Gravity Charge
proton neutron black-hole galaxy

In the old days before we had a glimpse of physics we chose arbitrary units for mass and charge. Force has no taste smell or color, only a magnitude. This means that a force of the same magnitude from either electric, magnetic, gravity will do the same damage (work).

Classic gravity force $F = \frac{m_1 m_2 G}{r^2}$

Classic Charge force $F = \frac{q_1 q_2 Q}{r^2}$

Relativistic Charge force $F = \frac{q_1 q_2 Q}{r^2 (1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})}$

<u>Using Planck's units</u>

c speed of light
v velocity of object
p Plancks length
ec electron charge
em electron mass
r radius

Gravity
$$F = \frac{2\frac{c^3}{\hbar}}{\sqrt{(1 - \frac{p^2}{(r^2(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}))})}} - 1$$

Charge
$$F = \frac{2\text{e-}7\frac{c^2}{p^2}}{\sqrt{(1 - \frac{p^2}{(r^2(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}))})}} - 1 \qquad 2\text{e-}7 = \frac{u0}{2\pi}$$

The major difference between the knowledge so far and my philosophy is that the electron has a north and south pole. It is the most basic magnet and cannot exist without it's north and south sides.

I am not so sure that I should call them electrons, they are really bundles of energy, they could be made the unit energy.

If you let loose two magnets near to each other they will immediately spin to face each other north face south and they will start attracting each other. We can only have repulsion if we hold them rigidly (south to south) or (north to north).

In a sense you could say that you are applying the force of repulsion because if you release them they will spin and attract each other.

Let us start with two unit energies at infinity moving toward each other. They are moving and have mass , momentum.

When they approach within 2e-15 meters they will be approaching the speed of light c.
then suddenly zero.

They will pop in and out of the event horizon. The mass that we experience is just when they pop out. When they are in we cannot experience them but they are still there.

The electrons would bounce off the surface of the bubble, or they may pass right through , they mostly likely will get trapped, creating an inertial system.

The apparent mass of objects are the electrons tunneling in and out of the bubble.
When they pop out they have mass because their velocity approach zero, hence their mass approach what we weigh as mass.
This occurs for only a short time while they spin around and start attracting again.

This is why gravity always appear to attract.

Let us examine this equation $F=\frac{q_1 q_2 Q}{r^2(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2})}$

As v approach c the denominator approach zero, and F approach infinity.

For a charge of two electrons this occurs at approximately 2.8e-15 meters.

As v->c communication will breakdown between the two electrons.

This is the point where the force of attraction ceases, the point where all the potential energy of both electrons is transformed into kinetic energy.

The only semblance of mass will be when they pop in and out of the bubble 2.8e-15 meters.

A proton, neutron, galaxy and black-hole is the same thing the only difference is magnitude.

When the relative velocities of the two electrons approach c the force between them approach infinity, but when it reaches c the forces reverse.

We the observer on the outside will see no force, they will have disappeared from our universe, but they are still there in the form of energy.

They will occasionally pop in and out of the bubble and display mass and charge this we call gravity.

When they are outside the bubble a tremendous force will pull them in.
When they are inside the bubble, they bounce around at c trying to escape.

They will oscillate in and out the surface, just boiling off the bubble.
Those that are in are lost to us, they don't exist to us, but they are still there.
Those that are out display mass and we can sense them.

So the mass of a proton is the aggregate of those outside the bubble.

The standard electromagnetic equation:

$$\frac{q_1 * q_2}{((4 * pi * e0 * r^2) * (1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}) * u0 * e0)}$$

since $Q = \frac{1}{(4 * pi * e0)}$ and $c^2 * u0 * e0 = 1$

then $$\frac{q_1 q_2 Q}{r^2 (1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})}$$

Conclusion:

Two electrons if free will approach each other having rotated into a north south relationship.
When all the potential energy is consumed their velocity towards each other will be c “the speed of light”.
This point is reached at a specific distance from each other.

They hit a brick wall at c all potential energy is now transferred to the bubble. Their velocity now jump from c to zero. Just like when something fall from the sky and hit the ground. The velocity is now zero.

The total energy of an electron at rest is electron mass times c squared $em * c^2$

The integral of above eq. solve for r $$r = \frac{-ec^2 * Q}{(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}) em * c^2}$$

simplify above equation $$r = \frac{ec^2 Q}{em (c^2 - v^2)}$$

when v=0 r = 2.81794028752615364698e-15 the event horizon of two electrons.

The electrons are tiny bubbles of energy trapped on the surface of the big bubble going at zero velocity.

We are all light so we cannot go faster than light. All these tiny bubbles are going at c most of the time when free, but those that drop out of c display mass.

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