

Calculation of the Volume and Density of the universe sphere at the Big Bang moment

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The universe mass is about 10^{53} kg and if we consider the photon as the basis of the Big Bang which is the smallest, fastest, and lightest object in the universe, the volume and density are far different from the information that obtained for the Big Bang before. In other words, the photon is not the desired particle that could have formed the Big Bang sphere. Therefore, we define a special particle called "sub-photon" with dimensions of one billionth of a photon (in terms of radius value). In this paper we will show that this fundamental particle is capable of defining the Big Bang phenomenon. On the other hand, by using this particle we will calculate the volume and density of the Big Bang.

