

Theory of everything - relation to the theory of relativity and quantum theory

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Abstract

Newton's law of gravitation gives very accurate results for the radii r and velocities v of an orbit, but they do not give any indication of the diameter of celestial bodies or the masses of elementary particles. In contrast, the TOE is based on the simplest possible law for the energy $E = 2^r i^t$ and the torque for an observer and two objects. A common constant can be derived from h , G and c .

$$hG c^5 s^8 / m^{10} \sqrt{(pi^4 - pi^2 - 1 / pi - 1 / pi^3)} = 0.999991$$

For the system of sun, earth and moon, a formula for c results from the radius of the earth and day alone:

$$r = \sqrt{(pi / 2 c m Tag)} = 6378626 m$$

Numerous calculations on the planetary system, hydrogen atom and elementary particles are given. For example, the exact calculation of the proton mass in relation to the electron mass.

$$m_{proton} = (2pi)^4 + (2pi)^3 + (2pi)^2 - (2pi)^1 - 1 - 2 - 2 / pi - 2 / pi^6 + 4 / pi^8 + 4 / pi^{10} + 4 / pi^{12} + 8 / pi^{13} - 1 / pi^{14}$$

The TOE gives the result 1836.15267343 m_e .

With the TOE, the energies of objects are determined directly. QM, QFT and ART are committee methods using the Euler-Lagrange formula. The vacuum is considered to be an essential part of the universe, filled with virtual particles. This can be represented as an equation:

$$All = TOE + Vakuum = TOE + QFT + ART$$

Introduction

Newton's law of gravitation gives no indication of the diameter of celestial bodies. In this respect, it is fundamental to reconsider the formula for distance laws $F \propto e_1 e_2 / r^a$. This also means putting all the fundamental physical principles to the test, such as the theory of action at a distance, the inertial frame, isotropic space, vacuum, the importance of constants and dimensions in the universe, the difference between matter and antimatter. Basically, a distinction must be made between how nature works and what we, on the other hand, recognize and interpret as nature in a 3-dimensional space. This leads to a TOE with a distance law purely by mathematics, with no constants.

Our idea of nature is conditioned by evolution: A 3-dimensional space. Since the theory of relativity, however, this has been understood as a 4-dimensional space-time. This is ultimately a consequence of Newton's theory of gravitation. Since Newton, every object is associated with a mass in kg and a center of gravity. Almost all of mathematical physics is built on this notion, with calculations based on gravity. The gravitational constant has the units $m^3 / kg / s^2$. This alone shows that the gravitation only leads to the finally observable measurements in m over several steps.

Criticism of the theory of gravity:

What is a mass and its center of gravity? An object's centroid is an idealized idea of its center as a point. According to quantum theory, however, the center of gravity cannot be precisely located. The center of gravity of an object can at most be a quantum. What is the mass of a celestial body even though all the particles inside it are ultimately weightless? The theory of gravitation is definitely wrong, as entangled quantum phenomena show.

Criticism of the theory of action at a distance:

The formulation of the quantum field theory with the constant c contradicts itself. The interactions of particles is symmetrical. A theory of action at a distance is theoretically conceivable, but for physical calculations this is only possible over infinite series. Is that a photon? The idea that a photon is a single particle is not tenable simply by its wave nature beginning and ending in the direction of time. A photon has exactly the properties of an electron paired with an antielectron.

Altogether this means: An efficient physical calculation is only possible with the assumption of a universal time. Inertial systems are characterized by the fact that all objects in a system have a common center of gravity. This in turn means that classical physics is the basis for all phenomena. The speed of light is only relevant for the observer. Each interaction between 2 objects, on the other hand, always requires double the time.

Formulation of the TOE

In the TOE there is a single type of particle, which differs from all other particles by a different location. This means that this elementary particle cannot be divided, neither can it collide directly with another particle. The electron is a suitable name for this particle. That is, a photon is made up of an electron and an anti-electron. In the TOE, all bosons are composed of even particle numbers.

An important consideration is what raw data is nature based on? Time, multiple spatial dimensions, or energy? Time with a dimension is essential. Physics without natural numbers is also essential, as are ratios with rational numbers. This allows all conceivable models for the universe to be simulated. A theory of whatever kind for the universe has to be digitally verified with it. It is therefore not expedient to assume π in a physical theory for the laws of nature. Integers are also the basis of atomic theory and quantum theory. **The simplest model for calculations in physics is a single dimension (time), a single type of particle with a universal speed and a single law of nature, and this relates to the energy $E = 2^r i^t$ as the most compact information.** All particles move with a constant speed πc in the form of a spiral around the geodesic line as described with GRT. The endlessness of the universe is beyond any possible realization and results in kind of a fractal.

For calculations in physics, all the particles in a system must be assigned a single number. This is part of the universe. The natural numbers result in cohesion and thus replace gravity. A system of multiple objects built from particles does not require a vacuum. It's a whole. Every natural number has a particle. The structure of the system is given by dual, alternating states, matching a series of 1,1,-1,1,-1,-1. This results in an integer, binary number. The series of particles, regardless of whether it is an atom or the solar system, begins with a center and can reach as far as our horizon of knowledge. The maximum number of this system is the total energy. An object is a divider of this system.

The **law of nature** is based on the simplest possible law of energy:

$$E = 2^r i^t \quad r \in \mathbb{R}, t \in \mathbb{N} \quad (1)$$

In contrast, **our idea of the world** is one with 3 isotropic dimensions x , y and z . A comparison of x , y and z is physically very problematic. Each ruler is flipped over for comparison and subject to the Coriolis force. The TOE, on the other hand, uses polar coordinates. If one calls r the large radius, xy the small radius and z the deviation, there are only ratios like $r/z = n/m$ $xy/z = l/m$ $n > l > |m| > 0$ $n, l, m \in \mathbb{N}$. r , xy and z cannot be the same, just like in a Turing machine each variable has a defined storage space. n , l and m refers to the ratio of the round trip times. 2π is the appropriate conversion factor from the radius r to the circumference and the orbital period UZ . The polynomial

$$E_{(\text{Objekt, Oberfläche})} = (r(t) + (2\pi)xy(t) + (2\pi)^2 z(t)) \quad (2)$$

is the summary of the 3 dimensions of an object. Starting from the center, there is a clear order according to the sizes $r > xy > z$. This is already cheaper than 3 isotropic dimensions x , y , z . This makes Heisenberg's inequality obsolete. Polynomials can be treated mathematically like orthograde vectors. Schrödinger's wave

theory is based on $\Psi = A e^{-i/\hbar(Et+rdr/dt)} = A e^{-i(\omega t+r/\lambda)}$ (3). Through the mathematical transformation with $e^{(r \ln(2\pi))} := 2\pi^r$ and the assumed digital time with the only values of 1 and -1, Ψ can be converted to

$$r_{Orbit} = A(2\pi)^{-i\omega t} (2\pi)^{r/\lambda} = \pm R_{Zentrum}(\omega)(2\pi)^{r(0)+n/l\lambda} \quad (4)$$

In this way, the apoapsis and periapsis of celestial bodies can be calculated (see below). I.e. the **TOE contains the quantum theory.**

Pi is just a tool for distinguishing between inside and outside. It's just a question of the number system. Nature works in binary. For our understanding of space, the base is 2pi for one complete revolution. Here 2pi is the circumference of an idealized electron. The barrier from one object to another object is a circle. Either the object is inside or outside, matter or antimatter, in the time before or in the time after. Exactly on the circle the energy would be zero. No matter how epicycles are built from circles, the barrier remains. It doesn't matter whether physics consists of 3 spatial dimensions or 11 dimensions, the length of the polynomials is man-made, from our idea of space.

Photons consist of an electron and an anti-electron. In nature, these are two immediately adjacent particles. They cannot be separated and observed except for emission or absorption, or with a 3rd object for pairing. The pair formation shows the consequence of the decay and leads to an electron towards the center and an anti-electron in the opposite direction.

A photon has exactly the properties of an electron paired with an antielectron.

$spin\ 1 = spin\ 1/2 + spin\ 1/2$ $E_{ges} = E_{Elektron} + E_{Antielektron}$ $N_{Elektron} = -N_{Antielektron} = 1$ $E_{Elektron} > 0$
 $E_{Antielektron} < 0$. Bosons consist of an even number of particles, fermions of an odd number. The speed $pi\ c$ see below allows the interaction between 2 entangled photons, solely via the angular momentum. This applies to all entangled objects.

For calculations in physics, an observer and two objects 1 and 2 are essential, with the respective numbers of particles N_B , N_1 and N_2 . Basically, physical laws result from the respective conditions, the torques and a corresponding formula for the time or frequencies

$$N_B/r_B = N_1/r_1 = N_2/r_2 \quad (5) \qquad N_B/w_B = N_1/w_1 = N_2/w_2 \quad (6)$$

The same laws apply to celestial bodies as to an atom. Elementary particles are also made up of one or more particles. A ground state is only reached when the minimum energy of a system with integer ratios n, l, m is balanced, with no higher frequencies that could still be radiated. Every celestial body and ultimately every object has a **conversion factor of 2pi per revolution** $2\pi r \propto w$ for each of the 3 spatial dimensions. **Every object has the same information in the radii** $r_{Objekt} = r_1(t) + 2\pi xy_1(t) + 4\pi^2 z_1(t)$ **as in the frequencies w, if w is a complex number.**

There is a focal point for 3 objects. The lever laws of classical physics apply as follows:

$$M_{1,2, pot} = N_1(r_1 + 2\pi xy_1 + 4\pi^2 z_1) + N_2(r_2 + 2\pi xy_2 + 4\pi^2 z_2) + N_B(r_B + 2\pi xy_B + 4\pi^2 z_B) = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$L_{1,2, kin} = N_1 w_1 + N_2 w_2 + N_B w_B = 0 \quad (8)$$

Torque M and angular momentum L is appropriate for these formulas with N particles. According to Gauss' integral theorem, it doesn't matter what's inside an object, whether it's a solid body or a complex system of center and satellites. According to classical mechanics, the center of gravity is M = 0 and L = 0. According to quantum mechanics, the energy can only be calculated when 3 objects interact with the same, smallest center of gravity = Q. Q stands for a single quantum N = 1.

$$N_1/N_B(r_1/r_B + xy_1/xy_B + z_1/z_B) + N_2/N_B(r_2/r_B + xy_2/xy_B + z_2/z_B) = -1 \pm pi \pm pi^2 \pm pi^3 \quad (9) \text{ mit (1)}$$

$$(r_1^2/r_B^2 + xy_1^2/xy_B^2 + z_1^2/z_B^2) + (r_2^2/r_B^2 + xy_2^2/xy_B^2 + z_2^2/z_B^2) = -1 \pm pi \pm pi^2 \pm pi^3$$

$$E_{1,2} = (r_1 v_{1,r} + xy_1 v_{1,xy} + z_1 v_{1,z})c + (r_2 v_{2,r} + xy_2 v_{1,xy} + z_2 v_{1,z})c = \sqrt{(-1 \pm pi \pm pi^2 \pm pi^3)}c^2 \quad (10)$$

$$Q^2 = -1 \pm pi \pm pi^2 \pm pi^3 \quad (11) \quad \text{s.u.}$$

$$E_{(1,2)} = E_1 + E_2 + E_W = Q c^2$$

The summands pi^a in Q are the connections to other members of a larger system. This means that 2 chains can be combined into a larger system using these 2 end links.

Usually the energy for 2 objects is divided by the masses m, impulses p and c with the respective relative velocities and leads to the square of the length of the four-impulse:

$$E^2 = x^2 p_x^2 c^2 + y^2 p_y^2 c^2 + z^2 p_z^2 c^2 - m^2 c^4 \quad \text{Correct and simpler is to include the observer's}$$

measurement. The measurement takes over the recoil. The mass m naturally has no unit, it's just a ratio. The masses result from the interaction or the torque of three bodies. Simply by assuming a particle number > 2 , the mass is superfluous. With and $N_1 w_1 + N_2 w_2 + N_B w_B = 0$ applies to each system:

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 w_1 / (N_B w_B) + N_2 w_2 / (N_B w_B) &= -1 \\ N_1^2 - N_2^2 = N_B^2 \quad w_1^2 / w_B^2 + w_2^2 / w_B^2 &= -1 \quad w_1^2 + w_2^2 = -w_B^2 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

What is the importance of an object's frequency in quantum mechanics and TOE?

3 polar coordinates are summarized in the TOE: $r_{Objekt} = (r(t) + (2pi)xy(t) + (2pi)^2 z(t))$

The mean dimension corresponds to the transverse plane of rotation and applies to all objects in a system. The longitudinal direction of propagation is given by the ratio of r/z. The properties of a photon can only be determined in relation to a third body. w is not the frequency f that is usually assigned to an elementary particle. f is the frequency of recoil after emission or absorption and depends on the detector, observer and ultimately the mass of the earth.

The interaction $E_W = pi^2 c = hf$ can be included in the square root $Q/c^2 = \sqrt{(-1 \pm pi \pm pi^2 \pm pi^3)}$ at the position of pi^2 . Only when 2 objects no longer emit energy, regardless of particles, electromagnetic waves or gravitational waves, is a basic state reached in the entire system:

$$Q/c^2 = \sqrt{(\pm 1 \pm pi \pm pi^3)} \quad (13)$$

Gravitational constant

With the product G h the mass is eliminated and can only be calculated as a single unit. In 3 dimensions the volume is limited to a particle $V_e = pi^2 c^3$. N particles have a volume of $V_r = N r^3$. No single particle will occupy the same position after a complete revolution of the complete system $\sqrt{(1 \pm pi \pm pi^3)}$ and thus the relation $V_N = N pi^2 c^3$ (14) results. $Q/c^2 = \sqrt{(\pm 1 \pm pi \pm pi^3)}$

$G h c^3 pi^2 Quantum = G h c^5 pi^2 \sqrt{(\pm 1 \pm pi \pm pi^3)} \approx \pm 1$. All quanta have a charge as an electron or anti-electron. Gravity is the difference between the smallest possible distance between two quanta. Two quanta result in a graviton. The cohesion corresponds to the interaction of a photon. The ratio of the 2 quanta results from the direct sequence in the series $1/pi^3 + 1/pi + 0*1 + 0*pi + pi^2 + pi^4$. The polynomial $0*1 + 0*pi$ is again part of the interaction between the 2 quanta

$Graviton = \sqrt{(1 + pi(pi + pi^3) - (1 + 1/pi + 1/pi^3))} = \sqrt{(pi^4 + pi^2 + 1/pi + 1/pi^3)}$ This results in:

$$hG c^5 s^8 / m^{10} \sqrt{(pi^4 - pi^2 - 1/pi - 1/pi^3)} = 0.999991 \quad (15)$$

h, G and c form a unit and are **defined by this formula**. The units meter and second are mandatory in this

formula. 3 objects can be used as standard units of measure if at least two measures are specified, orbital period, diameter and/or particle count.

The value of G is known only to the fifth digit. In this respect, the result can be assumed to be 1. h and c are already exactly defined. The only parameter that is still determined by a measurement is G. The orbitantly precise calculations of the G-factor of the electron with the quantum field theory, accurate to 10 digits, is due to the unit of $h G c^5$. It is a tautology, a mathematical self-reference of particles or electrons to another electron.

The factor $\pi^4 - \pi^2 - 1 / \pi - 1 / \pi^3$ is a function of dimensions. pi is only conditioned by our view of the world as a 3-dimensional space with spheres of circumference $\pi \cdot d$ of diameter. Nothing can penetrate inside a particle. This means that the number of particles is independent of the dimensions and the particles are lined up like in a one-dimensional chain. The connection from space to time is ultimately one-dimensional. The only force holding the world together are the natural numbers and they show up as centrifugal and centripetal forces. 2 objects with 3 dimensions need 3^2 parameters plus the total number of particles and equals 10 equations. Formula (1) corresponds to the ART with 16 equations, of which also only 10 are independent. **I.e. the TOE contains the ART and the QM.**

H0 and gravitational constant

The equation for gravitation $h G c^5 s^8 / m^{10} \sqrt{(\pi^4 - \pi^2 - 1 / \pi - 1 / \pi^3)} = 0.999991$ can also be formulated differently by dividing the volume by the number of particles $V_N = N \pi^2 c^3$:

$$G_{\text{Universum}} / V_N = h G c^5 s^8 / m^{10} \sqrt{(\pi^4 - \pi^2 - 1 / \pi - 1 / \pi^3)} / \pi^2 / c^3 = h G c^2 s^5 / m^7 \sqrt{(1 - 1 / \pi^2 \dots)}$$

If you multiply $G_{\text{Universum}} / V_N$ by twice the speed of light c, you get the orthograde component, the speed of light c and this is the expansion of the universe H0.

$$h G c^3 2 \sqrt{(1 - 2 / \pi^2)} s^5 / m^8 = 2.13 \cdot 10^{-18} / s \quad (16) \quad \text{Measurements: } H_0 = 2.19 \cdot 10^{-18} / s \quad (17)$$

The universe has a radius of $45 \text{ billion } LJ = 45 \cdot 9,46 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ km} = 4,25 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ km}$ with a volume increase by the Hubble constant H0 with 71 (mean 68 to 74) km/s/Mpc. $Mpc = 3.1 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ km}$. $H_0 = 2.19 \cdot 10^{-18} / s$. The radius of the universe thus takes about $4.25 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ km} \cdot 2.19 \cdot 10^{-18} / s = 9.307 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km/s}$ and almost exactly $\pi \times 296751 \text{ km/s}$. This value 296028 km/s in 1% 299792 km/s and thus the speed of light. The age of the universe is $13.81 \text{ billion } \text{Jahren} \cdot H_0 = 13.81 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 31536000 \text{ s} \cdot 2.19 \cdot 10^{-18} / s = 0.95$, which is 1 at 5%. **The Hubble constant is $2,19 \cdot 10^{-18} / \text{sec}$ for time and $\pi c / 2.19 \cdot 10^{-18} / m$ for space.**

All interactions are thus due to the expansion of the universe.

Calculations on Sun - Earth - Moon

For the 3 spatial dimensions, $2^3 = 8$ is the basis for ratios of rotations or frequencies. This is also reflected in the periodicity 8 in the periodic table. The largest possible, stable ratio of radii of celestial bodies is that of the earth and the moon. This results in the ratios of the diameters of the earth / (earth + moon):

$$R_{\text{moon}} / (R_{\text{earth}} + R_{\text{moon}}) = 2^3 / (2\pi) = 4 / \pi.$$

Equator diameter with 2756.27 km and 3476.2 km: $4 / \pi \cdot 12756,27 / (12756,27 + 3476,2) = 1.00057$

Pole diameter with 12713.50 km and 3472.0 km : $4 / \pi \cdot 12713,50 / (12713,50 + 3472,0) = 1.00011$

Moon with sphere of equal volume with 3474.2 km : $4 / \pi \cdot 12713,50 / (12713,50 + 3474,2) = 0.99997$

Calculated: $R_{moon} = 6356.75 \text{ km} (4/\pi - 1) = 1736.9 \text{ km}$ related to the pole diameters, see above.

This unique relationship between the sun, earth and the first moon in the planetary system explains why the moon fits pretty much exactly into the sun during a solar eclipse. Common objections to this explanation of the eclipse are tidal forces. However, only the total energy $E = mc^2$ inside a body is important for the radius and distance (Gauss integral theorem). The distances between all bodies can also be the result of the expansion of the entire universe.

$$H_0 = 2.19 \cdot 10^{-18} / s \quad d/dt \text{ distance}(\text{Moon}) = 38,2 \text{ mm} / 384400 \text{ km} / 1 \text{ year} = 3.15 \cdot 10^{-18} / s$$

$$(1 - 1/\pi) 3.15 \cdot 10^{-18} / s \approx H_0$$

Calculation of the speed of light c from the earth radius and 1 day

The sun, earth and moon combined are a system with special ratios of rotation times. This also means that the speed of light c should also be in the greatest possible ratio. As described above:

$$E_{1,2} = (r_1 v_{1,r} + x y_1 v_{1,xy} + z_1 v_{1,z}) c + (r_2 v_{2,r} + x y_2 v_{2,xy} + z_2 v_{2,z}) c = \sqrt{(-1 \pm \pi \pm \pi^2 \pm \pi^3)} c^2 \quad (10)$$

$$Q = \sqrt{(\pm 1 \pm \pi \pm \pi^2 \pm \pi^3)} c^2 \quad (11)$$

Only a middle part of the 3-polynomials corresponds to the rotation in the transverse plane. For the photon this is $E_w = \pi^2 c^2 = h f$. Factors π and π^3 relate to longitudinal propagation direction and spin. c has only one meaning in relation to a body, either its radius as its center or its radius as its orbit. In 2-d, c is a curvature of velocity * m with units m^2/s . Equation $\omega = 2^2 c / r$ can be transformed for surfaces at the orbital period UZ $UZ = r/\omega = 4/(2\pi) c r^2$. If you put the radius of the earth's surface 6378.626 km and the orbital period of one day in this formula, the result is the speed of light c.

$$r = \sqrt{(\pi/2 c m T_{ag})} = 6378626 \text{ m} \quad r^2 / T_{ag} / m 2/\pi = c \quad (18)$$

The radius of the equator is 6,378,137 m (GSM 80) with a difference of **489 m**. **Measuring lengths is a very demanding task. As with any object, once a ruler is flipped, it is subject to the Coriolis force.** The natural unit of c with m^2/s is correct for a single object. Two objects are always required for the energy and are compared with each other. This results in the energy with the unit c^2 .

Transfer of the equations to elementary particles

The masses of elementary particles are energies expressed by polynomials. Each summand stands for one of the 3 dimensions. Composite particles are sums of two polynomials. Every polynomial of an elementary particle starts with the 3 coefficients for r, xy and z:

$$E = E_{kin} + a_r (2\pi)^d + a_{xy} (2\pi)^{d-1} + a_z (2\pi)^{d-2} \quad (19)$$

For stable particles the coefficient a_r is = 1 for matter or -1 for antimatter. a_{xy} describes the angular momentum with quantum number l. a_z is 1 or -1 and describes the spin +/-1/2. The energies of all elementary particles are related to the electron.

$$E_e = 1 \pm (2\pi)^{-1} \pm (2\pi)^{-2} \quad (20)$$

Calculation of the mass of the proton

The calculation of the proton mass starts with 2 polynomials (19)

$$E_{p,1} = (2\pi)^4 + (2\pi)^3 + (2\pi)^2 - E_w \quad \text{and the antiparticle} \quad E_{p,2} = -((2\pi)^1 + (2\pi)^0) - E_w$$

E_w corresponds to the interaction or binding energy with a first estimate:

$$E_p = (2\pi i)^4 + (2\pi i)^3 + (2\pi i)^2 - (2\pi i)^1 - (2\pi i)^0 - 2 E_w = 1838.79090228 - 2 E_w$$

Calculation of the interactions

E_w depends on the environment of the proton. I.e. decimal places should result from an inversion of the polynomials $\dots + (2\pi i)^r + \dots$ with reflection on the unit circle $(r, \pi i) \rightarrow (1/r, -\pi i)$.

The unit circles depend on the dimensions d and change from matter to antimatter in the first step:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Matter} &: i^t &: \text{antimatter} \\ \dots + (2\pi i)^r + \dots &: e^{i2\pi i} &: \dots - \pi i^{-r} \dots \end{aligned}$$

With 2 transformations we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Matter} &: i^t &: \text{antimatter} &: i^{\wedge t} &: \text{matter} \\ \dots + (2\pi i)^r + \dots &: e^{i2\pi i} &: \dots - \pi i^{-r} \dots &: e^{i2\pi i} &: \dots + 2\pi i^{(-2r)} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

This results in a sequence of addends from $1/(\pi i)^a$, similar to calculations of

$$hG c^5 s^8 / m^{10} \sqrt{(\pi i^4 - \pi i^2 - 1 / \pi i - 1 / \pi i^3)} = 0.999991$$

With the assumption of $E_w = 1 - 1/\pi i$ follows

$$m_p = 1838.79090228 - 2 - 2/\pi i + 2 E_{core} = 1836.15428251 m_e$$

Calculation of the interactions in the atomic nucleus:

The proton consists of 3 quarks, this leads to further interactions:

$$\text{Dimensions: } d = 3 \quad E_{core} = (1/\pi i^d)^2 = 1/\pi i^6$$

$$\text{This leads to } m_p = 1836.15428251 - 2 - 2/\pi i + 2/\pi i^6 + 2 E_{intercore} = 1836.15324235 m_e$$

Further factors for the interaction within the proton are added according to the same scheme:

$$E_{intercore} = (1 - 2/\pi i^2 - 2/\pi i^4 - 2/\pi i^6 (1 + 1/\pi i^2 (2\pi i - 1/4)))$$

The last factor $1/\pi i^2 (2\pi i - 1/4)$ deviates from the rule. It describes the particle that is closest to the overall center of gravity of the atom. $1/4 = (1/2 \text{Spin des Elektrons})^2$ It revolves around the center of gravity of the universe. This is at least a reasonable assumption. This leads to:

Mass of the proton $m_p =$

$$\begin{aligned} &(2\pi i)^4 + (2\pi i)^3 + (2\pi i)^2 - (2\pi i)^1 - 1 - 2 - 2/\pi i - 2/\pi i^6 (1 - 2/\pi i^2 - 2/\pi i^4 - 2/\pi i^6 (1 + 1/\pi i^2 (2\pi i - 1/4))) \\ &= (2\pi i)^4 + (2\pi i)^3 + (2\pi i)^2 - (2\pi i)^1 - 1 - 2 - 2/\pi i - 2/\pi i^6 + 4/\pi i^8 + 4/\pi i^{10} + 4/\pi i^{12} + 8/\pi i^{13} - 1/\pi i^{14} \end{aligned}$$

Theory: 1836.15267343 m_e measured 1836.15267343(11) m_e (21)

The smallest energy fraction with the smallest orbit should be an electron neutrino.

$$E_{Neutrino} = E_{Elektron} 2/\pi i^6 2\pi i^6 2/\pi i^2 1/4 = (2\pi i - 1) \pi i^{14} / 2 = 1.15 \cdot 10^{-6} eV \quad (22)$$

It's not a real rest mass. All particles have the same speed. Everything revolves around something else. It is the reciprocal of the entire universe. It should be emphasized that the calculations of the proton mass by chance would result in this value is extremely improbable. **$n \pi i^r$ from integers is unique because πi is a transcendental number.**

Neutron:

The gap between $-2/pi - 2/pi^6 + \dots$ is a placeholder for further interactions between further protons or neutrons to build up the periodic table.

$$m_{neutron} = (2\pi)^4 + (2\pi)^3 + (2\pi)^2 - E_W$$

$$m_{neutron} = E_W + (2\pi)^1 + (2\pi)^0 \quad 1/pi^2 : 1/pi^4 \quad E_W = 1/2/pi^2(1 + 1/pi^2)$$

$$m_{neutron} \approx (2\pi)^4 + (2\pi)^3 + (2\pi)^2 - (2\pi)^1 - (2\pi)^0 - 1/pi^2 - 1/pi^4 = 1838.68$$

speculation for now:

$$m_{neutron} = (2\pi)^4 + (2\pi)^3 + (2\pi)^2 - (2\pi)^1 - 1 - 1/pi^2 - 1/pi^4 + 2/pi^6(2 + 1/pi^2 - 1/pi^4 - 1/pi^6(1 + 1/pi^2(2\pi - 1/4)))$$

$$m_{neutron} = (2\pi)^4 + (2\pi)^3 + (2\pi)^2 - (2\pi)^1 - 1 - pi^{-2} - pi^{-4} + 4 pi^{-6} + 2 pi^{-8} - 2\pi^{-10} - 2\pi^{-12} - 4\pi^{-13} + pi^{-14}$$

Theory: 1838.6836617 m_e measured 1838,68366173(89) m_e (23)

In contrast to the proton, there is an instability at $4 pi^{-6}$. The farther this potential break point is from the beginning of the polynomial, the lower the probability of a decay. This makes the neutron unstable. The ratio $(2\pi^{-6})/1$ should be proportional to the decay rate of a neutron into a proton, electron and electron antineutrino. The 3 interactions, electromagnetic force, weak force and strong force, result from the 3 dimensions (r, xy, z).

The energy difference between proton and neutron essentially corresponds to the energy of two electrons.

$$E_n - E_p = (-1 - pi^{-2} - pi^{-4}) - (-1 - 2 - 2\pi^{-1}) = (2 + 2 pi^{-1}) - pi^{-2} - pi^{-4} = 2(1 + pi^{-1}) + E_W \quad (24)$$

Muon

The calculation is analogous to the proton.

$$m_{muon} = (2\pi)^3 + E_W \quad m_{muon} = -E_W + (2\pi)^2 \quad E_W \approx 1 - 1/pi$$

$$m_{muon} = (2\pi)^3 - (2\pi)^2 - 2 E_W = (2\pi)^3 - (2\pi)^2 - 2 - 2/pi = 205.93 m_e$$

The muon is an unstable particle. The comparison with the calculation of the proton mass is only an estimate. Due to the instability $E_W \approx 1 - 1/pi^2$ is more likely.

$$m_{muon} = (2\pi)^3 - (2\pi)^2 - 2 E_W^2 = (2\pi)^3 - (2\pi)^2 - 2 - 2/pi^2 = 206.77 m_e \quad (25)$$

Theory: 206.77 m_e measurement: 206.7682830(46) m_e

Tauon

The tauon is composed of many particles, as can be seen from the numerous decay channels. The first particle with the factor $(2\pi)^4$ is the proton. The tauon should therefore possess the factor $2(2\pi)^4$.

First estimate for the mass of the tauon:

$$m_{Tauon} = 2(2\pi)^4 = 3117.0 m_e$$

Without a factor $(2\pi)^3$ und $(2\pi)^2$, the tauon, like the proton, cannot exist.

$$m_{Tauon} = 2(2\pi)^4 + (2\pi)^3 + (2\pi)^2 = 3404.61 m_e$$

Speculation: $2(2\pi)^4 + (2\pi)^3 + 3(2\pi)^2 - (2\pi)^1 = 3477.29$ with 2 x 3 particles

$$m_{\tau_{\mu\text{on}}} = 2(2\pi i)^4 + (2\pi i)^3 + 3(2\pi i)^2 + E_w$$

$$m_{\tau_{\mu\text{on}}} = -E_w + 2\pi i \quad \text{Interaction: } E_w = 1/pi^3(1 - 1/pi^2)$$

$$m_{\tau_{\mu\text{on}}} = 2(2\pi i)^4 + (2\pi i)^3 + 3(2\pi i)^2 - 2\pi i - 1/pi^3(2 - 2/pi^2) = 3477.235 m_e \quad (26)$$

Theory 3477.23 m_e measured 3477.23 m_e

Atomic theory

The energies of the TOE depend on the center, i.e. on E_{proton} . All energies have the unit c^2 . And c^2 is a ratio between two objects from $E_1 = (2\pi i)^n i^{t/n}$ and $E_2 = (2\pi i)^l i^{t/l}$. I.e. the parameters e , e_0 , m , h , c are already present in the energies as polynomials. This seems unusual for the traditional calculations with the Bohr atomic model. Only the E_{proton} polynomial is required to calculate the energy levels of the hydrogen atom.

$$E_{\text{proton}} = (2\pi i)^4 + (2\pi i)^3 + (2\pi i)^2 - (2\pi i)^1 - 1 - 2 - 2/pi - 2/pi^6 + 4/pi^8 + 4/pi^{10} + 4/pi^{12} + 8/pi^{13} - 1/pi^{14}$$

$$E_e = E_{\text{kin}} + 1 \pm 1/(2\pi i) \quad c h R_{\infty} = 0.00002662568 m_e \quad \text{is the ionization energy } E_R.$$

$$E_H = E_p + 1 + E_w = E_p + E_e + c h R_{\infty}$$

$$E_H = (2\pi i)^4 + (2\pi i)^3 + (2\pi i)^2 - (2\pi i)^1 - 2 - 2/pi^{-1} - 2\pi i^{-6} + 4\pi i^{-8} + 4\pi i^{-10} + 4\pi i^{-12} + 8\pi i^{-13} - 1/pi^{-14} + E_w$$

The calculation of H in this way is initially limited by the inaccuracy:

$$\text{Measurement: } m_H = (1836,15267343(11) + 1 + 0.00002662568) m_e = 1837.15270006(11) m_e$$

Unlike the neutron calculation, the interaction of the electron is in the final part after the gap $-2\pi i^{-6}$.

Assuming that even exponents occur in the form $\pi i^{(-2n)}$, a polynomial results:

$$0.00002662568 = 2\pi i^{-10} + 4\pi i^{-12} + 7\pi i^{-14} + \dots (\text{residual value } 1.7 * 10^7)$$

$$E_H = (2\pi i)^4 + (2\pi i)^3 + (2\pi i)^2 - (2\pi i)^1 - 2 - 2\pi i^{-1} - 2\pi i^{-6} + 4\pi i^{-8} + 6\pi i^{-10} + 8\pi i^{-12} + 8\pi i^{-13} + 6\pi i^{-14} + \dots$$

$$E_H = 1837.15269989 \quad \text{is therefore in the range of possible errors.}$$

In the equation for the graviton $hG c^5 s^8 / m^{10} \sqrt{(pi^4 - pi^2 - 1/pi - 1/pi^3)} = 0.999991$, there are groups of even or odd exponents. The interaction $E_w = \pi i^2 c = h f$ into the root

$Q/c^2 = \sqrt{(-1 \pm \pi i \pm \pi i^2 \pm \pi i^3)}$ means that the respective mismatched terms become 0 by radiating energy. This can be found again in the formula of E_H with the polynomial (27):

$$\text{delta}(E_H - E_p) + E_{\text{observer}} = 1 + 0 * (2 - 2\pi i^{-1} - 2\pi i^{-6} + 4\pi i^{-8}) + 2\pi i^{-10} + 4\pi i^{-12} + 7\pi i^{-14} + \dots + E_{\text{observer}} = 0$$

An emission or absorption is a system of 3 objects with the energies $E_e, E_p, E_{\text{observer}}$. Between

$$-2\pi i^{-6} \quad \text{and} \quad +4\pi i^{-8} \quad \text{there is thus the possibility of absorption of a photon = electron + antielectron.}$$

(27) can be calculated using classical physics. The impulse is divided into 3 objects. The energy depends on the mass of the detector and ultimately on the mass of the earth. The detector takes over the recoil and thus the energy $E_{\text{observer}} = hf$. In the entire system of electron, proton and the observer, revolutions are exchanged, while conserving energy and angular momentum.

So far, the ground state at time $t = 0$ has been considered. Each factor $1/pi^n$ also has a time component $1/pi^n(1 + i^{t/n})$. According to the ratios $N_e/w_e = N_p/w_p = N_{\text{obs.}}/w_{\text{obs.}}$, the total angular momentum

is constant. The energy differences result in the energy of the photon with the principal quantum number n.

$$N_e^2 - N_p^2 = N_{observer}^2 \quad w_1^2/w_B^2 + w_2^2/w_B^2 = -1 \quad w_e^2 + w_p^2 = -w_{observer}^2 \quad (\text{see above } 12)$$

$$pi^{-6} (1 + i^{(t/6)/n_2} - i^{(t/6)/n_1}) = hf / m_e \quad (1 + 1/n_2^2 - 1/n_1^2) E_H = E_{Erde} + hf$$

$$(1/n_2^2 - 1/n_1^2) R_\infty = hf \quad (28)$$

The term $i^{(t/6)(1/n_2 - 1/n_1)} \propto f$ is a beat and would also have to be converted by a trigonometric formula into a real part in the r direction and orthograde in the time direction. The frequency f, which is normally assigned to a photon or electron, is only the frequency between an excited atom and receiver, just as every transmitter needs a ground. The gap between $-2 pi^{-6}$ and $+4 pi^{-8}$ takes over the energy kinetic with $n_1/n_2 pi^{-7}$. The quantum property only arise when 3 objects have a common center of gravity.

For the time being, this example is only intended to show how polynomials enable a second way of calculating energies in an overall system, atom or molecule. Ultimately, it should be possible to group molecules into a single and unique polynomial. The fine structure constant should result from a polynomial. h is ultimately a property from the Coriolis force. The orientation of an atom or molecule relative to a larger object like earth determines energy levels.

Compton effect and g-factor of the electron

The g-factor is a measure of the energy due to angular momentum. An electron revolves around the center of gravity of its surroundings. The mass of the electron can only be determined relative to other objects. In the TOE, everything is related to particle number N, m and s, rather than mass. For the earth (equatorial and polar radii $R_{xy} = 6378135 m$ $R_z = 6356750 m$), the ratio $s/day/Erdradius$

$w/R_{xy}s = 1.8146487 e^{-12}/m$ or $w/R_zs = 1.8207534 e^{-12}/m$. This means that the value is of the same order of magnitude as the Compton wave $\lambda = h/c/m_e = 2.426310238 e^{-12} m$

The reason for this is the same as calculating c from earth radius and a day (18) $\lambda/m = m s/R_{xy}/day$

$\lambda R_{xy} = m^2 s/day$. I.e. c^2 and thus m^2 are defined by temporal coincidences.

$$2.426310238/1.8146487 * 3/2 = 2.0056032647 \quad 2.426310238/1.8207534 * 3/2 = 1.99887879$$

The mean of these is 2.00224 and roughly corresponds to the g-factor $g_e \approx 2,00231$

A more precise calculation should be possible using polynomials. The g-factor starts with $-(2 + 2pi^{-6})$ (21 see above). The angular momentum of the environment is reflected in the electron, i.e. the atomic shell (with d=3 or coordinates) and 3 particles in the atomic nucleus. In the atomic nucleus, the factors shield each other.

$$g \approx 2 + pi^{-6} (2 + 2 pi^{-2} + 2 pi^{-4}) + 3 pi^{-12} (2 + 1 pi^{-2} + 0 pi^{-4}) = 2.00231928077$$

The series continues, but becomes more complex.

Speculation:

$$g \approx 2 + pi^{-6} (2 + 2 pi^{-2} + 2 pi^{-4}) + 3 pi^{-12} (2 + 1 pi^{-2} + 0 pi^{-4}) + pi^{-16} (2 + pi^{-2} + 2 pi^{-4}) \quad (29)$$

$$g \approx 2.00231930434 \quad \text{measured: } 2.00231930436256(35)$$

This series is infinite and corresponds to the g-factor calculated by Feynman.

Calculations of orbits in the solar system

The solar system with center r_{sun} is orbited by smaller objects with radius r_{orbit} . In this respect, the number of particles N in $E = (2pi)^{(N/d)} i^{(t/N)}$ can be replaced by the dividers n, l and m and is related to the r_{center} and the number of revolutions t = UZ. E can again be represented as a polynomial with at least

6 terms: $E_{(n,l,m,s)} = r_{Zentrum}^2 (2\pi i)^{nlms} i^{t/(nlms)}$. n, l, m and s are only placeholders for the time being and have to be determined more precisely.

Resonances in the solar system should result from ratios of rotation and revolution times (period $2^3 = 8$). In the inertial system from the center of gravity, the orbital times are divided between the rotation from the center and the orbital period from the orbit, giving the factor 1/2.

For the time being speculative:

Orbital period for lunar orbit: $1/2(8^2 - 8^1 - 1) = 27.5 \text{ days}$ measured 27.322 days (30)

Orbital times for Venus orbit: $1/2(8^3 - 8^2 + 1) = 224.5$ 224.701 days (31)

Orbit times for Earth orbit: $1/2(8^3 + 3(8^2 + 8 + 1)) = 365.5$ 365.25 days (32)

Orbital times for Mercury orbit relative to the Sun's rotation of 25.38 days
 days $1/2(8 - 1 - 1/2 \cdot 1/8) = 88.03$ 87.969 days (33)

If the times are set relative to the sun's rotation $xy_{sun} i^{4t}$, there is a complete revolution t for every whole number. With the ratio 4 : 1 applies $xy_{sat} i^{t/n}$.

$$E = r_{Zentrum}^2 (r_{sat} i^{t/n} + xy_{sat} i^{t/n-1} + z_{sat} i^{t/n-2} + r_{sun} i^{4t} + xy_{sun} i^{4t-1} + z_{sun} i^{4t-2})$$

For Mercury with n = 1, this results in the following equation:

$$E_{(n,l,m,s)} = r_{Zentrum}^2 (32\pi^5 i^t + 16\pi^4 i^{t-1} + 8\pi^3 i^{t-2} + 4\pi^2 i^{4t} + 2\pi i^{(4t-1)} + i^{(4t-2)}) \quad (34)$$

The radial component $r_{sat} \quad 32\pi^5 i^t$ mainly corresponds to the potential energy. $xy_{sat} \quad 16\pi^4 i^{t-1}$ is orthograde to r_{sat} and mostly corresponds to the kinetic energy. In the TOE it doesn't matter whether the sun orbits Mercury or Mercury orbits the sun. It's a question of the observer. $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{y} \propto t$ directly yields Kepler's 2nd law. $8\pi^3 i^t$ corresponds to the ecliptic and is therefore orthograde to the distance from the sun and can be set to $z_{sat} = 8\pi^3$ in the formula for the energy. But it requires other relations between the real part and i^{4t} of the other terms. (35)

$$E_{(n,l,m,s)} = r_{Zentrum}^2 (32\pi^5 1/4(3 + i^t) - 16\pi^4 1/2(1 + i^{t-1}) + 8\pi^3 + 4\pi^2 1/4(3 + i^{4t}) - 2\pi 1/2(1 + i^{(4t-1)}) + 1)$$

From this we get for **Mercury**:

Periapsis:

$$r_{Orbit} = 696342 \text{ km} \sqrt{(1 + 0\pi + 4\pi^2 + 8\pi^3 - 0\pi^4 + 32\pi^5)} = 69916199 \text{ km} \quad (36)$$

measurement: $0.4667 \text{ AU} \quad 149.6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km} = 69.81 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km}$ relative error = 1.0015

Apoapsis:

$$r_{Orbit} = 696342 \text{ km} \sqrt{(1 - 2/2\pi + 2\pi^2 + 8\pi^3 - 16/2\pi^4 + 32/2\pi^5)} = 46114001 \text{ km} \quad (37)$$

measurement: $0.3075 \text{ AU} \quad 149.6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km} = 46.002 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km}$ relative error = 1.0024

Orbits for the entire solar system

The energies or radii of the orbits are to be calculated approximately for the entire solar system.

$$E_{total} = R_{sun}^2 \pi^3 / 2 (\text{Planet} + \text{Apo-/Periapsis moon} + \text{sun})$$

$$E_{(n,l,m,s)} = R_{Sun}^2 \pi^3 / 2 ((4\pi^2 3^n 2^l) + (4\pi^2 3^m 2^{s/2}) + (1 + 2\pi + 4\pi^2)) \quad (38)$$

E_{total} is multiple of $\pi^3/2$ (cf. 11) and is divided into 3 objects. All energies are multiples of $4\pi^2$.

Beginning at the surface of the sun, the quantum properties of the solar system come into play. The definition of the surface results from the coincidence with which the body rotates. Thus, there is no exact limit for the

surface. The energies $E_{(n,l,m,s)}$ can thus be inserted in a single line of a program. Everything else is only necessary for our contemplation of the world. 4 loops for 4 parameters n, l, m and s. n, l and m depend on the parameters r, xy, z. s describes the large moons. The following table therefore also contains values with $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$. n, l and m are not directly comparable with the quantum numbers in QM. The inner planets are predominantly dependent on $4\pi^2 3^n 2^l$, the outer planets predominantly on $4\pi^2 3^m 2^{s/2}$. Each run requires a unit of time. The first result they lead to is the radii of apoapsis and periapsis. These are the limit values of two different quantum combinations (n,l,m,s). Kepler's laws are used for graphics, with 2 orthograde circles for apoapsis and periapsis, i.e. an ellipse with frequencies, sine and cosine. Another circle gives the deviation. The advantage of the solar system over the atom or the elementary particles is that the orbits can be observed directly.

All calculations of radii to the solar system cannot be exact! The only exact laws are those of Kepler and Galileo, without pi. The orbits are derived from rational numbers during the formation of the solar system. The fractal nature of the solar system also means coincidence. Pi is the geometric mean in chaos.

$$r_{orbit} = 696342 \text{ km} \sqrt{\left(\pi^3 / 2 \left((4\pi^2 3^n 2^l) + (4\pi^2 3^m 2^{s/2}) + (1 + 2\pi + 4\pi^2) \right) \right)} \quad (39)$$

Example

Merkury:

$$n = 1: l = 0: m = 1: s = 0$$

$$Apoasis = 696342 \sqrt{\left(\pi^3 / 2 \left((2\pi)^2 3^1 2^0 + ((2\pi)^2 3^1 2^{(0/4)}) + (1 + 2\pi + (2\pi)^2) \right) \right)}$$

$$Apoasis = 46175339$$

$$n = 1: l = 2: m = 2: s = 0$$

$$Periapsis = 696342 \sqrt{\left(\pi^3 / 2 \left((2\pi)^2 3^1 2^2 + ((2\pi)^2 3^1 2^{(0/4)}) + (1 + 2\pi + (2\pi)^2) \right) \right)}$$

$$Periapsis = 69304544$$

The results in the table only show possible orbits.

The specified planetary radii are not corrected by moons. The frequencies are shown together. Extracted from the radii and therefore do not have to conform exactly to Newton's laws!

			quantum numbers n	l	m	s
sun	R = 696342,0	measured:	RE: ∞			
	U Zt = 25,38	measured: 25,38	RE: 0,000			
	R Zt = 25,4	measured: 25,38	RE: 0,000			
mercury	R = 2448,57	measured: 2439,7	RE: 0,004			
	U Zt = 88,706	measured: 87,969	RE: 0,008			
	R Zt = 59,0	measured: 58,65	RE: 0,007			
	Apoapsis = 46,2	measured: 46,0	RE: 0,00	1	0	1
	Periapsis = 69,3	measured: 69,8	RE: -0,01	1	2	1
	inclination 7,14 °	Eccentricity ,2003				0
Venus	R = 6123,80	measured: 6051,8	RE: 0,012			
	U Zt = 226,173	measured: 224,701	RE: 0,007			
	R Zt = 245,6	measured: 243,6	RE: 0,008			
	Apoapsis = 106,5	measured: 107,4	RE: -0,01	2	2	0
	Periapsis = 110,9	measured: 108,9	RE: 0,02	2	2	1
	inclination °	Eccentricity				1
erth	R = 6954,89	measured: 6378	RE: 0,090			
	U Zt = 368,961	measured: 365,25	RE: 0,010			
	R Zt = 1,0	measured: 1	RE: 0,000			
	Apoapsis = 148,4	measured: 147,1	RE: 0,01	2	3	0
	Periapsis = 151,6	measured: 152,1	RE: 0,00	2	3	1
	inclination °	Eccentricity				1

Moon	R = 1900,35	measured: 1737,4	RE: 0,094					
	U Zt = 27,38	measured: 27,322	RE: 0,002					
	R Zt = 27,38	measured: 27,322	RE: 0,002					
	Apoapsis bound = 0,3697	measured: 0,363	RE: 0,02	2	3	0	0	
	Periapsis bound = 0,4160	measured: 0,406	RE: 0,03	2	3	1	1	
Mars	R = 2356,03	measured: 3396,2	RE: -0,306					
	U Zt = 712,9	measured: 686,98	RE: 0,038					
	R Zt = 0,0	measured: 1,026	RE: -1,000					
	Apoapsis = 208,3	measured: 206,6	RE: 0,01	2	4	0	0	
	Periapsis = 243,1	measured: 249,2	RE: -0,02	2	4	3	2	
	inclination °	Eccentricity						
Phobos	R = 8,15	measured: 11,2	RE: -0,272					
	U Zt = ∞	measured: ,319	RE: ∞					
	Apoapsis bound = 0,00691	measured: 0,00938	RE: -0,26	2	4	0	1/2	
	Periapsis bound = 0,00691	measured: 0,00938	RE: -0,26	2	4	1	0	
Deimos	R = 4,08	measured: 6,1	RE: -0,332					
	U Zt = ∞	measured: 1,262	RE: ∞					
	Apoapsis bound = 0,01738	measured: 0,02345	RE: -0,26	2	4	1	1/2	
	Periapsis bound = 0,01738	measured: 0,02345	RE: -0,26	2	4	2	0	
Asteroiden								
	Apoapsis = 293,5	measured: 299,2	RE: -0,02	2	5	0	0	
	Periapsis = 510,4	measured: 508,6	RE: 0,00	3	5	2	1	
	inclination °	Eccentricity						
Jupiter	R = 71617,49	measured: 71492	RE: 0,002					
	U Zt = 4510,135	measured: 4332,75	RE: 0,041					
	Apoapsis = 739,7	measured: 740,5	RE: 0,00	3	6	4	1	
	Periapsis = 810,8	measured: 816,7	RE: -0,01	3	6	5	2	
	inclination °	Eccentricity						
satellite Jo								
	U Zt = ∞	measured: 1,763	RE: ∞					
	Apoapsis bound = 0,37512	measured: 0,42160	RE: -0,11	3	6	4	1/4	
satellite Europa								
	U Zt = ∞	measured: 3,525	RE: ∞					
	Apoapsis bound = 0,61920	measured: 0,67090	RE: -0,08	3	6	4	2/4	
satellite Ganymed								
	U Zt = ∞	measured: 7,156	RE: ∞					
	Apoapsis bound = 0,97469	measured: 1,07000	RE: -0,09	3	6	4	3/4	
satellite Kallisko								
	U Zt = ∞	measured: 16,69	RE: ∞					
	Apoapsis bound = 1,68404	measured: 1,88300	RE: -0,11	3	6	4	4/4	
Saturn	R = 59505,79	measured: 60268	RE: -0,013					
	U Zt = 11659,741	measured: 10759,1	RE: 0,084					
	Apoapsis = 1394,2	measured: 1352,5	RE: 0,03	3	7	7	1	
	Periapsis = 1524,5	measured: 1514,6	RE: 0,01	3	7	7	2	
	inclination °	Eccentricity						
Uranus	R = 25187,96	measured: 25559	RE: -0,015					
	U Zt = 31668,231	measured: 30685	RE: 0,032					
	Apoapsis = 2659,3	measured: 2741,3	RE: -0,03	4	8	7	1	
	Periapsis = 2984,6	measured: 3003,7	RE: -0,01	4	8	8	1	
	inclination °	Eccentricity						
Neptun	R = 22354,29	measured: 24341	RE: -0,082					
	U Zt = 60927,724	measured: 60189	RE: 0,012					
	Apoapsis = 4402,3	measured: 4444,5	RE: -0,01	5	8	7	1	

Periapsis =	4517,6	measured: 4545,6	RE: -0,01	5	8	8	0
inclination °		Eccentricity					
Pluto R =	3054,04	measured: 1188	RE: 1,571				
U Zt =	110383,093	measured: 90559,7	RE: 0,219				
Apoapsis =	4402,3	measured: 4436,8	RE: -0,01	5	8	7	1
Periapsis =	7485,6	measured: 7375,9	RE: 0,01	6	8	7	0
inclination °							

Outlook

$hG c^5 \sqrt{(pi^4 - pi^2 - 1/pi - 1/pi^3)} = 0.999991$ shows the connection between micro- and macrocosm.

We are in the middle of the potencies c^5 . On the left is the quantum of action. G is the opposite of that. Nothing more can be learned. Ultimately, only 3 angular momenta of the spatial coordinates r, xy, z are required for physics. Some is still speculative. However, the previous considerations should be reason enough to continue to pursue the connection with QFT of ART and to further expand the theory. If these considerations about the TOE are correct, this would have a significant impact on our ideas about the cosmos.

Summary

The relationship between the units is $hG c^5 \sqrt{(pi^4 - pi^2 - 1/pi - 1/pi^3)} = 0.999991$ and $r = \sqrt{(pi/2 c Tag m)} = 6378626 m$. h, G and c form a unit. The TOE includes the QM, QFT and the ART. The basis of all theories is classical physics. The TOE takes the direct route using the simplest assumptions with the energy $E = 2^r i^t$ and rational numbers. QM, QFT and the ART are committee methods using the Euler-Lagrange formula. The vacuum is considered to be an essential part of the universe, filled with virtual particles. This can be represented as an equation:

$$All = TOE + Vakuum = TOE + QFT + ART$$

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