Mass photon*velocity photon=mass ball*velocity ball Let two 1 kg balls opposite to each other at a distance of 1 m Move one of the balls in the opposite direction of the other ball The second ball move after the move ball due to gravity Move the first ball such that the two ball are equidistant from each other by one meter The acceleration of the second ball is equal to A = Gm1m2/r^2 Where m1 is first ball m2 is second ball Convert the acceleration of second ball to velocity G=x/t^2 (acceleration) ?=X/t=Gt (velocity) And that x=Gt^2 Now we need to get the time to convert acceleration to velocity The distance covered by one photon in one second is c or the speed of light= 299792458 m We substitute c with x and we get that t^2 equals X/G=4.491891886*10^18 t=2119408381 Now we try to find the theoriticalvelocity of the second accelerated ball X/t=0.1414510109 Now we try to find the mass of photon Mass of photon=mass of ball*theoriticalvelocity of ball/velocity of light Therefore mass of photon=1*01414510109/299792458=4.718297846*10^-10 kg

Lets equate the gravitational law of newton with acceleration

Gm1m2/r^2=x/t^2

The this law is equated to velocity

Gm1m2/r=x/t

This implies that r=t

This implies that x=Gm1m2

Lets change x to c=299792458

m1m2=x/G=4.492618882*10^18

we inverse that number for no reason but that a photon's mass is smaller than 1

(Therefore mass of photon)^2=1/4.492618882*10^18=2.225873207*10^-19

Mass of photon=4.717916073*10^-10

Just like the mass deduced in the first method so we assume its true

We could get the mass of the smallest photon possible which is equal to (mass of photon)^3 the reason why this is possible is because the mass of photon 4.492618882*10^-10 is the largest mass of photon now as you see this is the largest mass of photon and we want the smallest between the biggest photon and the smallest photon is the intermediate photon and since the value of the biggest photon mass is thevalue biggest in the universe we can deduce that the smallest photon mass is symmetrical with the value of the biggest photon and so where m is the mass of biggest photon m^3 is the mass of smallest photon=(4.717916073*10^-10)^3=1.050148298*10^-28

We can make sure this is the smallest photon mass by simply substituting in

m1m2=x/G=4.492618882*10^18

And we make m1 equal the mass of the biggest photon therefore

(4.717916073*10^-10)m2=4.492618882*10^18

m2=1.050148298*10^-28

Or m2 equals the mass of the smallest photon again

Now I don’t think the matchup of the numbers is a coincidence I hope its not I hope this is valid