

Einstein mass-energy equivalence equation $E=mc^2$ is wrong because does not contains Dark Matter

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Abstract

I discovered a new Gravitation theory, Ferent Quantum Gravity, FQG, which breaks the wall of Planck scale. "Einstein mass-energy equivalence equation $E=mc^2$ is wrong because does not contains Dark Matter". Einstein in 1905 did not formulate exactly the equation $E=mc^2$ but he said: 'if a body gives off the energy L in the form of radiation, its mass diminishes by L/c^2 '. Thus means for Einstein the inertial mass of an object changes if the object absorbs or emits energy.

"The elementary particles contain Dark Matter".

"Ferent equation for elementary particles:

"The electron is composed of a photon and a Dark Matter electron".

"I discovered Dark Matter in electron and positron collision".

"The photon confined inside the electron has mass and electric charge".

"The particle energy E , is the sum of Matter energy and Dark Matter energy:

$$E = E_m + E_{dm}$$

"Mass-energy equivalence for Dark Matter: $E = m_d \times v_p^2$ "

The Ferent factor is the Lorentz factor where the speed of the photon is replaced by the Dark photon speed "

Ferent mass-energy equivalence equation: $E=mc^2+m_d v_p^2$

Ferent Quantum Gravity Equations

Ferent Equation of the Universe (Matter and Dark Matter)

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi + i\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{m_{1i}} \nabla_{1i}^2 \Psi - \frac{a^2}{2} \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{1}{m_{2j}} \nabla_{2j}^2 \Psi + V(r_{11}, \dots, r_{1N}, r_{21}, \dots, r_{2M}, t) \Psi$$

$$\Psi = \Psi(r_{11}, \dots, r_{1N}, r_{21}, \dots, r_{2M}, t)$$

Ferent Equation for Elementary Particles

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(r_1, r_2, t) + i\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(r_1, r_2, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} \nabla_1^2 \Psi(r_1, r_2, t) - \frac{a^2}{2m_2} \nabla_2^2 \Psi(r_1, r_2, t) + V(r_1, r_2, t) \Psi(r_1, r_2, t)$$

Ferent mass-energy equivalence Equation

$$E = mc^2 + m_d v_p^2$$

Ferent Equation for Photon – Graviton Interaction

$$E = h \times f + a \times f - a \times v$$

Gravitational redshift, after n interactions:

$$E = h \times f + \sum_{k=1}^n a(f_k - v_k)$$

Ferent Equation of the material and spiritual Universe, general form

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(r, t)\rangle + i\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(r, t)\rangle + i\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(r, t)\rangle = \hat{H} |\Psi(r, t)\rangle$$

Ferent Gravitational Force Function

$$F = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G \frac{m_1(t)m_2(t)}{r^2(t)} \delta(t - \frac{r(t)}{v(t)}) dt$$

Ferent Equation of the Universe

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi + i\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi + i\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{m_{1i}} \nabla_{1i}^2 \Psi - \frac{a^2}{2} \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{1}{m_{2j}} \nabla_{2j}^2 \Psi - \frac{s^2}{2} \sum_{k=1}^L \frac{1}{m_{3k}} \nabla_{3k}^2 \Psi + V(r_{11}, \dots, r_{1N}, r_{21}, \dots, r_{2M}, r_{31}, \dots, r_{3L}, t) \Psi$$

$$\Psi = \Psi(r_{11}, \dots, r_{1N}, r_{21}, \dots, r_{2M}, r_{31}, \dots, r_{3L}, t)$$



***Biography:***

Adrian Ioan Ferent discovered a Gravitation theory, an Evolution theory and I am first in the world who wrote Transdisciplinarity equations. He is Professor at Augustin Maier College, Romania. His Research interests are Ferent Quantum Gravity (FQG); Ferent Evolution Theory (FET); Ferent Transdisciplinarity Equations (FTE).

Speaker Publications:

1. Adrian Ferent. "Evolution"; Research & Reviews: Journal of Pure and Applied Physics/ 2016;4:2.
2. Adrian Ferent. "The Size of the Universe and the Speed of the Gravitons"; viXra/2018.

[7th International Conference on Applied Physics & Space Science](#); Webinar- August 17-18, 2020.

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