

The neutrino is the magnetic monopole

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See the Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva305.pdf

www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva306.pdf

www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva307.pdf

www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva328.pdf

www.wbabin.net/stham/saraiva347.pdf

Number of free neutrinos in some elements:

Element	ρ_R	A	ρ_M	n_L	n_e	n_ν
Ag	1.6×10^{-8}	107.9×10^{-3}	10500	1	5.9×10^{28}	7.2×10^{16}
Fe	9.7×10^{-8}	55.8×10^{-3}	7870	2	1.7×10^{29}	1.3×10^{18}
Hg	9.8×10^{-7}	200.6×10^{-3}	13550	2	8.1×10^{28}	6.2×10^{18}
Cu	1.7×10^{-8}	63.6×10^{-3}	8960	1	8.5×10^{28}	1.1×10^{17}
Ge	250×10^{-3}	72.6×10^{-3}	5320	2	8.8×10^{28}	1.7×10^{24}
Si	30.0	28.1×10^{-3}	2330	2	1.0×10^{29}	2.3×10^{26}

The neutrinos in conductors are not from the atoms.

$$n_e = \frac{N_A \rho_M n_L}{A} ; \quad n_\nu = \frac{\rho_R n_e 2q_e^2}{h}$$

ρ_R -- Resistivity; A – Atomic mass; ρ_M -- Density; n_L -- Number of free electrons;

n_e -- Number of electrons per cubic meter; n_ν -- Number of neutrinos;

N_A -- Avogadro number; h – Planck constant; q_e -- Electron charge.

$$A = \frac{dQ_m}{dx} ; \quad V_E = \frac{dQ_m}{dt}$$

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{dV_M}{dx} ; \quad J_E = \frac{d^2V_M}{dx^2}$$

A – Magnetic vector potential; Q_m -- Magnetic charge; x -- Distance;
 V_E -- Electric voltage; t – Time; B – Magnetic field;
 V_M -- Magnetic voltage = magnetic scalar potential; J_E -- Electric current density.

The nature has no physical units, only numbers of things.

$$f_M = 2.167 \times 10^{25} \text{ Hz}; \quad n_0 = 2.687 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}^{-3}; \quad c^3 = 2.694 \times 10^{25} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-3}$$

$$c = n_0^{1/3}; \quad \sqrt{S} = n_0^{-2/3}; \quad x_e = \frac{\alpha}{10c}$$

Exact fine structure constant:

$$\alpha^{-1} = \sqrt{137^2 + \pi^2} = 137.036016$$

Why $E = mc^2$?

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}mgR$$

For the electron:

$$E_e = \frac{1}{2}m_e c^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_e g_e \frac{x_e}{2\pi}$$

$$g_e = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{2\pi c^2}{x_e}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E_e = m_e c^2$$