The Unified Field Theory

Bradley William Busch

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$$\frac{e}{on/off} = mc^2$$

$$e = \frac{m}{on/off}c^2$$

To be clear; on/off is a literal referance to computational on switches divided by computational off switches.

Let m_e represent the mass of an electron
Let m_p represent the mass of a proton
Let m_n represent the mass of a neutron
Let radius be a modified Bohr Radius (r_m) and be equal to 5.35317245x10$^-$11 meters

$$e2 = (\frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_e} + \frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_p} + \frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_n})\hbar[\frac{h(\frac{c}{2\pi 5.35317245x10^-11})^4}{c^2}]$$

$$m2 = \frac{[(\frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_e}+\frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_p}+\frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_n})2\frac{2Gm}{c^2}][\frac{h^2(\frac{c}{2\pi 5.35317245x10^-11})^4}{c^2}]}{[\frac{G8\pi}{[\frac{1}{(2c^2)}]}]}$$

$$m2 = \frac{[(\frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_e} + \frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_p} + \frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_n})2\frac{2Gm}{c^2}][\frac{h^2(\frac{c}{2\pi 9.26875894x10^{-7}})^4}{c^2}]}{[G8\pi]}$$

$$m2 = (\frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_e} + \frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_p} + \frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_n})\hbar[\frac{h(\frac{c}{2\pi 9.26875894x10^{-7}})^4}{c^2}]$$

Electrostatic acceleration of small masses;

$$f = ma$$

Let p$_m$ represent the Planck Mass, and cp$_m$ represent c times the planck mass.

$$2c^2 = (\frac{\frac{m}{3}}{m_e} + \frac{\frac{cp_m 140.938613}{3}}{m_p} + \frac{\frac{cp_m 140.938613}{3}}{m_n})\hbar[\frac{h(\frac{c}{2\pi 5.35317245x10^{-11}})^4}{c^2}]$$

$$cp_m 140.938613 = 0.00000306781079$$

Let $m_{pn}a$ represent the acceleration of the protons and neutrons (for teleportation).

$$m_{pn}a = c\frac{\frac{2G(cp_m 140.938613)}{c^2}}{[\frac{2Gm}{c^2}]}$$

Teleportation; the electron masses contain two of the entire masses of the object in binary.

$$m4 = \frac{\frac{\left(\frac{c[\frac{\frac{2G(cp_m 140.938613)}{c^2}}{[\frac{2Gm}{c^2}]}]}{3} m_p + \frac{\frac{c[\frac{\frac{2G(cp_m 140.938613)}{c^2}}{[\frac{2Gm}{c^2}]}]}{3}}{m_n}\right) \hbar [\frac{h(\frac{c}{2\pi 9.720723344x10^-12})^4}{c^2}]}{2c^2}}{m_e}$$

$$6 = \frac{(\frac{1}{m_p} + \frac{1}{m_n}) \hbar [\frac{h(\frac{c}{2\pi 9.720723344x10^-12})^4}{c^2}]}{c^2}$$

$$e2 = (m/3/m_e)/[1/(m_e c^2)/6]$$

$$CpuHz = \frac{c}{r\pi 2}$$

The Bohr Radius (r_0) of hydrogen $5.29177210903x10^-11$ meters was modified (r_m) in this theory to $5.35317245x10^-11$ meters because hydrogen didn't carry sufficent charge for computation.

$Duk - Ro$

I regret that I would be lying had I said I had found a physical or technical solution to the Hubbert Peak, yet it was worth noting so I have done so.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubbert_peak_theory

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