**



Where:

TN_0 – Newton's reference time $TN_0 = 0$ TE_0 – Reference time of the ground clock (Einstein time).

TE_1 – The difference in time, clocks flying west, relative to Einstein's time.

TE2 – The time difference between clocks flying to the East, relative to Einstein's time.

Ground clock time dilation:

$$\Delta TE = TE0 = x = 214 \text{ [ns]}$$

Einstein's time dilation during the H-K experiment:

$$\Delta TE = 214 \text{ ns}$$

b) Calculation of the absolute velocity of the reference ground clock TE in singularity space

(Without taking into account the effect of gravity on the measurement.)

Given the value of the time dilation of the ground reference clock ΔTE and the speed of the aircraft in which the clocks were traveling, the **absolute speed** of this ground clock in the space of the Singularity can be calculated.

Assuming:

Cruising speed of the Boeing 747 $V_{B747} = 250 \text{ m/s}$

Time dilation of clocks flying West: $TE1 = 273 \text{ ns}$

Time dilation of clocks flying East: $TE2 = -59 \text{ ns}$

Einstein time dilation: $\Delta TE = 214 \text{ ns}$.

We calculate the absolute velocity of the ground clock (**TE**) from the proportion: $V_{B747} / V_{TE} = TE1/TE0$

$$V_{TE} = 250 * 214/273 = 196 \text{ [m/s]}$$

The absolute velocity of the ground clock (TE), in the space of the Singularity, at the latitude of Washington is:

$$V_{TE} = 196 \text{ m/s}$$

c) Linear velocity of the Earth, at Washington latitude:

$$V_W = V_R * \cos \varphi; \quad \varphi = 38.9^\circ; \quad \cos 38.9^\circ = 0.7782; \quad V_R = 463 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_W = 463 * 0.7782$$

$$V_W = 360.3 \text{ [m/s]}$$

d) The Space of the Singularity follows the rotation of the Earth, at Washington latitude, with a velocity

$V_{TE} = 196 \text{ m/s}$, which is lower at this latitude and is $V_W = 360.3 \text{ [m/s]}$.

e) $VTE = 196 \text{ m/s} < VW = 360,3 \text{ m/s}$

It means that the atomic mass of the Earth, with the help of gravitational viscosity, causes a swirl in the matter of the Singularity.

3. Conclusions from the Hafele-Keating experiment

(according to the Theory of Real Physics.)

- 1) *Asymmetry of the difference in times of clocks flying east and west: $\Delta t1 = +273$; $\Delta t2 = -59$ [ns], It is a confirmation of the existence of material space – the space of the Singularity.*
- 2) *The Space of the Singularity is the fourth dimension.*
- 3) *The three-dimensional Universe is immersed in the space of the Singularity.*
- 4) *There are two measurable times in the space of the Singularity:*
 - *Newtonian Reference Time (TN).*
 - *Einstein's relativistic time (TE).*
- 5) *Einstein's time dilation relative to Newton's time is measurable.*
- 6) *Cloning Newtonian reference time is possible.*
- 7) *Einstein's relativistic time depends on the speed of motion in the space of the Singularity and on the gravitational gravitation of the masses of atomic matter immersed in the space of the Singularity.*
- 8) $VTE = 196 \text{ m/s} < VW = 360.3 \text{ m/s}$
It is a confirmation of the predicted by the Theory of Real Physics of the spinning motion of the space of the Singularity, following the rotation of the Earth.

Table 1.

Velocities in space Singularities according to the Hafele-Keating experiment

Where: v_E – linear velocity of the Earth; v_S – velocity in the space of the Singularity.

Latitude	ϕ	Cos ϕ	v_E	v_S [m/s]	v_S [km/h]
Equator	0.00	1.0000	463.00	251.86	906.71
Washington	38.90	0.7782	360.31	196.00	705.60
Stockholm	59.31	0.5100	236.13	128.45	462.40

ZD Interferometer-Scanner (ZDIS)

Measuring velocity and gravity in Singularity space

Speed in space:

$$v = \frac{v_0 \lambda_0}{4 \lambda_i}$$

The method used by ZDIS to measure absolute velocity v in space is a universal method that refers to the spaces found in the Universe.

Absolute velocity measurement in Singularity space is the measurement of velocity in the fourth dimension (4D) from three-dimensional space (3D).

This paper does not contain a description of the ZDIS measuring device, designed to measure the velocity vector in space, which was the reason for the creation of this work.

Final conclusions

- 1) The Singularity is a material space.
- 2) There are vortices and streams in the Singularity space.
- 3) The Universe is immersed in the space of the Singularity.
- 4) The Singularity is the fourth geometric dimension in the Universe.
- 5) The law of conservation of mass and the law of conservation of energy apply both in the Singularity space and in the Universe immersed in it.
- 6) According to the Theory of Real Physics, the Hafele-Keating experiment is a confirmation of the existence of the Singularity space.
- 7) Everything that has mass is material.
- 8) Mass is synonymous with materiality.
- 9) Only mass has the ability to perform work.
- 10) Only mass can have energy.
- 11) The absolute velocity vector and the gravity vector, in Singularity space, are measurable.
- 12) A. Newton's reference time is measurable.
- 13) A. Einstein's relativistic time is measurable.
- 14) The time dilation between A. Newton's reference time and A. Einstein's relativistic time is measurable.
- 15) Cloning A. Newton's reference time is possible.
- 16) The speed of light c is the absolute speed in Singularity space.
- 17) The visual photon observed by the Observer is information
- 18) The photon does not belong to atomic matter.
- 19) The photon does not belong to the basic system of atomic matter.
- 20) The photon belongs to the Singularity space.
- 21) A photon is a quantum of electromagnetic energy of the Singularity space - Aether.
- 22) $E = mc^2$.
 $E=mc^2$ is a formula representing electromagnetic wave energy in the Singularity space.
- 23) The Singularity Space has two subspaces:
 - a. Electromagnetic interaction subspace – Aether.
 - b. The subspace of gravitational interactions - Dark matter.
- 24) Aether and Dark matter are the same matter, but with different interactions.
- 25) Gravity is the interaction of masses of atomic matter in the gravitational space of the Singularity - Dark matter.
- 26) Gravity can only occur in gravitational space - Dark matter.

- 27) Electromagnetic phenomena can only occur in the electromagnetic space of the Singularity - the Aether.
- 28) The electromagnetic field is the result of creating order in the electromagnetic space of the Singularity (Aether).
- 29) The gravitational field is the order in the gravitational space of the Singularity (Dark Matter). The Singularity Space is independent of time.
- 30) Singularity Space is time independent.
- 31) The Singularity Space depends on the mutual interaction (gravity) of the masses of atomic matter immersed in it.
- 32) The energy distribution in galaxies discovered in recent years, which is inconsistent with theoretical calculations, is the result of the rotational motion of the Singularity space, which covers these galaxies and influences them gravitationally.
- 33) Space-time does not exist in the Universe.
- 34) There are two types of time in the Universe:
 - a. Newton's reference time (TN) - independent of space.
 - b. Einstein's relativistic time (TE) - dependent on space and the speed of its passage.
- 35) Newton's reference time (TN) can be cloned.
- 36) The gravitational lensing of the galaxy is the result of increasing the density of the Singularity space with the gravitational field, the masses of the galaxy's atomic matter immersed in it.
- 37) There is no direct gravitational influence of masses of atomic matter on electromagnetic waves.
- 38) Vortexes and streams may occur in the Singularity space.
- 39) The entropy of the Universe may be caused by the movement of the Singularity space in which the Universe is immersed.
- 40) Higgs particles that are part of atomic nuclei, when released in the LHC, pass into the matter of the Singularity space, becoming part of it.
- 41) In the opposite process to that at the LHC, particles passing through the so-called Higgs field gain mass by absorbing particles of the Singularity's matter.
- 42) Magnetism is a phenomenon secondary to the electrical phenomenon.
- 43) Static magnetism does not exist in the Universe.