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Proposed Theory on Gravity

Indrashish Roy

Vice Principal, Hem Sheela Model School

Introduction

Gravity has long been understood as a fundamental force, drawing masses toward one another. My proposed theory reinterprets gravity through the lens of spacetime as an invincible elastic material that exerts pressure on objects within it.

Spacetime as an Elastic Material

Imagine spacetime as an invincible elastic material that never loses its elastic properties. This material envelops the universe and reacts to the presence of mass within it. When a massive object enters this spacetime fabric, it creates a distortion, much like an object pressing into a rubber sheet.

The Rubber Tube Analogy

To visualize this concept, consider a rubber tube with an object inserted that is larger than the tube's mouth. The tube bulges, indicating pressure exerted on the object from all sides. Similarly, a massive object in spacetime causes a "bulge" or distortion, exerting pressure on the object from every direction. This pressure manifests as the force we recognize as gravity.

The Submarine Analogy

Further understanding can be derived from the example of a submarine under water. A submarine will be crushed if it descends beyond its structural depth limit due to the water pressure. In a parallel manner, terrestrial bodies within spacetime remain intact as long as they do not reach a certain critical depth of spacetime distortion. Objects that do reach this depth level are crushed by the intense pressure, similar to how a submarine is crushed by water pressure.

Black Holes as the Core of Spacetime Elasticity

At the extreme of this spacetime elasticity lies the phenomenon of black holes. These can be considered the cores of spacetime's elastic properties, where the pressure becomes so intense that not even light can escape. Objects approaching this core experience immense gravitational forces, ultimately leading to their crushing and disappearance from our visible universe.

Conclusion

This theory posits gravity not as a traditional force of attraction but as a result of pressure exerted by the invincible elastic properties of spacetime. By viewing spacetime as an elastic medium, we can better understand gravitational phenomena, from the orbits of planets to the extreme environments around black holes.

This theory aims to provide a novel perspective on gravity, encouraging further exploration and refinement within the scientific community.