SI Units Unification Proof

António Saraiva – 2009-08-31
ajps2@hotmail.com

See Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

http://www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva105.pdf
http://www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva223.pdf

We are going to prove that the usual magnetic dipole moment is only a momentum.

$$I.Area = q\frac{cx_e}{4\pi} = qLV$$

I – Electric current; q – Electric charge; c – Light speed;
x_e -- Electron Compton wavelength; L – Distance; V – Speed

Momentum:

$$p = mv = qA$$

m – mass; v – speed; A – Magnetic vector potential

If $qA = qLV$; A = LV

We must to prove that A = LV

But we know that:

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = v \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad A = LV$$

So: $I : Area = mv = p$

$$\text{Circulation} = \frac{h}{2m} = \frac{xc}{2} = LV$$

A = LV = Circulation

Bohr magneton:

$$\mu_B = IA = \frac{qcx_e}{4\pi} = 9.274\times10^{-24}$$

$$\mu_B = \frac{m.c}{137.036}\left(1+\frac{\varepsilon_0}{x_e}\right) = 9.274\times10^{-24} \ , \quad \varepsilon_0 \text{ as units meter}$$

So: $m = qx$

The mass is the electric dipole moment.

The true magnetic dipole moment is a magnetic charge times a distance

$$MDM = q_m x_e = \frac{h}{2q_e} x_e = 5.0165\times10^{-27}$$

Is easy to see that there's a problem with the value of the magnetic moment of the electron; it is to big compared with other particles:

Particle	**Magnetic dipole moment in SI units (10^{-27} J/T)**
electron	-9284.764
proton	+14.106067
neutron	-9.66236
muon	-44.904478
deuteron	+4.3307346
triton	+15.046094

Values from Wikipedia