

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING IMAGING MACHINES AND CURING OF CANCER FORMS

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Abstract: Physics wrongly hypothesized the existence of protons-electrons from the Edison experiment. The hydrogen atom consists of two identical bubbles of dilute ether, which orbit circularly in a denser continuous ether. Due to a phase difference by π , the charges of the bubbles are opposite and equal to their mass. They are electrically attracted by an attraction opposite to the cube of their radius and by another equal attraction of parallel current conductors, since the charge flow is current and even $I = ef$. A new atomic physics is created.

From the new physics, a moment of electric dipole is obtained for the hydrogen atom, when it is put in a suitable electric field with a voltage V . Then if we emit a suitable frequency, the atom absorbs it, as in the nuclear magnetic resonance, only now it is atomic resonance.

Inside a capacitor we carry the tissues that we want to visualize, or cure from cancer. We irradiate them at an appropriate frequency, absorbed by the tissues.

Keywords: Manufacturing Imaging Machines, Curing of Cancer Forms, hydrogen atom, atomic resonance.

1. INTRODUCTION

Histological imaging machines have been created, with x-rays (CT scanners , etc.) as well as with the creation of a magnetic field (MRI scanners , etc.) with appropriate frequencies. Here we will support a method of manufacturing imaging machines with appropriate electrical voltage in large capacitors and appropriate frequencies. For this reason, a journey to atomic physics and atomic resonance (the established sciencenuclear magnetic resonance) is necessary. We will radically review physics and conclude at what voltages of the capacitor the examined tissue needs to be found and what frequencies need to be emitted in order for the imaging to take place. Application of patent.

2. METHODOLOGY

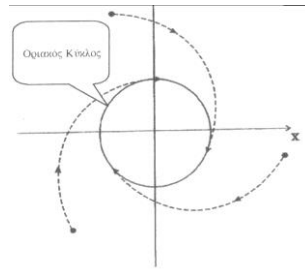
Throughout the description, the inductive method is used. But for the construction of atomic physics, they are considered as principles (conditions), that the speed of light, the wavelengths of radiation were correctly measured, and the generalized empirical formula of Balmer applies to the irradiation of hydrogen, as we apply it.

ELECTRICAL CHARGE, MAGNETIC FIELD, GRAVITY

Every bubble ether¹, especially the small ones, has in their transcendental non-substance, suspended grains of dense ether itself. The transcendental non-substance, is a sparse ether within the denser ether Enosia, which fills the universe.

These granules move like the molecules of the ideal gas, they collide with each other and with the cortex. The viscosity of the ether (Enosia) is low, and when the grain collides with the cortex, most of the time it makes a dent that from the cortex spreads like a thickening in the surrounding ether.

¹ THE TOTAL THEORY <https://www.researchpublish.com/issue/IJMPSR/Issue-2-October-2021-March-2022>



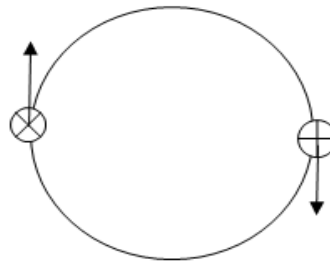
Granules fall into the bark and transmit a thickening of the ether

Figure 1

As in figure 1, granules fall into the cortex and transmit thickening to the surrounding ether. Because the ether due to pressure is denser in the neighborhood of the cortex, the propagation of the condensate is curved and after some distance, it becomes straight because there is homogeneous ether. The ether thickeners that propagate are the electrical dynamics lines.

And because $F = m_b v^2 / r = m_b v^4 / r^3$ will be and $F = D e^2 / r^3$

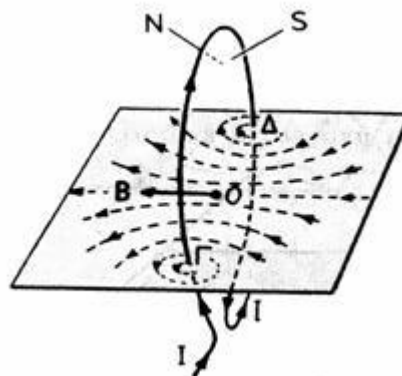
In the atom of the drogen, two equal electric bubbles move around their center of mass (since with the movement of an electric charge a magnetic field is produced, which is necessary to create the mass of the bubble). Due to the phase difference by π , the charges are opposite, better the bubbles are electric carriers, since the charge has no meaning, as in Figure 2.



Two bubbles move in opposition around the center of mass. in the hydrogen atom Due to phase difference π in oscillation, they are electrically opposed

Figure 2

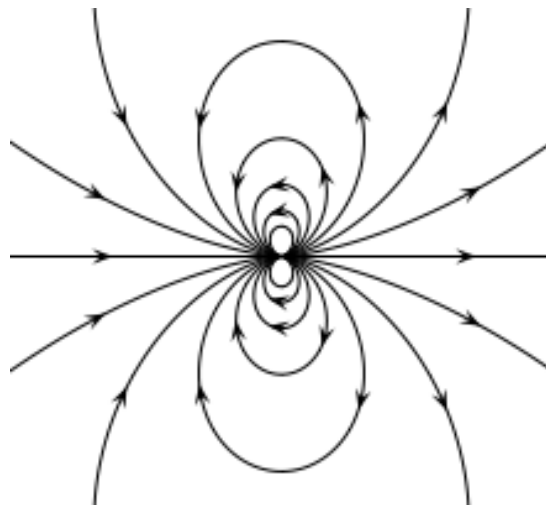
The anti-parallel movement of opposite electrical carriers produces a magnetic field and the bubbles, apart from the electric attraction, also have equal magnetic attraction of parallel electric current conductors. In particular, the bubble rotates at high speed and drifts the surrounding ether, He like a fluid, flows around the bubble or the electrical conductor, as in Figure 3, the dynamic lines of the magnetic field, the bubbles that rotate circularly around the center of mass



Magnetic field around a conductor, such as rotating bubbles

Figure 3

The two bubbles are a magnetic dipole of circular current conductor, and the ether flows like magnetic lines, Figure 4.



Magnetic lines flow of the ether, dipole

Figure 4

When the bubbles have an electric charge manifested by the ether densities ejected by the grain collisions in the cortex, this is affected by the magnetic flow of the ether. Thus in the two bubbles, the two electrical charges interact with the influence of the magnetic fields. The contrasting electrical thickenings of the ether from the two bubbles, their course is affected by the magnetic flow, when they collide, they form new densyms which have a distant effect and these correspond to the gravitons. That is, the mass is formed, the interaction of the electrical charges, under the influence of the magnetic flux (bubble mass $m_b = kBe^2$, where k a constant dimensionless of the prevailing conditions - pressure, etc. -, B = the magnetic field that affects the two electrical charges e and that comes from the movement of the charges).

HOW THE ACCEPTANCE OF ELECTRONS AND PROTONS HAPPENED

The "proof" of the existence of electrons was made by Edison, who also built the incandescent lamp, who bears all the responsibility for the creation of physics.

On an incandescent lamp, he put a metal plate inside the lamp and formed an electrical tension between the tungsten incandescent filament and the plate². A small DC flow was observed.

Edison hypothesized that the tungsten incandescent filament emits electrons and thus "proved" the existence of electrons.

As we all know, the incandescent filament emits photons, in infrared, bright and ultraviolet spectrum. Photons are high-frequency electromagnetic waves, i.e. high-frequency alternating currents. They are disturbances of the ether, which pulsate the charges of the particles in an alternating current and these particles are in the satisfactory vacuum of the lamp. These transmit the current to the metal plate, after gaining some energy from the potential difference and causing the direct current. The high-frequency alternating current, above the infrared frequency, in the atoms of the electric conductor that have it, is the direct current.

I do not think I am original, already the established physics accepts the formula, $I=ef$, i.e. the direct electric current, is equal to the product of the rotating electric charge, multiplied by the frequency of rotation. Thus, in the Edison effect, the direct current observed is a high oscillation frequency of the conductor atoms, caused by the oscillation frequency of the photons, which are small currents of the intermediate particles of the vacuum. Photons are disturbances-thickeners of the ether, which set in motion the charges of particles present in the sufficient vacuum and formed under the influence of the applied electrical voltage, the current.

²ELEMENTSPHYSICS, ELECTRICITY, p. 419

So there are no electrons and therefore no protons that follow them. The responsibility for accepting electrons from established physics lies with Edison and B, Franklin.

THE ATOM OF HYDROGEN

The electrical attraction between two electrical charges (Figure 2), we showed that it is inverse of the cube of their radius r (so they rotate around the center of mass in $r/2$ radius). But there is also the force of attraction of parallel conductors, since the rotation of the bubble is equivalent to current $I = ef$, f the frequency of rotation. We claim $I = ef = 1$ Amp_A power unit. Then the equation of movement of the bubbles is,

$$\frac{C}{(r)^3} e_b^2 + \{\mu_0(I)22\pi(r/2)\}/2\pi r = + \mu \frac{C}{(r)^3} e_b^2 (I)^{22\pi}(r/2)/2\pi r = m_b \omega^2 (r/2)$$

But $m_b \omega^2 (r) = m_b \omega^2 (r)^4 / r^3 = m_b d / r^3 = kBe^2 d / r^3$, in accordance with all we developed for the creation of mass of the bubble (of constant embedon velocity $d = \omega^2 (r)^4$). $K\alpha c = kBd$.

Because the electrical force of the charges is equal to the magnetic, then,

$$\frac{kBd}{2r^3} e_b^2 + \{\mu_0(I)22\pi(r/2)\}/2\pi r = m_b \omega^2 (r) = \frac{kBd}{r^3} e_b^2$$

We repeat that the electrical force of the first leg is equal to the pulling force of currents I .

There is the electrical voltage V between the charges of the atom and the current $I = ef$ of the charge, so the atom consumes electrical power $P = VI$. This electrical power is the instantaneous dynamics and the kinetic energy and is pumped from zero.

THE ATOM OF THE HYDROGEN UNDER LOW PRESSURE

When hydrogen is at a low pressure, less than 0.008 bar in a tube where we apply a voltage of about 1000 Volts, it radiates and its spectrum was taken. Considering the measurement of the radiation lengths correct and with the help of Balmer who found the empirical formula to explain the spectrum, we will describe the atom.

Balmer's formula has been generalized and we believe that fundamental states of the hydrogen atom correspond to the whole spectrum. The charge of the particles is not an elementary charge quanta and the empirical type corresponds to many fundamental states of the hydrogen atom. The formula is,

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) R = 1.097 \times 10^7 \text{ met}^{-1}$$

And he generalized that we could have a lot of situations.

When red light is obtained in the spectrum, it was measured that it has a wavelength $\lambda_{2,3} = 656$ nm, so there is $\lambda_0 = 2\pi(r/2) = 91.1$ nm, corresponds to a radius $r/2 = 1.45 \times 10^{-8}$ met and is the smallest radius at a pressure of 0.008 and less, in which the hydrogen atom is present.

But we said that $ef = I = 1$ Amp_A, when $e = 1/f$. We accepted satisfactorily the found value of the speed of light, so $f = c/\lambda_0 = 3.29 \times 10^{15}$ Hz. Then $\omega = 2.07 \times 10^{16}$ rad/sec and the smallest

$e = 1/f = 3.037 \times 10^{-16}$ Cb_A. Cb_A is the unit of charge on the low-pressure atom.

The magnetic moment is $\mu = I\pi(r/2)^2 = 6.605 \times 10^{-16}$ Amp_A - met². The $d = \omega^2 (r/2)^4 = 300.14$

The $m_b = kBe^2 = 9.22 \times 10^{-32}$ kB and the energy of the bubble $E_T = m_b c^2 = 8.3 \times 10^{-15}$ kB joule.

And³, as we will find below for an atmosphere of hydrogen $E = 1.41 \times 10^{-10}$ j and here $k = 0.5$ and $h = 2\pi m_b c (r/2) = 2.5 \times 10^{-30}$ and $E = hf = 4.175 \times 10^{-15}$, since $B = 2E/E_T = 3.38 \times 10^4$. And $m_b = 1.56 \times 10^{-27}$ Kgr. The energy E that we will find in the next, is quantum that exists throughout the universe in the hydrogen atom and is pumped from zero.

$\mu_0 = 4\pi^2 (r/2) = 5.73 \times 10^{-7}$ B. And it is not stable, but dependent on conditions.

³From the electrical traction of the constitutive equation $\mu_0 I^2 2\pi(r/2)/2\pi r = \{\mu_0 I/2\pi^2 (r/2)\} 2\{\ln(r/2)^2\}/r/2 = B4\pi\mu/r = \mu B4\pi/r$. This is why the 4π you saw in the equation of the text and the magnetic current conductor field is actually $B = \mu_0 I/2\pi^2 (r/2)$

THE MAGNETIC FIELD OF CIRCULAR CONDUCTOR

As we have already modified, the magnetic conductor field is, $B = \mu_0 I / 2\pi^2 (r/2)$. But the magnetic field of a circular current conductor in the center of the circular conductor must multiply by 2π and is, $B = \mu_0 I / \pi (r/2)$.

TO ΠΕΙΡΑΜΑ MILLIKAN

With this experiment, the elementary charge was determined. Here, data from R's MODERN PHYSICS are taken. Serway p. 95-100.

Millikan took a bellows and blew drops of oil in a capacitor; as you can see the experiment was done at 1 Atm pressure and serves us to analyze the hydrogen atom in these conditions.

If you refer to a chemistry, the oil is a macromolecule and has an extremely large number of hydrogen atoms. So when rubbing with the murmur, hydrogen molecules are also charged mainly. When the charged drop of oil falls without effect, it has a velocity v and we observe it from the microscope. When we influence a voltage of thousands of Volts on the capacitor, the course of the drops is reversed and now they have different speeds, the v' . The charge of the drop may be different from others, or they may have a different weight. But the charge is not a constant and the different values of anode speeds v have shown it. For the determination of the charge q drop m , found the guy,

$$q = \{mg / (V/L)\} \{(v+v') / v\}$$

and found different charges⁴, the smallest $q = e = 8.39 \times 10^{-19}$ Cb, which we consider to be the smallest charge of the hydrogen atom ion.

The ion is the hydrogen atom that has a charge. Here a bond of the atom with another atom is stripped in the drop of oil. And it has the outer charge e of the ion and it also has the $e, -e$, internal charges that we described. And the external charge, is due to a frequency of oscillation of the ion f . And we consider that $e = 8.39 \times 10^{-19}$ Cb, is the minimum charge both internally of the atom and the ion atom.

THE ATOM OF HYDROGEN IN 1 ATM

The hydrogen atom will now have two bubbles that will orbit with a frequency of $f = 1/eI = 1/8.39 \times 10^{-19} = 1.19 \times 10^{18}$ Hz and $\omega = 7.49 \times 10^{18}$ rad/sec and $r/2 = c/\omega = 4 \times 10^{-11}$ met, $r = 8 \times 10^{-11}$ met. To $d = \omega^2 (r/2)^4 = 2.298 \times 10^{-3}$ and from the constitutive equation of the hydrogen atom, $\mu_0 I^2 = kB e^2 f^2 4\pi^2 (r)$ and $\mu_0 = 1.764$, as we will find the KB. And $m_b = kB e^2 = kB 7.04 \times 10^{-37}$ kgr.

From the phenomenon called nuclear magnetism resonance, it was found, $\omega = 2\pi f = (e/2m_b) B_1 = 2\pi \times 42.577 \times 10^6$, and $B_1 = 1$ T, so,

$m_b = (e/2h) B_1 = 1.568 \times 10^{-27}$ kgr and $kB = 2.227 \times 10^9$, and now $\mu_0 = 1.764$ is great and $k = 0.5$. Here it is, $\hbar = m_b c (r/2) = 1.88 \times 10^{-29}$ and $h = 1.18 \times 10^{-28}$. $H E_T = m_b c^2 = 1.41 \times 10^{-10}$ J. This energy we used above, is something that exists in all particles at all pressures, stable and pumped from zero.

The $V = kB d e / (r)^2 = 6.7 \times 10^8$ Volt, and the number of Avogadro, $N_A = 0.002 / 4 \times 1.58 \times 10^{-27} = 3.188 \times 10^{23}$ mol/lit.

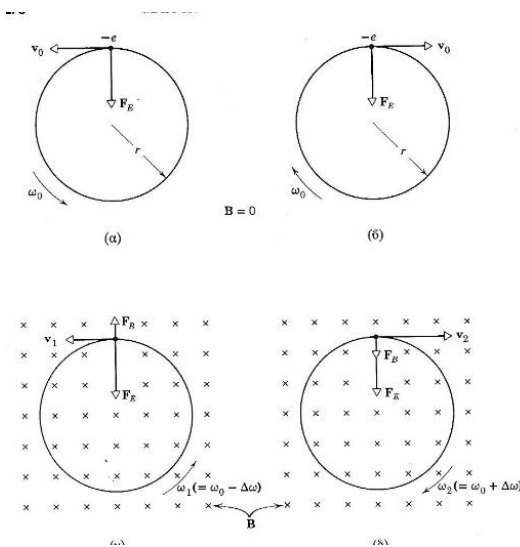
INDIVIDUAL COORDINATION

In modern established physics, the phenomenon of nuclear magnetic resonance applies. It is considered that a large magnetic field (e.g. 1T) affects the circular orbit of the hydrogen atom and if the matter that this atom has, we irradiate it at an appropriate frequency, then it is coordinated and absorbs energy and then it emits and captures it by the coils of the MRI scanner and we take the imaging of the tissue.

The magnetic moment of the electron is $\mu = I \pi (r^2) = e v r / 2 = (e/2m) \hbar$ and the electron energy is $E = \mu B = (e/2m) B \hbar = \hbar \omega$. And $\omega = 2\pi f = (e/2m) B$ and $f = 42.577 \times 10^6$ Hz in a magnetic field of 1T and graded according to the field.

⁴ MODERN PHYSICS Serway p. 95-100

In Figure 5, taken from Halliday-Resnick Physics, an electron orbits the hydrogen atom, within a magnetic field.



Rotating particle charged, within a magnetic field Alters both frequency and radius inversely

Figure 5

Here to us, the two bubbles of the hydrogen atom, orbit the atom as we have shown. The charges have an initial velocity of $v = \omega_0 r_0$ and the equation is within the magnetic field B,

$$m\omega_0^2 r_0 \pm evB = m\omega^2 r \quad (1),$$

$$(m/eB)(\omega_0) \pm 1 = (m/eB)(\omega^2 r / \omega_0 r_0). \quad K\alpha t$$

$$(m/eB)\{(-\omega_0) + (\omega^2 r / \omega_0 r_0)\} = \pm 1,$$

$$(m/eB) \omega_0 ((\omega^2 r / \omega_0^2 r_0) - 1) = \pm 1, \text{ but } v = \omega r = \omega_0 r_0$$

$$eB/m = \pm 1 \Delta\omega,$$

It is $\Delta\omega = \omega$ and the difference found by the magnetic resonance $(\omega = e/2m)B$ and here $\omega = eB/m$, is due to the fact that the force $F = evB$, is actually $F = 1/2 evB$.

But we find that the magnetic field B imposed, fluctuates the radius r of the circumferential mass and vice versa fluctuates the frequency ω , which is as we mentioned in the hydrogen atom 1 Atm, $\omega = 7 \times 10^{18}$ rad/sec.

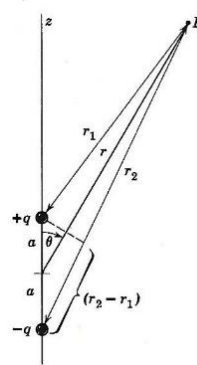
When the frequency $\omega = 7.49 \times 10^{18}$ rad/sec that we showed in hydrogen 1 Atm and $\Delta\omega = \omega = 2\pi \times 42,577 \times 10^6$, as in magnetic resonance, then $(e/2m)B = \Delta\omega$. See with a satisfactory approach.

Therefore, depending on the direction of the strong magnetic field B to the moment of the bubbles of the hydrogen atom and not its core, we will have a decrease or increase in the energy of the bubbles by $\mu B = E$, and therefore $E = hf$, and f = the one we emit and coordinate in the bubbles. The resonance is done with the hydrogen atom, it is atomic resonance and the hydrogen atom is abundant in the water present in the cells and in the many organic compounds that the tissues consist of.

EFFECT OF AN ELECTRIC FIELD ON TISSUES

The capacitors of electricity can be two parallel metal plates, where a potential difference is applied and an electric field is created between the plates. This capacitor has a capacity of $C = q/V = \epsilon_0 \epsilon A/d$, where q, charge of the capacitor's armaments, V is the electrical voltage we subject it to, A is the surface of the armaments and d is the distance of the armaments and ϵ is the relative dielectric constant, which depends on the material we insert between the capacitor's armaments. the material we insert, is the thorax of which we want to make histological imaging. It will have a dielectric constant ϵ and the water is $\epsilon = 78$. When we insert the materialmetaxusof the reinforcements, the electrical voltage drops, it is $V = V_i/e$. This voltage for water will be 10 Volts, if we impose on the capacitor an initial voltage of $V_i = 780$ Volt.

THE ELECTRIC DIPOLE



The electric dipole

Figure 6

As we developed, the hydrogen atom, are two electric carriers-bubble ether, contrasting electrically, that orbit at the speed of c. It is an electric dipole (Figure 6) and the analysis is done at a pressure of 1 Atm that will be the imaging of the tissues. When we create a potential of at least 10 Volts in the tissue that is inserted into the capacitor. Then the hydrogen atoms will accept the influence of the electric field applied. The potential of a bubble m_b of the hydrogen atom is according to what we have exposed in an Atm, $V = kBde/2r^2$. Then the dipole of the bubbles will form a dynamic

$$V = (kBde/2) \left(\frac{1}{r_i^2} - \frac{1}{r_f^2} \right) \cos\theta = (kBde/2) \left(\frac{r_f^2 - r_i^2}{r_i^2 r_f^2} \right) \cos\theta$$

But $r_f^2 - r_i^2 = \Delta r(r_f + r_i)$. When the point P is far from the atom, the dipole of the two bubbles and the point is close to the extension of the axis between the two charges, then $\Delta r = 2a = r$ of the two bubbles. And then it is approximately $r_f = r_i$ and

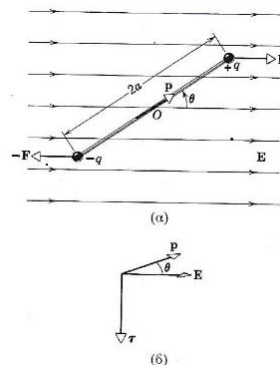
$$V = (kBder/r_f^3) \cos\theta.$$

And $kBder = 3.43 \times 10^{-22}$.

If now the point P, is close to the axis of the two rings of the charges of the dipole, then θ tends to zero and $\cos \theta = 1$.

The dipole, as we know, rotates around its center of mass at the speed of c for each bubble, so within the electric field and along it, we have a small displacement of the two bubbles due to their charge. Again, they will roam vertically in the electric field, but in two circles (Figure 8) with a short distance from each other. The point P of the dipole, it will also roam with the same frequency circularly, perpendicular to the electric field.

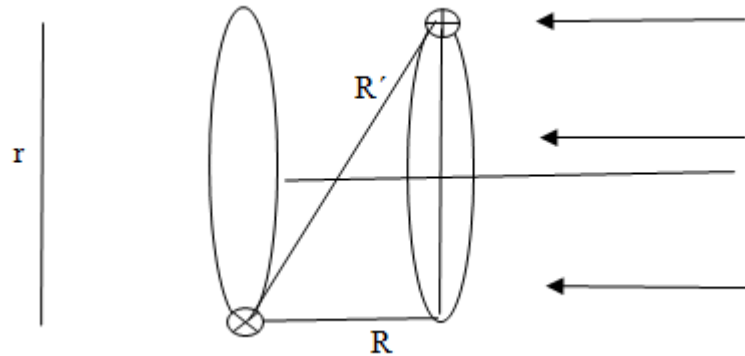
And it will be the P point now, close to the axis of the two rings and not the axis between the two charges that there on the axis of the rings (angle θ Figure 8), will be about very little less than 90 degrees and the $\cos\theta$ will be close to zero so that the angle θ is close to 90.



Dipole torque in field E

Figure 7

The two electric rings, of the two charges of the hydrogen atom Figure 8



The two bubbles are displaced by the e-ray. field and form two circles

Figure 8

And the equation will apply,

$$V = (kBde/2) \left(\frac{r_f^2 - r_i^2}{r_i^2 r_f^2} \right) \cos\theta \quad \kappa \alpha \cos\theta = R/R' = R^2 / (R^2 + r^2) = 1 / (1 + (r/R)^2)$$

Now the r_f is very close to r_i and

$$V = (kBde) \left(\frac{Ar}{r_i^3} \right) \cos\theta$$

THE ELECTRIC TORQUE OF THE DIPOLE

The dipole we have described is located within an electric field, as in Figure 7 with the two electric rings, of the two charges (Figure 8) that make up the electric dipole. The dipole has a torque $T = 2F(\sin\theta) = rF\sin\theta$ and the $\sin\theta$ as we have developed is with a satisfactory approximation equal to the unit. And, $F = eE = eV/L$, where V is the voltage of the capacitor in the dielectric tissue, L = armament distance and the torque of the dipole in the field is,

$$T = m\omega^2 r^2 = reV/L, \quad \omega^2 = (e/m)V/Lr$$

If we replace, $e = 8.39 \times 10^{-19}$, $m = 1.568 \times 10^{-27}$, $r = 8 \times 10^{-11}$ and consider that the $V/L = 100$ for the tissue located inside the capacitor, $\omega = 2.58 \times 10^{10}$ rad/sec, $f = 4.12$ GHz.

Each charge of the dipole shall receive a force from the field applied $F_o = eE = eV/L$. Opposite to the two charges. The charge $+e$ shall receive from the negative charge, a force $F = (kbde/2r^3)\cos\theta$ and $\cos\theta = R/R' = R^2 / (R^2 + r^2) = 1 / (1 + (r/R)^2)$, as already found; and $(kbde/2r^3)\{1 / (1 + (r/R)^2)\} = eV/L$, and $8.37 \times 10^{18} (1 / (1 + A)) = V/L$ and $((V/L)(1 + A)) = 8.37 \times 10^{18}$ and r/R is about 2.89×10^9 and R about 10^{-20} met, very small. This R the two electric rings, which now balance within the field, have a torque that does not manifest itself in oscillation. The torque is neutralized by the field and is a phenomenon analogous to the Coulomb experiment (Figure 8) with the electrical charges, where the pull of the charges was neutralized by the torque of the hanging rope.

We bombard with a frequency of f that we detected and it is absorbed by the dipole, but because it is in a field, it will absorb it and emit it and it will be captured by the coils of the machine, as in the MRI scanner and they will visualize the web.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT CANCER

We put the tissue inside the capacitor. We apply a high voltage and measure the voltage of the tissue, which is a dielectric medium. Then we calculate the frequency ω , that we will irradiate the tissue. The radiation will be absorbed and energy will be emitted, which will capture the coils that will give the imaging.

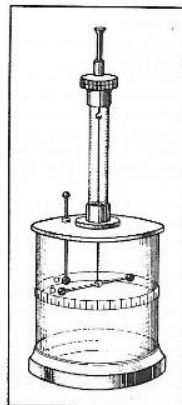
Because the voltage of the capacitor brings about a voltage in the tissue, the moment of the hydrogen atom is formed to absorb the microwave frequency.

The tissue will make successive absorptions of microwave energy. It is well known that microwave radiation has been used to cure cancer, and here we will have the machine that will emit microwaves, with conditions of absorption by the tissues.

The tumor has more heat, the heat will rise with the absorption of microwaves, and the pathogenic cells will die faster than ordinary cells.

COULOMB LAW AND ARBITRARINESS

Coulomb, like Cavendish, used a yoke of torsion as in Figure 8, to prove his law!



Σχ. 69. Ζυγός στρέψεως τῶν Coulomb.

Figure 8

But he did not oscillate the rotator cuff like Cavendish and his conclusions were not safe! So we question his law on electricity.

Before 1970, when the international SI measurement system was established, there were other systems and we refer you to a physical version before 1970. So there was also the CGS system (cm, gr, sec) that had a static electricity unit the Stat-Cb and a power unit the Stat-Amp and a power unit the Dyn . And 3×10^9 Stat-Cb=Cband 10^5 Dyn=1Nt.

Look now at the arbitrariness of the whole, which determined all physics and which theory is cited in physics III Kougioumtzeli-Peristeraki, Kokotsakis edition 1969.

In the CGS the attraction of the charges was $F = \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$. In SI they arbitrarily put one constant, $k = 1/4\pi\epsilon_0$, and the formula was $F = k q_1 q_2 / r^2$. And they convert the units to the other system, they said,

$$10^{-5} \text{Nt} = k \cdot \{(1 \text{ Cb} / 3 \times 10^9)^2 / 10^{-2}\}$$

And they solved as to k and they found the dielectric constant! Great arbitrariness, there is no dielectric constant and we are questioning the Coulomb law on electricity.

NOW AMPERE'S ARBITRARINESS

Ampere, among other things, formulated the attraction or repulsion of parallel or anti-parallel power lines. The law is, $F = \mu_0 I_1 I_2 L / 2\pi r$, where L=the length of the conductors and r=their distance radius. He said he measured a pull force $F = 2 \times 10^{-7}$ Nt, that is about 1/1000 of a gram! He carried out his experiments around 1800 AD.

As mentioned in the UNORGANIZED CHEMISTRY of Professor Zeggelis, Sakellariou edition 1909, his years came to build weighing and measure this power. He mentions that this is why Lavoisier was wrong in his calculations and again we say that Ampere could not measure the force both because of the absence of scales and by the nature of the experiment!

You will have seen that Ampere's law on parallel conductors, have the constant of magnetic permeability μ_0 . The PHYSICS of Halliday-Resnick states, that ARBITRARILY Ampere put it $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$. I have never found this to be constant, it has a value depending on the problem it solves!

In fact, in the ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS, Mr. Kougoumtzelis, mentions that the constant μ_0 was introduced in the relationship $B_0 = \mu_0 H$ and B_0 is the magnetic constant field in the void and H is the magnetic field strength, which is not linear its increase in the various materials that we invade the tubular coil that we measure the B , H . And therefore the μ_0 is not stable!

Maxwell took this arbitrary constant and dielectric constant and combined them at the speed of light $c = 1/(\mu_0 \epsilon_0)^{1/2}$. And which c is used by the theory of relativity as an axiom! With both constants, the capacities of capacitors and coils, which were used in the division of time and the calculation of frequencies, were calculated. Thus the frequencies rather they are different and although we have found exactly frequencies, the ones emitted by the oscillators are at least a little bit diffusive than the real ones!

3. SUMMARY

Physics wrongly hypothesized the existence of protons-electrons from the Edison experiment. The hydrogen atom consists of two identical bubbles of dilute ether, which orbit circularly in a denser continuous ether. Due to a phase difference by π , the charges of the bubbles are opposite and equal to their mass. They are electrically attracted by an attraction opposite to the cube of their radius and by another equal attraction of parallel current conductors, since the charge flow is current and even $I = ef$. A new atomic physics is created.

From the new physics, a moment of electric dipole is obtained for the hydrogen atom, when it is put in a suitable electric field with a voltage V . Then if we emit a suitable frequency, the atom absorbs it, as in the nuclear magnetic resonance, only now it is atomic resonance.

Inside a capacitor we carry the tissues that we want to visualize, or cure from cancer. We irradiate them at an appropriate frequency, absorbed by the tissues.

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