

The Synchronous Field Theory

The Synchronous Field Theory is about particles that in QIT have negative time which minces the transfer of information is instant. According to this theory we have:

Particle:	M	M _g	E	G	L	T
Particle _{M_x}	0	1	0	1	0	-1
Particle _E	0	0	1	1	0	-1
Particle γ (γ -Ray)	0	0	0	1	1	-1
Particle _{Activate(Entanglement)}	0	0	0	-1	1	-1

From these 5 particles, only γ -ray usually can be studied in the lab...

The equations of translations between two referential in Synchronus Field Theory are a combination of Lorentz and Galilei transforms.... Time is like in Galilei and speed is like in Lorentz transforming with velocity going to a high value.

Starting from the Onduscular equation that should describe all of the characteristics of the moving particle into the space coordinate and temporal determination, introducing the Wave Function which is the value of particle into the fabric of space-time at instant t and spherical, cylindrical, or cartesian cords; we start in spherical cords with a particle of rest mass m and velocity as in T&SQ.pdf and calculus: [PSTc.pdf \(geocities.ws\)](#)

$V = 1.99239 \cdot 10^{53}$ m/s and c the speed of light considering spherical symmetry:

$$\frac{R_s}{r} \frac{\partial^2 f(r,t)}{\partial r^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f(r,t)}{V^2 \partial t^2} \quad (1)$$

Where f(r,t) is the effective wave function into the supposition that is separable in f(r,t)=g(r)·u(t) with the space function g(r) and u(t) a function of time. The γ ray particle has a velocity A times greater than c thus $V = 6.645 \cdot 10^{44} \cdot c$ and $A = 6.645 \cdot 10^{44}$ the interaction travels in 2 PTQ of time in the whole Local Universe, and the rest mass is equal to 0 as in the case of a photon, graviton, or magnetron...

The Dirichlet conditions are:

- A) [f(r,t) = 0 for r=2·R_s for any t] EOWF f(r,t) that can be replaced with g (2·R_s) = 0;
- B) g'(0) = R for r = 0 the initial derivate;
- C) and that verifies the condition that the speed of interaction is the velocity of light V= A·c.

This is the theoretical speed A·c we are limited to movement inside the sphere of radius R=3.567·10²² m and probably in a period equal to TQ = 1.765·10⁻¹⁹ seconds thus speed less than practical velocity V_p =< 2·10⁴¹ m/s .

The equation of transversal speed propagation in liquid is $V = \sqrt{\frac{\chi}{\rho}}$ thus χ comprehensive-ty per ρ

density but in the supposition above and the void space density of 9.9·10⁻³⁰ grams per cubic centimeter (9.9·10⁻²⁷ kg/m³) thus V=1.054·10¹⁸· $\sqrt{\chi}$ velocity in m/s.

The compressibility modulus of space $\chi = 3.93 \cdot 10^{70}$ Pa thus N/m maximum velocity is

V= 1.99·10⁵³ m/s <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1051/978-2-7598-2574-5.c034/html>

Actualized 2023