A Ultra Resistance in A Moving Fluid Either Elastic Material and Analyzing On Quantum Level

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I am introducing a new concept which is about "moving fluid and moving elastic material".
If the fluid is moving through a certain area in a certain direction, I would consider it as a 'fluid particle' or a 'packet of fluid particles'. Again I would consider "resistance" in a moving fluid as well. The resistance I am defining here is in a certain pattern that has been developed by me.

If we track the principal of this pattern it will be in a certain way, suppose a certain amount of fluid is being transported, when a fluid particle or a fluid packet of particles starts motion with kinetic energy 1/2mv2. I do not consider other potential energy and pressure energy because my goal is to focus on finding out the consequences of the argument.

All the assumptions related to fluid properties I am taking ideally, when the first particle will start motion, then normal vibration or simple harmonic motion due to the elastic nature of the fluid as turbulence generated on the next particle affects the first particle, then I assume that both are in the form of a normal vibration or simple harmonic motion which is happening by the other particle. So we can write it on the basis of conservation of energy.

$$\tfrac{1}{2}MV^2 = FX + \Phi \text{ –Equitation -1}$$

$\tfrac{1}{2}MV^2$ **-** kinetic energy of particle or packet fluid particles
**X-** the distance covered by the particle or liquid packet
Φ- The total energy of the vibrating particle and the fluid packet or whatever particle is doing the SHM or normal vibration,

$$\Phi = 1/2Mw^2a^2$$

The amount of kinetic energy that is changing into work done and oscillation energy, when the particles and packets of fluid begin to travel and X is the distance covered by the particle or packet of fluid particles, FX is the work done by the particles or packet of liquid particle and Φ is the energy of the particle or packet of liquid particle which is performing SHM or normal oscillation.

I am presenting here a pattern related to this flow.

The new theory of relativity in fluid
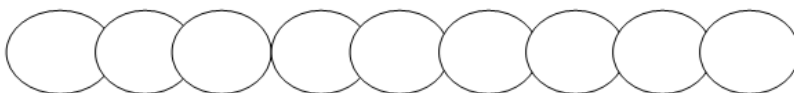
What I assume here is that if the particle is travelling a distance X at the same time, the vibration is travelling a distance L, this is how I'm going to make the equation

$$\Delta X = V \times T \text{ ---------EQUATION 2}$$
$$\Delta L = C \times T \text{ --------- EQUATION 3}$$

where V is the velocity of the liquid particles or liquid packet.
and C is the velocity of the normal vibrating fluid particle or SHM of particles or packet of fluid particle
Δx is the distance covered by the liquid particles or the liquid packet
ΔL is the distance of the fluid particles or packets of fluid particles that are vibrating.

If equation 1 is divided by equation 2 then

$$\Delta X / \Delta L = V \times T / C \times T$$
$$\Delta X / \Delta L = V/C \text{ (in unit time)}$$

Now let me define, how the ultra resistance as the force acting in a moving fluid.
We have already mentioned that we are tracking some specific pattern in a moving fluid, so we assume that some mass of fluid particles or packets of particles started the motion with an initial energy, then the second low of Newton's motion. Based on the rule we have

$$F\text{- } f = ma \text{ –Eqution-4}$$

So, here F is the force acting on the fluid particles or packet of liquid particles when the motion starts and (-f) is acting as a resisting force on the particle or packet of fluid particles which has started the motion and Through the fluid particle or packets of fluid particle which are doing SHM or normal vibration, when the particles or packets of fluid particle will do these activities, simple harmonic motion or normal vibration, this particle will move from left to right through the middle position. When the particles come towards the first particles it will have negative force, so I (-f) assume that a moving fluid has ultra force and ultra resistance then fluid particle will complete displacement according to this negative force Newton's second law.

Now I'm going to analyze this theory at the quantum level, so here's what I consider, when the fluid particles started to move and the total activities, I already considered in my previous section. Then I think here is the size of electrons, which are loosely contact in atom and then what I am talking about close to the size of electrons and this is my hypothetical idea with respect to expressing the principle. Now I am thinking that these electrons and atoms are also doing the same activities which are mentioned in the previous section. Similarly, we can write this

$$\tfrac{1}{2} MVe^2 = FXe + \Phi e \quad \text{(EQUATION 5)}$$

This is the energy balance
And then the force balance Fe – fe= MeAe (EQUATION 6)
Then if we compare particle analysis with quantum analysis

$$\tfrac{1}{2} mv^2 = FX + \Phi \ / \ \tfrac{1}{2} MVe^2 = FXe + \Phi e$$
$$F\text{- } f = ma \ / \ Fe – fe = MeAe$$

Concept of ATO-Photons
When an atom is moving with specific energy with specific velocity, either with uniform speed or with non-uniform speed, will cover displacement based on nuclear deterrence action. What I assume that the atom is moving with velocity V and moving distance depending on resistive action, while electrons will be oriented in the same direction with a different velocity according to the electron velocity.
In this way, the electrons must travel infinite distance but it is travelling the same distance as the distance travelled by the atom, then what I do here is to let the electrons get out of the atoms but it is in the same form Remains in the amount of energy which has been work done by the electrons as imaginary work done, it will be inside the atoms and value of will be. $\tfrac{1}{2} MV_e^2$ and $\tfrac{1}{2} MV_e^2$ is changing in $mc^2 + h\upsilon$ where mc^2 is work done as mass is changing in photon and hu is the energy of photon which will get out from the atom remain and the remain mass of electron will be in atom.
Suppose the atom starts motion with kinetic energy $1/2mv^2$ and ends work done w1 and in an instant electron oriented motion with kinetic energy $1/2MV_e^2$ and imaginary work w2 done. And this work done will be equal to mc2+hυ, I am imagining here that mass m is getting converted into light and then,

$$\tfrac{1}{2} MV^2 = W1 = FX1 \quad \text{(Equation 1)}$$
$$\tfrac{1}{2} MVe^2 = W2 = FX2 = mc^2 + h\upsilon \quad \text{(Equation 2)}$$
$$\tfrac{1}{2} MV^2 = W1 = FX1 \quad / \quad \tfrac{1}{2} MVe^2 = W2 = FX2 = mc^2 + h\upsilon$$