The Superfast Cosmophoton Enables Us To Contact the Center of Our Galaxy in 0.6 x 10^{-4} Second

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Abstract: I have (October, 2017) first described a superfast photon, called the cosmophoton, which can traverse the maximum expanse of our holographic universe in 2000 sec.

The superfast cosmophoton is real[1]: The particle most likely to be associated with it is the heavier electron; the muon (~ 200X heavier than the electron but the same charge and spin). I propose it emanates from the supermassive black hole at the center of our galaxy.

I will find the time it takes information to travel via the cosmophoton across the galaxy. The supermassive black hole is located 26.7 x 10^3 Ly away from us. Each Ly is = 31.5576 x c = 94.607302 x 10^14 M. The radius[2] of the universe is (note the slight change) = 41.082355 x 10^26 M. I will repeat how 41.082355 x 10^26 M is found: It is 0.1 x 10^18 = 10^17 x the inverse fine-structure constant (inverse alpha =137.035999) x (velocity of light = 2.99792458 x 10^8 M/sec.). Now this radius can be crossed in 1000 seconds using the superfast photon, or 41.082355 (41.08) x 10^23 M per sec. Also 2.67 x 9.460702 x 10^15 = 25.2600 x 10^19 M. Thus 25.26/41.08 = 0.614 x 10^-4 sec (a just undetectable delay).

1. George R. Briggs,"Thanks to the Y(4140) tetraquark a cosmophoton exists in MHCE8S theory which enables superfast communication", ViXra 1811.0520, (2018)

2. George R. Briggs,"Richard Feynman's "magic number" alpha is explained by holographic cyclic E8 symmetric universe theory", ViXra 1710.0341,(2017)