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GRAVITY OF A BLACK HOLE AND LIGHT PARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

As per Nadeem et al, Scientists endeavor to infer the recipe for gravitational power acting between black hole and the light particles based on Newton's general laws of attractive energy (F = Gm1 m2/r2) utilizing Einstein's mass-vitality proportionality connection (E = mc2), quantum hypothesis of radiation (E = hν) and Schwarzschild span for Non-turning and turning black holes as given by the accompanying conditions:

$$F = \frac{hc^3}{4GM\lambda}$$

for Non-turning black holes. While, for turning black holes the equation is:

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$$F' = \frac{hc^3}{GM\lambda}$$

where ƛ is the wavelength of radiation, for example electromagnetic waves, particularly unmistakable waves, on the grounds that electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength between roughly 400NM and 700NM is straightforwardly identified by the human eye and saw as obvious light. Since the intangibility of black holes happens because of the nearness of obvious waves. A light adjusted eye by and large has greatest affectability at around 555NM, in the green district of the optical range.

The above conditions speak to the gravitational power following up on light molecule due to non-turning and turning black holes. The significance and essentialness of the three major constants of nature, for example Planck's steady (h) Newton's Gravitational consistent (G) and the speed of light (c), can be seen in different research papers.