

Non Linear Electrodynamics Gedankenexperiment for modified Zero Point Energy and Planck's 'constant', \hbar bar , in the beginning of Cosmological expansion, so $\hbar(today) = \hbar(initial)$. Also How to link gravity, quantum mechanics, and E and M Through Initial Entropy Production In The Early Universe.

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Abstract: We initially look at a nonsingular universe representation of Entropy, based in part on what was brought up by Muller and Lousto. This is a gateway to bringing up information and computational steps (as defined by Seth Lloyd) as to what would be available initially due to a modified Zero Point Energy formalism. The Zero Point Energy formalism is modified as due to Matt Visser's setting of an angular plane number in early universe cosmology as $k(\text{maximum}) \sim 1/(\text{Planck length})$, with a specific initial density giving rise to initial information content which may permit fixing the initial Planck's constant, \hbar , which is pivotal to the setting of physical law. This would be in the spirit of Christi Stoica's removal of initial conditions of non-pathological initial starting points in Cosmology. What we want are necessary and sufficient conditions so $\hbar(today) = \hbar(initial)$. We also in addition make a brief survey into 5th force arguments in gravity which also have a strict entropy interpretation. I.e. how to link gravity, quantum mechanics, and E and M through Entropy production.

Keywords: Infinite Quantum Statistics; Gravitons

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1. Introduction : Can $\hbar(today) = \hbar(initial)$? And what is the link of Quantum Mechanics, Classical Mechanics (Gravity) and Electromagnetics via Early Universe Entropy?

First of all we wish to ascertain if there is a way to treat entropy in the universe, initially, by the usual black hole formulas. Our derivation takes advantage of work done by Muller, and Lousto [1] which have a different formulation of entropy cosmology, based upon a modified event horizon, which they call the Cosmological Event Horizon. i.e. it represents the distance a photon emitted at time t can travel. Afterwards, we give an argument, as an extension of what is presented by Muller and Lousto [1], which we claim ties in with Cai [2], as to a bound to entropy, which is stated to be S (entropy) less than or equal to N , with N , in this case, a micro state numerical factor. Then, a connection as to Ng's infinite quantum statistics[3] is raised. I.e. afterwards, we are then referencing C.S. Camara as a way to ascertain a non zero finite, but extremely small quantum bounce and then we use the scaling, as given by Camara [4], that a resulting density, is scaled as by $\rho \sim a^{-4}$. The density of a given cosmological equation of state of the universe, ρ is proportional to a with a called the scale factor [5], as of page 3 of [5], which is a function of time which represents the relative expansion of the universe. Also, consider the elaboration given in [6], after we do a basic working definition of what a scale factor is

One of the questions which has come up in discussion is what is meant by the term scale factor. In Cosmology, a as a scale factor is nearly zero at the start of the universe expansion, and equals 1 in the present era. In this case, a starts with a value just above zero, and obeys the cosmological Friedman equations. Scale factors are used as a convenient measuring convention in part in that the actual radii of the universe, and how it expands are controversial. By way of [5,6] we will have the following

If time in the present era is set as $t_0 \sim 13.6$ billion years after the start of cosmological expansion of the universe, and say then by convention, $t_{initial} \sim 10^{-44}$ seconds, i.e. a Planck time interval, then the following hold[5,6]

$$a(t_0) = 1, \text{ present era, } a(t_{initial}) \sim \varepsilon^+ \ll 1 \quad (1)$$

Notice then that what we are referring to physically is that [5,6]

$$\begin{aligned} a(t_0) &= 1 \\ a(t_{initial}) &\sim \varepsilon^+ \ll 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow \rho &\approx a^{-4} \approx (\varepsilon^+)^{-4} \neq \infty \\ \text{but } \rho &\approx a^{-4} \approx (\varepsilon^+)^{-4} \text{ huge} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

So by definition, $a(t_0) = 1$, In addition we will set this scaling as a way to set minimum magnetic field values, commensurate to the modified Zero Point Energy density value, as given by Visser [7], with $\rho \sim a^{-4}$ paired off with [8]'s rescaling of density $\rho \sim \text{mass}(\text{planck}) / (\text{length}[\text{Planck}])^3$, so then the magnetic fields as given by [4] can in certain cases be then estimated. The reference to Planck length [8] and Planck mass[9] which is for the Density calculation will permit, after accessing Walecka's [10] result of comparison with a physical dimensional analysis derived time step(1), so by [10] we have

$$\text{time step}(1) \sim 1 / \text{square root of } \rho \sim \text{mass}(\text{planck}) / (\text{length}[\text{Planck}])^3 \quad (3)$$

This will be compared to another time step(2) based on [10]

$$\text{time step}(2) \sim 1 / \text{square root of } \rho \sim a^{-4} \quad (4)$$

Further analysis will be assumed in the case where there is an equality between Eq.(3) and Eq.(4) so that by [4] we are giving further constraints upon magnetic fields and a cosmological “constant” Λ . [11] The Cosmological constant for now is provisionally assumed to have today's value, with

$$\Lambda_{today} = \Lambda = 2.036 \times 10^{-35} s^{-2} \quad (5)$$

Doing so, will then permit us to make further use of [12] and its relationship between a cosmological “constant” Λ and an upper bound to the number of produced gravitons. The upper bound to the number of gravitons as given, will be discussed as a way to ascertain if the cosmological constant, as given in Eq. (5) evolves over time.

While here, will briefly allude to what the Cosmological constant did earlier and its role in present cosmological theory. As given by [13] the cosmological constant was put in place by Einstein in order to have a static universe. A static universe says that the universe no longer expands or contracts. That it is spatially not changing, in size over time. That there would be no situation where there would be a changing scale factor. I.e. to consider what this means look at the Eq. (6) below.

The physical dynamics of how this constant works its way in, is in the following Einstein field equation, as given by page 180 of [13] leading to evolving scale factors, as given by the Friedman Equation of the form

$$\frac{\dot{a}^2}{a^2} + \frac{\tilde{k}_{curvature}}{a^2} \equiv \frac{8\pi G}{3} \cdot \rho + \frac{\Lambda}{3} \quad (6)$$

When Eq. (6) has no change in its size. Then one is then obtaining, with a nonzero curvature the physics saying that the universe has an invariant spatial domain we could render as, in the spirit of [14]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tilde{k}_{curvature}}{a^2} &\equiv \frac{8\pi G}{3} \cdot \rho + \frac{\Lambda}{3} \Leftrightarrow \\ a^2 &= \tilde{k}_{curvature} / \left(\frac{8\pi G}{3} \cdot \rho + \frac{\Lambda}{3} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Realistically this Eq. (7) would have the left hand side scale factor equal to 1, so then we would be having

$$\tilde{k}_{curvature} = \left(\frac{8\pi G}{3} \cdot \rho + \frac{\Lambda}{3} \right) \quad (8)$$

This is in the case that we have non zero spatial curvature, i.e. if we have zero curvature, i.e. flat space, to have no energy evolution, the above becomes even simpler, i.e. the cosmological constant is negative. For a spatially invariant ‘repulsive’ energy which would be the Left hand side of Eq. (9) below

$$\frac{8\pi G}{3} \cdot \rho = -\frac{\Lambda}{3} = \left| \frac{\Lambda}{3} \right| \quad (9)$$

The left hand side of Eq.(9) has a density in the case of zero curvature and invariant “repulsive” energy of

$$\rho = \left(\frac{8\pi G}{3} \right)^{-1} \cdot \left| \frac{\Lambda}{3} \right| \quad (10)$$

For the sake of understanding what G is, we could for the sake of argument, invent a cosmology for which $G \rightarrow G_\infty$, with G_∞ to be defined as below as in the fifth force arguments, i.e. as the value of a gravitational constant at the far distance between two masses, call them m_1 & m_2 . We will elaborate upon that identification of G_∞ at the end of the introduction, but we will in general identify G namely as the strength of gravity, and ignore situations for which G may vary over time, as given in [15]. For now if G is the strength of gravity, and invariant, we will further state what this to expect about the cosmological constant.

The supposition that the cosmological constant was put in place was initially a way to have repulsive ‘anti-gravity’ so as to have the static universe, as what was considered the case in 1917. And duplicated above. The dynamic universe also is tied into suppositions that the cosmological constant may be the driving force behind re acceleration of the universe, as given in [16], namely if the cosmological constant, as given by the last term in Eq. (6) is assumed to be vacuum energy, then it can lead to a situation for which we can have expansion accelerating via the scale factor by the rule of

$$\begin{aligned} a(\text{general}) &\approx \exp \left[\alpha_1 \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda}{3}} \cdot t_{\text{time}} \right] \\ &\& \alpha_1 \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda}{3}} \cdot t_{\text{time}} > O(1) \\ &\& \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda}{3}} \equiv \text{Vacuum-energy} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

The other situation which will comment upon is a situation for which the ‘cosmological constant’ may in some sense vary over time. I.e. an easy example will be given below by using reference [12], where the number of gravitons, as a measure of entropy, will be connected with the ‘‘cosmological constant’’.

Note that by Peebles, N , as a particle number count as in the radiation era, is usually conflated with entropy [17]. Which is also confirming [2, 3]. Further elaborations are given in [12]. Isolating N (the number of gravitons) and if this is commensurate with entropy due to [2, 3] will allow us to use Seth Lloyd supposition of [18] as to the number of permitted operations in quantum physics may be permitted. This final step will allow us to go to the final supposition, as to what number of operations / information may be needed to set a value of h (Planck’s constant) in the beginning of the universe with \hbar invariant over time. Note that what Seth Lloyd is doing is the result of making a relationship between computational bits, of information producing cosmic computer operations, in explicit relationships. What we will do, is to use the N_g identification [3] of entropy, $S \sim N$, a count of gravitons, initially produced, with this number then equal $3/4^{\text{th}}$ in power magnitude to the number of computational cosmic computer steps taken by a cosmic ‘computer’. I.e. what we will see later is that the gravitons produced up to the present day will be about 10^{90} , equal to the $3/4^{\text{th}}$ power of 10^{120} , where the value of 10^{120} is the number of operations necessary to produce the equivalence of initial Planck constant, $\hbar(\text{initial})$ with today’s value of Planck’s constant $\hbar(\text{today})$ [19], with

$$\hbar(\text{initial}) = E(\text{initial}) \cdot t(\text{initial}) = \rho(\text{initial}) \cdot V(\text{initial}) \cdot t(\text{initial}) = \hbar(\text{today}) \quad (12)$$

Note that $\hbar(\text{today})$ was the proportionality constant between the minimal increment of energy of a hypothetical electrically charged oscillator in a cavity that contained black body radiation, and the frequency of its associated electromagnetic wave. In 1905 the value of minimal energy increment of a hypothetical oscillator, was associated by Einstein with a "quantum" of the energy of the electromagnetic wave itself. The light quantum eventually was called the photon. This is what [19] is about, and our paper is to indicate conditions permitting $\hbar(\text{today}) = \hbar(\text{initial})$ in Eq.(12). It is closely tied into what is calculated as of Eq.(18) below , a one meter or so initial radii, for r_H .

In addition we will make the following identification of entropy with the following fifth force argument. The two arguments about entropy will be re enforcing each other, and we will talk about what the two entropies portend to, in our conclusion.

So as this is the introduction, before we go to develop the first part of our introduction, we will briefly access 5th force arguments here. This fifth force argument and what it portends to , will be compared to the main developed argument given above, in terms of its effect upon entropy, in the conclusion.

We start off with a description of both the Fifth force hypothesis of Fishbach [20,21,22] as well as what Unnishkan brought up in Rencontres De Moriond [23,24] with one of the predictions dove tailing closely with use of Gravitons as produced by early universe phase transition behaviour, leading to how QM relates to a semi classical approximation for E and M and other physical processes. For the Fifth force used, we use the following from Fishbach [20] namely what is admittedly an oversimplified model, as

$$V(r) = -\frac{G_\infty \cdot m_i \cdot m_j}{r} \pm \frac{Q_i \cdot Q_j}{r} \cdot \exp(-r / \lambda) \quad (13)$$

The generalized charges, Q, as brought up are defined, briefly in Eq. in the next few lines, whereas the term λ is a range of a presumed 5th force, with , as given by [20] λ is ~ 1000 to 2000 meters in length, whereas if we look at the masses m_i & m_j are frequently of values of $1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. I.e. ten to the ninth electron volts. I.e. obviously if we were identifying gravitons , that they would, if they had any mass be massively accelerated almost to the speed of light, and that due to the rest mass of a graviton usually identified as to be about 10^{-62} grams, or about $5.5 \text{ times } 10^{30} \text{ electrovolts}/C^2$. As given by [25]. In addition the term as given in Eq. (13) (7) as G_∞ which is the value of the interaction between the two masses m_i & m_j as the spatial distance between them goes to infinity.

This second term in the potential , in Eq.(13) is going to have, here Q_i & Q_j fifth force charges we will outline as having the magnitude as defined by the following dimensional analysis, of

$$\left| \frac{Q_i \cdot Q_j}{G_\infty \cdot m_i \cdot m_j} \right| \approx 10^{-1} - 10^{-3} \quad (14)$$

We have that Unnishkan shared in Rencontres Du Moriond [23,24] which is an extension of what he did in [24] i.e. looking at, if i_1 & i_2 are currents in electricity and magnetism, and

i_{1g} & $i_{2g} = m_1 v_1$ & $m_2 v_2$ are the ‘Newtonian’ ‘gravity’ equivalent expressions , with m_1 & m_2 mass 1 and mass 2 , and v_1 & v_2 velocities of the two particles in question so that the following, up to a point holds . If $Q_1 \leftrightarrow q_1$ & $Q_2 \leftrightarrow q_2$, and m_1 & m_2 are the masses of Eq.(14) with the following relation given to the author by Unnishkan when he gave [23,24] as a way to link gravity with electro magnetic forces. This note, given to the author has some similarities to [26] By Ciufolini and Wheeler.

$$\left[\frac{i_1 \cdot i_2}{r^2} = k \cdot \frac{(q_1 \cdot v_1)(q_2 v_2)}{r^2} \right]_{E\&M} \sim \left[\frac{G}{c^2} \cdot \frac{i_{1g} \cdot i_{2g}}{r^2} = \frac{G}{c^2} \cdot \frac{(m_1 \cdot v_1)(m_2 v_2)}{r^2} \right]_{Gravity} \quad (15)$$

This is where Unnishkan would have to be coherent with the prior formalism identification of charges and of mass, a setting of Eq. (16) below to help us make sense of a genuine connection between Electro magnetics and gravity. The Left hand side of Eq. (16) is E and M. and up to a point similar to Eq. (9) whereas the right hand side of Eq.(16) is Gravity, similar to the right hand side of Eq.(15) .Here the term Φ_N is a potential function term which will play a role in a linkage of E and M and Gravity. See [27]

$$\frac{dA}{dt} \equiv \frac{\Phi_N}{c^2} \cdot \frac{dv_i}{dt} \quad (16)$$

We argue that the linkage of Eq.(16) of magnetism with mechanics, and by default Gravity, is similar in part to what Ciufolini and Wheeler wrote up in [26] as their work with the initial value problem in Einstein Geometrodynamics , pp 271-314, and this connection will be further explored in follow ups in our research. Keep in mind what [27] is referring to which has some analogies to our work is on page 280 of their book in a read starting under the title ‘ Hilbert Choice of Action Principle Supplies Natural Fixer of Phase for Getrodynamics’ with page 287 then getting very close to our work, under the Heading ‘ An interpretation: The Analogy with Electrodynamics’. In particular the feed into the page 288 Equation (5.2.29) in [27] is in spirit very close to what we are doing here, a similarity which will be explored in future publications.

The above relationship as in Eq. (15) and Eq.(16) with its focus upon interexchange relations between gravity and magnetism is in a word focused upon looking at , if A, the nominal vector potential used to define the magnetic field as in the Maxwell equation, the relationship we will be using at the beginning of the expansion of the universe, is a variation of the quantized Hall effect, i.e. from Barrett [21] ,the current I about a loop with regards to electronic energy U, of a loop with the A electromagnetic vector potential going through the loop is given by, if L is a unit spatial length, and we approximate the beginning of the universe as having some of the same characteristics as a quantized Hall effect, then, if n is a particle count of some sort, then by [27]

$$I(\text{current}) = (c / L) \cdot \frac{\partial U}{\partial A} \Leftrightarrow A = n \cdot \hbar \cdot c / e \cdot L \quad (17)$$

We will be taking the right hand side of the A field, in the above, and approximate Eq.(17) as given by

$$\frac{dA}{dt} \approx \frac{dn}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c / e \cdot L) \quad (18)$$

Then, we have an approximation for writing a modification of [27] we will give as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dA}{dt} &\approx \frac{dn}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c / e \cdot L) \equiv \frac{\Phi_N}{c^2} \cdot \frac{dv_i}{dt} \\ \Leftrightarrow \Phi_N &\approx \frac{dn}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^3 / e \cdot L) / \left(\frac{dv_i}{dt} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Eq. (19) needs to be interpolated, up to a point. I.e. in this case, we will conflate the n , here as a ‘graviton’ count, initially, i.e. the number of early universe gravitons, then assume that $\frac{dv_i}{dt}$ is a net acceleration term which will be linked to the beginning of inflation, i.e. that we look then at Ng’s ‘infinite’ quantum statistics [3, 28], with entropy given as , initially a count of gravitons, with \mathbb{N} a generalized count. Then , if $\mathbb{N} \doteq n(\text{particles})$, and we refer to the n of Eq. (17) to Eq. (19) as being the same as \mathbb{N} , keeping in mind some pitfalls of entropy in space-time considerations as given in [3,28]

$$S \sim \mathbb{N} \approx \mathbb{N}_{\text{Graviton-count}} (\text{inf}) \quad (20)$$

We will elaborate upon this treatment of entropy in our derivations, and compare this behaviour of entropy in the first part of our introduction, which is for coming up with entropy as far as a way to confirm if or not we can preserve Planck’s constant, \hbar from cycle to cycle of presumed universe creation to its collapse (if that happens) plus its recreation (recreation of the universe after collapse). The significance of linking E and M, Classical Mechanics, Quantum processes, and Entropy via 5th forces will be in showing the unity of entropy production of classical (gravity) predictions, QM, and electromagnetics in terms of how we could maintain the constancy of physical law , due to evolution equations of physics which would have invariant physical constants. I.e. no change during cosmological evolution.

2. Calculations as to Entropy, and what it says about bouncing, versus non singular universes

The term non singular universe is short hand for an initial starting point as to the expansion of the universe which is not at a singular point of space-time. Reference [4] begins with this supposition, as well as does [29] [24] i.e. the quantum bounce idea of Loop quantum gravity. Having said that, such effects do seem to tie in also with work the author has done in [30] which is in its own way a partial confirmation of [29] as a starting point. We will use this while assuming in our calculations r_H does not go to zero. In this paper, this radii, is similar to what is done in black hole physics, as is noted by [1], and gets to the heart of the entropy calculation. That we are modeling the acquisition of initial non zero entropy in the universe with a one to one equivalence with black hole physics is what motivates the rest of this paper. In doing so, we will urge more advanced readers of this document to access [31] to get an idea of how tricky this initial condition stuff in early universe cosmology actually is.

For the record, the usual interpretation of r_H in terms of black hole physics, is in terms of what is called an event horizon. An event horizon is a boundary in space-time beyond which events cannot affect an outside

observer. i.e. in black hole physics, once a person passes through this radial distance from a black hole, it supposedly is such that the observer cannot escape the pull of the black hole gravity gradient.

So, we will assume a linkage between black hole physics event horizons, as defined, and early universe cosmology in the manner brought up by [1]

We begin first by putting the results of [1] here and subsequently modifying them. To begin with, we look at what was given as to entropy, and this was actually asked me as to a review of a similar article several weeks ago. By [1], $a(grid) \sim \text{Planck's length}$. Note that this is not the same thing as the scale factor! As given by [1]

$$S(universe) \sim .3r_H^2/a(grid)^2 \quad (21)$$

The specifics of what were done with r_H , is what will be discussed in this section, and Eq.(1) has its counterpart as given by, if R is the radius of a sphere inside of which harmonic oscillation occurs, and $a(grid)_{H.O.}$ is in this case is of a different value, i.e. generalized Harmonic Oscillator based lattice spacing [1].

$$S(Harmonic.oscillators) \sim \frac{.3}{4\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{4\pi R^2}{a(grid)_{H.O.}^2} \right) \quad (22)$$

The main import of Eq. (20) is that it defacto leads to a 'non dimensional' representation of entropy, but before we do that, it is useful to review what is said about r_H . As defined in [1], r_H is called the maximal co-ordinate distance a photon can travel in space-time in a given time, t .

FWIW, we will provisionally in the regime of z (red shift) > 1100 set for inflation from a Planck time interval up to 10^{-20} seconds, when the expansion radii of the universe was about a meter, i.e.

$$r_H|_{\min} \sim O(l_{Planck}) < r_H < r_H|_{\max} \sim 1 \text{ meter} \quad (23)$$

What we will do in later parts of this paper, to get an approximation as to what the actual value of r_H is, and to use this to comment upon the development of entropy.

2a. Relevance of Eq. (23) to the concept of dimensionless entropy

Cai, in [2] has an abbreviated version of entropy as part of a generalized information measurement protocol which we will render as having T.F.A.E.

$$\begin{aligned} S &\leq \tilde{N} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Lambda &\sim \tilde{N} \Leftrightarrow \\ e^{\tilde{N}} &\text{ states} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\text{set of all } \Lambda(\tilde{N}) \text{ of space-times} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

We will assume that $N = \tilde{N}$, and then connect the entropy of Eq.(22) with Ng's entropy [3] with the result that

$$S \approx \tilde{N} = N \quad (25)$$

While assuming Eq. (24) we will through [3] be examining the consequences of infinite quantum statistics for which , if the ‘‘Horizon’’ value r_H as defined above is made roughly commensurate with say graviton wavelength , with also consideration of

$$\begin{aligned} r_H &\sim \lambda(\text{wavelength}) \& \\ S &\sim N \cdot \left[\log(V(\text{volume}) / [\lambda(\text{wavelength})]^3) + \frac{5}{2} \right] \\ &\propto N \cdot \left[+ \frac{5}{2} \right] \sim N \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

The entropy so mentioned, above, is commensurate with the following identification, namely how to link a measure of distance with scale factor $a(t)$. We will as a starting point use the following identification , namely start with the radiation dependence of $a(t)$ [4]

$$\begin{aligned} a(t) &\sim (t / t(\text{present}))^{1/2} \\ \Leftrightarrow t &= [1 / 6\pi \cdot G\rho(t)]^{1/2} \\ \rho(t) &\sim a(t)^{-4} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Our starting point for the rest of the article will lie in making sense of the following inputs into the scale factor as the last part of Eq .(26) grouping of mathematical relations, namely we will look at time defined via [10] . of time $t = 1 / \sqrt{6\pi G\rho(t)}$ And the following for defining the density, via its scaled relationship to $(1 / a^4(t))$, with the minimum value of $a(t)$, as given by Camara [4] as , using a frequency ω , B_0 an initial E and M field given at the start of creation itself, and of course a cosmological ‘constant’ parameter Λ , with the following linked to a minimum scale factor, i.e. if we look at Camara [4], keeping in mind that c is the speed of light and that G is invariant.

The author is for now avoiding a time varying G, as it is creating Partial Differential equations the author has no idea of how to solve, for the time being, so we assume that G is invariant and use the Eq.(28) result at this time [32]

i.e.

$$G = 6.67408(31) \times 10^{-11} m^3 kg^{-1} s \quad (28)$$

Then we use, by [4]

$$\alpha_0 = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi G}{3\mu_0 c}} B_0$$

$$\hat{\lambda}(\text{defined}) = \Lambda c^2 / 3 \quad (29)$$

$$a_{\min} = a_0 \cdot \left[\frac{\alpha_0}{2\hat{\lambda}(\text{defined})} \left(\sqrt{\alpha_0^2 + 32\hat{\lambda}(\text{defined}) \cdot \mu_0 \omega \cdot B_0^2} - \alpha_0 \right) \right]^{1/4}$$

The linkage to graviton mass, and heavy gravitons will build upon this structure so built up via [25], and will comprise the capstone as to what to look for in GW research. A topic which the author is involved with. I.e. consequences of working with the following implied graviton mass will be brought up, namely by [33] and assuming a present rest mass of the graviton as given by [33]

$$m_{\text{graviton}} = \frac{\hbar}{c} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(2\Lambda)}{3}} \quad (30)$$

This above formula will de evolve, from a larger value, to having the mass of a graviton approximately as given about 10^{-62} grams in the present era [25] .Also, if the above graviton mass is accepted, we will be considering the value of N defined within the event horizon r_H , with [34]

$$N = N_{\text{graviton}} \Big|_{r_H} = \frac{c^3}{G \cdot \hbar} \cdot \frac{1}{\Lambda} \quad (31)$$

A specified value of a_0 will also be ascertained, in this document. We set it equal to 1, and then calculated the other values from there. From the above, we will specify a variance graviton mass, a minimum time, according to the above, and work out full consequences, with suggestions for finding exact values of the above parameters.

3. Filling in the parameters, what it says about initial cosmological conditions

First, now the treatment of entropy due to early universe Gravitons. In the beginning of this analysis, we start with Ali and Das's cosmology from Quantum potential article [33] [33] [23], where a derived cosmological "constant is given by, if $l_{\text{Planck}}^2 \sim 10^{-70}$ meters squared, and $l_{\text{Radius- Universe}}^2 \sim 10^{52}$ meters squared, so that

$$\Lambda_{\text{Einstein-Const.}} = 1/l_{\text{Radius- Universe}}^2 \quad (32)$$

(26)

Eq. (32)(11) should be compared to an expression given by Padmanabhan [35] ,if the $E_{\text{Planck}} \sim 10^{28} \text{ eV}$, and $m_{\text{graviton}} \sim 10^{-32} \text{ eV}$, and $E \sim N_{\text{graviton}} \cdot m_{\text{graviton}}$

$$\Lambda_{\text{Einstein-Const. Padmanabhan}} = 1/l_{\text{Planck}}^2 \cdot (E/E_{\text{Planck}})^6 \quad (33)$$

(27)

Then the entropy at the end of the electro weak era is, assuming this is commensurate with graviton production, with the value of the Horizon radius at the upper end of Eq. (32) (26) above, namely about 1 meter

$$S_{graviton} \sim 10^{39} \quad (34)$$

Given this, we can now consider what would be the magnetic field, initially, and the other parameters as given in the end of the last section. Doing so, if so, we can have frequency as high as

$$\omega_{initial} \Big|_{r_H \sim 1 \text{ meter}} \sim 10^{21} \text{ Hz} \quad (35)$$

Using inflation, this would be redshifted at a minimum of 11 orders of magnitude, down to about 10^{10} Hz today, at the highest end. The nature of the E and B fields, also as fill in would have to be commensurate with what was given in [36]

Still though, as a rule of thumb, we would have that the MINIMUM value of the magnetic field, in question would have to be [4]. I.e. for high frequencies, the minimum value of the magnetic field would actually be very low!

$$B > \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{10 \mu_0 \cdot \omega}} \quad (36)$$

4. Conclusions; Why we have a non zero initial entropy, and how to unify the EM, QM, CM, Gravitational and other variants of Entropy.

Why we pursued this datum of an initial non zero entropy ? In a word, to preserve the fidelity of physical law from cosmological cycle to cycle. I.e. the bits we calculated with, came from Seth Lloyd [18], and also from Giovanni [37], with the upper end to graviton frequencies calculated as [18]

$$\begin{aligned} S_{gravitons-present.era} &= V(\text{volume}) \times \int_{\nu_0}^{\nu_1} r(\nu) d\nu \\ &\approx (10^{29})^3 \times \left(H_1 / M_p \right)^3 \sim (10^{29})^3 \sim 10^{87} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \nu_0 \sim 10^{-18} \text{ Hz} \ \& \ \nu_1 \sim 10^{11} \text{ Hz} \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

S.Lloyd, sets, in [18]

$$\begin{aligned} I(\text{number} - \text{bits}) &\sim (\#)^{3/4} \sim 10^{90} (\text{present} - \text{era}) \\ \Leftrightarrow \# &\leq (1 / 2\pi) \cdot (r / l_p) \cdot (t / t_p) \sim 10^{122} (\text{present} - \text{era}) \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

The first part of Eq.(37) in terms of ‘ bits ’ is approximately similar to Eq(38), and more tellingly,

$$\begin{aligned}
I(\text{number} - \text{bits}) &\sim (\#)^{3/4} \sim 10^{37} (EW - \text{era}) \\
\Leftrightarrow \# &\leq (1/2\pi) \cdot (r/l_p) \cdot (t/t_p) \sim 10^{49} (EW - \text{era})
\end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

The upper part of Eq.(38) overlaps, a bit with Eq. (37) whereas Eq.(36) is only a few orders of magnitude higher than the formal numerical count for the number of operations, # of Eq.(39), i.e. the number of bits, given in Eq.(39) is similar to the graviton entropy count given in Eq. (32), However, most tellingly, the initial non zero graviton count, given when the universe is 1 meter in diameter, or so, is initiated by negative pressure, which we recount, below

We state, first of all, that with we use Lloyd [18] , and also Corda, et.al [38]

$$\begin{aligned}
\# \text{operations} &\sim \rho_{\text{crit}} \times t^4 \sim (t/t_p)^2 \\
\Leftrightarrow \rho_{\text{crit}} &\sim 1/t^2 \propto \rho_\gamma = \frac{16}{3} \cdot c_1 \cdot B^4 \\
\Leftrightarrow \# \text{operations} &\sim (t/t_p)^2 / B^8 \\
&\sim 1/(t_p B^4) \sim 1/B^4
\end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

The upshot is that the entropy, at the close of the Inflationary era, would be dominated by Graviton production as of about the electroweak era, and this would have consequences as far as information, as can be seen by the approximation given by Seth Lloyd [18] on page 14 of the article [18] as to the number of operations # being roughly about

$$\# \leq (1/2\pi) \cdot (r/l_p) \cdot (t/t_p) \tag{41}$$

In the electro-weak era, we would be having Eq. (42) as giving a number of ‘computational steps’ many times larger (10 orders of magnitude) than the entropy of the Electro-weak,

$$\#(\text{Electro-weak}) \sim 10^{49} \tag{42}$$

In addition, making use of the above calculations, if we do so, we obtained that the minimum time step would be of the order of Planck time, i.e. of about 10^{-44} seconds , which is very small, but not zero, whereas, again, assuming a 1 meter radii, which we obtain at the end of inflation, with a time step the, at the end of inflation of 10^{-20} seconds. This is significant, when the universe had a radii of 1 meter, is about when we would expect r to be about 1 meter to then get us a value of Eq(42) in upper bound I.e. setting r about 1 meter would allow us to have to have the upper bound value of Eq.(41) being that of Eq.(36).

This set of number of operations would be about when we would expect Planck’s constant to be set, with the values as given in [18]

Finally, we assert that the following are equivalent, namely in the pre Planckian era, just before the onset of the big bang

$$\begin{aligned}
L &\sim L_p \\
\Phi_N &\approx \frac{2\pi}{L_p} \cdot \left(\frac{dv_i}{dt} \right)^{-1} (\hbar \cdot c^4 / e) \\
S(\text{initial} - \text{entropy}) &= \frac{1}{L_p^2} \cdot (\pi L_p^2) \sim n_{\text{initial}} \neq 0 \\
\Leftrightarrow 3 &< n_{\text{initial}} < 4(?) \\
Q &\sim \frac{2\pi L_p}{3} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^3 / e) \neq 0 \\
\Leftrightarrow r_{\text{critical}}^2 &\sim n_{\text{initial}} \frac{L_p^2}{\pi} \sim L_p^2 \\
\Leftrightarrow E_{\text{initial}} &\equiv \frac{c^4}{2G} \cdot r_{\text{critical}} \sim \frac{c^4 L_p}{2G} \sqrt{\frac{n_{\text{initial}}}{\pi}}
\end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

The L_p is of Planck Length [32] . I.e. this is for space time with values just before the big bang. The E field so derived is roughly of the same magnitude of the B field as given in Eq. (30). The presence of the function Φ_N is the same as what is in Eq.(19) , and so then with a preservation of bits of information and initial entropy, i.e. bits, it would be possible to have $\hbar(\text{today}) = \hbar(\text{initial})$:

We include below the derivation of Eq.(43) which is for showing the following equivalences given in Electromagnetism, Quantum Mechanics, Classical Mechanics, and Gravity, through foundational Entropy at the Pre Planckian level.

Eq. (43) is a direct result of the following derivation, namely see the below, with Q, here, a fifth force quantity.

3.1. Entropy, its spatial configuration near a singularity and how we use this definition to work in effects of Non Linear Electrodynamics

The usual treatment of entropy, if there is the equivalent of a event horizon is, that (Padmanabhan) [39] [10] with r_{critical} to be set at the end of the article, with suggestions for future work. And L order of magnitude proportional to L_p ., i.e. we will suggest a formal relationship between L and L_p . Here we leave this as to be a determined parameter

$$S(\text{classical} - \text{entropy}) = \frac{1}{4L_p^2} \cdot (4\pi r_{\text{critical}}^2) \Leftrightarrow \text{Energy} \equiv \frac{c^4}{2G} \cdot r_{\text{critical}} \tag{44}$$

If so, then we have that from first principles, (and here we also will set $\frac{dr_{\text{critical}}}{dt}$ formally at the end of the paper, with suggested updates as far as an investigation)

$$\frac{dn}{dt} \sim 2\pi L_p^{-1} r_{\text{critical}} \cdot \frac{dr_{\text{critical}}}{dt} \tag{45}$$

Then Eq. (7) is re written in terms of [23,24] adopted formulation as given by

$$\Phi_N \approx \frac{dn}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^3 / e \cdot L) / \left(\frac{dv_i}{dt} \right) \propto 2\pi \frac{r_{critical}}{L_p} \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot \left(\frac{dv_i}{dt} \right)^{-1} (\hbar \cdot c^3 / e \cdot L) \quad (46)$$

The following parameters will be identified, i.e. what is $\left(\frac{dv_i}{dt} \right)$, what is L, and what is $r_{critical}$. These values will be set toward the end of the manuscript, with the consequences of the choices made discussed in this document as suggested new areas of inquiry. However, Eq.(46) will be linkable to re writing Eq.(16) as

$$\frac{dA}{dt} \sim 2\pi \frac{r_{critical}}{L_p} \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^2 / e \cdot L) \quad (47)$$

If $\frac{dr_{critical}}{dt}$ is ALMOST time independent, as we will assert in the end of our paper, Eq.(47)(41) (12) will then lead to a primordial value of the magnitude of the A vector field as

$$A \sim t \cdot \left[2\pi \frac{r_{critical}}{L_p} \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^2 / e \cdot L) \right] + \text{H.O.T.} \quad (48)$$

If so, then the E field up to a point will be

$$\begin{aligned} E &\sim -\nabla\phi - c^{-1} \cdot \partial_t A \\ &\sim -c^{-1} \cdot \left[\frac{2\pi}{L_p} \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^2 / e \cdot L) \cdot \left(r_{critical} + t \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \right) \right] - \nabla\phi \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

To reconstruct ϕ we have that we will use

$$\nabla \cdot A = -c^{-1} \cdot \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t} \quad (50)$$

Then

$$\phi \sim -t^2 \cdot \left[\frac{\pi}{L_p} \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^2 / e \cdot L) \right] \quad (51)$$

If so, then in Eq.(49) becomes

$$E \sim -c^{-1} \cdot \left[\frac{2\pi}{L_p} \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^2 / e \cdot L) \cdot \left(r_{critical} + t \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \right) \right] \quad (52)$$

The density, then is read as

$$\rho = -\frac{1}{4\pi c^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} \sim \frac{1}{2L_p} \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^2 / e \cdot L) \quad (53)$$

The current we will work with, is also then linkable to, by order of magnitude similar to Eq.(53) of

$$J = \frac{1}{4\pi c} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2} \sim \frac{2}{L_p} \cdot \left(\frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \right)^2 \cdot (\hbar \cdot c / e \cdot L) \quad (54)$$

Then we get an effective magnetic field, based upon the NLED approximation given by Corda et.al [38] of

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_\gamma &= \frac{16}{3} \cdot c_1 \cdot B^4 \sim \frac{1}{2L_p} \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^2 / e \cdot L) \\ \Leftrightarrow B^4 &\sim \frac{3}{32L_p \cdot c_1} \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^2 / e \cdot L) \\ \Leftrightarrow B_{initial} &\sim \left(\frac{3}{32L_p \cdot c_1} \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^2 / e \cdot L) \right)^{1/4} \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

Then we can also talk about an effective charge of the form, given by applying Gauss's law to Eq.(53)

$$Q = \varepsilon_0 \oint_S E \cdot n \cdot da = \int_V \rho_\gamma dV \sim \frac{2\pi r_{critical}^3}{3L_p} \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^2 / e \cdot L) \quad (56)$$

This charge, Q, so presented, will be part of the effective 5th force [23,24], as to linking E and M and gravity, of Eq. (13) which we will relate to our further derivational work done in this paper. Furthermore, the critical value of $r_{critical}$ which will be made explicit in this paper, as well as L, and $\frac{dr_{critical}}{dt}$ as well as

$$Energy \sim \rho_\gamma \cdot (r_{critical}^3) = \frac{16}{3} \cdot c_1 \cdot (r_{critical}^3) \cdot B^4 \sim \frac{(r_{critical}^3)}{2L_p} \cdot \frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot c^2 / e \cdot L) \sim \frac{c^4}{2G} \cdot r \quad (57)$$

This will lead to an evaluation of $r_{critical}$ as

$$r_{critical} \sim L_p \cdot \left(\frac{c \cdot e \cdot L}{\sqrt{\frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \cdot (\hbar \cdot G)}} \right) \propto L_p \quad (58)$$

The value of $\frac{dr_{critical}}{dt} \sim c$ (speed of light), and by Padmabhan [39] , $G\hbar = L_p^2 c^3$, so then most likely then the following are equivalent and imply each other as given in the grouping called Eq.(43)

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