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ELECTRIC FIELDS, PHOTO RESPONSE OF GRAPHENE, FLUX, FORCE, WEAK STATISTICS, AND TIME CORRECTION

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ABSTRACT

Energy correction can lead one to many different directions for the impacts in physics. It is a balanced method which can work for understanding the importance of applied physics under ordinary circumstances. Force time correction is one instance where there can be many different potentials which can be reached including is the electric field and magnetic field. For the purpose of the paper, one may have to compare flux as possibly anti-matter. The Photo response method can be applied for the energy correction method which can involve complex instruments. $\Lambda(p)$ can be utilized for the momentum and then utilize the Herz law for the velocity assessment. In addition, De Broglie due to time correction can show different relationships for Λ and thus time correction and energy correction. The weak statistics explains how spin in particles the sum can be 0.

KEYWORDS: Flux; energy correction; force time correction; electric field; magnetic field; momentum; time correction; Higgs mechanism ; Energy total; Force; Weak Statistics; Time dilation

INTRODUCTION

A concept of time and energy can be shown here.

$$mD^2/t_c^2 \times t_c \sim mv^2 \times \text{time change.}$$

This possibility can be developed into fractals of Ramanujan. It is a relationship where energy is not the change but time is the change. Either energy correction or energy with time is involved $mv^2 \times t$. Fractals can be described by Ramanujan as $P(n)$ [9] for number of ways to combine numbers for a number through partitions. It involves a recursive formula. Energy fractals, a concept like partitions, can be $E_5=E_2+E_3$. For speed 10 km/s and masses 2 or 3 kg the sum will be the same as E_5 or 1638 J. If speed is impacted by a

super-luminal velocity, like 1.81 again the energy will still be additive but e.g factor 3.27 times more.

However energy correction and its relationship of $m(D)^2/t_c^2 \sim mv^2$ [1,8] is made can be a source of

various types of applied physics. Energy can also be negative as one can tell from vectors which can thus imply negative energy. Existing energy can be converted from force time correction. Electric field energy can then be another source of energy though not kinetic here. The derivation and relationship of electric field and magnetic field will be shown [3].

Flux is a principle studied from Issac Newton. Electromagnetism sates flux is scalar. James Clerk Maxwell measure [17] includes the area of the region involved and its integral hence $J=I/A$ as a scalar. I is proportional to dq/dt . However, energy of mv^2 derivation is descried as being circular of the young Indian mathematician.

- 1) $dE=Fvdt=d(mv)$
- 2) $=v^2dm+mv dv$
- 3) $Mv dv=c^2(\text{sqrt}(1-(v/c)^2))dm$
- 4) $dE=c^2dm$

The first step is like force x distance or $Fvdt$ through the rate law. The second part is similar to log breakdown. Next, the derivative of energy with respect to time in energy correction is the same condition as suggestion in Schrodinger equation $d/dt (E) =mD^2/t_c^2 = -2mD^2/t_c^2 *t_c \sim -2mv^2 /t_c$. There is an extra time correction parameter though in the denominator. The second step exponentiated also leads to $2mv^2$. In the importance of conservation of momentum or ‘NEW METHODS FOR TIME CORRECTION OF ENERGY, MOMENTUM, AND HEISENBERG UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE’ energy total is mv^2-mv . Then only the quantum mechanics expectation of a right triangle can be made from mv^2-mv and mv^2 and mv^2 and kinetic energy does not achieve a right triangle. The Higgs mechanism shows momentum loss leaving energy as in the total energy equation. Flux [13,17] in terms was $M_R=S/c^2$ or $mv=(E/c^2)c$ in 1900. The parallel was to $S=mc^3$ was once drawn. If the comparison was made then the mc^3 term may possible reflect anti-matter thus this energy refence can be restructure and not inter-changeable.

The measure of photo-response effects is also seen from the point of view of what types of devices and measures for distances [17] and laser path can affect time correction. De Broglie waves with time correction allows one to express with momentum model. Energy total then changes the Baryon number expression. One can elicit an expression to change to change the ratio of anti-matter particles.

Method 1: POINTS ON CONSERVATION OF NEGATIVE ENERGY

Shocks if distance is independent and then the force can change to negative energy $F_c =-mD/t_c^2$. Potential energy can be linked to the field equation. The magnetic field can also follow with time correction for force. The negative values for matter as $-mv^3$ which can lead to ion or radical forming states. Magnetism rewritten can be analogous to show there is negative distance produced for the magnetic field.

- 1) $V=Fx D/\text{charge}$
- a) $E=F/q$ b) $F=eV+B$ c) $F=-mD/t_c^2$

$$=eV +B$$

$$B=-mD/t_c^2 -V$$

$$B=F+E_c/Q$$

$$Q=F/E_{(\text{field})}$$

$$-mv^3 =Q^2 xk/t_c^2$$

$$B=1+mv^2 K/ t_c \text{sqrt}(Q^2 x k/t_c^2)$$

$$Qk= -mv^3 k / Q t_c \quad B = F/F+(P)D \quad D/Qk \quad B = F/F+(P)D^2$$

$$Q t_c /- mv^3 k$$

$$F/F+(P)D^2 \quad Q t_c /- mv^3 k = F/F +(-PD) \quad Q t_c /- mv^3 k^2$$

$$(P)D^2 \quad Q t_c /- mv^3 k$$

$$= (-PD) \quad Q t_c /- mv^3 k^2 \quad (P)D^2 = (-PD)$$

$$D=-1$$

$$E =-mD^2/t_c^2$$

Result 1

Here there can be a negative parameter of distance which can combine with force time correction as a precursor for energy of time correction but negative. Included as a force is the Herz equation. This may explain 'as Speed decreases energy increases (if mass constant) t_c increases.' As the vector of speed is less or negative, so can the distance in linear terms be negative or less. This possibility of time correction and Agravat series will allow $-D$ to add to force time correction and make energy as light from $h\nu$ or mv/n . Time at zero is also utilized when $c \sim D^2 \div t^2$ facilitates the transformation of energy correction into the new equation. In addition to other properties, $\text{Cosine}^{-1}(m \times v /n) + \text{Sine}^{-1}(m \times v /n) \sim$ is about 90 degrees. When there can be light and time correction or less light after some spaces where there is dark from force time correction and negative distance to form negative energy. Momentum over n or mv/n may then change to with energy proportional to $E \sim mv/n$ and momentum time correction from modification of $-De$ Broglie’s equation to $2mD^2/t_c^2 *cR_c$ where t_c*c is different by a factor [5,7] of D by rate law. hence, $E \sim mv/n$ may be a product of $2mD^2/t_c^2$ and still yield $E \sim mv/n$ after time correction. The proof of energy as part of $F=ma$ as mathematics may show in time correction is actually a negative process for negative energy. Energy change and time change can also be negative for dark matter based on independence. The probability of mutually exclusive events for two variables can add to one if there is no inverse interaction of the two events. If there is interaction between the two events the probability of outcome may also equal zero.

$$P=2m(\pi AB)^2/R_c t_c^2$$

$$P=2m(\pi AB)^2/R_c t_c^2 * c$$

$$P=2m(\pi AB)^2/R_c t_c * D$$

$$P=2m(\pi AB)/R_c t_c$$

$$P=2m(\pi AB)/t_c$$

R_c as a form of c or velocity of light is still there and the momentum is there based on $2mD/t * R_c$ and time correction. Positive forces may result as well from momentum if there is time correction in an inverse relationship or presence in collisions. Momentum can be conserved or through collisions and time force can occur by which energy may be made as part of collisions. 1) *In some equal and opposite reactions, momentum is conserved where energy is a factor.* 2) However, as force of $F=ma$ occurs there may be another aspect of an equal an opposite reaction which is flux.

$$2m(D)/t_c^2$$

Method 2: ELECTRIC FIELDS AND ENERGY

In general a field is the Force divided by charge. The discussion here is the electric field for time correction inverse. The possibility of antimatter arises from either *ionization* or *negative energy*. The *short rod*, is the example for the charge discussion.

$$E=F/Q$$

$$E=kQ/D^2$$

$$E=-mD/t_c^2 Q$$

The electric field of a charge on a short rod is kQ/D^2
 $E=kQ/D^2$

From time correction the electric field is stated as $-mD/ Q t_c^2$.

$$E= -mD/ Q t_c^2$$

$$Q \sim \sqrt{-mD^3/kt_c^2}$$

$$kQ^2 =-mD^2$$

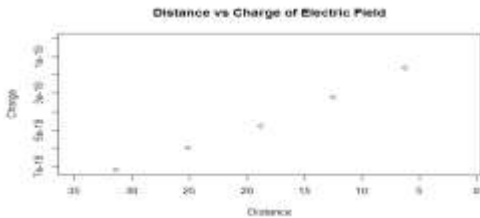


Figure 1. This Figure of $E= -mD/ Q t_c^2$ is showing an increase of Charge for increase in Distance.

The figure 1 above has the electric field and charge of electron displayed vs a distance to display the relationship together. As one can see as the distance approaches zero, the charge decreases. The greater the distance the greater the charge potentially.

Result 2

From the rate law the Q the point charge is then new or in terms of time correction also expressed next.

$$Q=D\sqrt{-mv/k}$$

$$Q \sim \sqrt{(-mD^3/k)(t_c^2)}$$

However, charge can also involve antimatter a form of matter which can form free radicals for ionization. If t_c is \sim to inverse time correction or $1/\sqrt{v}$ and if independent, one may dissipate negative energy forms into temperature.

$$Q=t_c\sqrt{-mv^3/k}$$

Negative anti-matter can involve time correction also in terms of charge squared and Boltzman constant. here there will be current, Joules per temperature of K.

$$-mv^3 \sim Q^2k/t_c^2$$

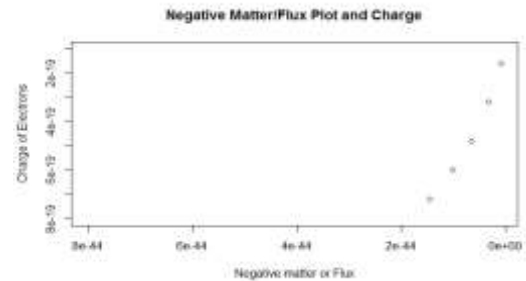


Figure 2. $-mv^3 \sim Q^2k/t_c^2$ Flux or Negative Matter and Time Correction of Electrons shows an decrease of charge vs decrease of Flux or Negative Matter. $-mv^3$ approaches zero steeply and charge of electron also decreases.

In terms of physics of force $F=C/A$ which is [13] flux. So the electric field is $E= -mD/Qt_c^2$. Squaring the electric field and solving from time correction yields a new relation without Q or point charge but the Boltzmann constant k which is like the Joules squared per Kelvin but negative. If time correction is inverse here, then the negative of the momentum is in an orbit and not force and becomes energy or mvn divided by squared root of distance resulting in a shorter orbit or perhaps kick out of particles which is different from Schrodinger's energy hnu/n^2 . The principal quantum number 'n' can be independent for energy of the short rod.

$$E \sim 1/t_c(\sqrt{-mk/D})$$

$$E \sim (\sqrt{-kmv/D})$$

$$E \sim mvn/\sqrt{D} \sim mvn/\sqrt{n}$$

$$E \sim hnu/\sqrt{D} \sim hnu/\sqrt{n}$$

$$\sqrt{n} \sim hnu /mv^2$$

$$N \sim (hnu)^2 / (mv^2)^2$$

$$n \sim 1$$

Proof of Electric Field and Magnetic Field

- a) $E = -mD/Qt_c^2$ and $D \sim -1$.
- b) $F = E \cdot q$
- c) $F = -mD/Qt_c^2 \cdot q = -mD/t_c^2$
- d) $B = F/q \cdot v$
- e) $B = F/q \cdot v = -mD/t_c^2 \cdot (1/qv) = -mD/qvt_c^2 \sim$ Electric field/v
- f) $B =$ Electric field/v
- g) $E/B \sim v = mD/Qv t_c^2 / -mD/Qv t_c^2 = 1/v$

Here there is proof that the new Electric field of time correction works.

- 1) $E = -mD/Qt_c^2$
- 2) $B = F/q \cdot v = -mD/t_c^2 \cdot (1/qv)$
- 3) $-mD/qvt_c^2 \sim$ Electric field/v
- 4) $E/B \sim v = mD/Qv t_c^2 / -mD/Qv t_c^2 = 1/v$

Method 3: FLUX AND ANTIMATTER

$Flux = I/A = I/D^2$

$S = mv^3$ If velocity is the factor then the flux definition works.

$I \approx mD^2/t_c^2 \cdot D^3/t_c$

$I/D^2 \approx E_c$ However if time is the factor, then $I/V^3 \approx mD^2$ which involves mass effects. Mass effects can be negative as well.

$Mass \propto t_c/D$ and $V \approx D/T$ hence $1/mv \approx T/mD$.

Since momentum squared also results and is independent here.

$F \propto 1/mD$

Force and time can occur.

$Ft \propto t/mD$

or $Ft \approx 1/mD/t \approx Ft$ or $1/mv$

$mt/v \approx 1/mv^3$

$mt \propto 1/(mv)^2$

Flux can also be described in terms of anti-matter. Energy can be part of the result when $P(m) \cdot m$ substitution can be done. Free radical possibilities is the main reason why and is not a safe source of energy due to the cumulative exclusive relationship with mass effects. (Flux is contraindicated with time dilation).

Derivations of Effective Field Theory and Energy by Mass Effects and Time Dilation

When the assumption of speed being proportional to one half is done, then the energy law becomes $E = \frac{1}{4} mv^2$ (or $E = -\frac{1}{4} mv^2$) and can possibly be negative based on limits definition. The rate law with pendulums will change from $T = 2L/V$ to $T = L/V$ with $V \sim 0.5V$ (when $\Delta C \sim 2C$ and for $-D^2/C^2$ units) and $E = \frac{1}{4} mv^2$ (or $E = -\frac{1}{4} mv^2$).

- 1) $C \sim 5\Delta C$
- 2) $-D^2/C^2 = 4D^2/\Delta C^2$
- 3) $\pi r^2 \sim T^2$
- 4) $\Delta C^2 = -4D^2 / \pi r^2$
- 5) $\Delta C^2 \cdot \pi r^2 = -4D^2$

- 6) $m \Delta C^2 D^2 = -4mD^2$
- 7) $-m^2 C^2 / 4 \sim -m$
- 8) $-mc^2/4 \sim 1$

Force and its relationship to mass effects affects the energy relationship.

- 1. $F = 1/mD$
- 2. $t_c F = t_c/mD$
- 3. $F t_c^2/D \sim t_c^2/mD$
- 4. $F t_c^2/D \sim t_c^2/mD$
- 5. $F t_c^2/D \sim 1/E$

- 5) One divided by force is proportional to energy divided by $1/F \sim E/(dv/dt_c)$ subsequently. Mass effect and EFT show a different relationship then $dE = Fvdt = d(mv)v$. $E \sim (dv/dt_c)/F$ and $P^2 \sim mv^2 / dv/dt_c$ of $mv \sim d(mv)$ by the mathematical investigator. Thus energy is proportional to its reciprocal force $E \sim 1/F$ and $E \cdot F \sim 1$.

- 6. $D/F = mD^2/t_c^2$
- 7. $1/F t_c = mD/t_c$
- 8. $D/F t_c = mD^2/t_c$
- 9. $D/F t_c^2 = mD^2/t_c^2$
- 10. $V/F t_c = mD^2/t_c^2$
- 11. $V/t_c = F \cdot mD^2/t_c^2$
- 12. $dv/dt_c \sim F \cdot E$
- 13. $1/F \sim E/dv/dt_c$
- 14. $1/F \sim mv^2/dv/dt_c$
- 15. $E \sim dv/dt_c/F$
- 16. $P^2 \sim mv^2/dv/dt_c$
- 17. $(mD/t_c)^2 \sim m^2 D^2/t_c^2 / (dv/dt)$
- 18. $D(dv/dt) \sim 1$

$E_c = mD^2/t_c^2$

$F_c = -mD/t_c^2$

$E_c/F_c \sim 1$

$mD^2/t_c^2 / -mD/t_c^2 = 2.45 E-38 J / -5.34E-42 N = -4580$ km.

It, the distance, is similar to time correction x velocity correction yielding 4586 km. According to the rate law and linear relations, the distance of neutron travel is nearly conserved. The distance measure of 730.085 km times 2pi is 4587 km. The ratio of Energy to force in time correction conserves the distance. Time dilation [19] whether Minkowski or Einstein delivered yields a different relationship for estimates from time zero expression of distance $D_0 = t_c \times \sqrt{V_c}$ or 8.37 km then the γ . The relationship of E_c/F_c divided by D_0 is 546.73 which is similar to the rate checked where time dilation occurs in New Time Dilation, Time Correction, Photoelectric Effect, De Broglie Equation, and Hypotenuse Axiom Method where the predicted greater velocity has less distance and slower velocity has more distance according to the elliptical method of time correction. Hence one can conclude between energy and force, time dilation will

occur. The ratio of the distance of $E_c / F_c c / D_0$ is about 65.45 s which is like time dilation.

However from new methods of time dilation [16], there can be a display of time dilation which is brief with the data of neutrinos from CERN. From the rate law, Velocity = D/T hence

$V = (2 \pi \cdot 730.085 \text{ km} / 8.37825 \text{ s}) = 547.51 \text{ km/s}$ which is similar to E_c / F_c divided by D_0 is 546.73 like the elliptical example of 299,677 km/s and 0.00765 s yielding 4.18 km where $t_c \cdot 4.18 / 0.00765 \text{ s} = 546.46 \text{ km/s}$ from equation B where the distance is less as Einstein, Minkowski, or Agravat stated [16] than the two pi correction example. Again this is similar to the rate from rate law and equation B of distance which can yield a distance less than $730.085 \text{ km} \times 2\pi$ or 4587 km the original distance. The equation B yields a time and velocity less than the time correction as well but different equation.

A) $T \sim D / \sqrt{V_c}$ is about 8.37s for neutrinos

$T_{2\pi} \sim D / \sqrt{V_{2\pi c}}$ is about 21.00 s for two pi correction.

B) $D \sim t \times \sqrt{V_c}$ is about 4582.74 km.

$D \sim t \times \sqrt{V_{2\pi c}}$ is about 4586 km.

C) $V \sim D^2 / T^2$ is about 299,187 km/s. and 47, 690 km/s for two pi correction.

D) $T \times V \neq T \times V$

as in rate law. Meaning for time dilation the RATE LAW [8] IS NOT PROPORTIONAL.

though DISTANCE IS MORE FOR LESS SPEED AND MORE TIME THAN FASTER SPEED. Time dilation may need to satisfy the Pauli Exclusion principle. The rate law for time correction is below [8]

$$(V_c \times T_c) \sim (V_{2\pi c} \times T_{2\pi c})$$

HIGGS MECHANISM and TOTAL ENERGY

Higgs work is summarized in comparison to energy correction and new work proposed after his experimental work. 1) Higgs believes over Einstein that there is a non zero process for energy. Possibly, one may state energy correction gives the ability for summation of energy into a terms with a time parameter $E \sim mv^2$ or mD^2 / t_c^2 or $(mD/t_c)^2$ for total energy. There is possibility of energy being negative is the next step such as $E \sim -1/4 mv^2$ through electric field and rate law when $0.5V \sim V$. 2) Higgs mechanism shows energy is there at the end of the process involved such as in energy total $mv^2 -mv$. Momentum is lost and not gained as according to popular theory as also shown by energy total. 3) next the Higgs field is said to show mass gain through his field. $\lambda(p)$ shows a process where the wavelength is part of the process where there can be statistically normal lambda. This lambda is a fraction

of energy vs momentum. Here is a stepwise process to show just that: a) $\lambda \nu = v$ b). $h\nu = mv^2$ c) $h \lambda \nu = mv^2$ d) $m = h \lambda \nu / v^2$ e) $h/v = m$ f) $h = mv$. In terms of units, $m = h/v$ or Nm/m/s hence there are N*s here for mass or force seconds for mass which becomes impulse or momentum for mass which can show the change of mass in term of momentum.

$$m = h/v$$

$$mv^2 - mv = 0$$

$$h \nu^2 / v - mv = 0$$

$$m_1 v_1^2 - m_2 v_2^2 = 0$$

$$h v \sim m_2 v_2$$

$$h v \sim h \nu / n$$

$$m_1 v_1^2 \sim h \nu / n$$

$$n m_1 v_1^2 \sim h \nu$$

$$n \sim m_2 v_2^2 / m_1 v_1^2$$

$$n \sim 1$$

The principal quantum number 'n' is shown to be independent.

Results 3

$P^2 \approx 1/mt$ and not mass effects. Mass effects cancels from flux. Momentum squared is an important source of energy total. This is important to know when the energy total is cancelled. Velocity can be independent for the flux definition but not time correction. This can explain the assertion of the model that show that if $\Delta t \sim (1 - P(m)) \div (2)$ as long as t_u is greater than Δt of Heisenberg uncertainty principle's method for change in time; hence time and probability are not interchangeable dynamically in uncertainty as explained based on mutually exclusive events. Conservation of energy may not hold. $2 \times t_u$ is not on a 1:1 level with $P(m)$ and $t_{up} \sim (1 - P(m)) \div (2)$. The factor 2 makes the $P(y)$ [18] like a binomial event hence

$$P(X \cup Y) = 1$$

$$P(X \cup Y) = 1$$

$$P(Y) = 2 \times t_u$$

$$\text{If } P(X) = P(m)$$

$$t_u \sim (1 - P(m)) \div (2)$$

$$P(m) + 1 - P(m) = 1$$

If $mt \ll 1/(mv)^2$ and time can be uncertain vs fixed.

The momentum model can be applied here as long as velocity is independent to avoid the force of the photoelectric effect from occurring from flux and behaves mutually exclusive. However the term flux can be described as a state of matter associated with anti-matter. Matter where ionization potential exists can be for free radical creation (discussed later in De Broglie waves and Time correction). Once scientists derived energy related to flux.

Method 4: PHOTO-ELECTRIC EFFECT, PR AND TIME CORRECTION OF MOMENTUM

The experiment here ‘Photoelectric polarization-sensitive [4] broadband photoresponse from interface junction states in graphene’ of the photoelectric effect is challenged to a momentum relation of time correction $P_{tc} = 8m(\pi r)^2/R_c * T_c^2$. The frequency for device 2 is 2.5 THz. The distance a laser travels is 120 um. The distance is then utilized in rate law for the photoelectric effect to solve time correction from ‘Time correction, Energy, and Momentum. R_c is then 8.473 E-6 km/s for the related equation of rate law and momentum. T_c is about 0.0889 seconds for electrons. P_{tc} is about 1.5455 E-35 kg km/s. $\lambda * \nu(c)$ is about 299,810 km/s. $\nu(c)$ is associated with the $\lambda(P)$ equation which is superluminal.

$$P_{tc} = 8m(\pi r)^2/R_c * T_c^2$$

The experiment is for graphene and photoresponse in THz in the range of detectable work in lasers. The interaction of electrons with a electromagnetic field generates a polarization sensitive PR. The device was then used at different temperatures (8-300 K) for a photovoltage signal is unbiased. A CO₂ pumped laser worked for device 2 of 2.5 THz and 120 um. The De Broglie wave is $P=h/\lambda$ hence wavelength is $h/P = \lambda$. The λ is then 42,845.488 km. The $\lambda_{p,c} = h/8m\pi^2$ hence the value is 9.213 E-3 km. The frequency based on Herz law and momentum, derived from time correction, based wavelength is 32,540,156.08 Hz with the speed of light constant. The resultant energy is from Herz equation 2.154 E-23 J. This data allows one to solve for the speed of the moving electron in this experiment. The photoelectric effect works next. Hence the speed of the electron will be $\lambda(p)*E/h = 299,770.423$ km/s. The resulting approximation energy of electron is 8.178 E-20 J from mv^2 . Subsequently there is a term for accelerated mass model of $Acc(m) \sim mv^2T^2$ which is about 1.17 E-17 J K² and inverse of λ of 2.5 THz and c . The photoelectric for PR may have momentum P_{tc} , energy mv^2 , and the expansion of energy term mv^2T^2 based on 2.5 THz and c a wavelength of about 1.19 E17 km with the velocity 299,810 km/s from Herz law. The term $E \sim hc/\lambda$ is manipulated to produce energy hc based on independence of energy and distance or wavelength. Momentum and wavelength independence results in momentum as h Planck's Constant.

Result 4

$$\begin{aligned} E &\sim h\nu \\ E &\sim hc/\lambda \\ E * \lambda &\sim hc \\ P * \lambda &\sim h \\ P &\sim h / * \lambda \end{aligned}$$

The force time correction is possible here as well potentially for energy with distance in terms of work - 1.38 E-35 kg km/s².

$$\begin{aligned} F_c &\sim -mD/t_c^2 \\ E_c &\sim -mD^2/t_c^2 \\ E * \lambda &\sim -mD^2/t_c^2 * \lambda \sim -hc \\ P * \lambda &\sim -mD/t_c * \lambda \sim -h \end{aligned}$$

Time Correction and Ecosystem or Wormholes

This process may be appear like matter eating matter due to the principal of quantum numbers being different with attractive forces, however, after energy comes from force but is negative of the photoelectric effect and subsequently even momentum may be erased. The negative energy comes from force time correction and independence of distance to create bonding which can possibly include dark energy. The sum of h and $-h$ can add to 0 which can lead some to time inverse. If energy is negative, Michio Kaku and ‘An Interview with Borrowed Time’ (JR Minkel), and time correction is random with a zero vacuum expectation like $h+ -h = 0$, 0 can help create wormholes. The sum of this type of energy is 2 times greater than Stern Gerlach spin or energy for electrons. Within a shell this may sum to zero like weak statistics. Force time correction and energy correction can also combine to make energy throughout the stars. Time inverse may happen within to make rings within rings with probability and negative space with repulsive forces. These are likely how negative energy and forces act. This may follow [23] relaxed CPT conditions. In addition the time undergoes dilation as in previous discussion.

$$\begin{aligned} F_c &= -mD/t_c^2 \\ E &= -mD^2/t_c^2 \\ t &\sim 1/\sqrt{v_c} \end{aligned}$$

DISCUSSION

Energy Correction and De Broglie Waves

A new challenge must now be met to understand energy and the concept of waves. This method comes from the proofs of the Herz law and De Broglie wave. First the De Broglie waves which is fundamentally independent. Energy is not the same as the energy here with distance. Energy and distance produces the Joules or energy based on independence.

$$\begin{aligned} P &= h/ \lambda \\ mv &= h/\lambda \\ h &= mv\lambda \\ mv^2\lambda & \\ E &= h\nu/ \lambda (N) \\ E * \lambda &= h\nu (J) \end{aligned}$$

The next part is the proof of wavelength based on energy correction.

$$\begin{aligned} mD^2 / t_c^2 &= h\nu/\lambda \\ \lambda &= h\nu t_c^2 / mD^2 \\ \lambda &= hc t_c^2 / mD^2 \lambda \\ \lambda &= t_c/D *(\sqrt{hc/m}) \\ \lambda &= t_c/D *(\sqrt{hv/m}) \\ \lambda &\sim 1 \end{aligned}$$

The power root of the expressions for light -time correction are there for energy and distance too.

$$\begin{aligned} &2\pi\sqrt{(h\nu/\lambda)}/2\pi \\ &2\pi\sqrt{(mv^2)}/2\pi \end{aligned}$$

Discussion (cont)

These are roughly equivalent. $h\nu/\lambda$ changes to $h\nu mD/t_c \sqrt{\nu}$ from the wavelength relation of $\lambda = t_c/D *(\sqrt{hv/m})$. From the ‘graphene’ discussion for superluminal velocity and ‘Electrical Fields and Energy and section 2 plus 4, the $E \sim h\nu/\sqrt{\nu}$ is (7.944E-38,5.617E-38,4.586E-38,3.972E-38,3.552E-38) for n=1 to 5. The 2.5THz frequency of the laser and 299810 km/s gives 1.199E-7 km Lambda. Shapiro Wilk’s P value renders a value of: $W = 0.89531$, p-value = 0.3845 which is statistically normal. The t distribution is $t = 6.5515$, $df = 4$, p-value = 0.002807 and is statistically significant. For $E \sim mvn/\sqrt{D}$ and $mvn/\sqrt{\nu}$ the energy range is (2.728E-25,3.857E-25,4.725E-25,5.456E-25,6.099E-25) in Joules for n=1 to 5. The Shapiro Wilks P value is $W = 0.97872$, p-value = 0.9276 (R software) and is very statistically normal. In addition, the t distribution is $t = 7.7033$, $df = 4$, p-value = 0.001528 s=which is statistically significant for the latter energy value for alpha =0.05.

The Herz equation for energy vs nmv or energy of orbital is next to be considered. An inflation term results such as $m^2v^3/\sqrt{\nu}$. An extra factor of 2 to show *inflation* as two times more $2m^2v^3/\sqrt{\nu}$ is possible. Energy compared to $mv^2\lambda$ has a distance parameter with it. What about the ratio to normal inflation which is also 2:1 vs velocity? This comparison produces independent energy also 2:1 when $2hu / mv^2$ is there. Another inflation term results in mv^3 or also $2mv^3$ which may be antimatter where the [2] short distance can relate to. A right triangle with $2mv^3$ and mv^2 shows energy squared where eventually $0=0$ ad infinitum, and independent velocity a variable in the momentum model where the photoelectric effect may occur to possibly produce *radicals* through low ionizing radiation and secondary beta particles and ejection of electrons. This is different from the inelastic mean free path. A prism of light is possible through possibly low ionizing

radiation and streams of electrons or possibly superluminal velocity associated with radiation.

A coefficient of 1/4 is produced from $2m^2v^3$. There can be lesser energy as seen in ionizing radiation of $mv^2/4$. Composite bosons which are having mass and speed fractions of 1/4. Weak statistics are then possible as $P(m)*$ approaches 1 for low mass particles and $h\nu \sim nmv/4$ for energy of particles in orbit. Particles can sum to spin 0 if like spins combine which are negatively paired to positive spin states.

Z bosons have mass 1.61 E-25 kg and radius 1 E-20 km. The energy correction [1,11] and $\lambda(p)$ with c yields 1.737E-13 km. $\lambda(c)$ and Nuc (103031.30 Hz) results in a speed of 299,777.30 km/s . Time correction gives a time of 9.65 E-20 seconds with energy correction of 6.82 E-32 J. Energy λ (De Broglie) is 1.06 E-34 . mv^2 is about 1.446 E-14.

Discussion Baryon Number

Inflation Statistics can involve the sum of three iteration of energy total [8] yields $3mv^2+mv+3mv^3$. The derivative with respect to velocity of this equation is velocity with $3mv^3$ as $3m*P(m)$ because derivative of $P(m)*m$ is $-mv^2$. However the right triangle relationship of two energy total terms is energy squared - 2 inflation terms plus momentum squared. The relativistic equation of Dirac will differ slightly perhaps. $E_{pi} = \sqrt{((mv^2)^2-2m^2v^3+(mv)^2)}$ from the assumption of the utility of total energy equation and independence else if none $E_{pi} = \sqrt{((mv^2)^2-m^2v^3+(mv)^2)}$ for the Agravat’s inflation term $-m^2v^3$. The baryon number equation will give for the first scenario of sum of three energy iterations vs energy total independence. $B=1/3(q-q(\hat{a}))$ is 0 for sum of three energy sum. Doing the independence of three energy total iterations is different then. The natural log of the equation can be done.

$$2\ln(E)-2\ln I+2\ln P$$

Substituted into the Baryon equation for weak statistics to be done .

$$\begin{aligned} nB &= 1/3(nq-nq(\hat{a})) \\ nB_i &= 1/3(2q-2q(\hat{a})) \end{aligned}$$

where $n=2$ and again the Baryon number is even with inflation term as antimatter which is wrong per iteration of energy total including momentum. The number of inflation terms given is 1) $2m^2v^3$; 2) $2m^2v^3/\sqrt{\nu}$ energy from De Broglie Waves and energy correction; 3) mv^3 antimatter energy correction (De Broglie waves) and $h\nu/\lambda$ not photoelectric effect or mD^3/v^3 ; 4) $2m^2v^3 b \lambda / \pi \lambda$; 5) $2m^2v^3$ from Little EDM and CP violation. Antimatter from mv^3 can be applied to the Baryon number problem. Q as the number of particles can reflect the sum based on group of matter

and antimatter. There are 4 inflation terms to 1 antimatter term produced. The energy total iteration of $2\ln(E)-2\ln I+2\ln P$ can include 1/2 for antimatter based on ratios. Plus the commute of BH is not to be for superluminal velocity. Neutrinos are in less speed of about 299778 km/s.

$$nB_i = 1/3(2q-q(\text{hat}))$$

A revolution of 1 cycle can thus result in positive matter from energy than antimatter in a 2: 1 ratio from weak statistics for Baryon number and energy total and independence. This can imply there needs to be safety measures for x-rays and radiation. In addition to antimatter, non- aligned pion particles means there is more risk than know based on particles, phase space, and ' the importance of conservation of momentum' when x-ray exposure is the case.

$$\begin{aligned} &mv^2 \lambda (dv/dt) \\ &mv^2 tc/D \sqrt{hv/m (dv/dt)} \\ &mv^2 /D \sqrt{hv/m} \end{aligned}$$

A right triangle relationship with $mv^2 \lambda$ yields some antimatter intermediate when independent.

$$\begin{aligned} &m^2 v^3 /D^2 hv/m \\ &mv^3 /D^2 hv \\ &mv^4 /D^2 h \end{aligned}$$

if $h \sim mv$ then, there is a new term, m^2v^5 /D^2 where there is some energy squared where v/d can be independent. A new relationship is possible if exponential is done.

$$\begin{aligned} &m^2v^5 /D^2 \\ &m^2v^3 / t_c^2 \\ &e^{m^2v^3 / t_c^2} \\ &e^{h/i(P^2)*v/t_c^2} \\ &e^{h/i(P^2)*v/D^2} \\ &e^{(mv/t)(mh/it)} \\ &e^{(mv/t)(mh/it)} \sim e^{(mv/t)(P^2/it)} \\ &e^{(mv/t_c)(P^2/it_c)} \sim e^{(mv/t_c)(mv^2-mv/it_c)} \end{aligned}$$

This derivation is of a time dependent inflation equation which is part Newton's and energy total. m^2v^3 / t_c^2 is another inflation term (6).The equation is different when the exponential is done there is a centripetal effect term of Newton's. Energy correction of momentum is the part making the form of equation new. A time correction substitution, $t_c \sim (2\pi r)^2/h$ further enhances the equation change.

The square term and a right triangle relationship with energy gives $v \sim (D)2i/h$ vs $h/2\pi r$ to yield time correction.

$$v \sim (2\pi r)^2i/h .$$

FORCE VS HIGGS MECHANISM

Force x Distance = Energy due to time correction - mD^2/t_c^2 ; $F=-mD/t_c^2$;

- A) Force / Distance = $-m/t_c^2$.
- B) Energy/Force x $(Dx t_c) = -D^2t_c$.
- C) The photoelectric effect (P.E.) $\sim N/D$ (km) or $-m/t_c^2 \times t_c \times D = mD/t_c$

If momentum is independent, then energy total too can be a result. The question is how? Negative momentum squared can make energy total. The negative sign can make negative energy plus momentum. The proper relativistic equation can result with energy squared minus inflation $-2m^2v^3$ plus momentum squared and no square root.

- D) $(-mv^2 + mv) * (-mv^2 + mv)$
- E) $(mv^2)^2 - 2m^2v^3 + (mv)^2$

The same resultants of $-mv^2 + mv$ can come from $d/dv P(m=m-1)$ which will then result in the relativistic energy equation of Dirac as well but with proper inflation term of $-2 m^2v^3$ from the 'Importance of Conservation of Momentum.'

The P.E. experiment itself does expect force time correction yet the shooting of negatively charged electrons may result in negative energy. If this is assumed to be independent during P.E. than the relativistic equation can result with inflation though no square root is present! The inflation terms indicate independence of energy total though it is negative here. The Higgs mechanism shows energy left over and loss of momentum which previously could have been positive momentum. If true total energy is present, then the impulse may result where m_2v_2 which is at x_2 with the non-zero process.

Velocity can be independent and may require an unperturbed model. However, the interaction of photoelectric effect and De Broglie waves can be destructive of potentially ortho- para bonds AND MUST BE AVOIDED. First from P.E., if momentum is independent De Broglie waves equation is independent, then inflation can result. P.E. can result in mv/tc . If velocity is independent or N and time reversal of the centripetal effect from De Broglie waves and, which is how time is propagated. P.E. and time dilation both being independent, can form off t_c xD and through dilation result in negative momentum or - h. Energy equation can be rewritten in terms of De Broglie waves and h/λ to $E \sim h\nu/c$ or $J*s/km$ or action per kilometer. Molecule such as caffeine can be risky with adenine molecules if ortho- para bonds go through interaction non positive of energy total?

First momentum can come from P. E. If momentum is independent, then the energy from De Broglie waves may also be destructive and result in inflation. The normal result of De Broglie waves and the energy plus momentum. One must have an unperturbed model for photo electric effect. The original force definition for energy and time may contribute to error. Time dilation can occur with Higgs

field due to a field where (txd) whose relation is Time dilation can occur. Force in photoelectric effect can be a conflict itself. The Higgs field can show the existence of such a field where there is not a sea of Higgs particles yet time dilation of 30-60-90 degree time dilation.

As Paul Dirac worked out, per the Hamiltonian equation another energy equation can be formed. It can be the sum of mv^2 and three iteration sum of the energy equation. With the total energy equation, as positive from mv^2-mv the new equation for a Hamiltonian can be:

A) $H = \sqrt{(mv^2 + 3 mv^2 + mv + 3 mv^3)}$

However, the derivative with respect to velocity for the sum of the latter term is the velocity itself (AJST 2013) of three iterations $3 mv^2 + mv + 3 mv^3$. The relation with energy total for the Hamiltonian will be if independent equation B else equation C. The A equation will show the kinetic energy component to work out again as left if 0.5V is the rate law for V in time correction hence, $4 mv^2$ to $2 mv^2$ and becomes $1/2 mv^2$.

B) $H = \sqrt{(mv^2)^2 - 2m^2v^3 + (mv)^2}$

C) $H = \sqrt{(mv^2)^2 - m^2v^3 + (mv)^2}$

PROPER TIME

'The new methods for time correction, energy, and momentum, shown in figure 3, depicts a right triangle relationship.' Previously, proper time included that distances perpendicular to the direction of motion are unaffected per Lorentz transformations. Now one may observe that there is evidence of right triangle correction based on time correction. A) The Uncertainty Principle and time correction is certain evidence because energy correction based on time correction and time correction proportional to uncertainty time with total time and velocity of time correction produces a right triangle (figure 4 AJST 2013). B) Weak statistics interaction also had a relationship with the perpendicular direction: $\sin^{-1}(V_{2pi}/V_{max}) + \cos^{-1}(V_{2pi}/V_{max}) = 90$. C) Relativity states that a clock at rest measures proper time T_0 which can follow time correction with the power root law in time correction and energy correction. D) In Kaufman's 'Universe' one may read that Lorentz states:

$L=L_0 \sqrt{(1-v/c)^2}$ is the direction of motion which shrinks called Fitzgerald contraction. Fitzgerald contraction with 'proper time' is insufficient. Right triangle correction may be needed for weak statistics. In 'a Small Note on Time Dilation' one can read the extension of the Lorentz contraction [22] as $D=D_0 / \sqrt{(1-v/c)^2}$. One was expected to shrink from the Gamma. If the gamma is bigger based on the relation of velocity to speed of light then, distance will relate

accordingly smaller based on the rate law and $D=D_0 / \sqrt{(1-v/c)^2}$ for being close to the speed of light. Proper mass may relate by energy correction:

$E = mD^2/t_c^2$ or $m \sim h/v$ from energy total relation or as in Higgs field as $m = h v_{min} / c^2$.

In addition, weak statistics is feasible with the model of spins to sum to 0 based on small masses.

Weak Statistics

This is a model for heavier particles than hydrogen.

$P(m)=1/m-c/(1-c)$

$P(m)*1/m= 1/m[1/m-c/(1-c)]$

$P(m)*1/m= (1/m^2-c/m)/(1-c) =0$

$1/m^2-c/m =0$

$1/m^2= c/m$

$Mc=1$

This model has for higher mass slower speed as based on gravity.

Ia. $0.5V \sim 0.5c$

$l=0.5m$

$M=2$

Ib. spin and independence.

$hn \sim nmv/2$

$Hnu/n \sim mv/2 \sim 1$

$Hnu \sim 1$

IC.

Spin within to sum 0 for spin 0.

$Nmv/2 - nmv/2 =0$

II. $V \sim 1/4V \sim 1/4c$

$Mv \sim 1 m/4 \sim 1$ then Mass ~ 4

III. $-P(m)*-m$ for negative mass can work as well.

IV.

Heavier than hydrogen atom model for negative mass and probability.

$-P(m)*-1/m = (1/m^2-c/m)/(1-c) =0$

$1/m^2-c/m =0$

$1/m^2= c/m$

$Mc=1$

V. $mc \sim 1$

$0.3c \sim 0.3V$

$l=mc$

$0.3V X m =1$

Mass can be $1/0.3$

Hence $m \sim 3.33$

$Hnu \sim nmv/3.33/10$

$10hnu/n \sim mv/3.33$

$10hnu/n \sim 3.33v/3.33$

$Hnu/n \sim 3.33/10$

For $n=3$

$Hnu \sim 3 \times 3.33/10 = 0.99/10 \sim 1$

Weak Statistics and Baryogenesis Sakharov and his

three conditions can lead to a fourth scenario of weak statistics for behavior when the $[B,H]=0$ with B and H are non-zero. 1) The ground state of atoms in Schrodinger do not match with $2hnu/n$ of $2v_0 \sim v$. 2) The next level matches the ground state of Schrodinger

hnu/n² . 3) Possible spin interaction may occur with 2hnu/n of energy and spin within shells. 4) Among atoms this will reinteract with spin to yield the square of Schrodinger energy law. 5) The distance of mD²/t_c² is there after Planck law or mv/n proof. 6) If the distance is squared more particles will fit the orbital area and become dense. 7) This will imply equal area available for work in atoms. 8) All atoms do not have the same ionization energy. 9) So no equal number of particles and antiparticles may fit the scheme. 10) Time correction with time squared based on distance relies on a relationship. 11) Distance squared in the numerator means pressure or density = Mass/Volume to not follow ideal gas law PV = nRT. 12) Inflation term has temperature squared in numerator with mv² 13) n = PV/RT and density of Mass/Volume not proportional where n is the number of moles. 14) If B = 1/3(PV/RT * Q - PV/RT * \bar{Q}) then, one may guess that particles are not the same by behavior hence they will be different based on charge and types of spin. 15) There will be temperature dependence. One knows high temperature is needed for antiparticles. Normal temperatures show particles. 16) bigger celestial objects may have more antiparticles than smaller. Smaller planets will have more particles than antiparticles. 17) sin⁻¹ (V_{min}/V_{max}) + cos⁻¹ (V_{min}/V_{max}) ~ 90° is part of weak interaction 18) The strong interaction is sin(V_{max}/V_{min}) + cos(V_{max}/V_{min}) ~ 1.10. The two interactions approach 1 and 90 degrees. 19) nB = 1/3(PV/RT * Q - PV/RT * \bar{Q}) 20) time correction will allow time reversal through time dilation.

21) centripetal force has mv² /radius. The n is not squared is comparable and has more variability supportable by n=2 and n=1 from Schrodinger energy hnu/n² vs 2hnu/n with regards to shape. Later orbits behave are differently and do not match hnu/n² . 22) Thermodynamics may show differences from energy in orbit that Δ E ~ m₁v₁/n₁ - m₂v₂/n₂. Interaction points are also observable with regards to probability of mutually exclusive events. 23) Force of time correction occurs to make condensation and negative energy.

$$F_c = -mD/t_c^2.$$

1) Condensation may occur based on the derivative of force and time correction and a large amount of mass and ambient pressure.

$$F_c/d t_c = 2mD/t_c^2.$$

2) If distance is independent and then the force can change to negative energy.

$$F_c = -mD/t_c^2$$

$$E = -mD^2/t_c^2$$

3) mass and energy can then be possible for stars.

Conclusion

The time parameter may involve

many classical ideas in physics such as force and momentum plus low rest mass velocity for relativity, but now there are new principle such as as energy total which must move into the field for proper applications. Time correction works for force as well as for energy but the new work in physics related to the rate law of energy correction with a discussion in a statistical paper (Agravat 2012). In addition, proper time or length principles can now be reapplied to the time parameter and then explained for practical purposes. Well-developed interaction rules are possible to support then time correction.

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