

THE TWO FORMS OF WORLDVIEW¹ THE IDION AND THE FOLLOWING ATOMIC AND THE COOKED PHYSICS

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Abstract: By formulating the standard weight and following the principles of Democritus and Anaxagoras, the two forms of worldview are produced. Democritus argued that matter has few indivisible particles and Anaxagoras that it is constantly divided.

Following the two philosophers, different formulas of electricity are produced. Following Anaxagoras, the law as formulated by Ohm is restored, and because it is experimentally verified, the prevalence of Anaxagoras principles is strengthened.

The physics that prevailed is a cooked product of previous advanced human civilizations that were rescued and methodized. This is not the product of conspiracy theories, but of my scientific reasoning, on the constants of electricity and systems of units of measurement.

Keywords: principles of Democritus and Anaxagoras, two philosophers, human civilizations.

1. INTRODUCTION

In my youth, I had accepted the principle of Anaxagoras. According to this principle, matter is constantly divided, has infinite division. I accepted this principle then, believing that when there are smaller and smaller particles, they exist and fill the empty space, where today's physics considers it to exist.

Later, studying my great teacher Democritus, I shifted and accepted his principles. According to him there is the complete and the atoms and the complete consists of a few indivisible particles, which he called atoms = indivisible.

Now, I have returned to the beginnings-principles of Anaxagoras. As I develop, I think that Ohm's experimental and verified law is proof that nature works according to Anaxagoras principles.

2. METHODOLOGY

Principles are prerequisites, a beginning, a term for building a theory. In ancient Greece, dogmas were also called, in the sense of dogma at the time, as a point of view, it seems to me.

Another word that the ancients used was a request. So, Euclid set the demands to make his geometry.

A modern concept, analogous to the principles, is the axioms. The theory of relativity was built on the two axioms, that all frame systems are equivalent for the description of phenomena with the same laws. And the second, that the speed of light

¹ According to what I read, to date three worldviews have developed in cultures. We start with materialism, which does not accept God. The second is Gnosticism and the third is mine. Gnosticism, knowing how to read ancient Greek, I got to know it in texts of the early Christian years and its teaching was forbidden by the emperors, who burned a large number of manuscripts. I have found that Gnosticism is taught at higher grades than occult organizations. Worldview is the theory that explains and describes the existence of matter and where it comes from, from the microcosm to the megacosm. He gives, if he accepts, a description of the Gods or of God

is constant and independent of the reference systems. Both axioms are wrong. There are the privileged frame systems such as those of the earth and within these systems only the speed of light is constant.

So, we see that the choice of conditions may be wrong.

Prerequisites, principles were set by the ancient Greek philosophers and created their theories. The principle of the infinitely divisible of matter of Anaxagoras and the principle of the minimum indivisibility of Democritus, are considered logical presuppositions. Nothing else can happen, either one or the other. Here, exactly the same thing happens, the methodology here is done on the basis of principles set by philosophers.

On these principles and by induction and abduction, the reasoning of this work is made. Mathematical induction in particular is rigorous and care has been taken to become an effective tool of reasoning and methodology.

THE WORLDVIEW BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRITUS²

When there are few indivisible parts of matter (particles), then they have a certain area, a certain volume. Of course, he did not assume a single indivisible particle, but many species³. This presupposes that some continuous substance is in the small volume and we can call it the mass of the body. The theory of Democritus gives birth to discrete Mathematics⁴.

A consequence of the concept of mass as a continuous substance in the volume of the body is that in the surrounding interatomic and interstellar space, there is a slightly denser continuous substance, elastic and viscous, dilute with very little weight, the ether. The two types of ethers that differ in density, is complemented by the third and densest, the IDION which is the crust of the particle, which encloses the thinnest ether. IDION is an ancient Greek word and means the characteristic, that which consists of a body. The worldview took the name IDION, because in its primitive form in 2005, it considered a kind of ether to exist in the universes and named it so.

Democritus' Theory can accept the concept of electric charge, as a property of many particles and the concept of mass, as the ether of the particle.

THE WORLDVIEW BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF ANAXAGORAS

When there is a constant and infinite division in matter, then you find particles that have some motion or oscillation, these are made up of smaller ones that have faster movements, those of other smaller ones, towards the limit that is zero⁵ (the Mathematics derived from this principle of Anaxagoras, see footnote), and the motions tend towards infinite speed. There is a set of movements, the essence of the body or body is accumulated infinite movements. So, the essence of the body is accumulated movements, we cannot say that it is a continuous substance, it is not a mass and does not have its dimension (Kgr, gr). We can express it with a dimensionless number c_m , and it is a coefficient that interferes with force and acceleration, and force has the dimensions of acceleration.

Then there is no place for the concept of electric charge, there is no electric charge, and otherwise equations, such as those of atomic physics, must be drawn up.

² The theories and the systematic use of the methodology of the ancient Greek philosophers with principles, were originally invented and presented for the first time in the history of the successive civilizations of man. Advanced civilizations were destroyed, much of their knowledge was saved, which now possesses occult organizations and presents them to our civilization.

³ Arius, a Christian bishop around 300 AD, formulated his position based on the theories of Democritus and Epicurus and was considered a heretic. The problem was whether the son (Christ) is of the same essence as God the Father who gave birth to him. Arius stated that Epicurus and Democritus argued that atoms are of many kinds and eternal, and Epicurus argued that God also consists of atoms. Arius added, the son consists of different atoms, God the Father is made up of others, they do not have the same essence and do not live in the same heaven. These are unknown to today's Christian theologians, because they were erased under the influence of emperors, who persecuted and burned most ancient writings

⁴ DERIVATIVES AND INTEGRALS OF DISCRETE MATHEMATICS, International Journal of Mathematics, and Physical Sciences Research, vol 10 Issue 2, March -October 2024

⁵ THE NEW NATURE WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF THE INFINITE PART OF MATTER AND THE NEW APPLIED MATHEMATICS, International Journal of Mathematics, and Physical Sciences Research, vol 12 Issue 2, October 2022-March 2023

At this point, we must say that this view adopts the electric current, as an external motion, of the accumulated motions of the particle. We know that electric current produces a magnetic field, and the circular current loop as well. The electric charge is a product of these small circular currents.

If you approach a magnetic needle on an electric battery terminal, you will see that it is attracted or repelled. You can see this more clearly if you approach the magnetic needle, near one and then the other 9 Volt battery terminal, which have the poles next to each other. Electric charge is the result of magnetic fields and magnetic fields, products of electric currents, i.e. movements of external, accumulated movements of the particle, which produces the electric current.

If we accept Anaxagoras, between the interstellar and particle spaces, there are points. The points are zero, they have no dimensions. When the point moves, it forms the line. Like the external motion of the accumulated motions of the particle, it is an electric current, and the motion of the point is a very small current and most motions are circular. In a privileged frame of reference (e.g. earth, but also possibly of a selected molecule or of an individual, etc.) Clockwise currents are positive and counterclockwise currents are negative. Two opposite motions of points are opposite currents. All these movements constitute the ether⁶ which has a low viscosity and elasticity almost infinite.

In our worldview, there is a control center of the universes, outside the universes, in the center, a bubble. According to Democritus, the bubble contained a thinner ether of continuous substance and was surrounded by a denser one. Now, the density of the points that produce infinitesimal electric circular currents is thinner inside the volume of the body and denser outside. It is separated by a crust, which are very dense points-currents.

THE STANDARD WEIGHT

When we weigh a body on a pallet or a spring yoke, we measure its weight. The standard kept in Paris must be a model of weight and not mass.

In order for science to find the magnitude of the acceleration of gravity, he used Newton's differential calculus, which gives the formula, $x = x_0 + (1/2)at^2$, and concluded that the acceleration of gravity is $g = 9.81 \text{ met/sec}^2$. But yet, as we correct mathematics and propose mathematics that comes from the beginning of Democritus and this mathematics from the beginning of Anaxagoras, the formula is, $x = x_0 + at^2$ and it is derived that the acceleration of gravity is half that calculated, it is $g = 4.905 \text{ met/sec}^2$.

Thus, the weight standard kept in Paris has a mass of $m = F/g = 0.2038 \text{ kgr}$.

As we said, mass is accepted by Democritus' premise. According to Anaxagoras, this mass of the weight standard and all the assumed masses are a dimensionless numerical coefficient, they are $cm = F/g = 0.2038$.

THE MODEL OF POWER FOR THE UNIVERSE

However, the accelerations of gravity are different in the various planets or stars and therefore the forces acting on the same body. Thus, comes the necessity of a gravity standard for all universes, which has an acceleration unit, $a = 1 \text{ met/sec}^2$. Then, the force model is $Nt = c_m \text{ met/sec}^2$.

MOVING TOWARDS THE ATOMIC PHYSICS OF ANAXAGORAS

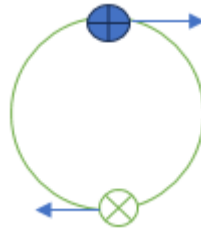
In a spring balance, the weight is measured by how much the spring stretches. From the physics of oscillations, we know the oscillations of the spring. In the yoke, the spring stretches, depending on how hard the spring is, i.e. how large the coefficient of the spring is. Thus, the spring, when we put a body, will stretch space Δx , $F = C_r \Delta x$, C_r = coefficient of the spring.

CURRENT AS THE ABSOLUTE UNIVERSAL EXISTENCE

We said that Anaxagoras' theory does not accept the existence of electric charge, it considers that electric current is the external motion of the accumulated motions of the particle, i.e. the coefficient c_m . Then the hydrogen atom is an attraction

⁶ Faraday was the first to formulate that ether is made up of positively and negatively charged particles. Christos Tsolkas, a civil engineer from Agrinio, stated that the ether consists of positive and negative particles, which he called electrins. Tsolkas also formulated an electrogravitational law. He has experimentally overturned the theory of relativity with amazing experiments and formed his theory, which you can find, www.tsolkas.gr

of orbiting equal electric currents, cyclically. When one is diametrically opposite to the other, then it has opposite direction, they are opposite currents as we said and they attract, because the cm coefficients are opposite.



Hydrogen atom, the difference in the color of the two particles (proton and antiproton) is due to the fact that they are currents in opposite directions but according to the convention of physics, they are of the same direction.

Then, as we know from electricity, the two currents are forcefully attracted to the hydrogen atom,

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 L}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 2\pi r}{2\pi r} = \mu_0 I^2$$

THE LEVELS OF MATTER

Just as an apartment building has floors, so does matter have levels. Each layer of matter, the main characteristic has, the sizes of their particles and other physical properties. Thus, the level of matter that we perceive has the main characteristic of the resting masses, in a privileged system of reference. It extends from protons (some will accept quarks), to stars and planets. Galaxies, galaxy clusters, nebulae, etc. move in terms of the privileged reference system of the earth and belong to a higher level of matter.

To the lower level of matter, belong the many kinds of photons and electromagnetic waves in general. They are moving particles of accumulated motions, they are very small electric currents. We consider that their velocity is constant, in homogeneous and isotropic matter. The two particles that make up the hydrogen atom are photons. When this atom breaks down, under the influence of eg. of hard X-ray, as in mass spectrographs, decays into two protons, protons belong to our plane of matter and when they are two interacting as in the atom, they move at the speed of light, they form photons.

THE METRIC SYSTEMS OF PHYSICS

The system of units of measurement of physics that is currently widely accepted and used, is System International, formerly MKS-Amp, (met, kgr, sec, Ampere). This prevailed and has been used since 1970.

Before 1970, there were other unit systems and they are mentioned by today's physics. The most important system was CGS-stat.Cb, (cm, gr, sec, stat. Cb).

You may have also read CGS-stat.Cb. But you didn't pay attention and you didn't compare it to SI.

Refer now to confirm, you will see the following, unit of electric charge, 1 stat.Cb. And, 1Cb= 3×10^9 stat.Cb. You read that right, the unit of electric charge Cb, in SI, is equal to three billion of the other system. So small is the electric charge, which is represented by the unit of CGS-stat.Cb. Now look also at the unit of electrical voltage, it is Volt-CGS and 1 Volt-CGS=300 Volts, SI. Now you've finally noticed, how dramatically large the unit of voltage is, compared to the electrical charge of the same system of units which is dramatically small!

I don't know if in his experiments Coulomb detected such small electric charges and it was necessary to build a unit as small as stat.Cb. Now look at the utility and it was built so small, this results from the dramatically and schizophrenically large unit of electric voltage. This anomaly is a prerequisite for the experimental verification and finding of the dielectric constant.

The experimental verification of the dielectric constant, was done by Faraday, in the capacitors. It was preceded by the construction of the measurement unit systems, MKS-Amp (SI), CGS-stat.Cb. You now, refer to find the formula that Faraday verified the dielectric constant in capacitors, the theory of electric capacitance and capacitors is due to Faraday. Now, after looking at both unit systems for capacitors. You will find the necessity of the sizes of the units and what I called an anomaly⁷.

⁷ In 1993 I wrote a small book, THE REVELATION OF A FRAUDULENT PHYSICS. I had noticed in Halliday-Resnick physics, a footnote, found in Ampere's theory of attraction of parallel conductors. If you read this physics, you will notice that the magnetic permeability constant of the μ_0 gap is an arbitrary constant and not the product of experiments or theory.

In order to experimentally find and verify the dielectric constant, that is, which is artificial and cooked proof, due to the arbitrariness in which the sizes of the CGS electrical units were constructed in relation to the units of MKS (SI).

This anomaly led to the experimental confirmation of the dielectric constant, which had already been theoretically calculated. I gave the arbitrariness and the mathematical error, which led to the theoretical estimation of the dielectric constant.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGE AND ELECTRIC POTENTIAL UNITS

It is an experimental fact, Coulomb's electrical and magnetic law for non-rotating charges, which for the CGS-stat.Cb system is without constant,

$$F = \frac{q^2}{r^2}$$

As you know, in this system, the law does not have a constant and the distance of the charges is r in cm, the force F in dynes and $1 \text{ Nt} = 10^5 \text{ dynes}$ and the charge q in 1stat. Cb= $1/3 \times 10^9$ Cb.

It can be deduced from this law that the cargo has dimensions of 1stat. Cb= $\text{cm} \cdot \text{dyne}^{1/2} = \text{m}^{1/2} \text{ L}^{3/2} / \text{t}$

When $F=1 \text{ dyne}$, $r=1 \text{ cm}$, then, $q=1 \text{ stat.Cb}$. and thus, the gradation of the charge was done, in the CGS-stat.Cb system with the experimental application of the law. These are compatible units of electrical force, charge, mass, distance and time and are all cooperating in this measurement system (CGS-stat.Cb).

MKS SYSTEM

In the Meter-Kilogram-Second measurement system, the unit of charge, in units cooperating with Coulomb's law, without the constant, but as applied in CGS-stat.Cb, the unit of load should be,

$$1 \text{ MKS-Cb} = \text{met. Nt}^{1/2} 100 \times (10^5)^{1/2} = 31,622.7766 = 3.16 \times 10^4 \text{ stat. CbCGS}$$

Instead, in the MKS system, Cb= 3×10^{-9} stat was arbitrarily defined as a unit of electric charge. Cb_{CGS}. So stat. Cb_{MKS} = 1.053×10^{-5} Cb. and 1stat. Cb= 3.16×10^{-5} MKS-stat.Cb.

This definition of the unit in MKS-Cb, SI, led to Coulomb's law having a constant $k = 1/4\pi\epsilon_0$ to rationalize things, and see how it should now be,

$$F = \text{Nt} = k \frac{q^2}{r^2} = k \frac{\text{Cb}^2}{\text{met}^2} = k \frac{(3 \times 10^9)^2 (\text{stat.Cb})^2}{100^2 \text{cm}^2} = 10^5 \text{ dynes}$$

And $k = (1.11 \times 10^{-10}) \text{ dyn.cm}^2 / (\text{stat. Cb})^2 = 1 \text{ Nt.met}^2 / \text{Cb}^2$ and $k=1$ without dimensions and,

$$F = 1 \text{ Nt} = \frac{q^2}{r^2} = \frac{\text{Cb}^2}{\text{met}^2}$$

That is, we find the law without the constant, as in CGS-stat.Cb and as we found, with MKS-stat.Cb.

But we have,

$$\frac{(3 \times 10^9)^2 \frac{k1 \text{Cb}^2}{100^2 \text{cm}^2}}{1 \text{met}^2} = \frac{10^5 \text{dyn}}{\text{Nt}} \Rightarrow \text{Nt} = \frac{10^5 \text{dyn}}{1} \frac{(3 \times 10^9)^2 \frac{k1 \text{Cb}^2}{100^2 \text{cm}^2}}{1 \text{met}^2}$$

$$k = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{\text{Nt}}{\text{dyn}} \frac{\text{stat.Cb}^2}{\text{Cb}^2} \frac{\text{met}^2}{\text{cm}^2} = 1$$

So how was the magnitude of the constant so that, in combination with the dielectric constant, it gave the speed of light?
 $c^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}$ I came to the conclusion that the quantities and constants of physics are cooked quantities. They were discovered in a previous advanced civilization, preserved knowledge, and are found in present-day occult organizations. Thus, the established physics is a product of knowledge and cooking from previous civilization. Reading the PHYSICS of Kougioumtzoglou-Peristerakis which is listed in the relevant at the end of the paper and is related physics and I came to the conclusion that the magnetic permeability of the vacuum is a constant, but different in the one we are trying to find, it will be one in the hydrogen atom, another in a tubular coil eg.

So, we see that Coulomb's constant is a unit, if we also calculate the magnitudes of, no matter how we look at it. They didn't notice that $k=9 \times 10^9 \frac{Nt \cdot stat.Cb^2 \cdot met^2}{dyn \cdot Cb^2 \cdot cm^2}$, which they accept today, is dimensionless, but it is not so much, if we calculate that $Nt/dynes=10^5$, etc., and then k is a unit. And in established physics, they present it with stretches and not a unit. And the magnitude of the dielectric constant was found, in this way, theoretically.

That is, Coulomb's law had to have a dimensionless constant $k=1$ in the MKS-Cb, Amp system as well.

A consequence of the established physics is that the force of attraction of two charges by one Cb each, and the other charges, at a distance of one meter from each other, (long distance), are attracted with a force $F=9 \times 10^9 Nt$ (7 million tons!) according to the current physics, while according to us it is attracted with a force $F=1 Nt$, and the charges have one charge each, $1MKS-stat.Cb=3.16 \times 10^4 CGS-stat.Cb=1.53 \times 10^{-5} Cb$ and $Cb=94936.7 MKS-stat.Cb$.

MAXWELL'S MISTAKE

We saw that the inductance coefficient of a tubular coil for the applicable physics is, $L=\mu_0 n^2 l A$ and in dimensions is, $L=\mu_0 met$

The plane capacitor has a capacitance for the applicable physics, $C=\epsilon_0 A/l$ and in dimensions, $C=\epsilon_0 met$. Then, because according to the established physics it is, and in a Thompson circuit, $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}}$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0 met^2}} = \frac{c}{met} = \frac{\frac{met}{sec}}{met} = \frac{1}{sec}$$

Obviously, these are frequency dimensions, the established physics, up to this point, is not wrong.

But, Maxwell's third equation used for the speed of light is⁸,

$$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 (\epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt} + I)$$

However, for the current physics, in a pipeline, $\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 I \Phi_E = \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$

$$\epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt} = \oint \frac{\epsilon_0 d\mathbf{E}}{dt} d\mathbf{S} = \oint \frac{\epsilon_0 dI d\mathbf{E}}{dq} d\mathbf{S} = \oint \frac{\epsilon_0 dI}{ds} d\mathbf{S} = dI \epsilon_0$$

$$\text{So, } \oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 (\epsilon_0 dI + I)$$

which is impossible, in one current there is only one constant, while in the current dI , there are both, the dimensions are not the same, and there should not have been the dielectric constant ϵ_0 in Maxwell's third equation. So, Maxwell's third equation is wrong.

THE NEW ELECTRICITY

Established physics and we, accept a minimum electric charge (which we will see below is magnetic), which when moving produces the electric current, is,

$$I=Ne/t,$$

I =the electric current, N =the number of elementary minimum charges, e = the minimum charge and t = the time in which the load moves. If E is the electric field formed by the electric charges in the conductor, there is a force $F=NeE$. We know that the potential difference ΔV is $\Delta V/L=E$, i.e. the potential difference at the ends of the conductor length l , divided by its distance l , is equal to the electric field E formed by the two charges. Then,

$$F = NeE = Ne \frac{V}{l} = Nma = Nm \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t^2}$$

m = the elementary mass, the mass of the elementary charge e .

$$\text{Then, } (1) \quad V = \frac{m}{e} l \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t^2} = k \frac{m}{e} v^2$$

$k=l/\Delta x$, a coefficient dependent on the resistance of the conductor and we will see below.

⁸ PHYSICS II, Halliday-Resnick, p. 318

But,

$$I = \frac{Ne}{t} = \frac{Nel}{lt} = \frac{Nev}{l} = \frac{NevA}{lA} = \frac{NevA}{Vol} = nevA$$

Where A is the cross-section of the electrical conductor of length l, at the ends of which there is the potential difference ΔV , and $lA=Vol$, the volume of the conductor, and $n=N/Vol$, the density of the charges, and we have,

$$(2) \quad v = \frac{I}{neA}$$

(1), (2) imply,

$$.V = k \frac{m}{e} \frac{1}{(neA)^2} I^2 = k \frac{m}{e} \frac{1}{n^2 e^2 A^2} I^2 = k \frac{m}{e} \frac{l^2}{N^2 e^2} I^2$$

In this analysis, the existence of mass m and charge e was adopted, according to Democritus⁹. To follow Anaxagoras, you will replace mass with the scalar ratio coefficient c_m , which is aligned with Anaxagoras. But, we said that it does not accept electric charge either. Then, $e=It$

$$F = NItE = NIt \frac{V}{l} = Nc_m a = Nc_m \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t^2} \text{ and (2)}$$

$$.V = k \frac{c_m}{It} \frac{1}{(nItA)^2} I^2 = k' \frac{c_m}{l.sec} \frac{1}{(n.sec.A)^2}$$

But, cm/sec, is electric current I. Then,

$$V = k'' \frac{1}{(n.sec.A)^2}$$

The electrical voltage is inversely proportional to the square of the density of the electrical carriers and the cross-section of the conductor. It is proportional to the constant and scalar k'' . We can and do export the formula,

$$V = \frac{k''}{c_m} \frac{1}{(n.sec.A)^2} I$$

So, we arrive at a formula like Ohm's, and the electrical resistance is,

$$R_{Ohm} = \frac{k''}{c_m} \frac{1}{(n.sec.A)^2}$$

You see, that according to Anaxagoras, the electric voltage is analogous to the electric current, as in Ohm's law¹⁰. Ohm's formula is correct according to Anaxagoras' principles, and I already believe that Ohm experimentally proved that the universe works according to Anaxagoras' principles. It is experimental verification.

But how many protons participate in the electric current? Better, how much is the density of protons? That is, how much is the amount of ions, particles of accumulated motion? It follows, according to Democritus,

⁹ What I have developed to you is the basis on the new electricity that I brought in 2013, when NASA invited me to join it. It is the basis on which I got two patents. The Union of Greek Physicists, in its printed journal, published the theory, no longer altering the equations. In 2015, I was invited to discuss with a professor of electromagnetism, in order for him to approve the nomination of me by the Union of Physicists, for the Nobel Prize.

In a café in Athens, the vice-president of the Union of Physicists asks the professor. Professor, should we nominate Mr. Charalambopoulos for the Nobel Prize? Mr. Charalambopoulos, is Ohm's law correct? No, Mr. Professor! You are out of the question, Mr. Charalambopoulos! And without any discussion, he got up and left!

And the International Journal of Electronics and Electrical Sciences, first published the papers.

¹⁰ In one patent, I proposed new voltmeters and ammeters, which the theory I am referring to that follows Democritus, requires it.

In the second patent, I pointed out that the electricity supply companies are not counted correctly from the electricity meters. For the first time, there was a theoretical explanation from me, why the metal tray of these meters turns. I think that even the unknown inventor of the meter did not know it! But it remains with the evolution here that we are restoring the established formulas of electricity, that the Ohm formulas apply. Thus, power is expressed both as $P=VI$, and as $P=RI^2$. As I proved, the disc spins, depending on the amperage. But I proved that inside the meter, where the electromagnets exist, the electrical voltage changes, so the power should not be calculated by the formula $P=VI$.

$$n^2 = k \frac{m}{eV} \frac{1}{(eA)^2} I^2$$

Then through a wire of cross-section $A = 10^{-4}$, and with an applied voltage at the ends of the wire of 20 Volts and with a suitable resistance to flow a current of 0.5 Amp, estimated by my calculations a value of $k=10000$ and temporarily accepting the values of the elementary electric charge and the mass of the proton accepted by physics, we will find a density of electric carriers $n=7.13 \times 10^{17}$ carriers or elementary electric currents per cubic meter. Per cubic centimeter, will be $n=7.17 \times 10^{11}$ carriers (protons) (per cubic centimeter). Today we estimate that in one cubic centimeter, there are more than $n=10^{22}$ /cm³ copper atoms in the wire.

According to Anaxagoras, $n^2 = \frac{k''}{V_{cm}} \frac{1}{(sec.A)^2} I$. With the same data, as under Democritus and with $c_m=m$, $n=5.4 \times 10^{18}/met^3$, $n=5.4 \times 10^{12}/cm^3$.

We find that electric current is produced by motion or oscillation better, of very few electrical carriers, ions, of low density inside the conductors, compared to the atoms of the conductor. The estimate today is that in a metal conductor, $n=10^{22}/cm^3$ and greater. Keep this in mind, for when I talk to you about the electrical activity of the cell, the approach I estimated for the electric current leads to a small density of carriers.

WHAT OHM'S LAW MEANS AND WHAT ARE THE RELATIONSHIPS

Experimentally, Ohm in 1826 proved the law, $V=RI_{OHM}$. And R is the resistance of the conductor l. We proved that when the current is $I=Ne/t$, then

$$\text{so, } V = k \frac{m}{e} \frac{1}{n^2 e^2 A^2} I^2 = k \frac{m}{e} \frac{l^2}{N^2 e^2} I^2 = RI_{OHM}$$

$$R = k \frac{m}{e} \frac{1}{n^2 e^2 A^2} = k \frac{m}{e} \frac{l^2}{N^2 e^2}$$

$$I_{OHM} = I^2.$$

The unit of current one Amp was defined in the electrolysis $AgNO_3$ by Faraday, and the electrolysis apparatus subjected to a potential difference. He graduated the subdivisions of the electric current¹¹, only he did so for the current $I^2 = I_{OHM}$. The actual subdivisions of the unit of current are given by the formula $I=I_{OHM}^{1/2}$. That is, where he defined 2 Amp, it's actually $2^{1/2}=1.44$ Amp.

The established physics gives the electric power, as $P=VI_{OHM}=RI_{OHM}^2$. It is not about power, but about the product $PI=VI_{OHM}=VI.I$. Strength in our theory is,

$$P = VI = k \frac{m}{e} \frac{1}{(neA)^2} I^3 = k \frac{m}{e} \frac{1}{n^2 e^2 A^2} I^3 = k \frac{m}{e} \frac{1}{L^2 e^2} I^3$$

We found,
$$V = k \frac{m}{e} \frac{1}{(neA)^2} I^2 = k \frac{m}{e} \frac{L}{(Ne)^2} I^2$$

But, according to Anaxagoras, Ohm's law is correct, and if you accept as an experimental verification of his law, the principles of Anaxagoras, then reject what we extracted with the principles of Democritus.

THE THREE TYPES OF ELECTRICITY

The first kind is the continuous electricity, the movement of electric charge, or accumulated motions of the particle, and an example is the motion of the two wandering protons in the hydrogen atom. The second kind is also known, it is the alternating current, $I=I_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$. The third kind is also alternating, at high frequencies and the Ammeter cannot recognize large frequencies and perceives it as continuous. In other words, it is $V= kI^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \phi)$ and the mean of $\cos^2(\omega t + \phi) = 1/2$ and the Ammeter calculates the active current $I=0.707 I_0$.

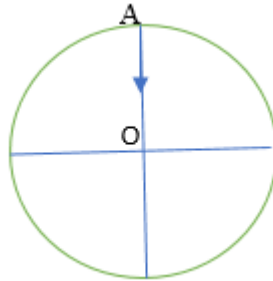
In electric current, the movement of the carriers is oriented. In alternating current, the oscillations are oriented in such a way as to give the direction and direction of the current.

¹¹ He lined up the electrolysis device and an Amp-meter, which he graduated according to the current passing through the device.

Some alternating currents are thermal (in a frequency range, such as a microwave). The heat of a body is oscillations of particles at certain frequencies, but not oriented. They have a random orientation.

THE CENTRIPETAL ACCELERATION AND SPEED

We consider a mobile with a constant velocity on the circumference $v_p = 2\pi r/T$, to bring circles with center O and with radius R,



True, $OA=R$

$$v_{centripetal} = v_c = \frac{R}{\frac{T}{4}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{2\pi R}{T} = \frac{2}{\pi} v$$

$$a_{centripetal} = a_c = v_{\frac{centripetal}{\frac{T}{4}}} = \frac{\frac{2}{\pi} v}{\frac{T}{4}} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{2\pi\omega R}{T} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \omega^2 R$$

The centripetal acceleration that gives the force $F=mac$ that the orbiting body has, is equated by the gravitational or electric force of attraction and the body then falls towards the center of the circle, with velocity $v_{centripetal}$ and acceleration

$a_{centripetal}$. The force of attraction is For Anaxagoras' view, put $m=c_m$, $F = \frac{4}{\pi^2} m\omega^2 r = \frac{\frac{4}{\pi^2} m\omega^2 r^2}{r^3} = \frac{c}{r^3 m}$.

The centripetal velocity and acceleration is directed towards the center of the circle. The acceleration is,

$$a = \frac{v}{T} = \frac{2\pi\omega R}{T} = \omega^2 R$$

proven by established physics, has the direction of the velocity of the orbiting particle and accelerates the particle in the direction of the circumference of the circle.

ESTABLISHED PHYSICS IS A PRODUCT OF KNOWLEDGE OF PREVIOUS CIVILIZATIONS

With scientific reasoning, I have proved to you that physics is cooked and the product of knowledge of previous civilizations¹². This is the reason why modern physicists refuse to bring new knowledge and revisions into universities, just like mine. In 1993 I wrote the paper, PRIVILEGED SYSTEMS OF REFERENCE AND THE LAW OF LIGHT, which is

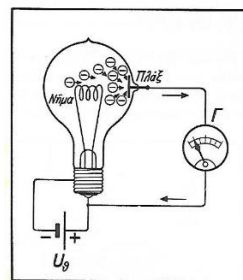
¹² In a book by my late cousin George Charalambopoulos, who was allowed to go deep into the Vatican library, I read that in the archives and library of the Egyptians, in the mysteries of Osiris and Isis, there was knowledge of previous civilizations. These archives were copied and later enriched libraries such as those of Pergamon and went further north. They enriched the first library in Greece, founded by King Polycrates of Samos, cousin of Heraclitus. They are the Samian codes. From this library the Ionian philosophers read and sprang. Then they were copied and the copies were taken by Pythagoras on the island of Samos, in his library. From what I read, these manuscripts, during the Christian years, came into the possession of a Christian monastery of Samos. They were sold around 1490-1500 AD. to the wealthy Medici of Venice. And later, Copernicus, Kepler, Newton, Galileo and others sprang from these manuscripts.

As proof of the knowledge kept in the libraries, I bring the story of Eusebius, a Christian bishop of Caesarea. The emperor, because he was a personal friend of Eusebius, did not burn his writings. Eusebius has the prehistory of the human race, fragments that he found in the historians Apollodorus of Rhodes, Berossus, and Alexander Polyistor. Of course, they found the knowledge in these archives, from previous civilizations.

the definitive reversal of the theory of relativity¹³. I presented it in a lecture before the professors of the University of Ioannina and went through my arguments for subversion. The Union of Greek Physicists refused to present it at a conference in Komotini in 1993, but I distributed 100 copies of the 55-page paper to the participants. The Union wrote that it was a pioneering work. I completed the paper in 1997, with the thesis PARTICLE MOTION WITH RESPECT TO A NON-INERTIAL FRAME SYSTEM, to bring up the transformations of the various frame systems. No Greek university puts forward my arguments and not even the theory of electricity again, on which I got two patents. With the discovery of new electricity in 2013, I was invited to join NASA, but I refused.

THERE ARE NO ELECTRONS

The existence of electrons was "proven" by Edison when he built an incandescent lamp and between the incandescent filament and the other pole he put a capacitor, created an electric voltage and observed a small flow of current.



Σχ. 438. Όταν η πλάξ συνδέεται, μέσω του ελαστικού γαλβανόμετρου, προς τον θετικό πόλο πηγής συνεχούς τάσεως, τα ηλεκτρόνια κινούνται εκ του διακόπρου νήματος προς την πλάκα.

He considered that the incandescent filament emits electrons, which constitute the current observed. But only photons are emitted in the lamp, bound photons of ionized hydrogen atoms, which become carriers of the small current, they are, as we said, tiny alternating electric currents, without orientation. There are no electrons. Photons are electrical disturbances of ether and particles that oscillate and the flux transmits the oscillation to the ether and the latter to the next particle, is the creation of a small electric current! Of course, this flow and the local oscillations of the particles are caused by photon particles, which move and are themselves, very small electric currents. Because they have no orientation, no current is recorded.

Electrons, as Edison said, were produced in the lamps with filaments of incandescent tungsten. A lot of current passes through the threads and heats them up to incandescent. In the voltage he put inside the lamp, the oscillations were oriented and the small current was recorded.

In the cathode ray tube that Thompson supposedly calculated the e/m ratio of the electron, it was actually photons, emitted again by a tungsten filament at the cathode, where a large current was passing. These photons passed between two larger successive electrical potentials to eventually end up on the screen, and which affected the structure of the photons. And

¹³ According to information I had, which cannot be proven by reference to writings. Constantine Caratheodory, a graduate of the military engineering school of France, excelled in the Mathematical Olympiads. In 1898-2000, he went as an engineer to Egypt, to limit the flooding of the Nile River. He met a Jewish-American archaeologist, who was excavating and they became good friends. The archaeologist discovered a new stoa in the pyramid of Khufu and put guards and guards. He took Caratheodory and with torches the two entered alone. These are recorded. They did not say anything about what they found and safely closed the gallery, which was never reopened. From the information that cannot be confirmed, Caratheodory found manuscripts, which among other things were the theory of relativity. As you know, both the general and the special theory of relativity use tensor calculus, which Caratheodory did not know. This is the reason why Caratheodory left, went and enrolled in a mathematics school in Berlin. From there Einstein was nearby, who communicated with him.

This tensor calculus is a deposition of symbols with plausible but absurd essentially order and dementia and the general theory of relativity is built. At conferences of the Union of Greek Physicists, I listened to lectures on physics, with incomprehensible things. I heard delegates say that those who give the lecture are too advanced and we cannot understand them. It was simply a scam, with this appreciation as a profit, for the one who gave the lecture. And the tensor calculus of the theory of relativity is a fraud.

these are affected by the electric field of the capacitors that passed between them, before reaching the screen, to be affected and deviate from the straight course.

Hydrogen is the simplest element, it consists of two smaller "particles", which must be equal and similar and opposite in their electric flow. And there is the magnetic quantity, due to their rotation around the axis of the protons, i.e. the magnetic field.

Electric current is oriented movements of ion carriers to both direct and alternating electricity. Photons emitted by a lamp or the sun do not have oriented motions and the whole is not an electric current. In Edison's lamp, which was an electric voltage and a small current was found, the photons were affected by the difference in electric potential and their oscillations were oriented.

THE HYDROGEN ATOM DURING THE PURCHASE

In order to make the equations, we must first establish a new system of units of physics. We keep the units of meter and second, but for the others we will define and express them such as: Amp-unit, Volt-unit, Watt-unit, Nt-unit, etc.

We said that in this atom, there are two circular electric currents and the ion carriers, the protons, are opposite and move linearly opposite. Turn back, to see the shape and strength.

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 L}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 2\pi r}{2\pi r} = \mu_0 I^2 = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \omega^2 R = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{v^2}{R}$$

Now that we have made the new unit system, we clarify what this is like. The two electric currents of the hydrogen atom are each, $I = 1$ Amp-unit. Then,

$$F = \mu_0 (Amp - unit)^2$$

As we said, weight is a force and that's what we now recognize, not mass, and we formulated the universal forces into Nt, here now in the atom, Nt-unit.

We said that we weigh weight, it is a force and all the forces, especially of atomic physics, are expressed by the formula, $F = C_F \Delta x$ of the spring, C_F is the hardness constant of the spring. Then,

$$F = \mu_0 I^2 = C_F \Delta x = C_F R = c_m \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{c^2}{R}$$

The radius R is the distance of the two opposite protons and $R = 2r$, r = radius of rotation around the center of force, we know it as the center of gravity. The velocity is c , we talked about the layers of matter, the two protons interact, and it is bound photon at that speed. The P is the ratio coefficient of the accumulated motions of the proton, somewhat with another theory of mass. c_m and we define as with the current, that $C_F = \frac{F}{R} = \frac{Nt-unit}{kmet}$, $C_F = 1 \frac{(Nt-unit)}{kmet}$

$$\text{Then, } F = \mu_0 (Amp - unit)^2 = 1 \frac{(Nt-unit)}{kmet} \Delta x = 1 \frac{(Nt-unit)}{kmet} R$$

The potential energy of the body is,

$$U = FR = \mu_0 I^2 R = \mu_0 R (Amp - unit)^2 = c_m \frac{4}{\pi^2} c^2$$

The electrical voltage will be,

$$V = \frac{U}{IT} = \frac{U}{I} f = \mu_0 I R f = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 \pi R f}{2\pi} = \frac{\mu_0 I c}{2\pi} = (\mu_0 c) \frac{(\mu_0 c)}{2\pi} \cdot Amp - unit$$

The power of the circular loop will be ,

$$P = VI = \frac{U}{T} = U f = \mu_0 I^2 R f = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 2\pi R f}{2\pi} = \mu_0 I^2 c = \frac{(\mu_0 c)}{2\pi} (Amp - unit)^2$$

We know that in our home electrical appliances, we consume electrical power. The same thing happens here. The atoms consumes electrical or non-electrical powers.

The energy they consume is drawn from the reservoirs of the impersonal zero, which pre-exists. The pair of personal gods arose from the impersonal zero. And they conceived creation, initially in their imagination and then by precession and movement of the points in infinite space, that is, of the ether.

The magnetic field of the circular current loops in the center, will be,

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{I}{2\pi R} = \mu_0 \frac{I}{\lambda}$$

We define that B=1 Tesla-unit. So,

$$\lambda \cdot \text{Tesla} - \text{unit} = \mu_0 \cdot \text{Amp} - \text{unit} = \frac{F}{\text{Amp} - \text{unit}}$$

The wave that envelops the hydrogen atom, the constant of the magnetic permeability of the vacuum, and the force of attraction of the currents, have the same numerical quantity, differ in dimensions. This results under the new system of units of measurement, as we defined it. So, if we find even one, the others emerge. And if we accept that they correctly found the speed of light, but also that it is constant in homogeneous and isotropic media, such as the vacuum that is made up of ether, the movements of points-microscopic currents, then we have an advantage. These, photons, of course, are randomly moving, they do not have oriented movements. Next, we will find $f=c/\lambda$ and all the magnitudes of the atom.

I will not attempt to solve to find the magnitudes of the person, because at least one more admission is needed, which traps the risk of error. From my estimates, the numerical quantity is probably between 10^8 - $10^9=\lambda=2\pi R$, etc. Such a large radius is that of the hydrogen atom, which is at the pressure of an atmosphere and a temperature of zero Celsius. We cannot see the transparent gas under an electron microscope, which sees such magnitudes. The solid and liquid states of matter contain atoms with a much smaller radius of distance between them and are therefore much heavier.

If you look at older issues of the magazine, you will find many publications on the hydrogen atom. The models presented, I think, help us get closer to reality, and it happened sequentially. Here I believe that we have decisively approached reality.

The fact that the reality was not so tangible in my previous posts, means that there were mistakes. Of course, you will know that mistakes are made by those who work and you cannot accuse me of being lazy even if I am retired.

A long time ago, I bought the multi-gas lights and their power supply. I also bought an ultraviolet meter, the manufacturer says it detects lengths of 290-390 nm. I also had an infrared meter. I turned on the hydrogen light, but both meters were not excited to the radiation. First blow to Balmer's empirical formula, which estimates the radiation spectrum of hydrogen in both infrared and ultraviolet regions (I remind you that I set this formula as a principle in my previous publications). Worried, I turn to you tube, where I found the hydrogen spectrum, as informed by the one who posted it. The spectrum was not streaked with almost monochromatic radiation, as shown by established physics and published by Herzberg, (ATOMIC STRUCTURE AND ATOMIC SPECTRA). It was within the visible spectrum and almost continuous. So, here's one of my mistakes, the adoption of Balmer's formula.

I made other mistakes. In my presentation above, I tried to avoid mistakes. So, if the speed of light was not measured correctly, keep the hypothetical value, because I used the symbol c and did not give the numerical value. But the mistake is possible and so, since I accepted that velocity is constant in a homogeneous and isotropic medium. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that ether has, albeit a very small viscosity. So, there must be a mechanism within the structure of the photon, which ensures the constant velocity, as in the hydrogen atom for protons, which I develop immediately.

THE RESISTANCE (VISCOSITY) OF ETHER

The magnetic field that surrounds the current, extends and falls on the other current opposite perpendicular to its velocity on the circumference, in their circular course and the attraction originates. But I have introduced you to centripetal velocity and centripetal acceleration. So, the proton is like it's constantly falling toward the center of gravity, this velocity is electric motion, it's electric current. Then, the vertical incidence of the magnetic field of the opposite proton on the examinee, gives an acceleration of its proton that produces it, in the direction of its movement, i.e. a force $F=IB \times R$ is exerted, where I, is the current of the centripetal velocity received by the field B of the opposite current vertically and which is a distance R. and is accelerated.

The particle that has a constant linear velocity, the well-known formula occurs, $F-bv=0$, $v=F/b$, b the coefficient of resistance of the ether.

As the materialist physicist, friend of Marx, Ludvich Buchner, who we know from physics, admits, force is immaterial (FORCE AND MATTER). But he points out that he is next to the matter. I don't question anything about his work, it was amazing. I add, however, that the impersonal zero, as immaterial, is next to matter, since it exists everywhere. Thus, it feeds with the force and energy that are immaterial and prerequisites of the movements of matter.

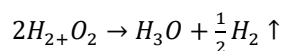
THE WEIGHT OF GASES AND COMBUSTION

At zero degrees Celsius and at the pressure of an atmosphere, hydrogen has a specific gravity (they weighed the gas and talked about the mass density of the gas, we say this is the specific gravity, according to what we developed for the standard weight), $B_{H,0}=0.888 \text{ Nt/ met}^3$. Under the same conditions, Helium has a specific gravity $B_{He,0}=0.172 \text{ Nt/met}^3$. At 25 degrees Celsius and pressure one atmosphere, $B_{H,25}=0.0813 \text{ Nt/met}^3$ and $B_{He,25}= 0.1607 \text{ Nt/met}^3$.

We observe that helium has almost twice the specific gravity of hydrogen, under the same conditions. This means that if we accept the law that equal volumes of gases, under the same pressure and temperature conditions, have the same number of molecules, then helium has twice the number of protons than hydrogen. Also, as the temperature increases, the specific gravity decreases. This is because, one cubic meter of gas contains a greater number of molecules at a lower temperature, because when heated the gas expands. Of course, the increase in temperature brings about a small increase in the weight of each proton, but the number of protons is smaller, so that eventually the specific gravity decreases with the increase in temperature.

We talked in a previous paper that the combustion of an element in the presence of oxygen leads to the death of individuals. And there we did not avoid mistakes.

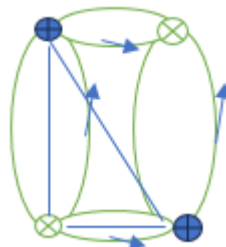
Physicists, such as Lavoizier, put two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen in a device (in a chamber) and the pressure of one atmosphere and with an electric spark-discharge, water is created, droplets or water vapor (this is also achieved at a temperature of 1200 degrees Celsius). And they said that it happens. However, in the electrolysis of water in the presence of sulfuric acid, three volumes of hydrogen and one oxygen are produced happens.



The arrow means that the hydrogen ended up, died. But we have the principle of the incorruptibility of matter. Then, the hydrogen ended up in its parts, the two protons, which now enrich the water droplets that were created. In H_2 fact, it is not a molecule, it is an atom with two protons. In mass spectrographs, the atom is broken down by the harsh radiation that is thrown at it, into two protons and they measure one proton.

ATOMIC FUSION OF HYDROGEN IN HELIUM

The Helium is two hydrogen atoms and its structure is,



Helium atom, two hydrogen atoms. Each with a different color pair of protons (vertically) rotating at speed c and attracting their currents. At the same time, the two again of a different color, but horizontally, orbit with the same frequency but with a smaller radius, with velocity v , and also attract.

As you can see, the Helium's atom is made up of two identical hydrogen atoms, which initially have an orbital velocity of c . When the fusion takes place, beyond this orbit, they will orbit with the same frequency, with velocity v , and the plane of the orbits, perpendicular to each other. If you analyze the triangle I formed, the two of different colors vertically, are distance R (one side vertically, of the rectangular triangle). The other two, spaced r , the horizontal side of the right triangle. At $R'^2 = R^2 + r^2$ this velocity and diagonally, the two protons of the same color are repelled, the force and energy is negative. Thus, if U is the energy of the two initial hydrogen atoms, in fusion, the energy of the two with velocity v , U' will be added. And the energy resulting from the velocity c' is subtracted, U'' . The Helium will have total energy,

$$c'^2 = c^2 + v^2 U_{He} = 2U + 2U' - 2U''$$

The energy of the Helium is, $U_{He} = 2U + 2U' - 2U'' = c_m(c^2 + v^2 - c'^2)$

$$U_{He} = c_m(c^2 + v^2 - (c^2 + v^2)) = 0$$

It is necessary to consider that the atom after fusion would be a set of four protons, orbiting at speed c . That is, it would be, $c'^2 = c^2 + c^2 = 2c^2$

$$U_{\text{theoretical}} = E = 2c_m c^2 + 2c_m c^2 - 2c_m c'^2 = c_m (4c^2 - 2c'^2) = 0$$

This is not the case. The energy, of the two hydrogen atoms, does not exist after fusion which is zero. Which means that this amount of energy was reduced to theoretical fusion but also to its real equal, which are zero. That is, this amount of energy is diffused into the environment of the fused atoms, in the form of thermal energy or pressure. $U = 2c_m c^2$

In fusion, we will gain energy, since it will be reduced in fusion, it will be attributed to the environment in the form of heat or increase in pressure. $c_m (2c^2)$

So, you see, because in the specific weights of the gases, under the same conditions, there is a small difference in weight ΔB , (At 25 degrees Celsius and pressure one atmosphere, $B_{H, 25} = 0.0813 \text{ Nt/met}^3$ and $B_{He, 25} = 0.1607 \text{ Nt/met}^3$),

$$\Delta N_{cm} = \Delta B = 2 \times 0.0813 - 0.167 = 0.0019 \text{ Nt/met}^3.$$

The negative energy of the Helium's atom, which is equated with the energy of the circular orbit of the four protons and gives zero total energy, reduces the specific gravity B (for others the mass density) and the specific gravity difference we found ΔB is obtained.

EPILOGUE

By formulating the standard weight and following the principles of Democritus and Anaxagoras, the two forms of worldview are produced. Democritus argued that matter has few indivisible particles and Anaxagoras that it is constantly divided.

Following the two philosophers, different formulas of electricity are produced. Following Anaxagoras, the law as formulated by Ohm is restored, and because it is experimentally verified, the prevalence of Anaxagoras' principles is strengthened.

The physics that prevailed is a cooked product of previous advanced human civilizations that were rescued and methodized. This is not the product of conspiracy theories, but of my scientific reasoning, on the constants of electricity and systems of units of measurement.

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