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QUANTUM RELATIVITY THEORY

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Abstract

In this paper I lay down Quantum Relativity Theory

1 The Laws of Quantum Relativity

First Law of Quantum Relativity. In an isolated Quantum Relativity system the variation of energy goes off as time elapses.

$$dmc^2 \to \hbar \text{ as } t \to \infty$$

Second Law of Quantum Relativity. In a Quantum Relativity system the variation of energy is the sum of the variations of the thermonuclear energy, radiation energy, photonic energy and quark energy.

$$\frac{dmc^2}{mc^2} = \frac{dT+dR+d\Psi+dQ}{T+R+\Psi+Q}$$

Third Law of Quantum Relativity. In a Quantum Relativity system the sum of the variations of thermonuclear energy and quark energy is the sum of the variations of radiation energy and photonic energy.

$$\frac{dT+dQ}{T+Q} = \frac{dR+d\Psi}{R+\Psi}$$

Fourth Law of Quantum Relativity. In a Quantum Relativity system the variation of quark energy goes out as the variation of radiation energy goes off.

$$dQ \to \hbar \text{ as } dR \to \hbar$$

Fifth Law of Quantum Relativity. In a Quantum Relativity system the variation of entropy is the variation of radiation energy minus the variation of relativistic nuclear energy.

$$\frac{dS}{S} = \frac{dR-dmc^2}{R-mc^2}$$

Sixth Law of Quantum Relativity. In a Quantum Relativity system the variation of entropy goes off as the variation of thermonuclear energy goes out.

$$dS \to \hbar \text{ as } dT \to \hbar$$

Seventh Law of Quantum Relativity. In a Quantum Relativity system the variation of entropy is greater than the Planck Quantum Spacetime Energy.

$$dS > \hbar$$

2 Applications

2.1 Application to Quantum Cosmology

As a Quantum Gravitational Wave expels quantum mass in small bulges on large radiation, lumps of photons and slow dispelling the Quantum Gravitational Wave Equation follows

$$\frac{mc^2}{m_0c^2} = \frac{R}{\phi_0+R_0+\Psi_0+Q_0} e^{\frac{\triangle\Psi}{\Psi_0}}$$

2.2 Application to Quantum Nuclear Chemistry

As a Hydrogen Atom large nuclear radiation comes out as bulks of photons spread and huge thermonuclear energy expelling the Cordero-Grau-Bohr Quantum Hydrogen Atom Equation follows as

$$e^{\frac{\triangle T}{T_0+Q}} = \frac{R}{R_0+\Psi} \frac{\Psi}{R+\Psi_0}$$

2.3 Application to Quantum High Energy Chemistry

As a neutron star high quantum radiation comes off on large lumps of photons and huge thermonuclear energy dispelling the Quantum Neutron Star Equation follows

$$\frac{T}{T_0+Q} e^{\frac{\triangle Q}{T_0+Q_0}} = \frac{R}{R_0+\Psi} \frac{\Psi}{R+\Psi_0}$$

2.4 Application to Quantum High Energy Physics

As a Supermassive Black Hole huge thermonuclear radiation comes about on large bulks of photons and low quark scattering the Quantum Supermassive Black Hole Equation follows

$$\frac{T}{T_0+Q} e^{\frac{\triangle Q}{T+Q_0}} = \frac{R}{R_0+\Psi} \frac{\Psi}{R+\Psi_0}$$

2.5 Application to Nuclear Chemistry

As a positron emissor lights up on large beta radiation and small bulks of photons the Quantum Positron Emissor Equation follows as

$$\frac{T}{T_0+Q_0} = \frac{R}{R_0+\Psi} e^{\frac{\triangle\Psi}{R+\Psi_0}}$$

2.6 Application to Quantum Photonics

As a photon emits small quark radiation on rare lumps of quarks the Quantum Photon Equation follows as

$$e^{\frac{\triangle Q}{T_0+Q_0}} = e^{\frac{\triangle R+\triangle \Psi}{R_0+\Psi_0}}$$

2.7 Application to Quantum Neutrino Dynamics

As a neutrino emits small quantum radiation on huge photon activity and large quark photonic reactivity the Quantum Neutrino Equation follows

$$\frac{Q}{T_0+Q_0}e^{\frac{\triangle T}{T_0+Q}} = \frac{\Psi}{R_0+\Psi_0}e^{\frac{\triangle R}{R_0+\Psi_0}}$$

2.8 Application to Quantum Electron Dynamics

As an electron emits large quantum radiation in small lumps of photons and small quark reactivity the Quantum Electron Equation follows

$$\frac{T}{T_0+Q_0}e^{\frac{\triangle Q}{T_0+Q_0}} = \frac{R}{R_0+\Psi_0}e^{\frac{\triangle \Psi}{R+\Psi_0}}$$

2.9 Application to Quantum Neutron Dynamics

As a neutron emits large alfa radiation on huge heavy lumps of photons and small quark reactivity the Quantum Neutron Equation follows

$$\frac{T}{T_0+Q_0}e^{\frac{\triangle Q}{T_0+Q_0}} = \frac{\Psi}{R_0+\Psi_0}e^{\frac{\triangle R}{R_0+\Psi}}$$

2.10 Application to Proton Dynamics

As a proton emits huge quantum radiation on large lumps of electrons and huge quark reactivity the Quantum Proton Equation follows

$$\frac{Q}{T_0+Q_0}e^{\frac{\triangle T}{T_0+Q}} = \frac{R}{R_0+\Psi}\frac{\Psi}{R+\Psi_0}$$

2.11 Application to Quantum Nuclear Chemistry

As the Nuclear Collapse comes about as radiation energy, photonic energy and thermonuclear energy exceed the relativistic nuclear energy the Law of Critical Nuclear Mass follows

$$\frac{dmc^2}{dT+dR+d\Psi} < 1$$

2.12 Application to Quantum Mechanics

As a Quantum Operator huge variation comes about on Planck Quantum Space-time Energy small variations the Cordero-Grau-Heisenberg Law of Uncertainty follows as

$$\|E\left(\triangle\Psi_1\right)\| \, \|E\left(\triangle\Psi_2\right)\| \cdots \|E\left(\triangle\Psi_n\right)\| = \frac{\hbar^n}{n!}$$