# THE ABSOLUTE THEORY OF PHYSICS

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## INTRODUCTION

The stated physics formulated the law in the reverse square power, in the attraction of masses or the electric charges, the law of Ohm for the electric current and came on the System International of units (SI). We will replace the absolute correct law of attraction and we will find the absolute right formula which is connected the voltage with the electric current, completing the law of Ohm.We will see the not consequence of the units of SI, when they are combined and we will create the absolute units system (SAb). But, with the acceptances we will making, we will create and the units system of THE TOTAL THEORY (TTS). With the acceptances we will make and if they are accepted, we will create the Absolute Theory of Physics.

### METHODOLOGY

To create the Absolute Theory, it is proposition the diffraction effect is described right of the stated physics, then, the wave length of the radiations are correct. Then the meter, (met), the standard is kept in Paris, is common for the three systems (SI, SAb, TTS).

Second proposition is, that the time is right divided of the science. This means, that the frequencies of electromagnetic waves are correct. The time dividing right, is proved of the modern oscilloscopes. They do arithmetic progression of electromagnetic waves, then the arithmetic creates large time, and it is satisfied that the large time is correct, so the time is divided correct. We keep the time unit of second (sec) and in absolute metric system (SAb).

Itisnotdefiningthe electric charge. We avoid this difficulty, meaning that the electric currier is a particle, the electric charge, is the root of the particle's mass. So w emake the methodology of the physics.

Finishing,
itisusedtheinductionsystematicallyintheformattingofthetheoryandweareconsideringthatthemathematicsistheabsoluteofthelogicandthisabsolutelogicis totally used in the creation of the theory.

### MAKING RELATIVE THE SYSTEM INTERNATIONAL

In electrolysisis the establishing of the unit of the electric current, the Amp.

As it is given of Faraday[1]the ion mass is electrolyzed the substance of its coming on the ion, is,

$m=(1/F)(A/n)It$

where A=atomic number of the substance, n the valence of the ion, Ithe electric current is fluid the dissolved substance in water in timet, F is a constant when the current is known and the mass m is ingr. From this formula is defining the unit of the current, the Amp. That is, theyelectrolyzed$AgNO_3$and for the 1.113 mgr of it, the was considered that the current was 1Amp,

I=1Amp=mFn/At

We gave in this form the formula, to clear up the inconsistency. It was considered that the F=96500 Amp, and when t=96500 sec, then the current is an Amp. We don't know, and it is not information, how they definedF=96500 Amp, but if the size of Amp belong with consequence in SI, it will be a pleasant success and as we will see, it is not a consequence unit.We will prove that it isn't a consequence unit.

Again, it is the law of Ohm, V=RI from where it is defining the Volt[2]. The resistance R=1 Ohm, is the standard is kept in National Bureau and Standard so f New York. Nothing is guaranteed that this arbitrary standard, is a consequence unit of SI and previously and the Volt is not consequence unit of SI.

These have just been analyzed, drive to the $eV\neq ½ mv^2$buteV=k ½ $mv^2$, evB=b$mv^2$/retc. So, weintroducethe Absolute System of units (SAb), where $e_{SAb}V_{SAb}= ½ m_{SAb}v^2$ (v=dmet/sec= is common in SI and in the SAb, sec, met are common in two systems).

ATOMIC PHYSICS

We have two theories for the atomic physics,

1[st]atomic theory

We know that the centripetal force is,

$F=mv^2/r= m^2v^2r^2/mr^3=k/r^3= q_1q_2/(4/3)\pi\varepsilon_0r^3$

The two bubbles we indicated in hydrogen atom[3], have charge e and,

$F= e^2/(4/3)\pi\varepsilon_0r^3$

The$\varepsilon_0=1met^{-1}$ (there isn't reason to be different). In CGS-stat-Amp there wasn't the constant$\varepsilon_0$. They introduced arbitrarily the constant $k=1/4\pi\varepsilon_0$in the equation of metric systems (in the equation first the CGS-statAmp equal to the SI)[4]

The equation is[5],

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[1]PHYSICS Alkinoos Mazis,p. 234
[2]PHYSICS Halliday-Resnick, II, p. 129
[3]You mus tread THETOTALTHEORY in this journal published
[4]ELEMENT OF PHYSICS Kougioumtzelis-Peristerakis,p. 66

$$10^{-5}N=k(Cb/3x10^{9})^2/\ (10^{-2}met)^2$$

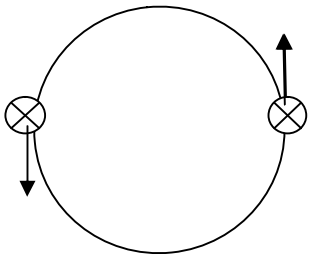
In the CGS-statAmp the unit of charge is 1q (stat-Cb) and 1 Cb=$3x10^9$stat-Cb (q) and the$N=10^5$dyn, again in the CGS, length unit is the cm. If you solve to the k, you'll find the size of the constant$\varepsilon_0$the stated physics accepted, only it comes in the formula, arbitrary, the constant k.

2nd theory

The physics was supported by formulas of stated electromagnetism. Concretely it is supported to the formula-law of the parallel electric conductors, $F=\mu_0 I_1 I_2 L/2\pi r$.

You'd know that in micro-cosmos, the electric current I, is$I=ef$ and e is the electric charge and fis the frequency, the charge has it. HERE WE ABOLISH THE MEAN OF THE CHARGE and already we introduce the ether mass[6] $m_e$ for the bodies and particles. The ether mass $m_e$ is depended of bubbles of ether of the body or the particle and it has the electric field is defined of dislocations of the ether, they are coming from of grains of the bubble are falling on its shell (and they are coming on the around ether lines-dislocations of the electric field). Then the electric current is, $I=m_e^{1/2}f$. That is, the current and the field which come from the oscillation of the ether bubble and concretely of the root of the ether mass of the bubble.

We consider the hydrogen atom. It is consisted of two same "particles"-bubbles of ether, they are attracting and they have rotation oscillation, around the ether center of mass.



Then the two current are equal and homo-parallel, because we accept that the two electric carriers (differently electric charges[7]) are equal and opposite (different phase $\pi$), they are rotating in radius r/2 around the ether center of mass, when the distance of the two bubble is r. Then the law of attraction of the two rotated particles is,

$$F=\frac{\mu_0\left(m_e^{1/2}f\right)^2 2\pi(\frac{r}{2})}{2\pi r}=m_e\omega^2 r$$

So, every atom of hydrogen, is consisted of two same bubbles, they are rotating around the center of ether mass.

Here we accept that this constant $\mu_0$we know it, it is in force about the stated size, for the atom of hydrogen ($\mu_0=0.91x4\pi x10^{-7}$met) and that at this atom, the current is$I=1\ Amp_{TTS}=ef=m_e^{1/2}$and$Amp_{TTS}$is the unit of the electric current in the system TTS (Total Theory System) we are introducing this. That is, the above constant$\mu_0$is in force for the current of parallel conductors 1 $Amp_{TTS}$ of current and then $\mu_0=4\pi^2 r$ . Because$\omega=2\pi f$, then r= $2.9x10^{-}$

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[5]ELEMENTOFPHYSICS, Kougioumtzelis-Peristerakis, p. 64

[6]See THE TOTAL THEORY

[7]The electric charge hasn't meaning, it hasn't definition. Oppositely the electric currier is meaning the ether mass $m_e$ , is this currier (the $m_e^{1/2}$)

$^{8}$met for the hydrogen atom(if we replace $m_e$=m, $m_e^{1/2}$=ein the equation of the forceFof the first theory and the second theory). We are combining the two theories and q=e=$m_e^{1/2}$, we take f=1.3x$10^{14}$fz (fz=unit of the frequency in TTS and unit of the time $sec_{TTS}$ =1/fz).And$m_e^{1/2}$=(1/f)$Amp_{TTS}$=7.65x$10^{-15}$$kgr_{TTS}^{1/2}$and$m_e$=5.85x$10^{-29}$$kgr_{TTS}$every bubble, and the atom of hydrogen that has two bubbles $m_{H(TTS)}$=1.17x$10^{-28}$$kgr_{TTS}$.

The r=2.91x$10^{-8}$metwefoundoftheBalmer'stheory, $\lambda_{2,3}$ =$\lambda_1$/((1/$\eta_2^2$)-(1/$\eta_3^2$))=656 nm (it is found of the diffraction of the radiation) and r/2= $\lambda_1$/2$\pi$ . The$\lambda_1$isthefirstwave that winds the hydrogen atom and every total wave, is realized wave of the particle. And$m_e^{1/2}$=(1/f)$Amp_{TTS}$ . This radius applies when the gas hydrogen in 8 mbar pressure.

## MODERATINGTHE LAW OFOHM

As already reported, isF=e€=k´mΔx/$\Delta t^2$= eV/Land because L=bΔx, then V=k(m/e)$v^2$.

But, I=Ne/t=NeL/Lt=NevA/AL and v=I/neA as A is the section of the conductor, into this, it is fluid the current Iandn=N/Vol=N/LA. Replacing the v to the V=k(m/e)$v^2$, we are taking,

V=k(m/$n^2e^3A^2$)$I^2$ =RI , R=k(m/$n^2e^3A^2$)I

Here we must say, that with the Faraday's law for the electrolysis, it is right graduated the current and the 2, 3, 4 Amps, are really 2,3,4 times larger than the one Amp. But, to rate the voltage, they were rather using current of one Amp and they put resistances 2,3,4, etc. times of the resistance of the standard of one Ohm and they took voltage 2,3,4 etc. Volts. When the curren tis one Amp and they are increased the resistances multiplied of the standard, then it is increasing the k of the R and it is correctly graduated the voltage, the b Volts are b times of the one Volt.

## CLEARINDICATINGTHAT THE THEORIES ARE RIGHT

The attraction force of the electric curriers is negative and the electric field, and the voltage is,

$$V = \int_0^r -\frac{e}{\frac{4}{3}\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} dR = \frac{e}{\frac{8}{3}\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

Replacee=$m_e^{1/2}$=7.65x$10^{-15}$, r=2.9x$10^{-8}$you'll find V=1.078 $Volt_{TTS}$

But the rotating of the bubble is electric current and,

$$V = \frac{m}{e^3 n^2 A^2} I^2$$

Replace m=$m_e$=5.85x$10^{-29}$, e=$m_e^{1/2}$=7.65x$10^{-15}$, $n^2$=$N^2$/(2$\pi$(r/2))$^2$$A^2$, N=1 bubble, r=2.9x$10^{-8}$ met, you'll find V=1.085 $Volt_{TTS}$, it is about equal with the above found.

## THEVELOCITYOF THE LIGHT

In the National Physics Laboratory in England, they used electromagnetic cavity and they achieved is coordination in frequency $f=9.4983x10^8$Hz, (electromagnetic cyclic cavity[8]). The cavity had radius r=3.25876 cm and length d=15.64574 cm. As you know, the electromagnetic wave has electric field € and magneticB. Of the in the reverse cube power law we found, the electric field is, $€=e/\varepsilon_0 d\pi r^2$and the magnetic, $B=\mu_0 I/2\pi r$, I=ef. And,

$E/B = 2/fdr\mu_0\varepsilon_0 = 0.35949$

Ifinthecavitytheyhadachievedofthecoordinationandsimultaneouslythetwoedgesofthecavityther ehavebondsofthewave, the one wave would happened in 2d distance, that is, it was beginning and it was returning to the beginning in the cavity of the length d and then the velocity of the electromagnetic wave was,

$c=2df=(4/r\mu_0\varepsilon_0)(B/E)= 297.215x10^6$met/sec.

This velocity is really happening, it is very near to this, the physics accepted.

In the atom of hydrogen, the two bubbles they are rotating around the center of mass, are a bonded photon and the velocity of the light (of the photon) for the TTSis,

$c_{TTS}=f2\pi(r/2)=11.913$ met/$sec_{TTS}$

Then, $sec_{TTS}=0.04$ sec, $\omega_{TTS}=0.04\omega$, $v_{TTS}=0.04v$, (the ω as the v are common for the two systems, SAb, SI).

## FINDING OF RELATIONS OF UNITSTTSAND SAb

In the Absolute system of units, it is in force, $e_{SAb}vB_{SAb}= m_{p(SAb)}\omega^2$rand for theTTSis in force, $m_e^{1/2}v_{TTS}B_{TTS}=2m_e\omega_{TT\Sigma}^2 r$ (because the atom mass is $2m_e$as it has two bubbles, but one is the electric charge- electric currier$m_e^{1/2}$). If we solve tor, then the unit of the magnetic field is,

$T_{TTS}=(m_e^{1/2}e_{SAb}/m_{p(SAb)})(v/v_{TTS})(\omega^2_{TTS}/\omega^2)T_{SAb}= 9.14x10^{-6}T_{SAb}$

(it is in force $e/m_p=e_{SAb}/m_{SAb}$)

And because $B=\mu_0 I/2\pi r$ (as constant the $\mu_0$ is common for the thee systems of units, as and ther, because we were accepted that the met is common in the three systems), and then

$Amp_{TTS}=9.14x10^{-6}Amp_{SAb}$

## THE UNITS OF VOLTAGE AND RESISTANCE IN TTS ,SAb

For the Absolute system of units, it is in force, $e_{SAb}€_{SAb}=m_{SAb}v^2/r=m_{SAb}€_{SAb}^2/B_{SAb}^2$randfor theTTSis in force, $m_e^{1/2}€_{TTS}=2m_e v^2/r=m_e€_{TTS}^2/B_{TTS}^2 r$. We solve to the r and we find,

$$€_{TTS}=(2m_{SAb}/e_{SAb}m_e)B_{TTS}^2€_{SAb},$$

We replace the electric field with the voltage and,

[8]PHYSICS Halliday-Resnick , p. 357, example 3

$Volt_{TTS}=(m_{SAb}/e_{SAb}m_e)T_{TTS}^2Volt_{SAb}= 9.118x10^{-4}\ Volt_{SAb}$

And$Ohm_{TTS}=Volt_{TTS}/Amp_{TTS}=90.76\ Ohm_{SAb}$ , $Ohm_{SAb}=Volt_{SAB}/Amp_{SAb}$

## THE RELATIONS OF THE UNITS OF THE CURRENT INTTS, SAb, SI

The current of the element charge in TTS is, $I_{TTS} = m_e^{1/2}/sec_{TTS}=7.65x10^{-15}Amp_{TTS}$

But$Amp_{TTS}=9.14x10^{-6}Amp_{Sab}$, then, $m_e^{1/2}/sec_{TTS}= 6.99x10^{-20}\ Amp_{Sab}$.

But, if $V_{SAb}=kV_{SI}$ and because in finding of the element charge $e_{SI}$, it was used the formula[9] of the experiment of Millikan $e_{SAB}=mg/V_{SAB}=mg/kV_{SI}$, $ke_{SAb}=e_{SI}$ and $kAmp_{SAb}=Amp_{SI}$. And $Ohm_{SAb}=k^2Ohm_{SI}$. But,

$I_{SI}=e_{SI}/sec=1.602x10^{-19}\ Amp_{SI}=1.602x10^{-19}kAmp_{SAb}$

We are equalize the currents of the element charges in TTS, SI ($I_{SI}=I_{TTS}$ ), and k=0.43646.

Then $Amp_{SAB}$ =2.291 $Amp_{SI}$, $Volt_{SAb}$=0.43636 $Volt_{SI}$, $Ohm_{SAb}$=0.19 $Ohm_{SI}$.

So, and for the magnetic field, $T_{SAb}$=2.291 $T_{SI}$.

The Watt is the same in theSI, SAb, (W=VI).

## SUMMARY

It was proved the inconsistency of the unit so of the System International and it was established the Absolute Metric System, wheretheunitsofthemechanicsandtheelectromagnetismareconsequences. At the same time we established of the auxiliary metric system of THETOTALTHEORY (TTS).

It was created the absolute correct law of attraction of the electric curriers (electric charges). It is coming from the mathematic logic.

The centripetal force, is a mathematic force, because it is proved with mathematic calculations and it is expended in nature, which is described. Of this centripetal force, with mathematic calculations, it was proved the law in the reverse cube power, of the electric charges or masses are rotating, which is absolute law.

At the same time, with mathematic calculations, it was moderated the law of Ohm and the electric voltage is analogue to the current in the square power, it is absolute formula, if we accept as absolute the mathematics, it is put as proposition.

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