DECODING THE INDUCTION PROCESS

The work of unifying GRAVITY and EM is accomplished

Francis Viren Fernandes
aither137@gmail.com
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Utilizing the empirical data from a cardiac defibrillator device I have deconstructed the terms resistance, current, voltage, gravity, capacitance, inductance and electric charge.

Consider a cardiac defibrillator device that discharges 0.17C, 15.0 amps and 2.5 x 10^3 volts to the heart in 11.333 milliseconds from a capacitor at 68 x 10^{-6} Farads

The frequency, f or inverse time period, t of a capacitor,

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} \quad \text{or} \quad t = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$$

$$t = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$$
$$0.01133333 = 2\pi\sqrt{L \times 68 \times 10^{-6}}$$

Inductance, L = 0.047846 H

Equating the frequency, f or inverse time period, t of a simple pendulum with that of a capacitor,

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{g}{r*}} \quad \text{and} \quad f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$
$$\frac{g}{r*} = \frac{1}{LC}$$

Substitute $\frac{1}{C} = \frac{V}{Q}$ in $\frac{g}{r*} = \frac{1}{LC}$

$$\frac{g}{r*} = \frac{1}{L} \times \frac{V}{Q}$$

Let us assume that voltage, V is acceleration, a which is gravity, g

Voltage, V = a = velocity / time

$$V = \frac{v}{t} = a = g$$
$$v = V \times t$$

Substitute the data for volt and time for the device,

$$v = 2.5 \times 10^3 \times 0.0113333 = 28.33325 m/s$$

Velocity = distance/time

$$v = \frac{l}{t}$$

$$l = vt = 28.33325 \times 0.0113333 = 0.321109222m$$

$$l = 4\pi^2 r^* = 0.321109222m$$

$$r^* = 8.133791619 \times 10^{-3} m$$

Inductance L* = 0.047846 H and charge Q = 0.17C the product yields r* the string length of a pendulum

Length, l = L Q

$$L = \frac{V \times t}{I} = \frac{Q}{m} = \frac{e}{m^{\bullet}}$$

$$L = \frac{2.5 \times 10^3 \times 0.0113333}{15.0} = 1.888883333H$$

The formula used to calculate one L/R time constant is:

$$\text{Time Constant (TC) in seconds} = \frac{\text{L (in henrys)}}{\text{R (in ohms)}}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$2.5 \times 10^3 = 15.0 \times R$$

$$R = 166.666 Ohms$$

$$L = R \times t$$

$$L = 166.666 \times 0.0113333 = 1.888883333H$$

L is the string length *D* of 6.24 x 10^{18} photons each of mass,

$$m^{\bullet} = \frac{\left(1.60217653 \times 10^{-19}\right)^2}{3.026333446 \times 10^{-19}} = 8.48211041 \times 10^{-20} kg$$

$$L \times e = 1.888883333 \times 1.60217653 \times 10^{-19} = 3.026324544 \times 10^{-19} m = D$$

$$E = F \times Dist, D$$

$$E = I^2 \times D$$

$$E = Q \times V \times e = 0.17 \times 2.5 \times 10^3 \times 1.60217653 \times 10^{-19} J$$

$$E = 6.809250253 \times 10^{-17} J$$

$$E = m^{\bullet\bullet} \times c^2$$

$$m^{\bullet\bullet} = \frac{E}{c^2} = \frac{6.809250253\times10^{-17}}{\left(2.99792458\times10^{8}\right)^2} = 7.576312676\times10^{-34}kg$$

$$E = I^2 \times D$$
$$E = 6.809250253\times10^{-17}J = 15^2\times D$$
$$D = 3.026333446\times10^{-19}m$$

$$q^2 = m^{\bullet}\times D$$
$$m^{\bullet} = \frac{\left(1.60217653\times10^{-19}\right)^2}{3.026333446\times10^{-19}} = 8.48211041\times10^{-20}kg$$

$m^* = \sqrt{m^{\bullet}\times m^{\bullet\bullet}}$ where $m^{\bullet}$ is obtained from current squared and $m^{\bullet\bullet}$ is obtained from QVe energy

$$m^* = \sqrt{8.48211041\times10^{-20}\times7.576312676\times10^{-34}}$$
$$m^* = 8.016428171\times10^{-27}kg$$
$$h = m^*\times c\times\lambda$$

$$h = 8.016428171\times10^{-27}\times2.99792458\times10^{8}\times2.757111726\times10^{-16}$$

$$h = 8.016428171\times10^{-27}\times28.3333\times r^{\bullet\bullet}$$

$$r^{\bullet\bullet} = 2.917278613\times10^{-9}m$$

$$r^{\bullet\bullet} = \lambda$$

$$h = m^{\bullet\bullet}\times c\times\lambda = m^*\times v\times r^{\bullet\bullet}$$

$$\Omega = \frac{I}{m} = \frac{\lambda}{t}\times\frac{1}{Q} = \frac{v}{Q}$$
$$166.666 = \frac{I}{m} = \frac{15.0}{0.09}$$
$$166.666 = \frac{\lambda}{t}\times\frac{1}{Q} = \frac{2.757111726\times10^{-16}}{9.730982198\times10^{-18}}\times\frac{1}{0.17}$$

$$v = \frac{2.757111726\times10^{-16}}{9.730982198\times10^{-18}} = 28.3333m/s$$

$$166.666 = \frac{\lambda}{t_1}\times\frac{1}{It_2} = \frac{2.757111726\times10^{-16}}{9.730982198\times10^{-18}}\times\frac{1}{15.0\times0.0113333}$$

$$166.666 = \frac{\lambda}{t_1} \times \frac{1}{It_2} = \frac{2.757111726 \times 10^{-16}}{9.730982198 \times 10^{-18} \times 0.0113333} \times \frac{1}{15.0}$$

$$\Omega = 166.666 = \frac{\lambda}{t_1 \times t_2} \times \frac{1}{I} = \frac{Volt}{I}$$

$$V = IR$$

$$accelerati\,on, a = \frac{v}{t} = \frac{28.3333}{0.0113333} = 2.5 \times 10^3 volts$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$$0.0113333 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{2.5 \times 10^3}}$$

$$l = 8.133791619 \times 10^{-3} m$$

Pendulum string length, l = L Q

$$8.133791619 \times 10^{-3} = 0.047845833 \times 0.17$$

$E = I^2 \times r$ where $r = 4\pi^2 l$

$$E = 0.09 \times v^2$$

$$v = \frac{2.757111726 \times 10^{-16}}{9.730982198 \times 10^{-18}} = 28.3333 m/s$$

$$v = \frac{0.321109222}{0.0113333} = 28.3333 m/s$$

$$Q^2 = m \times r$$

$$0.17^2 = m \times 0.32111$$

$$m = 0.09 kg$$

The Magnetic Flux Quantum

$$\Phi = \frac{h}{2e} = \mathrm{I} \times 2\pi \times \mathrm{r} \times 137.036$$

$$\Phi = \frac{h}{2e} = 2.067833717 \times 10^{-15} = 15.0 \times \pi \times \mathrm{r}^* \times 137.036$$

$$\mathrm{r}^* = 3.202136252 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{m}$$

$$q^2 = m^* \times r^*$$

$$m^* = 8.016428171 \times 10^{-27} kg$$

Consider a cardiac defibrillator device that discharges 0.17C, 15.0 amps and 2.5×10^3 volts to the heart in 11.333 milliseconds from a capacitor at 68×10^{-6} Farads

Coulombs	0.17 C		1
Amperes	15.0 A		2
Volts	2.5×10^3 V		3
Time period	0.0113333 s		4
Capacitance	68×10^{-6} F		5
Resistance	Ohms=V/I=166.666 Ω		6
Inductance	$L = \Omega \times s$ $L = 1.888883333H$	$L = R \times t$ $L = 166.666 \times 0.0113333 = 1.888883333H$ L is the string length of 6.24×10^{18} photons	7
String length D of one photon	$D = L \times e$ $D = 3.026333446 \times 10^{-19} m$	$m^{\bullet} = \frac{(1.60217653 \times 10^{-19})^2}{3.026333446 \times 10^{-19}} = 8.48211041 \times 10^{-20} kg$	8
String length R of # photons	# = Q/e = 0.17 /e # = $1.06105661 \times 10^{18}$	$R = D \times \# = 0.321111m$	9
Acceleration is Voltage	$a = R/t^2$	$a = 0.321111 / (0.0113333)^2 = 2.5 \times 10^3$ m/s^2 = Volt	10
$Q^2 = m \times r$	$0.17^2 = m \times 0.32111$	$m = 0.09kg$	11
$q^2 = m^* \times r^*$	$m^* = \sqrt{m^{\bullet} \times m^{\bullet\bullet}}$ $m^* = 8.016428171 \times 10^{-27} kg$	$\Phi = \frac{h}{2e} = 2.067833717 \times 10^{-15} = 15.0 \times \pi \times r^* \times 137.036$	12
$E = m^{\bullet\bullet} \times c^2$	$m^{\bullet\bullet} = 7.5763127 \times 10^{-34} kg$	$E = Q \times V \times e$ $E = 0.17 \times 2.5 \times 10^3 \times 1.60217653 \times 10^{-19} J$	13
$q^2 = m^{\bullet} \times D$	$m^{\bullet} = 8.48211041 \times 10^{-20} kg$	$m^{\bullet\bullet} = \frac{E}{c^2} = \frac{6.809250253 \times 10^{-17}}{(2.99792458 \times 10^8)^2} = 7.576312676 \times 10^{-34} kg$	14
Resistance $\Omega = \frac{I}{m^*} = \frac{c}{e}$	$m^* = 8.016428171 \times 10^{-27} kg$ $\Omega = \frac{15.0}{m^*} = \frac{c}{e}$	$166.666 = \frac{\lambda}{t_1} \times \frac{1}{It_2} = \frac{2.757111726 \times 10^{-16}}{9.730982198 \times 10^{-18}} \times \frac{1}{15.0 \times 0.0113333}$	15
Resistance $\Omega = \frac{vel}{Q}$	$\Omega = 166.666 = \frac{\lambda}{t_1 \times t_2} \times \frac{1}{I} = \frac{Volt}{I}$ $h = m^{\bullet\bullet} \times c \times \lambda = m^* \times v \times r^{\bullet\bullet}$	$v = \frac{0.321109222}{0.0113333} = 28.3333m/s$ $v = \frac{2.757111726 \times 10^{-16}}{9.730982198 \times 10^{-18}} = 28.3333m/s$	16
Pendulum	$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{g}{r^*}}$	$\frac{Volt}{l} = \frac{g}{4\pi^2 \times r^*} = \frac{1}{LC}$	17
Induction	$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$	$\frac{2.5 \times 10^3}{0.32111} = \frac{1}{1.888883333 \times 68 \times 10^{-6}}$	18