

THE ELECTRIC CHARGE INCREASES WITH THE SPEED – B

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Energy of the electron:

$$E_Y = \frac{137q_e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_e} = \frac{137q_e^2 2\pi}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x_e} = \frac{137q_e^2}{2\epsilon_0 x_e} = 0.511 MeV$$

The electron has a dipole, a positive and a negative charges $+q_e \dots; \dots -q_e$, but due to the rotation speed the charges increase to $+11.2q_e \dots \text{and} \dots -12.2q_e$.

$$E_Y = \frac{(aq_e)(bq_e)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_e} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots \begin{cases} ab = 137 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots a = 12.217 \dots; \dots b = 11.217$$

Speed of the charges or wave speed (a particle is a rotating wave):

$$v = w_e = \sqrt{c^2 - S f_e^2} = c - \Delta w_e \quad ; \quad \Delta w_e = \frac{S f_e^2}{2c} = \frac{S \cdot c}{2x_e^2}$$

q_e -- Elementary charge; ϵ_0 -- Vacuum permittivity; x_e -- Electron Compton wavelength; $S = 1.9121 \times 10^{-34} m^2$; f_e -- Compton frequency; c -- Light speed.

Charge variation formula:

$$Q_e = \frac{Qe_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^X} = \frac{Qe_0}{\left(\frac{S}{x_e^2}\right)^X}$$

$$137 = \frac{1 \times 1}{\left(S/x_e^2\right)^X \left(S/x_e^2\right)^X} = \frac{1}{\left(S/x_e^2\right)^{2X}} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots X = 0.102$$

Or:

$$X \log\left(S/x_e^2\right) = \log(1/11.217) \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots X = 0.1001$$

$$X \log\left(S/x_e^2\right) = \log(1/12.217) \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots X = 0.104$$

The Michelson-Morley experiment

This experiment has been wrong interpreted.

The experiment gives a null result because it detects nothing, not because there's a length contraction.

In the experiment the light propagates in the air, inside the earth atmosphere. How can it detects the movement in the ether?

There's the ether! There's no length contraction!

The Lorentz equations has nothing to do with space and time, they give the Doppler shifts for **transversal** waves. x and t are wavelength and period of a wave.

The ether at the earth surface, in vacuum, is the gravitational field of the earth, so it is at rest relative to the planet.

It's possible to detect the movement relative to the earth with a correct experiment. The local ether can be a reference to a velocimeter, or the local gravitational fields.

The universal ether is the gravitational field of the local universe,

$$g_U = 6.9 \times 10^{-10} \text{ ms}^{-2}.$$

The electron stability on the atoms

An orbiting electron has no acceleration, so it doesn't radiate.

It is subjected to two opposite accelerations, the centrifuge acceleration and the proton electric acceleration.

Earth magnetic field:

$$B = 3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T} = f_T \frac{R_T^2}{R_0} \quad ; \quad R_0 = 1.58 \times 10^{13} \text{ m}$$

$$f_T = \frac{1}{24h} = 1.1574 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Hz} \quad ; \quad R_T = 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

Earth electric current:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_E}{2R_T} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots I_E = 3.06 \times 10^8 \text{ A}$$

Electric charge: $I_E = Q_e f_T \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots Q_e = 2.64 \times 10^{13} \text{ C}$

Electric Volta potential of the earth surface:

$$V_E = \frac{Q_e}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_T} = 3.71 \times 10^{16} \text{ Volt}$$

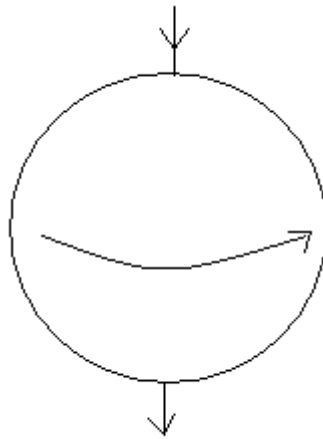
Electric field:

$$E = \frac{V_E}{R_T} = 5.8 \times 10^9 \text{ V/m}$$

The earth has an negative electric charge. This charge rotation generate the magnetic field.

The sun change of the signal of the charge.

The earth has no inversion of the magnetic field.



Capacitance of the earth: $Q_e = CV_E \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots C = 7.12 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Farad}$

$$C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R_T$$

Inductance: $L = \frac{1}{4\pi} \mu_0 R_T = 0.64 \text{ Henry}$

Schuman Resonance:

$$2\pi \cdot f_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{c}{R_T} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots f_x = 7.455 \text{ Hz}$$

Magnetic charge:

$$Q_m = 2\pi^2 L I_E = B\pi \cdot R_T^2 = 3.86 \times 10^9 \text{ Weber}$$

Electric resistance:

$$R_E = \frac{Q_m}{Q_e} = 1.46 \times 10^{-4} = \frac{2\alpha}{100}$$

?????????? $v_e = \frac{E}{B} = 1.93 \times 10^{14} = V_E R_E = 5.42 \times 10^{12}$???????????

Wavefunction and the new Schrodinger equation:

$$A = A_0 \exp.i(kx - wt) \dots \dots \dots ; \dots \dots \dots A_0 = \frac{xc}{2\pi}$$

A, A0 – Magnetic vector potential

$$i \frac{dA}{dt} = -A_0 \frac{d^2 A}{dx^2} + v^2$$

v2 – Electric field; Gravitational potential; Squared magnetic field

$$A^2 = \Phi_E = \text{electric...flux}$$

Magnetic fields of the planets

	f	B	R	R ₀
Mercury	1.97×10^{-7}	3.9×10^{-7}	2.4×10^6	2.9×10^{12}
Earth	1.16×10^{-5}	6.5×10^{-5}	6.4×10^6	7.3×10^{12}
Jupiter	2.8×10^{-5}	1.27×10^{-3}	7.2×10^7	2.1×10^{15}
Saturn	2.64×10^{-5}	3.76×10^{-2}	8.3×10^7	4.8×10^{12}
Uranus	1.6×10^{-5}	3.1×10^{-3}	2.6×10^7	3.5×10^{12}
Neptune	1.7×10^{-5}	2.76×10^{-3}	2.5×10^7	3.8×10^{12}
Sun	4.63×10^{-7}	10^{-4}	7×10^8	2.2×10^{15}

f – Frequency of rotation; B – Magnetic field; R – Radius of the planet;
 R_0 -- Constant.

$$B = f \frac{R^2}{R_0}$$

$$R_0 = 5 \times 10^{12} = 33.3 AU \text{ -- Kuiper belt distance.}$$

For Jupiter and the sun R_0 is different. Saturn, Neptune and Uranus are different than Jupiter, maybe they are rocky planets.

Moon –

$$B = 10^{-7} T \dots\dots\dots R = 1.74 \times 10^6 m \dots\dots\dots f = 4.24 \times 10^{-7} Hz$$

$$R_0 = 1.3 \times 10^{13} m$$

Mars –

$$f = 1.13 \times 10^{-5} Hz \dots\dots\dots R = 3.4 \times 10^6 m \dots\dots\dots R_0 = 7.3 \times 10^{12} m$$

$$B = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} T \text{ -- In the past.}$$

Venus –

$$f = 4.76 \times 10^{-8} Hz \dots\dots\dots R = 6.1 \times 10^6 m$$

$$B = 2.43 \times 10^{-7} T$$

Dynamo theory is wrong.

Is the rotation of the planets that generate the magnetic field.

The planets have a stationary electric charge, that rotates with the planet.

Einstein was correct about the earth magnetic field.

The reversal of the magnetic fields are due to the change of sign of the electric charge.

The earth magnetic field doesn't reverse.

The electric charge of the sun has a charge sign oscillation.

Charge density:

$$\rho = \frac{3Q_e}{4\pi.R^3} ; \quad Q_e = \frac{2RB}{\mu_0 f}$$

$$\rho = \frac{6B}{4\pi.R^2 \mu_0 f}$$

Mercury --	$1.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Cm}^{-3}$
Earth --	5.2×10^{-8}
Jupiter --	3.3×10^{-9}
Saturn --	7.9×10^{-8}
Uranus --	1.1×10^{-7}
Neptune --	9.9×10^{-8}
Sun --	1.7×10^{-10}
Moon --	2.96×10^{-8}
Venus --	5.2×10^{-8}
Mars --	5.2×10^{-8} -- In the past

Breakdown electric field at the earth surface in air:

$$E = 3 \times 10^6 \text{ V/m}$$

Density: $\rho = \epsilon_0 E = 26.6 \mu\text{C} / \text{m}^2$

A plate of Cooper:

$$1\text{m}^3 \dots \rightarrow \dots N = 8.6 \times 10^{28} \text{ atoms}$$

$$1\text{m}^2 \dots \rightarrow \dots n = N^{2/3} = 1.95 \times 10^{19} \text{ atoms}$$

$$n_e = \frac{Q_e}{q_e} = 1.66 \times 10^{14} \quad ; \quad \frac{n}{n_e} = 1.17 \times 10^5$$

Only a small number of atoms are ionized.

Charge density of the planets:

$$B = f \frac{R^2}{R_0} = \frac{\mu_0 I_E}{2R} \dots \dots \dots I_E = Q_e f$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dots \dots \dots Q_e = \frac{2R^3}{\mu_0 R_0} \dots \dots \dots R_0 = 7.3 \times 10^{12} m$$

$$\rho = \frac{Q_e}{Volume} = \frac{6}{4\pi\mu_0 R_0} = 5.2 \times 10^{-8} Cm^{-3}$$

The charge density is a constant, different for Jupiter and the Sun.

$$Q_e = CV_E \dots \dots \dots C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R$$

$$V_E = \frac{c^2 R^2}{2\pi \cdot R_0} \dots \dots \dots E = \frac{V_E}{R}$$

$$n_e = \frac{\rho}{q_e} = 3.246 \times 10^{11} m^{-3} \text{ -- Number of electrons per cubic meter}$$

Number of atoms per cubic meter: $n = 1.2 \times 10^{29} m^{-3}$

$$n/n_e = 3.6 \times 10^{17}$$

The planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are not make of gas, they are different than Jupiter.