

Accurate Calculation of the Volume and Density of the Big Bang

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Considering that the smallest, fastest, and lightest object in the universe is photon and the universe mass is about 10^{53} kg, if we consider the photon as the basis of the Big Bang, 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.

