the general science journal

MASS II

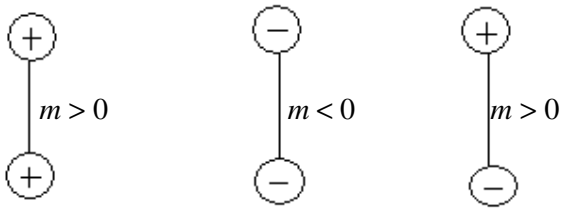
António Saraiva – 2009-12-21
ajps2@hotmail.com

See Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

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

The mass is the electric dipole moment.
Coulomb x meter = kilogram

There are three types of mass or dipoles: positive, negative and neutral.



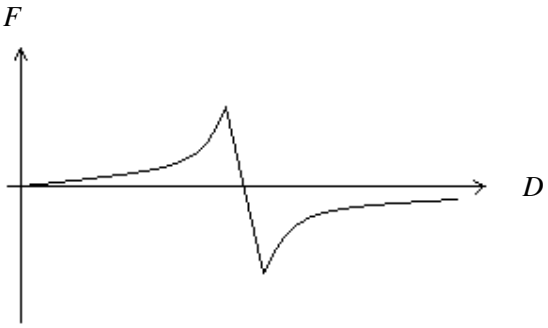
The mass of the electron is negative and its Compton frequency.

$$m_e = \frac{qk}{x} < 0 \quad ; \quad (m_e \cong qx) \quad ; \qquad m_e = \frac{hf}{c^2}$$

m_e - electron mass; q – electron charge; k – Boltzmann constant;
x – electron Compton wavelength; f – electron Compton frequency;
h – Planck constant; c – light speed.

The neutral mass attracts all other masses, but that force can be also repulsive, function of the gravitational potential or distance.

At a black hole or a superconductor:



The negative and positive masses behave as the charge.

Weight: the force is generated by the acceleration

$$P = |m|g \qquad \text{and} \qquad g < 0$$

The acceleration is generated by the force:

$$g = \frac{Fm}{m^2 + a}$$

Macrogravity

For planets and stars there is a constant distance of the dipole with variable charge.

$$M = Qd \qquad \text{and} \qquad d = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{G}} = 2.466 \times 10^3 m$$

For the Earth:

$$M = 6 \times 10^{24} kg \qquad \Leftrightarrow \qquad Q = 2.43 \times 10^{21} C$$