

Persian CPH E-Book

Theory of CPH

Section Three

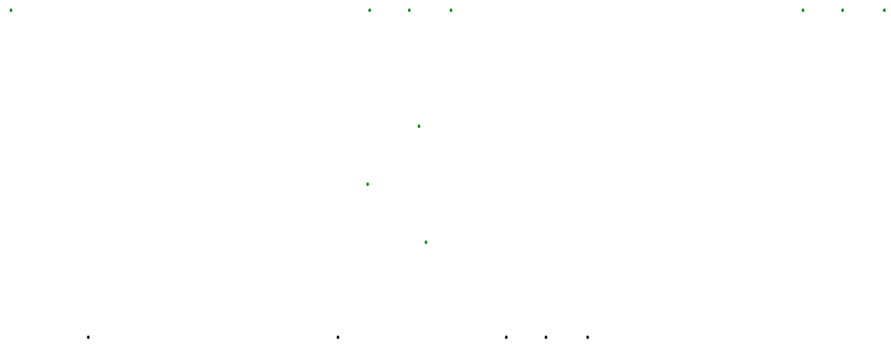
Definition, Principle and Explanation of CPH Theory

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CPH , Creation Particle Higgs

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C : Creation

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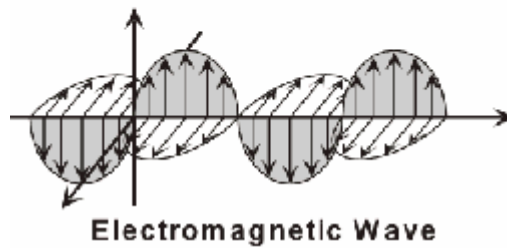
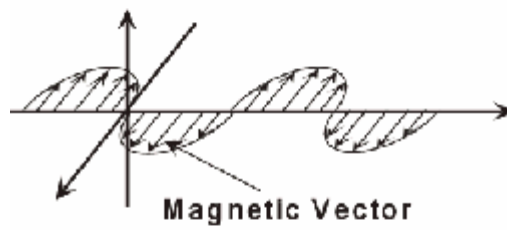
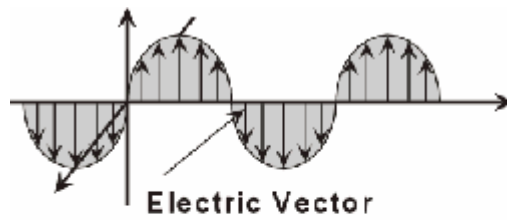
P : particle

Higgs

Theory of CPH or CPH Theory

1960

"Higgs boson"



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Vc

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-2

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Vc, c

$Vc > c$

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CPH

V_c

m

c, is speed of light $V_c > c$

mV_c

CPH → V_c

$V_c, p = mV_c$

c speed of light

$V_c > c$

اصل CPH

gradVc=0 in all inertial frames and any space

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V_c

Spin

When CPH has Spin, It calls Graviton



A Supposition path of CPH

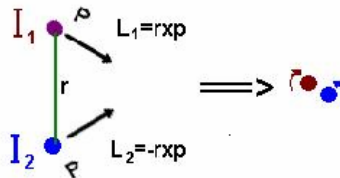


grad $V_c = 0$, in all inertial frame and any space

V_c

grad $V_c = 0$ in all inertial frames and any space

$$\frac{\partial V_c}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial V_c}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial V_c}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} = 0$$



L, Angular Momentum

$$|L_1| = |L_2|$$

CPH Takes Spin because
 grad $V_c = 0$, in all inertial frame and any space

$$P = mVc$$

Spin

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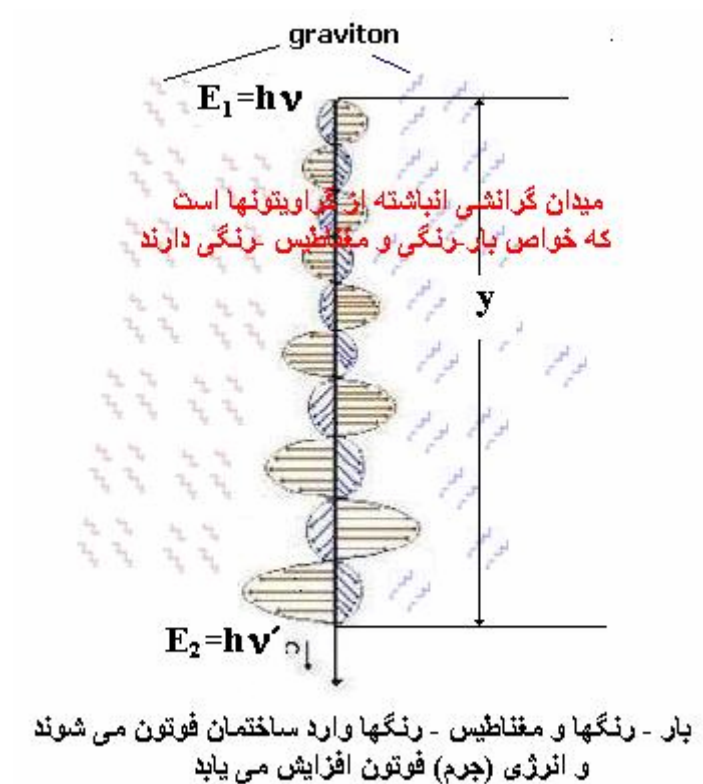
$$h\nu$$

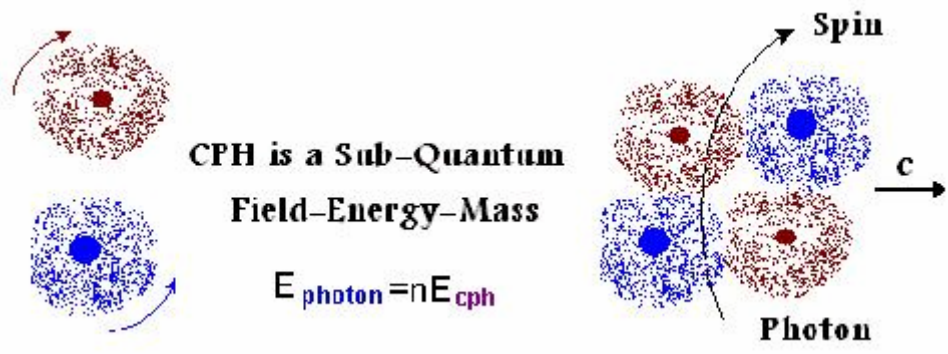
$$h\nu'$$

$$mgy$$

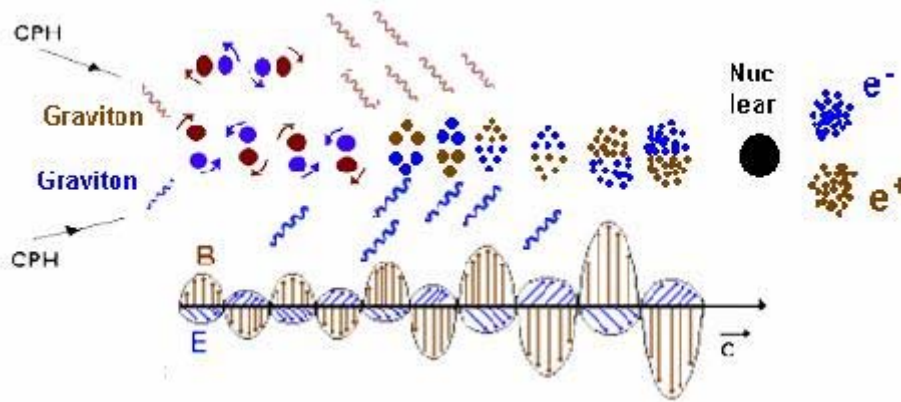
$$h\nu' = h\nu + mgy$$

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CPH is Sub Quantum of existence in Nature

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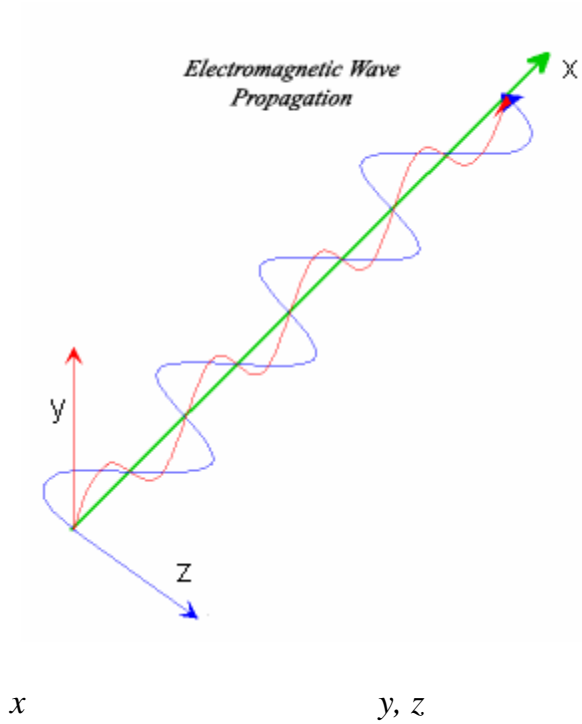
V_c

$$\text{grad}V_c=0$$

$$\text{grad}Vc=0 \Rightarrow a_x\mathbf{i}+a_y\mathbf{j}+a_z\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{0}$$

$$x \quad (\quad) \quad . \quad . \quad .$$

$$. \quad (\quad) \quad .$$



$$a_x=0$$

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$$a_y\mathbf{j}+a_z\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{0}$$

$a_y=0 \Rightarrow a_z$ is maximum. And a_y is maximum when $a_z=0$

y

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y

C

Z

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$$E_c = E_{cm} \cos \omega(t - x/c)$$

E_{cm}

E_c

:

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$$B_c = B_{cm} \cos \omega(t - x/c)$$

B_{cm}

B_c

-

m

-

n

$$E = n E_{cm} \cos \alpha(t - x/c)$$

$$B = n B_{cm} \cos \alpha(t - x/c)$$

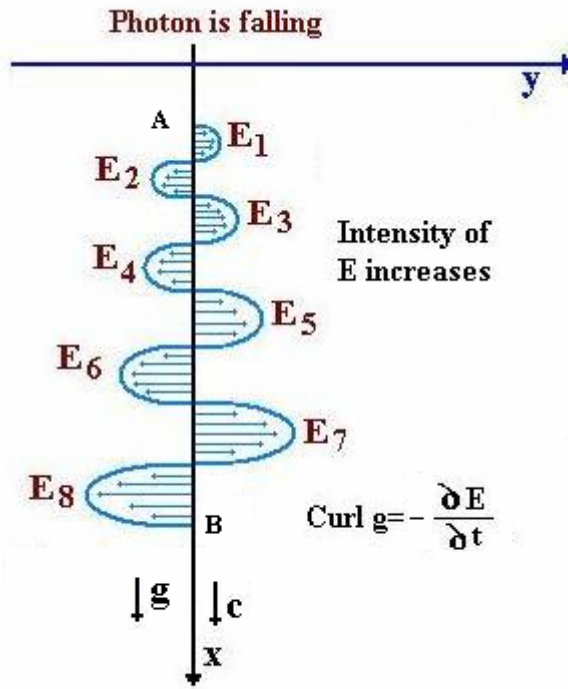
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Direction of \mathbf{g} is perpendicular \mathbf{E} .

\mathbf{g} and \mathbf{E}

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$$\text{Curl } \mathbf{g} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

Point A; Photon contains k_1 CPH

Point B; Photon contains k_2 CPH
 $k_2 > k_1$

$$\text{Curl } \mathbf{E} = - \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

Maxwell equation

$$\text{Curl } \mathbf{E} = - \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}}{\partial t}$$

Maxwell equation in Real space

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho \quad (1)$$

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\operatorname{Curl} \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \quad (3)$$

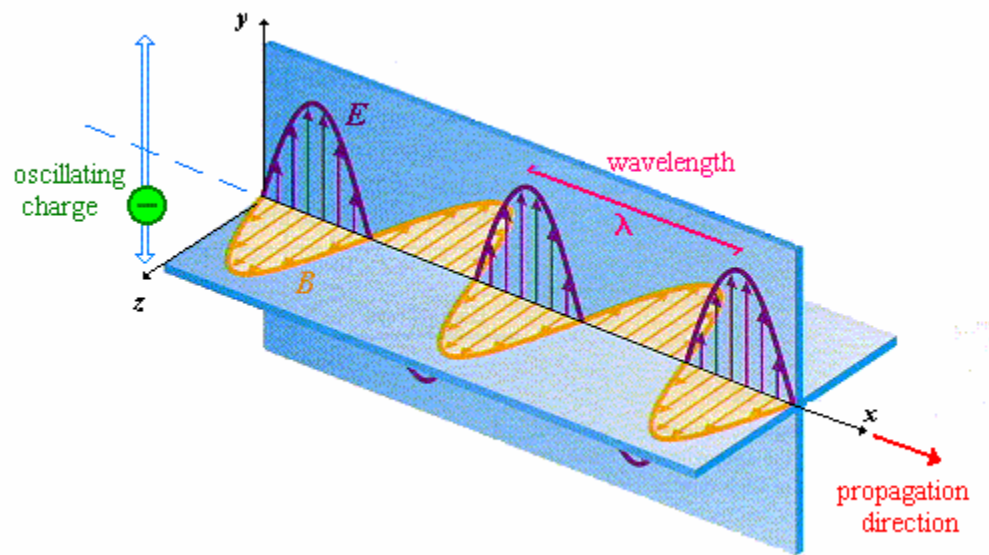
$$\operatorname{Curl} \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \quad (4)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Curl} \mathbf{g} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \\ \operatorname{Curl} \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{g}}{\partial t} \end{array} \right\} \text{When} \\ \text{gravity exists}$$

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$$hf = E_2 - E_1$$

hf



$$W = \Delta E = \Delta mc^2$$

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$$W(\text{on electron or proton})=E$$

$$W=0 \Rightarrow E=0$$

$$W=F \cdot d=mgh$$

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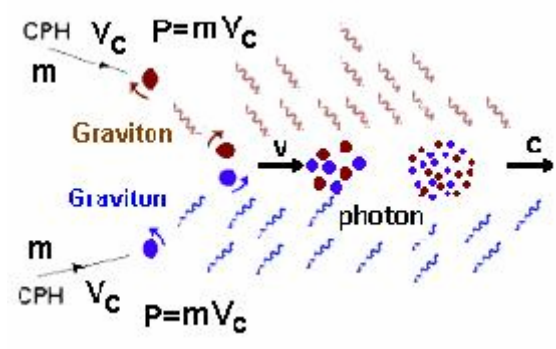
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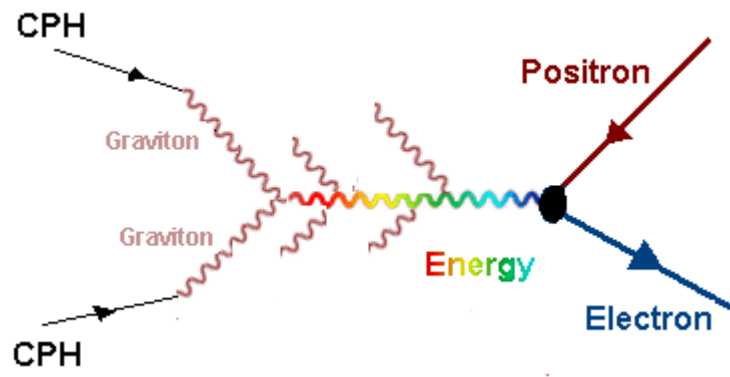
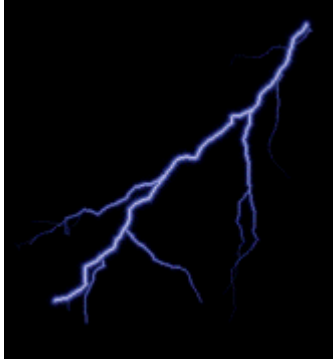
$$De(cph) = n \text{ per } m^3$$

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$$De(cph) = n \text{ per } m^3$$

$$\int_0 dDe(cph) = E$$

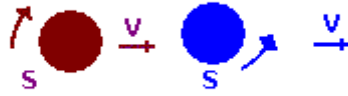
*Integration of gravitons
is a projection to production electromagnetic energy*



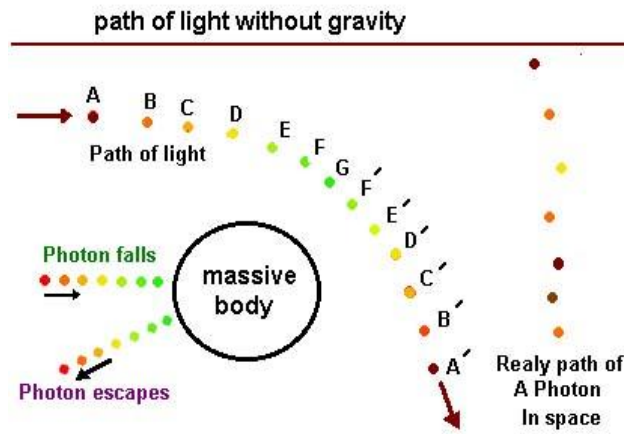
V_c

$gradV_c=0$, in all inertial frames and any space

CPH, s , spin and v , speed



$$v_1 > v_2 \Rightarrow s_1 < s_2$$



Energy E , Frequency f A

Energy E_1 , Frequency f B

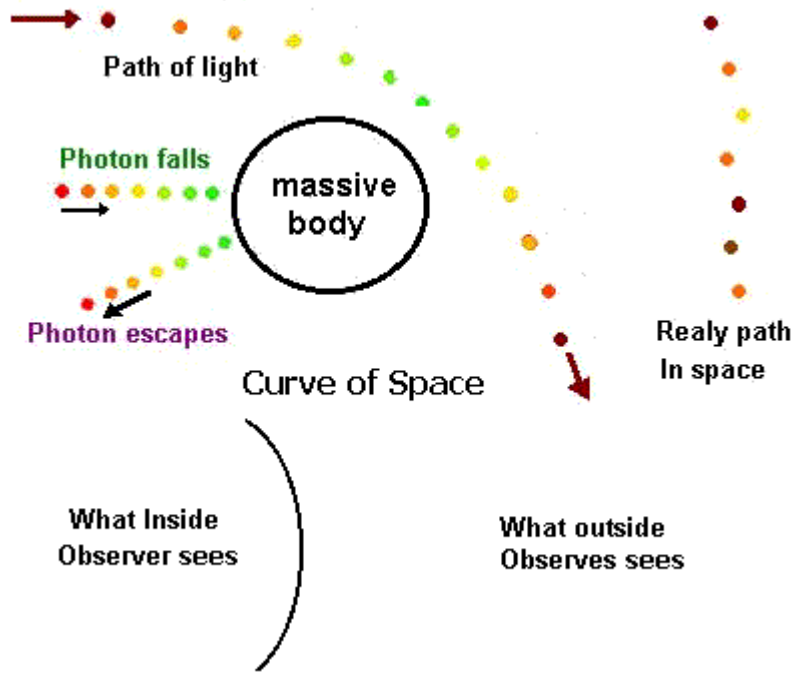
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A and A'

A'

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Age of universe

Universe is 13.7 billion years old

$$T=13.7 \times 10^9 \text{ years} = 4.3 \times 10^{17} \text{ s}$$

Radius of universe

$$R=1.6 \times 10^{26} \text{ m}$$

Volume of universe

$$V=17.1 \times 10^{78} \text{ m}^3$$

Density of universe

$$D=10^{-18} \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Mass of universe

M=(density)x(volume), so;

$$M= 17.1 \times 10^{60} \text{ kg}$$

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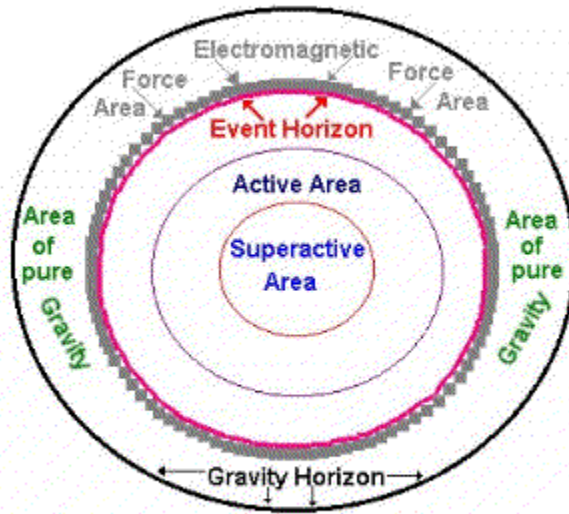
$$2 \times 10^{17} \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$V_0 = M/D = 8.5 \times 10^{43} \text{ m}^3$$

$$R_0 = 2.7 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}$$

$\text{grad}V_c = 0$ in all inertial frames and any space

v, s



Areas of Black Hole

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$$\frac{\partial V_c}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial V_c}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial V_c}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial V_c}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\partial V_c}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\partial V_c}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{Big Bang Equation}$$

Vc

$$Ro \ll 2.7 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}$$

Vc

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