Voltage is Acceleration – Proof via the Josephson Constant

$$\frac{2e}{h} = \frac{f}{volt}$$

$$\frac{2e}{h} = \frac{E}{h} \times 1/volt$$

$$2eV = E$$

KeV=511 for an electron and so we are looking at a pair – electron and positron

$$volt = 2 \times 511KeV/2e$$

Volt =$3.189411344 \times 10^{24}$

q^2 = ELECTRON MASS X ELECTRON RADIUS X 10^7

Electron energy = mc^2 = m x acceleration x radial distance

$9.1093816 \times 10^{-31} \times c^2 = 9.1093816 \times 10^{-31} \times 3.189411344 \times 10^{24} \times 2.817940325 \times 10^{-8}$

VOLTAGE = ACCELERATION = $3.189411344 \times 10^{24}$ m/s^2

However mc^2 energy is not equal to eV energy

[mc^2 is equal to eVe energy] where [voltage V is acceleration or $c^2/2.817940325 \times 10^{-8}$]

$mc^2 = 9.1093816 \times 10^{-31} \times c^2 = e \times 3.189411344 \times 10^{24} \times e =$ **eVe**

Using Planck's derived constant that I have corrected $1.438756867 \times 10^{11}$ Joules

The 186-ether black body energy, $1.438756867 \times 10^{11} = 1.859222909 \times 10^{-9} \times 3.189411344 \times 10^{24} \times 10^{-7} \times$ Compton wavelength of an electron

The 186-ether black body energy = $2\pi \times 1.86 \times 10^{-9} \times c^2 \times 137.036 = 1.438756867 \times 10^{11}$ Joules

Josephson constant is inverse velocity by convention if E=eV $\frac{h}{2e} = \frac{f}{acceleration} = \frac{1}{velocity}$

Not true. eVe will tell you what Josephson and flux means.

The Josephson constant is not inverse velocity and yet happens at a 186-junction.

The superconducting resistance of Von Klinstig, 25812.807 a velocity term and not resistance and = h/e^2

$1.859222909 \times 10^{-9} \times 25812.8067 \times$ Boltzmann radius = h **the source of h**

This is **elementary charge** $q^2 = 1.859222909 \times 10^{-9} \times 1.380668031 \times 10^{-36} \times 10^7$

And **Gravitation constant**, $G = (1.380668031 \times 10^{-36} / 1.859222909 \times 10^{-9}) \times c^2$