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Black hole electric charge

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See the Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva305.pdf
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www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva307.pdf
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www.wbabin.net/stham/saraiva347.pdf
www.wbabin.net/stham/saraiva366.pdf
www.wbabin.net/stham/saraiva395.pdf

$$\frac{Mc}{2} = I\pi R^2 \qquad \text{and} \qquad R = \frac{GM}{c^2}$$

$$I = \frac{c^5}{2\pi G^2 M} \qquad \text{and} \qquad I = Qf = \frac{Qc^3}{2\pi GM}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad Q = \frac{c^2}{G} = \frac{M}{R} = 1.35\times 10^{27}\, C$$

The mass is the electric dipole moment.
The black holes have a constant charge.

Black hole magnetic field:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{R} = \frac{\mu_0 c^7}{2\pi G^3 M^2}$$

The magnetic field is a speed:

$$\mathrm{B} = \mathrm{c} \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad M = 2.21\times 10^{37}\, kg$$

Black hole entropy:

$$S = \pi R^2 = \frac{\pi G^2 M^2}{c^4}$$

The entropy is an area or surface.

Electron classical radius

The classical radius is an error.

Energy:

$$E = \frac{{q_e}^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_{CL}} \; ; \qquad R_{CL} = \frac{x_e}{2\pi 137}$$

Correct energy formula:

$$E = \frac{q_e q_m c}{\pi R_e} \; ; \qquad R_e = \frac{x_e}{2\pi} \; ; \qquad q_m = \frac{h}{2q_e}$$

The electron has two magnetic charges in the center, and a rotating electric charge.
The electron is a rotating wave.

Electron magnetic field (superluminal speed):

$$q_m = B\pi {R_e}^2 = B\frac{{x_e}^2}{4\pi}$$

$$B = 4.415\times 109 = c\frac{137}{2.96\pi} \; ; \qquad 2.96\pi = \frac{c^2 {x_e}^2 \varepsilon_0}{\pi q_e}$$

$$B = \frac{137\pi . q_e}{c{x_e}^2 \varepsilon_0}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 q_e f_e}{L} \; ; \qquad L = \frac{x_e}{137\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad B = \frac{137\pi\mu_0 q_e c}{{x_e}^2}$$

Electron magnetic field in hydrogen atom:

$$q_m = B\pi . R^2 \; ; \qquad R = \frac{137 x_e}{2\pi}$$

$$B = \frac{2\pi . h}{q_e 137^2 {x_e}^2} = 2.35\times 10^5 T \; ; \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 q_e c\pi}{137{x_e}^2}$$

Momentum of the electron
(false magnetic moment)

$$MM_1 = q_e f_e \frac{x_e^{\ 2}}{4\pi} = \frac{q_e c x_e}{4\pi} = 9.274\times10^{-24}\, kg.m/s$$

$$MM_2 = \frac{m_e c}{4\pi}\frac{x_e^{\ 2}}{k_B} = 9.2664\times10^{-24}$$

$$\frac{MM_1}{MM_2} = 1 + \frac{\pi^3\alpha^2}{2}$$

Exact value:

$$MM = \mu_e = 9.28476\times10^{-24}$$

$$\frac{MM}{MM1} = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi}$$

True magnetic dipole moment of the electron:

$$\mu = q_m \frac{k_B}{x_e} = \frac{h k_B}{2 q_e x_e} = 1.176\times10^{-26}\, Weber.meter$$