

# Hypothesis of oscillation field of spacetime

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## Abstract

In this hypothesis i will present possible mathematical model which describes gravity as consequence of tensor  $K_{\alpha\beta}$  and symmetry associated with it. That tensor satisfies the equation:

$$\frac{\partial\Psi_a}{\partial\zeta_\alpha}\frac{\partial\Psi_b}{\partial\zeta_\beta}T^{ab}-\frac{\partial\Psi_a}{\partial\sigma_\alpha}\frac{\partial\Psi_b}{\partial\sigma_\beta}g^{ab}=K_{\alpha\beta}$$

Where  $\Psi_a$  is a vector in four dimensional spacetime, which has four variables (proper time) ,  $(\sigma^0, \dots, \sigma^3)$  while  $g^{ab}$  is the metric tensor, co-curvilinear coordinates are presented as  $\zeta_\alpha, \zeta_\beta$  and  $T^{ab}$  is tensor that says how much energy there is in system.

This hypothesis allows moving at a speed greater than the speed of light, but only if the length of the smallest change in time can be less than the Planck time, the relation between the transformation of two different reference systems with different permissible length of the smallest time is determined by the equation:

$$K_{\alpha_n\beta_n} = \left( \left( K_{\alpha_m\beta_m} K_{\alpha_{m+1}\beta_{m+1}}^{\alpha_m\beta_m} \right) \dots K_{\alpha_{n-1}\beta_{n-1}} K_{\alpha_n\beta_n}^{\alpha_{n-1}\beta_{n-1}} \right)$$

Where subscripts  $(n, m)$  mean speed of light to the power of subscripts , for  $m = 1$  result is just normal spacetime with speed of light being the speed limit and smallest possible time is Planck time, for  $n > 1$  it means speed of light to the power  $n$  and power of smallest possible time. For each system speed of light limit is locally preserved which means that both system in their reference frame still measure speed of light and Planck time as smallest possible time and the highest possible speed.

This hypothesis connects spins of particle with symmetries which that system meets or breaks, first symmetry says that if system is massless -it has same movement in space and time(it travels at speed of light), that is, the part of the equation  $\frac{\partial\Psi_a}{\partial\sigma_\alpha}\frac{\partial\Psi_b}{\partial\sigma_\beta}g^{ab}$  is equal to zero. Second symmetry says about how much contribution of energy from system is equal to it's gravity energy or greater, if that symmetry is not meet , it means that contribution of energy is less so  $K_{\alpha\beta}$  is negative. When symmetry is meet tensor has positive value or zero.

In this hypothesis i will use Einstein summation convention and tensor product of two vectors, everywhere where there are two or more vector with same rank (covariant or contravariant) it means their tensor product, same with tensors if there is two or more tensors one after another with same rank it means their tensor product.

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# 1 Equation of field

I write wave function in covariant form by  $\Psi_a(\sigma^0, \dots, \sigma^3)$  where it's variables  $\sigma^0 \dots \sigma^3$  means proper time, measured for curvilinear coordinates  $\zeta_a$  and i write wave function in contravariant form by  $\Psi^a(\sigma^0, \dots, \sigma^3)$ , where proper time is measured for curvilinear coordinates  $\zeta^a$ . In whole that paper i will just use notation  $\Psi_a$  or  $\Psi^a$ . Each coordinate has four proper times that imply four sigma variables. At zero energy getting to count only geometry of field, that wave function satisfy equation for indexes  $(a, b)$ , where  $g_{ab}$  is metric tensor and this system is massless:

$$\frac{\partial \Psi^a}{\partial \sigma^\alpha} \frac{\partial \Psi^b}{\partial \sigma^\beta} g_{ab} = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

Where energy is not equal zero, it has to be taken into equation by energy in curvilinear co-ordinates that come from geometry of a field  $(\zeta^0, \dots, \zeta^3)$  and tensor of energy of a system, field satisfy this equation for massive and massless systems :

$$\frac{\partial \Psi^a}{\partial \zeta^\alpha} \frac{\partial \Psi^b}{\partial \zeta^\beta} T_{ab} - \frac{\partial \Psi^a}{\partial \sigma^\alpha} \frac{\partial \Psi^b}{\partial \sigma^\beta} g_{ab} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

Equation (1.2) describes a symmetrical condition that comes from energy contribution to geometry of spacetime is equal to it's total energy, but if it's not fulfilled there is need for another object, tensor  $K^{\alpha\beta}$  which it replaces zero to right side of equation it says what is difference between energy contribution and it's gravitational interaction, put that in equation:

$$\frac{\partial \Psi^a}{\partial \zeta^\alpha} \frac{\partial \Psi^b}{\partial \zeta^\beta} T_{ab} - \frac{\partial \Psi^a}{\partial \sigma^\alpha} \frac{\partial \Psi^b}{\partial \sigma^\beta} g_{ab} = K^{\alpha\beta} \quad (1.3)$$

Because more comfortable is to write this tensor in covariant form than contravariant, changing all indexes in equation (1.3) i get:

$$\frac{\partial \Psi_a}{\partial \zeta_\alpha} \frac{\partial \Psi_b}{\partial \zeta_\beta} T^{ab} - \frac{\partial \Psi_a}{\partial \sigma_\alpha} \frac{\partial \Psi_b}{\partial \sigma_\beta} g^{ab} = K_{\alpha\beta} \quad (1.4)$$

This equation is for one system, if tensor  $K_{\alpha\beta}$  is equal to zero then it's only gravity system, if it meets equation (1.1) it has symmetry of space and time (massless), for two systems equation expands with two metric tensors and two energy tensors:

$$\frac{\partial \Psi_a}{\partial \zeta_\alpha} \frac{\partial \Psi_b}{\partial \zeta_\beta} \frac{\partial \Psi_c}{\partial \zeta_\gamma} \frac{\partial \Psi_d}{\partial \zeta_\delta} T^{ab} T^{cd} - \frac{\partial \Psi_a}{\partial \sigma_\alpha} \frac{\partial \Psi_b}{\partial \sigma_\beta} \frac{\partial \Psi_c}{\partial \sigma_\gamma} \frac{\partial \Psi_d}{\partial \sigma_\delta} g^{ab} g^{cd} = K_{\alpha\beta} K_{\gamma\delta} \quad (1.5)$$

For  $N$  this equation will have  $N$  metric tensors and  $N$  energy tensors, from that comes  $N$  tensors  $K$ , writing it all but this time using letters  $a_1 \dots a_{2N}$  for function  $\Psi$  and for metric and energy tensors but letters  $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{2N}$  for tensor  $K$  i get equation:

$$\frac{\partial \Psi_{a_1}}{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_1}} \frac{\partial \Psi_{a_2}}{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_2}} \dots \frac{\partial \Psi_{a_{2N-1}}}{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_{2N-1}}} \frac{\partial \Psi_{a_{2N}}}{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_{2N}}} T^{a_1 a_2} \dots T^{a_{2N-1} a_{2N}} - \frac{\partial \Psi_{a_1}}{\partial \sigma_{\alpha_1}} \frac{\partial \Psi_{a_2}}{\partial \sigma_{\alpha_2}} \dots \frac{\partial \Psi_{a_{2N-1}}}{\partial \sigma_{\alpha_{2N-1}}} \frac{\partial \Psi_{a_{2N}}}{\partial \sigma_{\alpha_{2N}}} g^{a_1 a_2} \dots g^{a_{2N-1} a_{2N}} = K_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \dots K_{\alpha_{2N-1} \alpha_{2N}}$$

## 2 Speed of light limit in field equation

For systems that satisfy symmetry of space and time which means equation (1.1) is valid, they have to move with speed of light, it means that in fundamental unit of time (Planck time) there can't be more than one oscillation of field (frequency multiplied by Planck time can't be more than one) and change of oscillation can't be faster than change by a value in one unit of time.

This limit can be bypassed if there is speed greater than speed of light that means unit time smaller than Planck time. But locally in reference frame speed of light is always greatest, but it's possible to write transformations that describe greater than speed of light and time smaller than Planck time. If co-curved coordinate  $\zeta_{\alpha_1}$  means that greatest speed is speed of light and  $\zeta_{\alpha_2}$  that that speed is  $c^2$  i will write transformation of wave function as:

$$\Psi_{\alpha_2} = \Psi_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{\partial \Psi_{\alpha_1}}{\partial \sigma_{\alpha_2}} \frac{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_1}}{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_2}} \quad (2.1)$$

When that transformation goes from number  $m$  to number  $n$ , where  $n > m$  i can write it as:

$$\Psi_{\alpha_n} = \left( \Psi_{\alpha_{n-1}}^{\alpha_n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{\alpha_n}} \dots \left( \Psi_{\alpha_{m+2}}^{\alpha_{m+1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{\alpha_{m+2}}} \left( \Psi_{\alpha_m}^{\alpha_{m+1}} \frac{\partial \Psi_{\alpha_m}}{\partial \sigma_{\alpha_{m+1}}} \frac{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_m}}{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_{m+1}}} \right) \frac{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_{m+1}}}{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_{m+2}}} \right) \dots \frac{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_{n-1}}}{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_n}} \right) \quad (2.2)$$

For two wave functions  $\Psi_{\alpha_n} \Psi_{\beta_n}$  that come in field equation, this transformation takes form:

$$\Psi_{\alpha_n} \Psi_{\beta_n} = \left( \Psi_{\alpha_n}^{\alpha_{n-1}} \Psi_{\beta_n}^{\beta_{n-1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{\alpha_n}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_{\beta_n}} \dots \left( \Psi_{\alpha_m}^{\alpha_{m+1}} \Psi_{\beta_m}^{\beta_{m+1}} \frac{\partial \Psi_{\alpha_m}}{\partial \sigma_{\alpha_{m+1}}} \frac{\partial \Psi_{\beta_m}}{\partial \sigma_{\beta_{m+1}}} \frac{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_m}}{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_{m+1}}} \frac{\partial \zeta_{\beta_m}}{\partial \zeta_{\beta_{m+1}}} \right) \dots \frac{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_{n-1}}}{\partial \zeta_{\alpha_n}} \frac{\partial \zeta_{\beta_{n-1}}}{\partial \zeta_{\beta_n}} \right) \quad (2.3)$$

In field equation key role plays tensor  $K_{\alpha\beta}$ , transformations of that tensor can be understand as  $q$  transformations where  $q = n - m$ , so there is necessary tensor that has  $2q$  indexes or equivalently  $q$  tensors that transform tensor  $K_{\alpha\beta}$ . Writing then tensor  $K_{\alpha_n\beta_n}$  relative to transformation of tensor  $K_{\alpha_m\beta_m}$  where  $n > m$ :

$$K_{\alpha_n\beta_n} = \left( \left( K_{\alpha_m\beta_m} K_{\alpha_{m+1}\beta_{m+1}}^{\alpha_m\beta_m} \right) \dots K_{\alpha_{n-1}\beta_{n-1}} K_{\alpha_n\beta_n}^{\alpha_{n-1}\beta_{n-1}} \right) \quad (2.4)$$

For many systems that tensor has total  $2N$  indexes, where  $N$  is number of systems, equations takes form:

$$K_{\alpha_n\beta_n} \dots K_{N_n M_n} = \left( \left( K_{\alpha_m\beta_m} K_{\alpha_{m+1}\beta_{m+1}}^{\alpha_m\beta_m} \dots K_{N_m M_m} K_{N_{m+1} M_{m+1}}^{N_m M_m} \right) \dots K_{\alpha_{n-1}\beta_{n-1}} K_{\alpha_n\beta_n}^{\alpha_{n-1}\beta_{n-1}} \dots K_{N_{n-1} M_{n-1}} K_{N_n M_n}^{N_{n-1} M_{n-1}} \right)$$

If tensor  $K_{\alpha\beta}$  is equal to zero, it is equal to zero in every transformation, if it satisfy equation (1.1) and it's equal zero, it does do it in every transformation, writing it all as one:

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\alpha_m\beta_m} &= 0 \\ K_{\alpha_n\beta_n} &= \left( \left( K_{\alpha_m\beta_m} K_{\alpha_{m+1}\beta_{m+1}}^{\alpha_m\beta_m} \right) \dots K_{\alpha_{n-1}\beta_{n-1}} K_{\alpha_n\beta_n}^{\alpha_{n-1}\beta_{n-1}} \right) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \Psi_{\alpha_m}}{\partial \sigma_{\alpha_m}} \frac{\partial \Psi_{\beta_m}}{\partial \sigma_{\beta_m}} g^{\alpha_m\beta_m} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \Psi_{\alpha_n}}{\partial \sigma_{\alpha_n}} \frac{\partial \Psi_{\beta_n}}{\partial \sigma_{\beta_n}} g^{\alpha_n\beta_n} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

### 3 Symmetries: gravitons, photons and massive particles

Tensor  $K_{\alpha\beta}$  can satisfy the basic symmetry that says energy contribution of system is greater or equal to it's gravitational interaction, then tensor has value equal to zero or greater than zero, but if it breaks this symmetry it has less than zero. Second symmetry is equation (1.1) that says system is symmetric in space and time from that follows it's massless, those two symmetries are basic idea in that hypothesis.

Any system can satisfy those symmetry, break them or it's not applicable, this symmetry is strongly related with spin. If i write that first symmetry as  $S_1$  and second symmetry as  $S_2$  when first symmetry is satisfied value that system takes is  $+S_1 = \frac{1}{2}$  or  $+S_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ . Similarly when symmetry is broken it takes value  $-S_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$  or  $-S_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ , but because those symmetries have to go with pairs it means four combinations:

$$\{(+S_1, +S_2), (-S_1, +S_2), (+S_1, -S_2), (-S_1, -S_2)\}$$

To each combinations it comes number  $Q$  that can have value equal to, 0 (not applicable) or +1 (symmetry is active) and (-1 it can have that symmetry but it is in a state without it) combining it all in matrix i can write it as:

$$Q_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} +S_1 Q_{11} & +S_2 Q_{12} \\ -S_1 Q_{21} & +S_2 Q_{22} \\ +S_1 Q_{31} & -S_2 Q_{32} \\ -S_1 Q_{41} & -S_2 Q_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

For every spin of system i can get it's value by summing elements that have same column but for each sum there is the absolute value of their sum, spin can be negative. Writing that when i write spin as  $\phi$ :

$$\phi = \sum_{i,j \in S} |Q_{i1} + Q_{j2}| \quad (3.1)$$

Rule is that system can't satisfy same symmetry pair two times, for example photon has spin equal to one because only matrix elements  $Q_{11}$  and  $Q_{12}$  are satisfy and number is equal to  $Q = 1$  always, in contrast electron has matrix element  $Q_{11}$  in first line and elements  $Q_{21}$  and  $Q_{22}$ , electron is not applicable by symmetry  $-S_2$ , electron moving with speed of light had to have spin third-two. Graviton has spin two that means it satisfy matrix elements and symmetry related with them  $Q_{11}$  and  $Q_{12}$ ,  $Q_{41}$  and  $Q_{42}$ , it exist in two states both of them have spin two, one of them is masless and its energy contribution of the system is equal to its gravitational interaction, second state has energy contribution less than its gravitational interaction. Formally i write symmetry  $S_1$  when equation (1.1) is equal to zero or when it's not equal to zero when it's broken:

$$S \in +S_1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial \Psi_a}{\partial \sigma_\alpha} \frac{\partial \Psi_b}{\partial \sigma_\beta} g^{ab} = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

$$S \in -S_1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial \Psi_a}{\partial \sigma_\alpha} \frac{\partial \Psi_b}{\partial \sigma_\beta} g^{ab} \neq 0 \quad (3.3)$$

For symmetry  $\pm S_2$  condition for tensor  $K_{\alpha\beta}$  is when it's equal or greater than zero it satisfy or when it's less than zero it breaks that symmetry:

$$S \in +S_2 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{\alpha,\beta} K_{\alpha\beta} \geq 0 \quad (3.4)$$

$$S \in -S_2 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{\alpha,\beta} K_{\alpha\beta} < 0 \quad (3.5)$$

## 4 Geometry and measurement in field equation

In General Theory of Relativity, metric for solving field equation is understand as scalar quantity ( $ds^2$ ) it's differential of space-time interval. In my field equation is not possible derive exactly this quantity, because field equation requires ten solutions like it (sixteen but only ten independent), so metric quantity is define as tensor in covariant form:

$$U_{\alpha\beta} = \int_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{a,b} d\Psi_a d\Psi_b g^{ab} d\sigma_\alpha d\sigma_\beta \quad (4.1)$$

It can be written in contravariant form by changing the indexes in equation, where every part of equation is solution to field equation (1.3 and 1.4):

$$U^{\alpha\beta} = \int_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{a,b} d\Psi^a d\Psi^b g_{ab} d\sigma^\alpha d\sigma^\beta \quad (4.2)$$

From both of this tensors i can approximate differential of space-time interval ( $ds^2$ ), by summing indexes ( $\alpha, \beta$ ) so i get:

$$ds^2 \approx \sum_{\alpha,\beta} U_{\alpha\beta} \approx \sum_{\alpha,\beta} U^{\alpha\beta} \quad (4.3)$$

In quantum physics measurement play key role, in my model there is need for a special tensor quantity that is approximation of classical probability of system being in some state. I will write this tensor quantity as  $P_{\alpha\beta}$  in covariant form:

$$n(\alpha, \beta) \left( \left| \int_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{a,b} \Psi_a \Psi_b T^{ab} d\zeta_\alpha d\zeta_\beta \right| + \left| \int_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{a,b} \Psi_a \Psi_b g^{ab} d\sigma_\alpha d\sigma_\beta \right| \right) = P_{\alpha\beta} \quad (4.4)$$

Where function  $n(\alpha, \beta)$  is a normalization function that fulfills need that whole function is equal to one. For some part of function that goes from part of spacetime  $X_a$  to another part  $X_b$  this equation will be just range in equation (4.4):

$$n(\alpha, \beta) \left( \left| \int_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{a,b} \Psi_a \Psi_b T^{ab} d\zeta_\alpha d\zeta_\beta \right| + \left| \int_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{a,b} \Psi_a \Psi_b g^{ab} d\sigma_\alpha d\sigma_\beta \right| \right) \Bigg|_{X_a}^{X_b} = P_{\alpha\beta} \Big|_{X_a}^{X_b}$$

Normalization condition means that for whole spacetime where wave function is spread, tensor  $P_{\alpha\beta}$  is equal to one. Writing it where  $X$  means whole spacetime i get:

$$n(\alpha, \beta) \left( \left| \int_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{a,b} \Psi_a \Psi_b T^{ab} d\zeta_\alpha d\zeta_\beta \right| + \left| \int_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{a,b} \Psi_a \Psi_b g^{ab} d\sigma_\alpha d\sigma_\beta \right| \right) \Bigg|_X = P_{\alpha\beta} \Big|_X = 1 \quad (4.5)$$

That condition just means for whole spacetime probability of finding system for specific coordinate is equal to one, which need comes from simple probability theory. Writing same tensor but this time in contravariant form i get:

$$n(\alpha, \beta) \left( \left| \int_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{a,b} \Psi^a \Psi^b T_{ab} d\zeta^\alpha d\zeta^\beta \right| + \left| \int_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{a,b} \Psi^a \Psi^b g_{ab} d\sigma^\alpha d\sigma^\beta \right| \right) = P^{\alpha\beta} \quad (4.6)$$

## 5 Summary and the physical consequences of the field equation

In this hypothesis, I presented the key ideas for quantizing gravity as a continuous field that satisfies the differential equation (1.4), this equation describes how for a given wave function and hence a given quantum state the proper time measurement and space-time geometry are preserved. This description consists mainly of symmetries that can be in two states and the third where the part of field equation does not exist. The first two can break symmetries or fulfill it, third meaning that the tensor  $K_{\alpha\beta}$  has only one of the two elements of the equation. Writing this when the tensor does not apply to the symmetry the second one has the form:

$$K_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial\Psi_a}{\partial\zeta_\alpha} \frac{\partial\Psi_b}{\partial\zeta_\beta} T^{ab}$$

whereas if it only fulfills the second symmetry and not the first one, it analogically has the form without the first part and there is only the second one:

$$K_{\alpha\beta} = -\frac{\partial\Psi_a}{\partial\sigma_\alpha} \frac{\partial\Psi_b}{\partial\sigma_\beta} g^{ab}$$

These symmetries are the basis of this model, they result from the same time-space model and are not something imposed from above. These symmetries are able to reproduce all the particles and forces of the standard model as I presented in the first appendix to this hypothesis. However, the main idea that this hypothesis describes is gravity. Gravity is understood as a tensor field that satisfies the field equation. Transformations of this field allow for the existence of speeds greater than the speed of light but locally meeting its limit. Thus, the hypothesis is not in contradiction with the theory of relativity. On the other hand, these transformations given in the second chapter describe the dynamics of space-time without any size or time constraints. This means that according to this hypothesis there is no real minimum time that can be measured, there is only a local limit and as to the time and the speed of light which is always the limit speed for a given observer.

This hypothesis, although it uses differential geometry and objects such as the metric tensor that are deeply rooted in it, requires a more complex approach, because the space-time interval is no longer a scalar value but a tensor value. Nevertheless, it does not require any other mathematical laws than those used in differential geometry. This simply requires counting more components in this case, the space-time interval as four values, not one. In the second appendix to this hypothesis, I presented simple solutions of the equations of this hypothesis for gravity and considering only one proper time measured for a given metric component, not four as required by the field equation itself. These types of simplifications are crucial for the calculations resulting from this hypothesis and for testing it as a mathematical model describing gravity, and thus as an effective theory of quantum gravity.

This hypothesis describes that every event related to gravity has a certain probability of occurrence, hence the entire surface on which the wave function is spread (created by its proper time) is the entire gravitational contribution of a given system. Each surface in this hypothesis for an ever-larger spatial or temporal scale will eventually start to be a closed surface, which results in a looping not only of space but also of time. Therefore, in theory, the natural limit of measurement is the Plancks time and Plancks length that are equivalent to each other. In the fundamental time and the fundamental length, the field frequency can not be greater than one, which means that the smallest time loop has the Planck length or, in other words, the Planck time duration. These loops are dynamically changing surfaces in their proper time.

## 6 Appendix A: Particles and forces of standard model

In this appendix i will write which elements of symmetry each force of standard model fulfills and states (symmetrical,anti-symmetrical) of that forces. I will start by writing how to calculate electric charge , electric charge contribution comes only from elements of symmetry matrix ( $Q_{ij}$ ) that are:  $Q_{21}, Q_{22}, Q_{31}, Q_{32}$ . To calculate value of electric charge i sum absolute value of those matrix elements -each value can have minus sign or plus sign charge, i will write it by:

$$e^{\pm} = \sum_{i=2\vee3} |Q_{i1}| + |Q_{i2}| \quad (6.1)$$

Relation between matrix  $Q_{ij}$  and as it follows from it which symmetry field equation (1.3) fulfills i will write in table , in which beyond states i will present condition that is needed to make field emit particle of that field. I will write states as element of matrix where S value will be written as plus or minus signs. This table describes fields (forces) and it's corresponding emitted particle, but does not describe particles of standard model, it has form:

Symmetry and standard model			
Force	Symmetrical state	Anti-symmetrical state	Emission
Strong	$+Q_{11}, Q_{31}, Q_{12}; -Q_{32}, Q_{21}$	$+Q_{32}, Q_{21}; -Q_{11}, Q_{31}, Q_{12}$	Both states
Electromagnetic	$\pm Q_{21}, \pm Q_{22}, \pm Q_{31}, \pm Q_{32}$	$\pm Q_{21}, \pm Q_{22}, \pm Q_{31}, \pm Q_{32}$	$-Q_{k\wedge l,1} \rightarrow Q_{k\wedge l,1}  _{k \neq l}$
Weak	$+Q_{11}, Q_{12}, Q_{22}; -Q_{21}$	$-Q_{11}, Q_{12}, Q_{22}; +Q_{21}$	$Q_{1\vee 2,1} \rightarrow -Q_{1\vee 2,1}$ $Q_{1\wedge 2,1} \rightarrow -Q_{1\wedge 2,1}$
Gravity	$+Q_{11}, Q_{12}; -Q_{41}, Q_{42}$	$-Q_{11}, Q_{12}; +Q_{41}, Q_{42}$	Always/Breaking symmetry state
Higgs Field	$+Q_{11}; -Q_{12}$	$+Q_{12}; -Q_{11}$	Both states

Each fundamental particle or composite particle fulfills one of those written in table forces. Gravitons are only field that in symmetrical state is always present and does not depend on other fields (forces). Change from one symmetry to another one in some system always creates emission of particle that balances that change and keeps system in original symmetry state or changes it by interaction. For example electron that emits photon for a short moment changes state of matrix element  $Q_{11}$  from sign minus to plus sign and same with matrix element  $Q_{21}$  , from that change photon is created that is emitted and electron goes to original state but it gains additional energy, this pattern works for any other field (force). I will write table that describes all fundamental particles and symmetrical state or anti-symmetrical state of them:

Fundamental particles		
Particle	Symmetrical state	Anti-symmetrical state
Neutrino	$+Q_{12}, Q_{42}; -Q_{41}$	$+Q_{12}, Q_{42}, Q_{41}$
Electron/Moun/Tau	$+Q_{21}, Q_{22}; -Q_{11}$	$+Q_{21}, Q_{22}, Q_{11}$
Quarks/Gluon	$+Q_{11}, Q_{31}, Q_{12}; -Q_{32}, Q_{21}$	$+Q_{32}, Q_{21}; -Q_{11}, Q_{31}, Q_{12}$
Graviton	$+Q_{11}, Q_{12}; -Q_{41}, Q_{42}$	$-Q_{11}, Q_{12}; +Q_{41}, Q_{42}$
Higgs Boson	$+Q_{11}; -Q_{12}$	$+Q_{12}; -Q_{11}$
Photon	$+Q_{11}, +Q_{12}$	$+Q_{11}, +Q_{12}$
Boson $W^{\pm}$	$+Q_{11}, Q_{12}, Q_{22}; -Q_{21}$	$+Q_{21}; -Q_{11}, Q_{12}, Q_{22}$
Boson Z	$+Q_{11}, Q_{12}$	$-Q_{11}, Q_{12}$

## 7 Appendix B: Spherical solutions of field equations for gravity

In this appendix I will present a solution of field equations for a perfectly spherical one arrangement assuming that the closed area is a hyper-four-dimensional sphere and that the three spatial coordinates have a minus sign. This means that time has the opposite sign to space (which is standard for space-time). I will start with writing the metric tensor for this hyper surface, it is the tensor which has the coordinates  $(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_a)$  that are the radius (the radius is not one for the whole system but each element of the metric tensor has a separate radius) and angular coordinates  $(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_a)$ . By writing the metric tensor I will get:

$$g_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{00}^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -r_{11}^2 \sin^2(\phi_0) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -r_{22}^2 \sin^2(\phi_0) \sin^2(\phi_1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -r_{33}^2 \sin^2(\phi_0) \sin^2(\phi_1) \sin^2(\phi_2) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7.1)$$

To determine the  $\Psi_a$  wave function, it must be assumed that it is a surface over integral after its proper time for a four-dimensional hyper sphere. I understand the integral  $S^4$  as a whole on the surface of this hyper-sphere. This integral contains how the radius of this sphere changes and its angles, writing for a vector with only one index where  $g_a = \sqrt{g_{aa}}$  I will get:

$$\Psi_a = \int_{S^4} \frac{\partial g_a}{\partial r_a} \frac{\partial g_a}{\partial \phi_a} d\sigma_\alpha \quad (7.2)$$

However, to get wave function in the form of a tensor with two indexes, you need to write for two indexes  $ab$ , not just the  $a$  index, you only need to use the product space of two hyper-four-dimensional spheres ( $S^4 \otimes S^4$ ). By writing this product and the integral I will get:

$$\Psi_a \Psi_b = \int_{S^4 \otimes S^4} \frac{\partial g_a}{\partial r_a} \frac{\partial g_a}{\partial \phi_a} \frac{\partial g_b}{\partial r_b} \frac{\partial g_b}{\partial \phi_b} d\sigma_\alpha d\sigma_\beta \quad (7.3)$$

However, for this surface to satisfy the field equation, it is necessary to introduce a certain operator which, acting on this wave function that gives a tensor  $K_{\alpha\beta}$ . The field equation shows that the wave function with respect to curvilinear coordinates and the proper time measured must have a radius and a rotation angle for the hyper-sphere. It is enough to consider that the radius is replaced by a curvilinear coordinate and that the proper time is measured as a rotation by a certain angle. It should be remembered that there are  $\alpha, \beta$  indexes in the field equation, not indexes  $a, b$  - the change of radius and rotation by a given angle is calculated, but for the proper time surface measured not for the wave function itself. By writing the operator as  $D(\alpha, \beta)$  I get:

$$D(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r_\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_\beta} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_\beta} \quad (7.4)$$

Thanks to the operator I can write the equation of the tensor field  $K_{\alpha\beta}$  in the full class by substituting the operator for the wave function:

$$D(\alpha, \beta) \Psi_a \Psi_b = K_{\alpha\beta} \quad (7.5)$$

At the end of this appendix I will add that the radius functions  $r_a$  and the rotation angle  $\phi_a$  are functions dependent on the proper time measured and their form with two indexes is equivalent to the square of one index, writing this relation I get:

$$r_a^2(\sigma_a) = r_{aa}(\sigma_{aa})$$

$$\phi_a^2(\sigma_a) = \phi_{aa}(\sigma_{aa})$$