

Feynman Apologetics

eV is not Energy

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Acceleration due to gravity is voltage. Gravity is acceleration. Voltage is acceleration. Gravity and voltage are synonymous terms. The $1.859222909 \times 10^{-9}$ kg mass herein referred to as 186 represents intrinsic charge, *e*. The 186 ether mass is the source of gravity or voltage and electromagnetism. Electron volt is a term used very casually as energy. Feynman uses the term electron volt as energy with apologies. The world carries on without apologies. Electron volt energy is mixed up with SI units within equations by rote; dimensional analysis is skipped; assumption controls are not checked. This paper deconstructs Feynman's blunder in endorsing *eV* as energy and volts as potential!

For those who want some proof that physicists are human, the proof is in the idiocy of all the different units which they use for measuring energy.
The Character of Physical Law, (1967) R.P. Feynman.

PARADIGM SHIFT - A black triangle ▲ means that the current understanding is flawed.

Term	Current understanding	Refurbished Paradigm
Voltage, V	Potential difference ▲	Acceleration
Resistance, R	Opposes current flow ▲	Velocity per charge or current per unit 186 ether mass
Current, I	Electron flow ▲	Momentum per coulomb of 1.16×10^{10} kg ether
Charge, q	$1.60217653 \times 10^{-19}$ C 1.0 C	1.86×10^{-9} kg ether 1.16×10^{10} kg ether
Acceleration due to gravity, g	Force per unit mass	Voltage in meter per second squared
Electron Volts, eV	Energy ▲	$eV \times e$ is energy in joules

Feynman's Blunder

An electron volt (eV), is the energy needed to move an electron through a potential difference of one volt, and that turns out to be about 1.6×10^{-19} J.... I am sorry that we do that, but that's the way it is for the physicists. **R.P. Feynman**

New Paradigm

$e \times V \times e$ is the energy needed to accelerate a photon mass thru its radial distance. The acceleration of a photon is a measure of voltage. An electron is a type of photon. **F. V Fernandes**

$$eV \times e = m \times c^2$$

Energy = Energy

$$1.60217653 \times 10^{-19} \times 3.189404583 \times 10^{24} \times 1.60217653 \times 10^{-19} = 9.1093826 \times 10^{-31} \times (2.99792458 \times 10^8)^2$$

$$E = 8.187 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J}$$

eV IS NOT ENERGY ; eVe IS ENERGY

V, volts is not energy, voltage is acceleration

$$e^2 = m \times r \times 10^7$$

Elementary charge has units of coulomb and is not dimensionless. Charge squared has units of $kg \cdot m$

An Electron

$$(1.602176537 \times 10^{-19})^2 = 9.1093826 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \times 2.817940325 \times 10^{-15} \times 10^7 \text{ m}$$

Consider the *experimentally* confirmed 511 KeV value for an electron.

$$\frac{eV}{e} = V$$

$$\frac{510998.9168}{1.60217653 \times 10^{-19}} = 3.189404583 \times 10^{24} \text{ volts}$$

$$\text{Force} = m \times a$$

$$F = 9.1093826 \times 10^{-31} \times 3.189404583 \times 10^{24} \times 10^7 \text{ N}$$

$$F = 29.05350661 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Energy} = F \times r$$

$$E = 29.05350661 \times 2.81790325 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}$$

$$E = 8.187 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J}$$

Proof: Voltage is acceleration due to gravity,
So substitute the classical electron radius, r ,

$$\text{Volts} = \frac{c^2}{r \times 10^7} \text{ m/s}^2 \quad [\text{acceleration due to gravity}]$$

$$\text{Volts} = \frac{(2.99792458 \times 10^8)^2}{2.817940325 \times 10^{-15} \times 10^7}$$

$$\text{Volts} = 3.189404583 \times 10^{24} \text{ m/s}^2$$

Thus, the processing of the experimentally determined 511 kilo electron volts for an electron, challenges the conventional understanding of voltage as potential difference.

Furthermore the loose interpretation of electron volts as energy must be truncated. Electron volts times elementary charge is energy in joules as defined by convention.

The unification of gravity with voltage signals in elementary terms the end of the search for such a unity.

OHMS LAW REWRITTEN $V = I \times R$

$$a \times 10^7 = \sqrt{F} \times \frac{I}{\text{mass}}$$

Acceleration, a as volts equals current, I the root of force, F times resistance, R .

Resistance, R is current, I per photon *mass* about **one** 186-seed ether.

Particle	Mass, kg m	Force, N $F = m \times a$	Current, A $I = \sqrt{F \times 10^{-7}}$	Resistance, Ω $R = I/m$	Voltage, V $V \times 10^{-7} = a$
Electron	9.11×10^{-31}	29.0535066	1.7045×10^{-3}	1.871×10^{27}	3.189×10^{24}

Deconstruction of Feynman's statement

Feynman is mathematically **incorrect** in stating that one electron volt corresponds to $\text{Energy} = 1.60217653 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

Conventional formula: $eV \times e = m \times c^2$

Substitute Feynman's energy value,

$$eV \times e = 1.60217653 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$eV = 1.0 \text{ J/C}$$

In other words, $6.24150948 \times 10^{18} \text{ volts}$ acceleration will produce an energy equivalent of 1.0 joule per one coulomb electric charge. For an electron, 511 KeV will produce $E = 8.187 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J}$ of energy per elementary charge, e .

It's good, therefore, to know how much energy is a mole of electron-volts. In other words, if each atom had one electron-volt of energy, a large number of atoms would have a reasonable amount of joules,

namely 96500 joules per mole. Incidentally, a mole of electrons has a total charge of 96500 coulombs (C); these numbers are equal for a reason you have to figure out. **R.P. Feynman**

Deconstruction of- you figure it out...

Fact: For all experiments physicists multiply eV with elementary charge, e to get joules.

$$eV \times e = m \times c^2$$

Energy = Energy

$$E = 9.1093826 \times 10^{-31} \times (2.99792458 \times 10^8)^2$$

$$E = 8.187 \times 10^{-14} J$$

One mole of electrons corresponds to Avogadro number, $A_N = 6.022141536 \times 10^{23}$

The energy of one mole of electrons,

$$E = 6.022141536 \times 10^{23} \times 8.187104787 \times 10^{-14} J$$

$$E = 4.93039038 \times 10^{10} J$$

This energy of $E = 4.93039038 \times 10^{10} J$ per mole is in stark contrast to Feynman's value, namely 96500 joules per mole.

Thus Feynman is wrong in equating one mole of electrons with 96500 Joules.

The meaning of charge, q in terms of ether contained within a photon body

The word relative charge is vague. Charge is not relative. In ref. 3 the experimental reasoning for charge measurements is dealt with.

186-Ether

$$E = \frac{Gmm}{r} = \frac{c^2 \times q \times q}{r} \quad [\text{Assumption}]$$

If elementary charge,

$$q = 1.60217653 \times 10^{-19} C$$

Then $m = 1.859222909 \times 10^{-9} kg$ ether

If elementary charge, $q = 1.0C$

Then $m = 1.160435741 \times 10^{10} kg$ ether

In other words $6.24150948 \times 10^{18}$ particles of 186-ether comprises 1.0C charge and equals $1.160435741 \times 10^{10} kg$ mass.

Conclusion

There are many derived units to measure energy. That is ok if dimensions pass the test for homogeneity. But herein this paper the dimensions for energy do not tally for electron volts as per Feynman's lecture. This lecture is carried over into the psyche of all physicists in a very casual manner.

This is the reason for the divergence of electromagnetism and acceleration due to gravity.

Assumption control-At the heart of the matter is the **arbitrary definition of volts**. IUPAC and CODATA and committees for defining vocabulary will have to rework the definition for the term voltage with units of acceleration.

References

- [1] F.V. Fernandes, *Photo-Electric Conversions*, Parts 1-8, www.worldnpa.org
- [2] F.V. Fernandes, *Unification of Gravity with Electro-Magnetic Phenomena: GEM*, www.worldnpa.org
- [3] F.V. Fernandes, *Faraday's equation*, www.worldnpa.org
- [5] F.V. Fernandes, *Ohm's Law Unveiled*, www.worldnpa.org
- [6] F.V. Fernandes, *The Structure of an Electron*, www.worldnpa.org

It's too bad, but I have already apologized, and there is nothing else I can do...

Richard P. Feynman (1961)

There are converters on-line to convert eV energy to joules.

<http://www.unitconversion.org/energy/electron-volts-to-joules-conversion.html>