International Journal of Recent Innovations in Academic Research

E-ISSN: 2635-3040; P-ISSN: 2659-1561
Homepage: https://www.ijriar.com/
Volume-9, Issue-3, July-September-2025: 1-6

Research Article

Distorting the Energy Wave (Enormous) Function Continuously May Cause the Atom World to Collapse, Potentially Destroying the Universe's Spacetime Exponentially (By Reinventing the Physics Model Postulation with An Innovative Idea Concept)

Lie Chun Pong

MEd, CUHK (Chinese University of Hong Kong), MSc, HKUST (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)
Email: vincentcplie@yahoo.com.hk

Received: June 02, 2025 **Accepted:** June 23, 2025 **Published:** July 01, 2025

Abstract
In this research paper, we aim to extensively analyze the concept of action as it pertains to the function filtration mechanisms of Siri during its designated focus period. This process involves the modulation of energy focus flux within specific atomic or subatomic structures, where aberrations or distortions in the flux could induce localized or systemic destabilization of atomic coherence. Such disruptions might precipitate a cascade effect leading to the collapse of atomic integrity, which, on a cosmological scale, could theoretically threaten the stability of spacetime fabric itself, potentially resulting in an exponential collapse of universal structure.
Keywords: Energy Flux, Distortion, Domain Factors, Subatomic Structures, Spacetime.

Introduction
In this research paper, we aim to explore the concept of action in Siri function filtration during the focus period. This kind of distortion of the energy focus flux in a specific atom may lead to the collapse of the atomic world, potentially destroying the spacetime of the universe in an exponential manner.

Energy volatility can be affected by energy flux, which in turn causes energy volatility. This term refers to unpredictable periods in a system, marked by sometimes significant changes in energy levels. When we think of energy volatility, we often think of a sudden drop in energy, but it can also indicate a sudden surge.

The concept of volatility calculation involves using the standard deviation of a system's annualized energy consumption over a given period. This metric essentially offers insight into how quickly energy levels can fluctuate. Volatility measures energy movement over a particular timeframe and is calculated using the standard deviation of energy consumption during that period.

Factors contributing to volatility include: (1) System energy of derivatives, (2) Domain factors.

1) System Energy of Derivatives
The fluctuation of energy within a system over a short temporal horizon can serve as an indicator of the system's volatility. When the energy levels exhibit rapid and substantial oscillations, reaching new harmonic peaks and troughs, it signifies a state of heightened volatility, analogous to high-frequency oscillatory behavior observed in complex physical systems. Conversely, when energy variations occur gradually or remain within a narrow range, the system demonstrates low volatility, akin to stable or quasi-stable phase conditions in thermodynamic or quantum systems. The calculation of historical volatility involves analyzing a temporal sequence of energy states, often employing statistical measures such as standard deviation or variance of energy fluctuations within the system's phase space. Implied volatility, however, pertains to the anticipated future energetic variability inferred from derivatives markets, using models that incorporate the system’s energy landscape-such as Hamiltonian or Lagrangian frameworks-in the valuation of derivative instruments like options or futures. This approach leverages the system's energy response to external

stimuli to forecast potential deviations in future states, embodying the predictive capacity rooted in physical principles of energy conservation and dynamical evolution.

2) Domain Factors

Domain can influence energy development through energy interaction settlements, while significant energy events such as the speed of electrons can affect the stock of energy. Universal expansion and time inflation are also crucial in investor reactions and realization of energy systems. Specific events within a particular industry or sector can also lead to volatility in energy sooqs. For example, a major accident in a key energy-producing region can cause fluctuations in the energy supply chain. As a result, the domains involved in energy distribution may see an fluctuation in their energy value, while energy companies impacted by the disruption may experience a decrease in their energy value.

Trigger Fluctuations

Energy domain performance, energy volatility does not necessarily relate to the entire system, but it will certainly affect the whole energy system since it may only pertain to individual domains. Matter can be attracted to a company by forces, such as proton collision; these crashes can produce a solid energy byproduct. Conversely, of malfunctioning energy system, it may consume all the other energy sources, likewise a blackhole product, these will negatively impact the energy system of the universe. The performance of a domain of energy stock may also affect the system, depending on the domain's size.

Volatility is a normal phenomenon in long-term. Changes in domain results, and interactive actions can trigger fluctuations. These situations may make the system uneasy, but they are actually as "normal" phenomena. If the whole system flux just focuses on one domain, the energy system may collapse due to overconsumption in a specific period of time. This will shape the opportunities in the other domain parties. Fluctuations in energy conditions are not necessarily positive or negative. System adjustments sometimes bring entry points that the domain can take advantage of. When the system's energy portfolio malfunctions, it may lead to atom rebounds, which can lead to energy flux volatility in the form of universe charge change.

Implication of Energy Flux

The implied volatility deals with how much a stock's energy changes over time. High-volatility energy stocks have more significant swings, while low-volatility energy stocks will become more stable over the same time period for an accurate assessment. Implied volatility is the concept of anticipated future volatility of an energy stock or energy index of consumption based on option charges. When the anticipated stock of energy declines due to the higher perceived high risk of the energy approach, the system's trends will be more volatile. Unlike implied volatility, historical volatility is backward-looking and is calculated based on known energy changes. It does not take into account energy movements but instead looks at how much energy has deviated upward or downward from the mean over a specific period. Historical energy volatility is the average standard deviation of an energy's average; if expressed as a metric, it is useful when deriving assumptions. The greater the percentage, the greater the volatility, and the system domain will considered as a "riskier domain" transformant (and vice versa). That will lead to atom rebound that leads to the whole system collecting at once moment.

When an energy's historical volatility is rising, energy in the specific domain fluctuates more than usual. This suggests system probability has changed or a factor affecting the domain's system has shifted, which can lead to a disruption to the system when atom reverberation.

Usually, in the spring stage, when the system is more unstable and hectic, when the particular atom domain fluxes a tremendous amount of energy within a short period of time, it may cause the energy system to collapse when the atom rebounds. While the energy Vj can rise to extremely high levels in times of crunch, such as in these extreme levels rarely remain sustained for long periods. Although the system of domain allows the energy to flux in a level of consumption space at a specified time, ves verse. But this kind of domain could cause malfunction that may lead to the system collapse.

In physics, action is a scalar quantity that express the balance of kinetic and potential energy with trajectory in a physical system. It is used in classical mechanics, quantum mechanics, and general relativity and becomes particularly important for systems with small values similar to the Planck constant. It yields an actual number based on the system's trajectory, and its unit is the joule-second, similar to the Planck constant. The action for the trajectory of a movement is described as the difference in between the kinetic energy and potential energy at two points in time, t1 and t2. It balances (1/2) mv^2 (kinetic energy) againstmgz (potential energy), where m is the mass of the baseball, v is its velocity, g is the gravitational constant, while z is the position.

The action value depends on the path taken by an object and is used in classical and quantum mechanics. It can be utilize to derive equations of motion and is particularly useful in cases where Newton's laws are not applicable. The Planck constant is a key factor in quantum mechanics, influencing phenomena such as the uncertainty principle and the de Broglie wavelength as action approaches the Planck constant. Maupertuis and Euler developed early versions of the action principle. Lagrange clarified the concept of maths when he invented the calculus of variations. Hamilton formulated Hamilton's principle, which became the cornerstone for classical work with different forms of action until Feynman and Schwinger developed quantum action principles.

Re-Evolution of a Physical System

The evolution of a physical system corresponds to a stationary point of the action, usually a minimum. The action has the dimensions of energy × time, and its SI unit is the joule-second, identical to the unit of angular momentum. There are different definitions of the action in physics, typically represented as an integral over time, along the path of the system between the initial and final times of development. The integrand L is called the Lagrangian.

The term "action" is most commonly used to refer to a functional that takes a function of time and space as input and returns a scalar. In classical mechanics, the input function represents evolution q(t) of the system in between two times t1 and t2, where q epitomizes the generalized coordinates. The action, denoted by S, is defined as the integral of Lagrangian L for an input evolution in between the two times: $S = \int L\, dt$, where the deal points of the evolution are fixed as t1 and t2. According to Hamilton's principle, the actual evolution true (t) is one for which the action S is stationary (a minimum, maximum, or settled point). This principle's leads to the equations of motion in Lagrangian mechanics. Implicitly impress energy complexity. The abbreviated action works alongside the action functional. It represents the path followed by a physical system without considering its parameterization by time. According to Maupertuis' principle, the actual road path of the system is a pathway for which the abbreviated action is stationary. When the total energy is conserved, the Hamilton-Jacobi equation can be solved using Hamilton's characteristic function, which represents the abbreviated action.

The "action' associated with a generalized coordinate, typically denoted as (J, k), is mathematically defined by integrating the generalized momentum p_k over a closed trajectory in phase space. This quantity fundamentally characterizes periodic or quasi-periodic motion, such as rotational or oscillatory dynamics within a Hamiltonian framework. The conjugate variable to J is the "angle' variable, denoted as (w, k), which serves as the phase coordinate in action-angle variables. The action (J, k) can also be interpreted as the variation in the integral of the generating function S_k(q_k) accumulated around a closed loop, and it plays a crucial role in the analysis of adiabatic invariants and integrable systems. Furthermore, this formulation provides a foundation for perturbation theory by identifying quantities invariant under small parameter variations, thus facilitating the study of near-integrable Hamiltonian systems.

In the context where relativistic effects become non-negligible, the action functional for a point particle of rest mass m traversing a worldline C can be expressed in terms of the proper time parameter τ, which is an invariant scalar under Lorentz transformations. When the particle's motion is described parametrically by its coordinate time t, which varies from t1 to t2, the formulation of the action requires an appropriate reparametrization involving the particle's four-velocity and the metric tensor. The Lagrangian density, in this case, encapsulates the relativistic kinetic term, typically proportional to the Lorentz-invariant interval ds, and reflects the proper normalization condition of the particle's four-velocity. This approach ensures Lorentz covariance and provides a consistent variational principle from which the equations of motion, namely the geodesic equations in curved spacetime or the relativistic equations of motion in flat spacetime, can be derived.

Physical laws are often expressed as differential equations, which describe how physical quantities change continuously over time or space. In classical mechanics, the principle of stationary action is used to find equations of motion. It provides deep insights into physics and is an essential concept in modern theoretical physics. Maupertuis's principle in classical mechanics states that when the route keep on by a physical system is the one of minimum length, with a suitable interpretation of path and length. It uses the abbreviated action between two generalized points on a path.

Hamilton's principle states that the equations of motion in any physical system can be reformulated as an equivalent integral equation. It applies to classical mechanics, classical fields such as electromagnetic and gravitational fields, as well as quantum mechanics and quantum field theory. In the path of integral, in the formulation of quantum mechanics, a physical system explores all possible paths, with the probability amplitude for each path determined by the action for that path.

In Lagrangian mechanics, the action integral's stationary requirement under small perturbations is equivalent to the Euler-Lagrange equations obtained using the calculus of variations. The Hamilton-Jacobi equation concept of the idea is derived from the action functional by fixing the initial time at a critical point, while allowing other parameters to vary. It provides a direct link between classical and quantum mechanics.

Classical fields involve using the action principle to derive the equations of motion for fields such as the electromagnetic and gravitational fields. Maxwell's equations can be obtained from this principle. The Einstein equation uses the Einstein-Hilbert action under a variational principle constraint. This approach can be used to find the trajectory of a body in a gravitational field, with the trajectory of a freely falling body being a geodesic.

The implications of symmetries in a physical situation can be found using the action principle and Euler–Lagrange equations derived from the action principle. In Noether's theorem, which states that for every continuous symmetry in a physical situation, there will correspond to a conservation law (and vice versa). This deep connection requires the assumption of the action principle. Symmetries can be analyzed using the action principle and theorem of states that for every continuous symmetry, there corresponds a conservation law. In quantum mechanics, the system's behavior is determined by all possible paths and their actions, rather than a single stationary path. The path integral is used to calculate probability amplitudes for different outcomes. This principle, crucial in modern physics, is best understood in Richard Feynman's path integral formulation, where it arises from destructive interference of quantum amplitudes.

The concept of the action principle can be expanded even more. Reversely, the action doesn't necessarily have to be an integral, as nonlocal actions are also possible. Additionally, the configuration space doesn't have to be a functional space, particularly with the consideration of features like noncommutative geometry. However, there still needs to be experimental to support these concepts of extensions. When the total energy E is conserved, Hamilton-Jacobi equation can be solved by separating variables. In this scenario, the time-independent function W (q1, q2, ..., qN) is referred to as Hamilton's characteristic function. To grasp the physical meaning of this function, one can take its total time derivative, integrate it, which represents the abbreviated action. That means when a large amount of energy (flux) in the system focuses on a small amount of specific atoms, when a small amount of atoms rebound, causing an explosion, it will make the world's universe collapse.

In the case of energy distortion, if we obey the law of conservatism, this distortion of action force will divert into the equal entity in the universe's energy system. Since the world is a part of the universe, the entanglement will force a force to collide at a stationary critical pt that makes the energy system collapse due to the energy consumption flux/ energy explosion, in a inverse T siri …(particular stage of condition in rotation), that is a very small kind of friction; these action force of momentum in acceleration will become a force that smashes and squeeze the system apart. It is the same amount of concept when applied to the E=MC^2; a small quantity amount of mass can be diverted into an enormous energy.

Innovative Reinvent Idea

Our innovative model assumption concept:

If,
m/Explosion = Status

Then,
In a one unity system
1/Status = Inverse T (Time siri)

So,
1= Status*⊥
1 = S*⊥

If this concept is correct, then the energy consumption due to the explosion pt will be as a reverse approach as it is likely to be in the E=MC^2.

Let,
Energy matter consumption flux/Energy explosion = state of status (in T siri condition)
If obey a conservative rule,
In apply to system 1,

Then,
Energy matter consumption flux/Energy explosion *1/ Inverse (T siri) ~=0
Energy matter consumption flux/Energy explosion*1/⊥ ~=0
Emcf/Ee*1/⊥≅ 0

So,
Energy matter consumption flux/Energy explosion = Inverse
Energy matter consumption flux/Energy explosion = ⊥
Emcf/Ee = ⊥

Due to the energy conservative law, in the universe system, if energy is distorted in some case of sense, it may happen in the collapse of the universe event, which is when a large amount of energy force focuses on a particular small amount of atom. This huge amount of energy flux may hurdle the energy system, which happens in tearing apart the time and space within a specific direction pt; if this continuously happens, the energy system may collapse due to the obey of energy conservative. Since it may derive a similar blackhole effect that squeezes our energy apart. However, somehow, this collapse in the world system will lead to growth in other extra dimensions of the system.

The Hamilton-Jacobi equation can be explained by supporting our concept assumption of possibility, since separating variables in the total energy E is conserved. In this case, the time-independent function W (q1, q2, ..., qN) is known as Hamilton's characteristic function. To understand the physical significance of this function, one can calculate its total time derivative, integrate it, and interpret the result as the abbreviated action. The abbreviated action is another type of functional alongside the action functional. In the abbreviated action, the input function is the corridor followed by the physical system without considering its parameterization by time. For instance, the path of a planetary orbit forms an ellipse, and the path of a particle in a uniform gravitational field forms a likewise parabola. In both senses, the road path does not depend on the speed at which the particle moves along the path (Yau, 2020).

The abbreviated action, often represented as the action integral, is mathematically defined as the integral over a specific path in generalized coordinate space of the generalized momenta corresponding to the system's Lagrangian. According to Maupertuis' principle of least action, the actual physical trajectory followed by a conservative system is the one that renders this abbreviated action stationary-meaning its first variation is zero-implying that the path is an extremum of the action functional. When the system's total energy remains conserved throughout its evolution, the Hamilton-Jacobi formalism provides a powerful method for solving the equations of motion. By applying the method of separation of variables to the Hamilton-Jacobi partial differential equation, one can introduce Hamilton's characteristic function, which encapsulates the action along a trajectory. This function, often denoted as S, can be explicitly expressed through the abbreviated action integral, facilitating the integration of the equations of motion and linking the classical mechanics framework with wave mechanics in the semiclassical limit (Boyling, 1993).

This research describes a concept rooted in theoretical physics related to conservation of energy and cosmological events. According to energy conservation laws, in a hypothetical universe system, if energy becomes significantly distorted or localized in a particular manner, it could trigger a catastrophic event akin to the universe's collapse. This occurs when an immense concentration of energy flux-a rapid and intense transfer of energy-is focused onto a very small region or atom, resulting in extreme energy densities. Such a large energy flux may destabilize the spacetime fabric, causing a rupture or tearing, known as spacetime singularity or manifold collapse. This process involves a violation or extreme stress on the geometrical structure of spacetime, potentially leading to the formation of a black hole, characterized by a singularity where gravitational forces become infinite. The energy density and flux could generate a 'black hole-like' event horizon that compresses and distorts matter and energy. Interestingly, this collapse might also be associated with higher-dimensional phenomena, where the destruction of our familiar four-dimensional spacetime could facilitate growth or expansion in extra dimensions predicted by string theory or brane cosmology-speculative frameworks in modern theoretical physics. Overall, these processes highlight the delicate balance of energy within the universe and the complex interactions that could lead to catastrophic or transformative events involving multidimensional spacetime structures.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this paper explores the concept of energy function filtration during the Siri disturbance period. This particular distortion of the energy wave function could potentially lead to the collapse of the atomic world, ultimately resulting in the exponential destruction of the universe's spacetime. Additionally, we reinvent the physics model postulation; this innovation of reinvention may have explanatory and predictive power to forecast our universe.

Declarations

Acknowledgments: The author would like to acknowledge the independent nature of this research, which was conducted without institutional or external support.
Author Contribution: The author confirms sole responsibility for the following: study conception and design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of results, and manuscript preparation.
Conflict of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.
Consent to Publish: The author agrees to publish the paper in International Journal of Recent Innovations in Academic Research.
Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are included in the manuscript.
Funding: This research received no external funding.
Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.
Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.
Research Content: The research content of the manuscript is original and has not been published elsewhere.

References

1. Boyling, J.B. 1993. The cosmological spectral shift. American Journal of Physics, 61(4): 339-343.
2. Yau, H.Y. 2020. Self-adjoint time operator of a quantum field. International Journal of Quantum Information, 18(01): 1941016.

Citation: Lie Chun Pong. 2025. Distorting the Energy Wave (Enormous) Function Continuously May Cause the Atom World to Collapse, Potentially Destroying the Universe's Spacetime Exponentially (By Reinventing the Physics Model Postulation with An Innovative Idea Concept). International Journal of Recent Innovations in Academic Research, 9(3): 1-6.