Proposal for a universal power a universal power

As I found a case of force gravitational which depends only on the speed of release, with the exception of the gravitational constant, then as the speed of light (C) is universally recognized, it gave me the idea (continued debate has the gravitational constant g) to provide a universal power (N uni.), The universal gravitational constant (g uni.) Would (C $^{4)}$ / (N 1 uni.), The constant of proportion here is 1 / (g uni.), Then:

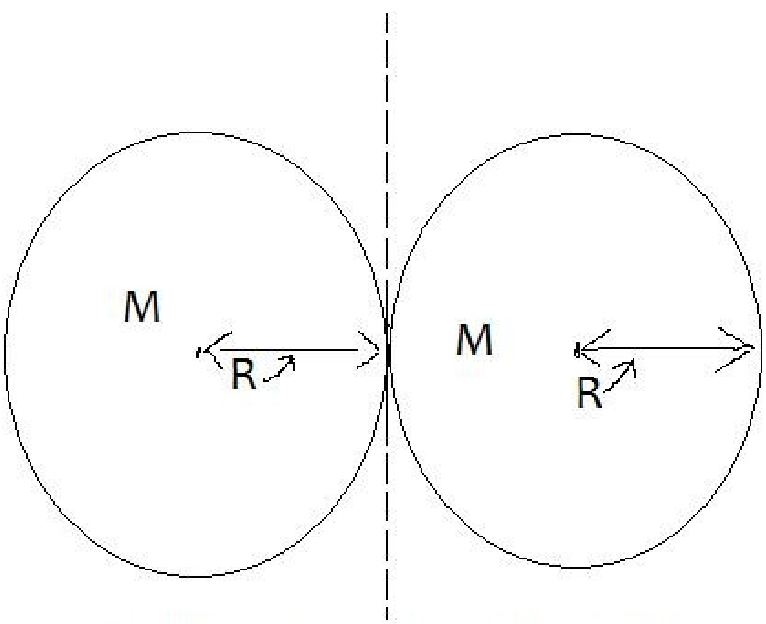
1 / (g uni.) = (1 N uni.)/ (C 4) ,

I give an example, assume that the release rate of C / 2, then by the gravitational force is:

gravitational force = [(N Kingdom.)/ (C $^{4)]}$ (C / 2) ^{4,}

gravitational force = (1/16) (N Kingdom.).

Here is a drawing that is the basis of this proposal (Figure 1):



Vitesse de libération = [(gM)/(2R)]^(1/2) ,

M1 = M2 = M , R1 = R2 = R ,

Les deux sphères ont le même volume et la même masse et leur densité sont uniforme et identique.

Force gravitationelle = (1/g)(vitesse de libération)^4

For demonstrate these two equations, it suffices to consider first rotational speed for both circular spheres around the axis which is dotted on the drawing-cons, the gravitational force is equal to the centrifugal force absolute as shown by the following equation:

$GMM / (2R)^2 = GMM / [4R^2] = (MV^2) / R$,

V is the velocity of orbiting, isolate the speed as follows.

$GMM/4R^2 = M (V^2) / R$,

$(1/4) (GM / R) = V^{2,}$

$(1/2) [GM / R]^{(1/2)} = V = V$ = velocity of orbiting satellites., Equation 1,

Since the kinetic energy release is twice as large as the kinetic energy of orbit, then as the speed in terms of kinetic energy are squared, then it must the release rate is greater than the speed orbiting of a factor which equals $2^{(1/2),}$ is:

$[(V \text{ lib.})/ (V \text{ satellites.})] = 2^{(1/2)}$,

Here V liberation. is the release rate and V satellites. is the speed of orbiting,

by multiplying by the square root of the equation 2 1, we obtain for the rate of release:

V liberation. $= [(GM) / (2R)]^{(1/2),}$ equation 2,

Gravitational forces climbed. is:

strength climbed. $= GMM / (4R^2)$

raising to the power 4 equation 2, then multiplied by (1 / g), we obtain the gravitational force:

strength climbed. $= (1 / g) (V \text{ lib.})^{4,}$ equation 3.

note that the total energy release is energy. earlier. of liberation. and is:

energy. earlier. of liberation. $= (1/2) M (V \text{ lib.})^2 + (1/2) M (V \text{ lib.}) MV^2 =$

energy. earlier. of liberation. $= M(V \text{ lib.})^2$, Equation 4,

The total energy release is necessary to release the two spheres of gravity.

The kinetic energy release for sphere is half of total energy release or the half of the energy gravitational and total value as:

$(1/2) M (V \text{ lib.})^2 = (1/2)GMM/2R$, equation 5.

the center-center distance of the two spheres is 2R, the value of the total gravitational energy is given by GMM/2R and as this value is for the two spheres, then divide the result by two for this corresponds to the gravitational energy for a single sphere, isolating V liberation. in equation 5, we obtain yet the rate of release and the equation 2.

Note that the rate of release is half the release rate of a single sphere surface isolated.

If we replace the velocity V liberation. by the speed of the light C in Equation 3 is the formula of gravitational force expressed by a rate of release, whereas it is not enough to express the rate of release by the speed of light C, which would give us the universal force,

then to have a universal speed of light, I offers a universal length divided by a universal time, I used to suggest that a density of corresponds to the density of matter which seems to me most of the current conductor, it is the density of gold is 19500 kg / (cubic meter)

our universal length (R uni.) is obtained by the equation follows

$GMM / (4R) = (1/2) MC^2$

$gM / (2R) = C^2$,

$M = d(4/3) (pi) R^3$,

d is the density of the gold and is directly 19500 kg / (m cube), with these values our equation becomes:

$g (2/3) (pi) R^2 = C^2$

R = R united. $C = \{3 / [(2pi) g]\}^{(1/2)}$ = length universal Equation 6

universal time is simply the time it takes light to travel the length universal

A united., This universal time is:

time together. = (R uni.)/ C, equation 7,

I get the following values â€‹â€‹for stars that have density gold:

A united. Length = universal = $(1.81738) (10)^{11}$ meters ,

A united. Length = universal = (1.2148435) unit astronomical

Universal Time = Time together. = 605.79456 seconds

The universal force is:

united strength. = $(1 / g) C^4 = (1.21103) (10)^{44}$ N,

the speed of the universal light is:

C plain. = (R uni.) / (Time together.)

united strength. = [1 / (g uni.)] (C uni.)4.

united strength. N = 1 uni. ,

g plain. = [(C plain).$^{4]}$ / (1 N uni.)

constant g is one with universal units {[(R uni.) $^{4]}$ / [(time together.)^{4}]]} / (1 N uni.) ,or simply [(C uni.)$^{4]}$ / (1 N uni.)

or even [(C $^{4)}$ / (N uni.)] because the speed of light of the international system recognizes and is about 3 (10) ^{8} m / s is the same as the

universal speed of light (C uni.), the largest is to recognize universal force, because it is the condition for the equality of the three forces

(Electric, magnetic, gravitational) as the see later (because V must equal C).

During a discussion I learned that This universal power that I propose is the same as Planck force,
However, the radius of the Planck gravitational force is half the radius of Schwarzschild, while the radii of both spheres identical
give an example here is double the Schwarzschild radius, then the release rate of these two spheres that touch is the speed of light,
It is important to note that expresses a gravitational system that compares a that give the example given in the text that follows,
if the length L of the bar is 8R,
R is (according to the Figure containing the bar) the distance from the center of the bar center of mass m2 (or charge Q2),
in my drawings can not consider the Planck radius, but it is considered radius I am suggesting here is twice the radius of
Schwarzschild, however, the mass m2 which is located at the same location (by comparison) as Q2, must be oblong (or higher density than raise my two
spheres touching).

Gravitational Planck can also compare two identical spheres that affect their diameter would be the radius of Planck, but their
diameter is 8 times less wider than the diameter of the spheres that I propose their masses are also eight times less than the spheres I propose,
to properly represent what means the gravitational Planck, I showed that we can obtain from the equation that we allows to obtain the Schwarzschild radius r! (here it is the case of a single sphere), here is the equation:

2gm / r! = C ^{2,}

gm / [(r!)/ 2] = C ^{2,}

gm / (d) = C ^{2,}

is raised to the square and it gives:

[(G)^{2}] / (d^{2}) = C^{4} ,

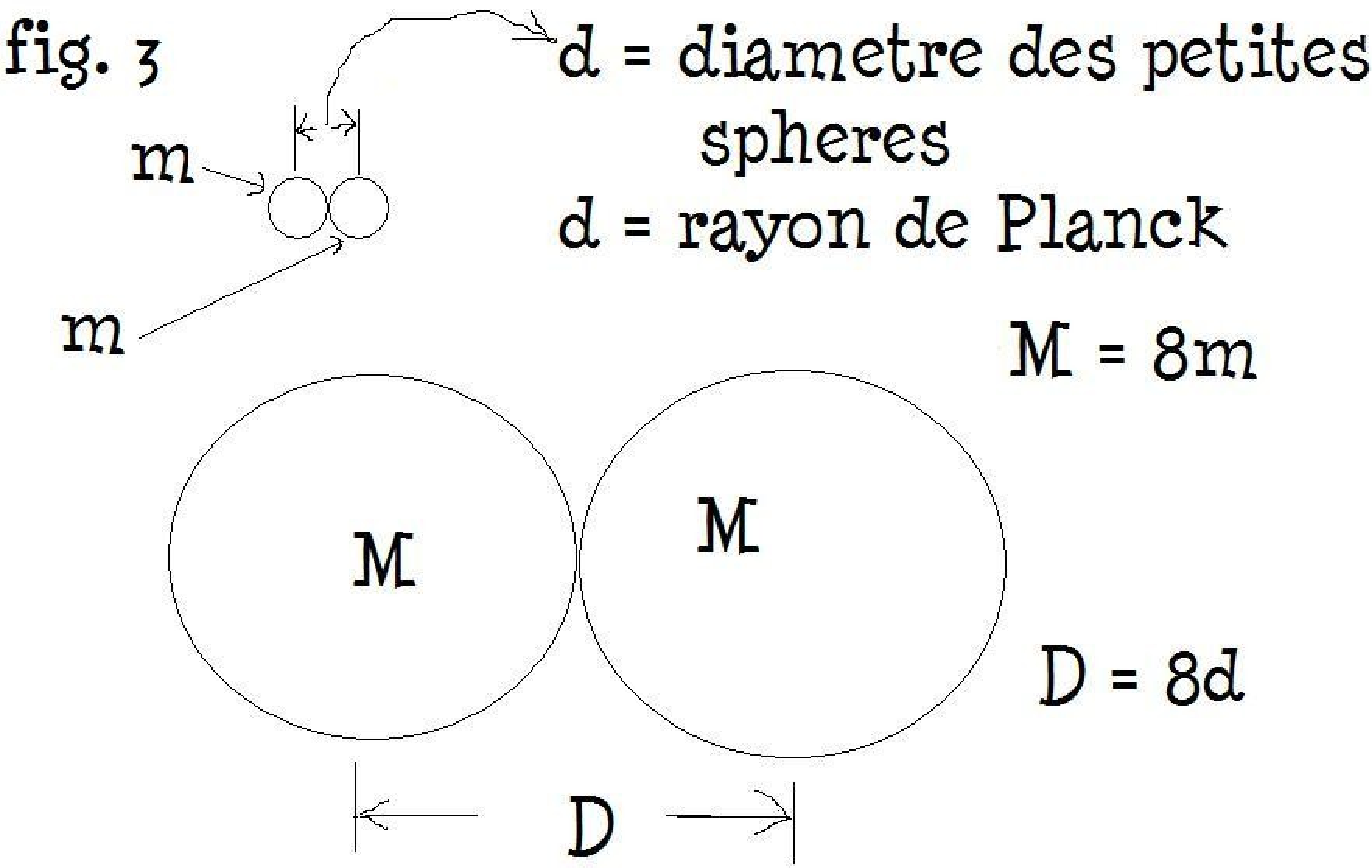
g [(mm) / (d ^{2}) = (1 / g) C ^{4} ,

there demonstrates the merits of the Planck force, it may represent the gravitational force of two spheres touch,
then for strength gravitational I propose simply replace m by M d by D in this equation gives:

$GMM / (D^2) = (1 / g) C^4$,

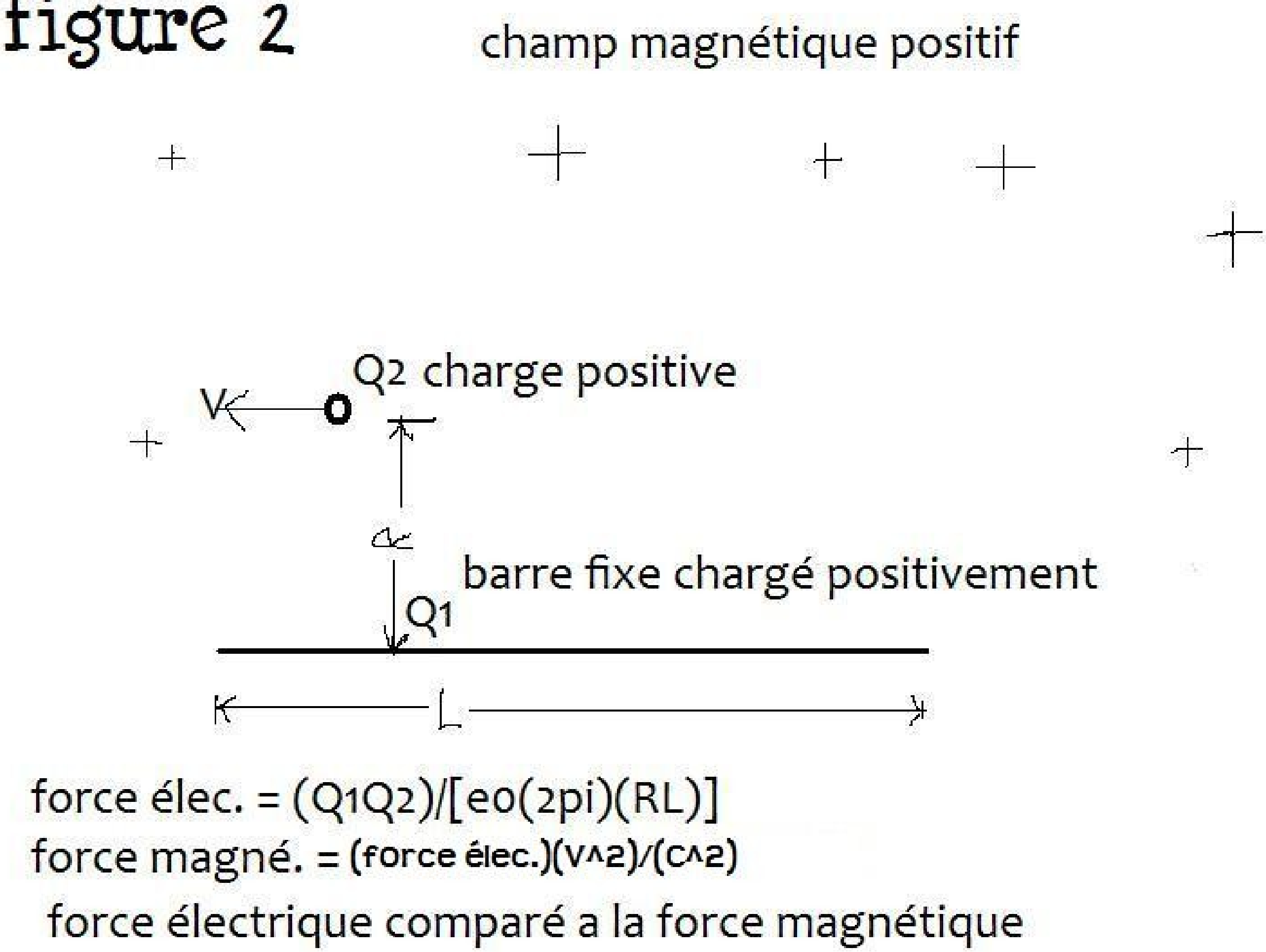
M = 8 and D = 8d

the radius of the diameter is planck small spheres, the radius of the small spheres is d / 2,
note that the equation for obtaining the release rate of a grain of dust near a planet is not the same as the equation for the rate of release of planet around another planet similar
Figure 3 shows drawings comparison to the two spheres with those that I propose which can represent the gravitational force of planck:



Conditions for equality between electrical forces and magnetic and gravitational

Figure 2 shows the conditions equality between electrical forces and Magnetic figure 2



I'll demonstrate that for the electric force is equal to the force Magnetic absolute must the following condition:

$V^2 = 1 / (e0u0) = C^{2,}$

V is the speed of a electric charge Q in the direction as indicated in against the figure below,
e0 is the permittivity constant and the vacuum is $(8.85)\ (10)^{-12}$ F / M,
u0 is the constant of the magnetic permeability of is empty and $(1.26)\ (10)^{-6}$ H / M,
C is the speed of light and is about $3\ (10)^{8}$ m / s,

for demonstrate, as was shown in Figure below against a force of repulsion is equivalent to the electric charge repulsion between Q2 and a bar loaded fixed electric charge Q1 The length of distance a distance R from the charge Q2, then comparing a magnetic force of attraction which is made between a charge Q2 from a speed V parallel one fixed bar of length L, distanced by a distance R This bar having a positive current in the same direction as the speed V of the charge Q2 which provides a magnetic field positive B fixed.

The electric force (force elec.) is the electric field E multiplied by the load Q2 electrical or EQ2,

E = (1/e0) [Q1 / (surface)] = (1/e0) {Q1 / [2 (pi) RL]}

(Force elec.) = (1/e0) {q1q2 / [2 (pi) RL]} = EQ2, Equation 1, Force magnetic (magnetic strength.) is the charge Q2 multiply by multiplying the speed V by the positive magnetic field fixed B, namely:

(Magnetic strength). =-Q2VB by convention the minus sign (-) is because the magnetic force is attractive

B = [u0 (i)] / [2 (pi) R]

i is the current equivalent to a bar of length L having a density Charge Q1 / L and with a speed equal to V L / s, where s is time to travel a distance L, the equivalent current i is:

i = Q1 / S = (Q1 / L) (L / S) = (Q1 / L) V,

i = (Q1 / L) V,

B is therefore:

B = u0 [(Q1 / L) V] / [2 (pi) R]

The Q2VB-magnetic force is therefore:

(Magnetic strength). = Q2Vu0-[(Q1 / L) V] / [2 (pi) R]

(Magnetic strength). = Q2Q1u0-{1 / [2 (pi) RL]} V^2 , equation 2 ,

divide equation 2 by equation 1 gives:

(Force mag.) / (electrical power.) = - (u0e0) V^2 , equation 3a ,

(Magnetic strength.) = (Force elec.) (V^2) / (C^2) , equation 3b ,

1. from equation 3a and 3b, so that the magnetic force is equal to Absolute electric force must be provided

V^2 = 1 / (u0e0) = $C^{2,}$

this complements this demonstration.

So that the electric force and the magnetic force is equal to the force in absolute gravity must be in addition to the condition V^2 = 1 / (u0e0) = $C^{2,}$ the particular conditions follows

Q1 = {[4 (pi) Ge0] $^{(1/2\}}$ m1

m1 is the mass of the bar having a length L,

This particular condition is due to the fact that:

(Force climbed.) / (electrical power.) = [4 (pi) Ge0] [(m1m2) / (q1q2)], equation 4.

must m1 = m2, Q1 = Q2,

then by the force severity is measured according to the formula follows gravity = (force climbed.) = (Gravitational acceleration) = m2 (acc. climbed.) m2,

(Acc. climbed.) = 4 (pi) G [(m1) / (surface)] = 4 (pi) G [m1 / [2 (pi) RL]

(Force climbed.) = 4 (pi) G [(m1m2) / [2 (pi) RL], equation 5,

equation 1 shows the electric force, and dividing the equation 5 by equation 1, we obtain Equation 4,

These are the structures that we have to consider in the context of this study, in order to discover what function they had within successive systems of local territorial organisation. complements the other demonstration.

References:

to the radius of Panck:
http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Force_de_Planck

for the Schwarzschild radius:
http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rayon_de_Schwarzschild

Biot and Savart law for the field magnetic around a straight wire carrying a fluent:
http://jflemen.iutlan.univ-rennes1.fr/CMELEC/Formul/form4.htm

I was informed that Maxwell would establish the equation $C^2 = 1 / (u0e0)$, I do not know his method, there are more than one method to demonstrate this relationship may be defined speed of light.