Absolute Relativity Double Reference Frame

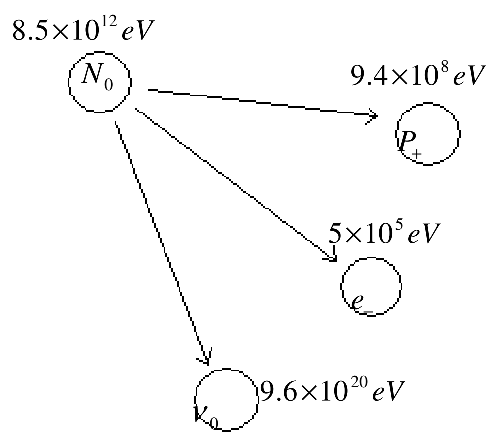
António Saraiva – 2008-02-20
ajps2@hotmail.com

See the main paper at: http://www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva100.pdf

The absolute referential is related to the center of our universe: f_0, x_0, w_0 and the local referential is shifted by the local speed of rotation of the universe, the light speed *c*: f, x, w.

Why does the energy of the particles at rest have a speed equal to light speed? It's very simple, because the rest frame is moving at light speed.

The theory of neutron decay problem:



We see that the energy of the neutrino must be greater than the neutron energy and that must be impossible.

The theory gives the solution:

$$(c^2 - ww_0)^2 (c-w)^2 w_0{}^3 = 2c^2 w^3 (c-w_0)^2 (c^2 - w_0{}^2)$$

When $w_0 \to \infty \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad w \to 0$

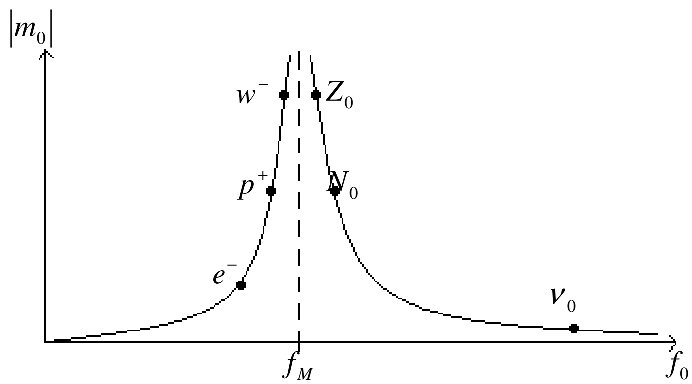
$\Leftrightarrow$

$f_0 \to \infty \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad f \to f_M = \dfrac{c}{\sqrt{k}}$

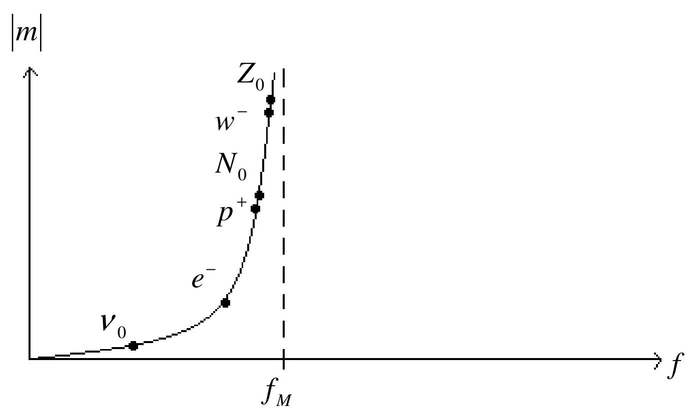
The maximum frequency of the observables wave-particles is f_M. But at the particles accelerators we can see also the particles in the universe reference frame.

$$m_0 = \frac{hf_0}{c^2 - kf_0{}^2} \quad ; \qquad m = \frac{hf}{c^2 - kf^2}$$

Universe reference frame:



Local reference frame:



Neutrino

$$m = 2.2eV = 4\times10^{-36}\,kg$$

$$f = \frac{mc^2}{h} = 5.3\times10^{14}\,Hz$$

$$2c\Delta w = kf^2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Delta w = 9\times 10^{-14}$$

$$w_0 = \frac{2c^3}{\Delta w^2} = 6.6\times 10^{51}$$

$$w_0 = \sqrt{k}\, f_0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad f_0 = 4.8\times 10^{68}\, Hz$$

$$m_0 = \frac{h}{-kf_0} = -7.2\times 10^{-69}\, kg$$

$$E_0 = m_0 {w_0}^2 = 2\times 10^{54}\, eV$$

Bosons W and Z

Those bosons are seen inside the particle accelerators at the universe reference frame.

W:

$$E_0 = 80.4 GeV \ ; \quad f_0 = 1.944\times 10^{25}$$

$$m_0 = 8.84\times 10^{-25} \ ; \quad w_0 = 1.32831\times 10^{8}$$

$$w = 1.09823\times 10^{8} \ ; \quad f = 2.018\times 10^{25}$$

$$m = 1.1\times 10^{-24} \ ; \quad E = 83.45 GeV$$

Z:

$$E_0 = 91.2 GeV \ ; \quad f_0 = 2.205\times 10^{25} \ ; \quad w_0 = 5.533\times 10^{7}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad w = 4.48\times 10^{7} \ ; \quad f = 2.1441\times 10^{25}$$

$$m = 7.065\times 10^{-24} \ ; \quad E = 88.676 GeV$$

Graviton:

$$w_0 = ic \qquad \Leftrightarrow$$

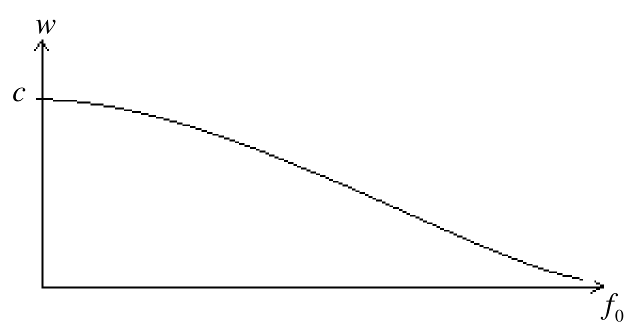
$$w = 1.0681\times10^{8} \ ; \qquad f = 2.0262\times10^{25}$$

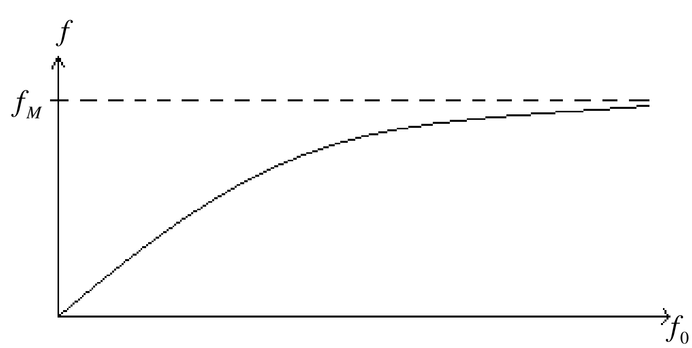
$$m = 1.177\times10^{-24} \ ; \qquad E = 83.8GeV$$

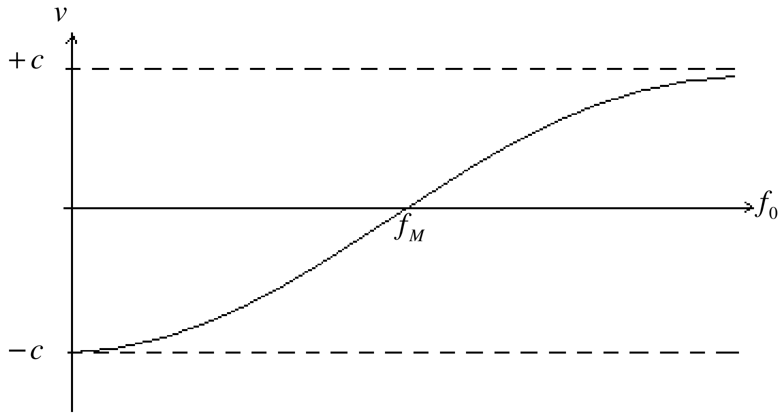
$$m_0 = \frac{-h\sqrt{2}}{c\sqrt{k}} = -2.261\times10^{-25}$$

$$E_0 = \frac{h\sqrt{2}c}{\sqrt{k}} = 126.8GeV$$

Approximated variation of *w*, *f* and *v* with f_0







$$(c^2 - ww_0)^2 (c - w)^2 w_0{}^3 = 2c^2 w^3 (c - w_0)^2 (c^2 - w_0{}^2)$$

$$w_0 = \sqrt{c^2 - kf_0{}^2} \; ; \qquad w = \sqrt{c^2 - kf^2}$$

$$(c^2 - w_0{}^2)(c - v)^2 w_0{}^3 = 2c^2 (w_0 + v)^3 (c^2 + vw_0)$$

v can be a speed or as v^2 a gravitational potential from the universe or from the particles itself.