

Negative Mass II

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See Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

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

The mass of a particle it's his electric dipole moment.

$$m = \frac{Q.k}{d} \quad (\approx Qd....for..the..electron)$$

m – mass; Q – electric charge; k – Boltzmann constant;
 d – distance between the charges

For the electron:

$$m_e = \frac{q_e k}{\lambda}$$

m_e -- mass of the electron; q_e -- charge of the electron;
 λ -- Compton wavelength of the electron (SI units)

This formula is valid for all particles.

The mass has the sign of the charge, so the electron has negative mass.

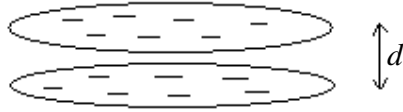
My new system of units:

$$m = L^4 V^2 ; \quad Q = L^3 V^2 ; \quad k = L^2 ; \quad d = L$$

L – distance ; V – speed

Negative mass:

A dipole of negative charge is a negative mass:



Flying saucer negative mass capacitor.

Why the flying saucers need so great horizontal area, greater than what is needed for occupants? To have a maximum possible area for the negative mass capacitor.

Some calculations:

$$d = 1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} ; \quad m = 30 \text{ Tons} ; \quad \text{Area} = 78.54 \text{ m}^2$$

Effective area = 1000. Area = 78540.00 m²

$$-30 \text{ Tons} = \frac{-Q \cdot k}{d} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad Q = 2.2 \times 10^{20} \text{ C}$$

$$Q = CV \quad \text{and} \quad V = 50000 \text{ Volt}$$

$$C = 4.3 \times 10^{15} \text{ Farad}$$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon \cdot A}{d} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \epsilon = 5.53 \times 10^3$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_R \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \epsilon_R = 6.2 \times 10^{14}$$