$c\ m\ day / D_{Earth\ equator}^2 = 1/(2\pi)$ 489 m MSL true or random?

with the synodic day and the equatorial diameter of the Earth

Helmut Christian Schmidt
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany (Student)
www.physics-beyond-standard-model.com helmut.schmidt@physics-beyond-standard-model.com

Cosmos: Particles with the set of natural numbers $\mathbb{N}$

Man-made:
For every object i $O_{d,i}$ applies
3 spatial dimensions d : $\varphi\ r\ \theta$ divisor 2^3 P(8)

Measuring device:
Macroscopic, neutral, solid object O_0 for
comparison of at least 2 objects O_2 and O_1

Initial conditions: Earth diameter, sidereal and synodic periods
Final result: Paper in m

Measurement:
static: $g_{d,i} \in \mathbb{Q}$ $g_{d,i} < 2\pi < g_{d+1,i}$
Coincidences of π or 2π: $E = \sum g_{d,i} (2\pi)^d = P(2\pi)$

Neutral objects: $P(2\pi)$ **Binding energy:** $P(\pi)$

electron:
$$Orbit_e = E_e = g_{f,e}\pi + 1 - g_{V,e}\pi^{-1} \qquad g_f \geq 0$$

positron:
$$E_e = g_{f,e}\pi - 1 - g_{V,e}\pi^{-1} \qquad g_f \leq 0$$

photon:
$$E_\gamma = pc = g_f(2\pi) + n / g_f e^{-i2\pi c/f/m+\varphi} - g_V/(2\pi)$$

free electron:
$$E_e = g_{t,e}(2\pi)^2 + g_{f,e}\pi - 1 - g_{V,e}\pi^{-1}$$

nucleons:
$$E_N = (2\pi)^4 + (2\pi)^3 + (2\pi)^2 - ((2\pi)^1 + 1 + (2\pi)^{-1}) + E_0$$

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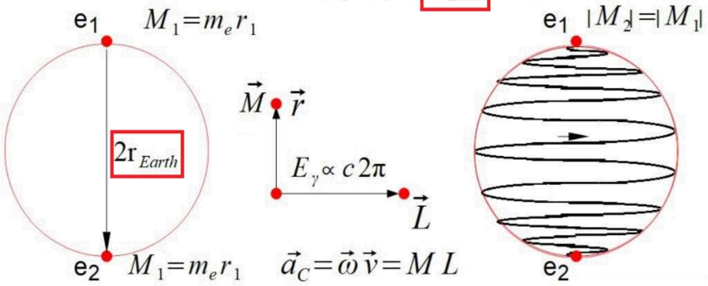
$E_e = m_e(g_{f,e}\pi + 1 - g_{V,e}\pi^{-1})$ $E_\gamma = g_f(2\pi) + e^{-i\varphi} - g_V(2\pi)^{-1}$

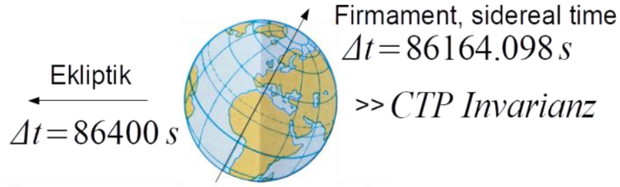
Stokes' theorem: $M \parallel$ and $L \perp (annular)$

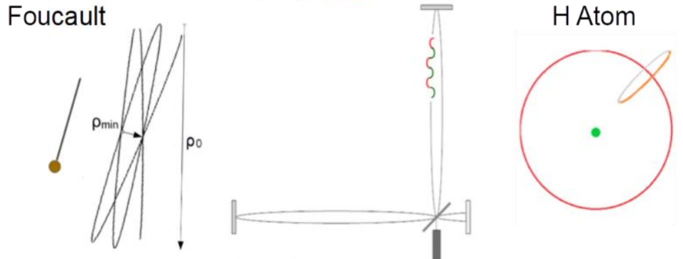
torque: $M = m_e r = m_e \Delta r_e^2 / (2r_{Earth}) = L/dt$

angular momentum: $L = m_e \Delta r_e^2 / (2r_{Earth})\, c\, 2\pi\, dt$



$$S = m_e \Delta r_e^2 (c\, m\, day\, 2\pi / (2r_{Earth}) + 1 - 1/(2r_{Earth}))$$





$$g_{f,e} = 0 \quad 1/\alpha = \pi^4 + \pi^3 + \pi^2 - \pi^0 - \pi^{-1} + \ldots = 137.0 + \ldots$$

Neutron: Half-life
$$86164\,s / 10{,}148\,min\,(m_n/m_p - 1)((2\pi) - 1 - 1/(2\pi)) = 1.0003$$

The torque in a circular dimension can be calculated by placing each electron opposite another electron at a distance equal to the diameter. Thus, the Earth's radius of curvature g_V is crucial for gravity. The angular momentum L is orthogonal to this, and thus the electromagnetic interaction through a virtual photon with the 2π c. The feedback yields the relationship between m and day. The light beam in an interferometer is bent in the same way as the apsidal line of a pendulum per stellar day. For the pendulum, this corresponds to a circle of 2π and the spin of the photon is 1. This also applies to an electron in an atom. Thus, the electron consists of two particles and explains α by a polynomial of binding energies. CTP invariance is determined by the difference between synodic and sidereal time.

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$-\Delta g_V(2\pi)^{-1}$ Tide: sun +-30 cm, moon +-60cm
$g_f(2\pi)$ 2π c day

Bobcock-Leighton solar dynamic model
$$c\, m\, 22\, year / (2 * 696342000\ km)^2 = 0.67/(2\pi)$$

The change in gravitational potential $(-\Delta g_V)$ corresponds to the tide and the Earth's tides of about 1 meter. Orthogonal to this is the velocity component $g_f = 2\pi$ c times one day.
The Sun's 22-year cycle and the Earth's rotation are similar according to the same formula. Only the effects are different.
Only protons and electrons are stable. The half-life of the neutron therefore depends on sidereal time and is the shortest possible polynomial $2\pi - 1 - 1/(2\pi)$.