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$$(m_0 = hH/2c^2) \quad (T = 2\pi n\hbar/E) \quad (R)$$

$$.(T = 2c/H)$$

The Range of Distribution of Electromagnetic Reaction

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to find the rang of the electromagnetic reaction. It does that according to the theory of secondary photons, quantized time ($T = 2\pi n\hbar/E$), and the photon rest mass ($m_0 = hH/2c^2$), and by calculating the range of the photon at this time its found that it is($T=2c/H$), and it is with full agreement with the result that found previously

(QED)

.(R_{ph})

(Einstein)

(Strnad, 1986)

) -
 .(Speziali, 1972) (:

.(Fuli, 1981) (10^{-66} g) (Branes and Scargle, 1975) ($3 \times 10^{-54} - 3 \times 10^{-53}$ g)
 (Bondi, 1957)

(Active gravitational) (Inertial mass)
 .(Passive gravitational)
 (Crawford, 1979)

(Doppler effect) (Cosmological Red Shift)

-

$$.(R_{ph} = cT_{ph}) T_{ph}$$

(Action)

$$.(6.62 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s})$$

$$(3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})$$

(me) (1.6×10^{-19} coul) (e)

$$(9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg})$$

.(Dirac, 1937)

$$(Fuli, 1981) (2)$$

$$(3)$$

$$()$$

$$.(4)$$

:

$$(t = 0) \quad (E_o = hv_o) \quad .(t = t) \quad (v_o > v) (E = hv)$$

.(Fuli, 1981)

$$\partial hv / \partial t = hv_o / t_c \quad \dots (1)$$

$$hv = hv_o \exp [-r / r_c] \quad \dots (2)$$

(m) (r = ct) (r_c = h/2mc) (t_c = h/2mc²)

: (Z) (2)

$$Z = \frac{v_o - v}{v} = e^{r/r_c} - 1 \quad \dots (3)$$

: (3) (r << r_c)

$$Z = 2mcr / h \quad \dots (4)$$

: (Z)

$$Z = Hr / c$$

: (4) (5) (H)

$$m = hH / 2c^2 \quad \dots (6)$$

:

(Misra, 1995)

(Al-Obaydi, 2001)

$$T = 2\pi n\hbar / E \quad \dots (7)$$

(6)

$$T = 2 / H \quad \dots (8)$$

* (T)

. (R_{ph})

$$R_{ph} = cT = 2c / H \quad \dots (9)$$

(Fuli,1981)

$$: \quad R_{ph} \quad H = (2 \times 10^{10} \text{ year})^{-1}$$

$$R_{ph} = 4 \times 10^{10} \text{ Ly}$$

(R_{ph})

(Fuli, 1981)

$$. \quad (R_{ph} = 2 \times 10^9 \text{ Ly})$$

$$(2 \times 10^{10})$$

$$(2C/H)$$

.(Weinberg, 1972)

(3)

(Fuli)

(Fuli)

(2c/H)

$$(r = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ Ly}) \quad (Z = 3.51)$$

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