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Notes on the Electromagnetic Interaction of Gravity

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Abstract
In this article we give some notes and significant points about the work in unified theory that was made in parts and small papers. This is necessary for understanding the papers and all the work.

Main article

The work in our theory of electromagnetic interaction of gravity is based on 7 hypotheses that were presented in the following papers:

http://www.wbabin.net/science/alexandris.pdf or
http://www.acadjournal.com/2006/V17/part5/p2/

The two papers are similar but the first has numbers to all the functions .The most difficult hypotheses for acceptance by experimental physicists are 2 and 3. Hypothesis 2 says electric charge is equalized to mass. Hypothesis 3 concerns an oscillation that has the form: $T=\theta_O.2\pi.(\lambda/g)^{1/2}$, with $\theta_O=1$.
From hypothesis 2 arises mass that we call "meg" and for that mass we find relations with particles and the fine structure of the proton,

http://www.acadjournal.com/2008/V22/part3/p1/ (paper)
http://www.wbabin.net/science/alexandris12.pdf (the radius of nucleus paper)
http://www.wbabin.net/science/alexandris11.pdf (a prediction of Higgs meson)

Hypothesis 3 in function (16) of paper,

http://www.acadjournal.com/2006/V17/part5/p2/

gives Planck's mass in agreement with the GUT theory and it remains to find its existence in experimental matter.
From 7 hypotheses arises a relationship of constants: equations (76),(77) of a paper on electromagnetic interaction of gravity :

http://www.wbabin.net/science/alexandris.pdf

that gives a new constant in physics
π^* = 3,1598...with units
From this equation in paper: http://www.wbabin.net/science/alexandris9.pdf

We find agreement with GUT and in paper,
http://www.wbabin.net/science/alexandris13.pdf

we find the mass of electron or positron for the temperature of CMB radiation.
In function (102) of the paper on electromagnetic interaction with gravity:

http://www.wbabin.net/science/alexandris.pdf

we find Planck's temperature if we use lg as Planck's length and we find the indexes n1=10 , n2=12 at (142) . But the problem with GUT is that lc is the smaller length and not lg .This asymphony with GUT arises because in (94) we use the density of electric charge $\rho c\lambda=Q/\lambda.lc^2$ and not $\rho c =Q/ lc^3$ .If we do that, then (102) we have temperature that depends only onm lc and not on $(\lambda.lc)^{1/2}$= lg .Because lc is the smaller length, we use lc = Planck's length and we have planck's temperature and indexes n1=10 , n2=12 .Also for length lg we have T.lg = 2 ~ Wiens's constant .
The same relation T.lg we find in the same paper in (171) using the Stefan-Boltzman law and hypothesis 7, Also we find again n1=10 , n2=12 .Also in (176) , (177) in the squares of energies we find indexes n1=10,5 and n2=12,6 .These aproximations of indexes are improved in paper:

http://www.acadjournal.com/2008/V22/part3/p1/

in functions (01) until (08) .
With this approach we find in different ways the same indexes .So we could find the shape of the CMB factor in paper:

http://www.wbabin.net/science/alexandris13.pdf

Also using the main transformations of the paper on electromagnetic interaction:

http://www.wbabin.net/science/alexandris.pdf

and parameter β function (91), we find the temperature of cores in the Sun and Earth as a good approximation by a function of density of matter(ρm) under the pressure of gravity in paper:

http://www.wbabin.net/science/alexandris12.pdf

but in this paper, the length we use is lg .From the functions, the length that appears is lc so

$$\rho m=8,96.10^{-4}.T^2/lc$$
$$sqrt(m)=(3/100)lc.T \quad , \text{ for volume } lc^3$$
$$m = 8,96.10^{-4}.V.T^2/lc$$

V is the volume, m is the mass ,lc is the electromagnetic length , lg is the length of gravity and lc=lg /sqrt(2π) = lg/2,5 .

We do not know the temperature of the core of the Sun so we must try both lengths. If the radius of the Sun is lc, then the temperature is $3{,}16.10^{7}$.K for the volume of a sphere. If the radius is lg, the temperature is 2.10^{7}.K, if lg is the diameter of the Sun then the temperature of the core is $2{,}8.\ 10^{7}$.K . We understand that it is difficult to verify the differences of these hypotheses, but we are close to the real temperature of the core of the Sun. The significant thing is that the functions are in force in low temperatures and that gives hope for experiments in a laboratory.
The function of density could be a universal law.

So the functions work in macrocosmos as in mirocosmos. That means that the hypotheses cover a complete universal theory.

*Typographical error in paper: http://www.acadjournal.com/2008/V22/part3/pl/
The constant k that appears in the first page, symbols is the 5.1b but we must use the 5.1a , $k = 3{,}437.10^{-11}$.Cb/kg
*The calculation of the earth-moon system is not correct.

END

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