GRAVITY FROM ELECTRICITY

From $Q' 4\pi c^2 = G M_n (1\,sec)^2 = \frac{J_G}{(1\,sec)^2} M_n (1\,sec)^2$

we obtain $Q' 4\pi v_{light}^2 = \frac{J_G}{(1\,sec)^2} M_n$ 2)

See 1(1)) in Vixra 1711.0299; Author: Piscedda Giampaolo.

We had got $v_{light} = c\left(\frac{J_{supn}}{J_G}\right)^{1/2}$

See 2(2)) in Vixra 1771.0362; Author: Piscedda Giampaolo.

From 2) we obtain $v_{light}^2 = \frac{J_G}{(1\,sec)^2} \frac{M_n}{Q' 4\pi}$ 2(1))

In the 2(2)) the v_{light} is function of the relative value of a ether J_{supn}, with respect to a reference ether J_G; therefore in the 2(1))

must be $(M_n / Q' 4\pi) =$ constant. Then we deduce that in the v_{light} is only a function of time:

$$v_{light}^2 = \frac{J_G}{\left(\frac{1}{t}\,sec\right)^2} \cdot constant; \quad t > 0,\ t \in \mathbb{R}$$

In the equation 2) (See Vixra 1771.0362; Author: Piscedda Giampaolo) if we change the value of the ether J_G, the value of mass must change and viceversa; then the volume flux 2) must be constant. In 2(2)) the v_{light} must vary proportionally as the ether changes its value; because the volume flux is constant, then must change the value in of a', and we write the equation $1^{(1)}$ in this way:

$$[(1/t)a']\frac{4\pi c^2}{[(1/t)sec]^2}=\frac{J_G}{[(1/t)sec)]^2}[(1/t)M_n];\ t>0, t\in R \qquad 1^{(1)}_{a})$$

Therefore the $1^{(1)}_{a})$ is not function of distance $r=|t|$ meters, from the point at which it is calculated the volume flux generated by particle n of mass M_n in the reference ether J_G, but the equation $1^{(1)}a)$ is only a function of volume density of ether $J_G=(V_G/M_G)=(xV_G/xM_G)$ and mass M_n

See formula $1^{(5)})$ in Vixra 1711.0299; Author: Piscedda Giampaolo

Let's $M_n = 4\pi X^2_{light}\left(\frac{M_n}{4\pi X^2_{light}}\right) = 4\pi X^2_{light}\frac{M'_n}{(meters)^2}$

M'_n is the mass density for a unit of surface and X_{light} is any spatial distance traveled by a light ray in a certain amount of time elapsed.

If J_G increase its value, M_n must decrease its value, because the volume flux $J_G M_n$ is constant, then $|X^2_{light}|$ meters must decrease.

Let $M_n =$ neutron mass, $M_p =$ proton mass, $\Delta m = M_n - M_p$

$m_e =$ electron mass $= 9,10938356 \cdot 10^{-31}$ Kg (CODATA value) and $\Delta m_1 = \Delta m - m_e$.

We can write: $\Delta m_1 = \frac{|\Delta m'_x|\,meters}{\sqrt{3}}\frac{|\Delta m'_x|\,meters}{\sqrt{3}}\frac{|\Delta m'_1|\,Kg}{(meters)^2}$ $\qquad 4)$

$$m_n = \Delta m_1\left(\frac{m_n}{\Delta m_1}\right) = 4\pi\left[\left(\frac{|\Delta m'_x|}{\sqrt{3}}\,meters\right)^2\frac{m_n}{\Delta m_1}\right]\frac{|\Delta m'_1|\,Kg}{(meters)^2} \qquad 4^{(1)})$$

The $4\pi\left(\frac{|\Delta m'_x|}{\sqrt{3}} \text{meters}\right)^2 \frac{m_h}{\Delta m_1}$ is a sferical surface of

radius $\Delta m''_x = \frac{|\Delta m'_x|}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{m_h}{\Delta m_1}\right)^{1/2} \text{meters}$

and volume $V_x = \frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\Delta m''_x\right)^3$ $4^{(2)})$

This volume is function of m_h and m_e through $\Delta m_1 = \Delta m - m_e$
Now, we must make the distinction between the exterior and interior volume and exterior and interior ether of a particle.
The interior volume of electron is V_x, therefore the interior ether of electron is $J_e^{int} = V_x / m_e$.
In the equation $4)$ the mass Δm_1 is the mass that is missing; this mass for the equation $2)$ does not disappear completely since the smallest value is that in the ether reference J_G is $m_h \neq 0$. Therefore the volume V_x decrease until $\Delta m_1 = m_h$.
We will call the ether that encircle the electron Exterior Ether.
If we assume that a particle, compared to the exterior ether J_G, have an interior ether $J^{int}_{Particle} = 1 \frac{m^3}{Kg}$ then in the reference ether of particle, the value of exterior ether J_G must be $1 \frac{m^3}{Kg}$ while the interior ether of particle will be $\frac{1}{|J_G|} \frac{m^3}{Kg}$.

So the exterior ether is $J_e^{ext} = \frac{1}{|J_e^{int}|} \frac{m^3}{Kg} = \frac{|m_e|}{|V_x|} \frac{m^3}{Kg}$

We obtain $J'_G = \frac{V_x}{m_h}$ and $J'_G / J_G = h$

The relative value of ether J_e^{ext} is respect to a reference ether $J'_G < J_G$, therefore the value of ether J_e^{ext} respect to ether J_G is

$$J_e^{ext(1)} = J_e \frac{J'_G}{J_G} = \frac{|m_e|}{|V_x|} \frac{V_x}{m_h J_G} \frac{m^3}{Kg} \simeq 1{,}851326 \cdot 10^{30} \frac{m^3}{Kg}$$

We proceed extending the $1b)$
See Vixra 1711.0299; Author: Piscedda Giampaolo
to the electric force.
We know that neutron having electric charge zero and therefore would prevent to extend the $1b)$ to the electric force.
The neutron consisting of 3 quarks udder.
If we extend the $1b)$ to the electric force, we describing the electric force of particle n, through its mass flux, generated by particle n in any reference ether.
Then to the mass flux $V_u J_u^{-1}$ generated of quark u in the reference ether J_u^{-1}, we must add up the two mass flux generated by quark d in its reference ether J_d^{-1}.
Therefore for each quark of neutron the total mass flux is the sum: $V_u J_u^{-1} - V_d J_d^{-1} - V_d J_d^{-1} = V_u J_u^{-1} - 2 V_d J_d^{-1}$ $\quad 5)$
(V_u, V_d are respectively the exterior volume of quarks u, d).

From equation $2)$ (see Vixra 1771.0362; Author: Piscedda Giampaolo)

we deduce $\dfrac{m_n}{M_n} M_n^2 J_G = m_n M_n J_G = m_n^2 J_{supn}$

From which we obtain $M_n m_n^2 J_{supn} = m_n M_n^2 J_G$ $\quad b)$

and from $b)$

$$m_n \frac{M_n}{m_n} m_n^2 J_{supn} = m_n \left(m_n^2\right)\left(\frac{M_n}{m_n} J_{supn}\right) =$$

$$= m_n \left(m_n^2 J'_{supn} \right) = m_n M_n^2 J_G$$

i.e. $m_n^2 J'_{supn} = M_n^2 J_G$ $\quad b^{(1)})$

Experimentally we get $|F_e| = |F_p| = 2{,}3070775 \cdot 10^{-28}$
(F_e and F_p are respectively the repulsion force between two electrons and two protons).
Through the value of $|F_e|$ and $|F_p|$

we get it $\frac{F_e}{m_e^2} = G_e$ and $\frac{F_p}{m_p^2} = G_p$; from which we obtain:

$$J_e^{experiment} = 2{,}780252295 \cdot 10^{32} \frac{m^3}{Kg}$$

$$J_p^{experiment} = 8{,}246442388 \cdot 10^{25} \frac{m^3}{Kg}$$ and

$m_e^2 G_e = m_p^2 G_p$, i.e. $m_e^2 J_e = m_p^2 J_p$ being $G = \frac{J}{(1sec)^2}$

which satisfies the equation $b^{(1)})$

Let $m_p \neq m_e$, $J_p \neq J_e$ and $m_p J_p \neq m_e J_e$

For $a^{(1)})$ we can write $m_e J_e = m_p \frac{m_p}{m_e} J_p$ from which

we obtain $m_h \left(\frac{m_e}{m_h} J_e \right) = m_h \left(\frac{m_p}{m_h} \frac{m_p}{m_e} J_p \right)$ $\qquad b^{(2)})$

The equation $b^{(2)})$ shows that we can always find one reference ether, such that the fluxs generated by particle e and particle p, are equal and also their mass.
Therefore $\Delta V = m_e J_e - m_p J_p$ must be function from the choice of reference ether.
As m_h is inferior limit of mass flux in the reference ether J_G, then the value of equation $5)$ can not be smaller of $m_h \neq 0$.

The quarks also have color charge; the total color charge of particle must be zero, then each quark of neutron, through its color charge, must interact with to the color charge of the others two quarks. So, each quark of neutron, must reached up, from the others two quarks of neutron, by a flux mass of $2m_h$.
Therefore to each quark of neutron we got a total mass flux
$m_h + 2m_h = 3m_h$

As the neutron consisting of 3 quarks, the inferior limit of the total mass flux of neutron must be $3 \cdot (3m_h) = 9m_h$.
Also to the proton, we got a inferior limit of the total mass flux equal to $9m_h$.
So to obtain the total mass flux of Hydrogen (electric charge zero), we must add the flux mass of electron to the total mass flux of proton.
Because the electron haven't color charge, the inferior limit of mass flux of electron in the Hydrogen, must be m_h .
Therefore the inferior limit of the total mass flux of Hydrogen, must be $10m_h$.

Because $m_h = V_x J_G^{1-1}$ (V_x interior volume of electron) for the equation $1^{(1)}_{a}$), every proton will be always associated with one electron. In fact, for $1^{(1)}_{a}$), the mass flux is not function of distance of volume V_x, from the point at which it is calculated.
As the inferior limit of mass flux of Hydrogen is $10m_h$ we must multiply the ether $|J_e^{ext}| = \frac{m^3}{Kg}$ by 10; because the inferior limit in the reference ether J_G do not is $10m_h$ but m_h, then we got:

$$10|J_e^{ext}|\frac{m^3}{Kg} = |J_e^{ext'}|\frac{m^3}{Kg} = 1{,}851326 \cdot 10^{31}\frac{m^3}{Kg}.$$

Now, we introduce a cartesian axes system Oxyz.

We choose as origin Of, any point of the surface of particle n .
Let $b = 4\pi X^2_{light} = constant$ and $J_G = constant$.
Let O' be the centre of particle n ; then, in the point X_{r_1} at distance r_1 to O, along the direction of $\overrightarrow{OO'}$, we have

$$\frac{M_n J_G}{r_1} = \frac{a_G}{r_1} b \quad i.e. \quad M'_n J_G = a'_G b;$$

then in X_r we got $\frac{M'_n J_G}{r - r_1} = \frac{a'_G}{r - r_1} b$
(X_r is a point of X axes at distance r from O).
In this case we call M'_n the unreal mass of M_n in X_{r_1} and a'_G is the mass flux generate in X_{r_1} from unreal mass M'_n in the reference ether J_G ; i.e as in X_{r_1} there were really the mass M_n .
So, if a proton P_1 is in motion to velocity v_1 , along straight line that join P_1 to another proton P_2 , then the mass or volume flux of P_1 and P_2 , increase as the distance decrease.
We suppose that the mass flux of P_1 increase of da_G ; as every proton will be always to associate with one electron, then in the electron e_1 the mass flux decrease of $-da_G$. Because also for the proton P_2 the flux of mass increase of da_G , then in the electron e_2 the mass flux must decrease of $-da_G$.
Why the mass flux in the electrons decrease of $-da_G$?
The limit inferior of mass flux for electron in Hydrogen is m_h, while for the proton is 9 m_h; if we increase the mass flux of protons P_1, of da_G, the flux mass of P_1 wild be $9m_h + da_G$ and the mass flux of electron decrease of $-da_G$, because the mass flux oh Hydrogen must be $10m_h$. Being the inferior limit of mass flux of e_1 in Hydrogen equal to m_h, the electron e_1 generate a mass flux $+da'_G$:
such as $m_h - da'_G + da_G = m_h$; we deduce that the mass flux $da_G = da'_G$ cause the repulsion between P_1 and P_2.

Owing to decrease of distance $\overline{P_1 P_2}$, the smaller mass flux that can be generated for each one second of time elapsed, relatively to the reference ether J_G, must be $da_G = m_h$.
So the mass flux generated from the system $P_1 P_2 e_2$ is $3m_h$ and that generated from the system $P_2 P_1 e_1$ is $3m_h$.
Therefore, when the distance between P_1 and P_2 decrease, will be generated a total mass flux of $6m_h$.
The decrease in the distance between two electron e_1 and e_2 would do decrease the inferior limit mass flux of the proton, from $9m_h$ to $8m_h$ and this is again absurd, because $9m_h$ is the inferior limit of proton; so we obtain again repulsion between e_1 and e_2.
Because in the reference ether J_G the limit inferior of mass flux is m_h, then we got $J_e^{ext''} = J_e^{ext'} \cdot 6 = \left(1{,}851326 \cdot 10^{31} \frac{m^3}{Kg}\right) \cdot 6$

Being $J_p^{experiment}/6 = 1{,}374407 \cdot 10^{25} \frac{m^3}{Kg} = J_p^{exp'}$

$$\frac{m_p^2}{m_e^2} = 3{,}371456{,}641 \quad \text{for } b^{(11)}$$

$$J_p^{ext} = \frac{J^{ext'}}{m_p^2/m_e^2} = 5{,}491176 \cdot 10^{24} \frac{m^3}{Kg} \quad \text{then}$$

$$\Delta J_p^{ext} = J_p^{exp'} - J_p^{ext} = 8{,}25289 \cdot 10^{24} \frac{m^3}{Kg} .$$

I think that we have obtained $\Delta J_p^{ext} \neq 0$ because we have not considered the neutrino.
If we do not consider the neutrino, it's as if we had taken for the Hydrogen a reference ether, whose volume density is equal to the volume density of neutrino. Indeed, in such a reference ether J_m, the neutrino is indistinguishable from ether J_m.
Then we suppose that $J_m < J_G$ is the reference ether of Hydrogen and therefore that we can detect the neutrino because we observe the Hydrogen from the reference ether J_G.

Let $V_h = J_G m_h$ be the smaller volume flux, generate in the reference ether J_G through the mass m_h.

$$\Delta J_p^{ext} = 8,25289 \cdot 10^{24} \frac{m^3}{Kg} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta J_p^{int} = \frac{1}{|\Delta J_p^{ext}|} \frac{m^3}{Kg} = 1,211696 \cdot 10^{-25} \frac{m^3}{Kg}$$

ΔJ_p^{int} is a interior volume density, while $(\Delta J_p^{int})^{-1}$ is a interior mass density $(\Delta J_p^{int})^{-1} = 8,25289 \cdot 10^{24} \frac{Kg}{m^3}$.

Then the upper neutrino mass in the reference ether J_G is

$$(\Delta J_p^{int})^{-1} V_h = 4,0608 \cdot 10^{-36} Kg \quad \text{i.e. } m_n = 2,278 \, eV/c^2 .$$

Why don't I get repulsion if I approach a neutron to a proton or a electron?
The neutron in the reference ether J_n appear as a Hydrogen.
Therefore proton (electron) and neutron only interact through the gravitational force.

We have $\frac{J_p^{exp'}}{J_p^{ext}} = \frac{J_G}{J_m} = 2,5029.$

We analyse the neutron decay in the ether reference J_m.
We suppose that after neutron decay, any proton rotate from right to left along its axis of rotation. In the Oxyz cartesian axes system, we suppose that the two protons P_1 and P_2 in the x axis, have its rotation axis parallel to y axis.
Hypothesize that after neutron decay in the reference ether J_n the electron go from P_1 to P_2, then if we observe the neutron decay from proton P_2, we note that the electron draw up to proton P_2 and also that P_2 rotate from left to right.

If instead of observe the electron from P_2, we imagine that the time elapsed from future to present, then if we observe the electron from P_1, we note that the electron drawn up to proton P_1 and also that P_1 rotate from left to right.
Therefore the physical phenomenon observed in P_2 when the time elapsed from present to future, coincide to the physical phenomenon observed in P_1 when the time elapsed from future to present. Then , while the electron draw up to proton P_2 we don't have repulsion but attraction.

The upper limit of neutrino is in agreement to the Mainz Neutrino Mass Experiment

Reference: The Mainz Neutrino Experiment

J. Bon, B. Born scheme, L. Fichtner, B. Flattering, L. Fleischmann, Ch. K rays, B. Müller, E.W. Otten J.P. Schall, Th. Thümmler, H. Ulrich, Ch. Weinheimer

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