the general science journal

Dark Rate at Low Temperature

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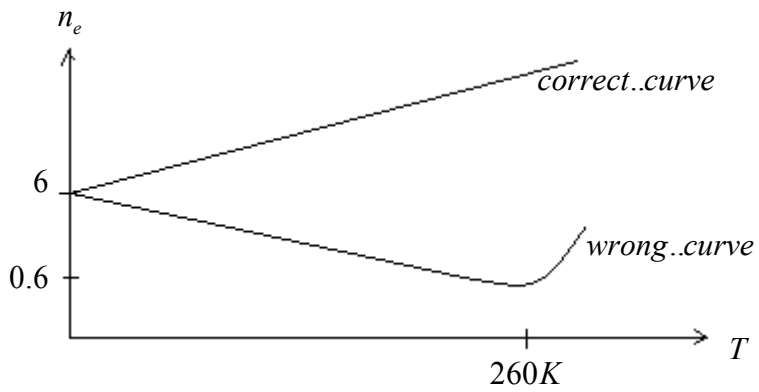
See Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva305.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva306.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva307.pdf

Anomalous dark rate at low temperature is an error.
The error is due to the wrong Stefan Boltzmann law used at the thermometer.



Correct equation:

$$I = \frac{T}{t} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad n_e = \frac{1}{E}T + 6.6$$

Stefan Boltzmann wrong equation:

$$T = \sqrt[4]{\frac{I}{\sigma}} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad n_e = \frac{1}{E}\sigma T^4 + 6$$

Anomalous curve:

$$n_e = \frac{1}{E}(T - \sigma T^4) + 0.6 \quad \text{for} \quad T \in [200,300]$$

$$T = \sigma T^4 \quad \text{with} \quad \sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad T = 260K$$

I – Intensity; T – Temperature; t – Time; E – Energy; n_e -- Number of electrons per area per time.

For low temperatures the dark rate is proportional to the temperature.

The sixth sense

We have in the head two 3D acceleration detectors so, we can detect gravitational waves.

Gravitational waves do exist, but they don't contract or expand macroscopic lengths.

The detectors we have don't work.

True gravitational waves are waves of force or acceleration. They must be detect with accelerometers.

Humans can detect gravitational waves from the moon:

$$D = 3.84 \times 10^{8} m; \quad \Delta D = 4.26 \times 10^{7} m; \quad M = 7.35 \times 10^{22} kg$$

$$g = \frac{GM}{D^2}$$

$$\Delta g = \frac{2GM}{D^3} \Delta D$$

$$\Delta g = 7.4 \times 10^{-6} ms^{-2}$$