Sri ganesha.

Respected sir / madam

Subject: ***derivation of new fundamental universal field equation relating energy , space and time.***

I have derived an **universal field equation** relating energy , space and time for first time.
I wish to publish this equation in your magazine, so I need your help to perform this task . if you are satisfied with my equation ,you may reply about this regard . **I will be waiting for your reply**

Thanking u

Your's
Faith fully
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Note : a^2 is represented as ①
a^2

PART-1

Consider a photon of relativistic mass 'm' moving with speed 'c' is assosiated with wavelngth 'λ' given by λ=h/mc (h=plan c K's constant); according to wave theory speed of photon wave is given by c = λ/T (T=time period) ; by substitution of value of c in the equation λ=h/mc

we get mλ^2=hT, as frequency of photon wave is given by f=1/T then the equation mλ^2=hT becomes f=h/mλ^2

according to de broglie, wavelength assosiated with the photon is given by λ=h/p thus the equation f=h/mλ^2

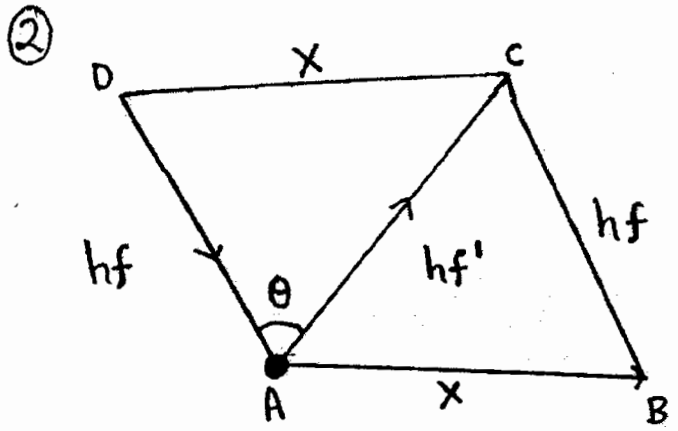
becomes f=p/mλ, as we know angular frequency is assosiated with photon given by ω=2πf , ω=2πp/mλ, (as f=p/mλ)

this equation can be applied to both oscillating photon and electron also then wavelength assosiated with the electron is given by λ=h/mv (v=velocity of electron) then the above equation ω=2πp/mλ becomes ω= 2πp mv /mh i.e ω=2πpv/h

PART-2

CONSIDER A ELECTRON O f mass 'm' at rest ,total energy assosiated with the Electron is m_0c^2 suppose radiation of energy h f is incident on the electron, part of energy h f "is absorbedand part of energy h f ' is scattered by electron, absorbed energy h f " is converted to motion of electron hence the electron travels a distance of 'x' from point A to B in time 't' ,let θ is the scattering angle

②



Consider a parallelogram ABCD is constructed AS SHOWN ABOVE

Let AB=CD=X , AD=BC=h f , AC= h f ' (OPPOsite sides in parallelogram are equal) , by applying law of cosine to triangle ADC we get

a ^2=b^2+c^2 -2bc cos ϑ ***let a=x*** , ***b=*** *h f* , ***c=*** *h f '*, *cos ϑ=cos A*

$$X^2=(hf)^2+(hf')^2-2(hf)(hf')\cos\vartheta \longrightarrow 1$$

By lawof conservation of momentem of **the photon**

we get $\vec{p}_{\gamma} = \vec{p}_{\gamma''} + \vec{p}_{\gamma'}$, where $\vec{p}_{\gamma}$, $\vec{p}_{\gamma'}$, $\vec{p}_{\gamma''}$ be momentem of incident,scattered and absorbed photon respectively

Let us assume absorbed momentem of photon is converted to momentem of electron thus $\vec{p}_{\gamma''} = \vec{p}$

Thus $\vec{p}_{\gamma} = \vec{p} + \vec{p}_{\gamma'}$, ***where*** $\vec{p}$ = ***momentem of electron***

$\vec{p} = \vec{p}_{\gamma} - \vec{p}_{\gamma'}$,squaring on both sides we get $p^2 = (\vec{p}_{\gamma} - \vec{p}_{\gamma'})^2$

as we know (a-b)^2= a^2+b^2 -2ab , thus the above equation becomes $p^2 = p_{\gamma}^2 + p_{\gamma'}^2 - 2|\vec{p}_{\gamma} \cdot \vec{p}_{\gamma'}|$

according to dot product rule $|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| = |a||b| \cos\vartheta$

Then we get $p^2 = p_\gamma^2 + p_{\gamma'}^2 - 2|p_\gamma||p_{\gamma'}|\cos\vartheta$, *let us* **multiply** *above equation by c^2 we get the expression (WHERE c =* speed of light in vaccum)

$$P^2 c^2 = p_\gamma^2 c^2 + p_{\gamma'}^2 c^2 - 2|p_\gamma||p_{\gamma'}| c^2 \cos\vartheta$$

As we know frequency of photon is proportional to it's momentem

hf=pc thus the below equation is obtained

$$p^2c^2 = (hf)^2 + (hf')^2 - 2(hf)(hf')\cos\vartheta \longrightarrow 2$$

by comparison of 1 and 2 we get the equation x^2 = P^2 c^2

i.e x = pc (postion of electron is defined as a function of it's momentem)

after absorption of energy hf'' from photon total energy of electron increases from 'm c^2' to ' m c^2'

then total energy assosiated with electron when at motion is

$E = m c^2$ ***, momentem assosiated with electron during it's motion is*** $p = mv$, thus $m = p/v$

By substitution of value of ' m' in the above equation we: get

E=*P* C^2 /*V* *THUS* E V/C = PC (as ***postion of electron is defined as a function of it's momentem) i.e x=pc***

E v/c = x thus V/C=X/E ⟶ 3

angular frequency associated with electron *is given by* $\omega = 2\pi pv/h$

(as *postion of electron is defined as a function of it's momentem*) *i.e* $x = pc$ *then* $p=x/c$

Then the equation $\omega = 2\pi pv/h$ **becomes** $\omega = 2\pi xv/hc$

$h\omega/2\pi x = v/c \longrightarrow 4$

by comparison of 3 and 4 we get the equation $E=2\pi X^2/h\omega$

PART-3

CONSIDER A MATERIAL PARTICLE MOVING IN A **CIRCULAR ORBIT** with constant **angular velocity** 'ω' , then the total energy assosiated with the particle is given by the equation $E=2\pi X^2/h\omega$

Note : angular frequency of particle can also be defined as angular velocity , when it moves in circularorbit

Where **x = position of particle in orbit , as orbit is circular**

$\omega = \vartheta/t$ (ϑ= *angular displacement with respect to time 't'*)

Then the above equation $E=2\pi X^2/h\omega$ **becomes**

$E=2\pi x^2t/h\theta$ **,*let*** $\theta = 2\pi$ **for one complete revolution ,then equation**

$E=X^2t/h$ is obtained

Let '*E' BE TOTAL ENERGY OF PARTICLE at position 'x'with respect to time 't'*

We can also tell that total energy is distributed at position 'x' with **respect to time 't'**

As we know total energy of universe'E' is distributed along it's space 'x' with respect to time 't' then this energy is given by

E=X^2t/h

Fundamental equation of unified field theory is

E=total m(1+D) ⟶ 5

E=*TOTAL ENERGY OF UNIVERSE*, m= total mass, D= distance

E=X^2t/h ⟶ 6

By comparison of 5 and 6 we get the equation

m=x^2t/h(1+D)

According to Einstein E=mc^2 **where** *c* is not just the velocity of a certain phenomenon—namely the propagation of electromagnetic radiation (light)—but rather a fundamental feature of the way space and time are unified as spacetime.
According to **equation**, E=x^2t/h , space and time behave as separate factors