The Calculating Method of Quantum Particle Mass

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Abstract   The sum of 3 kg and 4 kg in our space is 7 kg of addition. The sum of 3 kg and 4 kg in quantum space is 12 kg of multiplication. This is the calculating method of quantum particle mass. This is elementary school arithmetic. There can be no physical formula that can turn addition into multiplication.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to propose that the calculation of particle mases is multiplication, not addition.

2. Calculation of mass addition

2.1 Pythagorean theorem

In Fig. 1(a), the sum of 3m and 4m is 7m. However, in (b), the sum of 3m and 4m with different dimensions is 5m from Pythagorean theorem.

2.2 Multiplication = Logarithmic addition

In (c), the sum of 3 kg and 4 kg is 7 kg. However, in (d), the sum of 3 kg and 4 kg with different dimensions is 12 kg from multiplication. This is the principle of mass calculation in quantum space. Multiplication is the same as log addition.

3. Calculation of oscillating mass

3.1 Origin of mass

Particle mass is not eigenvalue. The characteristic of three generation quantum spaces where the particle is located give the mass to particle. That is, the origin of mass is the compressive strength of three generation quantum spaces.

3.2 Three generation particles

The reason that particles exist in three generations is because quantum space exists in three generations.

3.3 Logarithmic average

In (e), if a particle is placed on the first line, its mass becomes 3 kg. When it is placed on the second line, its mass changes to 4 kg. When it is placed on the third line, its mass changes to 5 kg. The particle continues to jump 3 lines at high speed. This is oscillation phenomenon. Here, the average value is 4 kg.

In quantum space, the particle jumps dimensionally such as in (f). In this case, its oscillating mass is calculated as 3.91 kg, not 4 kg.

3.4 Normal mass

In (g), the particle mass located on 4D4D is 3 kg, the particle mass located on 5D5D is 4 kg, and the particle mass located at 6D6D is 5 kg. It is normal mass.

3.5 Oscillating mass

The 3 kg particle located on 4D4D jumps to 4D5D and turns into 4 kg, and jumps to 4D6D and turns into 5 kg. Therefore, its average mass is 3.91 kg. The 4 kg particle placed on 5D5D jump to 5D6D, 4D6D, and 4D5D. Therefore, its average mass is 4.47 kg. The 5 kg particle placed on 6D6D jump to 5D6D and 4D6D. Therefore, its average mass is 6.00 kg.

4. Conclusions

The key is two. First, the compressive strength of three generation quantum spaces gives the mass of three generation particles. Second, the quantum particle mass must be calculated logarithmically. No quantum mechanics formula can produce above two. Applying the above two, all problems in quantum mechanics are calculated correctly.
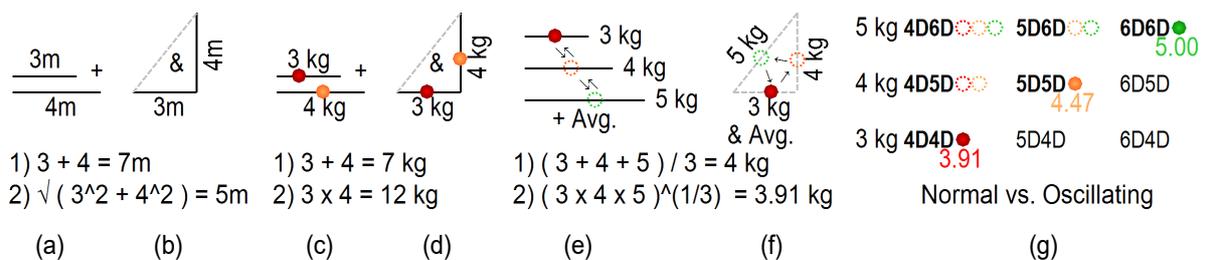
Fig. 1 Calculation of quantum particle mass