

## This explains the interaction of matter and charge

classic gravity force  $MmG/r^2$  these fail in a black hole

classic charge force  $QqK/r^2$

The above equations fail in black holes.

The simple equation below describe the black hole, neutrons, protons, electrons, binding energy, etc.

Once upon a time long long ago we started to measure things feet, pounds, meters, grams. Etc. The result is that we have a separate set of units for mass and charge. However mass and charge is the same phenomenon.

c speed light

p Planck length

M m masses

Q q charges

G gravitational constant

K Coulomb constant

$\hbar$  Planck constant divided by  $2\pi$

r radius in Planck lengths

gravity force  $2 * M * m * c^3 / \hbar * ((1 / \sqrt{(1 - f(v))}) - 1)$

charge force  $2 * Q * q / (4 * \pi * e0 * p^2) * ((1 / \sqrt{(1 - f(v))}) - 1)$

charge force  $Q * q / (2 * \pi * e0 * p^2) * ((1 / \sqrt{(1 - f(v))}) - 1)$

The equation is derived at the push and the pull: [Click push pull](#) .

All things go at c whether they are going nowhere, or not.. So when we say a thing is going at half the speed of light we really are saying that it is going at c plus half of c or  $1.5 * c$

$$f(v) = c + 0.9 * c / (c * r) == (1 + 0.5) / r == (1.5 * c)^2$$

Let us set c to 1 forget about meters and joules for now, we will revisit them again because all of this still has to come back to the real world measures and gauges.

Now c is the unit of velocity, light will travel 1 unit of distance in 1 unit of time.

With the classic equations the force of interaction between objects are in a direct line between the objects ie. one directional.

With this equation the force is a vector.

When two objects approach each other, the force is in a direct line as if a taught rubber band was pulling them together.

As they approach a distance of Planck length, the force will become infinite.

This will result in the objects being dismantled into pure energy.

As they go in closer than Planck length the angle of the push will approach 90 degrees, (no longer the straight rubber band model) .

This will cause the objects (energies) to spiral away from each other at 90 degrees.

In black holes they would be ejected at the equator, condensing to forming stars, suns, planets.

If this was not so it would be chaos, loose stuff everywhere. This is nature's vacuum cleaner in action.

The force will cause the objects to spiral away from each other. Yes the forces reverse instead of attraction we now have repulsion.

When they approach the distance of unit length from each other, the push will overcome the pull and all that we call matter will be broken down into unit energy. With the push now being dominant, the energies repel and are ejected at 90 degrees.

If you look at the galaxies you will see the spirals of stars, these are the ejected energies condensing.

The neutron and proton are the similar, but before the spiral.

The black hole is like two vacuum cleaners back to back. It chews up stars and debris and spits out raw energy 'light' at 90 degrees.

The equation is  $Q * q / (2 * \pi * e_0 * p^2) * ((1 / \sqrt{1 - f(v)}) - 1)$

[Click to see the calculations](#)

$f(v) == c + 0.5 * c / (c * r) == (1 + 0.5) / r == 1.5 * c / r$

$f(v)^2 = (1.5 * c / r)^2$

Being c is 1 let us not concern ourselves with velocity at time.

we simplify to.

The jargon multiplier which brings this to our present system of measure  $1 / (2 * \pi * e_0 * p^2)$

Light travels one Planck length in one Planck time.

As opposed to the classic equations these gravity and charge equations return complex numbers when the distance is less than Planck's length.

The force has both a direction and magnitude.

The spiral is caused because as the electrons approach each other in the vicinity of Planck

length. the push becomes predominant.

Any objects that approach each other at this length begin to break apart into pure energy.

This energy is emitted at 90 degrees to their reproach, in the same way that black holes emit pure energy that condense into stars and planets.

In the center of a black hole the push is the main force, so things will repel each other.

Look at the pictures of galaxies. You will notice that they appear flat. At the sides are huge spirals forming clusters of stars and planets.

These stars and planets are formed from the ejection of pure energy (light) from the core of the black hole.

Contrary to what you may have been taught. The black hole is not just eating what comes into it's way. It is constantly emitting raw energy.

Think of it as two vacuum cleaner back to back, sucking in everything , dismantling it and spitting out stars at it's equator.

This is what causes the spiral galaxies.

The neutron is the same thing but before (without) the spiral. Without the blackhole the universe would not be clean and empty. There would be debris everywhere interfering with the smooth running of everything.

The neutron spits (emits) protons, electrons, positrons (the other side of an electron) and what ever zoo of particles one wishes to catalog.

It all boils down to energy, with the electron as the basic unit. Even the electrons are uncoiled at the horizon.

The universe would be a homogenous soup of garbage no life could exist, total chaos and disorder.

The neutron and proton consist of bundles of 3 electrons minus their binding energy.

This will be the next article.

Thank you for reading this article. Leon Rapaport 11/7/2009

[click to use the calculator](#)