The Water Heater Reveals Manifestations of Mass

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Heat is defined as electron volts. However, heat is not energy. By convention electron volts times elementary charge is energy in units of joules. Resistance is current associated with a photon mass or speed of light per unit elementary charge and is constant. Current squared is force and voltage is acceleration. A single oscillator **frequency yields mass.** Mass measures differ by a rotational factor of **$2 \pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036$.**

Consider 3.14×10^4 eV heat from 400 Watts of power generated over 78.5 seconds.

$E = QVe = 5.030834304 \times 10^{-15}$ J $= mc^2$

$m = 5.597558071 \times 10^{-32}$ kg

Utilizing $q^2 = m \times r \times 10^7$

$r = 4.585874056 \times 10^{-14}$ m

Wavelength $\lambda = 2 \pi r\ 137.036 = 3.948541119 \times 10^{-11}$ m

$c = \lambda \times f$ and so $f = 7.592486667 \times 10^{18}$ Hz

Acceleration $a = 25812.8076 \times f$ = volt $= 1.959833975 \times 10^{23}$ m/s^2

$QV = ea = 3.14 \times 10^4$ eV

$t^* = 1/f = 1.317091546 \times 10^{-19}$ s

The time period of the photon in relation to 78.5 seconds heating on the clock,

$\# = t / t^* = 78.5 / 1.317091546 \times 10^{-19} = 5.960102034 \times 10^{20}$ charges or photons

$Q = ne = 5.960102034 \times 10^{20} \times 1.60217653 \times 10^{-19} = 95.49135595$ C

$H = QV = 3.14 \times 10^4 = 95.49135595 \times V$

V = 328.8255747 volts

$Q = I t$

Current $I = 95.49135595 / 78.5 = 1.216450394$ amps

Resistance $= I / m = c / e = 1.871157469 \times 10^{27} = 1.216450394 / m$

Photon mass $m = 6.50105837 \times 10^{-28}$ kg

By convention Heat $H = QV = I^2 R t$

$3.14 \times 10^4 = (1.216450394)^2 \times 270.3156466 \times 78.5$

The resistance Ω of 270.3156466 = velocity / charge = 25812.8076 / 95.49135595 where velocity is the superconducting velocity of SQID discovered as resistance. Since voltage is acceleration resistance is velocity per coulomb charge.

Convention: V = IR Q = It P = VI QV = H = I^2Rt eVe = Joules energy

Q = 95.49 C I = 1.21 A R = 270.315 Ω V = 328.8255747 volt t = 78.5 s on the clock

Discovered: That the symbols below are attributes of a photon m = 5.597558071 x 10^{-32} kg

q = e = 1.60217653 x 10^{-19} C I = 1.21 A **R = c / e = I / m = 1.87 x 10^{27} Ω** t* = 1.317091546 x 10^{-19} s

Voltage = acceleration = 1.959833975 x 10^{23} volt or meter per second squared

My discovery - Heat H = ea = I^2 R t*

3.14 x 10^4 = $(1.216450394)^2$ x 1.871157469 x 10^{27} x 1.317091546 x 10^{-19} s

Heat:

Resistance R in Ohms,

QV = ea = I^2 R t and $R = \frac{\lambda\left(2\pi \times 10^{-7}\right)137.036}{t^* \times Q}\Omega$

m x c x λ = h

Wavelength λ = 2 Pi r 137.036 = 3.948541119 x 10^{-11} m

M1 = 5.59755805 x 10^{-32} kg The mass measured by electron volts eV or ea.

However the *same mass m* was measured differently via the resistance formula,

M2 = 6.50105837 x 10^{-28} kg The mass measured by resistance in Ohms.

5.59755805 x 10^{-32} kg / 6.50105837 x 10^{-28} kg = 2 Pi x 10^{-7} x 137.036

M3 = F / a = I^2 / a = $(1.216450394)^2$ / 1.959833975 x 10^{23} = 7.550392431 x 10^{-24} kg Newton's mass

The ratio of the two masses M1 / M2 = M2 / M3 = **2 Pi x 10^{-7} x 137.036**. Its one oscillator measured differently. It tells us about the spiral trajectory of light speed c and superconducting velocity.

Mass is an attribute of an oscillator measured differently by eV, R=I/m and F=ma. These experimental mass measures differ by a rotational factor of **2 Pi x 10^{-7} x 137.036**. This is seen in Planck's derivation and in every eV measure in particle accelerators. That's how I resolved Fermi labs 144 GeV as my predicted 186-ether. Fermi calls it a new force which is in-fact the ancient ether. I used an example of a water heater to drive home our misunderstanding of the terms current voltage and resistance. On one page an engineer, physicist and chemist can get a clear understanding of mass via a 11th grade problem.