

Mass is a manifestation of electromagnetism.

This hypothesis: suggest that mass is a manifestation of electromagnetism and that there is just one force in nature.

The physical forces: gravity, strong, weak, electric and magnetic are all manifestations of the same thing.

$$\text{Old gravity force} \quad \frac{m_1 m_2 G}{r^2}$$

$$\text{Old charge force} \quad \frac{q_1 q_2 Q}{r^2}$$

$$\text{Planck's constant over } \hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$$

Planck's length p

Planck's time pt

Planck's force pf

Planck's mass mp

speed light c

magnetic constant u_0 : u_0 is simply the force you would measure if you pass a current of 1 Ampere through 2 parallel wires of infinite length 1 meter apart.

electric constant e_0 : e_0 computes the force you would measure if you placed 2 unit charges unit distance apart. $F_c = 1/(4 \cdot \pi \cdot e_0) \cdot q \cdot q / r^2$

$$u_0 \cdot e_0 = \frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{pt^2}{p^2}$$

$$\text{Gravity force mass} \quad \frac{2 c^3}{\hbar} = \frac{2}{u_0 e_0 pf pt^2} = \frac{2}{e_0 u_0 p mp}$$

$$\text{Electrostatic force Charge} \quad \frac{u_0}{2\pi pt^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi e_0 p^2}$$

$$\text{Gravity force mass} \quad \frac{2 c^3}{\hbar} = \frac{2}{u_0 e_0} \frac{1}{pf pt^2}$$

Gravity is proportional to the product of the electric and magnetic force.

The unit gravity is inversely proportional to the product of the electric and magnetic force. $\frac{2}{u_0 e_0}$

Since our units of measurement were chosen before we knew this we need to convert to SI. Units by multiply by $\frac{1}{pf pt^2}$ or $\frac{1}{p mp}$ this serves no other purpose than to convert to meter kilogram seconds.

The relevant information is this $\frac{2}{u_0 e_0}$ this say that gravity is electromagnetic. A glob of matter contains numerous moving and static charges producing magnetic and electrostatic forces. This manifest itself as gravity.

mass $m_1 m_2$

charge $q_1 q_2$

radius r in Planck lengths. $r > \text{Planck length}$.

Gravitational constant G

Electric constant Q

$$\text{New gravity force mass} = m_1.m_2. \frac{2}{u_0 e_0 pf pt^2} \cdot \left(-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{r^2}}} \right)$$

or

$$\text{New gravity force mass} = m_1.m_2. \frac{2}{u_0 e_0 p mp} \cdot \left(-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{r^2}}} \right)$$

$$\text{New electrostatic force charge} = q_1.q_2. \frac{1}{2\pi e_0 p^2} \cdot \left(-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{r^2}}} \right)$$

This $\left(-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{r^2}}} \right)$ replaces $\frac{1}{r^2}$ for both gravity and charge.

The strong nuclear interaction

The strong nuclear interaction becomes evident as r approaches Planck's length.
As the radius r approach Planck's length the new force becomes much greater than the classic force.

We do not need to invent the strong short range nuclear force.

Radius r	ratio of new to classic forces.	
1.0001*p	139.45985040	
1.00019*p	100.65069119	**** the ratio is much greater than the classic force
1.0002*p	98.054209304	This holds the nucleus together.
1.00025*p	87.503223953	
1000*p	1.0000007500	the ratio is virtually the same
1e6*p	1.0000000001	at larger distances.

The gravity charge calculator demonstrates this ratio, which shows the strong force.

The calculator! gravity charge! Click [calculator](#) .

Then select the charge option and input distances close to Planck length, you will see that the force increases at a faster rate than the classic charge force.

This suggest that the strong force is a redundant short distance action.

Philosophy

Philosophy is all understanding, from philosophy comes science. We can only understand through our five senses. We can calculate how the apple falls off the tree but this does not give us any understanding.

If there are phenomenon that we cannot sense with our five senses we likely may not be able to build an instrument to detect it.

We may build telescopes, microscopes, to enhance our vision etc..
We cannot see micro waves or infrared but we can feel them.

Suppose there are no quarks, neutrons, protons, etc... Only vibrations, stresses in the goo.

The Planck length was chosen as the distance traveled by light in one Planck second, making the speed of light 1 in Planck's.

Should we think in time instead of space time? Is the speed of light really constant?
Suppose time is linear instead and the speed of light changes hence space is non linear .

We say that light is bent by space-time, so why is it not accelerated by gravity?

The light we see from stars could be accelerated by the sun and earth. If time is linear this could stretch the wavelength producing redshift bringing into question the rate of acceleration of the universe.

Are we in a time cubicle ticking away, then time to the fourth power could be a way of thinking about the universe.

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