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Macroscopic Gravitation

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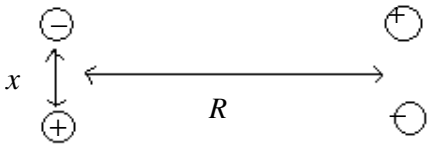
See Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

http://www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva105.pdf

All forces are electric forces. As the mass is an electric dipole moment the macroscopic gravity is an electric force between electric dipoles with a constant distance between the charges of the dipole.

$$F = -G\frac{m^2}{R^2} \qquad \text{and} \qquad m = \frac{qk_B}{x} \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad F = -G\frac{q^2 k_B{}^2}{x^2 R^2}$$



$$F = -2\frac{q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\left(\frac{1}{R^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + R^2}\right) = -\frac{2q^2x^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$F = F \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad x = 2.9\times10^{-17}\,m$$

F – Force; G – Gravitational constant; R – Radius; m – Mass
q – Elementary charge; Kb – Boltzmann constant; x – distance between poles
E0 – Vacuum permittivity

Neutron

The neutron is made of a proton with an orbital electron. The use of the uncertainty principle to prove that electrons can not be confined is wrong.

At short distances, the neutron behaves as a negative charged particle.

$$N_0 = p^+ + e^- + \nu_0$$

Binding energy:

$$E_B = E_N - Ee - Ep = 1.276\times10^{-13}\, j$$

$$E_B = FR = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} R \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad R = 1.81\times10^{-15}\, m$$

Frequency, speed and wavelength:

$$f = 2.27175\times10^{23}\, Hz; \quad w = 2.99776\times10^{8}\, ms^{-1}; \quad x_N = 1.32\times10^{-15}\, m$$

Force:

$$F = 70.425N$$

$$F = \frac{m_e}{(1 - v^2/c^2)^{3/2}} \frac{v^2}{R} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad v = 2.16206\times10^{8}$$

Acceleration:

$$g = \frac{v^2}{R} = 2.5826\times10^{31}\ ; \quad v = c/N \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \text{N} = 1.3866$$

$$2\pi R = Nx \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = 8.2\times10^{-15}$$

$$x = 2\pi x_N \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad R = Nx_N$$

The magnetic dipole moment of the neutron proves that the neutron has an orbital electron. The neutron moment is the proton moment plus the orbital electron moment.

$$\mu_N = \mu_p + \mu_{ex}$$

$$\mu_N = -9.66\times10^{-27}\ ; \quad \mu_P = +1.41\times10^{-26}$$

$$\mu_{ex} = \frac{qRv}{2} \quad ; \quad R = 1.81\times10^{-15}\ ; \quad v = 2.16206\times10^{8}$$

$$\mu_{ex} = -2.376\times10^{-26}\ ; \quad \mu_{ex2} = -3.135\times10^{-26}$$

Relativistic Boson W

Acceleration field:

$$g = \frac{c^2}{N^2 R_0 \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \quad ; \qquad R_0 = \frac{xN^2}{\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad g = \frac{c^2 \pi}{xN^3 \sqrt{N^2 - 1}} \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad \text{N} = 1.00107$$

$$R_0 = 4.92 \times 10^{-18} \; ; \qquad R = R_0 \sqrt{1 - 1/N^2} = 2.27 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$g = \frac{v^2}{R} = 3.95 \times 10^{35}$$

Forces:

$$F = \frac{m_W}{(1 - 1/N^2)^{3/2}} g = 7.713 \times 10^{14} N$$

Electric force:

$$F_\varepsilon = \frac{q^2}{(1 - 1/N^2)^2 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} = 9.83 \times 10^{14}$$

The electric force is also the weak force.