the general science journal

Theory to Help Standardize the Laws of Nature

Theory of " support - Saudi Arabia "
Special theory

Abed Elkarim Abu Layla

our_gaza@hotmail.com

Summary:

The theory includes a new formula for the link between the current and the sum of external forces that affect it. The new formula links the current and the total energy of a body, and through the application of a model of movement on the model of a tropical wave could be tentatively linked to classical mechanics and quantum physics. This theory plays an important role in the understanding of the forces of nature and in areas as indicated in the working paper entitled the "non material and shade field"

1 - Some important laws and concepts in electricity

In order to prove the theory of support we need to identify some of the physical laws and concepts important in electricity, which will need to prove the theory through -

1.1 – Current intensity

Assume that Q_i is the amount of electric charge within the existing space in the void, (whether such a quantity true or not,) and that Ii is the intensity of the current output of the charge, and therefore

$$I_i = \frac{dQ_i}{dt} \quad (A)$$

1.2 - Overflow electrophoresis

Defined as the amount of flood Ψi electrophoresis is the recorded charge in

Coulombs, one of the shipment born Coulomb is one of the flood, ie, [2]

$$\Psi i = Q_i \qquad (C)$$

1.3 - the intensity of flood electrophoresis

Di known as the intensity of flood of electrophoresis, and the imposition of that is a unit vector, and dA, the differential area is observed to be a, and therefore [2]

$$D_i = \frac{d\Psi_i}{dA} a \qquad (c/m^2)$$

1.4 - Electric field intensity

E known as the intensity of electric field and the permeability coefficient is ε0 center And therefore [3]

$$D_i = \epsilon_0 E_i \qquad (c/m^2)$$

As well as

$$f_i = q E_i \qquad (N)$$

Where fi is one of external forces that affect the body

1.5 - The density of power

Ji known as the current density is quantity-oriented and gives formula [4]

$$J_i = \frac{dI_i}{dA} a \qquad A/m^2$$

1.6 - the current intensity of tropical

Any quantity of electrical Q moving rapidly in a circular orbit with angle ω with equivalent current intensity [5]

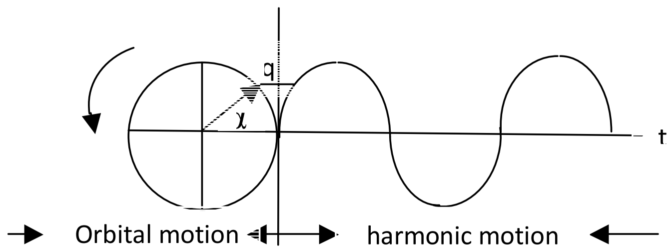
$$I = (\omega/2\pi)Q$$

In other words, if ν is the frequency,

$$I = \nu Q \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad (1.6)$$

2 - linking the wave of circular motion:

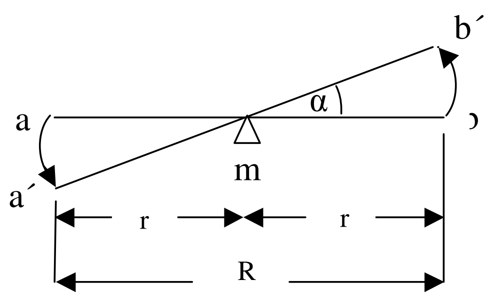
This can be linked to the movement of the seismic wave, or a quantity q Muscat regular circular movement of a quantity moving the impact of electric power in Coulombs, ie that the model of the orbital movement of the quantity on a central point q is a model of the transition wavelengths



The projection of rotational motion
results in simple harmonic motion

3 - the theory of support - Saudi Arabia
The text of the theory:
"The severity of the current is directly proportional to the forces affecting the outcome of it"
3.1 - to prove the theory for the electrical current
Assume straight talk about ab m focal point of an angle α as shown in form No. (1)

Therefore, it is possible to calculate the area of ΔA differential as follows:



$$\Delta A = | R \times \Delta r |$$

(1) شكل رقم

$$\Delta A = | (2r) \times \Delta r | = 2 | r \times \Delta r |$$

$$\frac{\Delta A}{\Delta t} = 2 \left| r \ X \ \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} \right|$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta A}{\Delta t} = 2 \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \left| r \ X \ \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} \right|$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = 2 \left| r \ X \ \frac{dr}{dt} \right| = 2 \, | r \ X \ \mathrm{v} |$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{2}{m} | r \ X \ m\mathrm{v} | = \frac{2}{m} | r \ X \ \mathrm{p} | = \frac{2}{m} | r \ X \ \mathrm{p} | = \frac{2\hbar}{m}$$

Where terms of the determination of the amount of traffic, symbol ħ
On the other hand, and according to what has been introduced in the electricity tariffs is:

$$J_i = \frac{dI_i}{dA}\ a = \frac{d}{dA}\left(\frac{dQ_i}{dt}\right)\ a = \frac{d}{dA}\left(\frac{d\Psi_i}{dt}\right)\ a = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{d\Psi_i}{dA}\right)\ a = \frac{dD_i}{dt}$$

$$J_i = \frac{dD_i}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\epsilon_0\ E) = \epsilon_0\ \frac{dE}{dt} = \epsilon_0\ \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{F_i}{q}\right) = \frac{\epsilon_0}{q}\ \frac{dF_i}{dt}$$

$$J_i = \frac{\epsilon_0}{q}\ \frac{dF_i}{dt} = \frac{\epsilon_0}{mq}\left(m\ \frac{dA}{dt}\right)\frac{dF_i}{dA} = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\ \frac{dF_i}{dA}$$

$$J_i = \frac{dI_i}{dA} = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\ \frac{dF_i}{dA}$$

And therefore

$$dI_i = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\ dF_i$$

$$I_i = \int \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\ dF_i = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\int dF_i = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\ F_i$$

$$I = \sum_i^n I_i = \sum_i^n \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\ F_i = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\sum_i^n F_i = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\ F$$

$$I = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\ F \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \quad (3.1)$$

In other words, I α F

Example (1)

Creating the severe power I resulting from the movement of the nucleus on the electron in a hydrogen atom, note that:

Charge of electron e is equal to 1.6021×10^{-19} Coulomb

Charge of proton e is equal to 1.6021×10^{-19} Coulomb

Radius of the hydrogen atom is 5.29167×10^{-11} m

ϵ_0 equals the permeability of 8.854×10^{-21} Coulomb ^{2} / Newton. M ^{2}

The determination of the amount of movement equal to ħ 1.05449 ▯▯ 10^{-34} joules.

Second

Mass of electron is 9.10908×10^{-31} kg

Solution:

$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = \frac{1}{111.206 \times 10^{-12}} = 8.99232 \times 10^{9} \quad N.m^2/c^2$$

$$F = k\,\frac{e^- \times e^+}{r^2} \qquad N$$

$$F = 8.99232 \times 10^{9}\,\frac{(1.6021 \times 10^{-19})^2}{(5.29167 \times 10^{-11})^2} = 82.426 \times 10^{-9} \quad N$$

$$I = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}F = \frac{2 \times 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \times 1.05449 \times 10^{-34}}{9.10908 \times 10^{-31} \times 1.6021 \times 10^{-19}}\ 82.426 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$I = \frac{18.6729 \times 10^{-46}}{14.5936 \times 10^{-50}}\ 82.426 \times 10^{-9} = 105.4663 \times 10^{-5} \quad c/sn$$

And, on the other hand:

$$v = \frac{\hbar}{mr} = \frac{1.05449 \times 10^{-34}}{9.10908 \times 10^{-31} \times 5.29167 \times 10^{-11}} = \frac{1.05449 \times 10^{-34}}{48.20224 \times 10^{-42}}$$

$$v = 21.8763 \times 10^{5}$$

$$\nu = \frac{1}{2\pi}\,\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi}\,\frac{v}{r} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\,\frac{21.8763 \times 10^{5}}{5.29167 \times 10^{-11}} = 65.8296 \times 10^{14}\ cr/sn$$

$$I = Q\,\nu = 1.6021 \times 10^{-19} \times 65.8296 \times 10^{14} = 105.4656 \times 10^{-5}\ c/sn$$

It is almost the same value of current density that we obtained using the equation (3.1)

3.2 - the current intensity of forces under the influence of the central force
Is the current density under the influence of centrifugal forces a special case of the strong current under the influence of the outcome of external forces?
Assume that there is a shipment moving in the negative q-circular path of radius r on the positive load Q are in the center of this circle, that the law governing the movement is the law of Coulomb - Electric

$$F = -k \frac{Q\,q}{r^2} \quad : \quad k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

ϵ_0 where the center is the permeability coefficient
Therefore, the energy situation is given in the equation:

$$E_p = -\frac{k\,Q\,q}{r}$$

As the forces of attraction of the Coulomb charge is equal to the centrifugal forces, then

$$\frac{k\,Q\,q}{r^2} = m\frac{v^2}{r}$$

And it can be concluded that

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m\,v^2 = \frac{k\,Q\,q}{2r}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{k\,Q\,q}{mr}$$

$$\hbar^2 = (r\ m\ v)^2 = r^2 m^2 \left(\frac{k\,Q\,q}{mr}\right) = r\,m\,k\,Q\,q$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{m\,k\,Q\,q}{\hbar^2} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (3.2-1)$$

$$E = E_k + E_p = \frac{k\,Q\,q}{2r} - \frac{k\,Q\,q}{r} = -\frac{k\,Q\,q}{2r} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (3.2-2)$$

Of equation (3.1)

$$I = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\ F$$

Authorization

$$I = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\ F = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\left(-k\frac{Q\,q}{r^2}\right) = \frac{2\epsilon_0\hbar}{mq}\left(-\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{Q\,q}{r^2}\right)$$

$$I = \frac{2\hbar}{m}\left(-\frac{1}{4\pi}\frac{Q}{r}\right)\frac{1}{r} = \frac{2\hbar}{m}\left(-\frac{1}{4\pi}\frac{Q}{r}\right)\left(\frac{m\,k\,Q\,q}{\hbar^2}\right) = -\frac{2Q}{4\pi r}\left(\frac{k\,Q\,q}{\hbar}\right)$$

$$I = -\frac{2Q}{2h}\left(\frac{k\,Q\,q}{r}\right) = \frac{2Q}{h}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\,\frac{k\,Q\,q}{r}\right)$$

$$I = \frac{2Q}{h}\,E \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (3.2)$$

Where we assume that
$h = 2\,\pi\,\hbar$
And therefore $I\ \alpha E$

3.3 - Conclusion hypothesis to explain the Planck black body radiation [1]
Proceeding with the "intensity of movement under the influence of central forces," we will now conclude the hypothesis to explain the Planck black body radiation, for electrical current, with a warning that we will neglect the quantitative number n
Of equation (1.6)
$$I = \nu\,Q$$

And from equation (3.2)
$$I = \frac{2Q}{h}\,E$$

Then:
$$2Q\,E = h\,I = h\,(\nu\,Q)$$

And therefore the
$$E = \frac{1}{2}h\,\nu \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (3.3)$$

<u>Example (2)</u>
Find the total energy of the electron in the hydrogen atom with the knowledge that:
$\hbar = 1.05449\times10^{-34}$ joule.sn

$$\nu = 65.8296\times10^{14}\ cr/sn$$

Solution
$$E = \frac{1}{2}h\,\nu = \frac{1}{2}\,(2\pi\hbar)\nu = \pi\times1.05449\times10^{-34}\times65.8296\times10^{14}$$

E = 217.967 x 10^{-18} joule

We can be sure of the result of the compensation variables in equation (3.2 - 2) as follows:

$$E = -\frac{k\,Q\,q}{2r} = -\,8.99232\times10^{9}\,\frac{(1.6021\times10^{-19})^2}{2\times5.29167\times10^{-11}}$$

$E = - 2.1796775 \times 10^{-18}$ joule

4 - circulation of the equations and results support the theory of magnetic current

4.1 - circulation of the equation (3.1) to represent the current magnetic

Be according to the following formula:

$$I = \frac{2\hbar}{\mu_0 m q_M} F \quad \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (4.1)$$

Q_M where is the amount of magnetic charge, µ_0 factor is the magnetic permeability of the center :

4.2 - the current intensity of forces under the influence of the central force

Following the same steps described in item (2.3) it can be concluded that the severity of the current law under the influence of the magnetic force and Coulomb is as follows

$$I = \frac{2q_M}{h} E \quad \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (4.2)$$

4.3 - Conclusion Planck hypothesis for a magnetic current

Binba the same steps described in item (3.3) will get the same result

$$E = \frac{1}{2} h \nu \quad \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (4.3)$$

Important result:

It is clear from equation (3.3) and equation (4.3) that the determination of the amount of motion h need not be equal to a fixed Planck constant, in the example we did not observe the model of the hydrogen atom or an atomic model of the other.

References:

Matheuer, Bi, Te. 1998 - Introduction to Quantum Mechanics. The first edition, the home of the international publishing and distribution in Cairo, Egypt, pp: 19

Idinmstr, Joseph, 2000, a series of summaries of tattoos - Electromagnetisms, Volume I, first edition, the home of the international cultural investments, Cairo - Egypt, Al: 42

Idinmstr, Joseph, 2000, a series of summaries of tattoos - Electromagnetisms, Volume I, first edition, the home of the international cultural investments, Cairo - Egypt, Al: 43

Idinmstr, Joseph, 2000, a series of summaries of tattoos - Electromagnetisms, Volume I, first edition, the home of the international cultural investments, Cairo - Egypt, Al: 88, r: 90

Idinmstr, Joseph, 2000, a series of summaries of tattoos - Electromagnetisms, Volume I, first edition, the home of the international cultural investments, Cairo - Egypt, pp: 167