

THE ABSOLUTE THEORY OF PHYSICS

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Abstract: It is proved with mathematic calculations, it is absolute method, that the attraction force between two charged particles, or two masses, is analogue in the reverse cube power of the radius of them. It is the first atomic theory for the hydrogen atom. The second is accepting as electric carriers the electric charges, it is up the mass of the particle. It is in force the attraction of the same particles, as it is the attraction of the parallel electric conductors, the revolving charged particles, are like electric conductors are attracted.

It is proved, that the units of the System International, are not consequences between them and is establishing the System Absolute (SAb) of the units of the physics, where the units are consequences. It is parallel, the establishing of the TTS (Total Theory System) of the units, it helps us to find the System Absolute. You must read THE TOTAL THEORY, published in this journal.

They are acceptances-propositions for all these, as the diffraction is correct, and the lengths of the light is correct too. And it is proposition, that the divided time is correct and then, the frequencies of the electromagnetic waves are right. So, with our theories, we calculate the velocity of the light, almost equal to the stated physics velocity. We calculate the same velocity for TTS and we found the relation of the units TTS, SI, SAb.

We find the relations of the units of the electric current, voltage, resistance, magnetic field, in the three systems (TTs, SI, SAb).

Keywords: mathematic calculations, atomic theory, electric carriers, electric current, voltage, resistance, magnetic field, System Absolute.

1. INTRODUCTION

The stated physics formulated the law in the reverse square power, in the attraction of masses or the electric charges, the law of Ohm for the electric current and came on the System International of units (SI). We will replace the absolute correct law of attraction and we will find the absolute right formula which is connected the voltage with the electric current, completing the law of Ohm. We will see the not consequence of the units of SI, when they are combined and we will create the absolute units system (SAb). But, with the acceptances we will making, we will create and the units system of THE TOTAL THEORY (TTS). With the acceptances we will make and if they are accepted, we will create the Absolute Theory of Physics.

2. METHODOLOGY

To create the Absolute Theory, it is proposition the diffraction effect is described right of the stated physics, then, the wave length of the radiations are correct. Then the meter, (met), the standard is kept in Paris, is common for the three systems (SI, SAb, TTS).

Second proposition is, that the time is right divided of the science. This means, that the frequencies of electromagnetic waves are correct. The time dividing right, is proved of the modern oscilloscopes. They do arithmetic progression of electromagnetic waves, then the arithmetic creates large time, and it is satisfied that the large time is correct, so the time is divided correct. We keep the time unit of second (sec) and in absolute metric system (SAb).

It is not defining the electric charge. We avoid this difficulty, meaning that the electric carrier is a particle, the electric charge, is the root of the particle's mass. So we make the methodology of the physics.

Finishing, it is used the induction systematically in the formatting of the theory and we are considering that the mathematics is the absolute of the logic and this absolute logic is totally used in the creation of the theory.

3. MAKING RELATIVE THE SYSTEM INTERNATIONAL

In electrolysis is the establishing of the unit of the electric current, the Amp.

As it is given of Faraday¹ the ion mass is electrolyzed the substance of its coming on the ion, is,

$$m=(1/F)(A/n)It$$

where A=atomic number of the substance, n the valence of the ion, I the electric current is fluid the dissolved substance in water in time t, F is a constant when the current is known and the mass m is in gr. From this formula is defining the unit of the current, the Amp. That is, they electrolyzed AgNO₃ and for the 1.113 mgr of it, the was considered that the current was 1Amp,

$$I=1\text{Amp}=mFn/At$$

We gave in this form the formula, to clear up the inconsistency. It was considered that the F=96500 Amp, and when t=96500 sec, then the current is an Amp. We don't know, and it is not information, how they defined F=96500 Amp, but if the size of Amp belong with consequence in SI, it will be a pleasant success and as we will see, it is not a consequence unit. We will prove that it isn't a consequence unit.

Again, it is the law of Ohm, V=RI from where it is defining the Volt². The resistance R=1 Ohm, is the standard is kept in National Bureau and Standards of New York. Nothing is guaranteed that this arbitrary standard, is a consequence unit of SI and previously and the Volt is not consequence unit of SI.

These have just been analyzed, drive to the $eV \neq \frac{1}{2} mv^2$ but $eV = k \frac{1}{2} mv^2$, $evB = bmv^2/r$ etc. So, we introduce the Absolute System of units (SAb), where $e_{SAb} V_{SAb} = \frac{1}{2} m_{SAb} v^2$ ($v = \text{dm} / \text{sec} =$ is common in SI and in the SAb, sec, met are common in two systems).

4. ATOMIC PHYSICS

We have two theories for the atomic physics,

1st atomic theory

We know that the centripetal force is,

$$F = mv^2/r = m^2 v^2 r^2 / mr^3 = k/r^3 = q_1 q_2 / (4/3) \pi \epsilon_0 r^3$$

The two bubbles we indicated in hydrogen atom³, have charge e and,

$$F = e^2 / (4/3) \pi \epsilon_0 r^3$$

The $\epsilon_0 = 1 \text{met}^{-1}$ (there isn't reason to be different). In CGS-stat Amp there wasn't the constant ϵ_0 . They introduced arbitrarily the constant $k = 1/4\pi\epsilon_0$ in the equation of metric systems (in the equation first the CGS-stat Amp equal to the SI)⁴

The equation is⁵,

$$10^{-5} \text{N} = k(Cb/3 \times 10^9) / (10^{-2} \text{met})^2$$

In the CGS-stat Amp the unit of charge is 1q (stat-Cb) and 1 Cb = 3×10^9 stat-Cb (q) and the $N = 10^5 \text{dyn}$, again in the CGS, length unit is the cm. If you solve to the k, you'll find the size of the constant ϵ_0 the stated physics accepted, only it comes in the formula, arbitrary, the constant k.

2nd theory

The physics was supported by formulas of stated electromagnetism. Concretely it is supported to the formula-law of the parallel electric conductors, $F = \mu_0 I_1 I_2 L / 2\pi r$.

¹ PHYSICS Alkinoos Mazis, p. 234

² PHYSICS Halliday-Resnick, II, p. 129

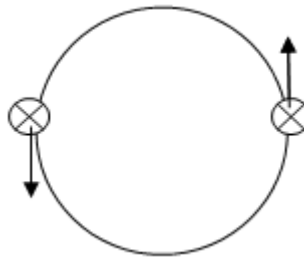
³ You must read THE TOTAL THEORY in this journal published

⁴ ELEMENT OF PHYSICS Kougioumtzelis-Peristerakis, p. 66

⁵ ELEMENT OF PHYSICS, Kougioumtzelis-Peristerakis, p. 64

You'd know that in micro-cosmos, the electric current I, is $I=ef$ and e is the electric charge and f is the frequency, the charge has it. HERE WE ABOLISH THE MEAN OF THE CHARGE and already we introduce the ether mass⁶ m_e for the bodies and particles. The ether mass m_e is depended of bubbles of ether of the body or the particle and it has the electric field is defined of dislocations of the ether, they are coming from of grains of the bubble are falling on its shell (and they are coming on the around ether lines-dislocations of the electric field). Then the electric current is, $I=m_e^{1/2}f$. That is, the current and the field which come from the oscillation of the ether bubble and concretely of the root of the ether mass of the bubble.

We consider the hydrogen atom. It is consisted of two same "particles"-bubbles of ether, they are attracting and they have rotation oscillation, around the ether center of mass.



Then the two current are equal and homo-parallel, because we accept that the two electric carriers (differently electric charges⁷) are equal and opposite (different phase π), they are rotating in radius $r/2$ around the ether center of mass, when the distance of the two bubble is r. Then the law of attraction of the two rotated particles is,

$$F = \frac{\mu_0(m_e^{1/2}f)^2 2\pi(\frac{r}{2})}{2\pi r} = m_e \omega^2 r$$

So, every atom of hydrogen, is consisted of two same bubbles, they are rotating around the center of ether mass.

Here we accept that this constant μ_0 we know it, it is in force about the stated size, for the atom of hydrogen ($\mu_0=0.91 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ met) and that at this atom, the current is $I=1 \text{ Amp}_{\text{TTS}} = ef = m_e^{1/2}f$ and Amp_{TTS} is the unit of the electric current in the system TTS (Total Theory System) we are introducing this. That is, the above constant μ_0 is in force for the current of parallel conductors 1 Amp_{TTS} of current and then $\mu_0=4\pi^2 r$. Because $\omega=2\pi f$, then $r=2.9 \times 10^{-8}$ met for the hydrogen atom (if we replace $m_e=m$, $m_e^{1/2}=e$ in the equation of the force F of the first theory and the second theory). We are combining the two theories and $q=e=m_e^{1/2}$, we take $f=1.3 \times 10^{14}$ fz (fz=unit of the frequency in TTS and unit of the time $\text{sec}_{\text{TTS}}=1/fz$). And $m_e^{1/2}=(1/f)\text{Amp}_{\text{TTS}}=7.65 \times 10^{-15} \text{ kgr}_{\text{TTS}}^{1/2}$ and $m_e=5.85 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kgr}_{\text{TTS}}$ every bubble, and the atom of hydrogen that has two bubbles $m_{\text{H}(\text{TTS})}=1.17 \times 10^{-28} \text{ kgr}_{\text{TTS}}$.

The $r=2.91 \times 10^{-8}$ met we found of the Balmer's theory, $\lambda_{2,3}=\lambda_1/((1/\eta_2^2)-(1/\eta_3^2))=656 \text{ nm}$ (it is found of the diffraction of the radiation) and $r/2=\lambda_1/2\pi$. The λ_1 is the first wave that winds the hydrogen atom and every total wave, is realized wave of the particle. And $m_e^{1/2}=(1/f)\text{Amp}_{\text{TTS}}$. This radius applies when the gas hydrogen in 8 mbar pressure.

5. MODERATING THE LAW OF OHM

As already reported, is $F=e\epsilon=k'm\Delta x/\Delta t^2=eV/L$ and because $L=b\Delta x$, then $V=k(m/e)v^2$.

But, $I=Ne/t=NeL/Lt=NeV/A/L$ and $v=I/neA$ as A is the section of the conductor, into this, it is fluid the current I and $n=N/\text{Vol}=N/LA$. Replacing the v to the $V=k(m/e)v^2$, we are taking,

$$V=k(m/n^2e^3A^2)I^2=RI, \quad R=k(m/n^2e^3A^2)I$$

Here we must say, that with the Faraday's law for the electrolysis, it is right graduated the current and the 2, 3, 4 Amps, are really 2,3,4 times larger than the one Amp. But, to rate the voltage, they were rather using current of one Amp and they put resistances 2,3,4, etc. times of the resistance of the standard of one Ohm and they took voltage 2,3,4 etc. Volts. When the current is one Amp and they are increased the resistances multiplied of the standard, then it is increasing the k of the R and it is correctly graduated the voltage, the bVolts are b times of the one Volt.

⁶ See THE TOTAL THEORY

⁷ The electric charge hasn't meaning, it hasn't definition. Oppositely the electric carrier is meaning the ether mass m_e , is this carrier (the $m_e^{1/2}$)

6. CLEAR INDICATING THAT THE THEORIES ARE RIGHT

The attraction force of the electric carriers is negative and the electric field, and the voltage is,

$$V = \int_0^r -\frac{e}{\frac{4}{3}\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} dR = \frac{e}{\frac{8}{3}\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

Replace $e=m_e^{1/2}=7.65 \times 10^{-15}$, $r=2.9 \times 10^{-8}$ you'll find $V=1.078$ Volt_{TTS}

But the rotating of the bubble is electric current and,

$$V = \frac{m}{e^3 n^2 A^2} I^2$$

Replace $m=m_e=5.85 \times 10^{-29}$, $e=m_e^{1/2}=7.65 \times 10^{-15}$, $n^2=N^2/(2\pi(r/2))^2 A^2$, $N=1$ bubble, $r=2.9 \times 10^{-8}$ met, you'll find $V=1.085$ Volt_{TTS}, it is about equal with the above found.

7. THE VELOCITY OF THE LIGHT

In the National Physics Laboratory in England, they used electromagnetic cavity and they achieved is coordination in frequency $f=9.4983 \times 10^8$ Hz, (electromagnetic cyclic cavity⁸). The cavity had radius $r=3.25876$ cm and length $d=15.64574$ cm. As you know, the electromagnetic wave has electric field ϵ and magnetic B. Of the in the reverse cube power law we found, the electric field is, $\epsilon=e/\epsilon_0 d \pi r^2$ and the magnetic, $B=\mu_0 I/2\pi r$, $I=ef$. And,

$$E/B = 2/f d r \mu_0 \epsilon_0 = 0.35949$$

If in the cavity they had achieved of the coordination and simultaneously the two edges of the cavity there have bonds of the wave, the one wave would happened in $2d$ distance, that is, it was beginning and it was returning to the beginning in the cavity of the length d and then the velocity of the electromagnetic wave was,

$$c=2df=(4/r\mu_0\epsilon_0)(B/E)=297.215 \times 10^6 \text{ met/sec.}$$

This velocity is really happening, it is very near to this, the physics accepted.

In the atom of hydrogen, the two bubbles they are rotating around the center of mass, are a bonded photon and the velocity of the light (of the photon) for the TTS is,

$$c_{TTS}=f2\pi(r/2)=11.913 \text{ met/sec}_{TTS}$$

Then, $\text{sec}_{TTS}=0.04$ sec, $\omega_{TTS}=0.04\omega$, $v_{TTS}=0.04v$, (the ω as the v are common for the two systems, SAb, SI).

8. FINDING OF RELATIONS OF UNITS TTS AND SAb

In the Absolute system of units, it is in force, $e_{SAb} v B_{SAb} = m_{p(SAb)} \omega^2 r$ and for the TTS is in force, $m_e^{1/2} v_{TTS} B_{TTS} = 2m_e \omega_{TTS}^2 r$ (because the atom mass is $2m_e$ as it has two bubbles, but one is the electric charge- electric carrier $m_e^{1/2}$). If we solve to r , then the unit of the magnetic field is,

$$T_{TTS} = (m_e^{1/2} e_{SAb} / m_{p(SAb)}) (v/v_{TTS}) (\omega_{TTS}^2 / \omega^2) T_{SAb} = 9.14 \times 10^{-6} T_{SAb}$$

(it is in force $e/m_p = e_{SAb}/m_{SAb}$)

And because $B=\mu_0 I/2\pi r$ (as constant the μ_0 is common for the three systems of units, as and the r , because we were accepted that the met is common in the three systems), and then

$$\text{Amp}_{TTS} = 9.14 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Amp}_{SAb}$$

9. THE UNITS OF VOLTAGE AND RESISTANCE IN TTS, SAb

For the Absolute system of units, it is in force, $e_{SAb} \epsilon_{SAb} = m_{SAb} v^2 / r = m_{SAb} \epsilon_{SAb}^2 / B_{SAb}^2 r$ and for the TTS is in force, $m_e^{1/2} \epsilon_{TTS} = 2m_e v^2 / r = m_e \epsilon_{TTS}^2 / B_{TTS}^2 r$. We solve to the r and we find,

$$\epsilon_{TTS} = (2m_{SAb} / e_{SAb} m_e) B_{TTS}^2 \epsilon_{SAb}$$

⁸ PHYSICS Halliday-Resnick , p. 357, example 3

We replace the electric field with the voltage and,

$$\text{Volt}_{\text{TTS}} = (m_{\text{SAb}}/e_{\text{SAb}}m_e)T_{\text{TTS}}^2 \text{Volt}_{\text{SAb}} = 9.118 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Volt}_{\text{SAb}}$$

And $\text{Ohm}_{\text{TTS}} = \text{Volt}_{\text{TTS}}/\text{Amp}_{\text{TTS}} = 90.76 \text{ Ohm}_{\text{SAb}}$, $\text{Ohm}_{\text{SAb}} = \text{Volt}_{\text{SAb}}/\text{Amp}_{\text{SAb}}$

10. THE RELATIONS OF THE UNITS OF THE CURRENT IN TTS, SAb, SI

The current of the element charge in TTS is, $I_{\text{TTS}} = m_e^{1/2}/\text{sec}_{\text{TTS}} = 7.65 \times 10^{-15} \text{ Amp}_{\text{TTS}}$

But $\text{Amp}_{\text{TTS}} = 9.14 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Amp}_{\text{SAb}}$, then, $m_e^{1/2}/\text{sec}_{\text{TTS}} = 6.99 \times 10^{-20} \text{ Amp}_{\text{SAb}}$.

But, if $V_{\text{SAb}} = kV_{\text{SI}}$ and because in finding of the element charge e_{SI} , it was used the formula⁹ of the experiment of Millikan $e_{\text{SAb}} = mg/V_{\text{SAb}} = mg/kV_{\text{SI}}$, $ke_{\text{SAb}} = e_{\text{SI}}$ and $k\text{Amp}_{\text{SAb}} = \text{Amp}_{\text{SI}}$. And $\text{Ohm}_{\text{SAb}} = k^2\text{Ohm}_{\text{SI}}$. But,

$$I_{\text{SI}} = e_{\text{SI}}/\text{sec} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ Amp}_{\text{SI}} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} k\text{Amp}_{\text{SAb}}$$

We are equalize the currents of the element charges in TTS, SI ($I_{\text{SI}} = I_{\text{TTS}}$), and $k = 0.43646$.

TThen $\text{Amp}_{\text{SAb}} = 2.291 \text{ Amp}_{\text{SI}}$, $\text{Volt}_{\text{SAb}} = 0.43636 \text{ Volt}_{\text{SI}}$, $\text{Ohm}_{\text{SAb}} = 0.19 \text{ Ohm}_{\text{SI}}$.

So, and for the magnetic field, $T_{\text{SAb}} = 2.291 T_{\text{SI}}$.

The Watt is the same in the SI, SAb, ($W = VI$).

11. SUMMARY

It was proved the inconsistency of the units of the System International and it was established the Absolute Metric System, where the units of the mechanics and the electromagnetism are consequences. At the same time we established of the auxiliary metric system of THE TOTAL THEORY (TTS).

It was created the absolute correct law of attraction of the electric carriers (electric charges). It is coming from the mathematic logic.

The centripetal force, is a mathematic force, because it is proved with mathematic calculations and it is expended in nature, which is described. Of this centripetal force, with mathematic calculations, it was proved the law in the reverse cube power, of the electric charges or masses are rotating, which is absolute law.

At the same time, with mathematic calculations, it was moderated the law of Ohm and the electric voltage is analogue to the current in the square power, it is absolute formula, if we accept as absolute the mathematics, it is put as proposition.

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⁹⁹ MODERN PHYSICS R. Serway, p. 100