$$E = m \times c \times T$$

The procedural calculation is as follows ;

[Math.6]

$$\begin{aligned} E &= m \times s \times (c / v)^2 \\ &= m \times (v \times t) \times (c / v)^2 \qquad v = c \times g \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad t = T \times g \\ &= m \times (c \times g) \times (T \times g) \times (c / v)^2 \\ &= m \times c \times T \times g^2 \times (1 / g)^2 \\ &= m \times c \times T \end{aligned}$$

[0009]

Now, time T=time light passes, and this is the time that the substance would have passed under no gravity(g), namely, the time the substance took to progress $\times 1/g$. Certainly, as mentioned above, clocks under any gravity show the same lapse of time in relation to the extent of its progress. However, when measured by our clocks on the earth, the extent of progress on the clock of light isn't the same as that under the gravity. Besides, it is important that the formula above isn't the same as the one in the special theory of relativity, $E=mc^2$, but that it multiplies velocity of light c by time T. In the formula $E=mc^2$ in the special theory of relativity, m stands for a substance with mass m, c for velocity of light and E for rest energy at time 0 which is observed as the substance simply exists. However, to exist itself means that the substance stays in the lapse of time. Therefore, apart from there being any time at its standstill, as long as there is no such time in this world in its natural state, the element of time is essential in considering energy. When one-dimensional