

THE ATOMIC PENDULUM

F V Fernandes 22nd Feb, 2011

Radio frequencies are obtained from the well established equation,

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \sqrt{1/LC}$$

The inductance L and capacitance C are set so as to generate frequency f.

On closer inspection I find the above equation to be that for a **simple pendulum**,

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \sqrt{\frac{a}{R}}$$

511 KeV divided by e yields volts V which is acceleration a

L = R is for example the Bohr radius $0.529177 \times 10^{-10} \text{m}$

$E = h f = m c^2$ where m is the mass of an electron

Clearly, the frequency of an electron is related to the Bohr radius which is the photon that is formed on the expansion of an electron by 137.036 cubed,

surface of an electron $= 4\pi R e \times 137.036^3 = \text{Rydberg Constant}$

To yield a photon with the Bohr radius, R

$$4\pi R \times 137.036 = \text{Rydberg Constant}$$

Discussion:

Inductance L is the radius of the photon insulted by input eV. In the above example an electron is formed from a Rydberg photon whose radius is twice Bohr's radius.

Capacitance C is the inverse of acceleration. Acceleration is voltage.

In another paper on WSD the famous Ohm's law is deconstructed,

$$V = I R \quad \text{as} \quad a = F / m$$

The decoding of terms in electricity was made possible by sighting eVe as energy and not eV.