Application Force Planck has two bars

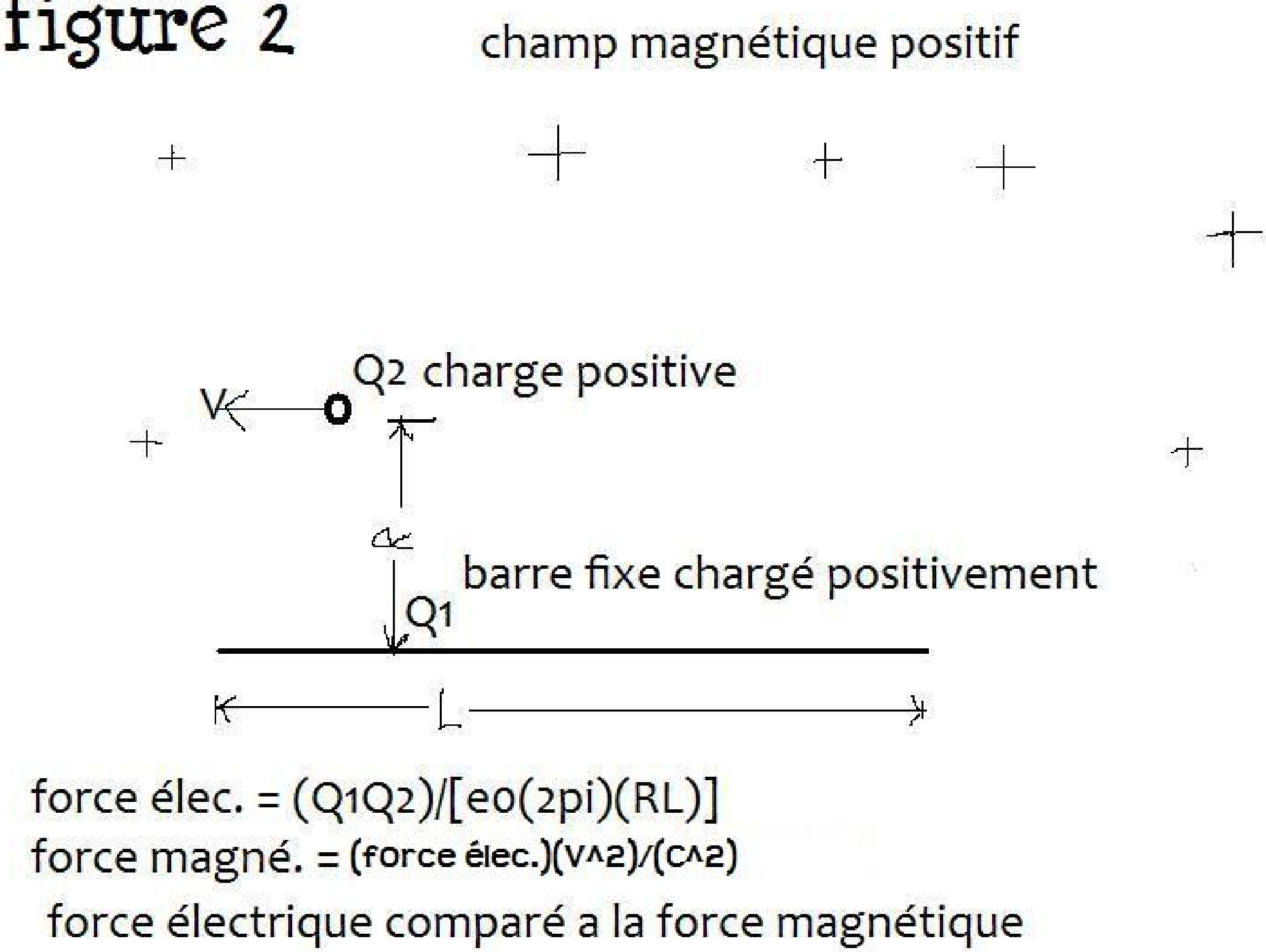
Application Force Planck two rods (or two bars)

Planck force that we know is a force that can represented a gravitational force between two
spherical masses, but you can also find expression for gravitational force between two masses cylindrical, distanced by two rods as a center to center distance ranging R, in such a
If I can show that in the particular case when the length L of two identical rods is 2R, then
expression Force Planck that we know is not changed, namely:

Planck Force = $(1/G)C^4$, G is the gravitational constant and C is the speed of light in vacuum,

The application is found the gravitational force between these two rods and strength compared to
Electrical and magnetic between these two rods, when one of the two bars is fixed and positively charged,
while the other bar is identical and the same positive charge and having a velocity V with respect to the bar
fixed, the two bars being identical, being distanced by a distance center to center ranging R, they have a
uniform charge density valued (q / m), m and m q to load, so it has an electric charge
The total positive valued (q / m), the horizontal bar has a current equivalent to a rod having its electric charge and
having a velocity V, the current is (q / m) V, here is a sketch of the two bars (must be considered
the circle representing the charge Q2 is another bar):

figure 2



Before finding Force planck corresponding to these two bars or two stems, first check that you can find Force Planck starting of equal gravitational force with centrifugal force when the distance between the centers of the two spheres is twice that of the Schwarzschild radius (Rsc), the distance between the centers of the two spheres of the same mass and volume 2Rsc worth, here the original equation:

$GMM / [(2Rsc)^2] = (MV^2) / (Rsc)$, Equation 1,

V is the orbital speed at a distance Rsc center of gravity between these two spheres of mass M identical, the center of gravity has an equal distance between the two spheres, the release rate being

by the speed of light C, it is $C = [(2)^{(1/2)}] V$, then V is $C / [(2)^{(1/2)}]$, where V is replaced in Equation 1 by its new expression, Equation 1 becomes:

$GMM / [(2Rsc)^2] = (MC^2) / (2Rsc)$, this becomes:

$GM / (2Rsc) = C^2$, Equation 2,

if student Equation 2 squared, it becomes:

$[G (M)^2] / [(2Rsc)^2] = C^4$, dividing by G, on each side of this equation, it becomes:

$[G (M)^2] / [(2Rsc)^2] = (1 / G) C^4$ = Force Planck , equation 3

To the two rods, the corresponding equation can be found gravitational Whereas in the application of
Gauss has gravitation, must then be considered as Ag is gravitational acceleration

proportional to a mass per unit area, the constant of proportion is 4 (pi) G, the general equation of
Ag gravitational acceleration is:

gravitational acceleration = Ag = [4 (pi) G] [M / (area)], equation 4a,

considering that the surface considered here is 2 (pi) (2Rsc) L, the equation becomes 4a:

Ag = [4 (pi) G] [M / 2 (pi) (2Rsc) L], equation 4b,

note that the distance between the centers of these two rods is 2Rsc = R,
Newton's gravitational force Fg corresponding here between our two rod worth (Ag) million, Equation 4 b

multiplied by M, ie:

$Fg = (Ag) M = [4 (pi) G] [(M^2) / 2 (pi) (2Rsc) L]$, Equation 5,

4c equation of gravitational force Fg for these two bars is equal to the centrifugal force Fc which is:

$Fc = [M (Vo)^2] / (Rsc)$, equation 6a,

Vo is the orbital velocity to a circular orbit, it is $Vo = [1 / (2)^{(1/2)}] Vl$, Vl or the speed is
gravitational release by replacing Vo 6a in this expression equation, it becomes:

$Fc = [M (VI)^2] / (2Rsc)$, 6b equation

To find the corresponding Planck force for these two rods must be equality between the centrifugal force

Fc and the gravitational force Fg by replacing the release rate of the equation Vl 6b by the speed of the
light C, equal forces Fg Fg is equal equations 5 and 6b:

$[4 (pi) G] [(M^2) / 2 (pi) (2Rsc) L] = [M (C)^2] / (2Rsc)$, Equation 7a,

simplifant in this equation, it becomes:

$(2GM) / L = C^2$, 7b equation

if squaring 7b equation, it becomes:

$(4GGMM) / (L^2) = C^4$, 7c equation

multiply the left side of the equation 7c by 2 (pi) as the numerator to the denominator,

then 7c equation becomes:

[8 (pi) GGMM] / [2 (pi) (L) (L)] = C^4, 7d equation

Whereas in L / (2Rsc) = x, we can replace one of the L by x(2Rsc) in 7d equation, then the equation 7d becomes:

[8 (pi) GGMM] / [2 (pi) x (2Rsc) L] = C^4, 7th equation

for the left side of equation 7 is identical to the LHS of equation 5 must divide the left side of the equation 7th 2G and multiply by x, then doing the same for the RHS of equation 7 e, 7 e equation becomes:

[4 (pi) GMM] / 2 (pi) (2Rsc) L] = (x/2G) C^4, 7f equation

7f equation is the general expression of the Gravitational Force between two Planck rod, x = L / (2Rsc) and for the particular condition of L = 4Rsc, x = 2, in such a case the equation becomes 7f equation 5 (or equation 3) which is the expression of the gravitational force between two rods Panck for this particular condition to be L = 4Rsc, x = 2, the equation becomes 7f:

[4 (pi) G (M^2) / 2 (pi) (2Rsc) L] = (1 / G) C^4 (for L = 2R = 4Rsc) (equation 5) (or equation 3)

Now we can compare the gravitational force for the particular condition L = 2R for these two rods for which the remote center center is R, has electric repulsive force when it is equal to the magnetic force of attraction, why should again considered the Gauss theorem applied to our two bars positively charged, then it must be considered that the electic field E is proportional to the load power per unit area, the constant proportion worth 1/E0, E0 is the constant permittivity

and that the vacuum is (8.85) $(10)^{-(12)}$ F / m, F m for Farad and meter for the corresponding field equation electric E is:

E = Q / [(E0) 2 (pi) RL], equation 8a,

Q = L (q / m), q / m is the charge per meter, or electric charge density,

as the other bar has the same positive total electric charge, then the electric force Fc is EQ:

Electric force = Fc = EQ = (Q2) / [(E0) 2 (pi) RL], 8b equation

Fm is the magnetic force QVB, or B is the magnetic field and V is the velocity of the bar (or rod) which moves, then:

Magnetic force = Fm = QVB, equation 9a,

under the law of Biot-Savart magnetic field B at the site of one of the bars is] (U0) i] 2 (pi) R], ie:

Magnetic field = B = [(U0) (i)] / [2 (pi) R], equation 9b,

i is the current horizontal bar which is equivalent to a bar of positive electric charge density Q / L

by multiplying the speed V of the moving bar, Q being the total electrical caharge This equation
becomes:

B = [(U0) (Q / L) V] / [2 (pi) R], 9c equation

U0 is the constant magnetic permeability of vacuum and is 4 (pi) $(10)^{-7}$ VS / Am or

U0 = (1.2566371) $(10)^{-6}$ VS / Am, or (1.26) $(10)^{-6}$ H / m,

Henry H, m for meter, volt V, S to second, A for ampere.
if the expression is introduced to the B 9c equation in Equation 9a, we have:

Magnetic force Fm = Q = (V2) [(U0) (Q / L) / (2pi) R], 9d equation

if we rearrange the equation 9d, it becomes:

Magnetic force = [(Q2) (V2)] [(U0) / 2 (pi) RL], 9th equation

When the magnetic force is equal to the electric force, the ninth equation is equal to the equation 8b, then:

(Q2) (V2) [(U0) / (2pi) RL] = (Q2) / [(E0) 2 (pi) RL] 9f equation

according to 9f equation, we find that:

Fm = Fe (V2) (E0) (UO), 9g equation

is then observed that the magnetic force Fm is equal to the electric force Fc for V ^ 2 = 1 / (E0) (U0)

then according to Maxwell equation,

C2 = 1 / (E0) (U0), equation 9,

then:

(E0) (U0) = 1 / (C^2), equation 9i

then according to equation 9i, 9g the equation becomes:

Fm = Fc [(V^2) / (C^2), 9j equation

while the magnetic force Fm is equal to the electric force Fc to the V = C = speed of light.
Closer look at the equation 9g I wrote again as follows:

Fm = [(E0) (U0)] (V^2) Fe, 9g equation

I found at least 7 constant proportions in this equation 9g,
First there is a constant electric E0 example in the law of electric Coulomb force
it also has a constant magnetic eg U0 in Biot-Savart law, but these two
constant multiplied by one another are also some constant Maxwell, because:

$(E0)\ (UO) = 1 / (C^2)$, equation 9k,

which was found by Maxwell and because of that our 9g equation becomes equation 9d, I wrote to
new in the way of rearranging the report showed strength Fm / Fc:

$Fm / Fc = (V^2) / (C^2)$ 9l equation

but this equation can also be written in the following way:

$Fm / Fc = [(\text{gravitational force}) / (\text{Planck Force})]^{(1/2)}$, equation 9m

V being the speed of release and gravitational Planck Force is $(1/G)(C^4)$, which here is a constant
proportion of the equation 9m still remain valid even if the expression of the force is Planck
changed, such as in cases where the length of two rods not worth 2R, then I can also
considered constant Energy Equivalent Einstein is:

Energy Equivalent of Einstein $E = MC^2 =$, equation 9n,

for that you need to make the comparison between energy reports and not the balance of power, for it
multiply the numerator and denominator of the left-hand side of the equation by the same 9m
eg distance R (2 R canceling) so that it corresponds to the ratio of energy to the
RHS of equation 9m, simply multiply by M the numerator and denominator of the member
right side of the equation 9m [M vanishing] 9m and our equation becomes:

(Magnetic Energy) / (Electric Energy) = (Em) / (Ee)

(Em) / (Ee) = (Kinetic Energy Gravitational release) / (Equivalent to Einstein Energy), equation
9o,

here in this equation $E = MC^2$ is the Equivalent Energy Einstein is a constant, then the energy
total kinetic gravitational release for 2 rods is MV^2
we can also see the constant half Schwarzschild which is $G / (C^2)$, because it is integrated in the constant

Planck, simply do:

$[1 / (G/C^2)]$ C2 = [1 / (Constant Half Schwarzschild)] C2 = (1 / G) C4 =

= Planck's constant (for the equation 9m)

Constant is found by considering Schwarzschild radius Rsc worth around the center of mass
spherical mass M, Rsc is:

$Rsc = [2G / (C^2)]\ M$, equation 9p

Finally, I have not found a single constant for these equations and I have not demonstrated that these constants
are all well known.

The equation 9m suggests that there is a repulsive gravity, as for the left side of the equation 9m, if
magnetic force is attractive and if the electric force is repulsive, then we have two different sign
for the numerator and denominator of the left-hand side of the equation 9m, then for

the member
right side of the equation 9m should have a good attractive force and gravity force repulsive gravity.
The repulsive gravity was observed in 1998 because in that year the team Saul Perlmutter observed dark energy.

Reference:
Biot Savart law,
Coulomb's law,
Maxwell Law for the square of the speed of light,

Force Planck
Energy Equivalent of Einstein,
Schwarzschild radius,
Law of gravity of Newton,
Gauss,
Repulsive gravity and dark energy found by Saul Perlmutter's team in 1998.