

# THE THEORY OF CREATION

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**Abstract:** The theory of the creation is the theory according to which the human can be creator.

The stated physics accepted wrong, there are electrons and protons. In the fire lamp of the experiment Edison, the current is given of the high frequency photons and the direct current if high frequency oscillations of atoms. When it is accelerating motion, in the body has it, it is changing the rhythm of the confluences of the grains of ether with shell of the bubble and it is changing the electric field, it is dislocation of ether, of the collisions. The magnetic field of the bubble, is flowing of the ether, it is blowing of its self-rotation. And it is formed the magnetic field of the electric ring of the atom of hydrogen. The magnetic field is reacted of the self-rotation, not of the acceleration. The magnetic law proved that it is in the reverse power of the square of the radius of the magnetic poles. And the law of attraction of the rotating electric carriers in the atom of hydrogen, they are and magnetic poles, is related to a constant of the in reverse power of square of radius, plus to a constant of the in reverse power of the cubic of radius.

But and the gravity, the attraction law, is same as in the atom of hydrogen, because the heaven bodies have acceleration and the law is in the reverse cubic of the radius, but they are spaced bodies and then the law is and in the reverse power of the square.

So the motion of the accelerated bodies of the universe, are elliptic, with angle of drift of the rotation radius. It is constructed the Absolute metric System, and the formulas of the creation.

**Keywords:** high frequency photons, Absolute metric System, creation.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Near to the description of the nature, in an absolute way, we will proceed decisively to the theory of creation. The theory of creation, is the theory that will have as tool the Absolute Physics, to become the human creator.

In the ancient Greek language and in the modern, for the English word creator, there are two Greek words, the ποιητής and the δημιουργός. According to Iustinus<sup>1</sup> the philosopher and saint of Christianity, ποιητής is this who creates without the help of other and δημιουργός is this, who is creating with the help of ποιητής.

Coming on the Absolute information the human, with the right investments can become creator (δημιουργός)!

You ought to read at first THE TOTAL THEORY and THE ABSOLUTE THEORY OF PHYSICS, that they were published in the International Journal of Mathematics and Physical Sciences Research, April-September 2020. Here, we will do some corrections, and I hope that they are the last. You must know, what my director in Public Economic Service said to me, when into thousands assumptions I got them to the end, I did a mistake! "Go my boy, and correct the subposition. Someone is not working, this is not doing mistakes!!!". And you here, you take the position of my director, you cannot blame me, that I am not working! But in one theory of creation and in the qualities formulas-orders we will give them, it must to not be error!

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<sup>1</sup> Iustinus philosopher APOLOGUE, Bibliotheca Greek Fathers Church Others

## 2. METHODOLOGY

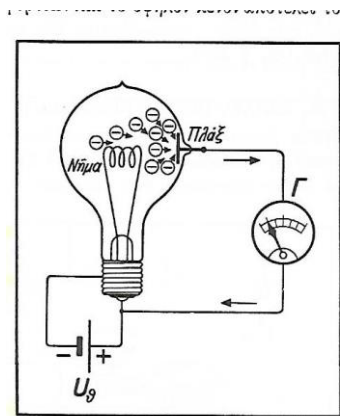
The methodology of this work, is supporting to the correct using of logic with its laws, Aristotle formulated in ORGANON (ornement) and especially of the mathematics, they are the string logic. It is developing the experiments they are the driver and with induction it is going on the positions and conclusions. Paralelly it describes the nature<sup>2</sup> and the being and again it goes on, with intuction, to the conclusions.

But the author cannot ignore the great Greek philoshophers, they put at first principles to building their nature theories. So here, it is principle of the theory, that the difruction effect was formulated right and they are correct the length's waves of the radiation. Second principle is that the time is right divided, so they are correct the frequancies of the electromagnetic waves. We remind that in THA ABSOLUTE THEORY OF PHYSICS, we was proved with our theories that the light has the velocity  $c=297,215 \times 10^6$  met/sec.

### HOW ELECTRONS AND PROTONS WERE ACCEPTED

The “proof” of the existence of the electrons, was come on of Edison, who was constructing the fire lamb. He has all the responsibility for the creation of physics.

In a fire lamp, he put metal plate into the lamp, and he made electric voltage between the fire filament of tungsten, and the plate, as in the plan<sup>3</sup>. It was observing flow of direct electric current.



Σχ. 438. "Όταν ή πλάξ συνδέεται, μέσω του εύαισθητού γαλβανομέτρου, προς τον θετικόν πόλον πηγής συνεχούς τάσεως, τὰ ηλεκτρόνια κινούνται εκ του διαπύρου νήματος προς την πλάκα.

Edison supposed that the fire filament emits electrons and so, it was “proved” the existence of electrons.

As we all know the fire filament emits photons, in infrared , ligthing and ultra violet spectrum. The photons are of high frequency electromagnetic waves, that is, high frequency alternating currents. They are falling in the metal plate as they are gained some energy of the electric voltage and they cause the direct electric current. The high frequency alternating current, over the infrared frequency, in the atoms of the electric conductor they have it, it is the direct current.

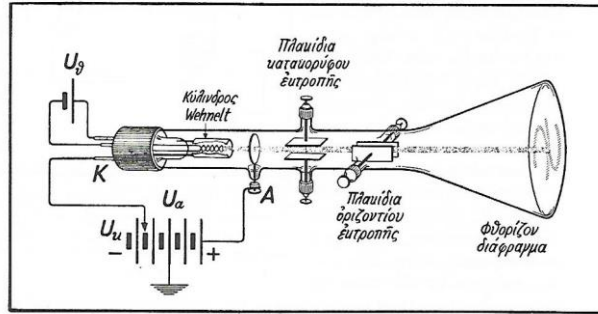
I don't thing that I'l be original, but the stated physics accepts the formula,  $I=ef$ , that is, the direct current is equal to the product of the rotated electric charge, to the rotating frequency. So, in the Edison effect , the direct current was observing , is high frequency oscillation of the atom of the conductor, it is caused of the osci;llation of the photons.

So, there are not electrons, or protons that they are following them.

See the cathode rays tube in following plan. The cathode, usually, is consisted of tangsten filament, in which large electric current (5-7 Amp) and it is heated (there is and cold cathode). The cathode emits photons they are passing in processing anodes. The anodes react in the structure of the photon, (it is two cyclic currents they are oscillating). With the anodes reactions, they are increased the distances of the electric rings and then, they are passing into the capacitors (or into the magnetic fields, or magnetic and electric field) and they are aberrated of the linear proceses.

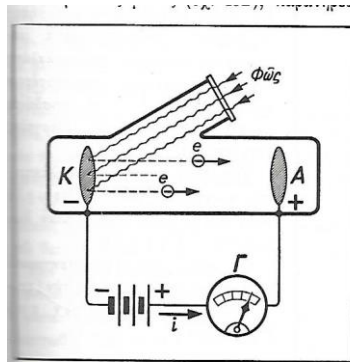
<sup>2</sup> You can see the describing of the potential lines of the magnetic and electric field, and the gravity as flows of the ether, or its dislocation (transferring of dense).

<sup>3</sup> ELEMENT OF PHYSICS, ELECTRICITY, p. 419



Σχ. 439. Σωλήν Braun. Το ηλεκτρόδιον K είναι έσωτερικώς ήνωμένον προς το διάπυρον νημ...

But, see and the photoelectric effect,



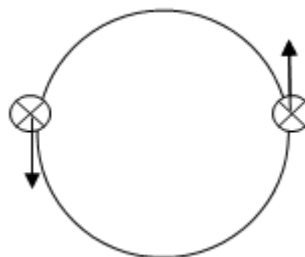
Σχ. 452. 'Ο φωτισμός της καθόδου K δι' υπεριώδους ακτινοβολίας προκαλεί έκλυσην ηλεκτρονίων, όποτε το γαλβανόμετρον διαρρέεται υπό ρεύματος.

The light is falling to the cathode, which emits photons, but now it is the voltage, as in the previous examples and it is creating feeble current.

### ETHER AND ELECTRIC-MAGNETIC FIELD AND FIELD OF GRAVITY

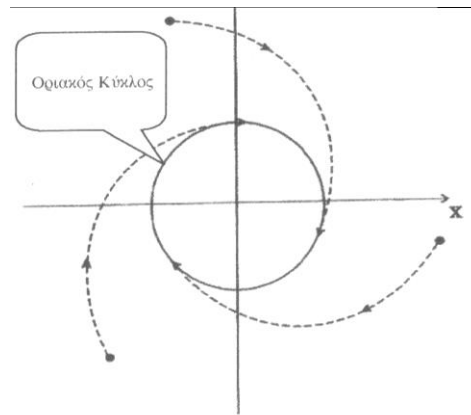
As we formulated in THE TOTAL THEORY, there is the ether in the infinite space and with low viscosity. There are three sorts of ether that they are different in the density and they were form bubbles of rare ether (Hypervatic not substance), in the middle and general ether (Enosia) and of the more density ether (Idion). And the atom of hydrogen (THE ABSOLUTE THEORY OF PHYSICS), is consisted of two bubbles of rare ether, that they are same, and they are rotated around the center of ether mass. Every bubble has ether mass  $m_e$ . Because the preferential frame system of the atom, the one bubble is rotated around the center with different phase  $\pi$  in relation to the other, this is the cause to be opposite electric carriers, that is they have opposite charges, as you know electric charges, (the electric charges are not defined, you prefer the mean of the electric carrier).

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



Then, the two electric currents are equal and in parallel, as we accept that the two electric carriers (differently electric charges) are equal and opposite, they are rotated in radius  $r/2$  around the center of ether mass, when the distance of the two bubbles is  $r$ .

The babbles have shell of more density ether (Idion). Due to the high pressures, it like the effect of sublimation and they are “vaporated” infinitesimal grains of more density ether (Idion), into the small bubble.. They are conflicted with each other, something is described of kinetic theory of gasses and with very large velocity. But they are conflicted and with the shell of the bubbles. In the conffliction it is cavity on the shell and it is coming out the babble, a dense of ether, that it is coming in the space. This dense, in small distance, is coming on radius. It is going on the electric field, the potential lines of it, it is dense, dislocation of ether, around the bubble.



Grains fall on the shell of the babble and in the shell are coming out as in the plane

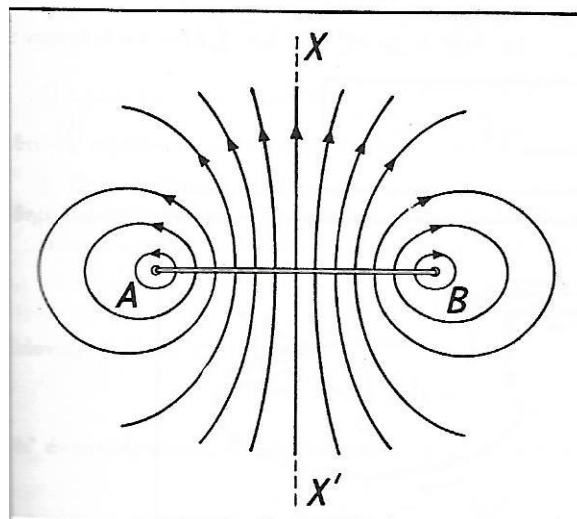
As it is showed in the plan, in the shell the dense –dislocation it is spread with refraction. In the positive charges-electric carriers, the shell refracts more the dislocations. In the negative and because the shell is rare, the going on is on smaller refraction than the positive. After the shell, the spread is radial, as the classical physics describes for the electric charges.

When two dislocations of the two rotated bubbles, come in opposite conffliction, then it is created turbine of ether, it is the graviton and it is coresponting to the ether mass of atom and they are spread on radius and already with infinite velocity.

The dislocation-dense of ether of the electric charges, it is spread with infinite velocity, because the pressure of Enosia is infinite.

We said that the ether (Enosia) has low viscosity. The bubbles are rotated around their center with large velocity.They are drifted ether (Enosia) in the self-rotation.

In the following plan, it is the magnetic field of cyclic electric conductor of current. You consider that the A, B of the plan, are the rotated bubbles. They are drifted Enosia of their self-rotation and it is formed the fluid of the magnetic field-Enosia, as in the plan.



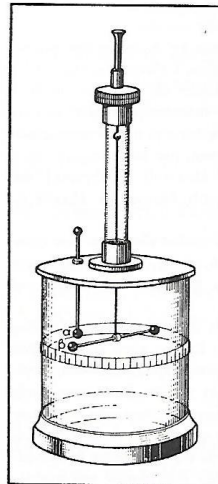
Σχ. 213. Μαγνητικόν πεδίων περίξ κυκλικού ρευματοφόρου άγωγού. Τομή επί τινος ίσημερινού έπιπέδου.

So, it is formed the magnetic field of the flow of the ether and with finite velocity and the electric field of the dense dislocation of the ether around the bubble, in radius (it is spread with infinite velocity until it is put out). The gravity field, is on the turbines of the ether and with already infinite velocity their spread and they are coming from the conflictions of two dense-dislocation of electric field.

The velocity of the self-rotation of the bubbles, it is out its motion and the magnmetic field. Oppositely when the motion of the bubble is accelerated, it is reacted the rhythm of the collisions of the grains with the shell of the bubble and consequently it is reacted the electric field, but and the gravity field.

### HOW IT IS TRANSFORMED THE LAW COULOMB OF THE ELECTRIC CHARGES

You know that the attraction law of the electric chareges, discovered by Coulomb, is,  $F=K'q_1q_2/r^2$ .



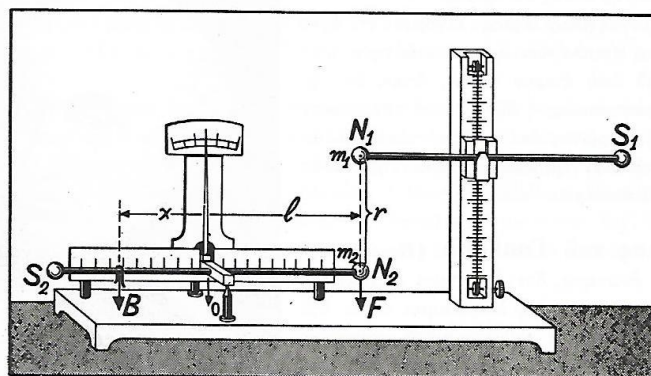
Σχ. 63. Ζυγός στρέψεως του Coulomb.

But if you know it, we give you the plan of the apparatus in it is formulated the law. As you see , the electric spheres  $\alpha, \beta$ , are motionless. But we showed the atom of hydrogen, where the two charges are rotated around the center of ether mass. So they have centripetal acceleration and the ether msass of every bubble is  $m_e$ , then it is in force,  $F=m_e v^2/r = (m_e v r)^2/mr^3 = k/r^3 = e^2/(4/3)\pi r^3$ .

We predisposed you, that when it is acceleration, it is changed the rhythm of confliction of the grain of dense ether, into the bubble of rare ether with the dense shell, and consequently it is changed the electric field of the bubble. For the rotating opposite electric charges, the law is the radius in the reverse cubic of the charges.

### BUT THERE IS AND THE MAGNETIC LAW OF COULOMB

As you are knew, the north pole of a magnet, is attracted the south pole of other magnet. As the electric spheres, Coulomb made magnets with spheral poles.



Σχ. 16. Μαγνητικός ζυγός. Διάταξις δια την πειραματικήν απόδειξιν του νόμου του Coulomb.

In his experiment of a magnetic balance, the north pole of the magnet  $N_1S_1$ , was pulled the north pole of the magnet  $N_2S_2$ . The physicist then, was considered that the magnetic pole, has quantity of magnetism  $m_L$ . Coulomb with the above balance<sup>4</sup>, proved that,

$$F = km_{L1}m_{L2}/r^2$$

As we put out you, the magnetic field is caused of the self-rotation of the bubble, it is getting on the ether and it is independent of the acceleration.

Laplace theoretically proved<sup>5</sup>, and the PHYSICS Halliday-Resnick proves with other way theoretically<sup>6</sup>, the force is in force to an electric conductor, of a magnetic field,

$F = IL \times B$  and when the field is vertical to the conductor,  $F = IBL$ .

In the atom of hydrogen, every bubble is and electric current  $I = ef$ . But it creates and magnetic field of the self-rotation, which is fallen vertically on the other bubble electric charge. Then the bubble has the same quantity of magnetism, and it is in force the formulas.

$$F = km_L^2/r^2 = m_L H = m_L \mu_0 B \quad \text{και} \quad m_L = \mu_0 B r^2, \quad k = 1.$$

Then for the hydrogen atom we put,

$$F = m_L^2/r^2 = IBL = IB2\pi(r/2) = \mu_0^2 B^2 r^2$$

$$B = bI/2\pi r$$

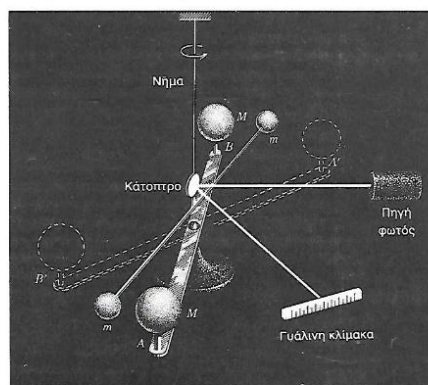
But this formula of the magnetic field, is same with this is accepted the stated physics and we were proved, that the attraction magnetic force it is the force of attraction of the parallel electric current, for the hydrogen atom, is independent of the radius of the bubbles are creating the magnetic field. And we predisposed you, that the magnetic field is only dependent of the self-rotation of the bubbles, so the magnetic law of Coulomb is in reverse square power of the radius.

So, the attraction force between the two bubbles of hydrogen atom is,

$$F = (e^2/(4/3)\pi\epsilon_0 r^3) + (km_L^2/r^2) = mv^2/r = (e^2/(4/3)\pi\epsilon_0 r^3) + bI^2, \quad I = ef = m_e^{1/2} f$$

## THE GRAVITY FORCE

We give to you the experiment of Cavendish, where he proved the law of gravity, in the reverse power of the radius of the masses,



Σχ. 16-4 Ο ζυγός του Cavendish, που χρησιμοποιείται για την πειραματική επιβεβαίωση του νόμου της παγκόσμιας έλξης του Newton. Οι μάζες  $m, m$  αναρτώνται από ένα νήμα. Οι μάζες  $M, M$  μπορούν να περιστρέφονται πάνω σ' ένα σταθερό στήριγμα. Ένα είδωλο του νήματος της λάμπας ανακλάται στο κάτοπτρο που είναι συνδεδεμένο στις  $m, m$  πάνω στην κλίμακα και έτσι οποιαδήποτε στροφή των  $m, m$  μπορεί να μετρηθεί.

<sup>4</sup> ELEMENT OF PHYSICS, ELECTRICITY, p. 21-24

<sup>5</sup> ELEMENT OF PHYSICS, ELECTRICITY p. 224-226

<sup>6</sup> PHYSICS II Halliday-Resnick, p. 173-175

Cavendish took two equal heavy metal spheres M in distance AB, and he took two equal small masses m hung with filament of small torsion constant, as in the plan. He observed a light beam, it was fallen to a mirror and consequently the motion of the masses m. He measured the oscillation and he proved that,  $F=GMm/r^2$ .

As you see, the masses are spaced bodies, with many atoms, as the planets. But in the experiment they are already motionless. On they are motionless and spaced bodies, it coming on the attraction in the reverse square power of the radius.

But the moon and the earth are rotated around the center of their mass. The have centripetal acceleration. And we reported, that when it is acceleration, it is changed the rhythm of the conflictions of the grains with the shell of the bubbles of the atoms, so, the attraction is,

$$F(r) = (kMm/r^2) + (k'Mm/r^3) \quad (A)$$

As in the atom, the formula is quality same.

### MOTION OF THE BODIES IN POLAR COORDINATION WITH THE ABOVE ATTRACTION

If you take a good book of Mechanics<sup>7</sup> or Astronomy, you will find that the acceleration of material point in polar coordination (r,θ) is,

$$\mathbf{a} = \left\{ \left( \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r\dot{\theta}^2 \right) \mathbf{e}_r + \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) r^2 \dot{\theta} \mathbf{e}_\theta \right\}$$

This acceleration have and the two bubbles, but and the moon and earth. Finally, the differential equation which is on the motions, is (L=angular momentum),

$$\frac{d^2\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{d\theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{mr^2}{L^2} F(r)$$

Replacing the (A), then,

$$\frac{d^2\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)}{d\theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \left( 1 + \frac{k'm}{L^2} \right) = \frac{km}{L^2}$$

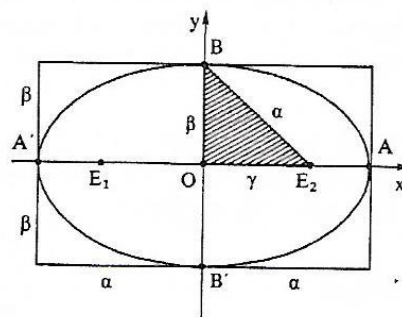
The differential equation has solution of ellipse, general solution,

$$1/r = (mk/L^2) + A \cos\left\{ \left( 1 + \frac{k'm}{L^2} \right)^{1/2} (\theta - \theta_0) \right\}$$

$$r = \frac{c}{1 + e \cos(\beta(\theta - \theta_0))}$$

$$c = \frac{L^2}{km}, \quad \beta = \left( 1 + \frac{k'm}{L^2} \right)^{1/2}, \quad e = \frac{AL^2}{km} \left( 1 + \frac{k'm}{L^2} \right)$$

Where β= factor of shift of the radius (the radius after a period, don't come back in the point of the beginning, it has shift, before or after the point of beginning, in relation to be +k', or -k').



Ellipse of motion of the bubbles or planets. Every bubble has pericentre or the E<sub>1</sub> or the E<sub>2</sub>. If the motion begins of the A, because the force in the reverse cubic, it doesn't come back to the A after a period, but to a point of the ellipse after the A, or before, in relation to is +k' or -k'.

<sup>7</sup> THEORETICAL MECHANICS J. Chatzidemetriou, p. 10-13, 113-120

### MAKING RELATIVE THE SYSTEM INTERNATIONAL

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

As it is given of Faraday<sup>8</sup> 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 AgNO<sub>3</sub> and for the 1.113 mgr of it, the was considered that the current was 1Amp,

$$I=1Amp=mFn/At$$

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 Volt<sup>9</sup>. 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, leads to the  $eV \neq \frac{1}{2} mv^2$  but  $eV = k \frac{1}{2} mv^2$ ,  $eV = bmv^2/r$  etc. So, we introduce the Absolute System of units (SAb), where  $e_{SAb} v_{SAb} = \frac{1}{2} m_{SAb} v^2$  ( $v = \text{dm/sec} =$  is common in SI and in the SAb, sec, met are common in two systems).

### ATOMIC PHYSICS

For the atomic physics (atom of hydrogen), It is in force with able approaching the formula ( $m_e^{1/2} = e$ ,  $m_e^{1/2} f = I = 1 \text{ Amp}_{TTS}$ , the b is in the position of  $\mu_0$ , Ampere fixed it, in the attraction of the parallel conductors of electric current, but here, they are the two rotating bubbles, electric carriers),

$$F = \frac{m_e^{2/2}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} + \frac{b(m_e^{1/2}f)^2 2\pi(\frac{r}{2})}{2\pi r} = m_e \omega^2 r$$

Of my calculations,  $\frac{m_e^{2/2}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} = b'(m_e^{1/2}f)^2$  and after the actions,

$$\omega = 1.154 \times 10^{15} \text{ rad/sec}_{TTS}, \quad f = 1.83 \times 10^{14} \text{ Fz} \text{ (Fz=unit of frequency in TTS)},$$

$$m_e^{1/2} = 5.444 \times 10^{-15} \text{ Cb}_{TTS}, \quad m_e = 2.96 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kgr}_{TTS}.$$

Because the first level wave  $\lambda$  that is around the atom of hydrogen<sup>10</sup>, is,  $\lambda_1 = 91.111 \text{ nm}$ , then  $c_{TTS} = \lambda_1 f = 16.73 \times 10^6 \text{ met/sec}_{TTS}$ . And because  $c = 297.215 \times 10^6 \text{ met/sec}$ , then,  $\text{sec}_{TTS} = 0.0563 \text{ sec}$ . and  $f = 3.25 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$ .

### FINDING THE RELATION OF UNITS TTS AND SAb

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

$$T_{TTS} = (m_e^{1/2} k_{eSI}/m_p)(v/v_{TTS})(\omega_{TTS}^2/\omega^2) T_{SAb} = k1.85 \times 10^{-5} T_{SAb} \text{ (it is in force } k_{eSI}/m_p = e_{SAb}/m_{SAb})$$

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

$$\text{Amp}_{TTS} = k1.85 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Amp}_{SAb}$$

<sup>8</sup> PHYSICS Alkinoos Mazis, p. 234

<sup>9</sup> PHYSICS Halliday-Resnick, II, p. 129

<sup>10</sup> See THE ABSOLUTE THEORY OF PHYSICS



**THE UNIT OF THE VOLTAGE AND THE RESISTANCE IN TTS ,SAb**

For the absolute system of units, it is in force,  $ke_{SI} \epsilon_{SAb} = e_{SAb} \epsilon_{SAb} = m_p v^2 / r = m_p \epsilon_{SAb}^2 / B_{SAb}^2 r$  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 undo to the r and we find,

$$\epsilon_{TTS} = (m_p / ke_{SI} 2m_e^{1/2}) (B_{TTS}^2 / B_{SAb}^2) \epsilon_{SAb}$$

Replacing the electric field with the voltage, and,

$$\text{Volt}_{TTS} = (m_p / ke_{SI} 2m_e^{1/2}) (T_{TTS}^2 / T_{SAb}^2) \text{Volt}_{SAb} = k 3.28 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Volt}_{SAb} = k^2 3.28 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Volt}_{SI}$$

**RELATIONS OF UNITS OF CURRENT TTS, SAb, SI**

The electric current of the element charge in TTS is,  $I_{TTS} = m_e^{1/2} / \text{sec}_{TTS} = 5.44 \times 10^{-15} \text{ Amp}_{TTS}$

But  $\text{Amp}_{TTS} = k 1.85 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Amp}_{SAb} = k^2 1.85 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Amp}_{SI}$ , then,

$$m_e^{1/2} / \text{sec}_{TTS} = k^2 1.008 \times 10^{-19} \text{ Amp}_{SI}$$

But if  $V_{SAb} = (1/k) V_{SI}$  and because in the finding of the element charge  $e_{SI}$ , it was used the formula of experiment of Millikan  $e_{SAb} = mg / V_{SAb} = mgk / V_{SI}$ ,  $e_{SAb} = ke_{SI}$  and  $\text{Amp}_{SAb} = k \text{ Amp}_{SI}$ . And  $\text{Ohm}_{SAb} = k^{-2} \text{ Ohm}_{SI}$ . But,

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

We make equal the current of the element charges in TTS, SI ( $I_{SI} = I_{TTS} = m_e^{1/2} / \text{sec}_{TTS}$ ), and  $k = 1.26$ .

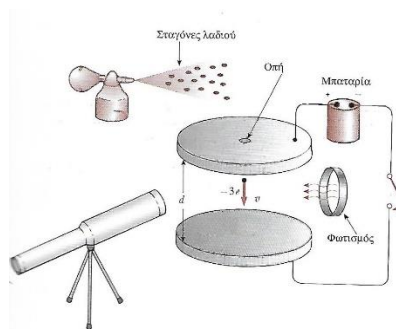
Then  $\text{Amp}_{SAb} = 1.26 \text{ Amp}_{SI}$ ,  $\text{Volt}_{SAb} = 0.7936 \text{ Volt}_{SI}$ ,  $\text{Ohm}_{SAb} = 0.63 \text{ Ohm}_{SI}$ .

So and for magnetic field  $T_{SAb} = 1.26 T_{SI}$ .

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

**DISCOVERIES**

Above we used the prices of, e,  $m_p$  the stated physics is giving. For the definition of e, it was used the experiment of Millikan<sup>11</sup>.



Experiment of Millikan. Drops of oil were fallen in a capacitor with convenient voltage

Millikan used the formula  $eV/L = mg$ ,  $m =$  mass of drop of oil which was charged. To defining the mass of the drop, he used the formula,

$$w = (4/3) \pi r^3 \rho g = 6 \pi r \xi v$$

$w =$  weight of the drop with radius  $r$ , density of mass  $\rho$ , with acceleration of gravity  $g$ ,  $\xi =$  the viscosity of the air and  $v =$  the velocity of the drop falling ( $6 \pi r \eta v = D$ , the formula of Stokes).

That we are supporting is, the mass  $m$  and its density  $\rho$  of the drop, is related of the viscosity  $\xi$ . So, as the mass could be, (it is smaller than the given), always the charge will be  $e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ Cb}$  for the (SI) and we, this charge, were making it, the current  $I = e / \text{sec}$ , we compared it with the current of the charge  $m_e^{1/2}$ , so, it is correct.

<sup>11</sup> MODERN PHYSICS R. Serway, p.. 99-100

But to finding the  $m_p = (eV/L)/B^2 r$  we used the V, B of SI. Because the e is comparative with the  $m_e^{1/2}$ , we must change the V, B to units TTS and because  $v_{TTS} = v_{SI}$ , we have ( $T_{SI} = 42,900 T_{TTS}$ ,  $T_{SI}^2 = 1.84 \times 10^9 T_{TTS}^2$ ). The  $eV = \text{constant}$ , then,

$$m = 5.1 \times 10^{-38} = 2m_p = 2e^2$$

You remember that we accepted  $m_e = m_e^{(1/2)^2}$  and that the atom of hydrogen is  $2m_e$  and in the SI is  $2e^2 = 2m_p$ . This is meaning consequence and the consequence unit of the mass in the SI, is very large! Before doubting the size of  $2m_p$ , exercise in atomic physics, you will find it consequence!

### THE ORDERS OF NEW CREATION

The equations and inequalities for the creation and for the atom of hydrogen it is the base of all the atoms, is,

- 1)  $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}$  and  $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{r} \times (-\mathbf{F})$ , the moments are reacting on the two bubbles, to be creating the atom of hydrogen. Te two bubbles are coming of decay of larger babbles than them.
- 2)  $E_k = \int_0^c \text{or } \infty \left( m \frac{dv}{dt} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} mc^2 - 0 \text{ or } -\infty$ , The velocity of a bubble c and its kinetic energy (it is same for the other bubble), in the bearing atom of hydrogen.
- 3)  $F = \frac{e_{SAB}^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} + b(e_{SAB}^2 f^2) \leq \text{or } \geq m \frac{v^2}{r}$  unequal to balancing the atom,
- 4)  $E_r = \int_0^r \text{or } \infty F dr = \frac{e_{SAB}^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} + bI^2 - \text{indefinite}$ , electric energy of atom
- 5)  $F = (-k/r^3) - k/r^2$  the force is in force on the bubbles,
- 6)  $r = \frac{c}{1 + e \cos(\beta(\theta - \theta_0))}$  ellipse equation of the motion of the babbles and  $c = \frac{l^2}{km}$ ,  $\beta = (1 + k'm/L^2)^{1/2}$ ,  $e = \frac{AL^2}{km} (1 + k' \frac{m}{L^2})$ , L=angular momentum of the bubble, ether mass m,
- 7)  $\epsilon_0 \epsilon (4/3)\pi r^3 = e$ , equation of the electric field-volume it is giving of the charge,
- 8)  $\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = bI$ , equation of the magnetic field and electric current of the bubble,
- 9)  $V = \frac{m_e}{n^2 e^3 A^2} I^2$  electric equation of the atom
- 10)  $E_H = \int_0^T mcdT$ , heat energy of atom ether mass m and special heat c,  $f = E_H/h$ ,  $\omega = 2\pi f$ ,  $r = r_0 + r_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$ ,  $T = T_0 + T_{\max} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$ ,
- 11)  $E_g = \int_0^r \text{or } \infty \left( \frac{k}{r^3} + \frac{k'}{r^2} \right) dr$ , the energy of gravity,  $f' = E_g/h$ ,  $r = r_0' + r_{\max}' \cos(\omega' t + \phi')$ ,
- 12)  $E_p = p \cdot \text{Vol}$ , energy of atmosphere pressure p,  $f'' = E_p/h$ ,  $r = r_0'' + r_{\max}'' \cos(\omega'' t + \phi'')$

### 3. CONCLUSIONS

The theory of the creation is the theory according to which the human can be creator.

The stated physics accepted wrong, there are electrons and protons. In the fire lamp of the experiment Edison, the current is given of the high frequency photons and the direct current if high frequency oscillations of atoms.

When it is accelerating motion, in the body has it, it is changing the rhythm of the conflictions of the grains of ether with shell of the bubble and it is changing the electric field, it is dislocation of ether, of the collisions.

The magnetic field of the bubble, is flowing of the ether, it is blowing of its self-rotation. And it is formed the magnetic field of the electric ring of the atom of hydrogen.

The magnetic field is reacted of the self-rotation, not of the acceleration. The magnetic law proved that it is in the reverse power of the square of the radius of the magnetic poles. And the law of attraction of the rotating electric carriers in the atom of hydrogen, they are and magnetic poles, is related to a constant of the in reverse power of square of radius, plus to a constant of the in reverse power of the cubic of radius.

But and the gravity, the attraction law, is same as in the atom of hydrogen, because the heaven bodies have acceleration and the law is in the reverse cubic of the radius, but they are spaced bodies and then the law is and in the reverse power of the square.

So the motion of the accelerated bodies of the universe, are elliptic, with angle of drift of the rotation radius.

It is constructed the Absolute metric System, and the formulas of the creation.

ΣΧΕΤΙΚΑ

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