

We have received a ratio (1) from the positions of classical physics which confirms increase of particle's mass at its movement in ether.

Resume

1. The primary matter of the Universe in the form of ether was experimentally confirmed.

2. It is impossible to reproduce the «Big Bang» by means of protons' collision.

References

1. Brusin I., Brusin S. On the physical nature of the aether / The Toth Maatian Review. – 1993. – Vol. 11, № 4. – P. 5415-20.
2. Brusin S., Brusi L. To new bases of physics. – 2-e edition. – SPb., 2007.
3. Brusin S., Brusi L. Aether is primordial substance of the universe / The Toth Maatian Review. – 1993. – Vol. 12, № 1. – P. 5533-9.

SYSTEM OF NATURAL UNITS OF PHYSICAL QUANTITIES

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Systems of natural units of mechanical quantities are expressed on three base microscopic units: mass, time and length. Appointments of the basic natural mass unit quantity with prime number 15089 multiplication to an electron's rest mass will be used.

It's a systems of natural units of physical quantities matter for representation of the physical phenomena in microscopic field of space [1, p. 3], with reference to physics of beams of charged particles. Appointments of the basic natural mass unit quantity multiple to an electron rest mass will be used. The multiplicity coefficient is defined by prime number **15089**. It is phenomenological combination of masses we will represent as a micro particle in rare electron-positron plasma without an electromagnetic interaction and any annihilation.

Let's consider some of physical natural units: R – the characteristic impedance of vacuum, u – the speed of light in vacuum, H – quantum unit of physical action, M equal to 15089 electron's masses, T – temperature equal to the rest energy for electron's mass.

$$R = 40 \cdot \pi \cdot 2,99792458 \text{ Ohm (defined);}$$

$$u = c = 2,99792458 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s (defined);}$$

$$H = 6,626 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot J \cdot s;$$

$$M = 15089 \cdot m \text{ (defined);}$$

$$T = m \cdot c^2 \text{ (defined),}$$

where m – electron's mass; M – some boundary between easy and heavy particles.

For definition of unit of an electric voltage we will use the standard expression of energy in «electron-Volt» in microscopic units.

$$q \cdot V = M \cdot c^2;$$

$$e \cdot V = (\text{a.m.u.}) \cdot c^2;$$

$$V = 931,5 \text{ MV,}$$

where q – charge's unit; e – module of an electron's charge; (a.m.u.) – atomic mass unit.

Let's consider the electrical current, which may be used as critical parameter at researches of extreme intensive ion beams. $I = V/R = 2,47 \text{ MA}$.

Traditionally system of natural units of mechanical quantities is expressed on three base microscopic units: mass, time and length. Also we will consider units: temperature and impedance.

Except them, we will construct coherent units of physical quantities, depending on an integer j .

$$u_p = u \cdot 10^p;$$

$$H_n = F \cdot H \cdot 10^n;$$

$$M_k = M \cdot 10^k;$$

$$T_p = T \cdot 10^p;$$

$$R_j = R \cdot 10^j;$$

$$p = 3 \cdot j; \quad n = 11 \cdot j; \quad k = 9 \cdot j,$$

where p, n, k, j – is integer parameters in sequence of coherent units of physical quantities; F – form-factor for alternative systems; $F = 1,0$; for base system; $j = 3$ – for practical system.

References

1. Dubas L.G. Dissertation. – M.: NRNU «MEPhI», 2009. – 141 p.