New Physics and Quantum Mechanics-Part II

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Abstract

Mathematics entered physics as a tool but little by little by little traransformed to be the master.

In the sense that most people believe that mathematics can generate new physics when the opposite is true.

The author proposes a reformulation of classical and quantum physics and mathematics using the statistical matrix B in bounded statistical systems and new mathematical frameworks to discover hidden laws in classical and quantum physics as well as in mathematics and statistics.

1. How can the quantum energy density be reformulated as a suitable curvature tensor/matrix C(x,y,z,t) in a closed control volume bounded by appropriate Dirichlet boundary conditions?

2. Then, similarly, determine the corresponding 4D unit spacetime tensor/matrix C(x,y,z,t) for the same configuration.

3. Apply the golden rule of spacetime curvature (sometimes called Abbas's rule):

Energy density tensor U(x,y,z,t) × Spacetime curvature tensor C(x,y,z,t) = I . . . . (1)

OR:

U(x,y,z,t) × C(x,y,z,t) = I . . . . (1)

The miracle of Equation 1 lies in its generality, that is, its application to all types of energy density U(x,y,z,t) in the most general case (electromagnetic energy density, quantum energy density, gravitational energy density, etc.), thus unifying all theories of energy density, such as quantum mechanics and general relativity, into a single theory.

This is the subject of this article

Energy density matrix such as gravitational energy density, EMF energy density , sound intensity energy density, etc. . and then find the corresponding energy density tensor for Curved Space Describes how a quantum system evolves when spacetime itself is curved by gravity.

In previous seven articles entitled How to Generate New Mathematics-Parts I, II , III, IV, Can we think outside the box , How to Merge Quantum mechanics in General Relativity and New Physics and Quantum Mechanics-Part I, we discussed how to apply the statistical theory of Cairo techniques to generate new laws and rules in most fields of classical and quantum physics, statistics, and pure mathematics.

In this article entitled New Physics and Quantum Mechanics – Part II, we use the same techniques to examine the Schrödinger equation in particular and the subject of quantum mechanics as a whole, which is in fact currently poorly defined, or even imperfectly defined.

The statistical matrix mechanics is our choice.

Statistical transition matrix mechanics is not a new discovery, but we assume it is one of the best ways to represent nature in our universe.

Today, we know of only two types of statistical transition matrices: the Markov matrix and the statistical B matrix, the latter being clearly superior.

It should be noted that the Heisenberg quantum transfer matrix is neither a transition matrix nor a statistical matrix.

We assume that the statistical transition chain B, which combines almost all the universal laws of physics such as the continuity of total energy, the thermodynamic laws, the Pythagoras' theorem and Einstein's curvature, among others, is the only valid one.

Let us also logically assume that any attempt to generate equivalent statistical transition mechanisms is doomed to failure.

Preliminary conclusion’s

It is not yet possible to derive the Schrödinger equation and Einstein's field equations from a single, accepted theory. The current state of the art involves a two-way bridge: one direction extends quantum mechanics to operate on the curved spacetimes predicted by GR, and the other seeks a deeper principle from which both emerge.

The unifying theme across all these efforts is geometry. Einstein taught us that gravity is geometry. Quantum mechanics, with its wave functions and operators, may be waiting to be reinterpreted in a similar, deeply geometric

language, finally revealing the profound and hidden connection between these two pillars of modern physics.

1. What is the grave error in Schrödinger's partial differential equation?

2. Is it true that Einstein and Schrödinger did not understand the Pythagorean theorem?

3. Can it be shown that Schrödinger's equation and Einstein's general relativity belong to the same theory?

4. Is it true that Fourier theory is contained in chains of B matrices?

5. Is it true that Einstein's curvature tensor is useless and does not represent the curvature of spacetime?

6. Can a new Schrödinger equation for physics be derived that would be invariant under relativistic transformations?

In this article, , we study and analyze the above six important and urgent questions that arise:

These questions and answers are part of the new physics, which we call, for the sake of distinction, Abbas's new physics.

It is important to note that the fundamental concept of Abbas's new physics for describing the nature of our universe rests on the application of a new four-dimensional unified space x-t, where time t is defined by four interlaced axes, perpendicular to the three geometric axes x, y, and z. Contrary to what was envisioned in the last century, time t is not a separate element, controlled from outside the system.

It should also be emphasized that this is the first time that time t has been properly defined and integrated into the four-dimensional unified space x-t.

For example, did Einstein claim that time was an illusion and did not exist?

Thanks to the rigorous statistical theory of the B-matrix series, derived from the Cairo techniques, the answer to the six preceding questions is yes. Furthermore, new rules and theories have been developed.

Finally, it should be clarified that this article is not intended to minimize the major contributions of great physicists and mathematicians such as Einstein, Schrödinger, Heisenberg, Minkowski, Hilbert, and Riemann, among others, but rather to address the main slips and limitations of their theories, where applicable.

Note: If you are not familiar with the universal laws of physics, please stop reading.

This article is not intended for you.

I. Comprehensive introduction containing theory and numerical results

The author proposed a series of theoretical achievements aimed at restructuring basic physics and mathematics, with a focus on a "unified four-dimensional numerical statistical theory" known as B-transition matrix sequences, which is a product of the statistical theory of the Cairo Technique.

1-Do we Live in a CONDUCTIVE WORLD.

This means that all laws of classical and quantum physics, statistics, and mathematics are governed by a single universal law:

Energy density / Stress tensor U(x,y,z,t) × Spacetime curvature tensor C(x,y,z,t) = I... (1)

Equation 1 is a fundamental universal law in physics and mathematics, meaning that any physical or mathematical law or rule that agrees with it can be accepted, while any physical or mathematical law or rule that contradicts it must be refuted.

Ultimately, it can be argued that it is the only universal law in physics and mathematics.

It is worth noting that Equation 1 must be defined within a closed control volume within a closed surface area subject to Dirichlet-type boundary conditions.

2. Does the square of the Schrödinger partial differential equation open up broad avenues for research?

The classical Schrödinger partial differential equation, as formulated in 1927, is written as:

$(d/dt)^{-1}[\Psi] = -h^2/2\ m\ Nabla^2\Psi + V\Psi$ . . (1)

Its square is written as:

$(d/dt)^{-1}[\Psi]^2 = -h^2/2\ m\ Nabla^2\Psi + V\Psi^2$ . . (2)

The fundamental error made by Schrödinger and all who followed him lies in his failure to include the internal source S1 and the external source S2, which modifies equations 1 and 2 to:

$(d/dt)^{-1}[\Psi] = -h^2/2\ m\ Nabla^2\Psi + V\Psi + S1 + S2$ . . (3)

And,

d/dt)partial [Ψ]^2 = -h^2/2 m Nabla^2 Ψ^2 + V Ψ + S1 + S2. . (4)

In Equation 4, the units of the inner and outer source/receiver boundary S1 and S2 are J·m^-3 s, and S1 is proportional to [Ψ]^2, while the outer S2 must be precisely defined.

In Equation 4, the units of the inner S1 and S2 are J·m^-3 s, and are proportional to [Ψ]^2, while the outer S2 must be precisely defined.

Equation 4 written in matrix form is:

Quantum energy density U(x,y,z,t) x in one-dimensional space xt = I . . . . (5)

The square of Schrödinger's differential equation 5 offers broad avenues for research, including:

i-Equation 5 is relativistic invariant, while Equations 1 and 2 are not..

ii-As a simple example , the paradox of Schrodinger cat in a box with a bomb inside is not a paradox just if we sufficiently define the external bomb source S2 time of explosion t.

for example if t tends to infinity the cat will never die and will live forever.

iii- Equation 5 for classical Schrodinger PDE in 1927 in quantum mechanics is combatable with Einstin-Riemann PDE which

It is true that the square of the Schrödinger partial differential equation can open up broad avenues for research.

3-Is it true that Einstein didn't understand the Pythagorean theorem?

This bold and controversial question is perfectly valid:

Did Einstein understand the Pythagorean theorem?

Let's assume the answer is even more daring:

Yes. Einstein didn't understand the Pythagorean theorem. He spent ten years between 1905 and 1915 in a state of confusion and a loss of physical knowledge, influenced by the Riemann Hypothesis, which is considered the root of all evil..

It is true that Einstein and Schrödinger did not understand the Pythagorean theorem?

The Pythagorean Theorem in Three-Dimensional Geometry:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \text{Constant} \quad \ldots (1)$$

This theorem can be generalized to a unified four-dimensional space (x, z) as follows:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + c^2t^2 = \text{constant} \quad \ldots (2)$$

Clearly, Einstein did not understand the correct interpretation of equation (2) due to his limited knowledge of physics and mathematics.

He stated the opposite in his two disastrous theories, special and general relativity, as follows:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - c^2t^2 = \text{constant} \quad \ldots (3)$$

Equation (2) has a revolutionary physical meaning:

Space x, y, z can be transformed into time, and vice versa.

This revolutionary interpretation is the correct and appropriate interpretation of the Pythagorean equation (2), and it is equivalent to both special and general relativity.

On the other hand, Einstein and many of his brainwashed followers adopted the disastrous Equation 3 and made it the standard equation.

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The following equation,

x2 + y2 + z2 = c2t2 (NB ct is not a constant)

then, subtracting the sphere's radius from both sides of the equation gives: x2 + y2 + z2 - c2t2 = 0.

is the false thought experiment of Einstein in 1905 we call it Black Magic.

Too many light spheres moving at the speed of light but always having the same center.

He deceived the whole world with this ambush for more than 100 years

4. Is it true that Einstein and Schrödinger resorted to black magic?

It is true that Einstein and Schrödinger resorted to black magic.

i. Einstein used a thought experiment known as black magic to deduce his special relativity in 1905 and another one for his general relativity in 1915.

ii. Schrödinger used a thought experiment known as the cat-in-the-box paradox, also known as black magic, to prove his point against Bohr's interpretation of classical Schrodinger equation in 1927.

Q-5.

Is it true that Einstein's curvature tensor is useless and does not represent the curvature of spacetime?

We assume that the Einstein curvature tensor C, in Riemann's incorrect and non-Pythagorean spacetime, is useless and does not represent the curvature of spacetime.

Furthermore, it is useless for defining:

1- The curvature C as 1/R, where R is the radius of curvature in four-dimensional unit space x-t.

2- It is useless for defining special relativity and systems of quantum mechanics.

If the Einstein-Ricci tensor R is a valid curvature tensor, then it must satisfy the following properties:

1- It must be proportional to the curvature 1/R.

2- It must satisfy the relation:

R × R = R + R

In matrix form in the four-dimensional unit spacetime x-t.

3- It must satisfy the relation:

R × 1/(I - R) = I

In matrix form in the 4D unit spacetime x-t.

Among other things…

Conversely,

in the 4D unit spacetime x-t of B matrix chains (Abbas tensor C*) is a combination of the following four great universal laws:

4- The Pythagorean theorem in the 4D space x-t, namely:

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + C^2t^2 = \text{constant}.$

5- $C^* \times C^* = C^* + C^*$

In matrix form in the 4D unit spacetime x-t.

6-Energy density stress tensor U(x,y,z,t) x Abbas tensor C*(x,y,z,t) = I

In matrix form in the 4D unit spacetime x-t.

6- It satisfies the relation:

$C^* \times 1/(I - C^*) = I$

In matrix form in the unitary 4D spacetime x-t.

Confirms all the previous conditions.

No—this claim is false despite that many people believe that The curvature tensors introduced by Albert Einstein are central to describing spacetime curvature in General Relativity.

Here are a few comments to shed some light on this question and similar ones as well as its answer:

1-Before reading B-matrix chains and any of its dozens of applications in matrix mechanics you should be totally convinced that you are Devant a

giant miracle the first in history since the time of Archimedes.

Again, The B-matrix statistical chains are the only-matrix statistical chains ever known since the time of Archimedes.

If you try to compare them with the current fake matrix mechanics such as Heisenberg matrix mechanics you are committing a fetal mistake .

Heisenberg matrix mechanics and similar are neither transition or statistical matrix please stop reading.

This Q/A is not for you.

2-The fundamental secret behind the far success of B-Chains matrix mechanics in all fields of physics and mathematics during the last few years (100 K reads and 2500 upvotes) is that it lives and functions in 4D unitary x-t space where time is wounded to geometrical xyz space axis and perpendicular to them which is the space of nature itself.

Needless to say neither Einstein, Bohr, Schrodinger among others could find this space and that is the basic reason of the failure of their theories.

3-Imagine, just imagine what happens when you master the B-matrix statistical chains!?

You will be able to find new rules in physics and mathematics uncomprehensible to any one else and as many as you want.

4- A prominent example is the B-matrix chains golden rule:

Energy density tensor U(x,y,z,t) x Space time curvature tensor C(x,y,z,t)= I .. . . . (1)

It is clear that both U and C of equation 1 should be expressed in proper and adequate Laplacian tensor/matrix.

What is extraordinary magical in equation 1 is that it contains all physics and mathematics in one sentence.

Q-6.

Can a new Schrödinger equation for physics be derived that would be invariant under relativistic transformations?

Einsten work claims to redefine energy density and stress tensor concepts to merge general relativity and quantum mechanics, which he argues are poorly defined in 3D-based, current mathematics.

Key breakthroughs and concepts proposed by Abbas include:

4D Unitary Space & Spatiotemporal Stress Tensor: Abbas proposes that the 4D unit space is the fundamental, true space of physics. He introduces a new 16-component spatiotemporal energy density matrix/tensor (often termed the Cairo technique stress-strain tensor) that he asserts is more accurate than Einstein's 3D-based stress-strain tensor.

Laplacian-Density Relationship: He posits that the stress tensor is the Laplacian of the energy density (

), proposing that this new formulation shows that energy density (or stress) causes space to curve, rather than space curvature determining energy distribution, reversing the classical Einstein interpretation.

Negative Diffusion/Negative Energy Density: Using the statistical transition matrix

(Cairo technique), Abbas proposes the existence of negative diffusion/diffusivity, where energy density moves from areas of low to high concentration.

Discretization of Time and Quantum Energy: He argues that Bohr’s hypothesis

can be replaced by the statistics inherent in a newly proposed quantum transition matrix based on discretized 4D space.

Theory of Everything: His research, often published in journals like IJISRT, proposes a "Theory of Everything" based on his new 4D stress-strain tensors and matrix methods to solve quantum-relativistic unification problems.

Note: These theories appear to be part of an ongoing, non-mainstream research effort to "demolish" or "rewrite" conventional physics and mathematics.

| International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology

| International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology

Ismail Abbas has achieved a series of successful and effective theoretical breakthroughs aimed at unifying quantum mechanics with general relativity by redefining the curvature tensor and the stress-energy tensor. His work, published repeatedly in 2025 and 2026, proposes a "Cairo Technique" or "Theory of Everything," which redefines fundamental physical tensors.

16-Component Curvature/Deformation Tensor: Abbas proposes that in a unitary 4D xt spacetime.

Stress-Strain-Curvature Law: He proposes a universal law:

Contrary to Einstein: Abbas argues that stress or energy density, like gravity, causes space to curve (contrary to some interpretations of General Relativity, where curvature is often viewed as the cause of stress).

Unitary xyzt Space:

His work argues that time is orthogonal to the

geometric space in a 4D unitary space.

Modification of Schrodinger PDE:

Abbas also argues that Schrödinger's 1927 equation is incomplete and works to unify it with Lorentz invariance using these new tensor definitions.

Abbas's articles and posts (often found on recent ResearchGate and GSJ journal's) suggest these methods provide For The First time solutions to :

First, the unification of quantum mechanics and general relativity, although these concepts remain subject to personal debate and are not widely accepted.

Second, the introduction of a new corrected conception of the Schrödinger equation, in which both theories, quantum

mechanics and general relativity, are represented under the umbrella of the first equation, thus making them relatively related in both theories.

It is worth noting that the second point mentioned above has been a fundamental requirement for physicists and mathematicians throughout the last century

II. NOTE ON THEORY and NUMERICAL RESULTS

Nature is statistically symmetric and bounded [1]Nature's creatures exhibit a wide range of symmetry, from theintricate patterns of snowflakes to the streamlined bodies of sharks.

What you need to master operation of B-matrix chains or any otherstatistical theory is:1-Perfect knowledge of universal laws of physics theory and practicefrom distinguished text books [22,23] .2-Mangement of programming langugas and their corresponding best algorithms [26,27,28].3-Personally we recommend programming langugas as Fortran or C++.Every physical or mathematical problem has a natural statistical solution that works in appropriate bounded control volume which is in itself the theory of Cairo techniques. The above fact was the core of generating previous published articles entitled How to generate new mathematics parts 1,2,3,4,5,6 as wellas New physics and quantum mechanics which is the

present one is A 2Dthe closed control volume shown in Fig.1,2.

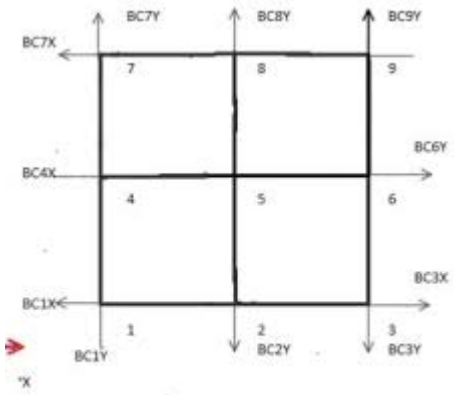

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Figure 1. A two-dimensional rectangle containing 9 equal-dimensional free nodes and 9 equal-dimensional Dirichley boundary conditions.

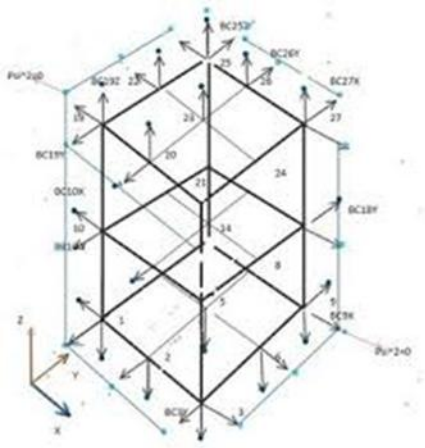

Figure 2. A thyree-dimensional cube containing 27 equal-dimensional free nodes and 27 equal-dimensional Dirichlet boundary conditions.

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Fig.2, A 3D cube of 27 equidistant free nodes and 27 Dirichletboundary conditions.

The transition matrix input elements Bi,j =1/6 for i adjacent to j andzero otherwise. This means that for the mid point or free node 14the transitions from nodes 5,11,13,15,17,23 to node 14 and viceversa are allowed but other transitions are forbidden.

Fig.2, A 3D cube of 27 equidistant free nodes and 27 Dirichletboundary conditions.The transition matrix input elements Bi,j =1/6 for i adjacent to j andzero otherwise. This means that for the mid point or free node 14the transitions from nodes 5,11,13,15,17,23 to node 14 and viceversa are allowed but other transitions are forbidden.

NB. The author uses his own double precision algorithm, such as that ofreferences 28,29,30,31.

No FDM techniques, no ready-to-use Python or MATLAB algorithms are needed.

Aknowledgement

The author expresses his gratitude to the Military Technical College, a distinguished part of Cairo University where he began his work at the college as a lecturer assistant in physics and mathematics, in collaboration with an extremely distinguished group of Czechoslovak and

Russian experts. An experience that was both enjoyable and rewarding until he later became a professor and head of the Department of Basic Sciences, which comprises experimental and theoretical physics as well as pure mathematics.

During this long experience. He went to the Atomic and Nuclear Physics Center in Toulouse, France, where he earned his doctorate and worked as a professor at ULP and UPS Universits, as well as aresearch director at CNRS in France.

The last experience, as with the first, was an opportunity to collaborate with the best leaders and the latest scientific knowledge.

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