

The existence

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The existence is eternal.

The existence is selfsimilar at all scales, it's fractal. From our scale there's a infinite way to reach the zero and to reach the infinite.

Our universe is a vacuon in another mega universe.

Our vacuons are universes also.

The existence is dual. There's a electric world and a magnwetic world. The point of contact between the two is the massive universe.

There's a world of the transversal waves and the world of longitudinal waves.

Stellar black holes have magnetic planets where the spirits live. Black holes are made of neutrinos and emitte longitudinal waves.

Electric charge:

$$q_e = 2\alpha\varepsilon_0 k_B ' c^2 \approx \frac{x_e^3 c^2}{8}$$

Planck constant:

$$h = 2\alpha\varepsilon_0 k_B ' c^3 = q_e k_B ' c \approx \frac{x_e^5 c^3}{3.42}$$

Magnetic charge:

$$2q_m = k_B ' c \approx 2.34x_e^2 c$$

The existence is rotation.

Rotation is absolute. The existence is absolute.

Rotation:

Every motion is rotation. Linear motion is a rotation with an infinite radius.~

A vacuon is a vortex of velocity and displacement.

A variation of velocity defines a displacement, a variation of displacement defines a velocity.

The velocity and displacement are the only two fundamental units.

The first derived unit is frequency: $f = \frac{V}{L}$

And the inverse period, not time.

Time is certain number of periods.

Frequency and period don't flow, what flows is the number of periods n or an angle:

$$n = \alpha = \frac{t}{t_0}$$

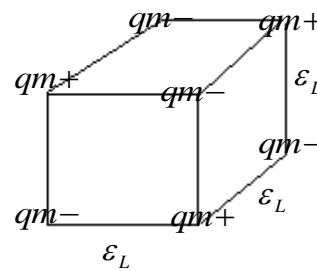
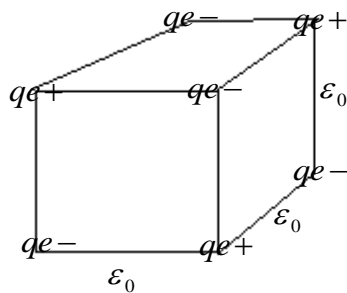
The clocks don't give time, they give numbers and angles, they give time current: time over period.

Time is a human invention, it doesn't exist in nature.

The second derived unit is the magnetic vector potential, circulation, conductance and magnetic resistance:

$$circ = A = LV = \frac{1}{R_E} = R_M$$

The vacuum is a dual crystal of vacuons, maybe the only supersolid:



Electric vacuon energy and virtual density:

$$E_0 = \frac{\epsilon_0^2}{\mu_0^2} = 310MeV = hf_0 \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\rho_0 = \frac{1}{\mu_0} = 7.958 \times 10^5 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$f_0 = 7.5 \times 10^{22} \text{ Hz}$$

Magnetic vacuon frequency:

$$f_L = \frac{f_M^2}{f_0} = 6.27 \times 10^{27} \text{ Hz}$$

Energy:
$$E_L = hf_L = \frac{\epsilon_L^2}{\mu_L^2} = 26TeV$$

Wave speed:

$$w_L = \sqrt{Sf_L^2 - c^2} = 8.675 \times 10^{10} \text{ m/s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_L \mu_L}}$$

$$\epsilon_L = 5.21 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m} \dots \dots; \dots \dots \mu_L = 2.55 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^3 / \text{kg}$$

Electric wavelength and radius:

$$x_0 = 2\pi R_0 = 4 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m} \dots \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots \dots R_0 = 6.37 \times 10^{-16} \text{ m}$$

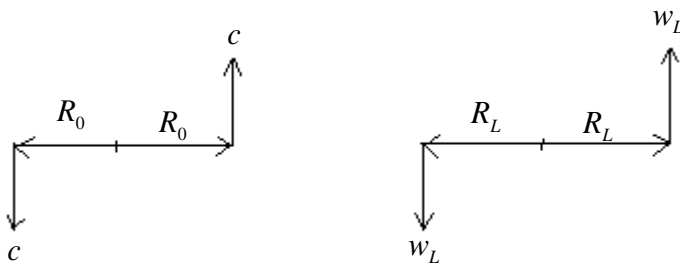
Magnetic wavelength and radius:

$$x_L = \frac{w_L}{f_L} = 1.38 \times 10^{-17} \text{ m} \approx \sqrt{S} = 1.383 \times 10^{-17} \text{ m}$$

$$R_L = \frac{x_L}{2\pi} = 2.2 \times 10^{-18} \text{ m}$$

Electric vacuon q_e+

magnetic vacuon q_m+



Electric and magnetic charges of the vacuons:

$$q_e = 2\alpha \epsilon_0 k_B' c^2 \quad \text{The sign of the charge is the sense of rotation.}$$

$$q_m = \frac{k_B' c}{2} = \frac{k_L w_L}{2} \dots \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots \dots k_L = 4.767 \times 10^{-26} \text{ m}^2$$

k_L —Magnetic Boltzmann constant

$$\frac{S}{k_L} = \sqrt{2} \alpha^4 \dots \dots \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dots \dots q_e S \sqrt{Sf_L^2 - c^2} = \sqrt{2} \alpha^4 h \dots \dots \text{and} \dots \dots Sf_L^2 = \frac{c^4 \mu_0^4 h^2}{S \epsilon_0^4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dots \dots \frac{q_e S c}{\sqrt{2} h \alpha^4} \sqrt{\frac{c^2 h^2 \mu_0^4}{S \epsilon_0^4} - 1} = 1.0001162202 \quad 6$$

Our constants are not exact.

So: $h, \dots, q_e, \dots, \mu_0$

$$\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 c^2} \dots; \dots q_m = \frac{h}{2q_e} \dots; \dots k_B' = \frac{h}{q_e c}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{q_e^2 \mu_0 c}{2h} \dots; \dots S = \frac{q_e^6 \mu_0^6 c^6}{576 h^2}$$

Exact light speed constant:

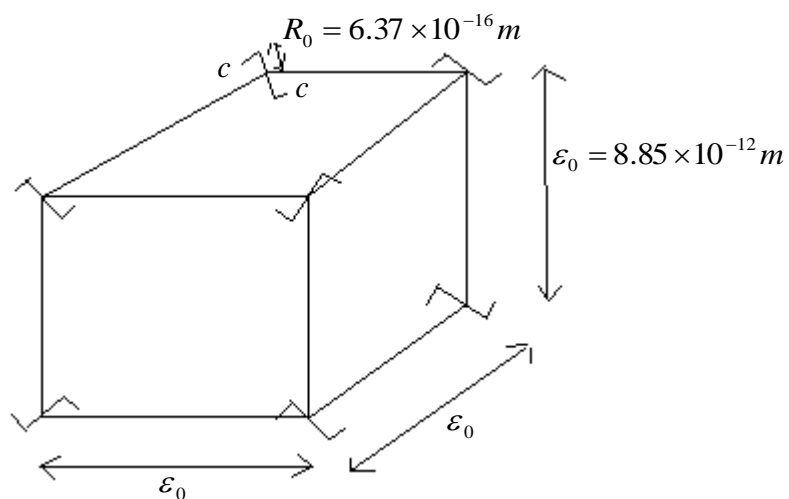
$$576 c^{10} h^4 \mu_0^2 - c^6 q_e^6 - \frac{2592 q_e^8}{\mu_0^4 h^2} = 0$$

The vacuons are the only one particles that have no mass but we can calculate they virtual mass:

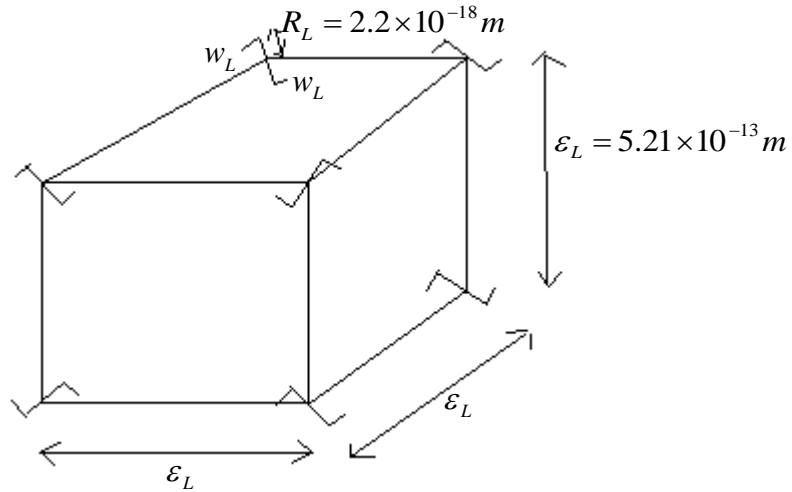
$$m_0 = m_L = \frac{hf_0}{c^2} = 5.53 \times 10^{-28} \text{ kg}$$

The magnetic field B is the speed of the magnetic vacuons.
The electric field is the squared speed of the electric vacuons.

Vacuum electric lattice:



The same for the vacuum magnetic lattice but with other values:



The vacuum is a dual lattice of vacuons with no mass because they are monopoles.
 The vacuum is a dual supersolid.
 The inverse of the permeability is a density (virtual):

$$\rho_0 = \frac{1}{\mu_0} = 7.958 \times 10^5 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_L = 3.92 \times 10^9 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Magnetic vacuon energy:

$$E_L = \frac{\epsilon_L^2}{\mu_L^2} = 26 \text{ TeV}$$

Neutrino energy:

$$E_\nu = hf_\nu = \frac{h^2}{q_e S^{3/2}} = 6.47 \times 10^{21} \text{ eV}$$

$$\frac{E_L}{E_\nu} \approx \sqrt{2} \alpha^4 \quad ; \quad E_L = \frac{c^2 \mu_0^2 h^2}{S \epsilon_0^2}$$

$$\frac{2\alpha^8 \epsilon_0^4}{c^4 \mu_0^4 q_e^2} \approx \frac{q_e^6 \mu_0^6 c^6}{576 h^2} = S \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots \sqrt{4.5} q_e^4 \approx \mu_0^3 c^5 h^3$$

Electron neutrino data:

$$\text{Mass -- } m = q_e \sqrt{S} = 2.2 \times 10^{-36} \text{ kg} = 1.243 \text{ eV}$$

$$w_v = \frac{h}{q_e S} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_v \mu_v}} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots \varepsilon_v \mu_v = \frac{q_e^2 S^2}{h^2}$$

$$E_v = \frac{\varepsilon_v^2}{\mu_v^2} = 6.47 \times 10^{21} \text{ eV} = q_e \sqrt{S} w_v^2 = \frac{h^2}{q_e S^{3/2}}$$

$$\varepsilon_v = \frac{q_e^{3/4} S^{5/8}}{\sqrt{h}} = 2.62 \times 10^{-19} \text{ m}$$

$$\mu_v = \frac{q_e^{5/4} S^{11/8}}{h^{3/2}} = 8.15 \times 10^{-21} \text{ m}^3 / \text{kg}$$

Quantized stellar black holes:

$$\text{Correct gravitational constant: } G = 8.02 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

Temperature and radius:

$$T = \frac{g}{2\pi} = \frac{GM}{2\pi R^2} \dots \dots \dots R = G^{-1/3} = 2.32 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$$

Mass:

$$c^2 = \frac{2GM}{R} \dots \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots M = \frac{G^{-4/3} c^2}{2} = 1.3 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$$

$$T = \frac{c^2 G^{1/3}}{4\pi} = 3.1 \times 10^{12} \text{ S}$$

$$E_\gamma = \frac{k_L T}{2} = \frac{hc}{2x} = 0.46 \text{ MeV} \dots \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots x = 1.35 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$$

$$T = L^2 c^4 = 3.1 \times 10^{12} \text{ S} \dots \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots L = 1.96 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$$

Electric charge:

$$T = \frac{Q_e g}{2\pi} \dots \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots Q_e = 1 \text{ C}$$

Surface rotation speed:

$$v = 2c$$

$$v_S R_S = v_B R_B \dots; \dots R_S = 7 \times 10^8 \text{ m} \dots; \dots v_S = \frac{2\pi R}{t}$$

$$t = 25D \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots v_B = 2c$$

Polar electric voltage:

$$T = \frac{V_E^2}{2} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots V_E = 2.5 \times 10^6 \text{ Volt}$$

$$V_E = \frac{Q_e}{\varepsilon \cdot G^{-1/3}} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots \varepsilon = 1.73 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$C_E = \varepsilon \cdot R = 4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Farad} \dots; \dots L_E = \mu \cdot R = 3.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Henry}$$

$$E = \frac{Q_e}{4\pi \cdot \varepsilon \cdot G^{-2/3}} = 85.8 \text{ V/m}$$

$$E = Bv \dots; \dots B = \frac{\mu \cdot f}{2G^{-1/3}} \dots; \dots I_E = f$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{C_E L_E}} \dots; \dots v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon \mu}}$$

$$I_E = \frac{Q_m}{L_E} \dots; \dots B = 1.43 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}$$

$$f = \frac{c}{\pi \cdot G^{-1/3}} = 4.12 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz} = I_E = 4.12 \times 10^4 \text{ A}$$

$$\mu = \frac{2B\pi \cdot G^{-2/3}}{c} = 1.6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ A/m} \dots; \dots \mu = \frac{1}{4\varepsilon \cdot c^2}$$

$$Q_m = \frac{V_E}{f} = 60.7 \text{ Weber}$$

$$R_E = \frac{Q_m}{Q_e} = 60.7 \Omega \dots; \dots 2\pi \cdot R_E = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}}$$

$$v_e = \frac{V_E R_E}{2} = \frac{c}{4}$$

$$m = \frac{h^2}{k_B v^2 T} = 7.44 \times 10^{-34} \text{ kg} \dots; \dots f_x = \frac{h}{k_B m} = 6.4 \times 10^{22} \text{ Hz}$$

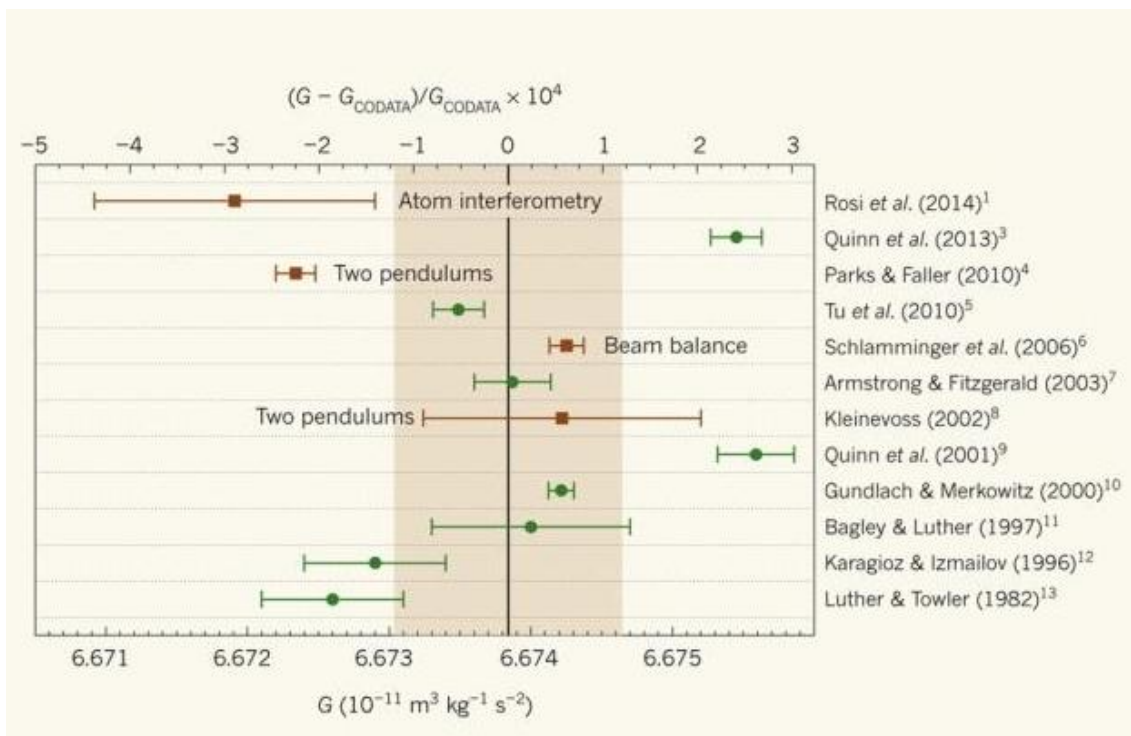
$$\Delta v = \frac{S f_x^2}{2c} = 1.3 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$m_v = m \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta v}{c}} = q_e \sqrt{S} = 2.2 \times 10^{-36} \text{ kg}$$

The black holes are made of neutrinos.

$$h = q_e c k_B' \dots; \dots k_B' = k_B \left(1 - \frac{\pi^3 \alpha^2}{2} \right)$$

There's only one force



All forces are only one: the electric force.

Strong force:

$$E_p = m_p c^2 = \frac{q_e^2}{2\alpha\epsilon_0 x_p} = 938.26 \text{ MeV}$$

$$F_p = \frac{2\pi \cdot E_p}{x_p} = \frac{\pi \cdot q_e^2}{\alpha\epsilon_0 x_p^2} = 7.15 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

Weak force (the strongest):

$$f = 1.9441 \times 10^{25} \text{ Hz} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots x = 1.5421 \times 10^{-17} \text{ m}$$

$$E_w = hf = 80.4 \text{ GeV} = \frac{q_e^2}{2\alpha\epsilon_0 x}$$

$$F_w = \frac{\pi \cdot q_e^2}{\alpha\epsilon_0 x^2} = 5.25 \times 10^9 \text{ N}$$

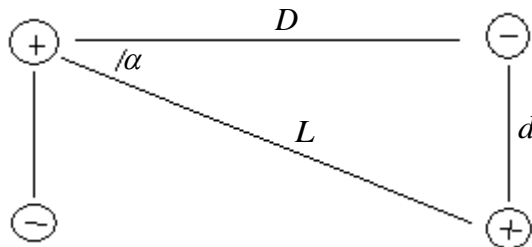
Electric force:

$$F_E = \frac{\pi \cdot q_e^2}{\alpha\epsilon_0 x_e^2} = 0.2 \text{ N}$$

Gravitational force:

The mass is an electric dipole moment.

The gravitational force is the electric force between a great number of electric dipoles.



$$m = \frac{q_e k_B'}{d} \dots \dots \dots k_B' = k_B \left(1 - \frac{\pi^3 \alpha^2}{2} \right)$$

$$F_1 = \frac{q_e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 D^2} \dots\dots\dots; \dots\dots F_2 = \frac{q_e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L^2} \cos\alpha$$

$$F = 2(F_1 - F_2) = \frac{Gm^2}{D^2}$$

$$F = \frac{Gm^2}{D^2} = \frac{3q_e^2 d^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 D^4} = \frac{3d^4 m^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 k_B^2 D^4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dots\dots G = \frac{3d^4}{4\pi\epsilon_0 k_B^2 D^2}$$

$$D = 1m \dots\dots \Leftrightarrow \dots\dots d = 2\sqrt{S}$$

$$D = G^{-1/3} \dots\dots \Leftrightarrow \dots\dots d = x_p$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dots\dots G = \left(\frac{3x_p^4}{4\pi\epsilon_0 k_B^2} \right)^3 = 8.03 \times 10^{-11} m^{-3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dots\dots G = \frac{12S^2}{\pi\epsilon_0 k_B^2} = 8.3 \times 10^{-11} m^{-3}$$

The gravitational constant is not constant for small distances and small masses.

The macroscopic matter is made of protons and neutrons, so the value of $d = x_p$ is the Compton wavelength of the proton. The distance is the reference radius of a quantized black hole.

$$d = x_p = 1.321 \times 10^{-15} m \dots\dots; \dots\dots D = G^{-1/3} = R_{BH}$$

$$\sqrt{S} = \text{neutron Compton wavelength}$$

$$G = 1.417 \times 10^{56} \frac{d^4}{D^2}$$

It's why different experiments and measurements give different values.

Magnetic force:

$$F = \frac{q_e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{4\alpha^2 q_m^2}{\pi\mu_0 R^2}$$

Cavendish experiment:

$$D = 0.23m \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots d \approx \sqrt{S}$$

$$G = \frac{3d^4}{4\pi\epsilon_0 k_B^{-1} D^2} = \frac{3S^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 k_B^{-1} (0.23)^2} = 6.792 \times 10^{-11} m^{-3}$$

We are immortals. Life is eternal.

$$G = 1.417 \times 10^{56} \frac{d^4}{D^2}$$

$$\Delta G = 4 \times 10^{-14} m^{-3} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots \Delta D = 7 \times 10^{-5} m \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots \Delta d = 2 \times 10^{-21} m$$

There are no parallel universes.

Our universe is dual. Half electric and half magnetic. One of electromagnetic transversal waves and one of longitudinal waves. Between the two there's the massive matter. We are spirits living inside animal bodies. This life is like a race.

Correct gravitational formulas

$$G = 8.03 \times 10^{-11} m^{-3}$$

Force:

$$F = \frac{m^2}{V_0 4\pi R^2} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots V_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi G} = 9.9224 \times 10^8 m^3$$

Escape speed:

$$v^2 = \frac{m}{V_0 2\pi R}$$

Gravitational constant:

$$V_0 = 5.616 \times 10^{-58} \frac{D^2}{d^4}$$

If $V_0 = \text{constant}$:

$$d = 2.744 \times 10^{-17} \sqrt{D}$$

$$D = 0.23m \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots d = \sqrt{S} \dots \text{..Neutron..Compton..Wavelength}$$

$$D = 1m \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots d = 2\sqrt{S}$$

$$D = 2.4 \times 10^3 m \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots d = x_p \dots \text{..Pr oton..Compton..wavelength}$$

$$D = 2.4 \times 10^6 m \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots d = 32x_p$$

$$\sqrt{S} = 1.383 \times 10^{-17} m \dots; \dots x_p = 1.321 \times 10^{-15} m$$

Matter mass is made of protons and neutrons.

The gravitational constant is not totally constant.

God want us to live like animals.

The Jesus project:

The principal objective of the Jesus project was to tell us that we are immortals and the our principal life is us just like spirits. God is just a silly person.

Cavendish experiment:

$$G = 1.417 \times 10^{56} \frac{d^4}{D^2}$$

$$D = 0.23m \dots; \dots G = 6.74 \times 10^{-11} m^{-3} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots d = 0.911 \sqrt{S}$$

Earth:

$$\frac{g}{m} = 1.417 \times 10^{56} \frac{d^4}{D^4}$$

$$g = 9.8ms^{-2} \dots; \dots m = 6 \times 10^{24} kg \dots; \dots D = 6.4 \times 10^6 m \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots d = 50.2x_p$$

EX-9908:

$$D = 4.65 \times 10^{-2} m \dots; \dots G = 6.674 \times 10^{-11} m^{-3} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots d = 0.41 \sqrt{S}$$

The gravitational constant measurement is variable with the position of the sun:

$$M = 4.3 \text{ kg} ; \quad m = 1 \text{ kg} ; \quad D = 0.1 \text{ m}$$

Force of the masses:

$$F = \frac{GM}{0.1^2} = 3 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N}$$

Force of the sun:

$$F_s = \frac{G \cdot 2 \times 10^{30}}{(1.5 \times 10^{11})^2} = 6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N}$$

The influence of the sun is evident and has been proved experimentally.

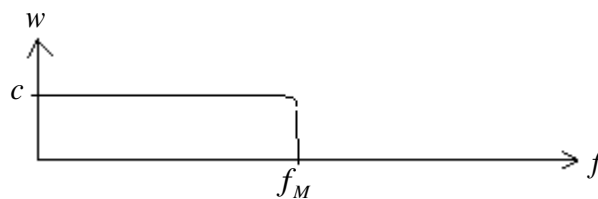
Everything is motion: velocity and displacement.

The existence is motion and it's eternal.

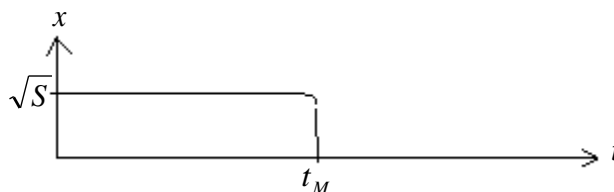
Reference speed: $c = 2.99792416442 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Reference distance: $\sqrt{S} = 1.3827874551 \times 10^{-17} \text{ m}$

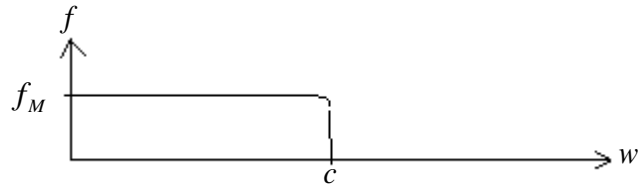
$$w = \sqrt{c^2 - S f^2} \quad \text{-- Transversal waves and particles:}$$



$$x = \sqrt{S - c^2 t^2} \quad \text{-- Longitudinal waves and particles:}$$



$$f = \sqrt{f_M^2 - w^2 / S} \quad \text{-- Matter}$$



$$f_M = \frac{1}{t_M} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{S}} \dots; \dots \sqrt{S} = \frac{q_e \mu_0 \alpha}{12 \epsilon_0}$$

Time:

$$t = n \frac{x_0}{v_0} \dots; \dots \dots \text{Time..doesn't..flow}$$

Reference voltage (bandgap and battery):

$$V_E = \sqrt{S} c^2 = 1.243 \text{ Volt}$$

Electron neutrino mass:

$$q_e \sqrt{S} c^2 = 1.243 \text{ eV}$$

$$V_E = 2q_m f_0 = 1.243 \text{ Volt} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots f_0 = 3 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

$$q_m = \frac{h}{2q_e}$$

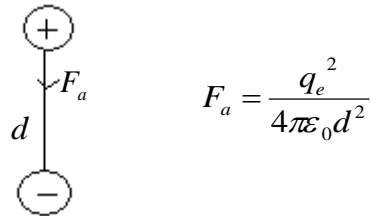
Neutrino frequency:

$$f = \frac{f_M^2}{f_0} = \frac{c^2}{S f_0} = 1.564 \times 10^{36} \text{ Hz}$$

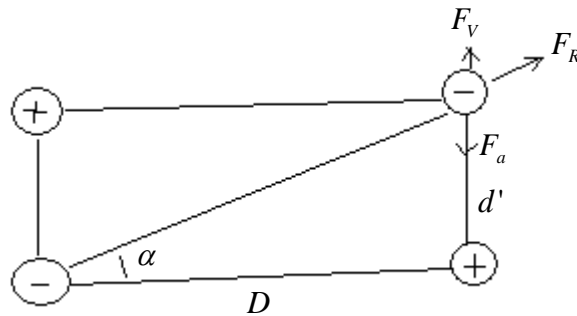
$$R_E = \frac{2q_m}{q_e} = \frac{h}{q_e^2} = 2.58 \times 10^4 \Omega \dots; \dots I_E = \frac{V_E}{R_E} = 4.82 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A} = q_e f_0$$

Why the sum of the masses is lower than the masses not bound?
 Because the distance of the dipoles is greater, so mass is lower.

Single dipole from a proton or a neutron:



Deuteron:



$$F_V = \frac{q_e^2 d}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (D^2 + d^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 & \text{-----} F_a \\ d'^2 & \text{-----} F_a + F_V \end{aligned}$$

$$d'^2 F_a = d^2 (F_a + F_V)$$

$$d'^2 = d^2 \frac{(D^2 + d^2)^{3/2} + d^3}{(D^2 + d^2)^{3/2}} \dots \dots \dots D = nd$$

$$d'^2 = d^2 \frac{(n^2 + 1)^{3/2} + 1}{(n^2 + 1)^{3/2}} \dots \dots \dots m = \frac{q_e k_B'}{d}$$

$$m'^2 = m^2 \frac{(n^2 + 1)^{3/2}}{(n^2 + 1)^{3/2} + 1} \dots \dots \dots \Delta m = m - m'$$

$$2\Delta m = \frac{m}{(n^2 + 1)^{3/2} + 1}$$

$$\Delta m = 4 \times 10^{-30} \text{ kg} \dots \dots m = 3.34 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \dots \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots \dots d = 6.62 \times 10^{-16} \text{ m}$$

$$n^2 = \left(\frac{m}{2\Delta m} - 1 \right)^{2/3} - 1 \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots n = 7.4$$

$$D = nd = 4.9 \times 10^{-15} m \approx 4.3 \times 10^{-15} m$$

Deuteron mass:

$$m = 3.3436 \times 10^{-27} kg = m_p + m_N - \Delta m$$

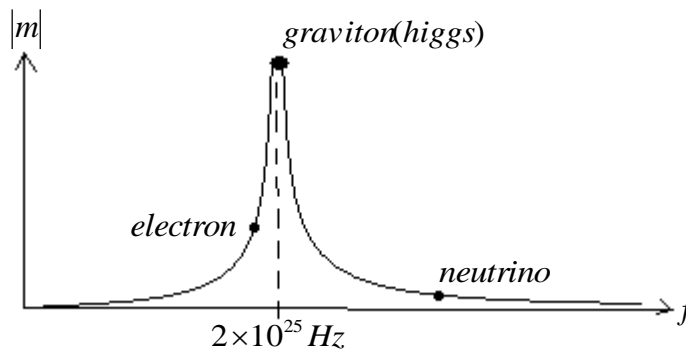
$$m_p + m_N = 3.3476 \times 10^{-27} kg$$

$$\Delta m = 4 \times 10^{-30} kg = 2.2 MeV \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots d = 6.62 \times 10^{-16} m$$

Neutron mass and the longitudinal Boltzmann constant:

$$m_N = 1.675 \times 10^{-27} kg = \frac{3q_e k_L}{\sqrt{S}} \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots k_L = 4.8 \times 10^{-26} m^2$$

The graviton (the higgs):



The graviton is a composite particle.

Energy:

$$E_Y = \sqrt{2} \frac{hc}{\sqrt{S}} = 126.8 GeV \quad ; \quad \sqrt{S} = \frac{q_e \mu_0 \alpha}{12 \epsilon_0} = 1.383 \times 10^{-17} m$$

Infinite is equal to zero:

$$e^{i\pi} = -1 \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots \log(-1) = i\pi$$

$$\text{IF: } 0 = +\infty = -\infty$$

$$\log 0 = \log(+\infty) \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots -\infty = +\infty$$

$$\log(-\infty) = \log(+\infty) \dots \Leftrightarrow \dots \log(-1) + \log(+\infty) = +\infty \dots \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dots i\pi + (+\infty) = +\infty \dots \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dots +\infty = +\infty$$