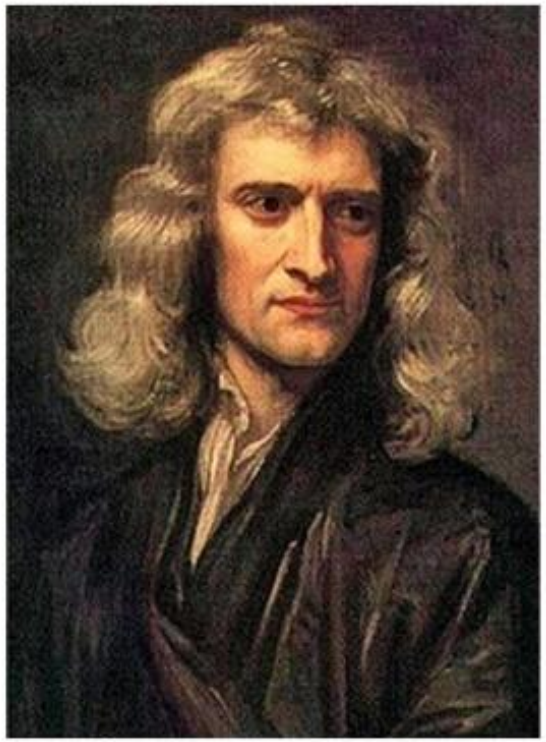
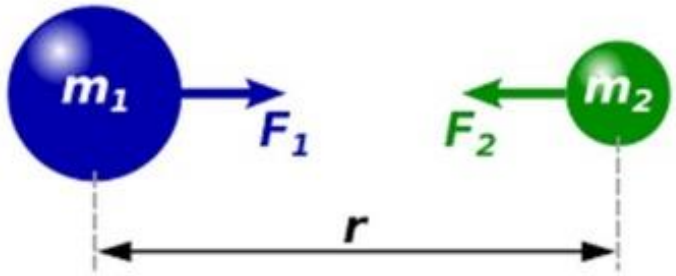
巨大惑星の真実

T.Musha

ニュートンの重力理論

Newton's Gravity Theory

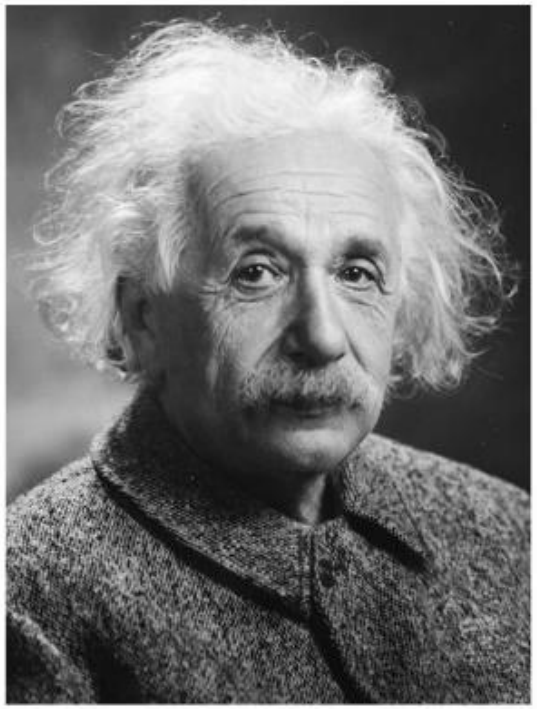




$$F_1 = F_2 = G \frac{m_1 \times m_2}{r^2}$$

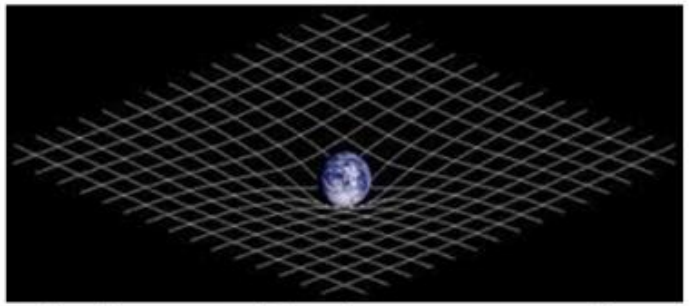
アインシュタインの重力理論

Einstein's Gravity Theory



$$\frac{d^2x^\lambda}{dr^2} + \Gamma^\lambda{}_{\mu\nu}\frac{dx^\mu}{dr}\frac{dx^\nu}{dr} = 0$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$



Gravity is created by the curvature of space.

ZPF重力理論の論文

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Gravitational Constant under the Strong Electromagnetic Field

Takaaki Musha [a, b, *]

[a] Advanced Science-Technology Research Organization,Yokohama, Japan
[b] Foundation of Physics Research Center (FoPRC), Cosenza, Italy

Abstract

The author published a paper on the gravitational force generated by an interaction between matter and the ZPF field in the vacuum. This paper shows a new model of gravitation which is based on the interaction between matter and the ZPF field in a vacuum. From the equation of quantum electrodynamics, it can be derived that a gravity constant is not a constant but it can be decreased by the strong electromagnetic field. From this result, it can be seen that the celestial body with a high intensity electromagnetic field has a gravitational force which is different from the celestial body with no electromagnetic field. If the cutoff frequency of the zero point field is not so high as the Plank frequency, the weight of the material will be decreased by applying extremely high frequency electromagnetic radiation.

Keywords: gravity, ether, ZPF field, electromagnetic fluctuation, gravitational constant, vector potential, strong electromagnetic field.

1. Introduction

As early as 1951, P.A.M. Dirac published two papers where he pointed out that we should take into account quantum fluctuations in the flow of the aether (Dirac, 1951; Dirac, 1952). Inspired by the Dirac ideas, K.P. Sinha, C. Sivaram, and E.C.G. Sudarshan published in 1975 a series of papers that suggested a new model for the aether, in which it is a superfluid state of fermion and anti-fermion pairs, describable by a macroscopic wave function (Sinha et al., 1976; Sinha et al., 1976a; Sinha, Sudarshan, 1978). In their papers, they decided to treat the superfluid as a relativistic matter by putting it into the stress-energy tensor of the Einstein field equations.

Sakharov has proposed a suggestive model in which gravity is not a separately existing fundamental force, but rather an induced effect associated with zero-point fluctuations (ZPF's) of the vacuum, in much the same manner as the van der Waals and Casimir forces. In the spirit of this proposal, Puthoff developed a point-particle–ZPF interaction model that accords with and fulfills this hypothesis (Puthoff, 1989). In the model gravitational mass and its associated gravitational effects are shown to derive in a fully self-consistent way from electromagnetic-ZPF-induced particle motion (Zitterbewegung).

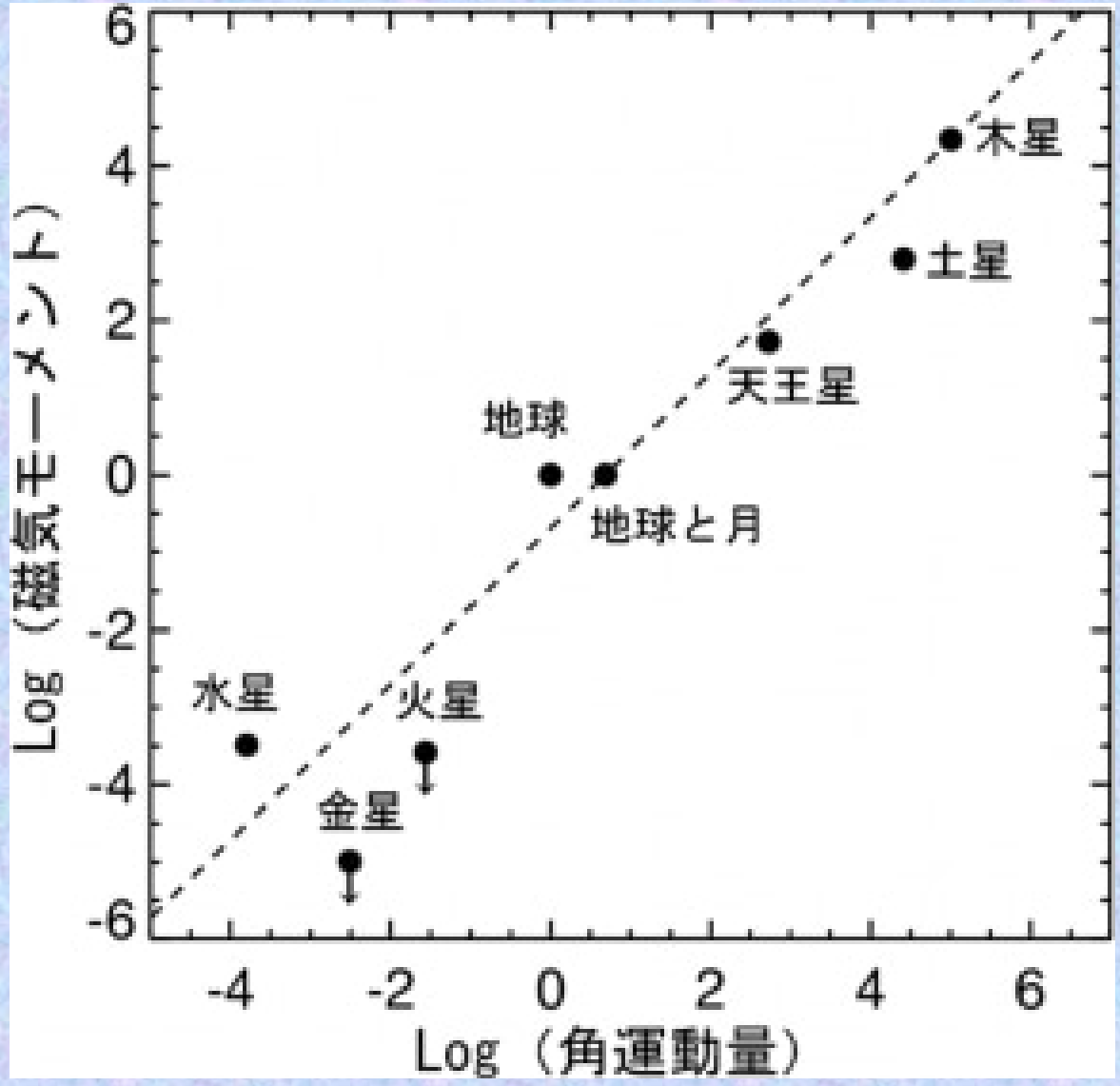
Based on their ideas, the author considered the mechanism of gravitation based on the interaction between matter and the ZPF (zero-point fluctuations) field contrary to Einstein's general relativity theory which claims that the gravitation is due to the curvature of the space (Musha, Pinheiro, 2021).

* Corresponding author
E-mail addresses: takaaki.mushya@gmail.com (T. Musha)

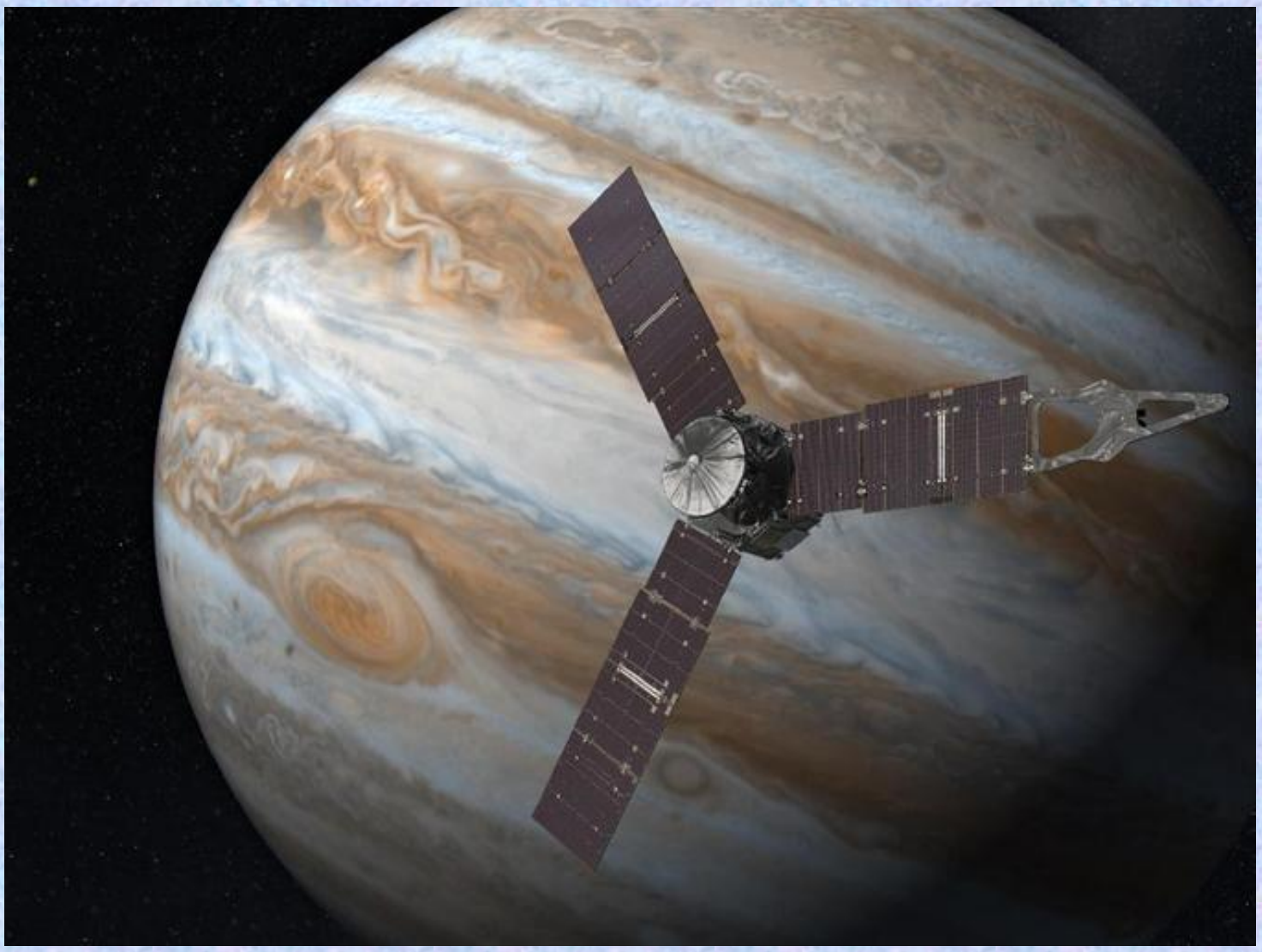
ZPF重力理論による重力定数

$$G = \frac{1}{3} \frac{c^2}{\pi \hbar \omega \tau_0^2}$$

惑星の磁気モーメント

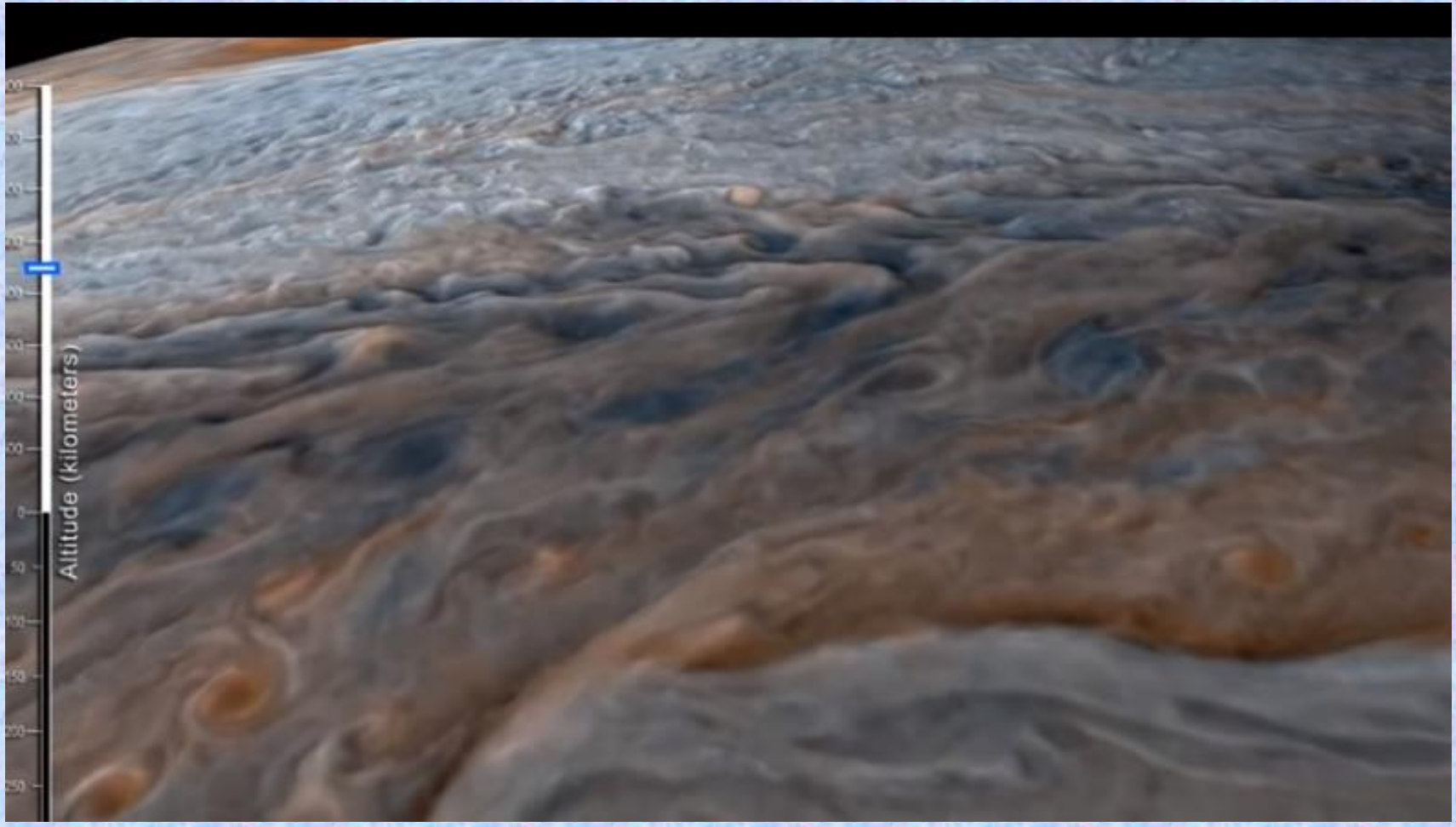


木星の探査機ジュノー



木星の大赤斑

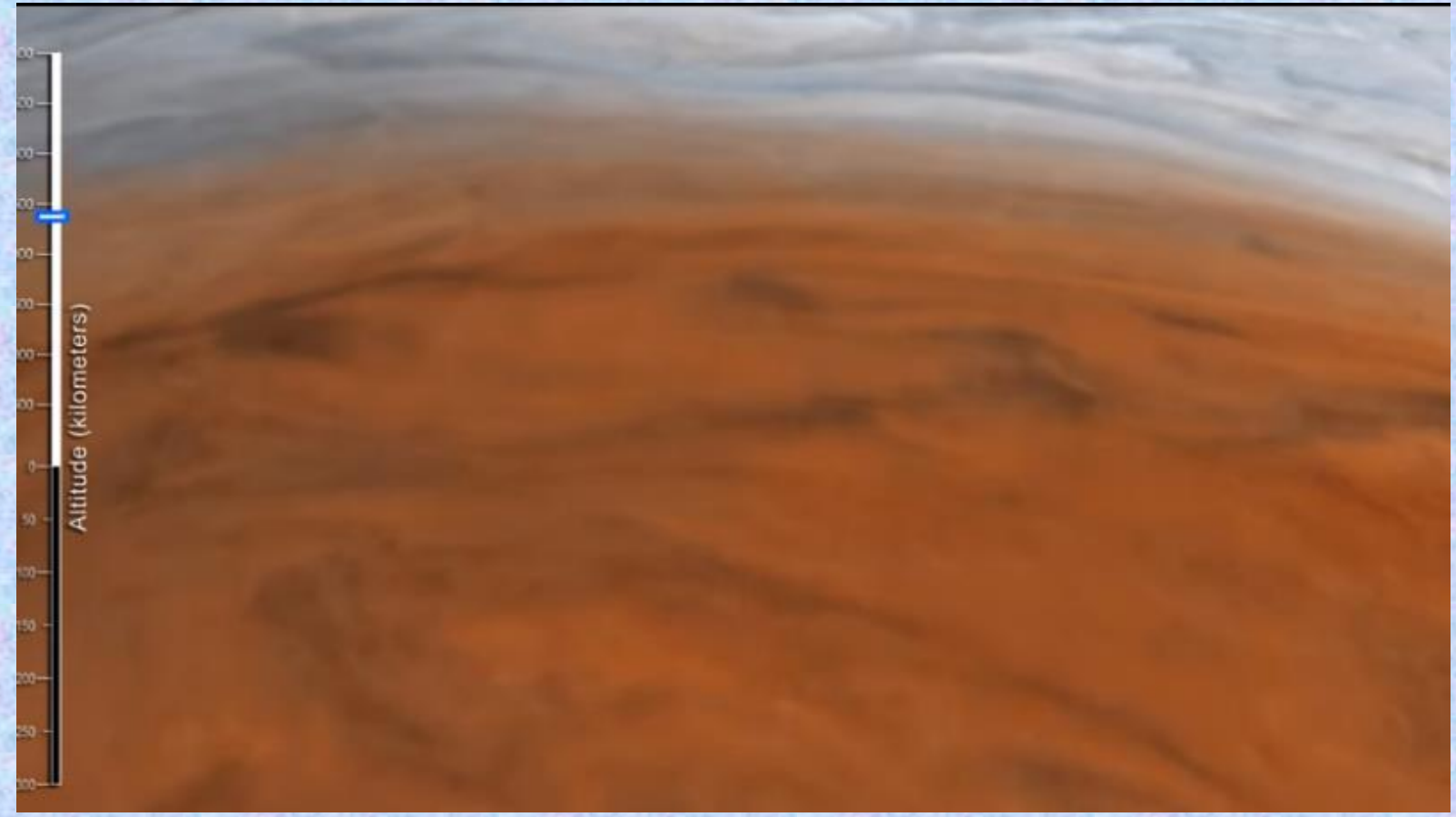
大赤斑、上部の映像



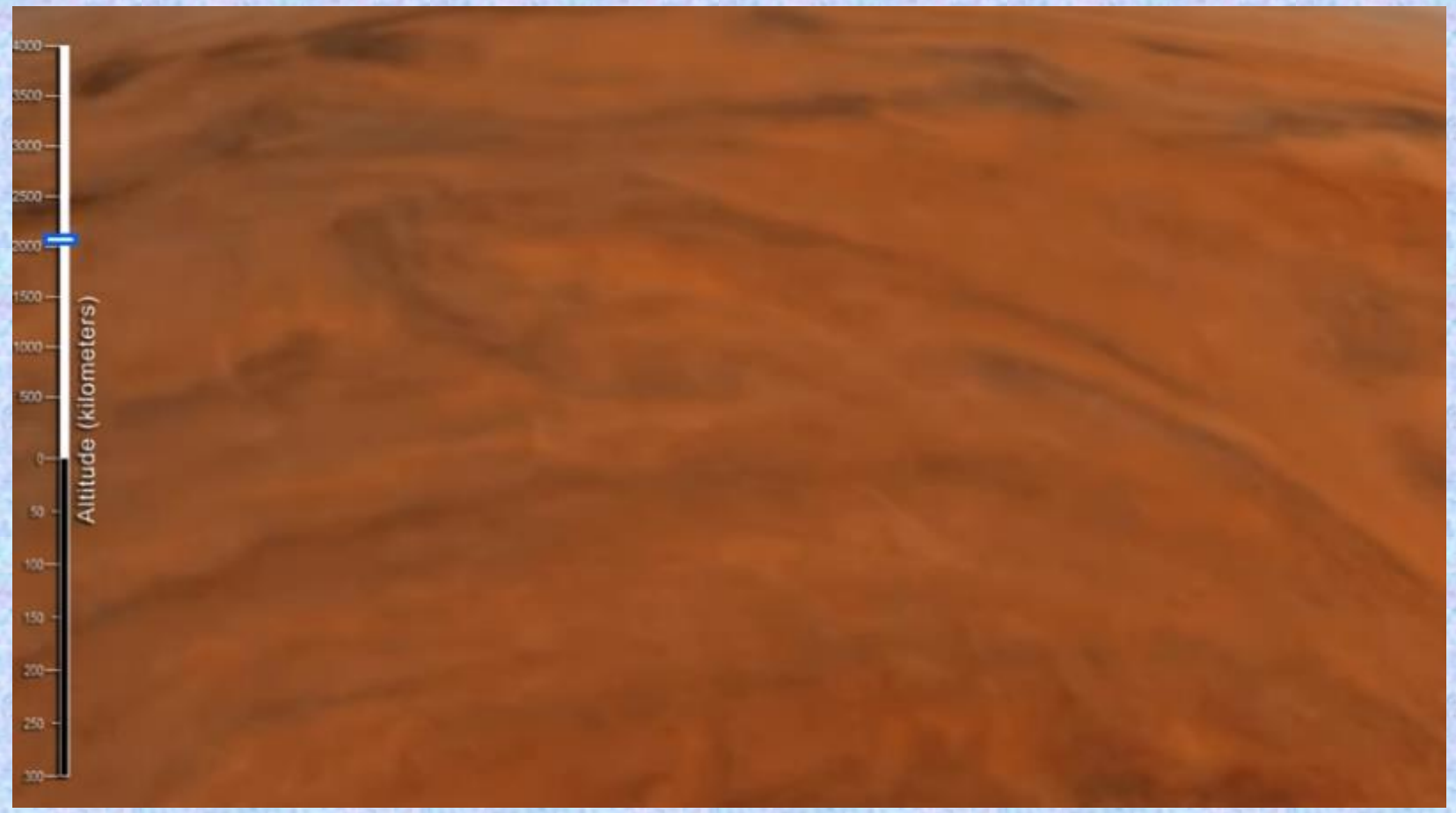
大赤斑、突入時の映像


Altitude (kilometers)
Temperature (Kelvin)
600
500
400
300
200
100
0

大赤斑を抜けたときの映像

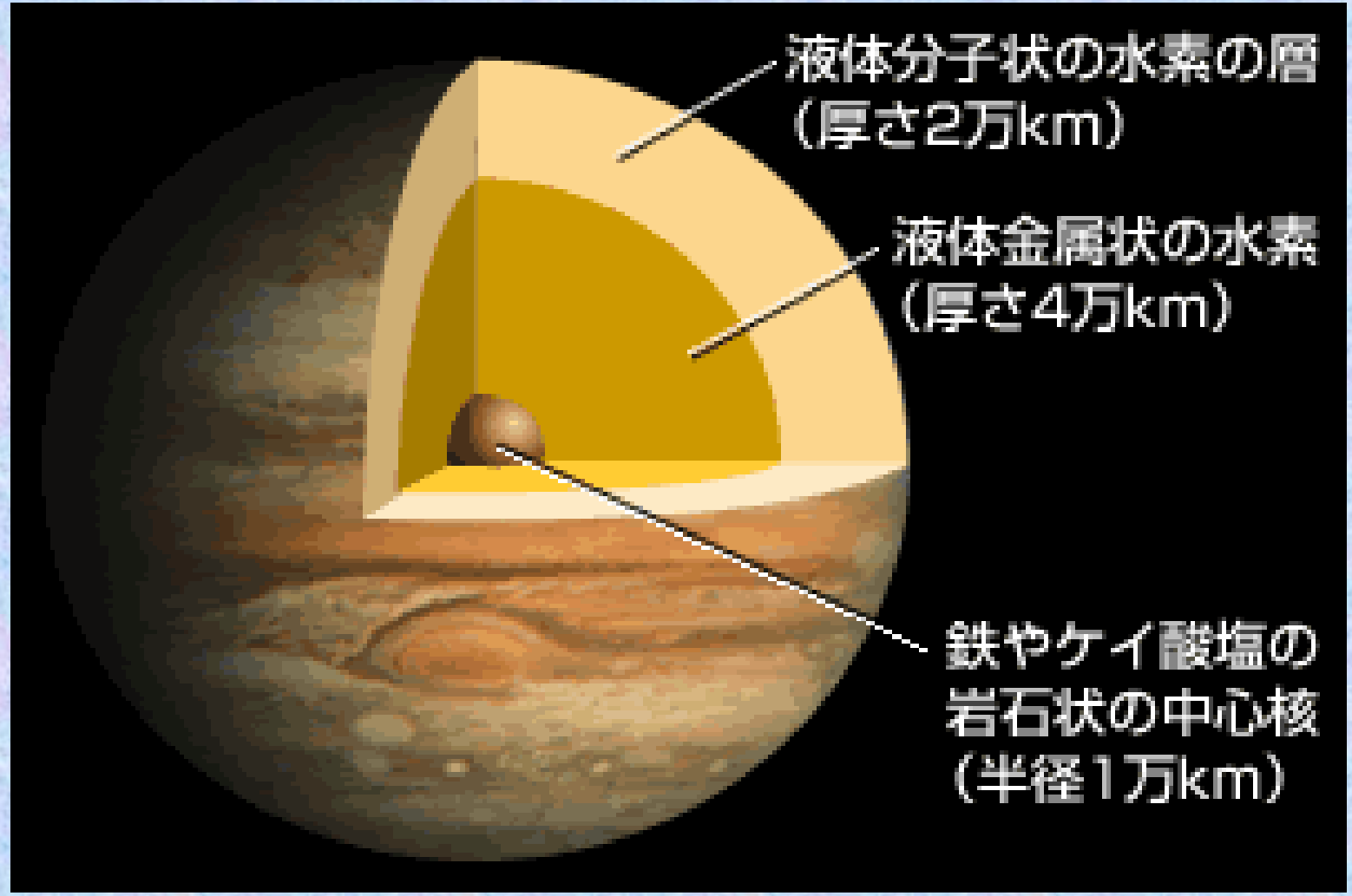


カメラに映った地表のような映像

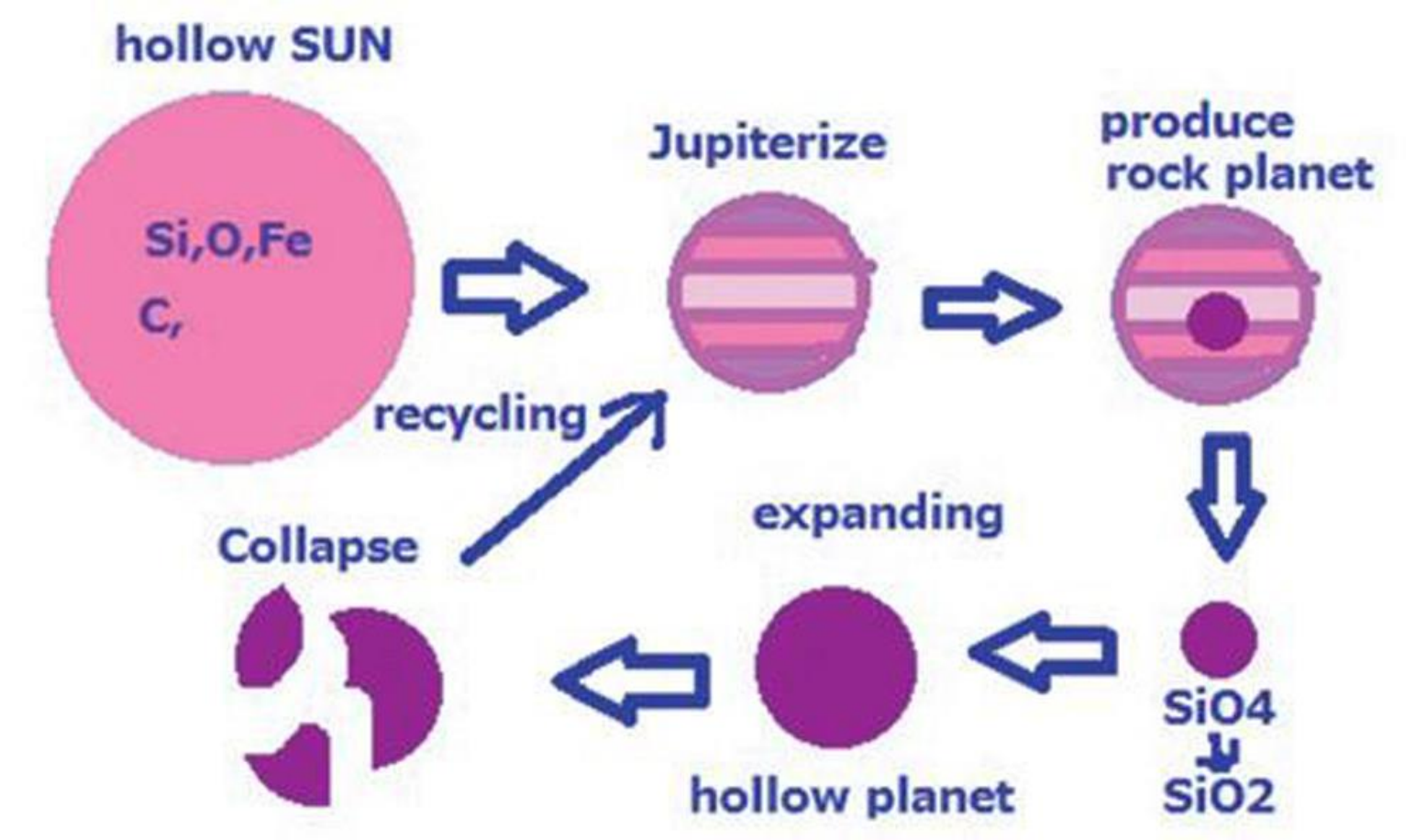


木星表面の写真？

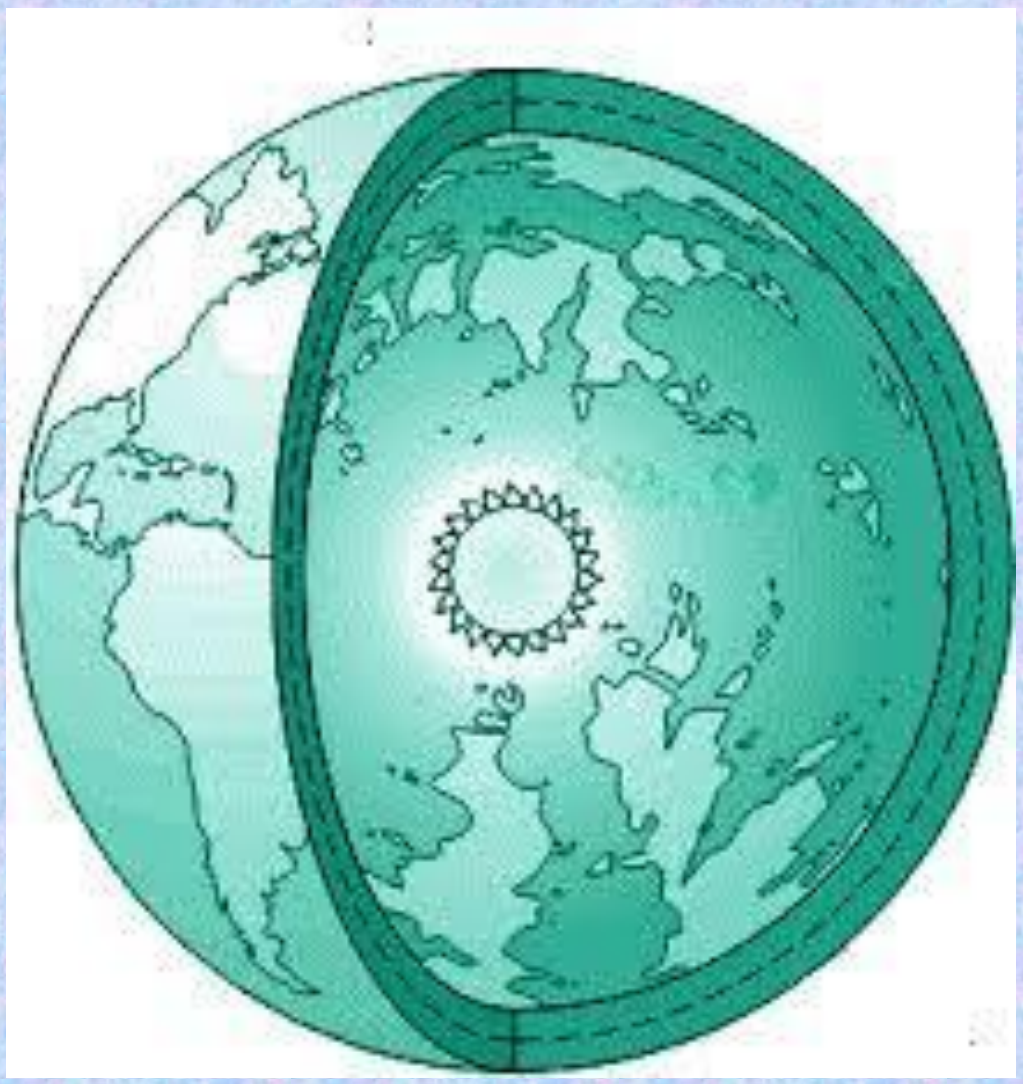
従来の理論による木星の内部構造



プラズマ宇宙論による惑星の形成

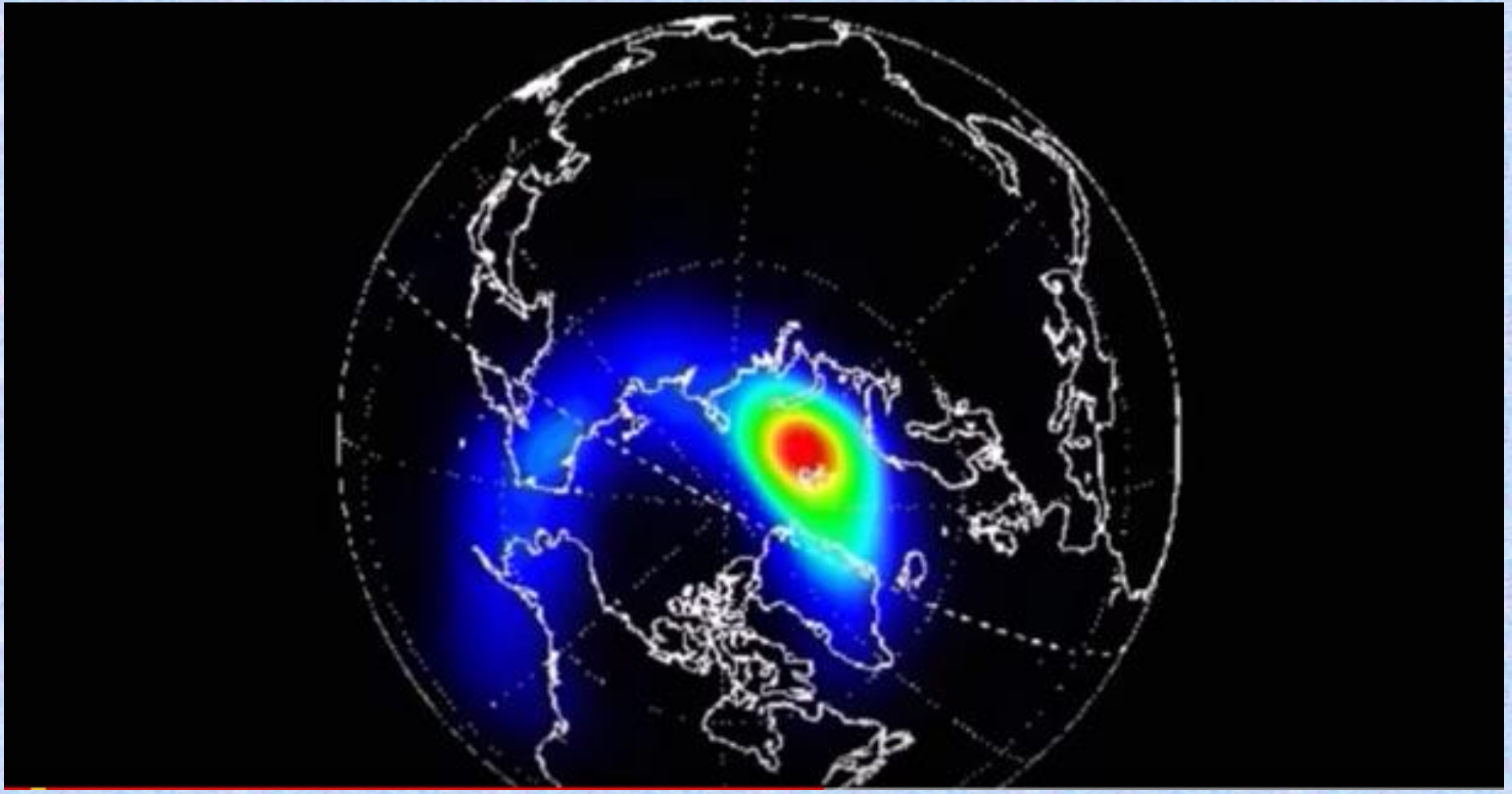


ZPF重力理論は地球空洞論を支持する



ニュートンの重力理論では
空洞内部に重力は存在しない
がZPF重力理論では存在する

人工衛星による北半球の温度分布



バード少将により撮影された地球の内部世界

以上のまとめ

- 真空のゼロ点エネルギーによるZPF重力理論が提唱された
- ZPF理論によると強力な電磁場により重力定数は変化する
- 木星や土星のような巨大天体は重力定数が異なる可能性がある
- 探査機ジュノーにより撮影された木星の内部には地表が存在する
- 今までガス天体と思われた巨大惑星には地殻が存在するのでは
- 今までの太陽系形成理論は見直されなければならない
- 地球の空洞世界が存在する可能性がある