the general science journal

The Neutrino is the Monopole

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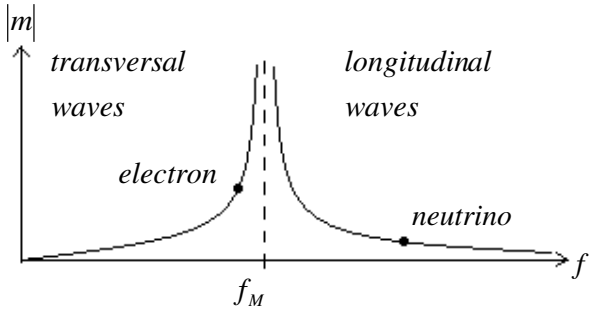
See Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

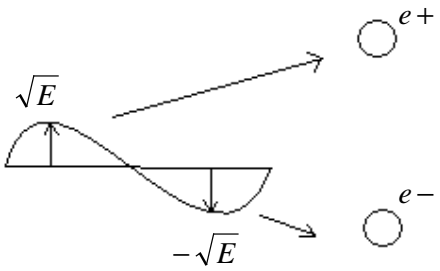
http://www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva105.pdf

http://www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva223.pdf

Mass of the waves:



Electron and positron:



Energy:

$$E_0 = \frac{hf}{2} = \frac{1}{2}mc^2 \qquad \left(E_0 = \frac{hcf}{2w} = \frac{1}{2}mcw...;...w = \sqrt{c^2 - Sf^2} \right)$$

Total energy:

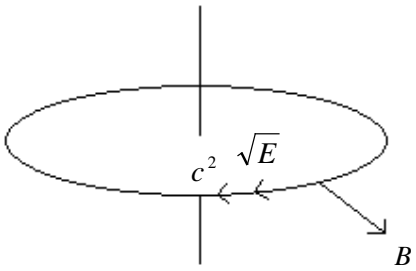
$$E = E_{kinetic} + E_{potential}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mc^2 + \frac{m}{2}Ra \quad ; \qquad R = \frac{x}{2\pi} \quad ; \qquad a = \frac{c^2}{R}$$

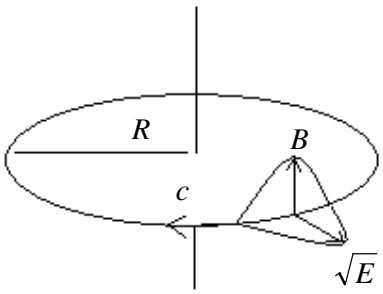
The wave has only kinetic energy
The particles have also potential energy.

A particle is a rotating half wave.

Neutrino = monopole



Electron



Magnetic and unified forces:

$$F = \frac{q_m^{\ 2}}{\mu_0 R^2} = \frac{Shf4}{c^2 w} \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad \frac{h\pi^2}{q_e^{\ 2}\mu_0} = \frac{Scx}{(S+x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad x = i\sqrt{S} = i1.38\times10^{-17}\,m$$

True magnetic dipole moment of the neutrino

$$MDM = q_m\sqrt{S} = 2.86\times10^{-32}\,Weber-meter$$

Electric dipole moment of the neutrino

$$EDM = 5.33\times10^{-34}\,kg$$

The electron and the neutrino are made of light. All matter is made of light.

Neutrino wave speed:

$$w = c^2$$

Neutrino frequency:

$$f = \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{S}} = 6.5 \times 10^{33}\, Hz$$

Mass:

$$m = \frac{h}{\sqrt{S}c^2} = 5.33 \times 10^{-34}\, kg$$

Rest energy:

$$E = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{S}} = 89.6 GeV$$

Electric and magnetic fields of the vacuum

$$E_0 \approx c^3 \;; \qquad B_0 \approx c^2$$

Magnetic charge of the neutrino:

$q_m = \frac{h}{2q_e}$ -- The magnetic flux quantum (Weber)

Magnetic current – The magnetic current is made of neutrinos.

$I_M = \frac{\Delta Q_m}{\Delta t}$ (Weber per second)

$I_M = V_E$ -- The magnetic current is an electric voltage

Magnetic voltage:

$V_M = I_E$ -- The magnetic voltage is equal to an electric current

Electric and magnetic resistance

$$R_M = \frac{1}{R_E} = Magnetic..vector..potential$$

A superconductor has infinite magnetic resistance as we know.
So in a superconductor the magnetic vector potential is also infinite.

Lorentz's equations without light speed

Light speed is a local constant, it is variable in the universe. And the same for S.

$$c^2 = \frac{S + {x_0}^2}{{t_0}^2} = \frac{S + x^2}{t^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{S + {x_0}^2}\,\dfrac{x_0 + vt_0}{\sqrt{S + {x_0}^2 - v^2{t_0}^2}} \\ t = \dfrac{t_0}{\sqrt{S + {x_0}^2}}\,\dfrac{S + {x_0}^2 + vx_0t_0}{\sqrt{S + {x_0}^2 - v^2{t_0}^2}} \end{cases}$$

$$x_0 = 0 \qquad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad \begin{cases} x = \dfrac{v\sqrt{S}}{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}} \\ t = \dfrac{\sqrt{S}}{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}} \end{cases}$$