

# ATOMIC PHYSICS UNDER EXPERIMENTS AND ARTIFICIAL GRAVITY AND ANTIGRAVITY

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**Abstract:** In order to formulate atomic physics, which first formulates the theory of hydrogen, we must find the true units of the quantities of physics (kg, volts, etc.), and then proceed to describe the structure and forms of the atom. I have published many papers on atomic physics, but here, which is noticeable, it respects views such as Bohr's and is based on experiments such as electrolysis, the mass spectrograph, of the Millikan experiment, and Thompson. Since the units are corrected, it follows that the experimental results need to be corrected.

Of course, knowledge is used from the papers I published in the journal Mathematics, where I prove that the acceleration of gravity is half of what has been accepted. At the same time, I demonstrated centripetal velocity, but also centripetal acceleration, which differs by one constant, from the acceptable one.

We are led to the fact that matter is infinitely divisible, a principle of Anaxagoras. We are led to formulate the nature of electric charge, the essence of matter and the nature of gravitons. Thus lies the experiment of detecting the gravitons of the earth and the experiment devised to confirm them.

**Keywords:** formulate atomic physics, hydrogen, Artificial Gravity and Antigravity.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The path to knowledge, of the truth that governs matter and the beyond, will not end here, but this work is a level of perfection, decisive.

There will be many who, with careful study, will accept from the beginning what I quote and I believe the fewer will gradually join.

You know that in microparticle experiments, serious deviations from predictions are produced. That is, for example, the ejection of an electron in an electric or magnetic field, the orbit is not exactly predicted and in fact there is a serious deviation. With the sizes that this work reaches for particles and units, there is optimism that the experiments will give more predictable results.

Finally, but extremely difficult, I would not publish artificial gravity if it were easy, it is expected that the man who now reaches the first place in physics and mathematics, in the entire universe, will utilize this work and reach the construction of spaceships of artificial gravity and antigravity. These, there is no limitation by nature, will move at a superluminous top speed and even by a lot.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The man did not follow a smooth course. The philosophical schools were convened by the emperors Constantine, Theodosius, Justinian and burned most of the ancient texts. As a result, they sought to cut the history of man in two, after which the views they approved prevailed. But some have survived and I, knowing how to interpret the ancient Greek language, a gift of my great teachers Ioanna Tsampakalou and Antonis Antonakis, what do I do? I imitate these giants of thought and for the methodology of my scientific research, I set the principles. All dictatorial dissertations in physics and mathematics in the future will set principles.

If the arguments I am putting forward are not sufficient, but even if they are sufficient, the principle of the infinitely divisible of matter is necessary. This justifies why I equate energy in the two forms of the hydrogen atom, especially if it is taken into account that this principle leads to the fact that the essence of matter is accumulated motions of particles, it is motion.

Without going into the explanation of the spectrum of hydrogen, this is explained by theory, and there is a necessity for Balmer's empirical formula for calculating the spectrum, to be a principle for the work.

Inductive reasoning, as well as deductive reasoning, is the main tool of methodology, especially in mathematics where stricter attention is required.

I would like to add to the methodology, the reasonable operation of the imagination. When you talk about the structure and function of the atom, which will probably never be visible under microscopes, you use imagination.

I would say that this is most often a gift, but from adolescence when I sensed the function of an unbridled imagination, I turned it with systematic effort, into a realistic one. I mean, I imagined that something would happen, that it would be possible to do it in the real world, that it would not be unrealizable.

Imagination, an essential tool of the philosopher and the scientist, must be practiced and made realistic, a weapon of the methodology of research and the theory that is being elaborated.

#### GRADUAL TRANSITION TO THE TRUE UNITS OF PHYSICS

When we weigh a body, some material, we take its weight. We are in the gravitational field of the earth and the standard material body has its weight which is the standard. Thus, the model kept in a museum in Paris is a model of weight. Mass is a derived quantity, it creates weight, but weight is measured. Weight is a force, it is  $F=mg$ ,  $g$  is the acceleration of gravity, the gravitational field in which the mass is located and at the exact point.

The acceleration of gravity at the earth's surface<sup>1</sup> is  $g=4,905 \text{ met/sec}^2$ .

So, we define as a model the body that is located in Paris and that has a weight of 1 kp-unit. So, its mass is,  $m=F/g= 0.207 \text{ kg}$ , kg of the established physics. This is the standard mass and 1 kg-unit=0.207 kg. The 1 kp-unit = 1 Nt of the established physics. We will formulate the unit of force accordingly.

But we said that we are gradually moving towards the true units of nature.

You know that the unit of current, 1 Amp, was defined by Faraday in the electrolysis of  $\text{AgNO}_3$ . But before we get there, I quote the electrical theory that I arrived at and that I have published repeatedly. An elementary electric charge is accelerated within an electric field  $E$ , of electric potential  $V$ .

$$\text{Then, } eE = F = \frac{eV}{L} = ma = m \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t^2}$$

$$V = k \frac{m}{e} v^2$$

But we know that the electric current is  $I=Ne/t$ , so,  $I=NeL/Lt=Nev/L$ ,  $L$ = the length of the conductor,  $N$  the number of elementary electric charges, which flow through the conductor, where the electrical voltage is applied. So,

$$v=IL/Ne.$$

Now the two equations give,  $V = k \frac{mL^2}{N^2e^3} I^2$

Ohm's Law is experimentally proven, therefore,

$$V = RI_{OHM} = k \frac{mL^2}{N^2e^3} I^2$$

And we found that  $I_{OHM}=I^{\wedge}2$ .

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<sup>1</sup> The acceleration of gravity is an estimate that comes from the mathematics we use and that utilizes the fall times of a body. I proved and formulated the correct mathematics that supplants differential calculus and that estimates the acceleration I give.

Now in Faraday's electrolysis experiment which determined the unit of 1 Amp<sub>OHM</sub>, after taking the weight of the electrolyzed Ag and you will find it in any textbook of electricity. Faraday, calculating it constantly, found,

$$I_{OHM} = \frac{m_{Ag}^{95610,8} Cb_{OHM}}{107,868 \text{ gr.sec}} = \frac{1.118 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gr} \times 95610,8 Cb_{OHM}}{107,868 \text{ gr.sec}} = 1 \text{ Amp.}$$

$1.118 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gr}$  was the weight of Ag, atomic number 107,868.

You already estimated it, it took the weight of Silver in grams and this with the units we entered where the mass is kp-unit=0.207 kg, then

$$1 \text{ Amp}_{OHM} = 0.207 \text{ Amp-unit}, \text{ and } 1 \text{ Volt}_{OHM} = 0.207 \text{ Volt-unit.}$$

The unit of magnetism, the Tesla, was determined (Halliday-Resnick physics) by the current yoke, by the relation  $B = mg/18L_{OHM}$ , and therefore 1 Tesla= 0.5 Tesla-unit.

#### ON THE EXPERIMENTAL MAGNITUDES OF THE PROTON, FROM THE MASS SPECTROGRAPH

From the formula  $evB = 1/2 mv^2$ , they got the experimental result, in the mass spectrograph, for the proton

$$\frac{e}{m} = 9.581 \times 10^7 \frac{\text{Volt}}{\text{Tesla}^2 \text{met}}$$

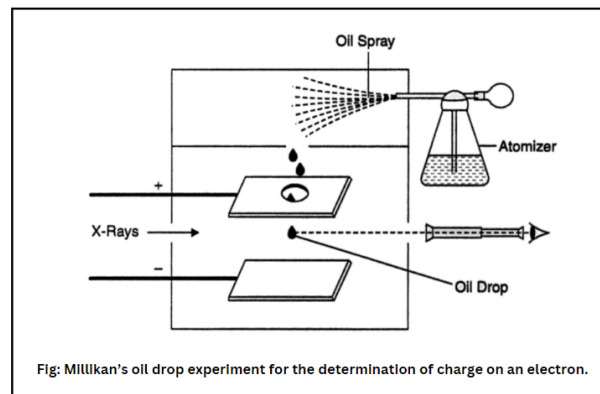
But, 
$$E_{kin} = \int F dx = \int m \frac{dx}{dt^2} dx = mv^2$$

Thus, we eliminate 1/2 of the kinetic energy and at the same time, we enter the magnitudes of the units of electrical voltage and magnetic field and,

$$\frac{e}{m} = \frac{1.602 \times 10^{-19}}{1.672 \times 10^{-27}} \frac{\text{Volt}}{\text{Tesla}^2 \text{met}} = 4.79 \times 10^7 \frac{\text{Cb-unit}}{\text{Kg-unit}}$$

for the proton, with astonishing accuracy.

#### CORRECTING MILLIKAN'S MISTAKES



Millikan threw drops of oil into a capacitor, which were electrically charged and fell into an electric field and faced the friction of the air. Stokes' law was in force for drops,  $D = 6\pi r \xi v$ ,  $v$ =velocity of the drop, without field,  $\xi$ =viscosity of the air, and  $r$ =radius of the drop. Then,  $D = 6\pi r \xi v = (4/3)\pi(r^3)\rho g$ ,

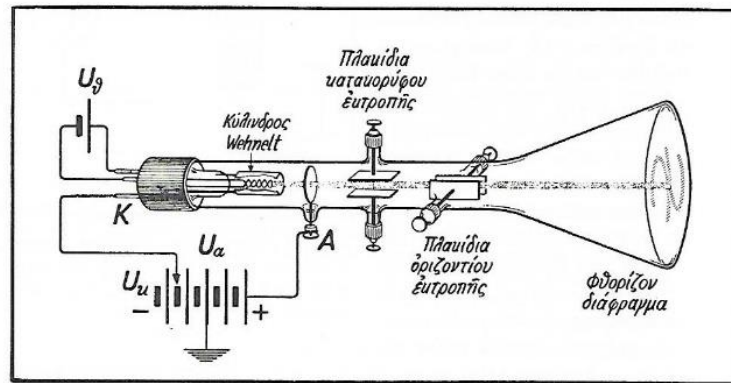
$\rho$ = drop mass density. We give the magnitudes,  $\xi = 1.83 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg/met}^2 \cdot \text{sec}$ ,  $\rho = 858 \text{ kg/met}^3$ ,  $v = 0.000285 \text{ met/sec}$  (see MODERN PHYSICS, R. SERWAY). Solve and you will find, drop volume,  $\text{Vol} = 5.538 \times 10^{-17}$  and drop mass,  $m = 9.83 \times 10^{-15}$ . Follow Serway, Millikan found the electric charge (the elementary),  $e = (mg/E)(v+v')/v = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ Cb}$ .

Now, convert the magnitudes of viscosity  $\xi$ , and oil density  $\rho$  according to what we said ( $0.207 \text{ kg} = \text{kg-unit}$ ) and the exact acceleration of gravity, you will find that the elementary electric charge is,  $e = 1.99 \times 10^{-19} \text{ Cb-unit}$ . So, we found the elementary electric charge with extreme accuracy and you should follow in Serway's footsteps and example.

We note that the mass of the proton is now derived from the value of the electric charge and the  $e/m$  ratio

$$m = m_p = 1.254 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg-unit}$$

THE PARTICLE ELECTRON



Σχ. 439. Σωλήν Braun. Το ηλεκτρόδιον K είναι έσωτερικώς ήνωμένον πρὸς τὸ διάπυρον νήμα.

Thompson in a cathode ray tube as in the figure, calculated the ratio  $e/m_e$ . We follow his steps (SERWAY), to correct the errors. The radii diverged when there were electric fields in the capacitors. So, Thompson, in the vertical aberration, said that a velocity  $v_y = a_y t$  was developing. This is the final velocity, when it acts between the armatures of the capacitor, electric power. He had to set the average speed,  $\bar{v}_y = \frac{1}{2} a_y t$ .

It is,  $t = L/va_y = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{eE}{m} = \frac{eV}{ma^x}$ ,  $eE = ev_x B$ ,  $v_x = E/B$ , so,

$$\frac{e}{m} = 2 \frac{V}{B^2 L d} \tan \theta$$

The 2 was not calculated by Thompson, it comes from the correction we made in the vertical velocity. And penetrating the ratio we found for the units Volt, and Tesla,. Now if we calculate both 2 and the magnitudes of Volt-unit, Tesla-unit, it will be found,

$$\frac{e}{m} = 1.2 \chi 10^{12} \frac{Cb-unit}{kg-unit}$$

Thompson found,  $\frac{e}{m} = 1.758803 \chi 10^{11} \frac{Cb}{kg}$

And as we said above, so,  $e = 1.99 \chi 10^{-19} Cb - unit$

and  $m = m_e = 1.658 \chi 10^{-31} kg - unit$

This is the mass of the electron.

THE SIZES OF THE ELECTRIC CHARGES

As you know, the centripetal force, is according to the established physics,  $F = \frac{mv^2}{r} = m\omega^2 r$ . According to what I developed and you should refer to my previous publications in the journal, it is,

$$F = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} m\omega^2 r$$

Here we are interested in the dimensions of the charge, the two formulas are dimensionally identical, and,

$$F = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{m^2 v^2 r^2}{mr^3} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{\hbar^2}{mr^3} = \frac{k}{r^3}$$

As the spectrum of hydrogen is interpreted and first developed by Bohr, two elementary electric charges, revolve around their center of mass, and we have just given you its formula that governs rotating bodies. You will pay attention to the fact that the radius we give is the distance of the two charges and the radius from their center of mass is half of the distance of the charges. The equations are drawn up in the sense of the privileged reference system and here one particle is set as a privileged reference system and the radius is required to be the distance of the two charges. Thus,

$$F = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{e^2}{r^3} \quad e = \frac{2}{\pi} m^{\frac{1}{2}} v r^2 = \frac{2}{\pi} m \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \omega r = \frac{2}{\pi} m^{\frac{1}{2}} 2\pi f r = \frac{2}{\pi} m^{\frac{1}{2}} f \lambda$$

Where  $\lambda=2\pi r$ , the wave of the rotating charge. So, in dimensions, the electric charge is, and you saw that the magnitude of the charge is proportional to the square root of the size of its mass, and the frequency that it has, and of course the following, and the wavelength of its oscillation. But  $f\lambda=v$ , i.e. the electric charge is proportional to its rotational speed, its motion. So, now we are not looking to find the nature of the electric charge and talk about charge clouds.  $e = (kg - unit)^{\frac{1}{2}}met/sec$

THE WAVE CONTRIBUTION AND THE ACTUAL MAGNITUDE OF THE WAVELENGTH

I give you two wave contribution shapes, the first can be in liquid, surface water waves and the second is the one presented by modern physicists, for the contribution of light, in dams as they say diffraction.

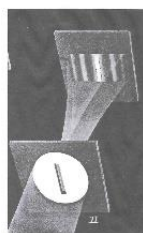


You should buy these so-called diffraction barriers, they are cheap and with a laser you can do the experiment. The number of slots is given by the manufacturer.

If you try to see with your own eyes, such a diffraction barrier under a relatively strong microscope, you will not find any cracks, it is continuous thin elastic and under the microscope you will also see some imperfections of the surface of the object, the gelatin. So, the first question is why they did the experiment on many and supposed slits and not on just two or better one.

These so-called diffraction barriers are transparent gelatin material with its harmoniously arranged molecules, which REFLECT radiation and give faithful but inaccurate wavelengths of light.

Because I have to guide you how you should do the diffraction experiment, I first introduce you to the wave diffraction shape, from a single slit that many of you can form with a laser.



You will get two small columns square, 0.5 cm and elongated, two, one or two metal, smooth. You will bring the two columns in contact with each other and hang them on tweezers. As you can see, the contact leaves a very small gap between the surfaces of the sides of the two metals, which should be smooth, and from where you will pass the laser radiation. And you'll drop it into a curtain, where you'll get some brighter dots spaced a little apart in a straight line. You will measure the distance of the dots and calculate the wavelength of the radiation. You will find that the actual length of the radiation is 121 times longer than what science calculates, and the experiment is strict, it is the same nature.

### THE TYPES OF HYDROGEN ATOM

We have already formulated that the species of the hydrogen atom are two elementary electric charges, orbiting around their center of mass. We clarify that it was experimentally determined by Frank-Hertz that the ionization of the hydrogen atom takes place at an electrical voltage  $V=13.55$  Volts and in ionization frequency radiation is emitted, which now if we divide it by 121, then,

$$\text{of } f = 3.29 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz it is found } f = 2.7 \times 10^{13} \text{ Hz}$$

From the formula, we extract,  $\omega = 2\pi f$ , and then, . This beam we found comes from two roving mutual protons, around their center of mass. This is one kind of hydrogen atom, deuterium. They both have the mass of the proton, but because they orbit with a phase difference  $\pi$ , they have an opposite charge, i.e. they are an antiproton.

$$F = \frac{e^2}{R^3} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} m\omega^2 r R^2 = \frac{e}{m^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\pi}{2\omega} R = 1.28 \times 10^{-10} \text{ met} = R_p$$

If you solve, you will find, the angular momentum and energy of the atom..  $U = E_{kin} = \frac{e^2}{R^2} = 2.41 \times 10^{-18} \text{ Joule} - \text{unit}$ , The electric voltage,  $V = \frac{e}{R^2} = 12.11 \text{ Volt} - \text{unit}_p$ . The rotational velocity is,  $v = 21761.28 \text{ met/sec}$ . Angular momentum,  $\hbar = 3.49 \times 10^{-32}$ , and  $h = 2.19 \times 10^{-31}$

Since we are going to present the second and abundant type of hydrogen, it is necessary to quote the principle that it occurs in two forms, essentially the same since one comes from the other. They have the same orbital energy, i.e. the same potential or kinetic energy. Then you will find that an electron orbits around a proton, about a center of mass that is very close to the proton. And it has the same radius. Like the previous one, deuterium, the same energy we require, the mass of the electron we found and another orbital velocity, the velocity  $v_e = 5.997 \times 10^6 \text{ met/sec}$ .

We have already given you the relations of electricity, and the electrical voltage of the electric current of the moving proton, is,

$$V = \frac{km}{N^2 e^3} (2\pi R)^2 I^2$$

We found the current of the roving charges to be  $I=ef$ , and you already know the frequency of the first type of hydrogen, which we calculated, find the frequency of the second type and replace it in this formula. You will find for both forms of hydrogen  $V=29.71 \text{ Volt-unit}$ , for  $k=1, N=1$ , since it is a single charge. This is the voltage of one charge. Double it to find the voltage of the hydrogen atom, which has two particles. And because you already know the relationship  $0.207 \text{ Amp} = \text{Amp-unit}$ , you will find that the atom has an electrical voltage of  $V=12.38 \text{ Volts}$ , very close to the ionization voltage of 13.55 Volts, of Frank-Hertz.  $f = 2.7 \times 10^{13} \text{ Hz}$

### THE BIG DILEMMA FOR NATURE IS SOLVED

As I have quoted to you, the electric front, the elementary, is,

$$e = \frac{2}{\pi} m^{\frac{1}{2}} f \lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} m^{\frac{1}{2}} v$$

The frequency and velocity, is held by the hydrogen particle, in each of its two particles in both forms. So, the elementary electric charge is of one particle, or of the other, both of which are within the hydrogen atom. But the hydrogen atom has this frequency as a whole, and externally. So, the hydrogen atom is also an ion at the same time, with the same magnitude of charge, without any experimental effect. The diatomic molecule of hydrogen is electrically neutral, and carries to the macrocosm, neutral electric particles.

If you think in depth, the neutral electric particles structure the macrocosm with such a strategy, as we developed and of course and indisputably, there is the microcosm. As I have analyzed for you, the electric charge, in different quantities, exists in all the particles that structure the atoms, and in fact there is a necessity for there to be smaller and smaller particles that structure the higher ones, in an infinite division and to have an electric charge. In other words, the contradiction between Anaxagoras and Democritus is resolved with strong reasoning. Anaxagoras set as a principle the infinitely divisible of matter and Democritus the atoms, the indivisible.

It happens, I initially adopted Anaxagoras when I was young, but the truth is that my great teacher who created the worldview is Democritus. You can already see that I am returning rather definitively, to the beginnings of Anaxagoras. In particular, this contradiction of the two philosophers, and others that existed in the various ancient theories, was ridiculed by some superficial early Christian Greek writers.

And I will now lead you, with unshakable inductive reasoning, to the essence of matter. When there is infinite division in matter, then we will find smaller and smaller particles that have motions. Then the essence of things is movement or movements, accumulated on a body.

I may have told you that Anaxagoras prevails, but you know that there are molecules, atoms, protons, etc. Each of these smaller and smaller particles can be assumed at first as indivisible, and there is the necessity of Democritus' theory.

You found that mathematics, the two main papers I published in the journal, one is based on the principle of Democritus and the other on Anaxagoras. You have found that one complements the other and in many places the theory of discrete mathematics that obeys Democritus is more realistic, while mathematics that adopts the limit to zero, i.e. the Anaxagoras principle, describes limit solutions, which in the majority of solutions to problems, are given by discrete mathematics.

You have seen that the charge is also broken down into mass and velocity, that is, they are motions.

Now you can see what are the reasonings that led me to put the same energy as the first form of hydrogen and find the sizes of the second as well. Because everything is motion, motion alternates between mass and velocity, but energy is conserved. The two forms of hydrogen are the same particle.

As you can see, the neutron is accepted as the union of an electron and a proton.

And I mention the great, perhaps the greatest teacher of humanity, Aristotle, who said that time is motion and I have formulated since my youth that time is motion, a unit of time, it is a uniformly repetitive motion.

Here, despite the nature of the work, I dedicate to the great teacher Aristotle, a thought of his, which is very difficult to translate into the modern Greek language and has not been understood. The translation, a lecture on nature, "it is absurd to render that there is room for emptiness, because it has no space. It is necessary, precisely if the vacuum moves, for some place to come (from this movement) and from which movement (the void) changes and becomes matter."

You can already see that the vacuum was not dealt with by these giants, in the sense of modern physics alone. The way is already being cleared, to talk to you about ether, even among the atoms like hydrogen, who rejected it, or even imposed its rejection, all those who were physicians and who were followers of Lucifer.

According to the ancient Greek language, the verb aetho, comes with an anagram, from the verb daeo= burn. Aethir = oether, is the upper burnt air, which surrounds the stars. This is the meaning of ether in ancient Greece.

The theory that ether is a continuous elastic medium that "fills" the universe is of physicists after 1500. For the ancient Greeks, it was the void. And for Aristotle in particular, this void was the fifth essence.

And I add from a translation that I, my great teacher Democritus, make, "den, the atoms lines he called, zero the vacuum". Unfortunately, only those Greeks who know ancient Greek and I do the translation and development for them, will fully know the phrases. "and the vacuum, from nothing becomes matter and does not perish, it turns to zero" (the principle of the incorruptibility of matter and the exuberant theory, which were formulated by Democritus and which did not become comprehensible). Unfortunately, these passages, which I am giving you the translation, show the inadequacy of the professors and Marx, who interpreted passages of Democritus' texts.

And let's go to Bohr's atom, hydrogen, and you look again at the formula of centripetal force that I proved. At the same time, and before that, I proved the formula of centripetal velocity,  $v_c = (2/\pi)v$ ,  $v =$  velocity of a rotating body. The knowledge I quote is not done for the first time, but is deemed necessary.

#### THE ETHER, ITS RESISTANCE AND THE SELF-PROPELLED ATOM

I developed to you, like something analogous to Bohr, that one particle of hydrogen rotates around the other, in a circle. You know that when an electric charge moves, it creates a magnetic field, whose dynamic lines are circular and surround the charge, perpendicular to its speed. Thus, the dynamic lines of one charge fall perpendicular to the speed and direction of the other charge.

But, I told you, that the charges also have a centripetal velocity. Because of this velocity, it follows that the magnetic field of the other charge pushes, exerts force, in the circular direction of the first. And this, that is, the first, affects the other, as well.

But, if it were just that, then there would be a sustained force F and unlimited acceleration and velocity.

Ether is a thin matter, a thin mass. I calculated the viscosity of the ether, smaller than the air. The formula for the moving charge is produced,  $F-dv=0$ ,  $v=F/d$ , and d is the coefficient of resistance and the velocity of the hydrogen moving charge, the one we have already found.

#### THE UNEXPECTED. ON LIFE EXPECTANCY

If you look back at higher mathematics, particularly Finney's second volume, you will find the mathematical series. Mathematical series are the sum of sequences of numbers. And there are the infinite series. And some infinite rows, have a sum of the unit, a sum limit of the unit.

If you have already accepted the infinite division of matter, you are very close to accepting that infinite series were at work in matter and perhaps the one I am pointing out to you.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots = 1$

In every particle and here I mentioned hydrogen, there is, it has energy. Each energy E of the particle I am mentioning is multiplied in this order and this becomes easier to accept, if you have already accepted that matter is divided into infinity, so the energy of the particle welcomes this infinite series! So, we will have,

$$E_{\text{particle}} = E \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right) = E \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots\right) = E$$

If I led you correctly, with no intention or morality to mislead you and you accept this, I ask you! If the energy of the body and we are made up of particles, is constantly constant, why is there death in matter? And does the myth of religions, that God created the world and man in paradise with immortality, find a core of truth in the equations I am giving you? Did death and essential evil penetrate into nature, after the Fall of the son of Eos and Astreus, Lucifer? Lucifer, who was the best mind that humanity has produced, found the worldview that I found and influenced the control center of the universes, truncating the infinite series; By stopping it in some term and making it finite, therefore less than the unit? And when it is smaller than the unit, in the successive periods of the body, the energy gradually decreases, which means the coming of death;

With this work of mine, published by the friends of Greece and Israel, Indians, and which frames my work especially in mathematics, I can exclaim! I have defeated you, Lucifer!

#### HOW TO FIND GRAVITATIONAL WAVES-PARTICLES

At a conference of the Union of Greek Physicists, Mr. Simopoulos gave the lecture on gravitational waves, which they said the Americans discovered with the LIGO device and won the Nobel Prize. I assure you that Mr. Simopoulos was extremely sympathetic to me, I did not want to embarrass him, but science demanded it! I asked him, after I took the floor, "Mr. Professor, was it necessary for the Americans to go 1.2 billion light-years away and detect the gravitational waves of the star? The earth, so many gravitational waves it produces!

You might doubt it, it was that easy, but usually big discoveries are initially met with reservation. Before I tell you how you will detect them too, I must tell you what reasoning led to the experiment.

You all know and accept that the radius of the earth is  $R=6.37 \times 10^6$  met. All of you accept that the proton I choose has mass. What I told you means that the proton has a gravitational energy of  $E_g = m_p g R$  on the surface of the earth.

Now turn this paper over to remind you of the mass of the proton, the acceleration of gravity that I give, and the radius of the proton, and

$$mgR_{\text{earth}} = m\omega_g^2 R_p^2$$

$$f = \left(\frac{gR}{4\pi^2 R_p^2}\right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{4.905 \times 6.37 \times 10^6}{4\pi^2 (2.18 \times 10^{-10})^2}\right)^{1/2} = 6.95 \times 10^{12} \text{ Hz}$$

This is the gravitational frequency of the proton, and I already told you that between the actual frequency and these frequencies there is a coefficient of 121. Multiply the frequency I give by 121 and find the wavelength, as it already exists in the light, according to the established science,  $\lambda=c/f$ , etc. You will find, that  $\lambda, f_g = 6.95 \times 10^{12} \text{ Hz}_{g=357} \text{ nm}$ , That is, it is an ultraviolet wave in the corresponding ones of electromagnetic waves and there are ultraviolet light lamps. 355=365 nm, cheap.

#### NOW EXPERIMENTAL DETECTION OF GRAVITONS

With the analysis I gave you, if you accept it, I essentially led you to expect that the graviton is a particle, with a frequency, that may have an electric charge!

I have a large electric capacitor, its armaments have a diameter of about 16 cm. I took one armament of the capacitor, fixed it so that it can see the surface of the earth. I connected the red electrode, of a relatively sensitive voltmeter, to the armature and grounded the other electrode on the surface of the balcony, of my apartment where I do the experiments. If you do the experiment, you will find small fluctuations in voltage in mVolts, mostly negative, somewhat electrically neutral and some positive! They are the gravitons produced by the earth and give the deviations since they fall on the armament!

#### THE EXPERIMENT OF PRODUCING ARTIFICIAL GRAVITY AND ANTIGRAVITY

Reading books on antigravity, I thought, so hard was it for them to think, that artificial gravity or antigravity is, experimentally, a mass that you weigh its weight on a scale, without the effect of force, the same mass on the scale, to make it weigh less or more?

I invented artificial gravity in 2004, when I announced it at the conference of the Union of Greek Physicists, in a small room, For the first time, the Union gave me the right to make my views public!

The miserable mayor of Agrinio, despite having plenty of space, did not give me space to build the laboratory, despite knowing that I had been invited by NASA. So, I used my apartment.

I have sporadically made many attempts to make artificial gravity, which as a concept and scientific term, I invented first.

I think in some experiments I did with gas pipes, I probably succeeded. But it wasn't measurable, it was extremely weak. That is why I did not make an announcement. Later in some experiments with electromagnetic waves at 97 and maybe 105 MHz, I don't remember, the scale showed a serious drop in the weight of the object. I was not in a hurry, I bought an analogue scale, which showed nothing. This means that the electronic scales go crazy at one of the two frequencies I told you about.

Now, with the atomic theory that I am announcing to you, I have come to determine that gravitational waves are particles with an oscillation frequency, which I detected for protons and electrons. And I already gave you the frequency and wavelength of 307 nm, of the graviton. So, if I used electromagnetic radiation in the same wave (in a small wave band), i.e. ultraviolet radiation, I could detect artificial gravity, i.e. a measurable change in the weight of the object, on the scale! In practice, it is small, but measurable! Follow my steps faithfully and exactly, to build it!

I bought a monocrystalline silicon photovoltaic panel, 18 cm high, 5 Volts. I put it on the scale, it was about 620 gr. I didn't weigh it, but the silicon sheets where the change was happening, probably weigh 70-80 gr. I connected one electrode of the panel to the black electrode ammeter. The other electrode and this is necessary, I connected it initially with a small metal copper plate and this in series with the red electrode of the multimeter, which must necessarily measure the current, in the degree of mAmp. Be careful, we connect metal plate such, not all metals give artificial gravity!

If you illuminate the panel with ultraviolet light, as at the frequency I indicated, you will get an electric current if it is in a circuit, a little less than when a visible light spectrum is incident. Artificial gravity is produced, the scale changes 1 gr and if you maintain the incidence of radiation on the panel, it changes more and only when it is leaked by the current. The change is measurable, I measured up to 5 gr of weight gain. If in place of the thin copper plate, you install a copper column, the weight will be reduced (antigravity). I measured up to 3 gr.

#### EPILOGUE

In order to formulate atomic physics, which first formulates the theory of hydrogen, we must find the true units of the quantities of physics (kg, volts, etc.), and then proceed to describe the structure and forms of the atom. I have published many papers on atomic physics, but here, which is noticeable, it respects views such as Bohr's and is based on experiments

such as electrolysis, the mass spectrograph of the Millikan experiment, and Thompson. Since the units are corrected, it follows that the experimental results need to be corrected.

Of course, knowledge is used from the papers I published in the journal Mathematics, where I prove that the acceleration of gravity is half of what has been accepted. At the same time, I demonstrated centripetal velocity, but also centripetal acceleration, which differs by one constant, from the acceptable one.

We are led to the fact that matter is infinitely divisible, a principle of Anaxagoras. We are led to formulate the nature of electric charge, the essence of matter and the nature of gravitons. Thus lies the experiment of detecting the gravitons of the earth and the experiment devised to confirm them.

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