



HAL
open science

A property of the space-time: space-time occupied by a particle is an inverse function of its mass

Mahamadou Adama Maiga

► **To cite this version:**

Mahamadou Adama Maiga. A property of the space-time: space-time occupied by a particle is an inverse function of its mass. 2018. hal-01766904v4

HAL Id: hal-01766904

<https://hal.science/hal-01766904v4>

Preprint submitted on 20 Aug 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

A property of the space-time: space-time occupied by a particle is an inverse function of its mass

ADAMA MAIGA Mahamadou

mahamadoumaiga@yahoo.fr

Abstract

The two great theories of physics, the theory of relativity and quantum theory, contradict each other in the space-time description. However, these two great theories and some theories that are trying to merge them are concordant that space-time no longer constitutes a simple inert screen on which natural phenomena are projected. This unanimity should encourage to explore more advantage the fundamental properties of space-time. Also, on the basis on the observations that quantum mechanics shows that the electron seems to follow several trajectories simultaneously and the theory of relativity which shows that the trajectory of a planet is very well defined, we postulate the following principle: *In a space-time, the smaller the mass of a particle is, the bigger the space-time occupied by the particle is.*

For example, if we consider three particles without internal structure of sizes of an electron, a tennis ball and the planet earth, with this principle, it can be stated that the electron particle occupies more space-time than the tennis ball, which itself occupies more space-time than the planet earth particle. This principle of space-time occupied raises a number of questions. An initial analysis shows that the principle is compatible with the inertial mass, the gravitational mass and de Broglie's hypothesis. The agreement between the principle and de Broglie's hypothesis indicates that the principle can be extended to particles of zero theoretical mass. The question of the influence of interactions (weak, strong, electromagnetism and gravitational) on this principle remains central. If these influences are proven and are of the same order of magnitude, then they can constitute a fundamental basis for a merger of these interactions.

A first idea for a possible application of the principle may be to analyze the evolution of stars especially that of the Sun or a black hole devouring a star. A preliminary analysis to the evolution of the Sun provides some possible explanations why the Sun's corona temperature is much higher than that of its surface layer (see annex).

Introduction

Space-time is the fundamental basis of Science. That they were the humanities and social sciences (history, sociology, psychology ...) or the exact sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry ...). The phenomena or laws that locate or predict these sciences are projected in space-time. The latter is no doubt fundamental in physics that studies the external world and the laws of its variation and evolution in space and time. Specifically, there are two great theories in physics: quantum theory and the theory of relativity.

Quantum theory studies the behavior of elementary particles and atoms, i.e. very small scale phenomena [1] (Mehra & Rechenberg, 2002). The theory of relativity studies large scale phenomena (planets, stars, galaxies...) [2] (Hobson et al. 2010).

Although these two great theories have each been confirmed by experimental studies, nevertheless, they are not compatible. They contradict each other in the space-time description. The theory of relativity considers a space-time continuum, i.e. continuous, smooth but deformable while quantum theory predicts a space-time foam. This glaringly contradiction or incompatibility may legitimately lead to think that these two theories cannot both be just. However, great theories as relativity and quantum mechanics that on the one hand have repeatedly been verified by many measurements and observations: [3-8] (Bohr 1913a; Bohr 1913b; Compton 1923; Aad et al. 2012; Chatrchyan et al. 2012; Bevan et al. 2014) for quantum theory and [9-12] (Dyson et al. 1920; Pound & Rebka 1959; Hulse & Taylor 1974; Abbott et al. 2016) for theory of relativity. On the other hand, these theories are at the base of the significant progress of science (for quantum theory: nuclear energy, Magnetic

Resonance Imaging, integrated circuit, laser... and for theory of relativity: Global Positioning System, CRT screen, electricity generators...). Therefore, these theories can by no means be false, at worst, they can only be insufficient as Rutherford-Bohr model, Galileo-Newton's mechanics and special relativity have been before.

Nevertheless, the incompatibility between the theory of relativity and quantum mechanics must lead to question on the conception of space-time of these two theories. Also, our understanding of space-time deserves to be better investigated. Thus, this is logically that some theories, Loop Quantum Gravity and String Theory that are trying to merge quantum mechanics and the theory of relativity, explore the conception of space-time. These theories explore particularly the structure of space-time: with Loop Quantum Gravity who tries to get rid of the time and, most importantly, that space presents a discrete structure [13, 14] (Rovelli 1998; Rovelli 2015). String Theory assumes the existence of the multiple universes and included especially more than 4 dimensions [15, 16] (Tong 2009; Greene 2000).

Almost all the theories (theory of relativity, quantum mechanics, loop quantum gravity, string theory) are concordant that space-time no longer constitutes a simple inert screen on which natural phenomena are projected. The unanimity shown by these models, on this property of space-time, is experimentally highlighted within the scope of validation of the general relativity [9, 12] (Dyson et al. 1920; Abbott et al. 2016). This evidence should encourage to explore more advantage the fundamental properties of space-time.

One of the primary questions, raised by the absorption and emission of light by matter, is to understand the process that gives a color to objects. It is a fact that if an object appears of green color, it is because the whole spectrum of visible light is absorbed by the matter except for the green part which is reflected. So the color perception of objects is strictly virtual. And if the space perception occupied by objects is also strictly virtual: i.e. between three particles without internal structure of sizes of an electron, a tennis ball and the planet earth, which actually occupies more space?

The main objective of this present paper is to postulate a principle which defines the space-time occupied by a particle as a function to its mass. This principle may appear as a property of space-time.

Principle of space-time occupied

On the basis on the observations that quantum mechanics shows that the electron seems to follow several trajectories simultaneously and the theory of relativity which shows that the trajectory of a planet is very well defined, we postulate the following principle:

« In a space-time, the smaller the mass of a particle is, the bigger the space-time occupied by the particle is »

Example if we consider three particles without internal structure of sizes of an electron, a tennis ball and the planet earth, respectively. With this principle of space-time occupied, it can be stated that the electron particle occupies more space-time than the tennis ball, which itself occupies more space-time than the planet earth particle.

This principle raises a number of questions:

- ✓ The inverse function is of what type: proportional, polynomial, exponential...?
- ✓ How is the structure of this space-time occupied, is it a space-time with more than 4 dimensions, a space without time, a time without space, a zone without space-time...?
- ✓ By which process the mass occupies the space-time, is it by the support of a field...?
- ✓ Does this principle impose the conservation of a quantity in the inertial reference systems?
- ✓ What about particles with zero theoretical mass?
- ✓ Is it the inertial mass, gravitational mass or another form of mass?
- ✓ This principle, is it compatible with the inertial mass and gravitational mass?

- ✓ How do interactions (weak, strong, electromagnetism and gravitational) influence this principle?

The question of the influence of interactions (weak, strong, electromagnetism and gravitational) on this principle remains central. If these influences are proven and are of the same order of magnitude, then they can constitute a fundamental basis for a merger of these interactions. But the compatibility between this principle and the inertial and gravitational masses remains the primary question to be explored.

The principle of space-time occupied affirms that the smaller the mass of a particle, the bigger the space-time occupied by the particle is. As a result, the particles of very small mass, especially at the atomic and subatomic scale (elementary particles, atoms...), occupy more space-time than particles comparable to a material point (cartridge, tennis ball, star...).

It can be stated that, the space-time in which the atomic and subatomic particles manifests itself, is bigger than that in which the particles described by a material point manifests itself. So, it takes more space-time to properly identify the atomic and subatomic particles than it is necessary to properly identify the particles described by a material point.

After all, as the space-time occupied by a particle is an inverse function to its mass, on the one hand, it is possible for a particle, with a very small mass, to occupy sufficient space-time for an investigation on the particle depends, in whole or in part, on the space-time occupied. On the other hand, a particle can have enough mass to occupy a sufficiently small space-time and be very well localized. Thus, it can be assumed that an investigation on the particle is independent, in whole or in part, of the space-time occupied.

Compatibility with the inertial mass

The inertial mass is a property of matter which manifests itself by the bodies's inertia. In an inertial movement of a particle case, if an investigation on the particle depends, in whole or in part, on the space-time occupied, only a wave approach will allow to properly identify the space-time occupied by the particle. This conclusion that some particles behave as a wave, is in perfect agreement with the experimental observations and the theoretical models which show that, in an experiment where the energy of the particles is conserved, the atomic and subatomic particles (atoms, elementary particles ...) behave like waves.

In the case where the particle can have enough mass to occupy a space-time sufficiently small and to be very well localized. Thus, at any moment, the position of the particle can be determined in an inertial movement case. Also, this conclusion is in perfect agreement with the experimental observations and the theoretical models which show that particles described by a material point have a trajectory well determined.

Compatibility with the gravitational mass

The gravitational mass is a property of matter which manifests itself by the universal attraction of bodies.

General relativity states that the gravitation is not a force but the manifestation of the curvature of space-time. This curvature is due to the distribution of energy, in the form of mass or kinetic energy. The principle of space-time occupied states that the space-time occupied by a particle is an inverse function to its mass. As a result, the atomic and subatomic particles manifests itself in a large space-time and an investigation on these particles depends on this space-time. As a consequence, the distribution of the atomic and subatomic particles energy is more spatial, i.e. a very low energy density, and therefore a lower curvature. However, the material point particles manifest itself in a very small space-time and are well localized. So, the distribution of the material

point particles energy is more concentric, i.e. a very high energy density, and therefore a higher curvature.

If we consider two particles of mass m_1 and m_2 , with m_1 greater than m_2 ($m_1 > m_2$), the principle states that the mass particle m_2 occupies more space-time than m_1 . Assuming an interaction between m_1 and m_2 leading m_1 to acquire an energy from the m_2 mass. And that the interaction process occurs through an exchange of a mediator or interaction vector. This exchange of energy results in a variation of masses m_1 and m_2 . And appear as an interaction between two new particles of masses $m_1 + dm_2$ and $m_2 - dm_2$. With the principle, the particle of mass $m_1 + dm_2$ will occupy a space-time smaller than that of m_1 . And the particle of mass $m_2 - dm_2$ occupies a space-time greater than that of m_2 . Also, the curvature of the space-time due to the mass $m_1 + dm_2$ is stronger than that due to m_1 . This variation of the curvature, i.e. an increase in curvature around $m_1 + dm_2$ and a decrease in curvature around $m_2 - dm_2$, can accelerate the interaction between $m_1 + dm_2$ and $m_2 - dm_2$. And if the interaction between the particles continues at the end there will remain only a particle of mass $m_1 + m_2$, which will occupy a space-time smaller than occupied both masses at the beginning. In addition, we have a much stronger space-time curvature around $m_1 + m_2$.

Compatibility with the de Broglie hypothesis

By identifying the velocity of the particle at the group velocity of the wave, as well as their energy, de Broglie proposes to associate to material particles a wavelength. This hypothesis leads to a relation of proportionality between the momentum and the wave vector for a particle. The equation shows that the wavelength will be greater if the mass is smaller. That is the smaller the mass of the particle is, the larger the space in which the associated wave manifests itself is. Thus, the principle of space-time occupied, which predicts that: the smaller is the mass of a particle, the bigger is the space-time occupied by the particle, is in perfect agreement with de Broglie's hypothesis. This agreement indicates that the principle of space-time occupied can be extended to particles of zero theoretical mass which one can be associated a wavelength.

Possible application of the principle of space-time occupied

The application of the principle of space-time occupied is probably possible in cases where the mass of the particle varies over time and this variation is sufficient to influence the properties of the space-time.

A first idea to explore the principle may be to analyze the evolution of stars especially that of the Sun or a black hole devouring a star. To this end, we consider the Sun, black hole and star as particles without internal structure.

The emission of light by the Sun is the result of a very complex process and, above all, leads to a decrease in its mass. As the mass of the Sun decreases over time, the principle states that the space-time occupied by the Sun increases over time: i.e. the space-time occupied by the Sun is expanding. It will be interesting to explore if this expansion of the space-time occupied have an influence on the evolution of the Sun and particularly on the temperature of its corona that exceeds one million Kelvins, much hotter than that of its surface layer (the photosphere) which is of the order of 6000 K [17, 18] (Mcintosh et al. 2011; Amari et al. 2015). This phenomenon is contrary to the second law of thermodynamics.

In the case of the black hole devouring a star, we have the mass of the black hole increases and that of the star decreases. Thus, considering alone black hole, principle states that its space-time occupied decreases over time. However, it states that the space-time occupied by the star increases over time. This expansion is much greater than the case where the star is not devoured and loses mass than by emission of light.

Conclusion

A principle which defines the space-time occupied by a particle as an inverse function to its mass is postulated.

The predictions derived from this principle concerning the behavior of inertial and gravitational masses are in agreement with the experimental observations and the theoretical

models. They show above all that the principle is compatible with the inertial mass, gravitational mass and de Broglie's hypothesis.

The agreement between the principle and de Broglie's hypothesis indicates that the principle can be extended to particles of zero theoretical mass.

A possible application of the principle may be to analyze the evolution of stars especially that of the Sun or a black hole devouring a star.

It can be concluded that, the principle that the space-time occupied by a particle is an inverse function to its mass is an intrinsic properties of the space-time.

Annex

A possible explanation of the Sun's corona temperature

The experimental measurements show that the Sun's corona temperature exceeds one million Kelvins, much hotter than that of its surface layer (the photosphere) which is of the order of 6000 K [17, 18] (Mcintosh et al. 2011; Amari et al. 2015). This phenomenon is contrary to the second law of thermodynamics.

The emission of light by the Sun is the result of a very complex process and, above all, leads to a decrease in its mass. The principle of space-time occupied states that, in a space-time, the smaller the mass of a particle is, the bigger the space-time occupied by the particle is. If it is assumed the Sun as particles without internal structure, as the mass of the Sun decreases over time, the principle states that the space-time occupied by the Sun increases over time: i.e. the space-time occupied by the Sun is expanding. It is assumed that, the space-time occupied gain for the Sun comes from, in whole or in part, directly of its surrounding space-time (the photosphere and the corona). Also but above all, the loss in mass of the Sun supplies energy and matter to the photosphere and the corona. Thus, one can consider that the space-time of the photosphere and the corona is in contraction in time.

The principle predicts that, on the one hand, the space-time occupied by the Sun is in expansion. This expansion phase consumes energy, i.e. of the temperature. Some or all of this temperature is withdrawn directly in the space-time of the external layer to that of the Sun, i.e. the photosphere layer. On the other hand, the space-time occupied by photosphere and the corona is in contraction. In this contraction phase, the interaction between the space-time parts is very strong and led to a noticeable increase in the temperature. However, the temperature of the photosphere layer, which is withdrawn by the space-time occupied by the Sun, is lower than that of corona.

The application of the principle of space-time occupied to analyze the evolution of the Sun of its surrounding space-time (the photosphere and the corona) is a first idea to explore the applicability of this principle. This application provides some possible explanations why the Sun's corona temperature can exceed one million Kelvins, much hotter than that of its surface layer (the photosphere) which is of the order of 6000 K [17, 18] (Mcintosh et al. 2011; Amari et al. 2015). Thus, this application deserves to be thorough and if it is possible modeled.

References

1. M. Hobson, G. Efstathiou, A. Lasenby, *Relativité générale*, De Boeck, 2010.
2. J. Mehra & H. Rechenberg, *The Historical Development of Quantum Theory*, Springer-Verlag (1982-2002).
3. N. Bohr, On the Constitution of Atoms and Molecules, Part I, *Philosophical Magazine*, 26 (151): 1–24, 1913.
4. N. Bohr, On the Constitution of Atoms and Molecules, Part II Systems Containing Only a Single Nucleus, *Philosophical Magazine*, 26 (153): 476–502, 1913.
5. A. H. Compton, A Quantum Theory of the Scattering of X-rays by Light Elements, *Physical Review*, 21, 483, 1923.

6. G. Aad et al. (ATLAS collaboration), « Observation of a new particle in the search for the standard model Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC », *Physics Letters B*, 716 (1), 1-29, 2012.
7. S. Chatrchyan et al. (CMS collaboration), Observation of a new boson at a mass of 125 GeV with the CMS experiment at the LHC, *Physics Letters B*, 716 (1), 30-61, 2012.
8. Ed. A. J. Bevan et al. (BaBar and Belle Collaborations), The Physics of the B Factories, *European Physical Journal C* 74: 3026, SLAC-PUB-15968, KEK Preprint 2014-3, 2014.
9. F. W. Dyson, A. S. Eddington & C. Davidson, *A Determination of the Deflection of Light by the Sun's Gravitational Field, from Observations Made at the Total Eclipse of May 29, 1919*, Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series A, Containing Papers of a Mathematical or Physical Character, 291-333, 1920.
10. R. V. Pound, Jr. G. A. Rebka, Gravitational Red-Shift in Nuclear Resonance, *Physical Review Letters*, 3 (9), 439–441, 1959.
11. R. A. Hulse & J. H. Taylor, A High-Sensitivity Pulsar Survey, *Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 191, p. L59, 1974.
12. B. P. Abbott et al. (LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration), Observation of Gravitational Waves from a Binary Black Hole Merger, *Physical Review Letters*, 116, 061102, 2016.
13. C. Rovelli, Loop Quantum Gravity, *Living Reviews in Relativity* 1, 1998.
14. C. Rovelli, Par delà le visible: La réalité du monde physique et la gravité quantique, *Odile Jacob*, 2015.
15. D. Tong, String Theory, *University of Cambridge Part III Mathematical Tripos*, 2009.
16. B. Greene, L'Univers élégant: Une révolution scientifique de l'infiniment grand à l'infiniment petit, l'unification de toutes les théories de la physique, *Gallimard, coll. Folio Essais*, 2000.

17. S. McIntosh, B. De Pontieu, M. Carlsson, V. Hansteen, P. Boerner, M. Goossens, Alfvénic waves with sufficient energy to power the quiet solar corona and fast solar wind. *Nature*, 475, 477-80. 10.1038/nature10235, 2011.
18. T. Amari, J-P. Luciani, J-J. Aly, Small-scale dynamo magnetism as the driver for heating the solar atmosphere, *Nature*, 522, 188-191, 2015.