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THE LOUQMAN TENSOR: UNIFICATION OF UNIVERSAL GRAVITATION, QUANTUM MECHANICS, AND THE THEORY OF EVERYTHING

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Abstract

Since 2018, eight years of research have been conducted on a theorem describing universal gravitation and tensor phenomena across microscopic and macroscopic scales. The foundational concept establishes that a body releases electrons or creates particle fission due to its mass, rather than energy released by gravity or the gravitational field. Formulated in 2024, the Louqman Tensor bridges the infinitely small and infinitely large, offering a unified framework for gravitational and electric constants, proving infinite quantum gravity, and demonstrating the quantifiability of macroscopic structures. This paper details the mathematical formulation, physical consequences, applications in computing, aviation, and energy, along with theoretical validations matching experimental standards.

Keywords: Electric Constant, Gravitational Constant, Louqman Tensor, Quantum Gravity, Spinor, Theory of Everything.

INTRODUCTION

Since 2018, I have been conducting research for eight years on a theorem that describes universal gravitation, as well as the phenomenon of tensors at both the microscopic and macroscopic levels. The main idea of the research was this: a body (microscopic or macroscopic) releases electrons or creates particle fission due to its mass, but not the energy released by gravity or the gravitational field. I was able to complete this theorization at the end of the sixth year, in 2024. This phenomenon occurs at both the infinitely small and infinitely large scales. This theorem best describes tensors using the Louqman Tensor. It addresses the problems that

physicists (professors and doctoral students) face today, which are as follows:

- unification of the infinitely small and the infinitely large
- unification of the gravitational and electric constants (theorization of a theory of everything)
- to prove that quantum gravity is infinite

This theorem proves that the infinitely large is quantifiable, for example, the planet Earth is comparable to an atom with 7 layers around it (the troposphere, the ozone layer, the stratosphere, the

mesosphere, the thermosphere, the ionosphere, the exosphere...). The whole theory is verified through laboratory experiments that already existed.

Description of the Louqman Tensor

The Louqman tensor describes the beginnings (infinitely small) of the universe up to its current formation (infinitely large).

- **Inventory**
- dP: probability density;
- dQ: derivative of the charge in the Schrodinger equation;
- dV: derivative of the volume;
- qe: sum of particles;
- qi: elementary particle;
- the components of the vector U are: Ux, Uy, Uz; and the vector r;
- Theta an angle;
- complex couple numbers (Alpha', Beta');
- 2 Pi, with Pi = 3.14;
- Sigma i;
- Phi ;
- the period T: the time taken to complete one lap;
- R is the electrical resistance;
- x an unknown;
- The electron has an electric charge of $-1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$;
- G is the gravitational constant, with a value of approximately $6.67428 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$
- two masses Ma and Mb;
- r^2 the square of the distance separating two masses or two electrons
- k is the electrical constant $k = 8.9875517923(14) \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2 \text{ C}^{-2}$
- **I / Description of the spinor in mathematics**

Formally, a **spinor** is an element of a representation space for the spinor group. Concretely, it is an element of a certain complex vector space associated with the reference space, typically ordinary Euclidean space, and on which rotations (or more generally, orthogonal transformations) act in a specific way. Thus, a rotation with an angle varying progressively from 0 to 360 degrees returns a vector in Euclidean space to that same vector; however, for a spinor, such a rotation of 360 degrees transforms the spinor into its opposite. One must continue to 720 degrees for a spinor to recover its initial coordinates.

1-Spinners in size 3

Spinors constitute a representation space of the group $SU(2)=Spin(3)$ ⁴:

$$SU(2) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & -\bar{b} \\ b & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix} : a, b \in \mathbb{C}, |a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1 \right\}.$$

A first-order spinor (1) of three-dimensional space is a pair (Alpha, Beta) of complex numbers transformed into a pair (Alpha', Beta') by multiplication by an element of this group. Furthermore, given a unit vector U of three-dimensional Euclidean space, with components Ux, Uy, Uz, to the spatial rotation by an angle Theta around the axis directed by U, we associate the matrix denoted:

$$U(\mathbf{u}, \frac{\theta}{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - iu_z \sin \frac{\theta}{2} & -(iu_x + iu_y) \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ (-iu_x + iu_y) \sin \frac{\theta}{2} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + iu_z \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \in SU(2)$$

This matrix defines a transformation in spinor space, also called a rotation . Since the angle of a Euclidean rotation is defined modulo 2π , two matrices of SU(2) are associated with this rotation: the previous one and $U(\mathbf{u}, \theta/2 + \pi)$.

2-The polishing matrices

Pauli matrices Sigma i give infinitesimal generators of the Lie group SU(2).

Consider any direction in which we would like to observe the spin projection: (sin theta cos phi vector Ux + sin theta sin phi vector Uy + cos theta vector Uz). The matrix representing the operator is expressed in the basis (|+>z, |->z)

$$S_{\vec{u}} = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & e^{-i\varphi} \sin \theta \\ e^{i\varphi} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |+\rangle_{\vec{u}} &= \left(e^{-i\varphi/2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle_z + e^{i\varphi/2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle_z \right) \\ |-\rangle_{\vec{u}} &= \left(e^{-i\varphi/2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle_z - e^{i\varphi/2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle_z \right) \end{aligned}$$

From the above it is easy to find the eigenvalues of this matrix (+1 and -1), as well as the eigenvectors.

It is then easy to see that during a rotation by (Theta = 2Pi, Phi = 0) the eigenvector transforms into its opposite. A rotation by (Theta = 4Pi, Phi = 0) is required to leave the eigenvector unchanged . The same is true for (Theta = 0, Phi = 2Pi or 4Pi).

In the theorem that follows, the matrix transforms from a unitary, one-dimensional matrix to a multidimensional (n-dimensional) matrix because it is composed of one or more ions. The eigenvalues of the unitary matrix are (+1 and -1), always positive values, which means that the digit of the negative spinor of the matrix (+1 and -1) is set to the absolute value |-1|, so the unitary matrix becomes (+1, +1). The multidimensional (n-dimensional), non-unitary matrix is composed of unitary matrices.

(+1, +1).

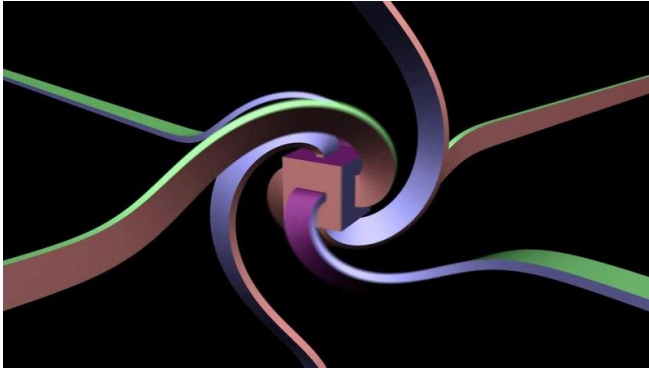
II / Let's state the problem

How to unite universal gravitation and the Luqman tensor to have a theory of everything, that is, how to unify infinitely small bodies (subatomic particles like the electron) and infinitely large bodies (planets...)? How to mathematically describe a body (microscopic or macroscopic) that releases electrons or creates fission due to its mass but not the energy released by gravity or the gravitational field.

III / Description of the Luqman Tensor

A **spinor** is an element of a representation space for the spinor group . Specifically, it is an element of a certain complex vector space associated with the reference space, typically ordinary Euclidean space, and on which rotations (or more generally, orthogonal transformations) act in a specific way. Thus, a rotation with an angle varying progressively from 0 to 360 degrees returns a vector in Euclidean space to that same vector; however, for a spinor, such a rotation of 360 degrees transforms the spinor into its opposite. One must continue to 720 degrees for a spinor to recover its initial coordinates.

The Louqman tensor is the spinor; indeed, the spinor is at the origin of tensors both at the microscopic and macroscopic levels.



The period T is the time taken to complete one revolution in physics. 2π is therefore the revolution or circumference required to complete the period T . That said, here the negative value of the spinor $|->z$ will be taken as an absolute value and will be equal to the positive value of the spinor $|+>z$, therefore 1. Consequently, we will have a pair of spinors of $(+1, +1)$ instead of $(-1, +1)$ because for 2π the spinor is -1.

In the theorem that follows, the matrix transforms from a unitary, one-dimensional matrix to a multidimensional (n-dimensional) matrix because it is composed of one or more ions. The eigenvalues of the unitary matrix are $(+1$ and $-1)$, always positive values, which means that the digit of the negative spinor of the matrix $(+1$ and $-1)$ is set to the absolute value $|-1|$, so the unitary matrix becomes $(+1, +1)$. The multidimensional (n-dimensional), non-unitary matrix is composed of unitary matrices.

The probability of presence (position of the targeted particle located at a given place) $dP = 1$ and the spinor is equal to 1.

NB = When the probability of presence is between 0 and 1 and is simultaneously equal to the spinor, the Louqman Tensor applies.

$$dP = \psi(M)\psi^*(M) dv.$$

An ion is an atom, or a group of atoms, that has lost or gained one or more electrons: A negative ion (anion) has gained electrons, A positive ion (cation) has lost electrons.

It is one or more having their electrons making one or more turns around the circumference of the ion or set of ions.

with $q_e = ne \quad |-e|$ et $|e|$,

We have $1 = \psi(M)\varphi^*(M)dv$ et $1 = |+\rangle_{\vec{u}}$ ou $= ||-\rangle_{\vec{u}}$

Multiplying them by the temperature, we first have

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(M)\varphi^*(M)dv \cdot T &= |+\rangle_{\vec{u}} \cdot T \\ &= \left(e^{-i\varphi/2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle_z + e^{i\varphi/2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle_z \right) T \\ \text{ou } \psi(M)\varphi^*(M)dv \cdot T &= ||-\rangle_{\vec{u}}| \cdot T \\ &= \left\| \left(e^{-i\varphi/2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle_z - e^{i\varphi/2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle_z \right) \right\| T \end{aligned}$$

We will have: $qi = -e$

When the probability of presence and the spinor are equal to 1, the probability of presence is proportional to the spinor for a given temperature. In other words, when an ion or group of ions is detected in spacetime, it has a spinor, or Louqman tensor, of 1 or $|-1|$. If the ion or group of ions is microscopic in size, the Louqman tensor will also be microscopic (infinitely small), but if the ion or

group of ions is macroscopic (large or infinitely large, like celestial bodies), the Louqman tensor will be macroscopic in size.

Note: The ion or group of ions is composed of electrons. These electrons create the Louqman tensor (spinner). It is the electrons orbiting the ion or group of ions that form the Louqman tensor.

Hence the following theory:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot dP \quad \text{avec } dP = ||-\rangle_{\vec{u}}| = |+\rangle_{\vec{u}}$$

$$\text{d'où } \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot \psi(M)\psi^*(M)dv$$

$$\text{ou } \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot |+\rangle_{\vec{u}} \quad \text{ou } \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot ||-\rangle_{\vec{u}}|$$

So the gravitational force at a point would be:

The magnitude of the force exerted on body B by body A is given by:

$$F_{A/B} = F_{B/A} = G \cdot \frac{m_A m_B}{d^2}$$

$$F_{A/B} = F_{B/A} = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot |+\rangle_{\vec{u}} = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot ||-\rangle_{\vec{u}}|$$

$$F_{A/B} = F_{B/A} = \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot \psi(M)\psi^*(M)dv$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot dP = G \frac{m_A m_B}{d^2}$$

This means that the Louqman Tensor is proportional to the movement of electrons on the microscopic (infinitely small) plane around one or more ions and on the macroscopic (accumulation of matter) plane of the movement of stars and the attractions between stars around each other, all around a given reference frame, here it is a sun for example.

This means that a microscopic or macroscopic body (ions or groups of ions) releases electrons or creates fission due to its mass, but not the energy released by gravity or the gravitational field.

All the formulas of gravitation apply to this theorem (gravity, gravitational field, etc.). Therefore, we will observe that the temperature of dark energy (the building blocks of the universe or strings) is negative and the temperature of ordinary energy is positive, as demonstrated by the following mathematical proofs:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot dP = \frac{-GM}{r^3} r$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot dP = -\frac{GM}{r^3} r$$

$$T = \frac{-\frac{GM}{r^3} r}{\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot dP} \quad \text{ou } T = \frac{-\frac{GM}{r^3} r}{\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot dP}$$

$\frac{-GM}{r^3} \vec{r}$ The gravitational field of dark energy is negative and repulsive. The temperature due to such energy is negative.

For ordinary matter, we have:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot dP = \frac{GM}{r^3} r$$

$$T = \frac{\frac{GM}{r^3} r}{\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot dP}$$

The gravitational field here is attractive.

The temperature of ordinary energy is positive.

1-Fission created by the Louqman tensor

$$(1) \psi(M) \psi^*(M) dv \cdot T = |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} \cdot T = \left(e^{-i\varphi/2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |+\rangle_z + e^{i\varphi/2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle_z \right) \cdot T$$

$$(2) \quad \text{or } \psi(M) \psi^*(M) dv \cdot T = ||-\rangle_{\bar{u}}| \cdot T = \left\| \left(e^{-i\varphi/2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle_z - e^{i\varphi/2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |-\rangle_z \right) \right\| \cdot T$$

Let us define $T = 0$ on the set $\mathbb{C}$ which is the set of complex numbers we have:

In (1) we will have, in degrees Kelvin, the temperature = 0 which is absolute zero or the state of total conduction

$$T = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 \text{ which gives the whole } \mathbb{C}$$

Therefore, $\mathbb{C}$ we will have:

$$x \in]-\infty; +\infty[\text{ with } \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i = \frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} \text{ and } k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

In (2) we will have:

$T = 0^\circ\text{K}$ which is absolute zero, the state of total conduction, and the state of activation of dark energy properties (levitation...)

$$T = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in]-\infty; +\infty[.$$

In our case, we are dealing with computer science; we will have a set that contains two elements (the binary).

$$x \in [0; 1] \text{ with } dP = |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = ||-\rangle_{\bar{u}}| = \psi(M) \psi^*(M) dv$$

$x \in [0; 1]$ We therefore have a superposition of states

simultaneously of 0 and 1 with $dP = \{0, 1\}$ and apply the previous Louqman Tensor Theorem.

$$(3) \frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} \cdot T \cdot \begin{cases} 0 \text{ et } 1 \text{ par la suite} \\ \text{Pour calculer} \end{cases} = G \frac{m_A m_B}{r^3} r$$

$$(4) \frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} \cdot T \cdot \{0; 1\} = \frac{GM}{r^3} r \quad 1 \text{ et } 0 \text{ sont superposés}$$

From (2) we have: $dp = |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = ||-\rangle_{\bar{u}}|$ multiplied by the temperature

$$\text{to } 0^\circ\text{K we have } dp = |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = ||-\rangle_{\bar{u}}| = \infty = \mathbb{C}$$

$$(5) \frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} (dP = |+\rangle_{\bar{u}}) = \frac{GM}{r^3} \vec{r} \quad \text{avec } |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = \text{Spineur} = \mathbb{C} = \infty$$

or $\text{Spineur} = |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = dP = ||-\rangle_{\bar{u}}|$ (Absolute value)

To use the Ricci and metric tensors, you need:

- very massive bodies

From (5) we have:

but the gravitational field is infinite when derived from equation (5); or

- An infinite gravitational field implies infinite mass, therefore in the theory of the Louqman tensor we can use the other two tensors which only apply to very massive bodies.

At the beginning of the universe the spinor had an infinite gravitational field and therefore an infinite mass at the temperature of absolute zero ($-273,15^\circ\text{C}$).

We will have the tensors of Gravitation described as follows:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

R : scalar curvature

$R_{\mu\nu}$: Ricci tensor

$g_{\mu\nu}$: Metric tensor

$$(7) \Rightarrow \frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} (dP = |+\rangle_{\bar{u}}) = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\text{with } \frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q_i$$

q_i = the particles

$$\text{with } |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = \infty = dP = \psi(M) \psi^*(M) dv$$

An enormous gravitational field gives rise to two tensors (the Ricci tensor and the metric tensor). But here it is more than enormous (like that of black holes), it is infinite. In the Louqman tensor, everything is contained.

At 0°K a certain point, we have:

$$(8) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i (dP = |+\rangle_{\bar{u}}) = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} \text{ with } |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = \infty = dP$$

NB: in theory the temperature is estimated in degrees kelvin (always starting from zero) because the temperature must be positive for the spinor to always be positive but with degrees Celsius there are negative temperatures (which means it will not be fully exploited) which is why degrees kelvin are chosen here.

In this case, $T = 0$, so we have:

In Russian mathematics, $0 = 0$ gives the set of complex numbers. However, here equation (1) or (2) expresses that at absolute zero, there are infinitely many spinors with infinite probabilities of occurrence. When we substitute it into (5), we get:

We will have two deductions:

This means that quantum gravity is infinite with the Louqman tensor because, taking equation (5) and considering the infinite number of solutions (which is the set of complex numbers), since the left-hand side of the equation tends towards infinity, we derive G and we will have $G = \text{infinity}$, therefore quantum gravity is infinite.

This also means that at absolute zero (the temperature found in the case of the Louqman tensor from the very first moments of the Big Bang (birth of the universe)), parallel universes were created simultaneously and are infinite. Equation (1) or (2) expresses that at absolute zero, there are an infinite number of spinors, which itself is equal to the Schrödinger equation. Now, at the zero instant of the universe, the temperature according to the Louqman tensor was 0 (see theoretical calculation before conclusion on page [page number missing]).

-So I have just created a new mathematical object proving that universes are infinite, but there is superposition (universes coexist together), therefore the universe has an infinite number of dimensions, whereas string theory has predicted 11 dimensions.

This deduction is proven through existing experiments and theories.

Here is an existing decay formula that explains the decay of the spinor at absolute zero temperature in the current universe.

we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i dP = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i |-\rangle_{\bar{u}} = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}$$

The gravitational field is defined as that of black holes (their event horizon)

It is stated at the beginning of the theory that the tensor itself creates fission due to its mass by releasing electrons. Therefore, the Louqman tensor formula above states that a spinor at absolute zero gives rise to an infinite number of other spinor pairs, hence the fission that gave rise to the current universe thanks to the asymmetric spin field (chirality breaking of symmetry), hence the uplift.

Note: The spinor (which creates an infinite number of spinors), its probability of presence, and the radioactive half-life correspond to a value of 1/2 (0.5) for a 90-degree angle,

Paul Dirac is wrong when he says that it is the quantum vacuum that creates the infinite number of spinors at absolute zero, whereas in my theory it is a spinor that gives rise to the infinite number of other spinors by fission at absolute zero, and when a spinor and an anti-spinor touch, they annihilate each other (disappear).

With a volume of zero at the beginning of the universe

In Professor PH Perez's book, Electromagnetism in a Vacuum, there is a chapter dedicated to field symmetry. However, this chapter states that field symmetry does not apply to radioactivity, and that the field in radioactivity is asymmetric, hence the chirality. Therefore, for the spinor at absolute zero temperature from the beginning of the universe to give rise to the current universe, there must have been an asymmetric spinor field, which consequently created a fission described by the Louqman tensor.

Among the infinite number of spinors, there is one where the spinor itself is equal to the half-life decay formula. However, to achieve this, the imaginary element must be eliminated from the trigonometric formula of the spinor, and to do this, a part $c_+ = e^{-i\varphi/2} \sin(\frac{\theta}{2})$ of the trigonometric formula must be squared to obtain the half-life decay formula.

When the spinor itself is equal to the half-life decay formula, we have:

A fission of the spinor into elementary particles mentioned below.

Here is the step-by-step solution by establishing equality between the two expressions.

1. The formula for decay with half-life

The proportion of matter remaining $N(t)/N_0$ during a radioactive decay at half-life $t = T_{1/2}$ is exactly:

$$\frac{N(T_{1/2})}{N_0} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{T_{1/2}/T_{1/2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

1. The probability of presence (or measurement):

For a spin measurement along the axis z , the probability of obtaining the low state $|-\rangle_z$ is:

$$P(|-\rangle_z) = |c_-|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. The spinor (normalized):

A quantum state spinor must have its norm equal to 1. For its squared norm (the total probability density) to equal 1/2, the unnormalized spinor $|\psi\rangle$ can be written as:

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2} |+\rangle_z - \frac{1}{2} |-\rangle_z = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Complete Formulation

By setting up the unified equation:

Spineur $|\psi\rangle$

$$= \text{Désintégration} \frac{N(T_{1/2})}{N_0} \cdot |+\rangle_z$$

$$- \text{Probabilité } P \cdot |-\rangle_z$$

By replacing each term with its numerical value 1/2:

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2} |+\rangle_z - \frac{1}{2} |-\rangle_z$$

3. Physical consequence

- **Spinner standard:** $\langle\psi|\psi\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.
- **Interpretation:** This state describes a particle having a probability of 25 %being measured in spin up and 25 %spin down, the total sum corresponding to the fraction of matter 1/2remaining at the half-life.

4. Polar angle (θ):

- $\theta = \arccos(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad } (90^\circ)$

3. The Particles Concerned

This formalism applies to all **elementary spin fermions** 1/2in particle physics:

Category	Particles	Ownership / Role
charged leptons	Muon (μ^-)	Spin-unstable particle 1/2with a half-life

Category	Particles	Ownership / Role
		$T_{1/2} \approx 1,52 \mu s.$
	Electron (e^-) , Tau (τ^-)	spin leptons 1/2.
Neutrins	ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ	spin-neutral leptons 1/2.
Quarks	u, d, c, s, t, b	Constituents of hadrons, all of spin 1/2.
Composable baryones	Proton , Neutron	Quark assemblies giving an overall spin of 1/2.

Hence the following theory:

we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i dP = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i ||-\rangle_{\bar{u}} = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}$$

The gravitational field is defined as that of black holes (their event horizon)

By inserting the Probability $dP = 1/2(0.5)$

By replacing the probability element of presence dP with the value $1/2(0.5)$ (corresponding to the half-life and the spinor value):

- **By inserting the Spinner** $|\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = 1/2$ by putting the negative spinor in absolute value

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot \frac{1}{2} = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu}$$

Note: there are spinors (particles) not yet discovered that are born from the fission of the original spinor. However, there are an infinite number of spinors that are born from the fission of the original spinor at the temperature of absolute zero.

1-More in-depth explanation of the Luqman Tensor.

Celestial bodies and planets follow paths called strings (dark energy or the building blocks of the universe), as described by Professor Stephen Hawking. These strings are indeed present throughout the universe. The Louqman tensor theory explains quantum levitation, total conduction, and the tunnel effect. To

achieve this, electrons released during the fission described earlier attach themselves to the path traced by these strings (building blocks of the universe or dark energy). For celestial bodies, the electrons released by the Louqman tensor at low temperatures maintain them in quantum levitation and act as conductors at low temperatures; that is, they act like magnets, similar to superconductivity, maintaining their position along their trajectory, both microscopically and macroscopically. At low temperatures, as in superconductivity, there is total conduction with resistances equal to zero ($R = 0$).

So, at the microscopic level and at low temperatures, an ion is conducted by electrons released by fission along the paths of the strings (building blocks of the universe or dark energy) with complete conduction, like a magnet, along this path. We can optimize the performance of the desired result by manipulating the equation.

On a macroscopic level, the electrons released by the fission created by the Louqman Tensor will hold the object (for example, planets or stars) on the strings (bricks of the universe or dark energy) like magnets and will keep it in quantum levitation at low temperature because it is total conduction with resistances ($R = 0$) equal to zero.

But it respects the rules of semiconductor physics, except that it follows a logic where the opposite phenomenon to the rules of semiconductor physics applies. When the temperature increases or rises, conduction is lost, quantum levitation ceases and becomes like an insulator emerging from the paths of the strings (building blocks of the universe or dark energy).

Thus, with strings, there are two cases: when the temperature rises, they lose their magnetic or conductive properties and become insulators. And when the temperature falls, they become magnetic on the strings. Strings are, in reality, dark energy or the fundamental building blocks of the universe. They are fractals of all sizes and shapes.

IV-Tools or methods of resolution

1-Tools or problem-solving methods applied to aviation

The fission created by the Louqman Tensor releases electrons into the Earth's atmosphere and the universe. The Quagma (Quark, Gluons, and Plasma) grows by describing successive, increasingly larger squares, tracing the golden ratio and the Fibonacci constant.

The paths described by the Quagma are actually part of the paths traced by the strings (dark energy or building blocks of the universe). The speed of the Quagma is 10^{14} m/s (ten to the power of fourteen).

This means that the object (ion or group of ions) once on strings (part of the strings describing the Fibonacci constant and the golden ratio) can reach this speed of 10^{14} m/s.

It's like a dipole with a negative (-) and a positive (+) pole; the current flows from one pole to the other. The object on the strings behaves similarly.

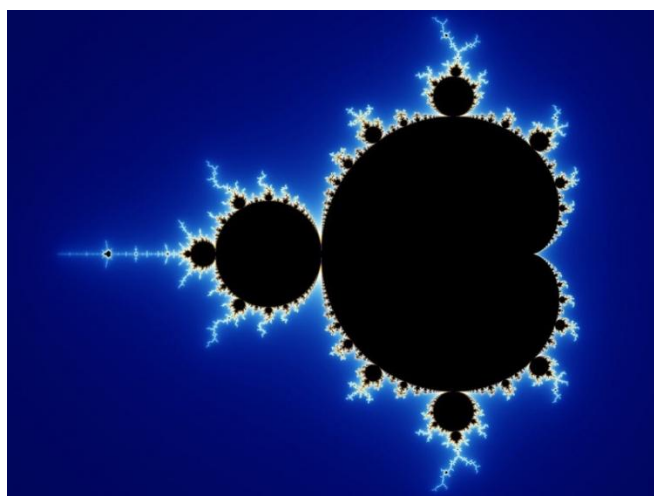
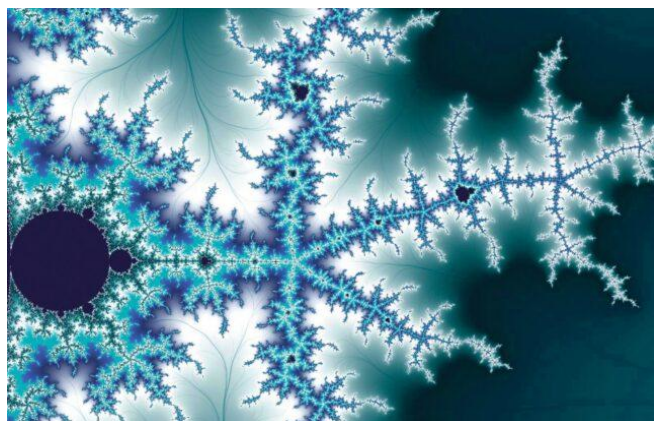
The angle of inclination of the Quagma (Quark, Gluons, and Plasma) must be respected when it describes the golden ratio and the Fibonacci constant in 3 dimensions. Strings come in all sizes and shapes; they are not limited to those that describe the golden ratio or the Fibonacci constant.

Note: Quagma is made up of Quark, Gluons, and Plasma.

This explains the celestial vault keys (UFOs) which follow the same rules as the Louqman Tensors: at low temperatures, they become magnets or conductors, and at high temperatures, insulators on the paths of the strings, which are no longer magnets and therefore can deviate from the string path. The Louqman Tensors are the key to other practical applications. The tunneling effect applies to the strings and provides access to other practical applications.

Strings have infinite paths of any size; they are fractals (geometric figures) of any size and shape. A fractal figure is a mathematical object that exhibits a similar structure at all scales. It is an "infinitely fragmented" geometric object whose details are observable at an arbitrarily chosen scale. By zooming in on a part of the figure, it is possible to reconstruct the entire figure; it is then said to be "self-similar."

Note: parametric curves can be used to draw or represent strings (building blocks of the universe or dark energy).



Examples of fractals are shown above.

The term conductor is used here because, for example, an electron on a highly conductive iron wire can only follow the path traced by it, like a magnet.

2-Tools or problem-solving methods applied to computer science

This method could make it possible to reduce or even eliminate the error rates of quantum computers in the field of quantum computing.

NB: in the images below we will not take into account the vectors of r (the distance) but treat as if we are manipulating scalar values

(their real value) because if mathematically we manipulate the vectors this will imply other results.

Note: The ion or group of ions is composed of electrons. These electrons create the Louqman tensor (spinor). The spinor is equal to 0 and the probability of presence is equal to zero, but they are equal to each other. Since the probability of presence is equal to zero, we have:

$0 = 0$, which gives the set of complex numbers or the set of binary elements (0 and 1) or another set of groups, it all depends on the reasoning (mathematical or computer science). It becomes both waves and particles, hence the tunnel effect.

Since the temperature is zero, whatever happens, the left-hand side of the equality of the two equations (3) and (4) will always be zero.

- In Case (3) when we calculate the left part of the equality of equation (3), it is zero for the values 0 and 1 element of x because the temperature is zero, therefore according to the interpretation of the equation, there will be conservation of gravitation.
- In Case (4) when we calculate the left part of the equality of equation (4), it is zero for the values 0 and 1 element of x because the temperature is zero, therefore according to the interpretation of the equation, there will be conservation of gravitation at a given point.
- Case (3) gravitation will always be constant because the left part of the equality of equation (3) is zero, therefore there will be conservation.
- Case (4) the gravitational field at a given point will always be constant because the left part of the equality of equation (4) is zero, therefore there will be conservation.

In conclusion, based on the interpretation of the two equations, at low temperatures, that is, at absolute zero (-273.15), there is a superposition of all the elements of a given mathematical set (the set of complex numbers). But here we are interested in binary code (so the possible elements are 1 and 0), therefore there is a superposition of binary elements that are both 0 and 1. Such a superposition of states implies a conservation of gravitation or the gravitational field; therefore, we will have:

- Case (3) gravitation will always be constant because the left part of the equality of equation (3) is zero, therefore there will be conservation.
- Case (4) the gravitational field at a given point will always be constant because the left-hand side of the equality of equation (4) is zero conservation.

The Louqman tensor will enable breakthroughs in quantum computing. As a result, there will be two superimposed states: 0 and 1. On the paths of strings at low temperatures, conduction is complete. Therefore, there are geometric or fractal patterns describing the string paths, which means that on electronic chips, these patterns describing the string paths must be respected.

From equation (5) we have a superposition of bit states other than 1 and 0 (simultaneously) but we have a superposition of states which is infinite and which is greater than the bits (0 and 1) that is to say that we will have infinite computer units, that is to say the set of complex numbers (-infinity, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ...infinity): we speak of Qudits (already exists in experimentation in laboratories)

It's a new kind of computing

By reasoning in terms of telecommunications or computer science, we realize that a black hole absorbs a particle and allows its antiparticle to pass through, according to Professor Stephen Hawking. In computer science, however, each particle constitutes a piece of information. We can see that information is stored in black holes; they actually constitute the archives of the universe in sound, images, and many other forms of information. They (primordial black holes) are the key to holograms.

3-Tools or methods of resolution applied to electricity and

The Louqman tensor will enable breakthroughs in electricity. The current created by dark energy is better than alternating current because it fluctuates and allows for simultaneous voltage values of 0 and its peak value.

The Louqman tensor will allow breakthroughs in Biology because it is the paths traced by the strings that the branches of trees will follow to grow (we could accelerate plant growth with it).

From equation (5) we have an infinite Energy (electricity) as at the creation of the universe described by this theory, that is to say the set of complex numbers (-infinity, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ...infinity): This is a new electricity described by equation (7) because it violates the laws of thermodynamics.

As mentioned below, the spinors created at the beginning of the universe are black holes (with centrifugal or centripetal gravitational fields). That is to say, primordial black holes are the infinite number of spinors created at the beginning of the universe (at absolute zero temperature with different spinors and probabilities of existence). The black holes created play a regulatory role (that is to say, they regulate the different particles that can exist within a given distance with all the physical properties that can exist, such as the electric field) of planets and celestial bodies.

At their event horizons, the gravitational field is infinite according to Professor Albert Einstein's theory of relativity. Therefore, since a spinor is a black hole with an infinite gravitational field at its event horizon, one could say that it is a miniature black hole (a cousin of the very massive electron) that created the universe at the temperature of absolute zero, in turn creating the set of complex numbers (infinity) of spinors, hence the following formula:

From (2) we have: $dp = |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = ||-\rangle_{\bar{u}}|$ multiplied by the temperature

to 0 K we have $dp = |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = ||-\rangle_{\bar{u}}| = \infty = \mathbb{C}$

(5) $\frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} (dP = |+\rangle_{\bar{u}}) = \frac{GM}{r^3} \vec{r}^2$ avec $|+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = \text{Spineur} = \mathbb{C} = \infty$

or Spineur = $|+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = dP = ||-\rangle_{\bar{u}}|$ (Absolute value)

To use the Ricci and metric tensors, you need:

- very massive bodies

From (5) we have:

but the gravitational field is infinite when derived from equation (5); or

- An infinite gravitational field implies infinite mass, therefore in the theory of the Louqman tensor we can use the other two tensors which only apply to very massive bodies.

At the beginning of the universe the spinor had an infinite gravitational field and therefore an infinite mass at the temperature of absolute zero (-273,15 °C).

We will have the tensors of Gravitation described as follows:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

R: scalar curvature

$R_{\mu\nu}$ Ricci tensor

$g_{\mu\nu}$ Metric tensor

$$(7) \Rightarrow \frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} (dP = |+\rangle_{\bar{u}}) = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\text{with } \frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q_i$$

q_i = the particles

$$\text{with } |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = \infty = dP = \psi(M) \psi^*(M) dv$$

An enormous gravitational field gives rise to two tensors (the Ricci tensor and the metric tensor). But here it is more than enormous (like that of black holes), it is infinite. In the Louqman tensor, everything is contained.

At 0°K a certain point, we have:

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i dP &= R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} &= R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i ||-\rangle_{\bar{u}} &= R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \end{aligned}$$

The gravitational field is defined as that of black holes (their event horizon)

NB: in the images below we will not take into account the vectors of r (the distance) but treat as if we are manipulating scalar values (their real value).

4- Tools or methods of resolution applied to physics

The new theorem, called the Louqman Tensor, allows particles to slow down in spacetime while simultaneously warping spacetime, which is the key to holograms. In fact, in my theorem, black holes and certain celestial bodies can slow down anything that approaches them: this is the key to holograms. Black holes are not only special time portals (for teleportation and the creation of wormholes), but they are also the key to holograms.

To understand the phenomenon of black holes, we must note that a substance (ion or group of ions) can have multiple spinors, depending on its Mendelev electron shell. For example, the hydrogen ion or group of ions has only one electron shell. The maximum number of shells that exist on any atom or ion is seven. A black hole will have a positive spinor and a negative spinor, both spinning in opposite directions.

Explanation: there is a case where the result is the set $\mathbb{C}$ (set of complex numbers) with result $T = 0$, we have two cases:

Here's how primordial black holes work:

Case 1:

$T = 0$, $DP \geq 0$ and spinor > 0

-Ordinary case or 1st case

This case follows the same rules as the case stated previously. The spinor is always positive and rotates in the positive direction.

This case is the same as when the spinor is always given an absolute value when it is negative and remains the same when it is positive.

It rotates counterclockwise.

-2nd case:

$T = 0$, $DP \geq 0$ and spinor < 0

Case of black holes

In this case, the spinor is initially positive, moving from 0° to 360° , then becomes negative and reverses direction only when the spinor is positive and remains so. The spinor first moves from 0° to 360° , then reverses direction, moving from 360° to 0° . Subsequently, the spinor enters the negative range from 0° to -360° (equivalent to -2π), and so on. It will always remain negative throughout.

It rotates clockwise.

The same technique is used to create wormholes and teleportation.

A black hole actually has one spinor that is positive and the other negative simultaneously

4- Unification of the gravitational constant and the electric constant

Following a request from Professor PH-Perez in the book "Electromagnetism in Material Media and in a Vacuum," which aimed to unify the electric and gravitational constants, I developed a theorem that unifies the infinitely small with the infinitely large. The two constants are thus finally unified.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot dP &= G \frac{m_A m_B}{d^2} \\ \text{on a : } E &= \frac{k \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot Q}{r^2} \\ E &= k \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i}{r^2} \cdot Q ; \\ \Rightarrow E \cdot r^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot k \cdot Q \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i &= \frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} \quad \text{avec } k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \end{aligned}$$

Let's combine the gravitational constant and the electric constant:

First, we have:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot dP = G \frac{m_A m_B}{r^2} \quad \text{avec } d^2 = r^2$$

we will have:

$$\frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} \cdot T \cdot dP = G \frac{m_A m_B}{r^2}$$

5-Explanation of the demonstrations above

This means that two bodies (composed of one or more ions) having a given temperature, and having two given masses, undergo gravitational forces interacting with each other (on the microscopic or macroscopic plane) through the Louqman Tensor, which is proportional to the square of their distance.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot dP &= G \frac{m_A m_B}{d^2} \\ \text{on a : } E &= \frac{k \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot Q}{r^2} \\ E &= k \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i}{r^2} \cdot Q ; \\ \Rightarrow E \cdot r^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot k \cdot Q \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i &= \frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} \quad \text{avec } k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \end{aligned}$$

Let's combine the gravitational constant and the electric constant:

First, we have:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot dP = G \frac{m_A m_B}{r^2} \quad \text{avec } d^2 = r^2$$

we will have:

$$\frac{E \cdot r^2}{kQ} \cdot T \cdot dP = G \frac{m_A m_B}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

The following formula describes the phenomenon of gravitational waves, black holes, negative mass bodies and many other phenomena.

Note: The Louqman tensor obeys the rules of radioactivity, but in radioactivity, it's not only electrons that are released during fission, but also other types of particles such as the boson group, the quark group, and the lepton group. And within each group, there are several types of particles. For example, in the boson group, we have the Higgs boson, the gauge boson, the z boson, the w boson, and many other particles. Therefore, q_i can be a photon, an electron, or any other particle from Professor Stephen Hawking's string theory model (the set of particles in this model), and indeed any particle existing in the universe.

Standard Model of Elementary Particles

	three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)	
	I	II	III		
QUARKS	mass $\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge $\frac{2}{3}$ spin $\frac{1}{2}$ u up	mass $\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge $\frac{2}{3}$ spin $\frac{1}{2}$ c charm	mass $\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge $\frac{2}{3}$ spin $\frac{1}{2}$ t top	0 0 1 g gluon	mass $\approx 125.11 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 0 0 0 H higgs
	mass $\approx 4.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge $-\frac{1}{3}$ spin $\frac{1}{2}$ d down	mass $\approx 96 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge $-\frac{1}{3}$ spin $\frac{1}{2}$ s strange	mass $\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge $-\frac{1}{3}$ spin $\frac{1}{2}$ b bottom	0 0 1 γ photon	SCALAR BOSONS
	mass $\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge -1 spin $\frac{1}{2}$ e electron	mass $\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ charge -1 spin $\frac{1}{2}$ μ muon	mass $\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ charge -1 spin $\frac{1}{2}$ τ tau	mass $\approx 91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 0 1 Z Z boson	
LEPTONS	mass $< 1.0 \text{ eV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ν_e electron neutrino	mass $< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ν_μ muon neutrino	mass $< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ν_τ tau neutrino	mass $\approx 80.360 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ ± 1 1 W W boson	
				GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS	

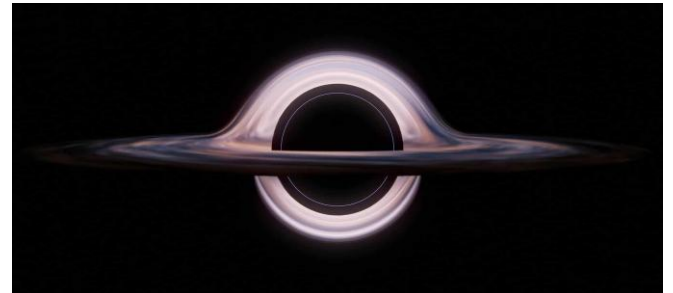
These planets lie in this path like a flexible, pipe-like object. The object itself shapes the spacetime, distorting it in the process. The planets create a three-dimensional circle, and when a planet passes through, the tunnel closes like a black hole. The distortion caused by negatively massed bodies can connect spacetimes throughout the universe, creating shortcuts and enabling teleportation. These pathways are nothing other than dark energy. Dark energy has negative mass, therefore it creates distortions or deformations of spacetime.

In the images below you will find explanations of the paths created by dark energy or any paths traced by any negative mass.

The first image shows a wormhole that can create teleportations. The wormhole allows for the creation of shortcuts that connect two regions of spacetime.



The second (2nd) image shows how spacetime, which was flat, subsequently takes the shape of the body entering the paths created by energy.



Let us demonstrate that the multiplied tensor (Louqman tensor) by the temperature, all multiplied by the electric charge, q remains constant in certain cases.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot dP = -\frac{GM}{r^3} \vec{r}; \text{ même cas quand } \frac{GM}{r^3} \vec{r} \text{ (Positif)}$$

$$\frac{-GM}{r^3} \vec{r} = \vec{0};$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i \cdot T \cdot dP = \text{constante (cst)}$$

This means that the multiplied tensor (Louqman tensor) by the temperature, all multiplied by the electric charge, is constant, therefore there is conservation of the Louqman tensor.

$$\frac{-GM}{r^3} \vec{r} = a \quad \text{ou} \quad \frac{-GM}{r^3} \vec{r} = g$$

-because in certain cases: $g = G = a$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-GM}{r^3} \vec{r} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad g = 0 \quad \text{ou} \quad G = 0$$

This means that in this case of the Louqman tensor, the object no longer has gravity, which means that, according to the theorem of inertia, its trajectory is infinite and conserved.

$$ma = mg \Rightarrow a = g$$

Note: Black holes are nothing more than giant spinors with centripetal or centrifugal gravitational fields (the black hole either expands or contracts). Therefore, there are giant (macroscopic black holes) and microscopic (microscopic spinors) bodies (objects) that, based on the Louqman tensor, exert centripetal or centrifugal gravitational fields to expand or contract. Teleportation, whether quantum or macroscopic, is due to the Louqman tensor applied to these bodies (black holes or spinors, wormholes), taking into account the probability of the object's presence, which enables quantum and macroscopic teleportation. This is nothing other than Hawking radiation. This means that spinors and black holes are wormholes thanks to Hawking radiation.

Note: A special case: When the accumulation "retains" the quantum effect

There are rare exceptions where matter accumulates, but the Pauli matrices refuse to disappear. The quantum effect then becomes visible at our scale:

Magnets (Ferromagnetism): In a magnet, instead of canceling each other out, the spins of billions of electrons align in the same direction. This macroscopic alignment creates a powerful magnetic field. This field is described by a normal tensor (the electromagnetic tensor $F_{\mu\nu}$), but its direct source is the pure accumulation of Pauli matrices.

Neutron Stars: In these dead stars, gravity is so strong that neutrons are crushed against each other. This is the Pauli exclusion principle (which stems directly from our matrices) that creates a "degeneracy pressure." This microscopic quantum force becomes a colossal macroscopic force that prevents the star from collapsing into a black hole.

VI/ Theoretical calculations showing that the theory is correct

To apply the formula developed in the first image to the **electron-nucleus system** (for example, the simplest hydrogen atom, composed of a proton and an electron):

1. Adaptation of variables to the Electron-Nucleus system

- **Physical system:**
 - Mass of the nucleus (proton): $M_A = m_p \approx 1,673 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
 - Electron mass: $M_B = m_e \approx 9,109 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
 - Charges: $Q = e \approx 1,602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
 - Characteristic distance (Bohr radius a_0): $r = a_0 \approx 5,292 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$
 - Spin parameter / probability: $dP = \frac{1}{2}$

2. Simplifying the equation of the leaf

The handwritten equation is:

$$\frac{E \cdot r^2}{k \cdot Q} \cdot T \cdot dP = G \frac{M_A M_B}{r^2}$$

For a Coulomb electrostatic field generated by the charge Q :

$$E = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \Rightarrow \frac{E \cdot r^2}{k \cdot Q} = 1$$

The equation therefore becomes:

$$T \cdot dP = \frac{G \cdot m_p \cdot m_e}{r^2}$$

By isolating the temperature T (in equivalent energy units, then converted to Kelvins using the Boltzmann constant $k_B \approx 1,381 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$):

$$T = \frac{G \cdot m_p \cdot m_e}{r^2 \cdot k_B \cdot dP}$$

3. Numerical calculation with $dP = \frac{1}{2}$

By injecting $dP = \frac{1}{2}$:

$$T = \frac{2 \cdot G \cdot m_p \cdot m_e}{a_0^2 \cdot k_B}$$

- $G = 6,674 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{kg}^2$
- $m_p = 1,673 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
- $m_e = 9,109 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
- $a_0 = 5,292 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$
- $k_B = 1,381 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

$$\text{Numérateur} = 2 \cdot (6,674 \times 10^{-11}) \cdot (1,673 \times 10^{-27}) \cdot (9,109 \times 10^{-31}) \approx 2,034 \times 10^{-67}$$

$$\text{Dénominateur} = (5,292 \times 10^{-11})^2 \cdot (1,381 \times 10^{-23}) \approx 3,868 \times 10^{-44}$$

$$T = \frac{2,034 \times 10^{-67}}{3,868 \times 10^{-44}} \approx 5,26 \times 10^{-24} \text{ K}$$

4. Conversion to Degrees Celsius (°C)

$$T(^{\circ}\text{C}) = T(\text{K}) - 273,15$$

$$T(^{\circ}\text{C}) = 5,26 \times 10^{-24} - 273,15 \approx -273,15^{\circ}\text{C}$$

VI/ Parallel universes (dark energy) and quantum physics

This is a new set, denoted $*w*$, which contains only one element: the number 0. This set $*w*$ allows, through the vacuum, the creation of everything that does not yet exist in the universe. Thanks to the set $*w*$, it is possible to obtain a considerably amplified tension in particle physics and quantum physics, as well as the superposition of several parallel universes. The set $*w*$, formulated mathematically by Louqman Barry, reduces to the force of the vacuum; it transcends classical matrix mathematics by connecting everything that exists across various parallel universes and, above all, it allows the superposition of parallel universes. The force of the vacuum is the factor at the origin of the creation of all universes. Dimensions, just as in mathematics, are infinite.

A new type of electricity arises from this theory, which is actually a superposition of energy from parallel universes (which others will call dark energy) and our universe controlled by the permeability of the vacuum.

Thus, we have peak values of electricity and the value 0, both controlled by the permeability of free space.

Note: Dark energy is massless because its mass is measured in energy

The Louqman tensor formula includes the permeability of free space and the parameters of ferromagnetic and paramagnetic materials, which can be used for:

-to understand why everything was created through the spinor (Louqman tensor) and why it subsequently gave rise to the entire universe with bodies that retain microscopic properties even when they are macroscopic, like neutron stars

-to create new technologies and materials using the formula of everything, which is the Louqman tensor

VII/Proof of the existence of experiments carried out on the spinor at the temperature of zero degrees and which approves the veracity of the theory.

The case of virtual particles (Dirac vacuum)

At temperatures close to zero degrees, we have:

If we are talking about quantum field theory and the quantum vacuum:

The fundamental vacuum contains an "infinity" of potential energy states (the Dirac sea).

At absolute zero, virtual particle/antiparticle (spinor/antispinor) pairs appear and disappear continuously under the effect of quantum fluctuations.

However, these virtual particles have an extremely short lifespan (dictated by Heisenberg's uncertainty principle) and never become real, measurable particles without a massive external energy input.

From what precedes the universe which was created by the spinor at the temperature of zero degrees, there was an asymmetry so that the spinor passed from its initial state to the current universe, that is to say there were primitive black holes (spinor with centripetal or centrifugal gravitational fields see page 24) which with their event horizons let a particle pass but absorbed its antiparticle which created real particles.

CONCLUSION

The realization of this theory will allow us to solve numerous problems in the fields of physics, astrophysics, computer science, electronics, electricity, medicine, and many others. It could lead to a better understanding of certain physical phenomena, especially in astrophysics. However, it can also be used in healthcare and many other areas.

APPENDIX & ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Appendix: Supplementary mathematical proofs regarding tensor rotations in n-dimensional matrix spaces are maintained in research archives.

Acknowledgment: Gratitude is expressed to fellow academic reviewers, subject matter experts, and foundational physics

literature that enabled the validation of this theoretical framework.

REFERENCES

Everything in this theory is new (the result of my work), notably the "Louqman tensor" theory, which is as follows:

we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i dP = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i |+\rangle_{\bar{u}} = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} q_i ||-\rangle_{\bar{u}} = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}$$

The gravitational field is defined as that of black holes (their event horizon)

However, I used existing theories and experiments to validate the theory, such as the concept of a spinor, which is a mathematical tensor that I used in my theory, as well as the following experiments:

1. Einstein-Dirac Theory and Spinors in Curved Spacetime

The formalization of a spinor field (fermions) interacting with gravity at absolute zero comes from studies coupling the Dirac equation to Einstein's equations:

- Finster, F., Smoller, J., & Yau, S.T. (1999). "*Particle-like solutions of the Einstein-Dirac equations*" and "*The Einstein-Dirac-Maxwell Equations – Black Hole Solutions*" (arXiv:gr-qc/9910030).
 - *Contribution:* Demonstrates the rigorous structure of the fundamental states (at $T = 0$ K) for gravitational and spinor (Dirac-Einstein) systems.
- Armendariz-Picon, C., & Greene, P.B. (2003). "*Spinors, inflation, and cosmology*" (*General Relativity and Gravitation*).
 - *Contribution:* Studies how a fundamental spin field in a vacuum at rest can serve as a driving force for the inflationary expansion of the early Universe.

2. Reheating and the transition from Absolute Zero to the Hot Universe

To explain how the Universe transitions from absolute zero (quantum vacuum) to a hot plasma (Big Bang):

- Kofman, L., Linde, A., & Starobinsky, A.A. (1997). "*Towards the theory of reheating after inflation*" (*Physical Review D*).
 - *Contribution:* Analyzes the conversion of quantum vacuum potential energy (≈ 0 K) into elementary particle pairs (fermions/spinors) by preheating and parametric resonance.

3. Casimir Effect and Spinal Vacuum Fluctuations0 K

The emergence of matter and energy from the vacuum at absolute zero via spinors is formalized in the work on vacuum energy:

- Saha, B. (2001/2006). “*Spinor field in FLRW cosmology*” (*Physical Review D*).
 - *Contribution:* Demonstrates the behavior of nonlinear spinor fields in the Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker metric and their role as dark energy or primordial matter.
- Mamaev, S.G., & Mostepanenko, V.M. (1980). “*Isotropic space-time creation of spinor particles in an expanding universe*” .
 - *Contribution:* Describes the spontaneous creation of fermions (spinors) from the vacuum at zero temperature under the effect of space-time curvature.

- Wu, CS et al. (1957). “*Experimental Test of Parity Conservation in Beta Decay*” (*Physical Review*).

- *Contribution:* Fundamental experimental evidence of parity violation in beta decay, establishing the left-handed chiral coupling of weak-force spinors

. Electromagnetism in a vacuum and in material media of J.PH.Perez ,R.Carles , R.fleckinger

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4. Parity Violation and Chirality of Disintegration β

To account for chiral asymmetry and the weak interaction ($1 - \gamma^5$):