

KWANTUM
Naturkunde

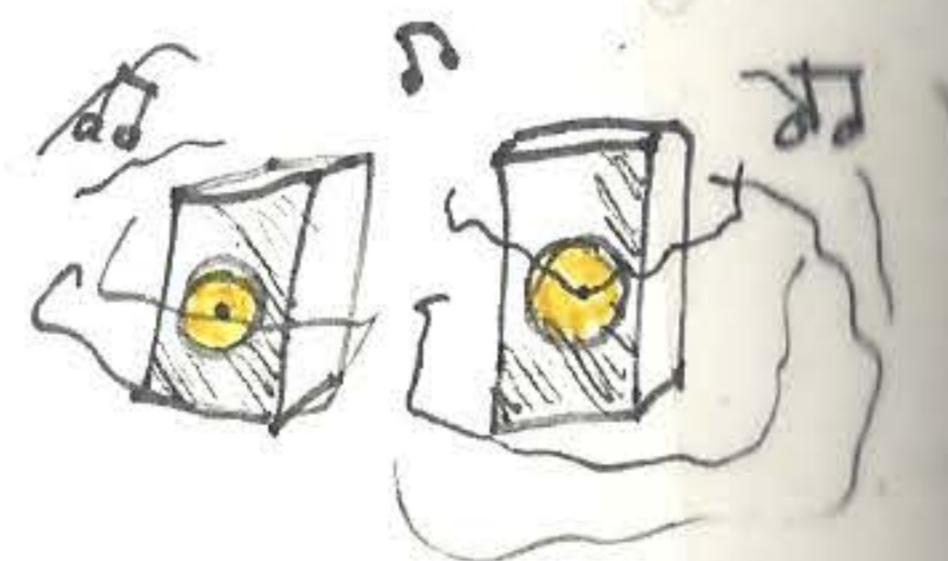
Leverkusen

Introd

alles is in beweging in de natuur



3D Golf



boven

—

Unified field theory

Drie theorieën doen me denken aan de gedachtengang van een super intelligent wezen die waarden heeft door moeilijke gedachten

elektromagnetisme + General relativity

1 Massa is Roterende Lading

2 Zwaartekracht is Perfect inkloppen van een lading

3 dat beweert voort door een en coördinatie constructieve golf interferentie

$$\text{Snelheid} = \text{Frequentie} \times \text{Golfbreedte}$$

$$\text{Golfbreedte} = \frac{\text{Snelheid}}{\text{Frequentie}}$$

Lage
Frequentie

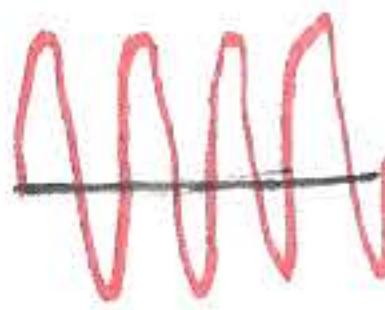
Weinig Energie



Hoge
Frequentie



Vel energie



Licht is als een dans

Van Magnetisch veld Naar
Elektrisch veld en omreën

De golfbreedtes zijn de stappen
en de frequentie is de Beat

Hoe Werkt een Golf?

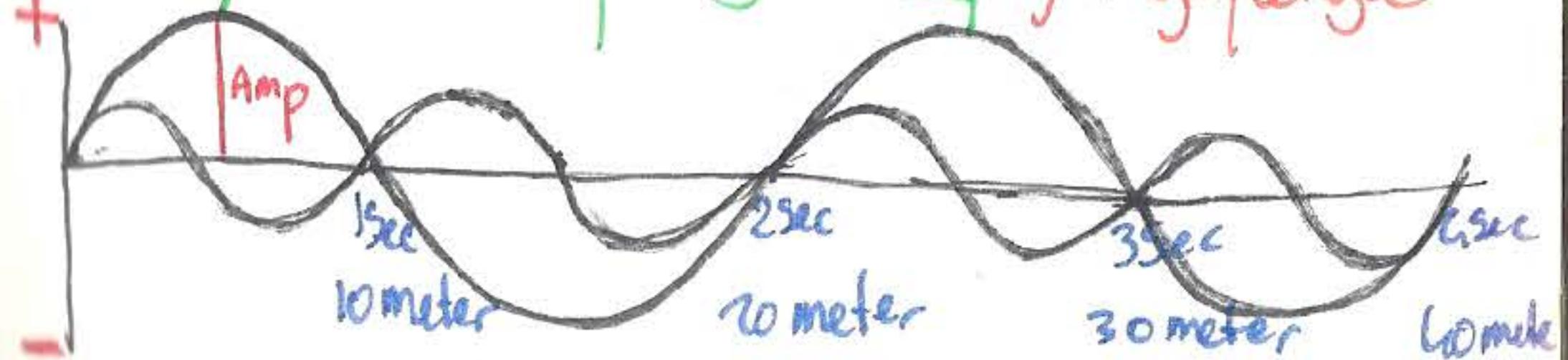
Frequentie f = trillingen Per Sec

Golfbreedte λ = Lengte van 1 Sinus

Amplitude A = Hoogte van de trilling

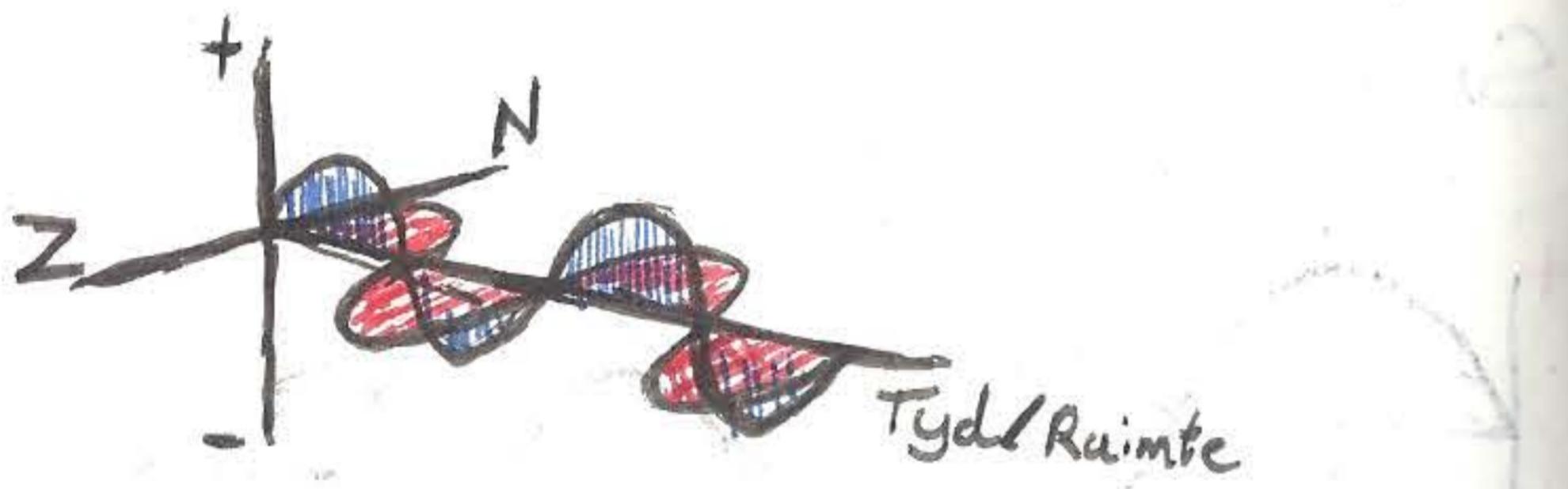
Snelheid v = afstand gedeeld tijd

$\lambda = \text{Golfbreedte}$ of frequentie maal golflengte



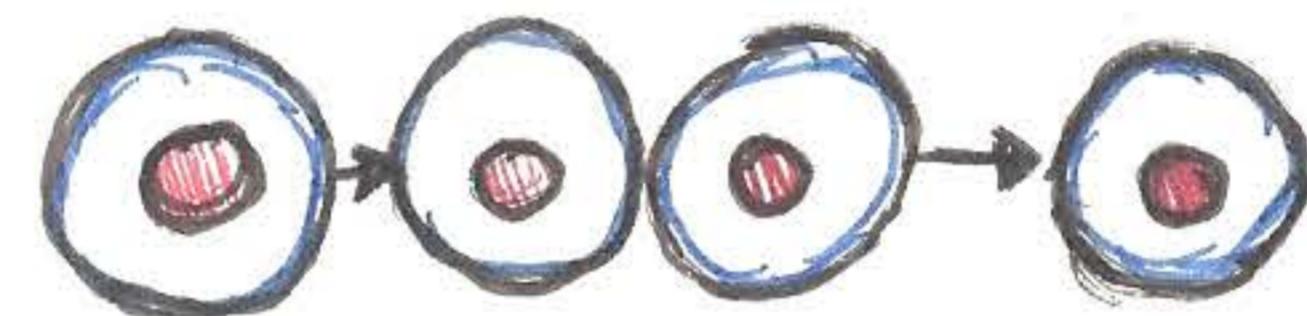
foton \rightarrow Licht

Elektromagnetische Goff interlockt elektrische
en magnetische componenten

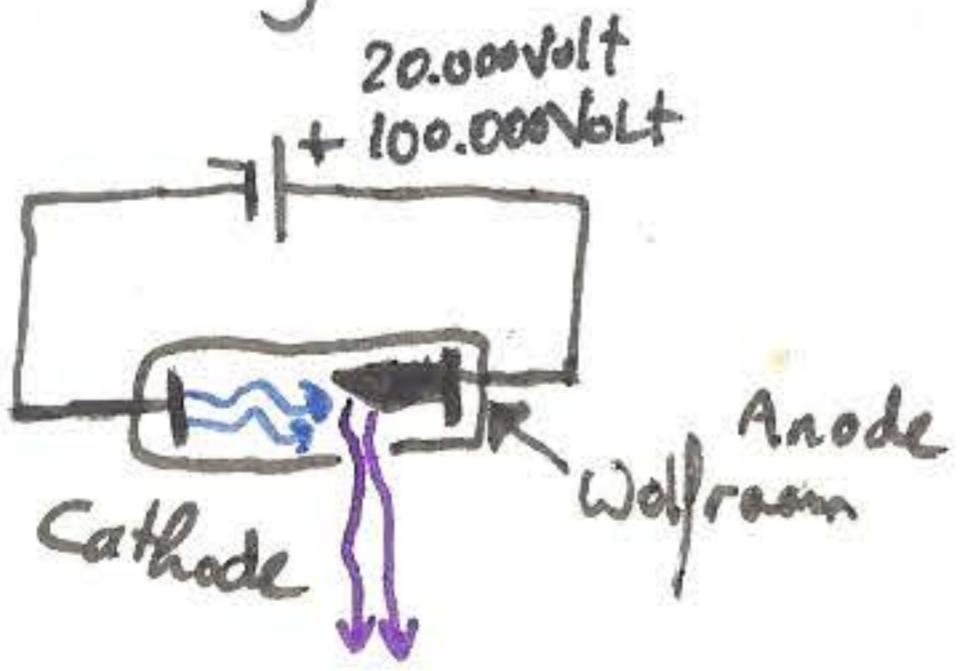


Sonon \rightarrow geluid

Mechanische energie



Röntgen Straal



X-Ray

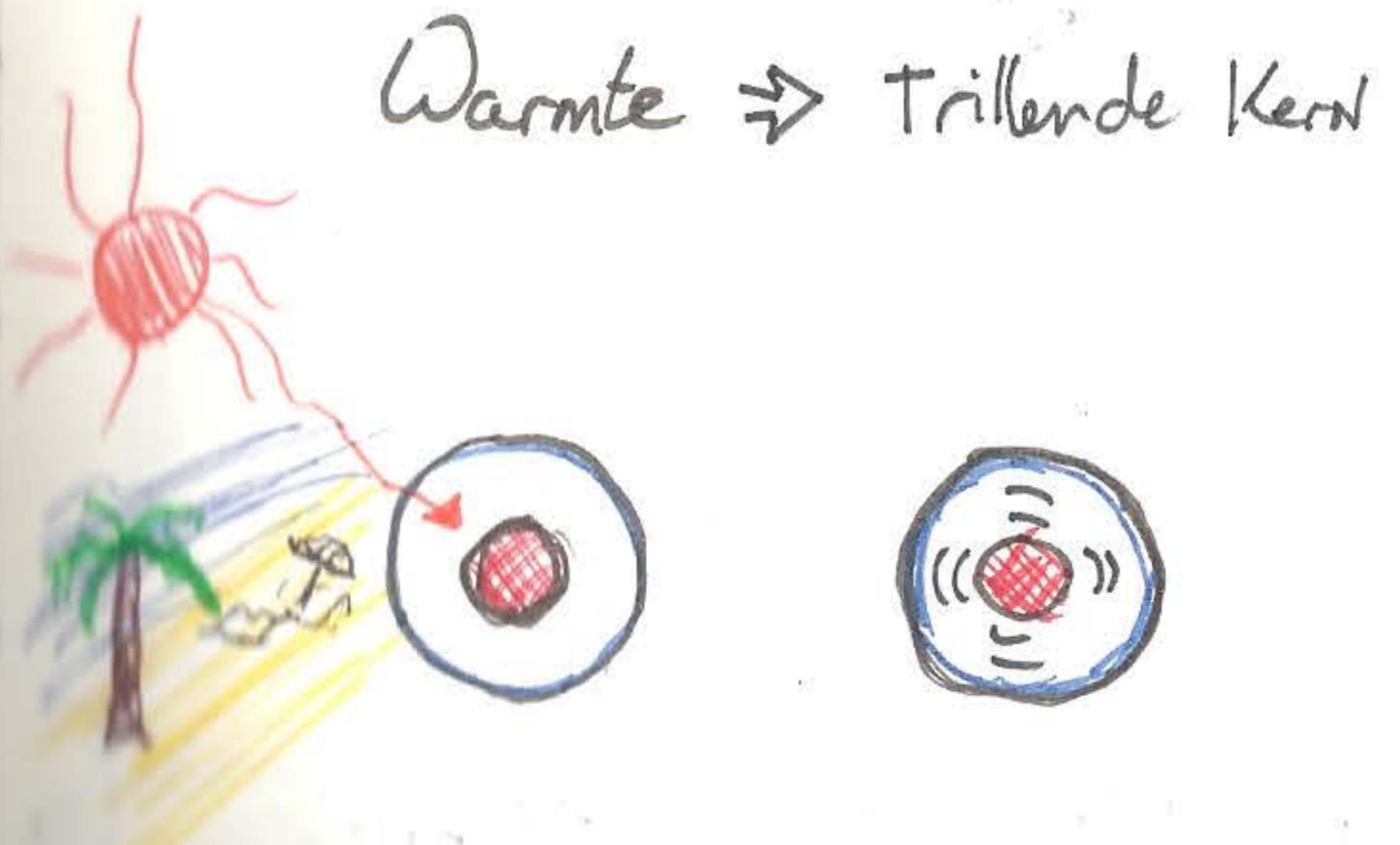
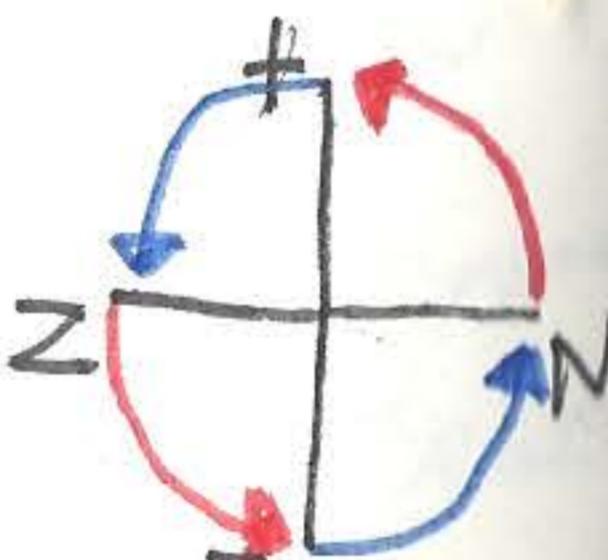
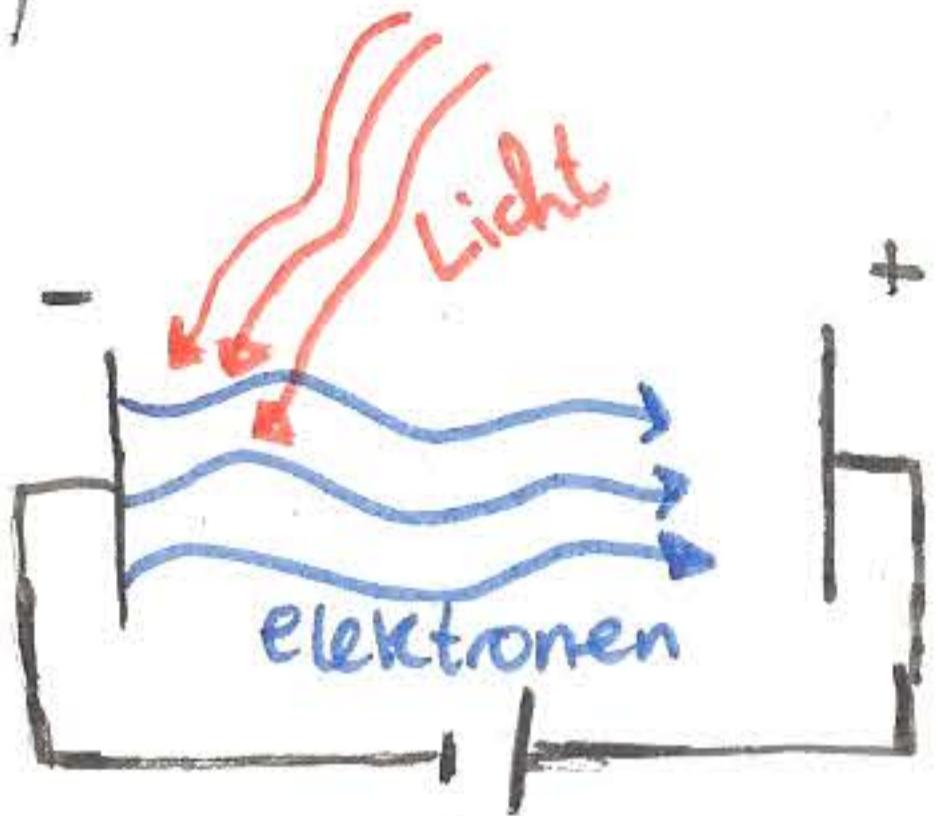
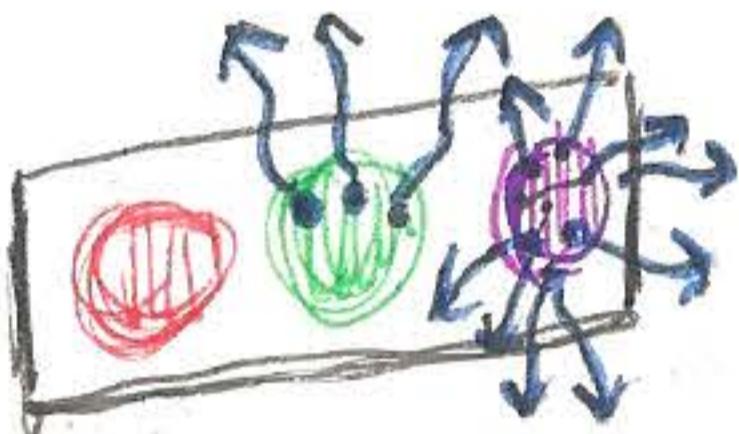


foto Elektrisch effect



$$THz = 10^{12} \text{ NM} = 10^{-9}$$

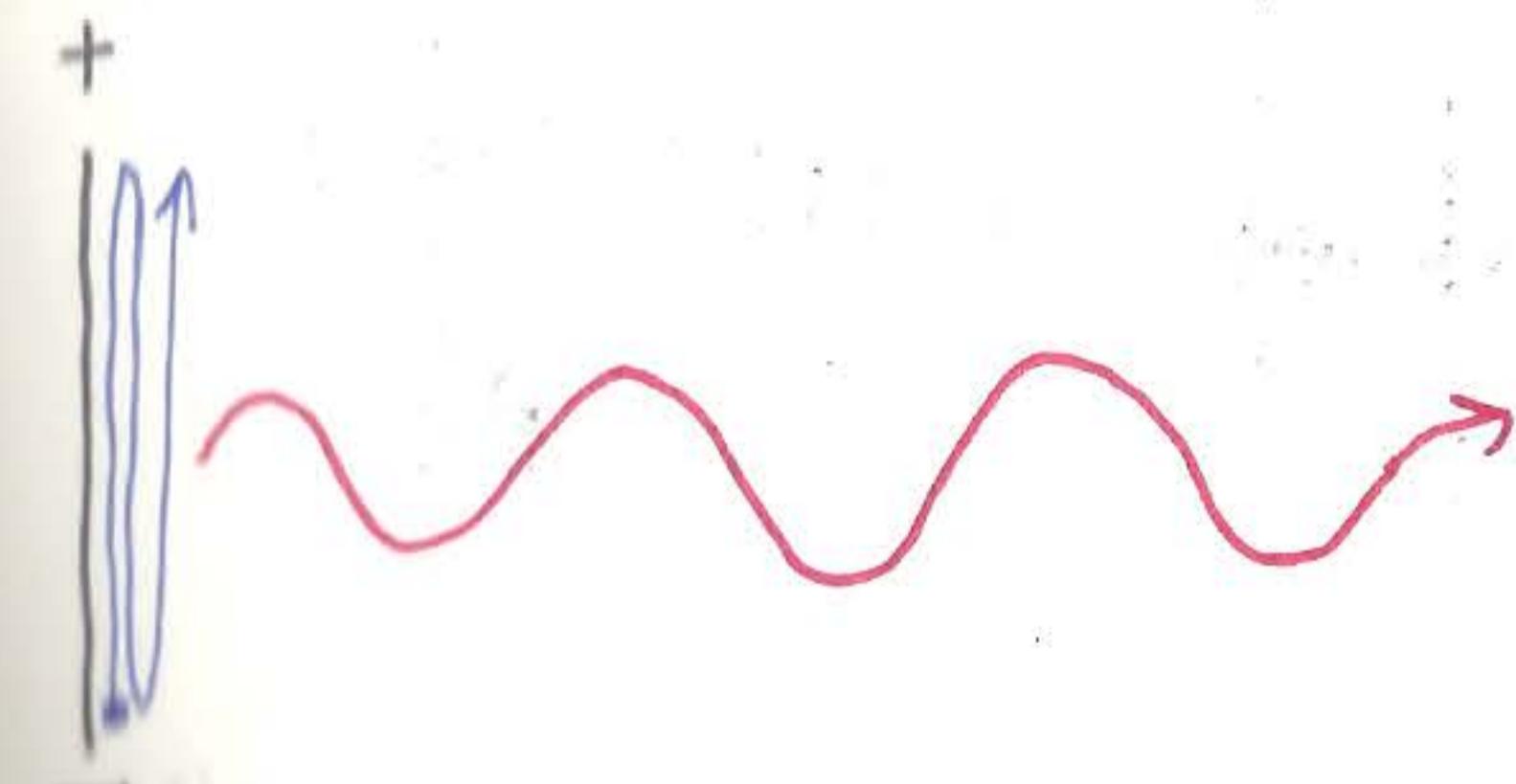
infra rood	Rood	Groen	Geel	Groen	bl.	
380 Thz	660	510	525	590	620	750
780 Nm	650	590	570	510	475	400
1,6 ev	1,9	2,1	2,2	2,4	2,6	3,1



$$E = h \cdot f$$

Hoogere Frequentie = meer elektronen los

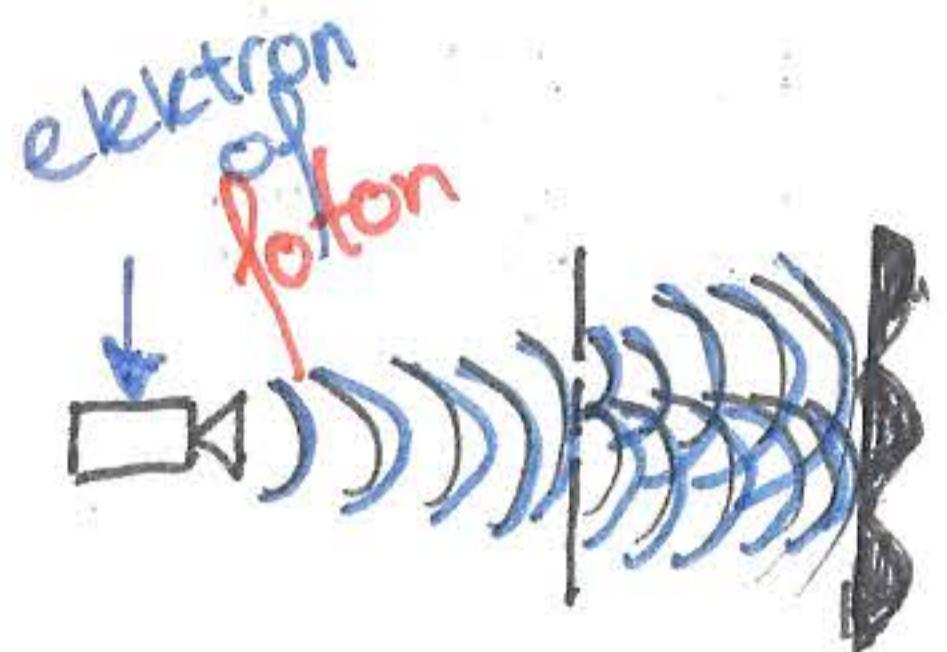
$$h = 6,62606957 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J/sec}$$



accelerend elektron straal
selon wit

Golf deeltjes: Dualiteit

Two Spleten experiment



$$\text{WAVE} + \text{WAVE} = \text{INTERFERENCE}$$

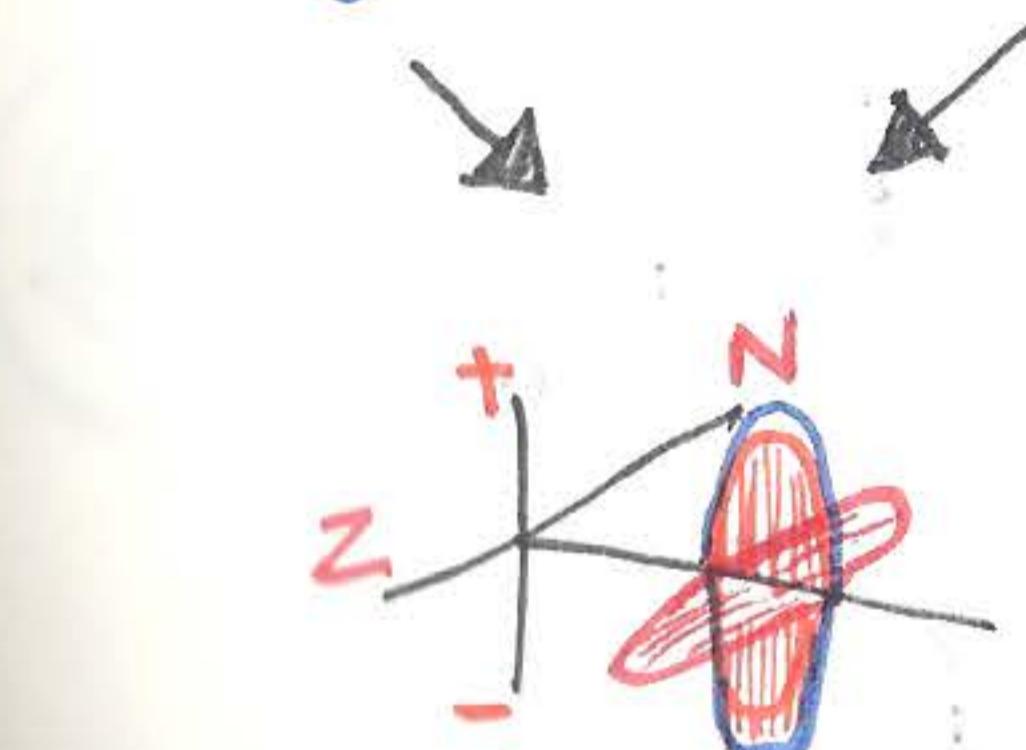
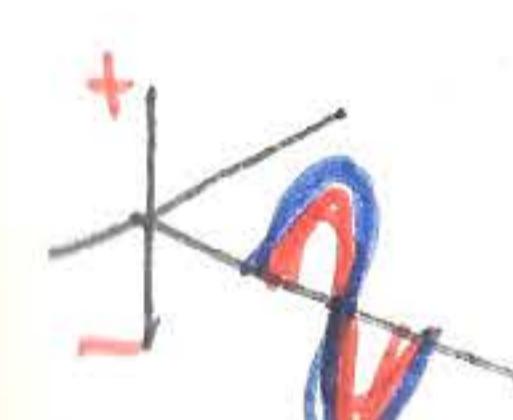
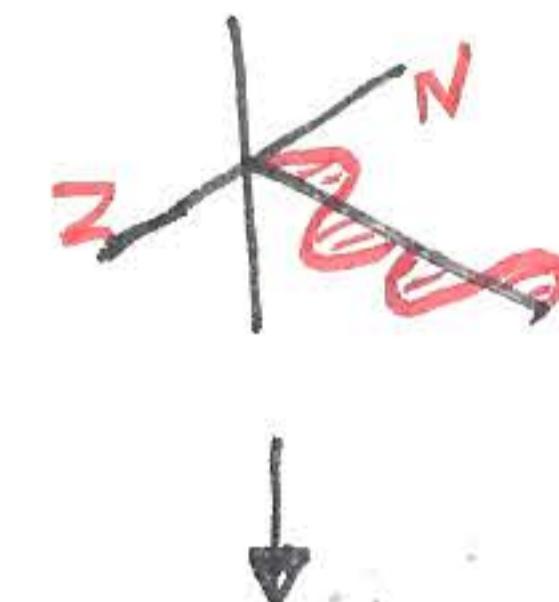
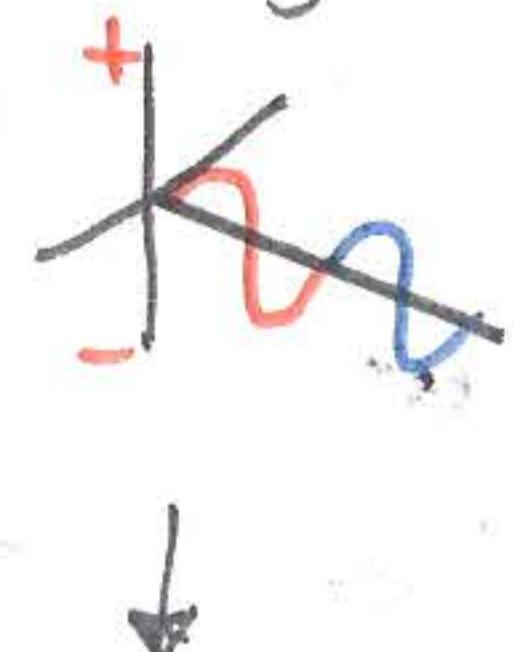
$$\text{WAVE} + \text{WAVE} = \text{DIFFRACIE}$$



3:27:00
deel 2

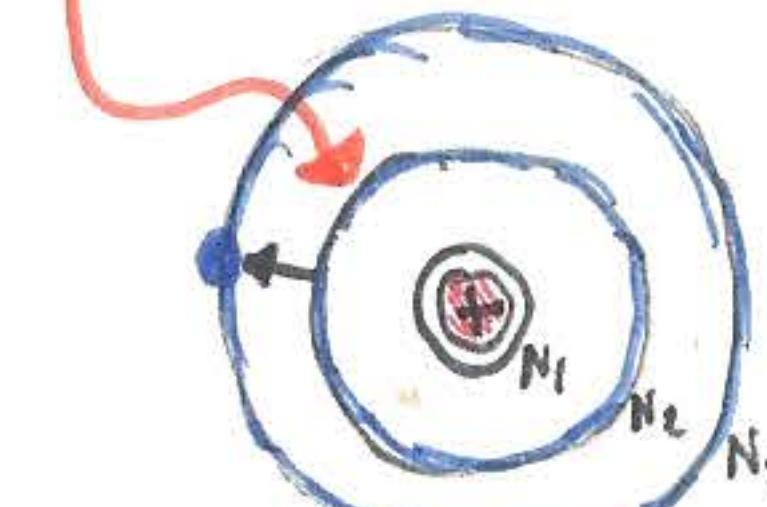
Vanwege het feit dat de massa van de foton en elektron gelijk blijven tijdens de acceleratie is het enige wat de snelheid kan minderen is de magnetische tegen componenten de enige kracht die groot genoeg kan worden is de gravitomagnetische

~~foton~~ vs ~~Elektron~~
~~M~~
Lading



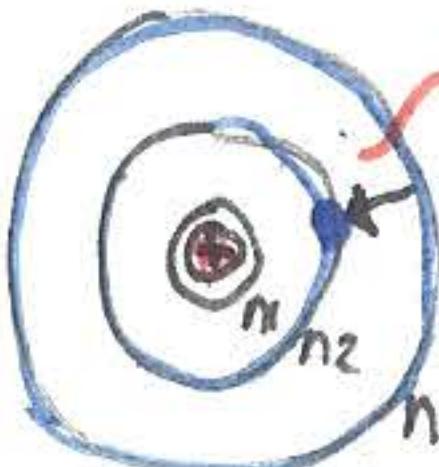
Kwantum Excitatie

Licht word
geabsorbeert

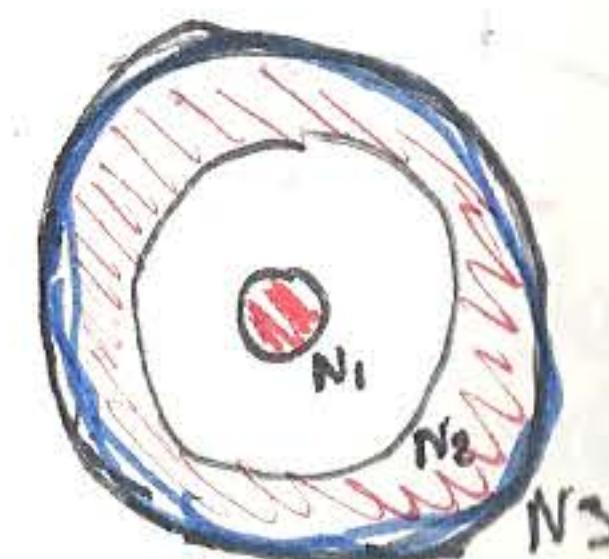
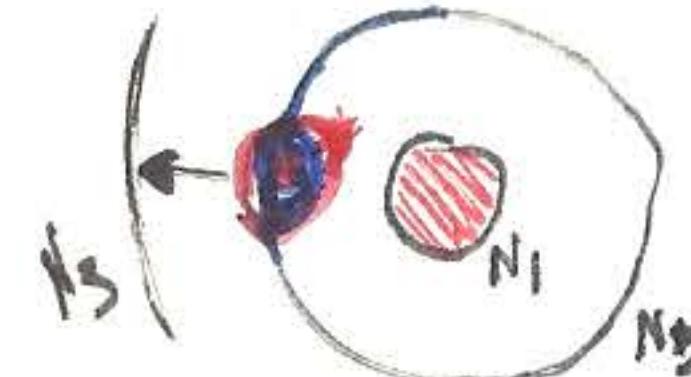
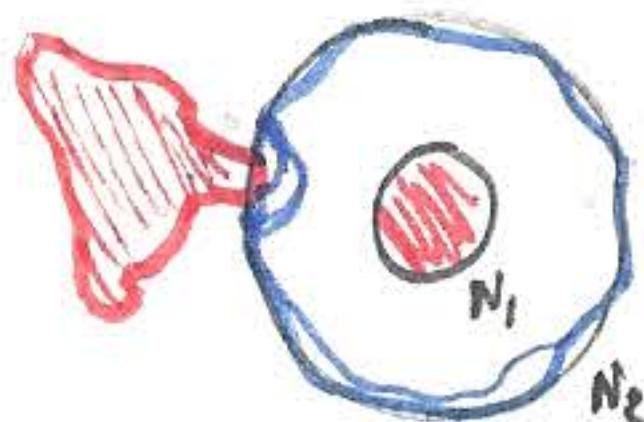
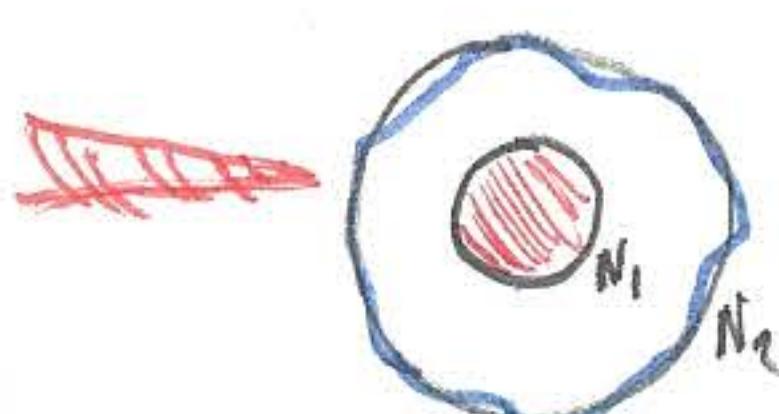


elektron Springt
een baan omhoog

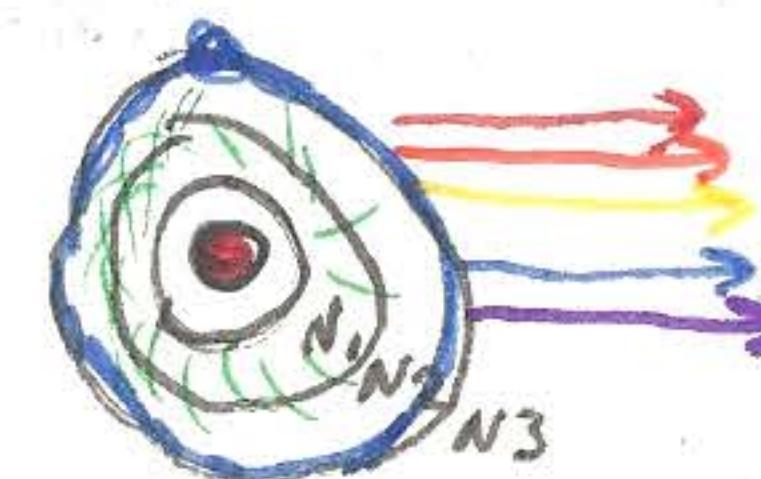
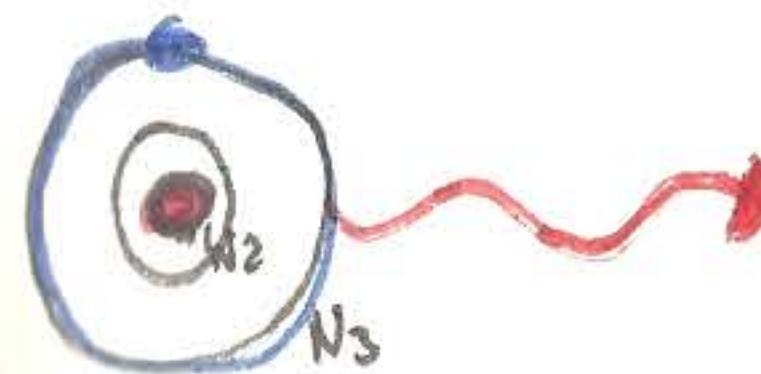
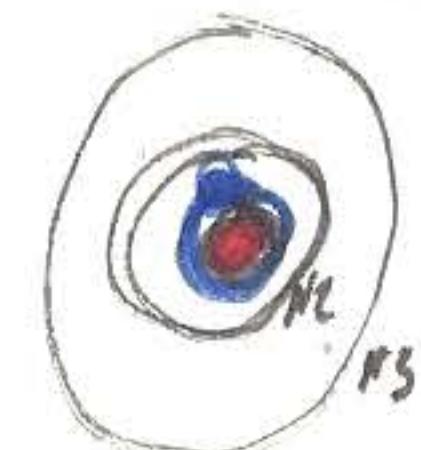
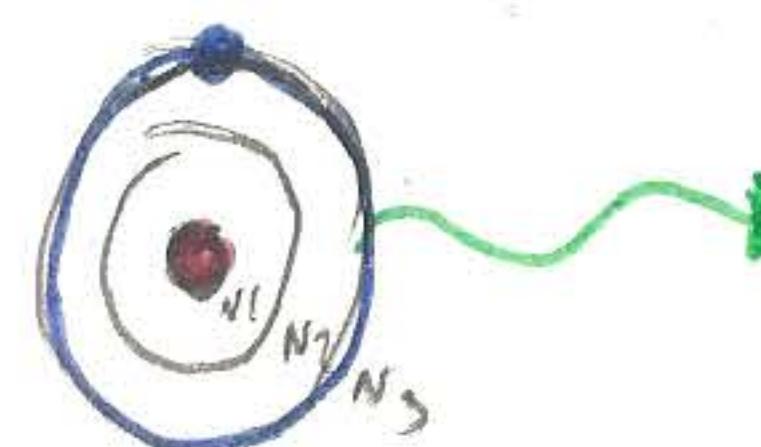
Licht word
uitgestraald



elektron springt
een baan omlaag



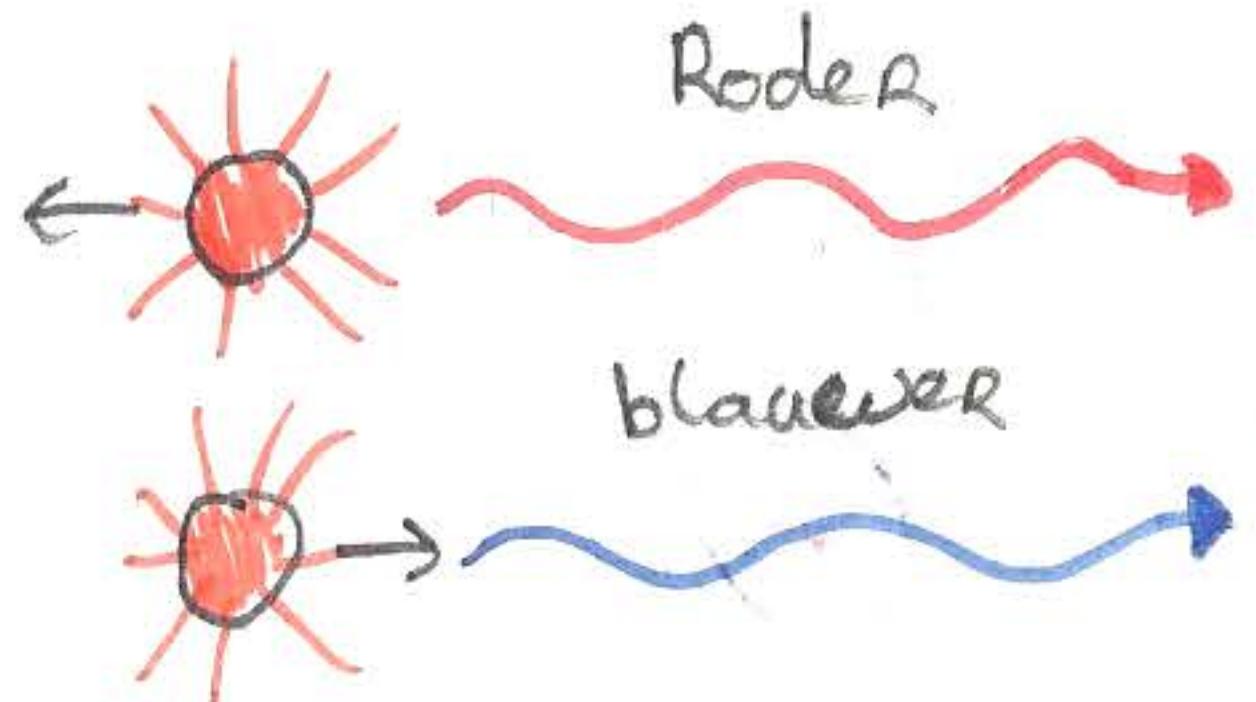
Waterstof Licht uitstralen



Doppler effect

cristiaan dopler 1842

frequentie Verschil



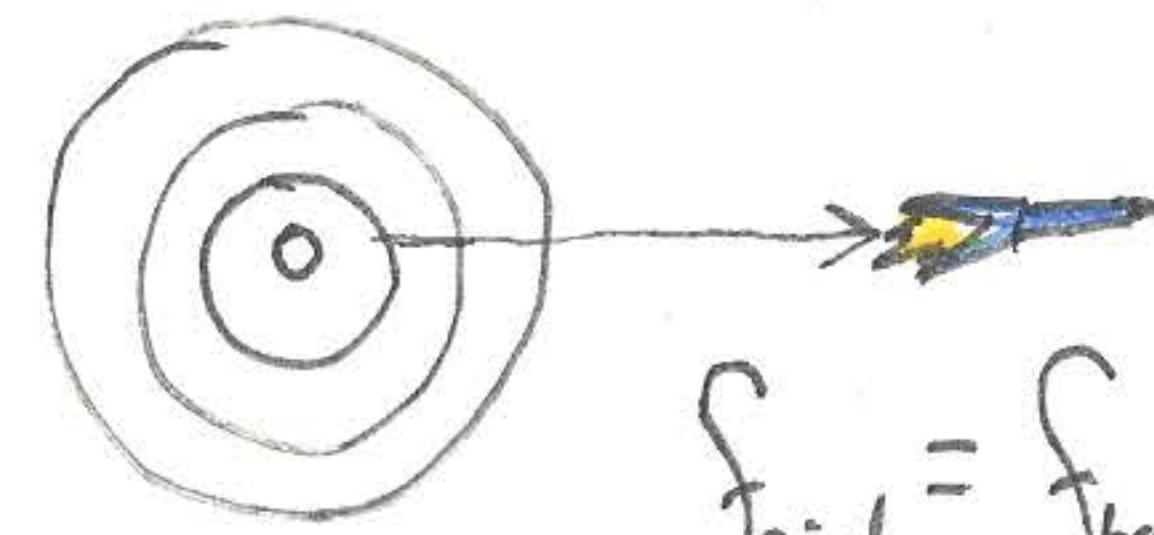
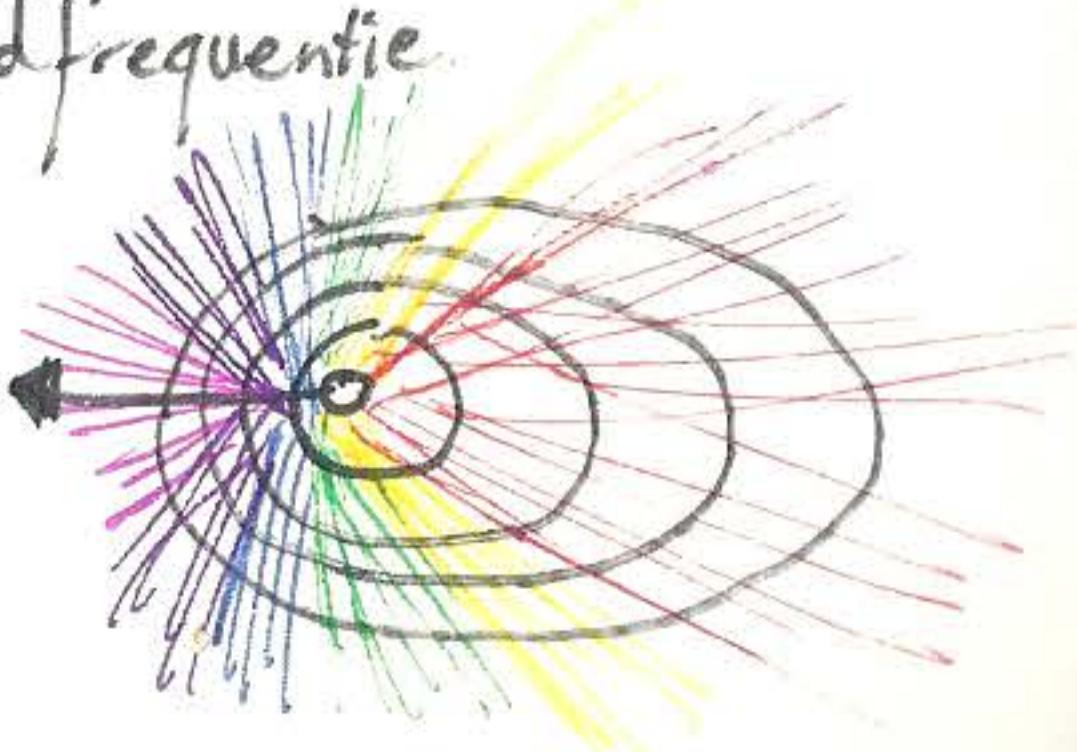
$$f_{\text{feind}} = f_{\text{bron}} \left(\frac{v}{v \pm v_{\text{bron}}} \right)$$

v = snelheid

v_b = snelheid bron na afweg van feind

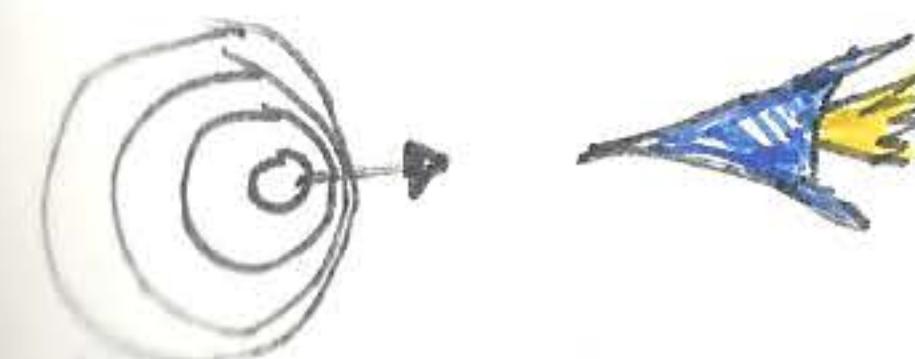
f_b = bron frequentie

f_{feind} = Eindfrequentie



$$f_{\text{feind}} = f_{\text{bron}} \left(1 \pm \frac{v_w}{v} \right)$$

v_w = Snelheid waarnemer



$$f_{\text{feind}} = f_{\text{bron}} \left(\frac{v + v_w}{v - v_b} \right)$$

Met Relativiteit

$$f_{\text{feind}} = f_{\text{bron}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \right) = f_{\text{bron}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}}{c - nv} \right)$$

N = brekings index

Vakuum: $N = 1$

$$E = mc^2$$

Radioactieve
Albert Einstein
in Space



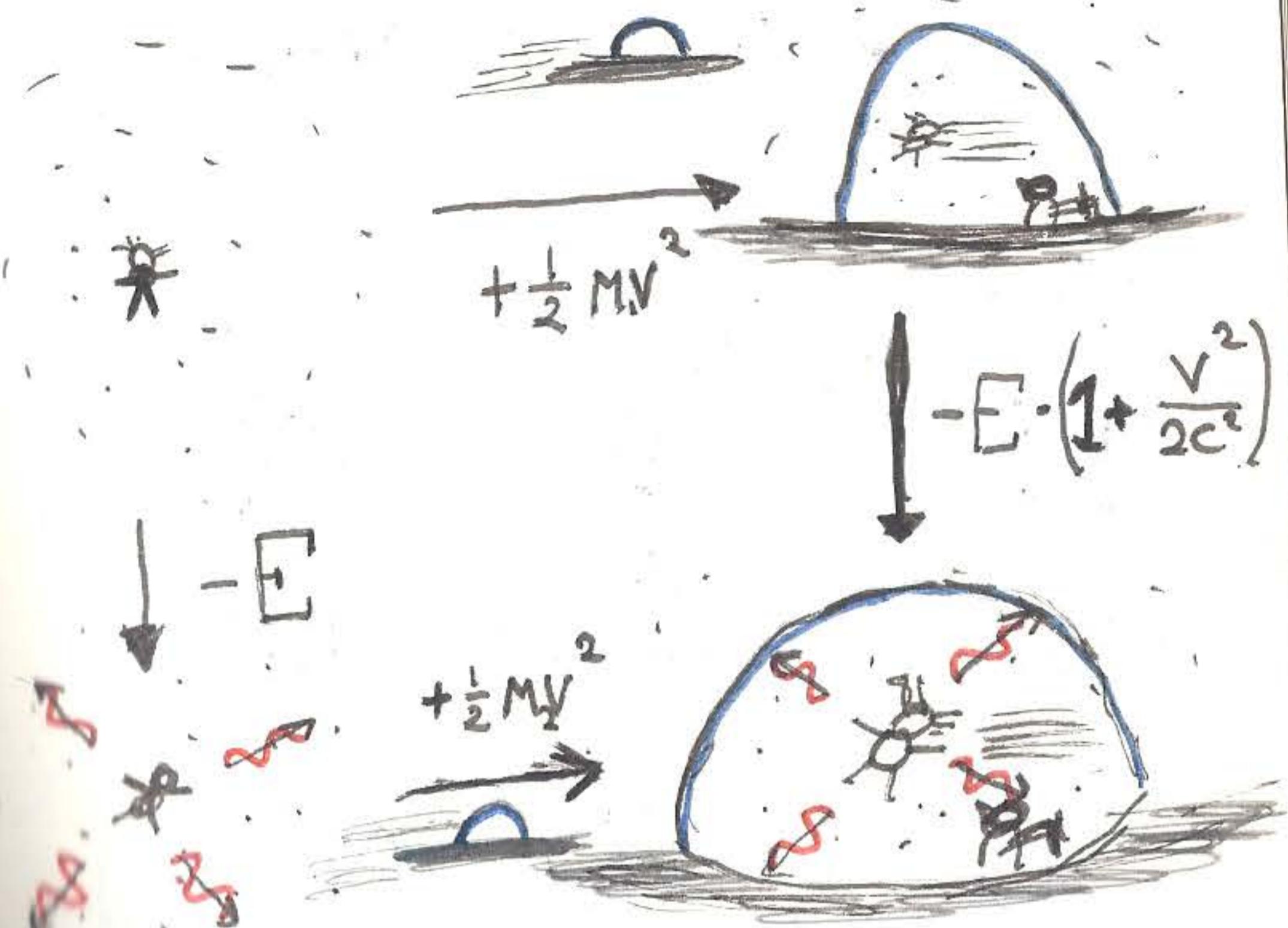
Je straalt licht uit
met de formule

$$E = h \cdot f$$

als je alle kanten op straalt
blíjf je still hangen

$$v_{\text{begin}} = v_{\text{end}}$$

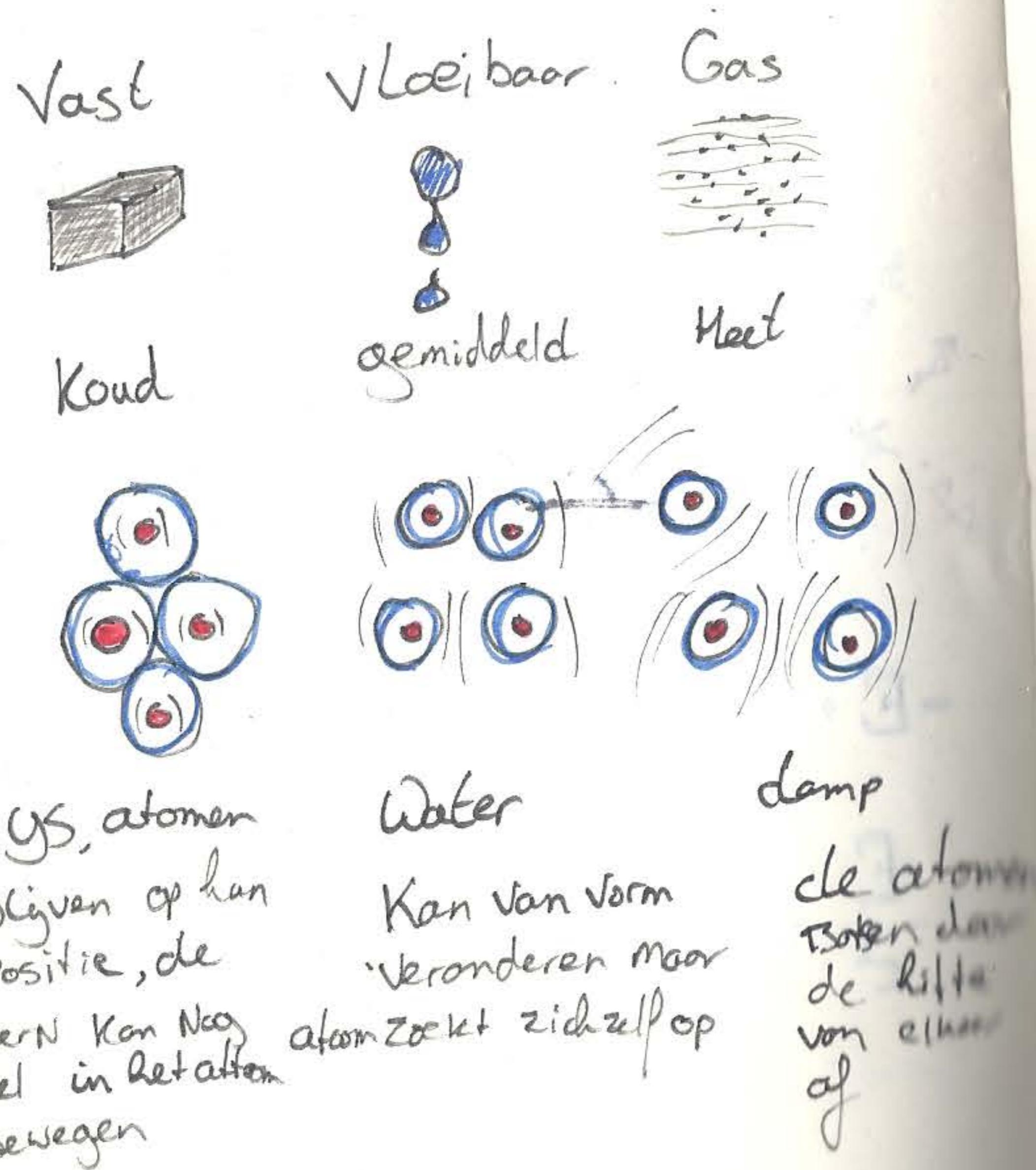
Doppler effect $E \rightarrow E \cdot (1 + \frac{v^2}{2c^2})$



$$-E + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - E \cdot (1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2})$$

$$\frac{E}{c^2} = m_1 - m_2 \rightarrow E = mc^2$$

De 5 Staten Vast een Stof



extrem Vast
de Kernen
Blijven op positie
waardoor de elektronen
in harmonie veranderen
in 1. GOLF

de atomen
blijven dan
de helling
van elkaar
af

extrem Vast

de Kernen

Blijven op positie

waardoor de elektronen

in harmonie veranderen

in 1. GOLF

een B.E.C. kan

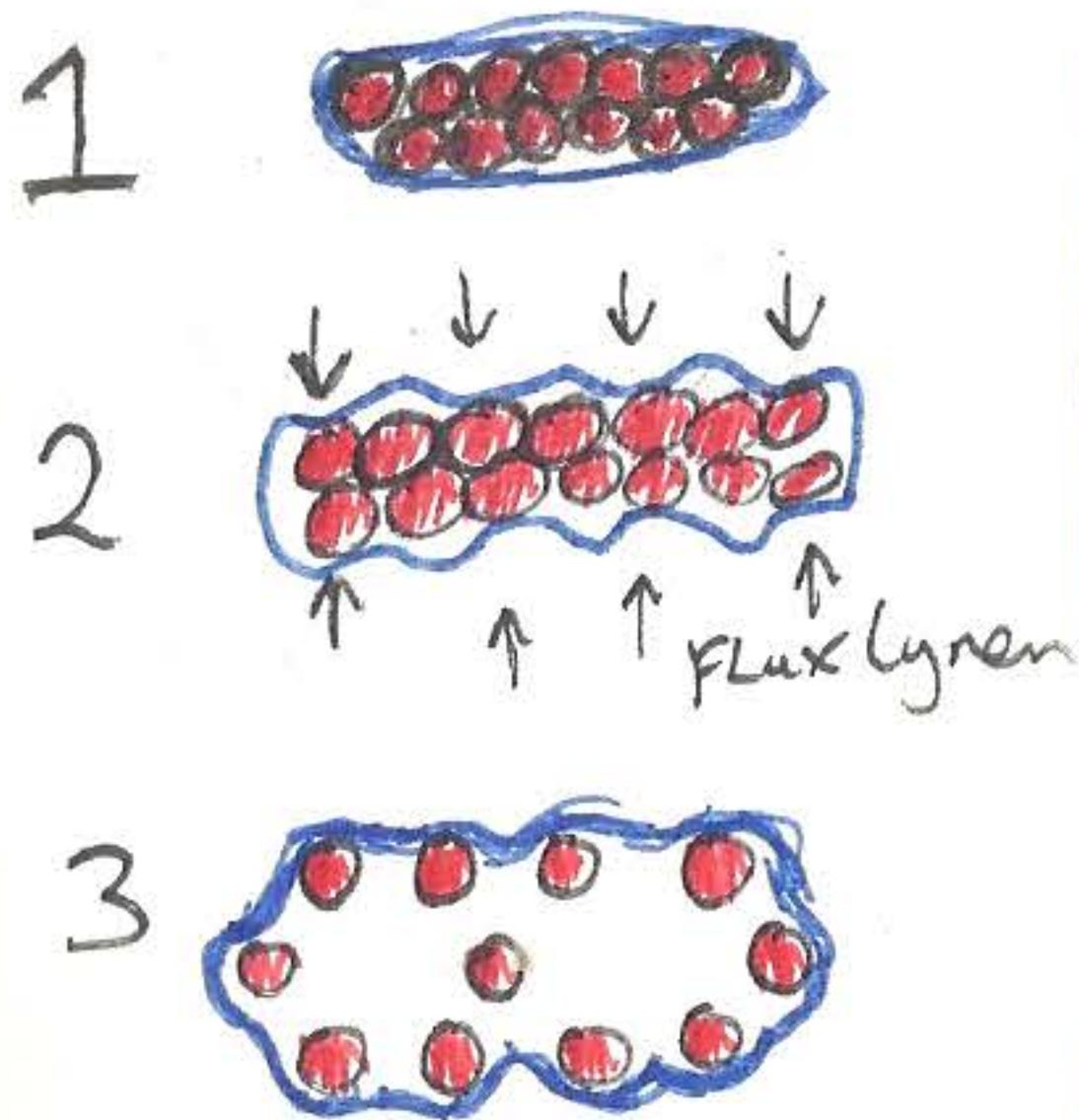
nu op de plek

verplaatsen

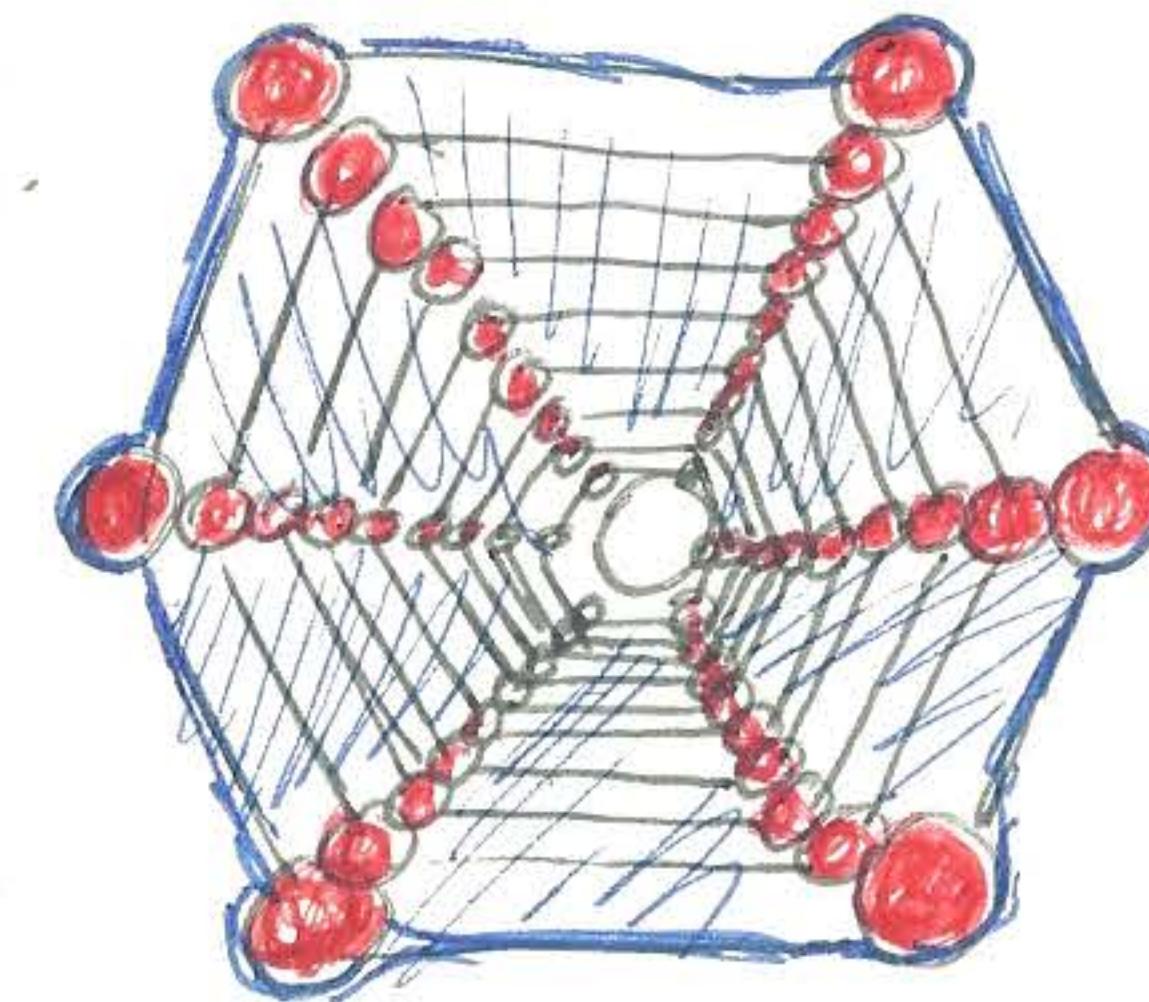
de kerken
trillen zo hard
dat de protonen
neutronen en
elektronen
zichzelf "lava" worden

Super geleider wetten

- 1 Wanneer Stof zo koud is dat de Kern niet kan schuiven B.E.C.
- 2 Als de elektronen in Harmonie gebracht worden, door externe Stimulatie
- 3 Wanneer de kerren in perfecte geometrische verhoudingen liggen. Afstand tussen elk naastliggend atoom is gelijk.



in een SuperGeleider
Zal door de harmonie
elk elektron in
harmonie komen en
functioneren als 1.
Hierdoor zal de
Kwantum Excitatie
op 1 plek Totaal zijn



Nanobuis
Graphen
een SuperGeleider



Rotin spool
unification coil
met PWM



N_1 → -13.6 eV

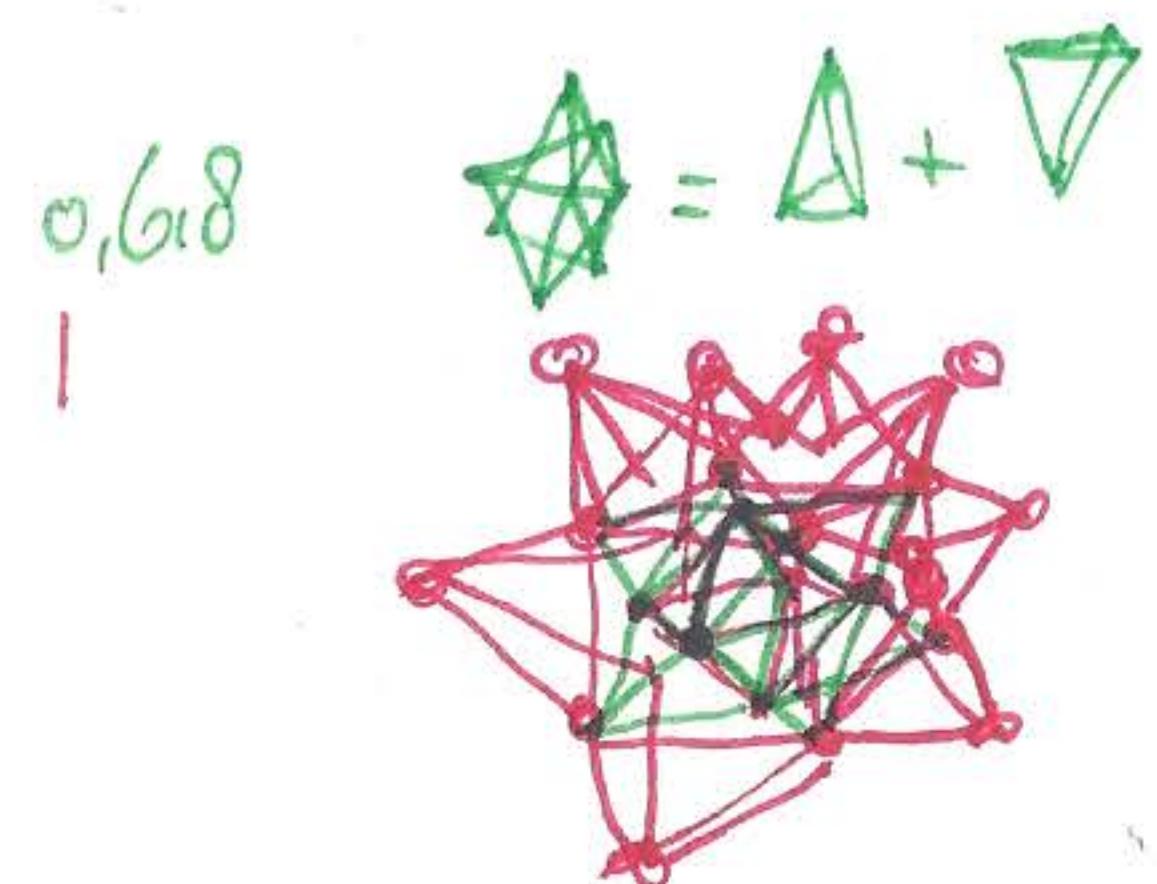
Elektron in boven N_2 doet excitatie
Naar niveau N_1 door een photon
Uit te stralen met de frequentie

$$f = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{h} = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

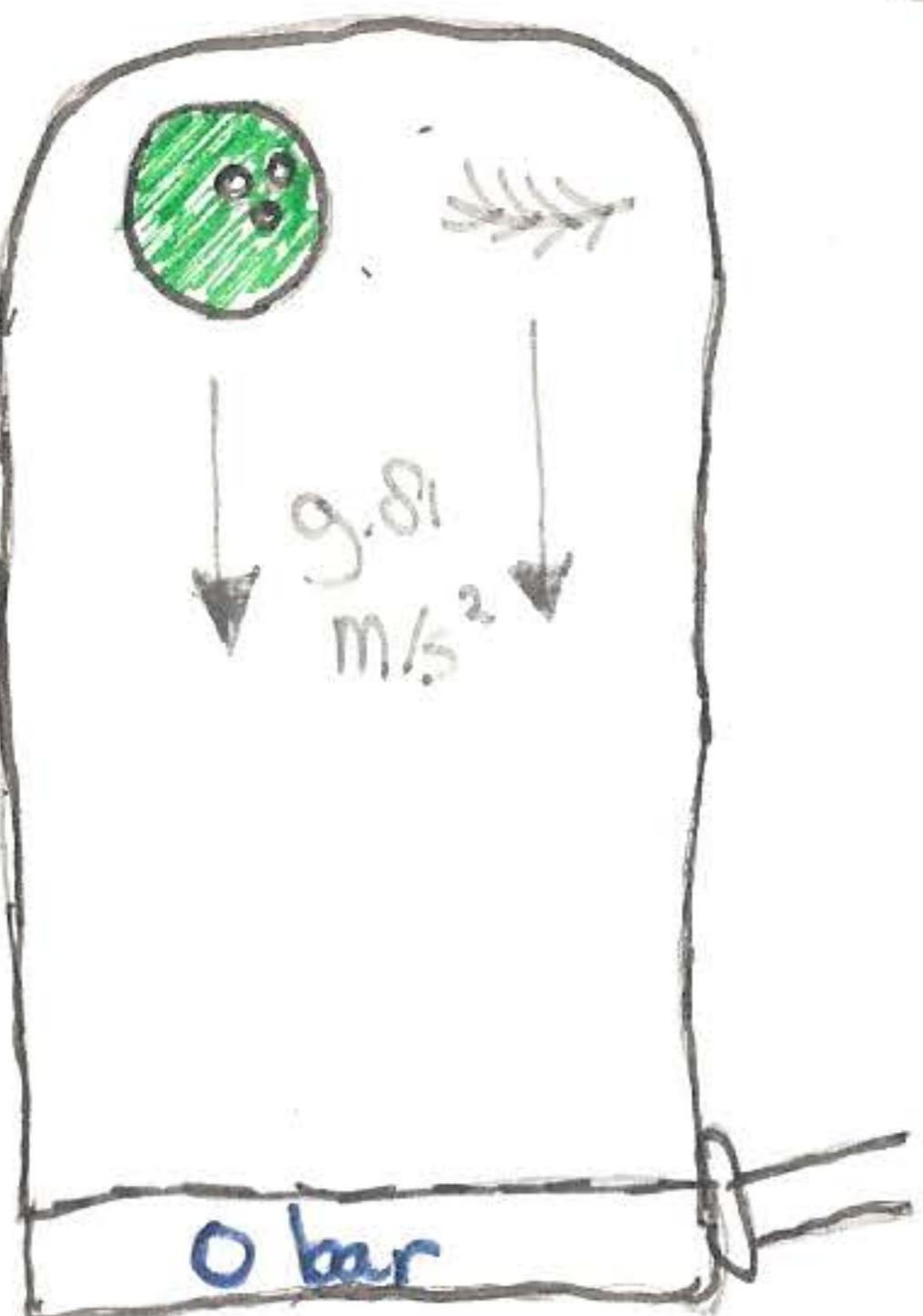
- $5 \triangle = \text{Dodeca}$
- $5 \diamond = \text{Dodeca}$
- $5 \star = \text{Dodeca}$

Tetra-octa cube 32°

dodeca- icosa Symetry



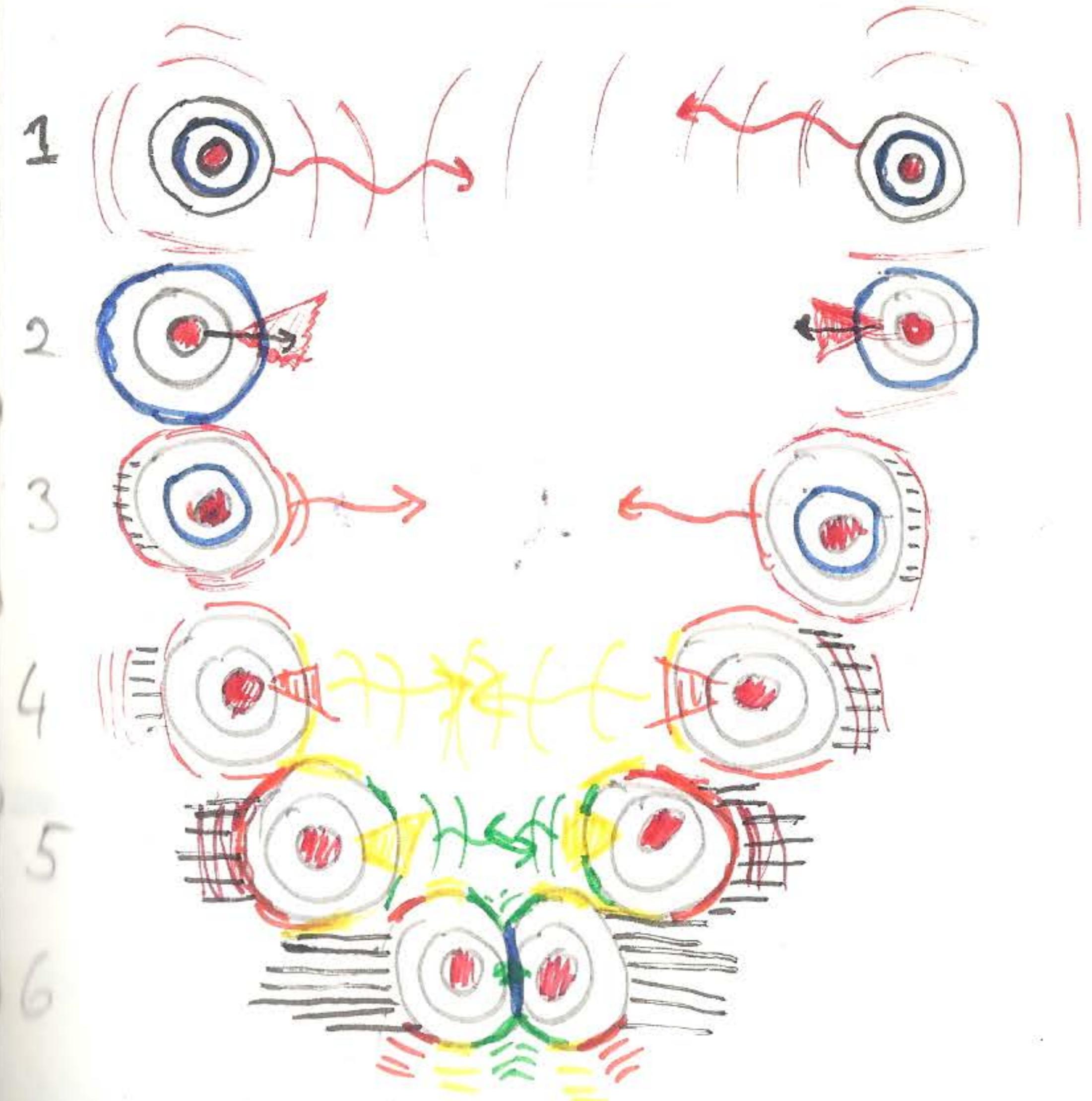
alles op aarde valt even snel in een vacuum



dus massa heeft geen invloed op de zwaartekracht in een vacuum

Hetzelfde geld dus ook in de ruimte....

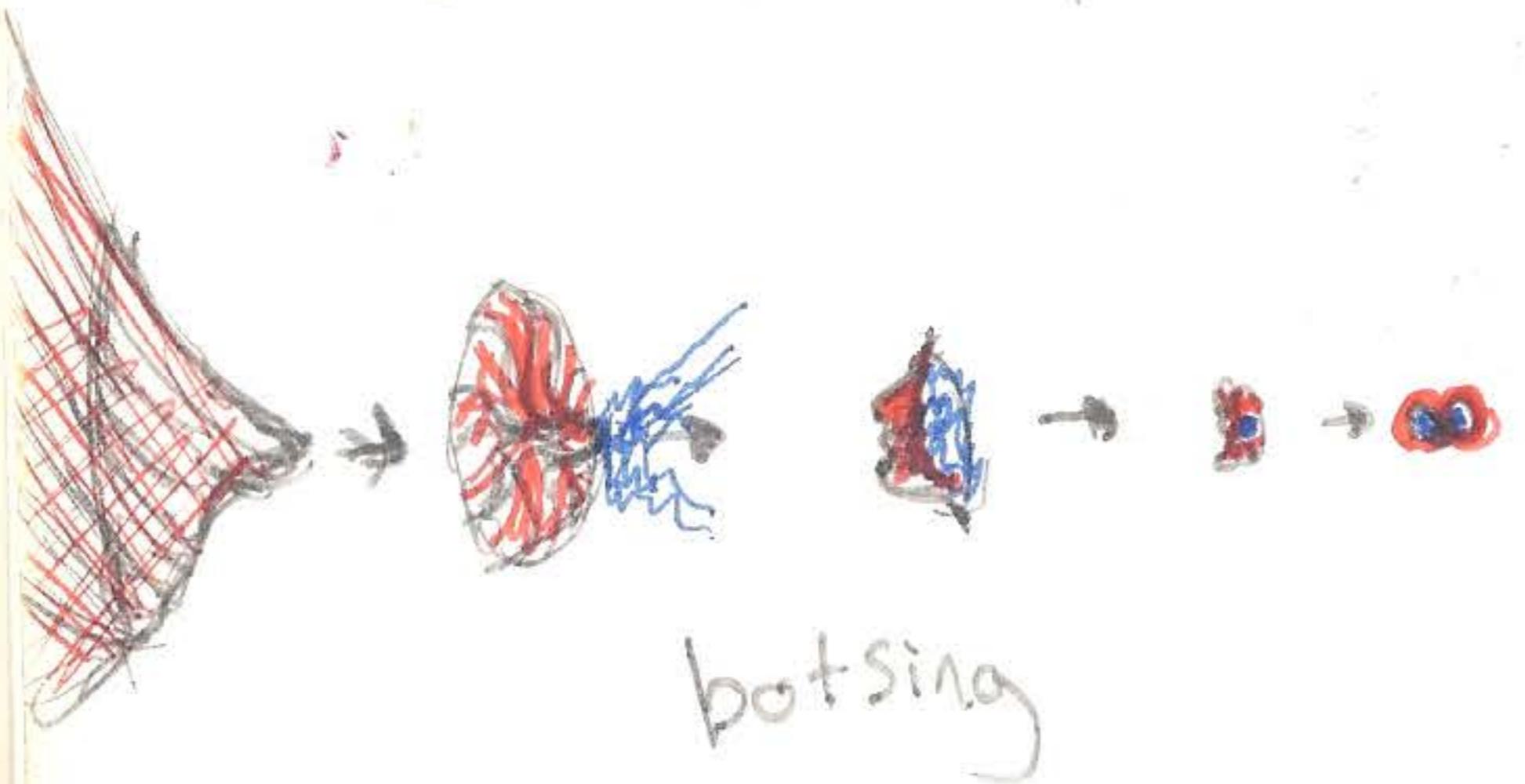
alles valt even snel
dus Doppler effect heeft geen invloed



2 Lichamen met $v=0 \text{ m/s}$ stralen licht uit...

Door de absorptie komt het lichaam in beweging... Het doppler effect zorgt voor een hogere frequentie dan meer energie ($E_i = h \cdot f$)
 $P_i = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

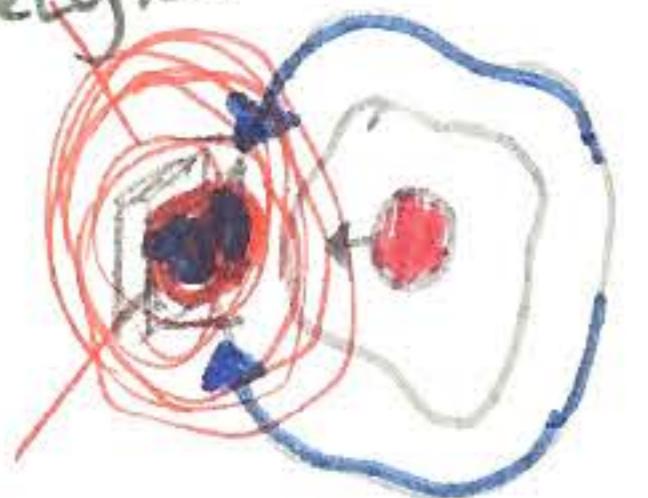
1. Goton-Elektron



Rood licht

lange λ
grote elektron
onduidelijke
locatie

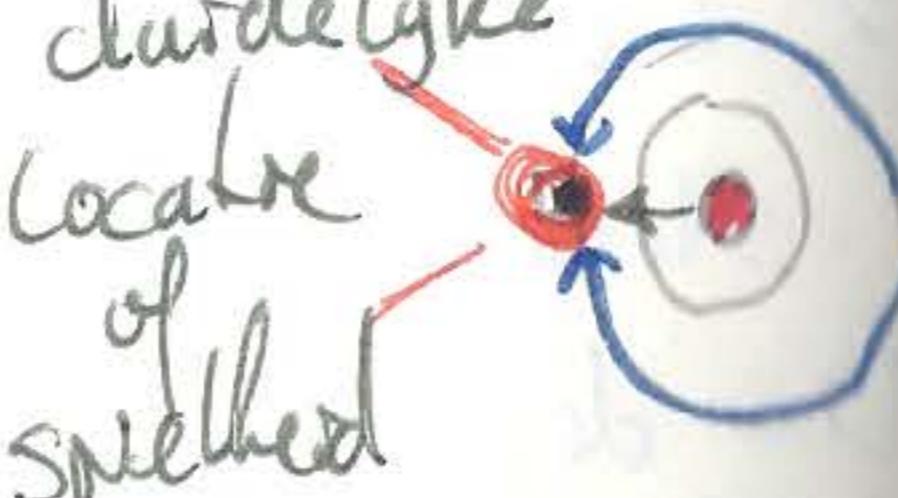
of
snelheid



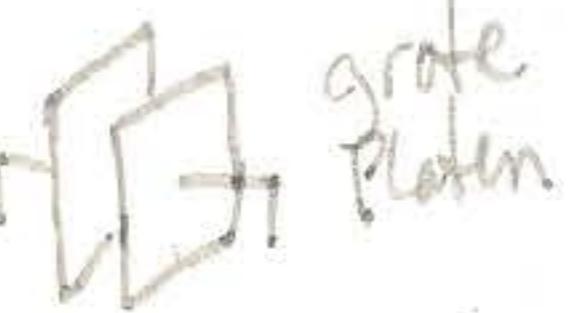
Paars licht

Korte λ

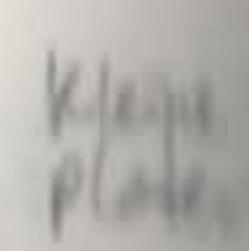
kleine elektron
duidelijke
locatie
of
snelheid



$$c = \frac{E \cdot \lambda^2}{0,5 \lambda}$$



$$c = \frac{E_0 \lambda^2}{0,5 \lambda}$$



$$E = h \cdot f$$

Doppler geeft hogere f

Wanneer f hoger, word E hoger

$$E = \frac{\vec{F}}{Q}$$

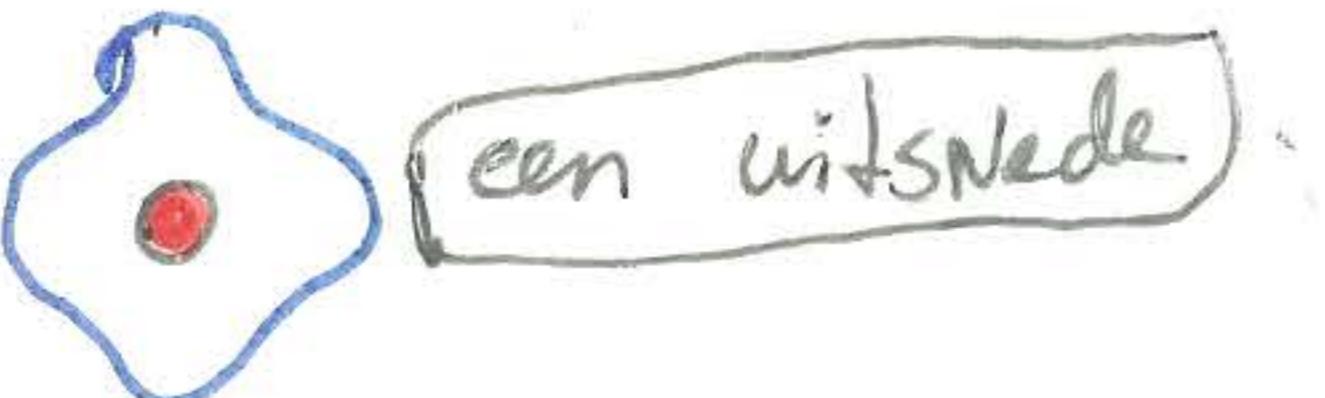
Q = Vast veranderd niet

clus als E hoger word

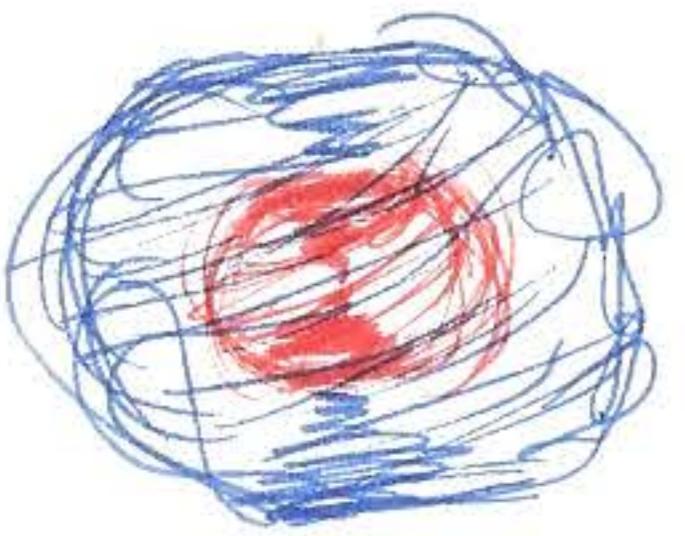
Word \vec{F} ook hoger

Hierdoor trekt de kern opzij

een atoom heeft in een normale staat een elektronen golf



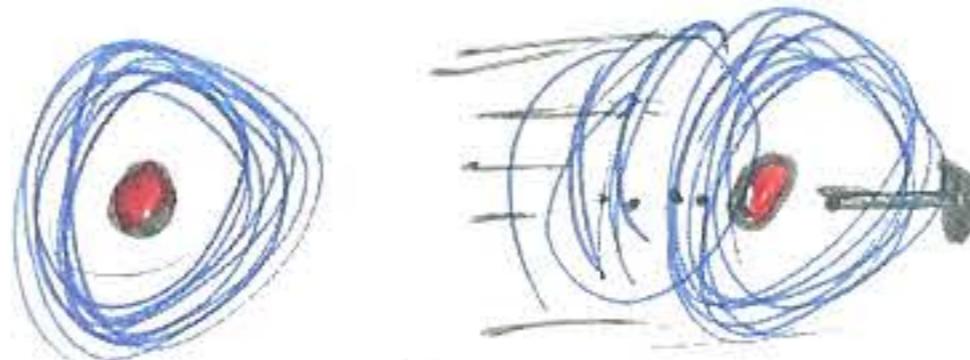
een uitsnede



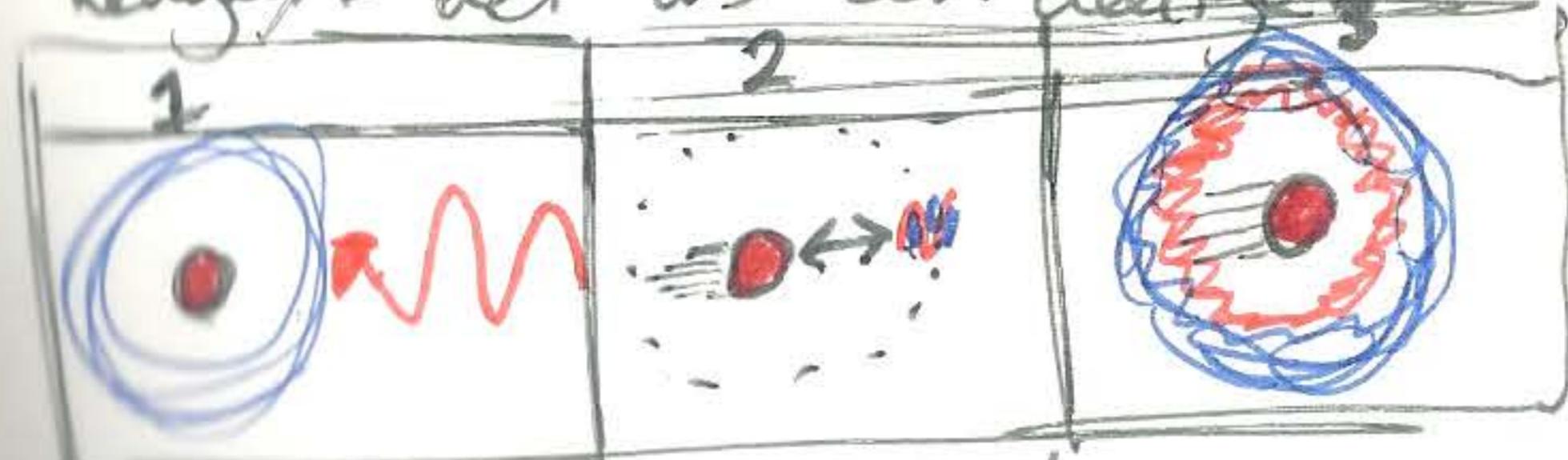
een Realistischer
3D look
van een stabisch atoom

Wanneer een foton tegen de elektronen golf botst klappt de golf om

Een elektron golf reageert als een complete golf en is dan in balans om de proton



Wanneer de elektron als deeltje zichtbaar is bij een interferentie met een foton reageert het als een deeltje,

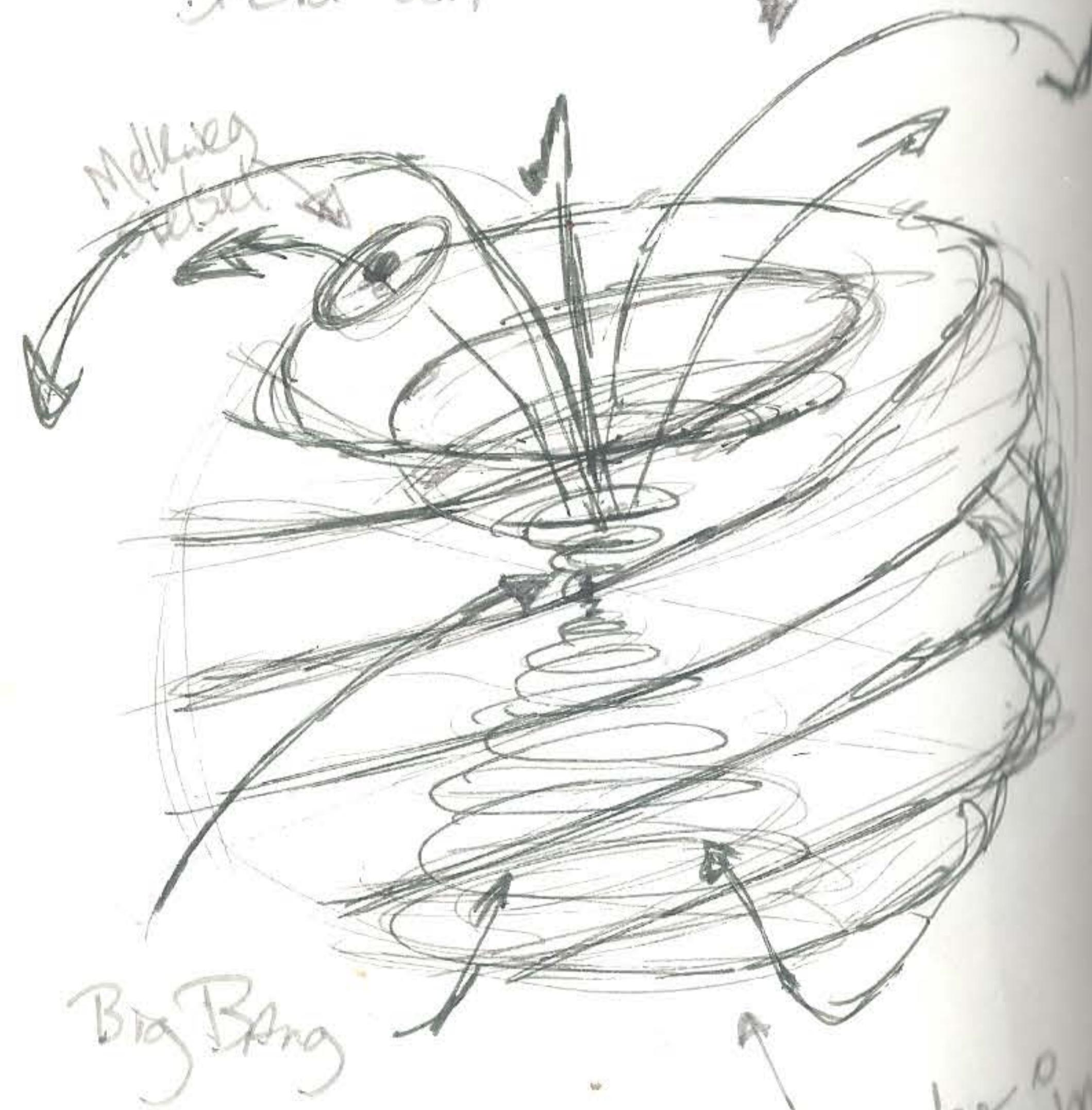


Wanneer je een groterere λ hebt in de foton is het moeilijker te bepalen waar de elektron is omdat de golf een groter deeltje wordt.

Als meer energie / frequentie de foton heeft hoe preciever de elektron kan staan

Universum

Bred uit



Universum

Krimpt ein

Vortex uit

*



vortex in



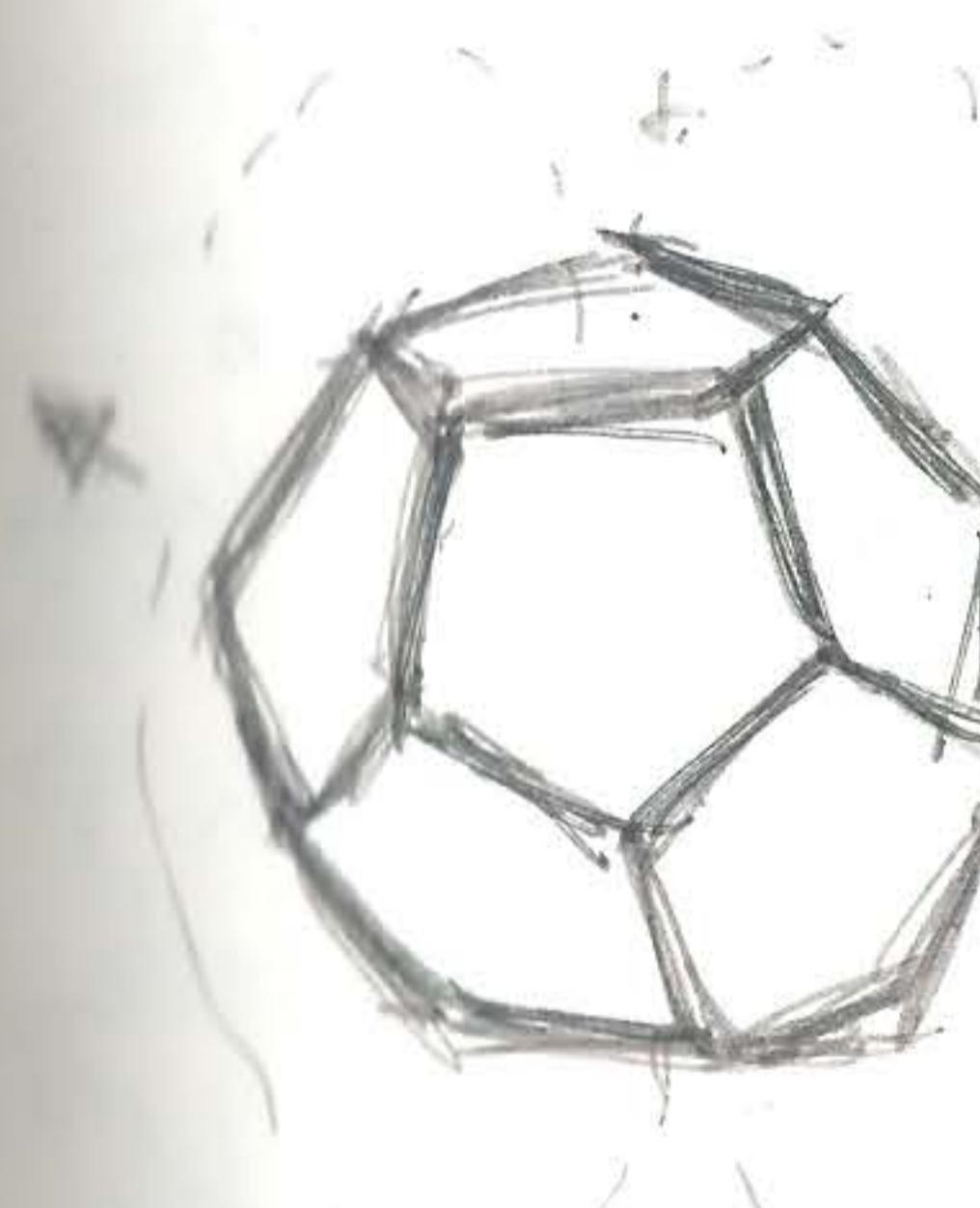
Vwazela



+



donut



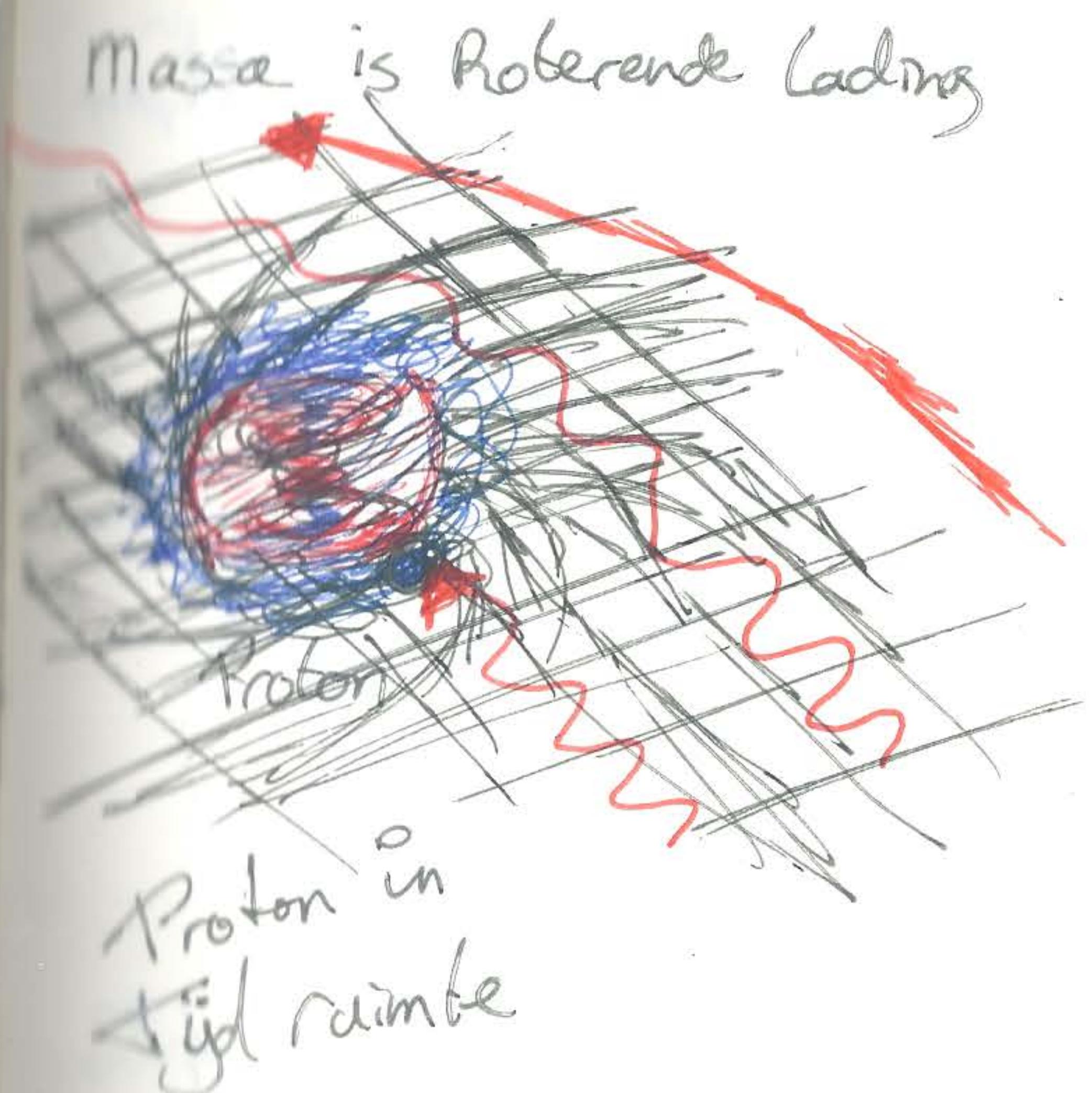
dodecahedra

in een atoom is er voor elke Proton een elektron

Waarom plakken atomen aan elkaar?



Wanneer je waterstof een extra lading gegeft +1 elektron en van zuurstof 2 ladingen weg haalt, zullen de instabiele atomen elkaar niet afstoten omdat ze elkaar aanvullen.



Gluonen gaan door tyd ruimte op zoek naar een elektrongolf

By de botsing ontstaat er een rotende lading en dat een massa die naar de kern wordt getrokken.

Waterstof atoom Hydrog

1 Proton
1 Elektron



Waterstof Ion H^+

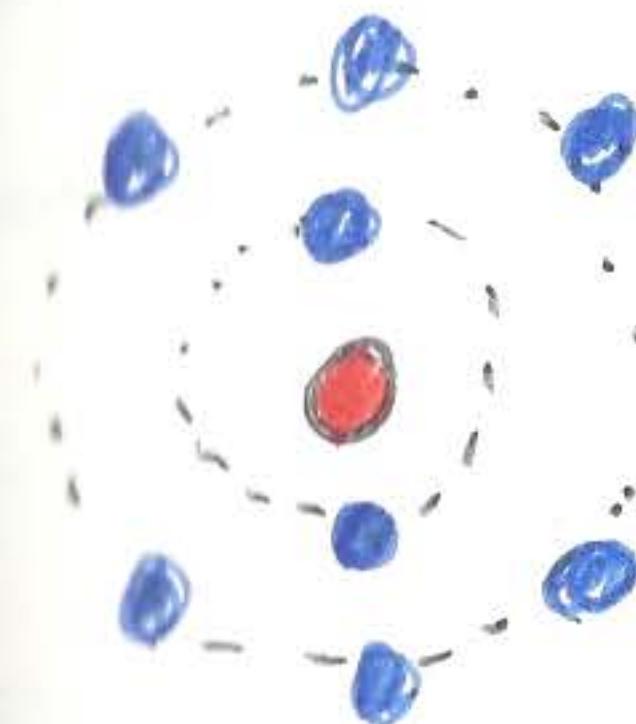
1 Proton
0 elektronen



Zuurstof Oxygen

8 Protonen

8 elektronen (2, 6)



Zuurstof Ion O^{2-}

8 Protonen

6 elektronen



Enthalpie H is een grootheid

$$\nabla \cdot D = P$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot H = J + \frac{\partial D}{\partial t}$$

$$H = U + PV$$

U : enthalpie in Joule

U : innerlijke energie en Joule

P : druk in Pascal = $\frac{N}{m^2}$

V : volume m^3

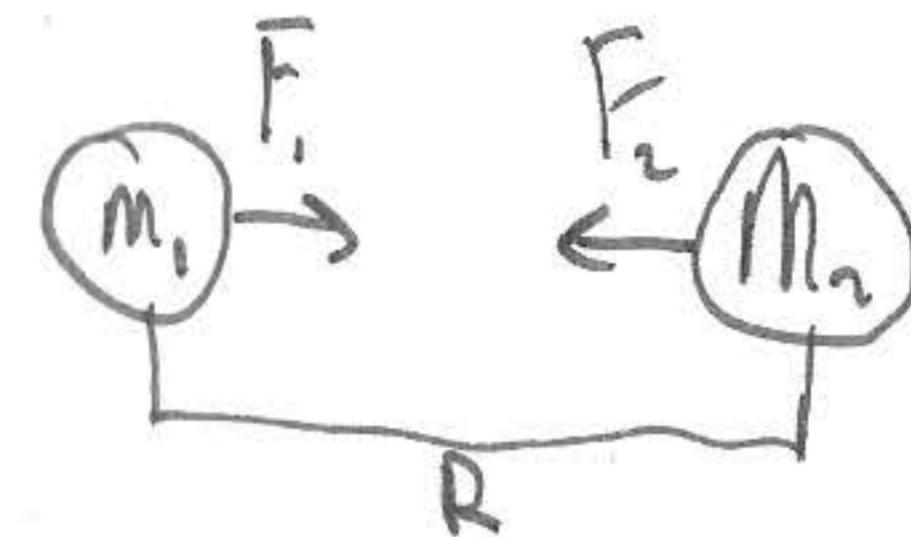
Louis de Broglie

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

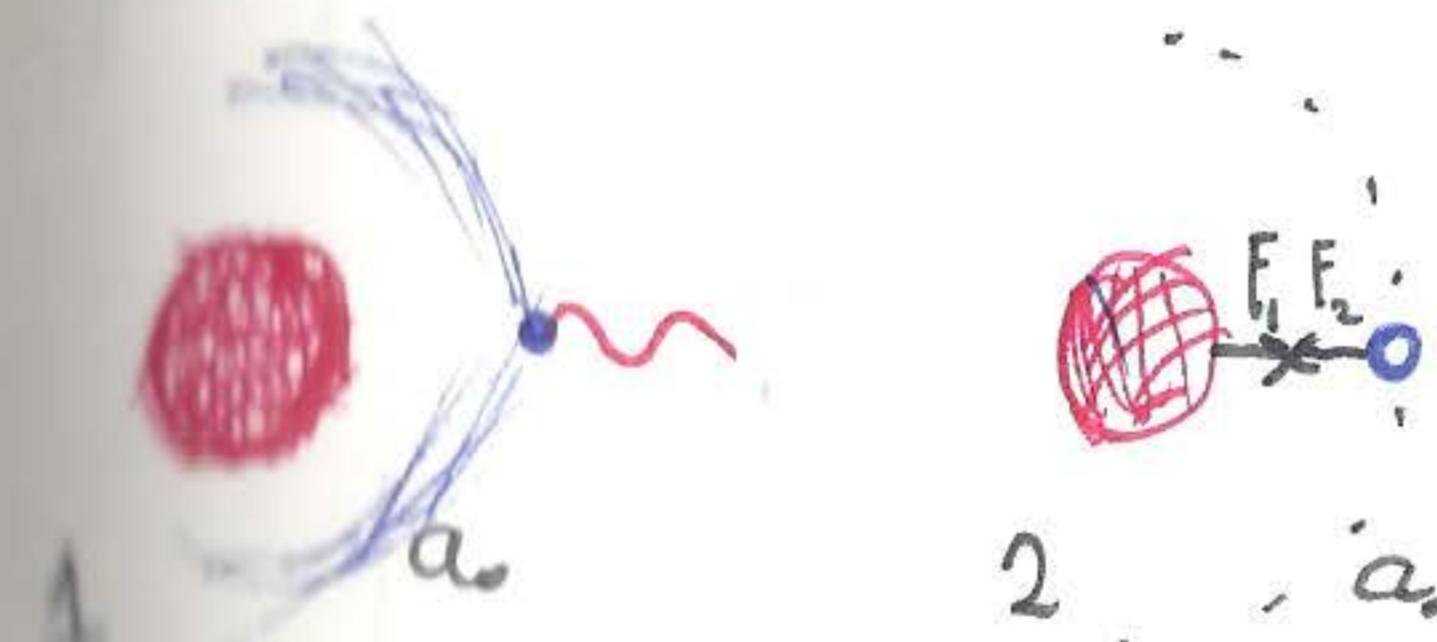
$L_{\text{impulsmoment}} = R \times P_{\text{impuls vector}}$

L = in ~~NM~~ Newton-meter seconde

Zwaartekracht constante



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



$$F = G \frac{m_p \times m_e}{r^2}$$

$$1,091532 \cdot 10^{-57} N = 6,67384 \cdot 10^{-11} \frac{m_r \times M_e}{a_0}$$

Per foto van de geciteerd word

Relativiteit

$$x' = x - vt$$

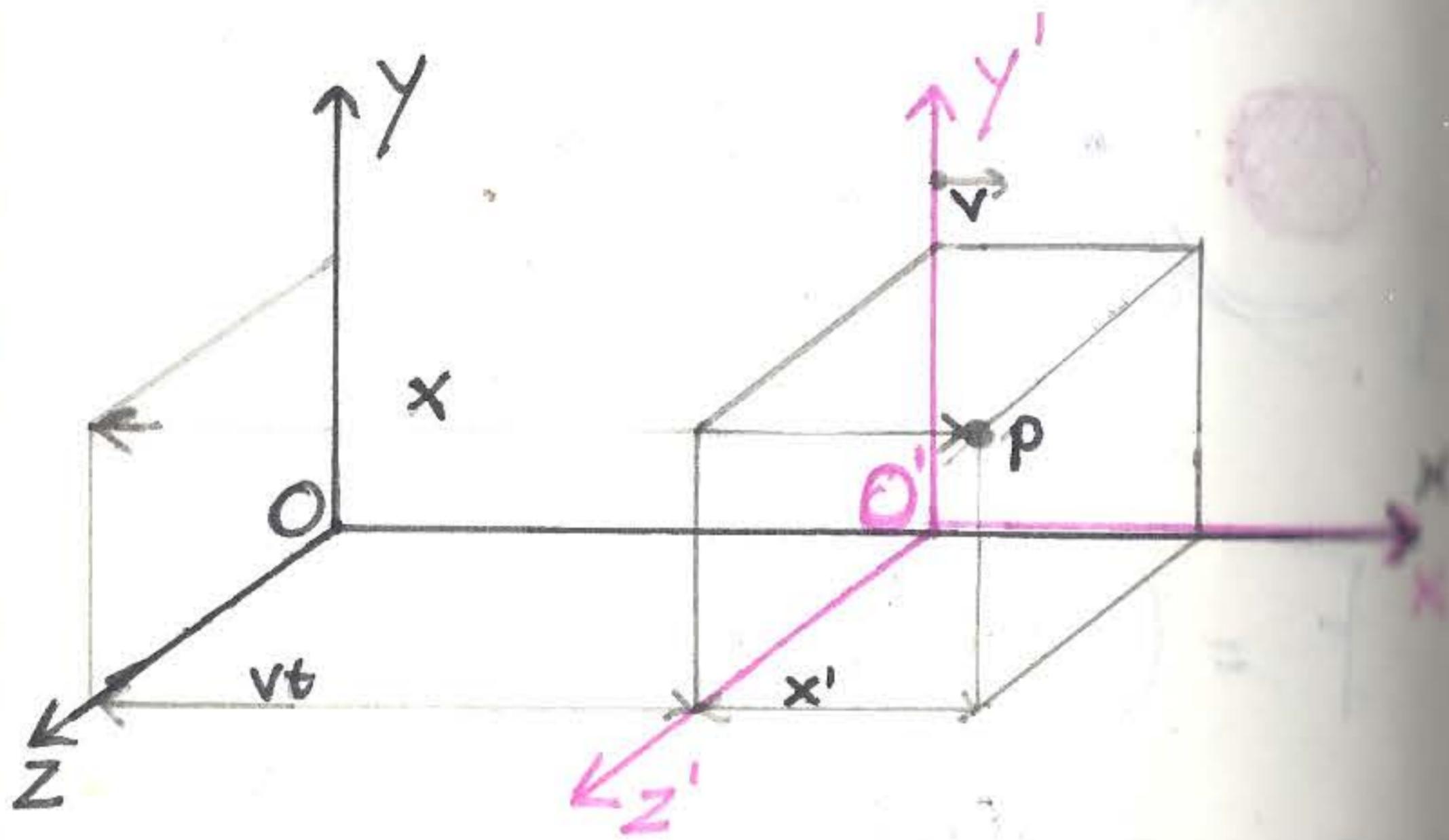
$$y' = y$$

$$z' = z$$

$$x' = \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

$$t' = t - vx/c^2$$

$$t' = \frac{t - \frac{vx}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$



$$\beta = \frac{v}{c} \quad \tau = ct$$

$$x' = \gamma(x - \beta t)$$

$$y' = y$$

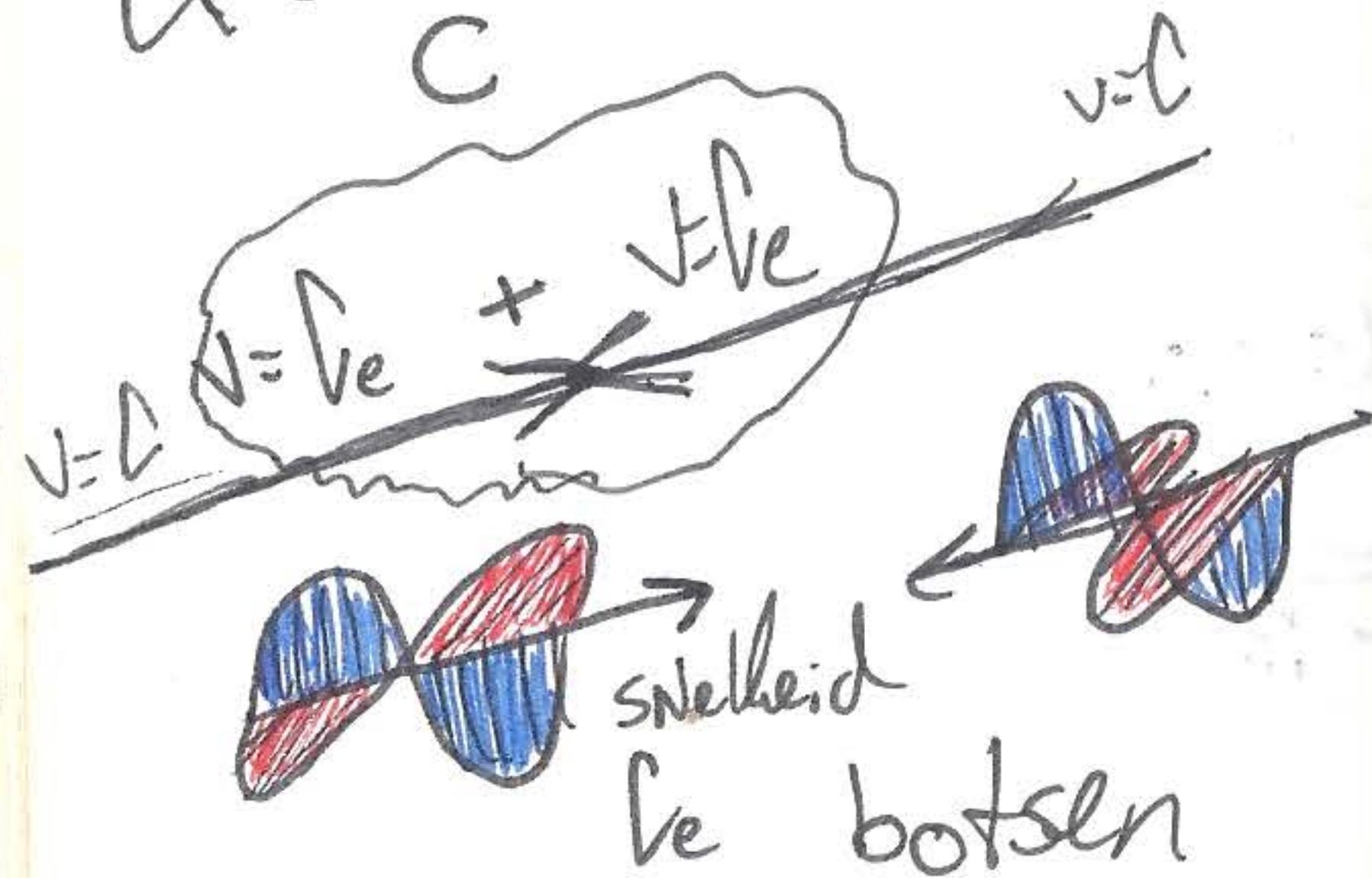
$$z' = z$$

$$\tau' = \gamma(\tau - \beta x)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

Lijnstructuur Constante

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi e}{c}$$

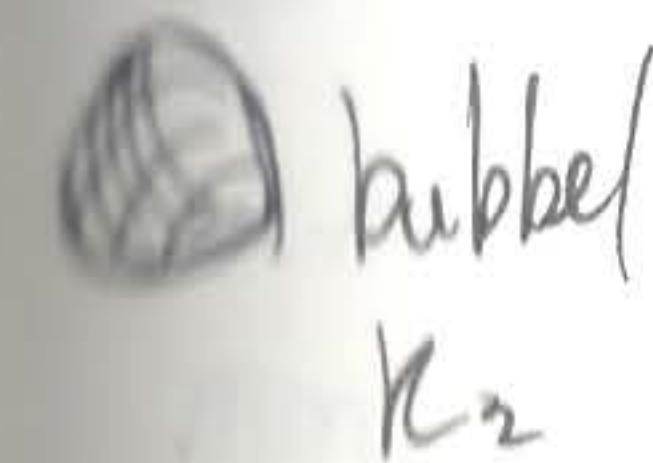


Onzekerheidsprincipe

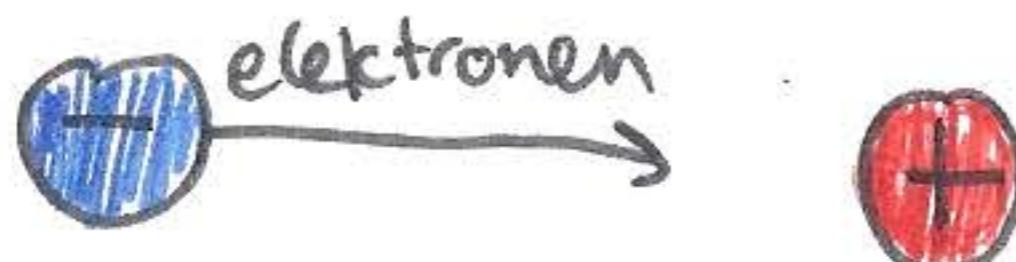
Heisenberg

I weet nooit de exacte locatie en snelheid van een elektron.

Daar waar de golf intreft word gedat het met de snelheid op. Hoe hoger de frequentie hoe exacter de locatie



Stroom door een draad



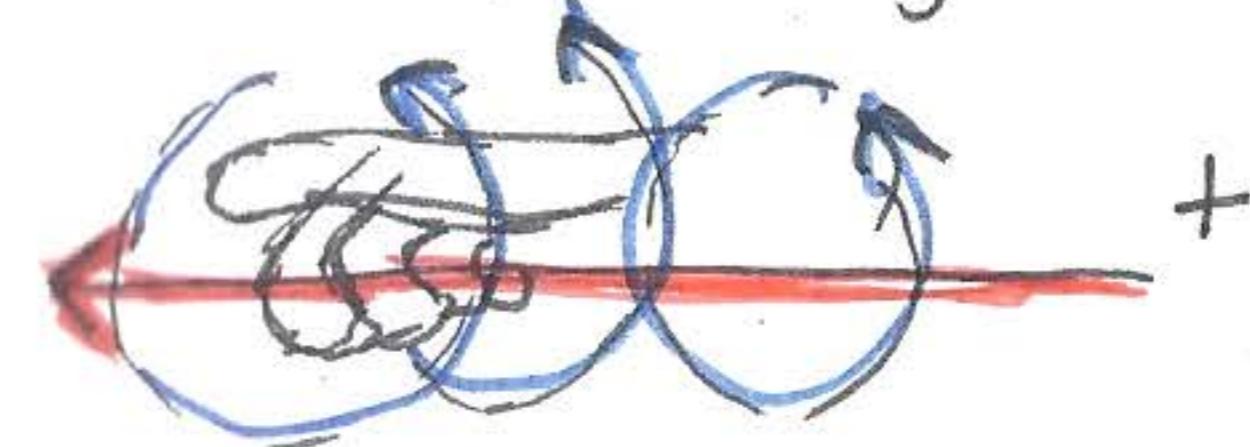
$$1 \text{ elektron} = e \approx 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ Coulomb}$$

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \frac{C}{T} = \text{ampere}$$

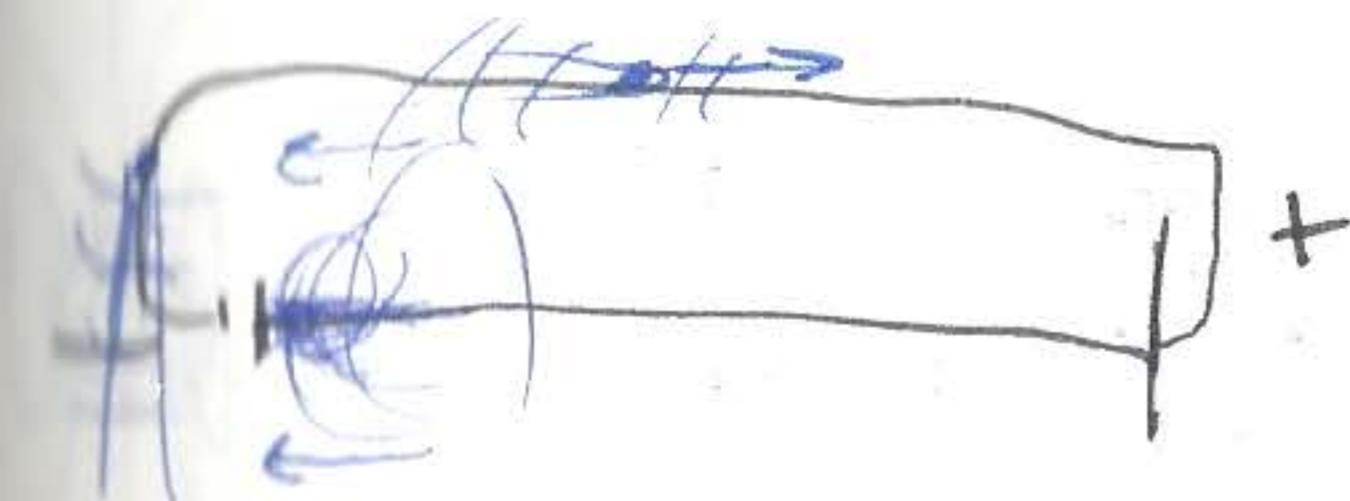
$$\frac{N_{\text{elektron}}}{\text{Sec}}$$

$$V = \frac{W}{Q} = \frac{\text{Joale}}{\text{Coulomb}} = \text{Volt}$$

Rechter hand regel

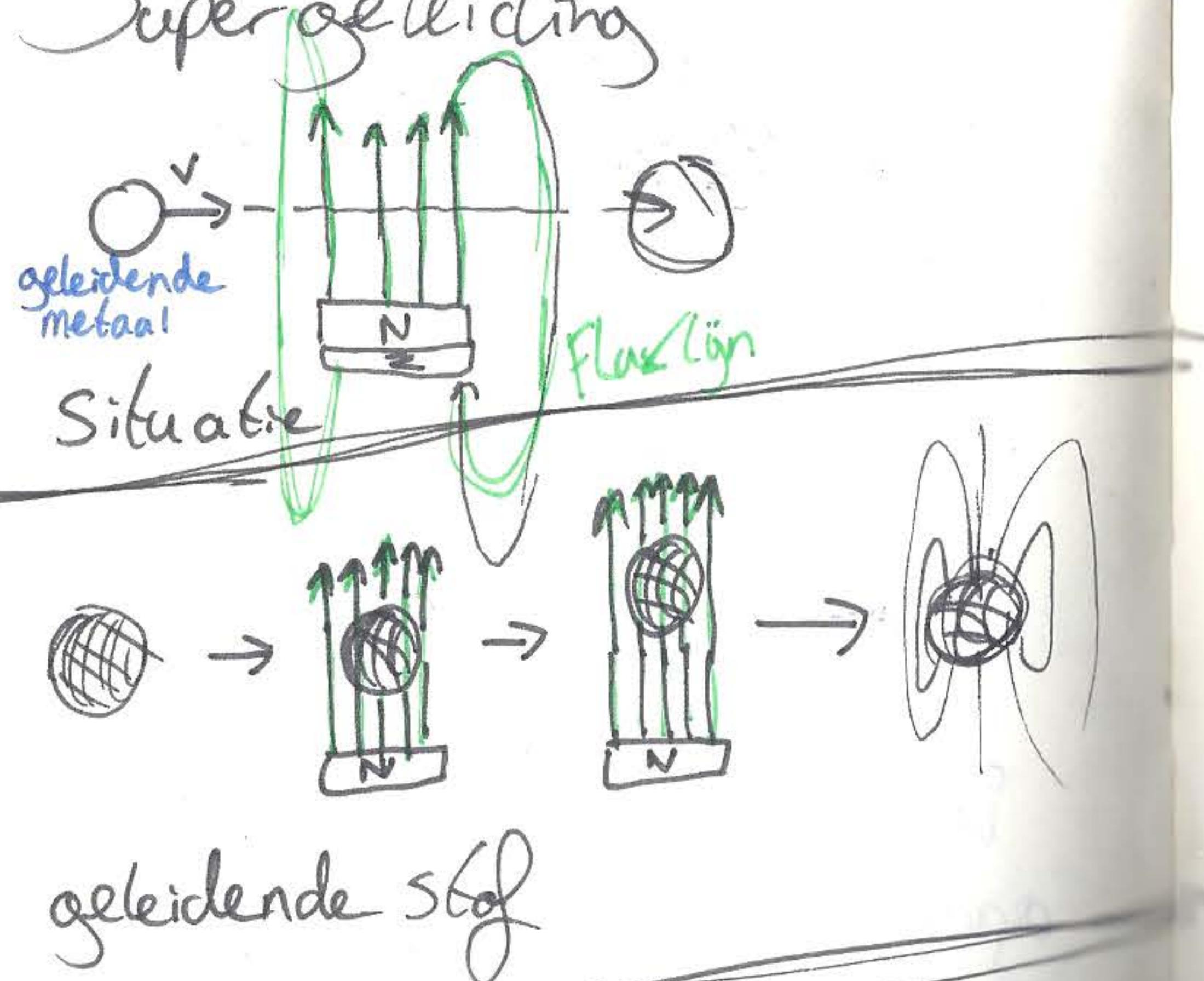


in de elektronica

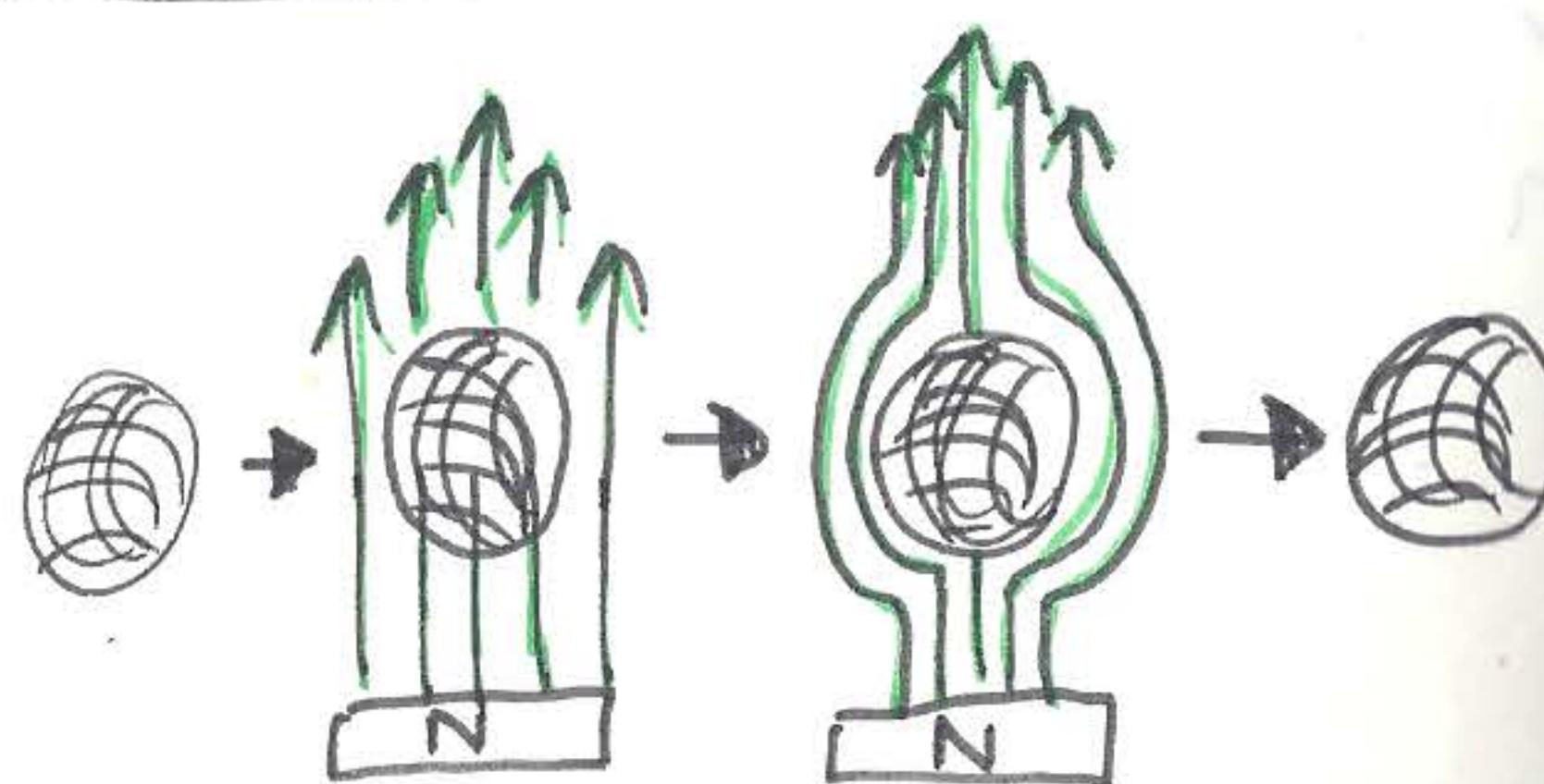


in de Kwantum Natuurkunde
gaan de elektronen zich
verzamelen op de
min onderdelen

Supergeleiding



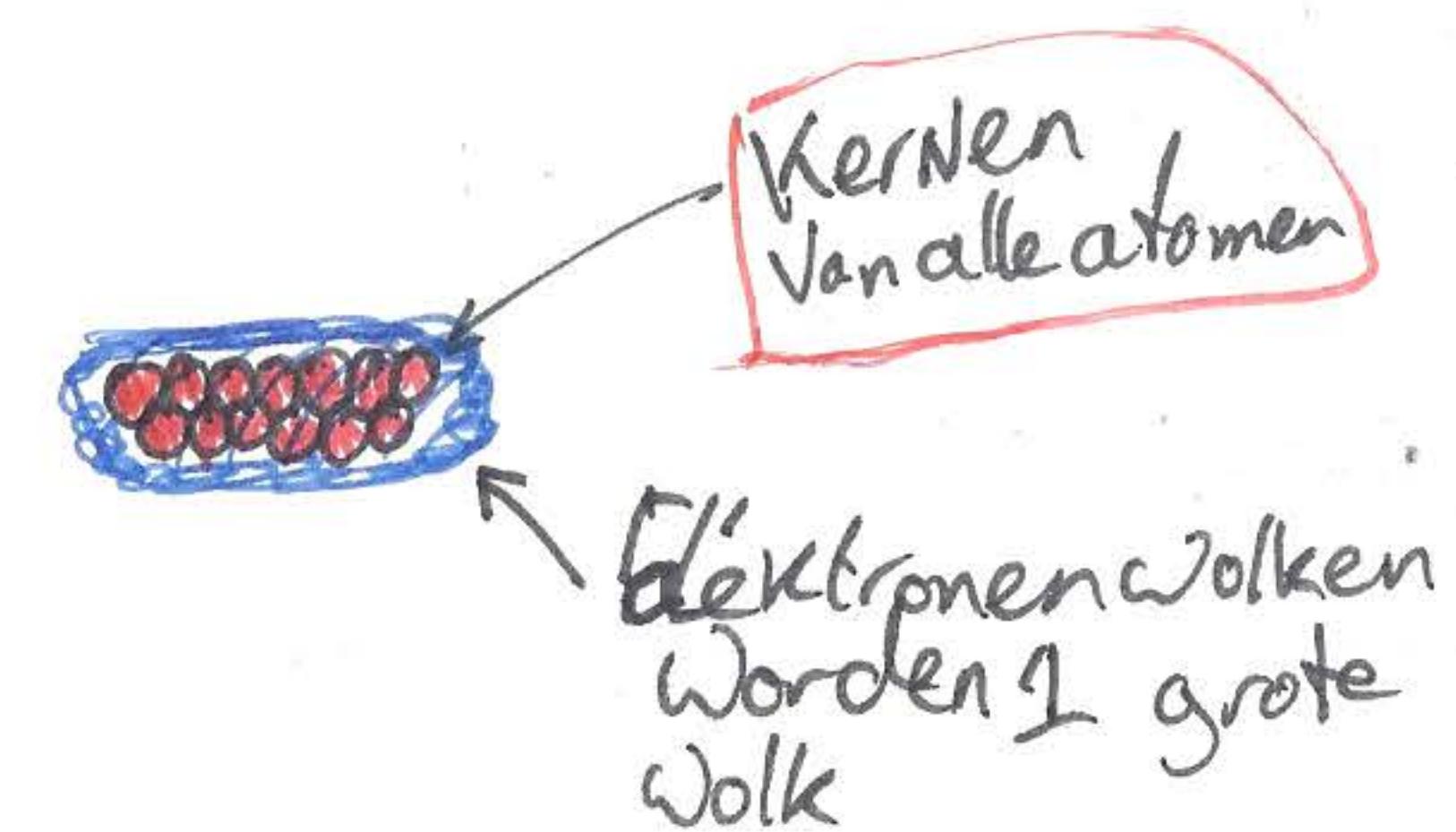
geleidende Stof



Meissner effect

Supergeleidende Stof

Waarom Word de SuperGedrede, afgelocked op de Locatie?



tijdens de kwantumexcitatie
Klap de hele wolk in op 1
Positie, I.P.V. Meerdere op
verschillende plekken

$$E = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \rightarrow \text{Formule Coulomb}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} K x^2$$

$$K = \frac{F_{max}}{x_{max}}$$

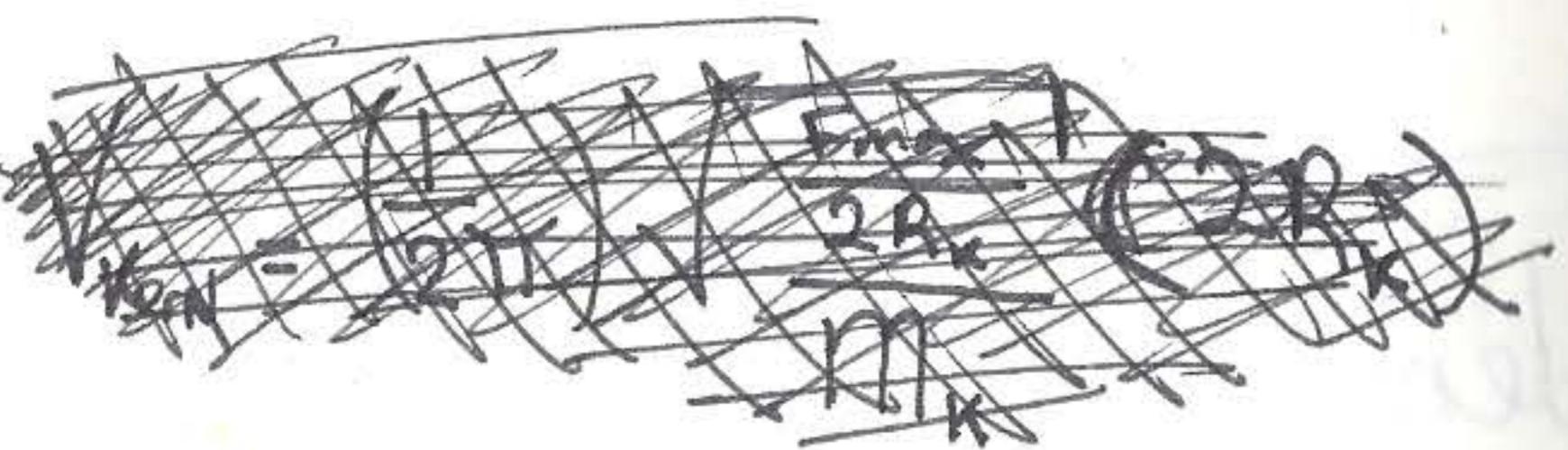
$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$$

$$f = \frac{Q}{2\pi} \cdot x$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} \cdot x$$

$$R_{ken} = 1,36 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ Meter}$$

$$F_{max} = 29,053,507,333 \text{ Newton}$$



$$r_e = \left(\frac{R_c}{\pi}\right) \sqrt{\frac{F_{max}}{2R_k M_k}}$$

$$r_c = \sqrt{\frac{K_{\text{spring constant}}}{m_{\text{electron}}}} R_c$$

$$\boxed{r_c = \sqrt{f \cdot x}}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \omega$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}}$$

$$K = \frac{F_{max}}{x_{max}}$$

Deuteron

2 Proton 1 Neutron 1 Elektron

3671 Maal zoveel energie
als een elektron

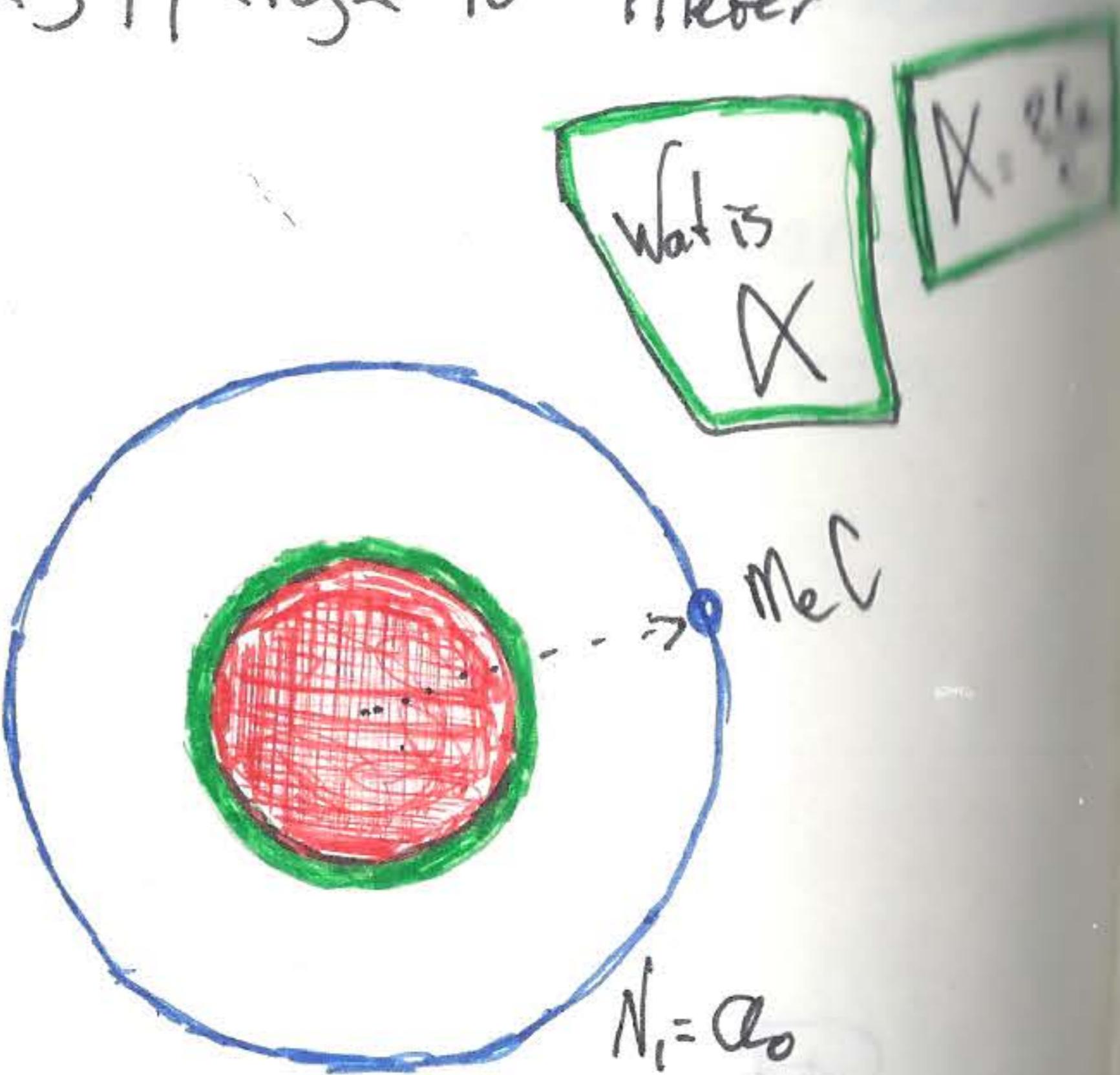
Huu?

Volgens Mo kan ik niet goed



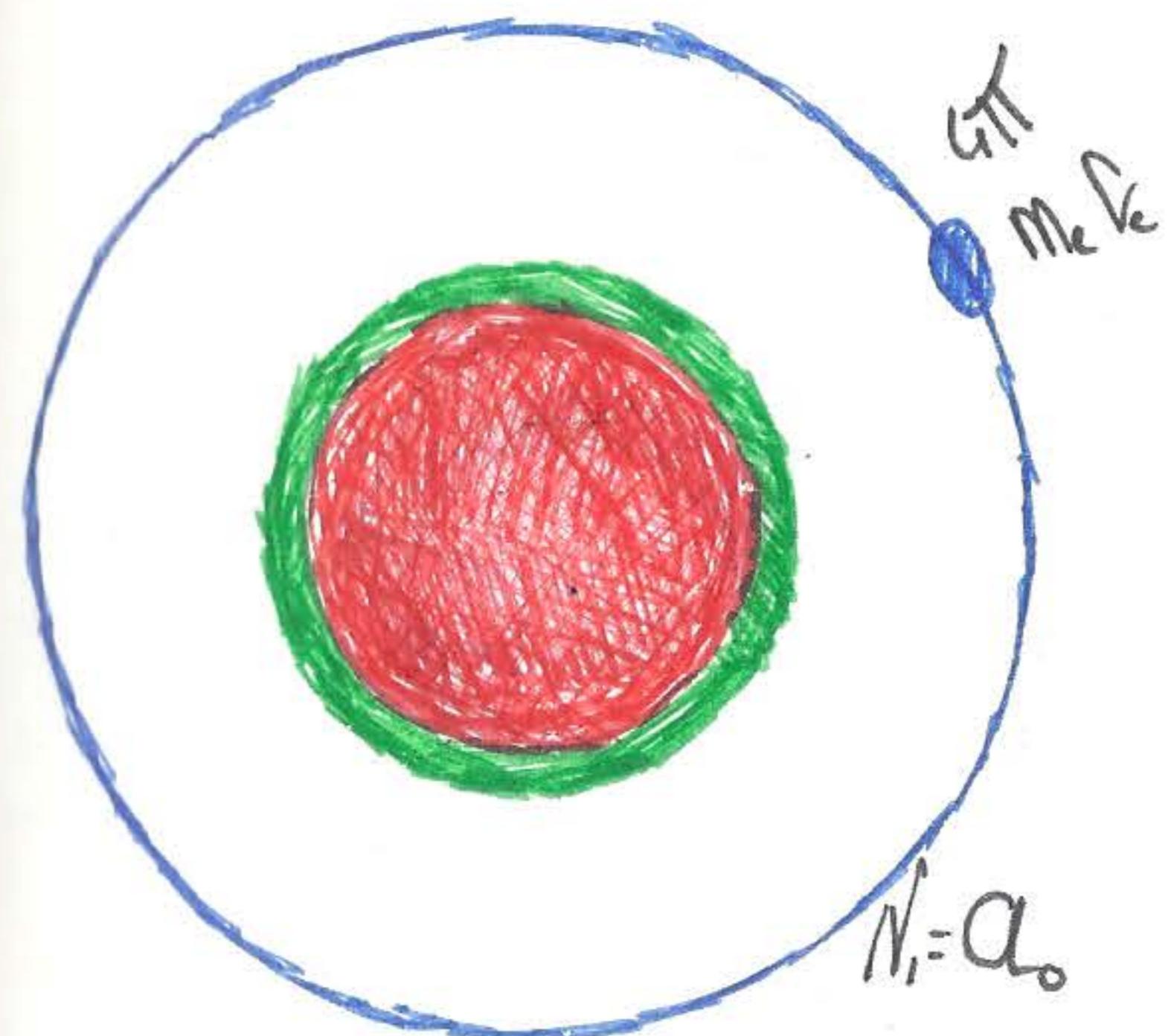
$$a_0 = \frac{\hbar}{m_e c \alpha}$$

$$0,5291772102 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ meter}$$



$$\hbar = 4\pi m_e \epsilon_0 a_0$$

$$6,62606957 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J}$$



$$\frac{1,054571726 \cdot 10^{-34}}{9,10938291 \cdot 10^{31} * 299792458 * 0,0072973516}$$

$$6,62606957 \cdot 10^{-34} * 1,0938456336 \cdot 10^6$$

$$* 0,52917721002 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

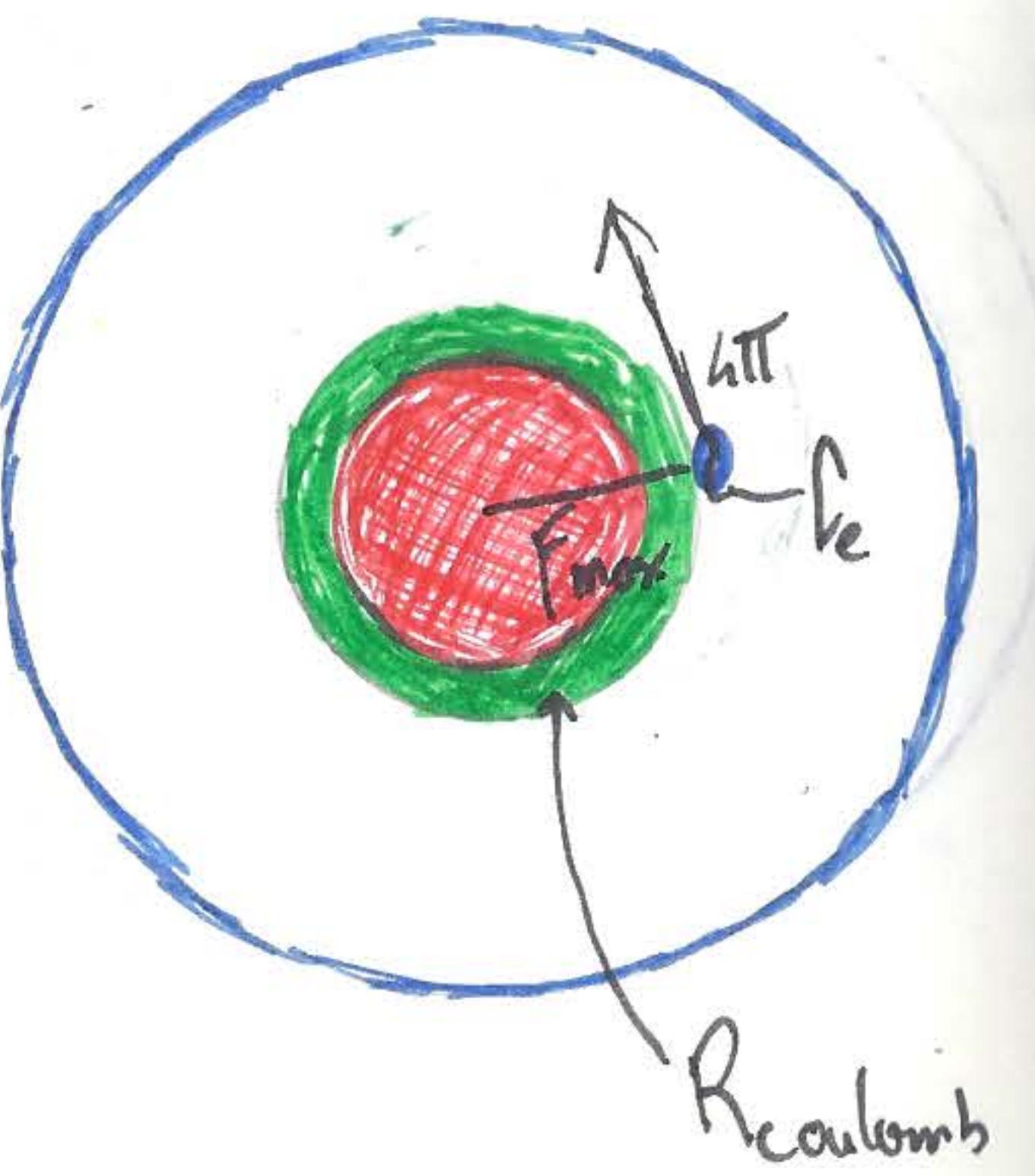
$$h = \frac{G\pi F_{\max} R_c^2}{C_e}$$

$6,62606957 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J}$

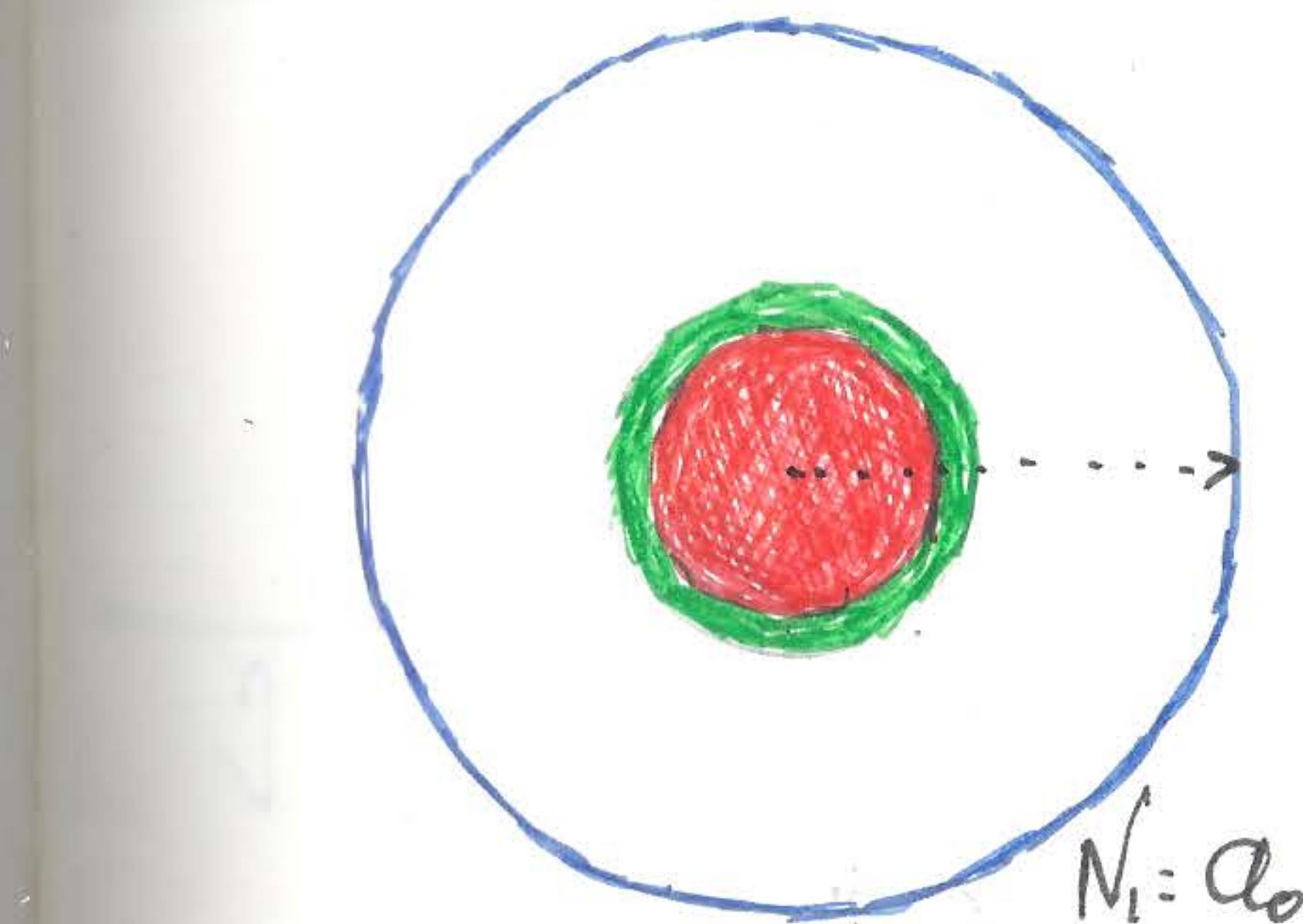
Planck
QS impuls
Hoek Norm

$$a_0 = \frac{h}{G\pi m_e l_e} =$$

$0,52917721 \cdot 10^{-10}$



$$\frac{G\pi \cdot 29,053507333 \cdot (1,60897017 \cdot 10^{-19})^2}{1,0938456336 \cdot 10^6}$$



$$6,62606957 \cdot 10^{-34}$$

$$\cdot 0,52917721 \cdot 10^{-31} \cdot 1,0938456336 \cdot 10^6$$

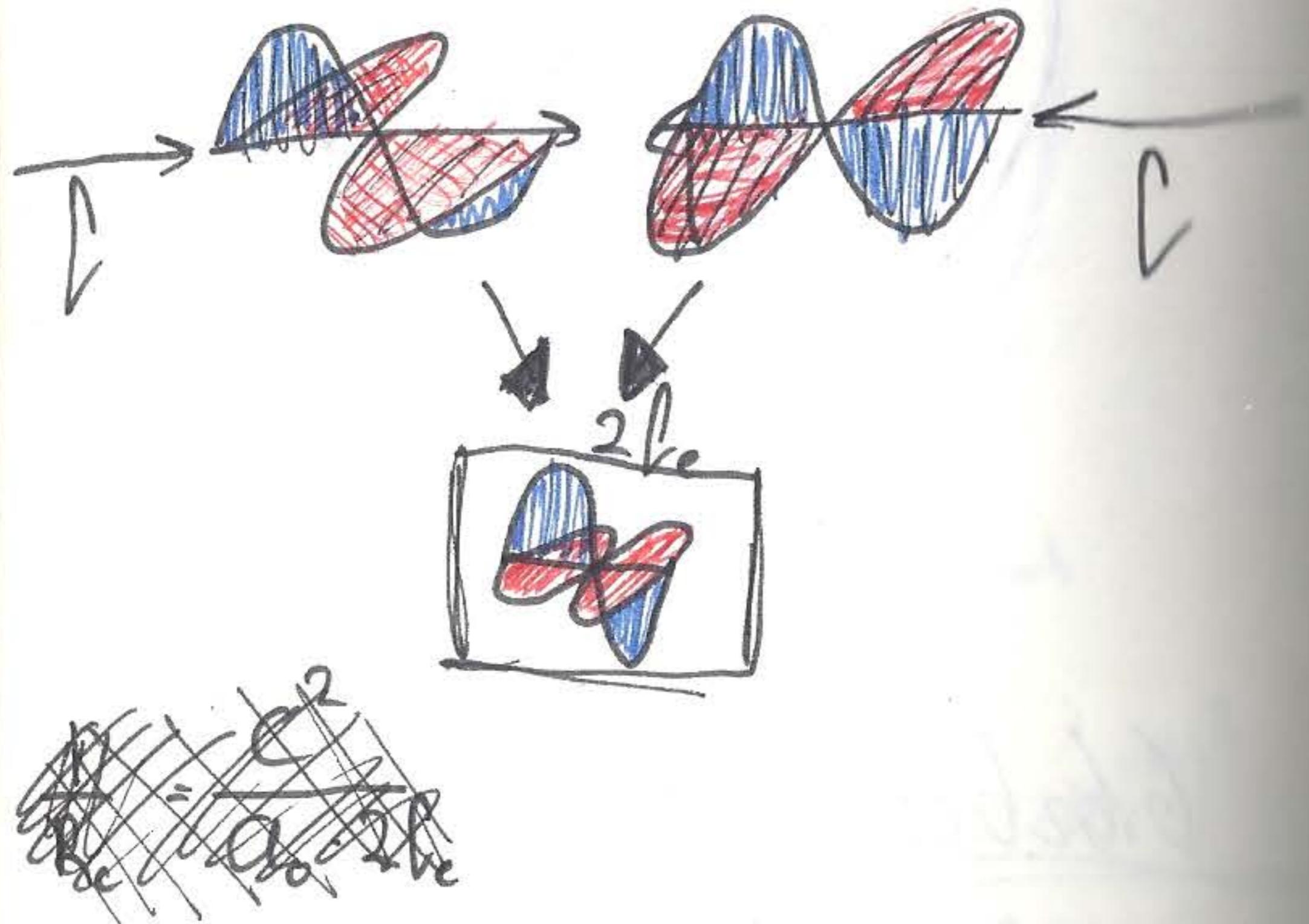
$$a_0 = \frac{c^2 R_c}{2 L_e}$$

$$0,52917721092 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$k_e = \frac{c^2}{a_0 2 L_e}$$

$$1,40807017 \cdot 10^{-15}$$

$$\chi = \frac{2 L_e}{c}$$

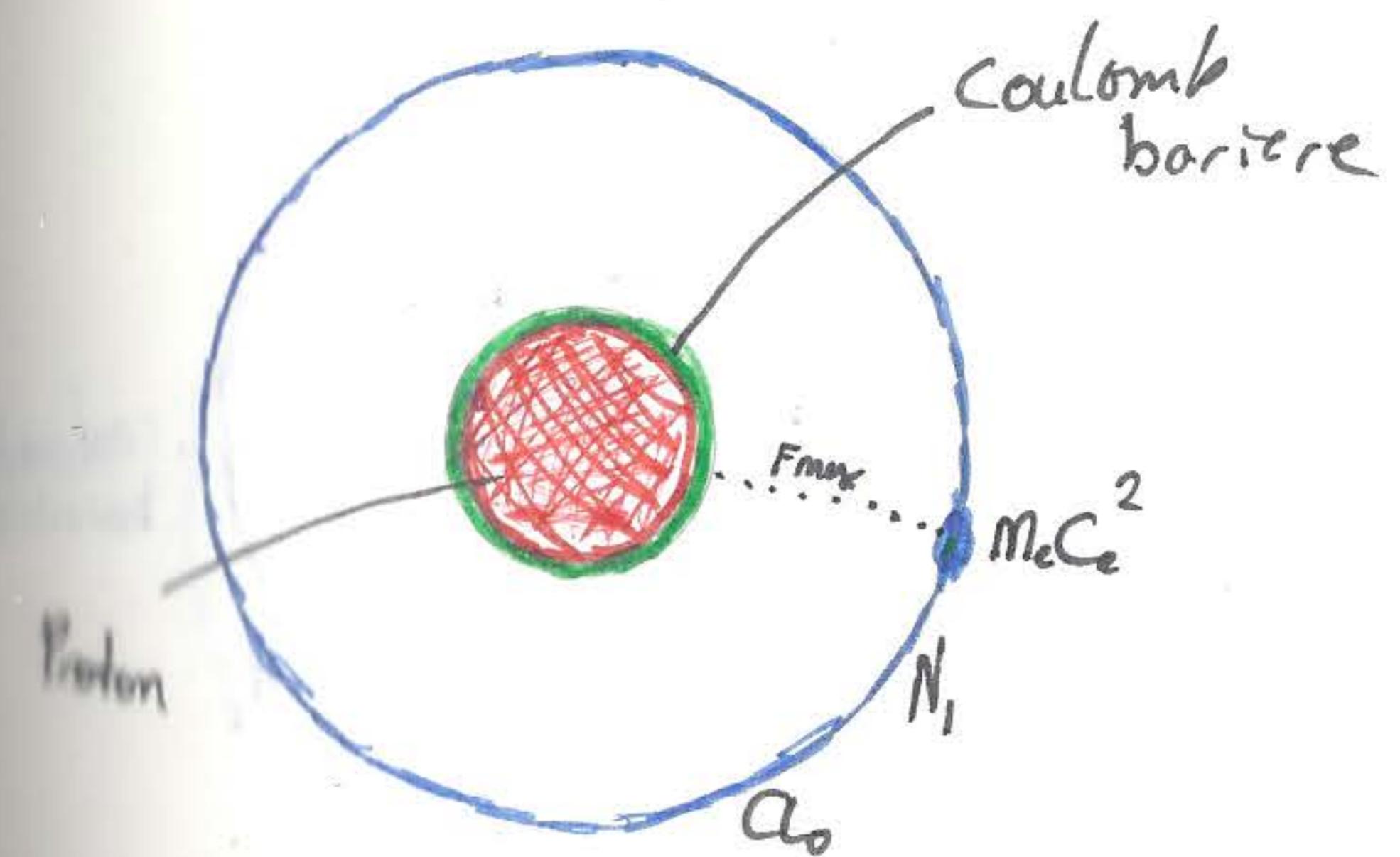


$$\frac{29792458^2}{0,52917721092 \cdot 10^{-10} * 2 + 1,0938456336 \cdot 10^6}$$

$$A_0 = h \cdot \frac{C^e}{8\pi F_{\max} l_e R_c}$$

$$0,529177211 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$A_0 = \frac{F_{\max} R_c}{m_e l_e^2}$$

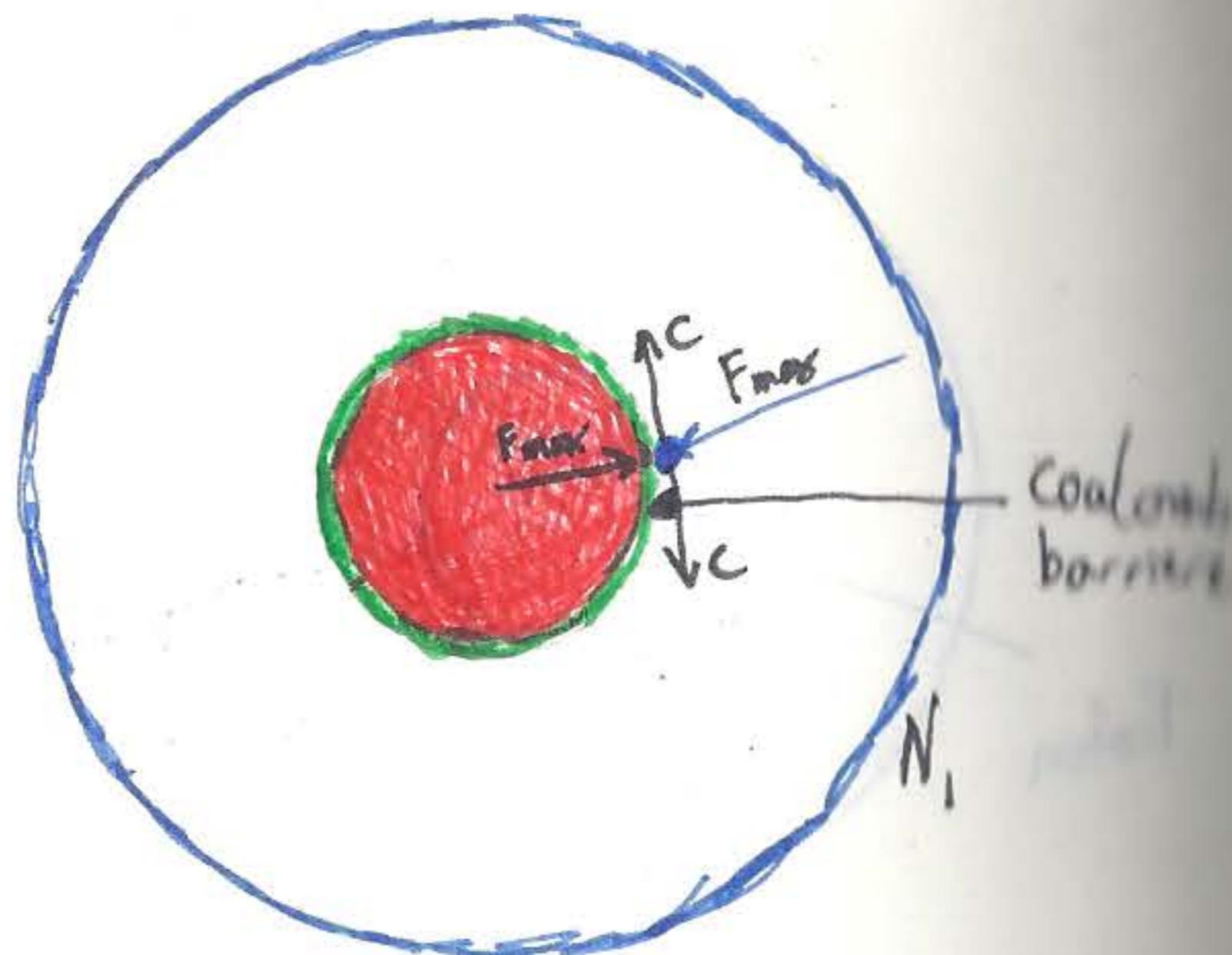


$$6,62606057 \cdot \frac{299792458^2}{8\pi \cdot 29,05350733 \times 1,0938456336 \cdot 10^6} \cdot \frac{1}{1,40897017 \cdot 10^{-15}}$$

$$\frac{29,053507333 \cdot (1,40897017 \cdot 10^{-15})^2}{29,10938291 \cdot 10^{-8} (1,0938456336 \cdot 10^6)^2}$$

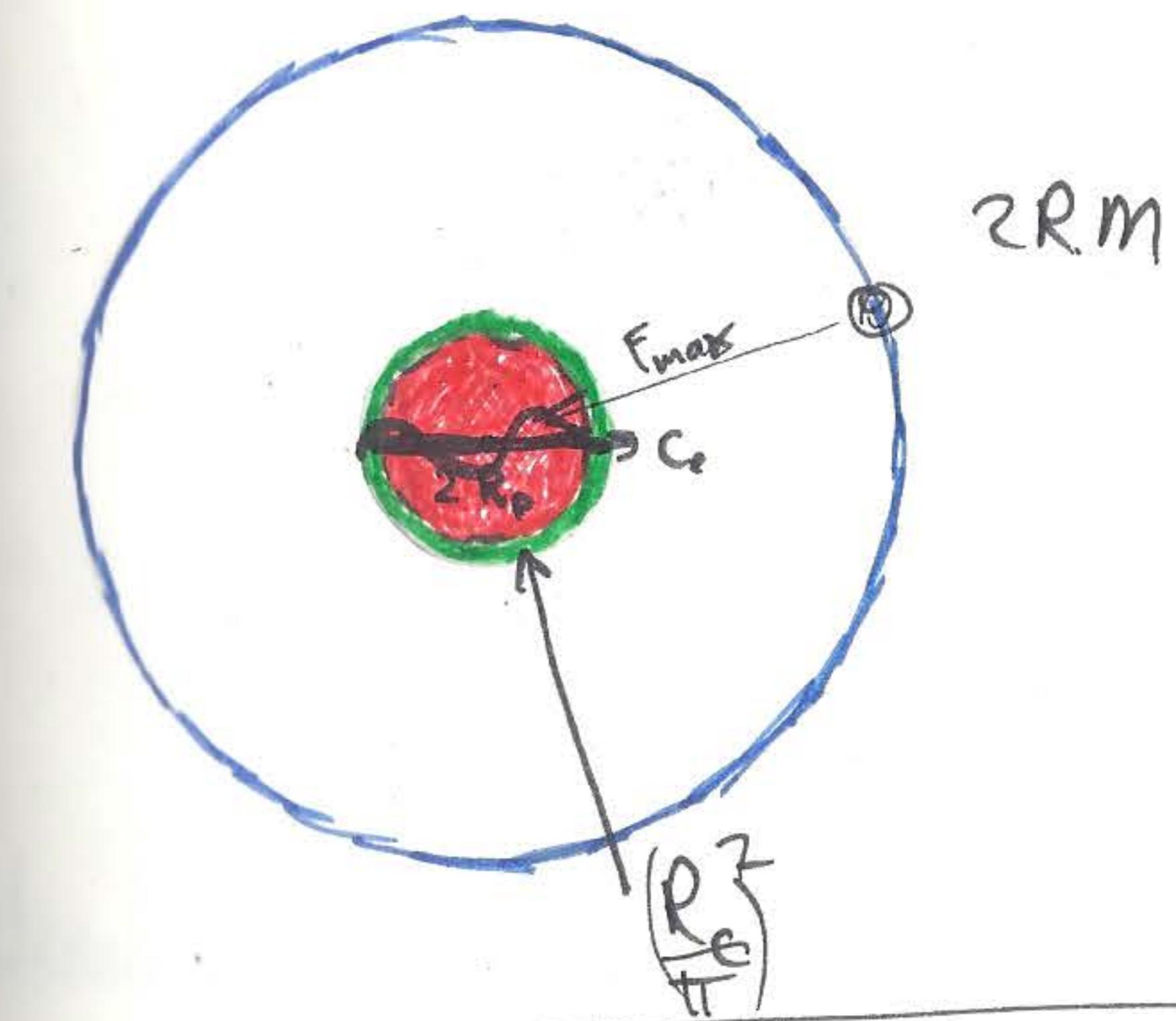
$$m_e = \frac{2 F_{\max} R_c}{c^2}$$

$$9,10938287 \cdot 10^{-31}$$



$$F_c = \left(\frac{R_c}{\pi} \right) \sqrt{\frac{F_{\max}}{2 R_p} m_{\text{proton}}}$$

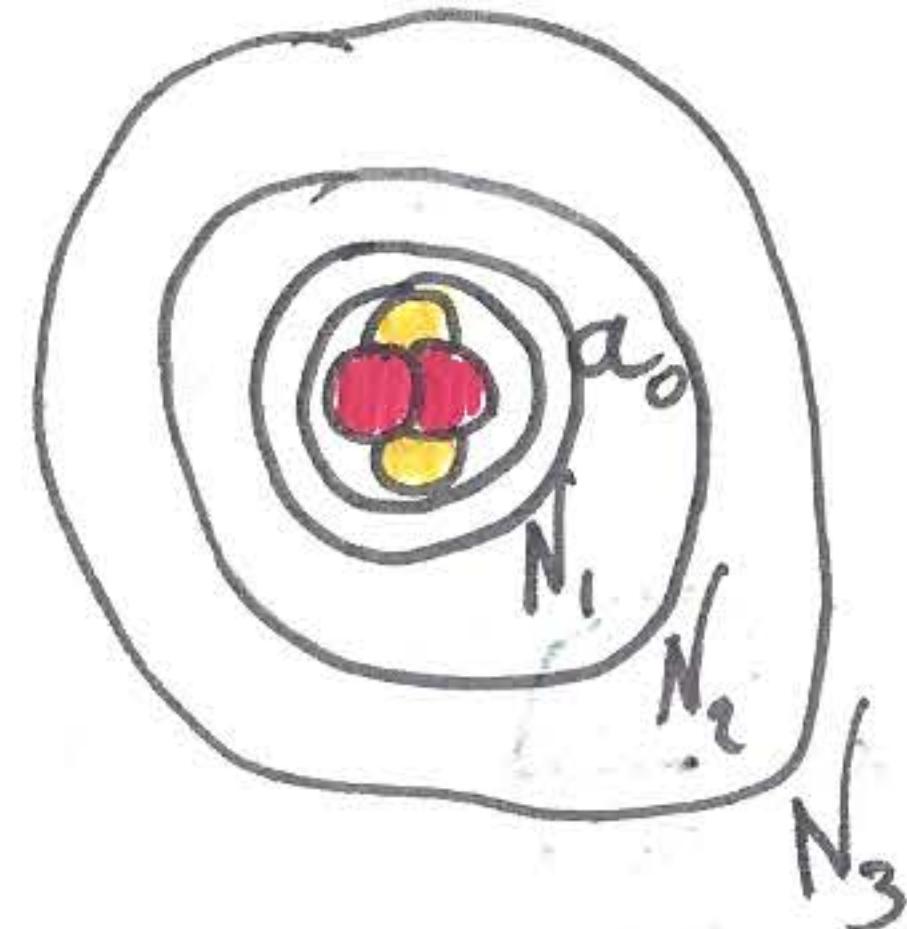
$$1,0938656336$$



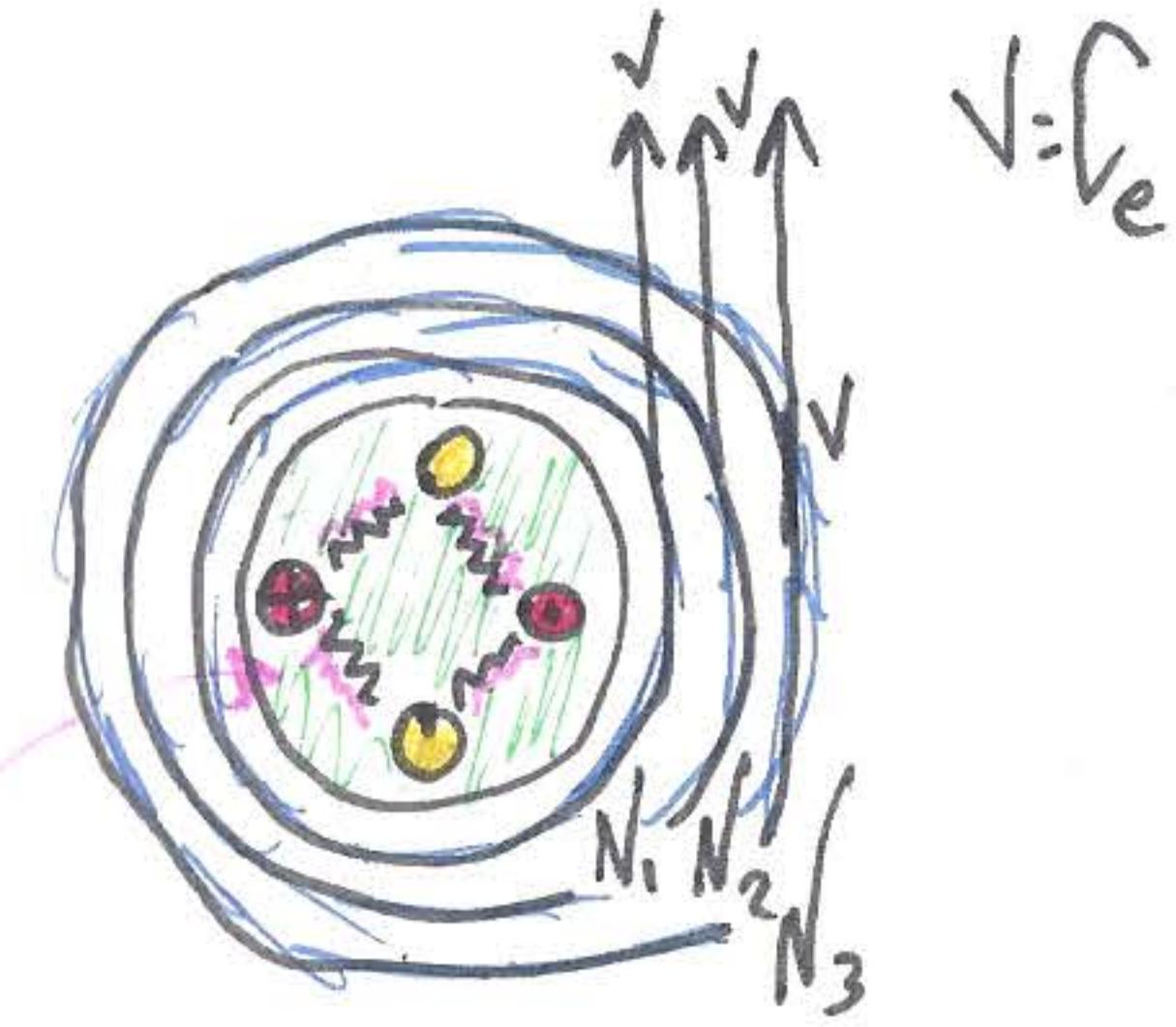
$$\frac{2 \times 9,1053507333 \cdot 1,6097017 \cdot 10^{-15}}{299792458^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1,6097017 \cdot 10^{-15}}{\pi} \right) \sqrt{\frac{29,1053507333}{2 \times 1,660030097 \cdot 10^{-15}}} \cdot 1,672621777 \cdot 10^{-27}$$

statisch atoom



excitatie stofatoom



Lichtsnelheid tijdens Kwantum Excitatie
is een constante

$$c = 1,0038656336 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

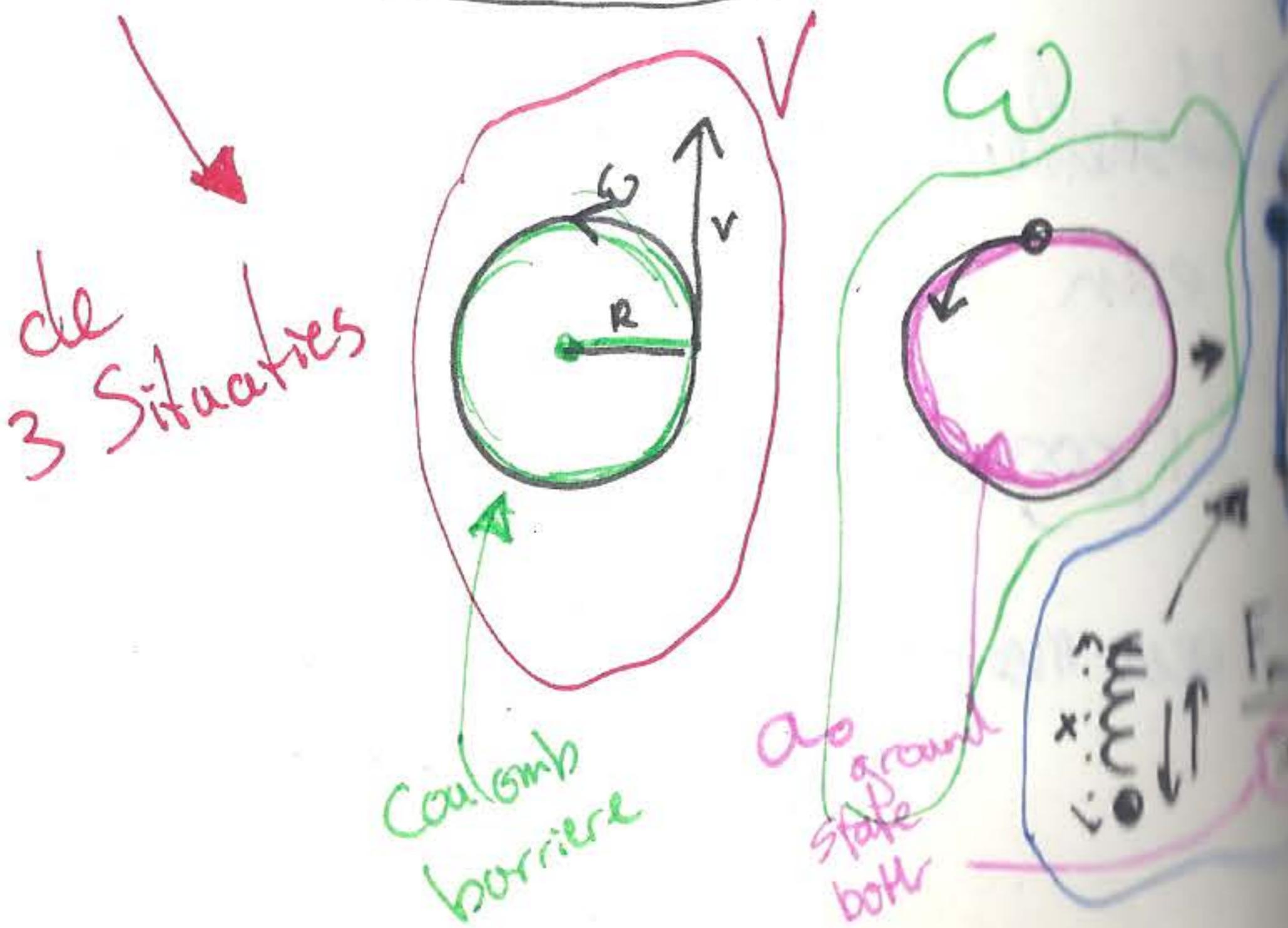
is een meervoud van de
ground state bohr

Van ω_c naar F_{max}

\checkmark snelheid = ω Hoeksnelheid $\cdot R$ radius

$$\omega \text{ Hoeksnelheid} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Kspringconstante}}{m \text{ massa}}}$$

$$K \text{ Spring constante} = \frac{F_{max}}{X}$$



Algeblablabla...

als $V = V_c$ dan $X = a_0$

$$X = N^2 \frac{FR_c}{MV^2}$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} R$$

volizz

$$\frac{X}{N^2} = \frac{FR_c}{MV^2}$$

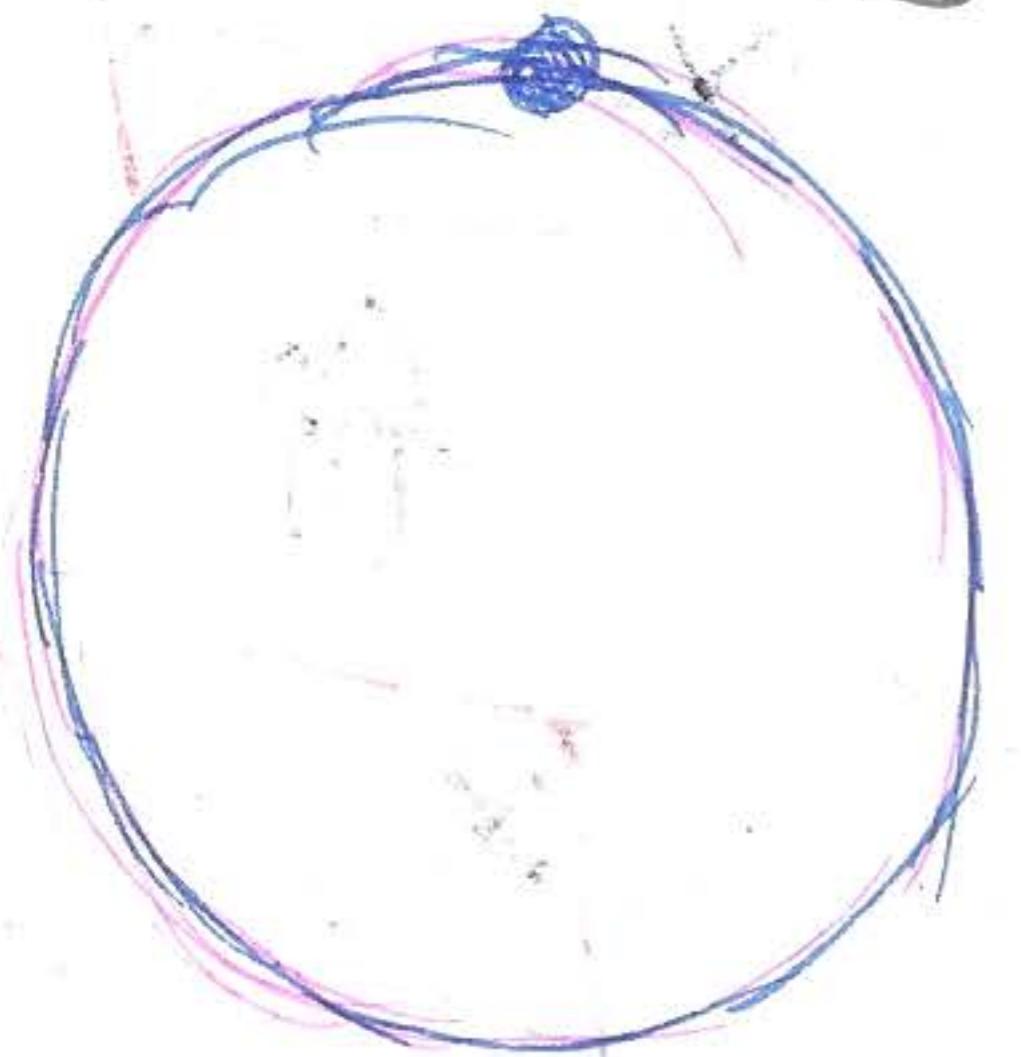
$$V = \sqrt{\frac{F_{max}}{X}} \cdot R \cdot N$$

$$\frac{MV^2}{N^2} = \frac{FR_c}{X}$$

$$\frac{MV^2}{N^2} = FR_c^2$$

$$\frac{V^2}{N^2} = \frac{F}{X} \frac{R^2}{m}$$

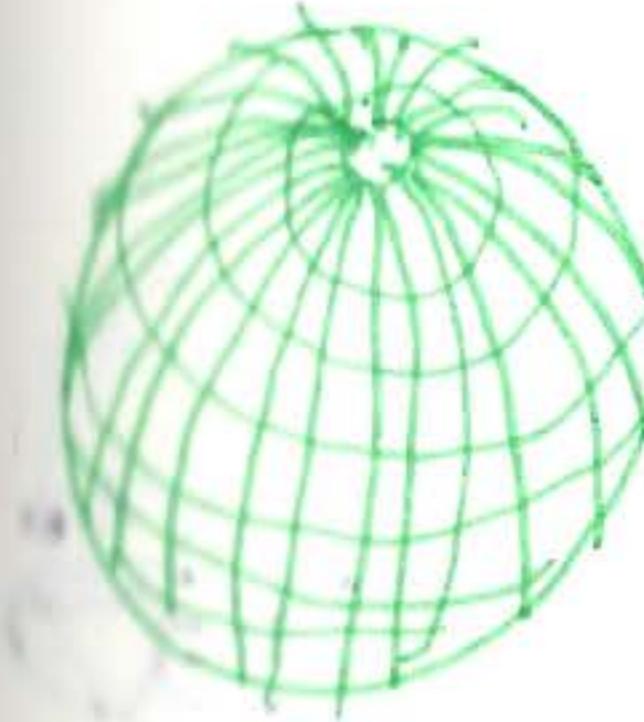
Spring constante



$$K = \frac{F_{\max}}{x_0}$$

Voor ionen,
de briljant in de
Kern

n-Bol



Euclidean
Geometry

0-bol =

1-bol = interior

2-bol =



3-bol =



interior
interior

4-bol =

2n+1 = ±7 torus Vortex

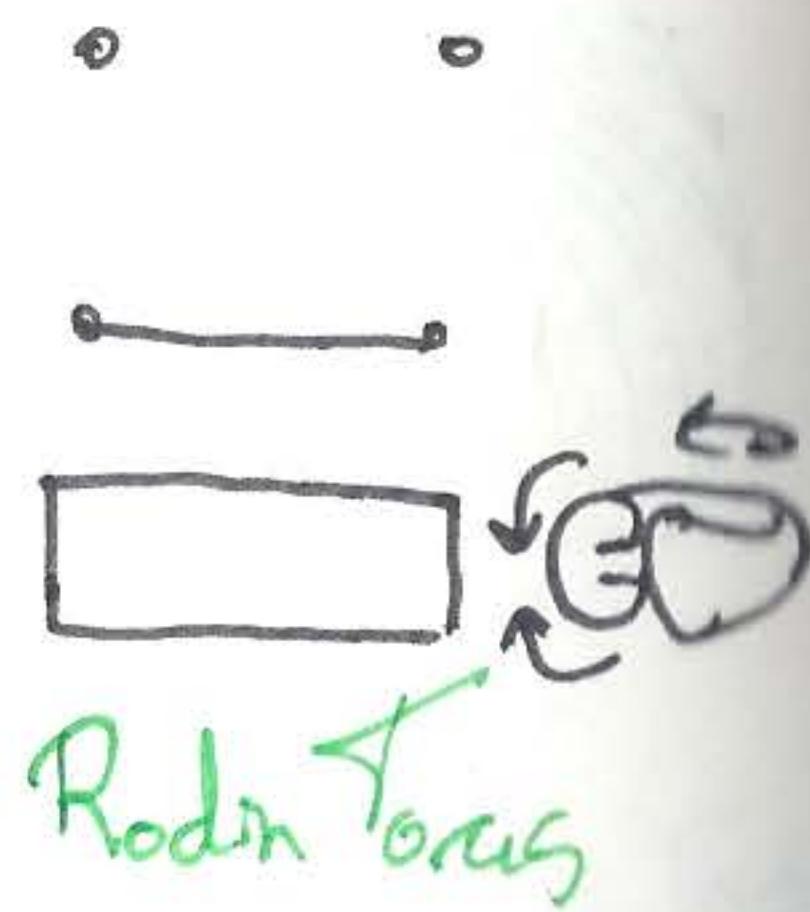


0 - torus

1 - torus

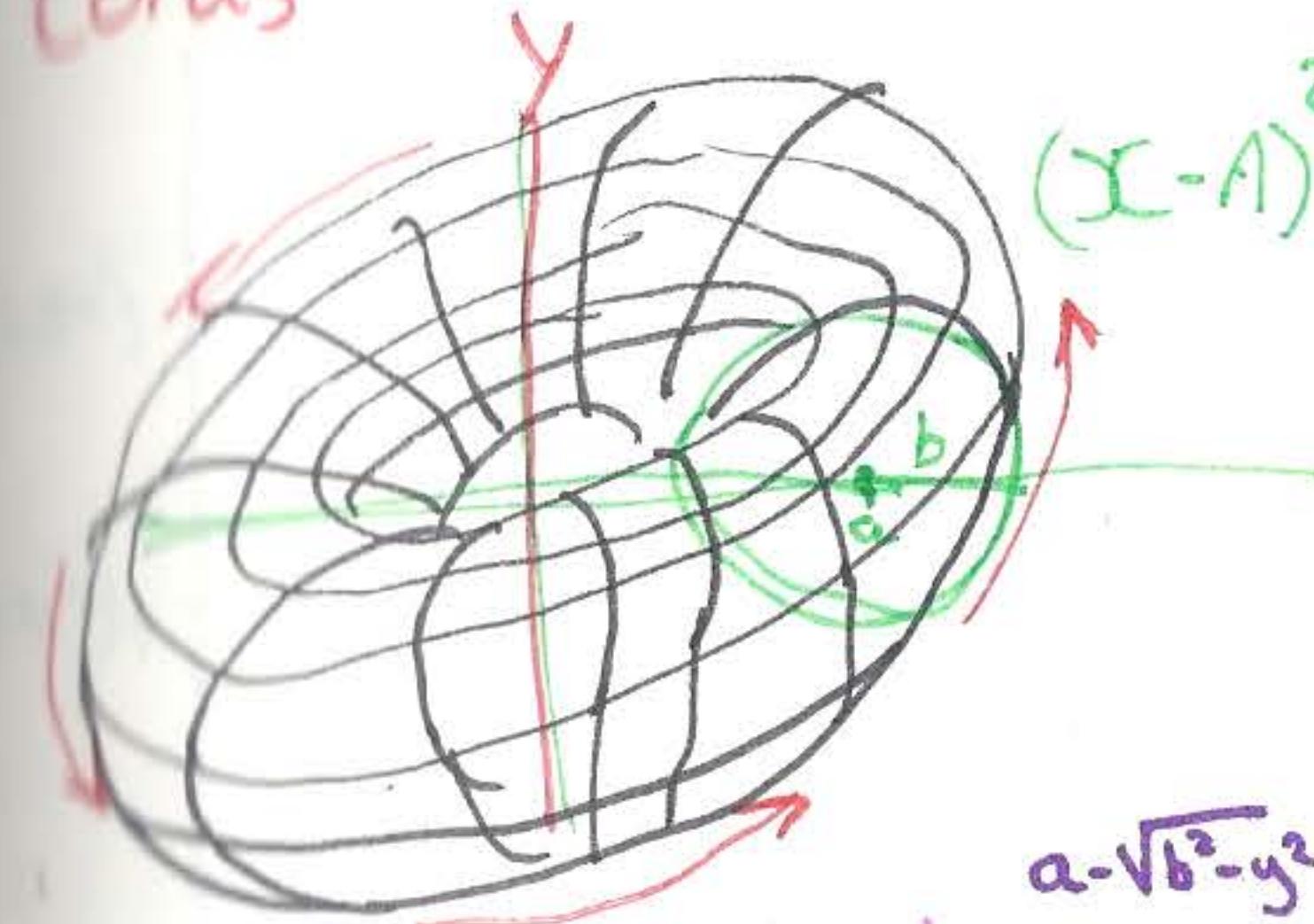
2 - torus

3 - torus

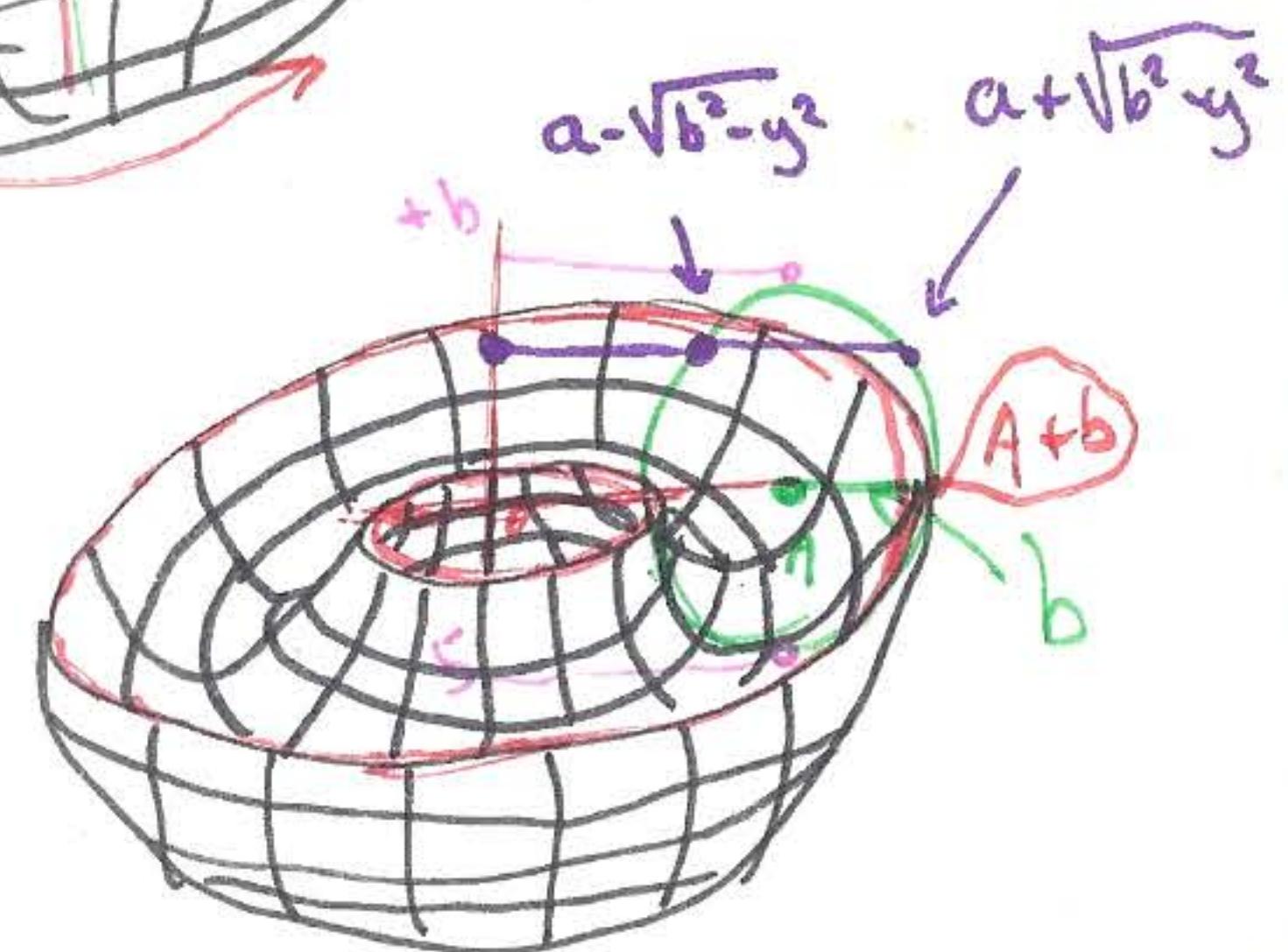


Rodin Torus

torus



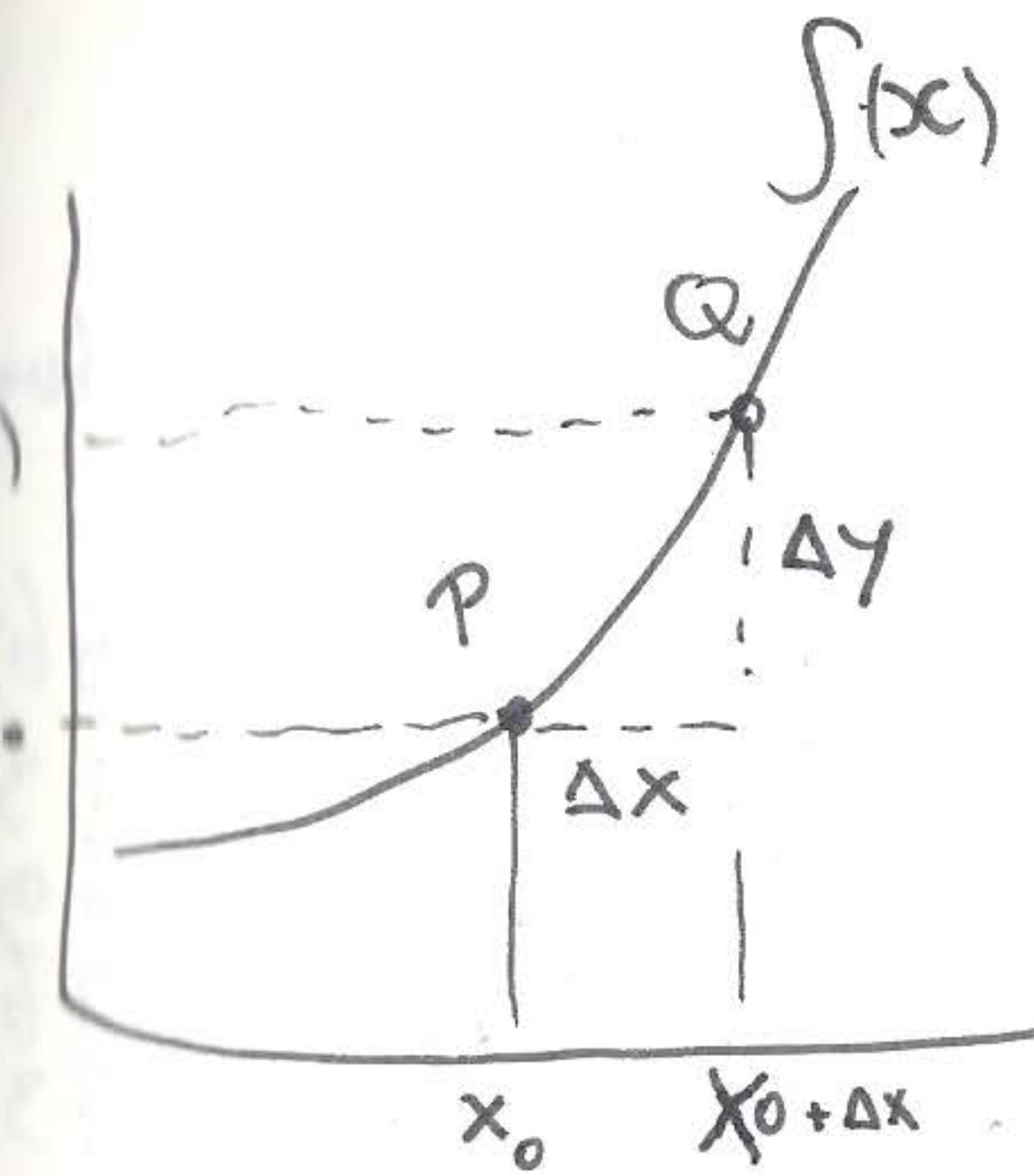
$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = b^2$$



$$\text{Volume: } 2\pi^2 Ab^2$$

$$\text{Oppervlakte: } 4\pi^2 R \cdot R$$

$$y = \tan^{-1} x \Rightarrow \tan y = x$$



$$M = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)$$

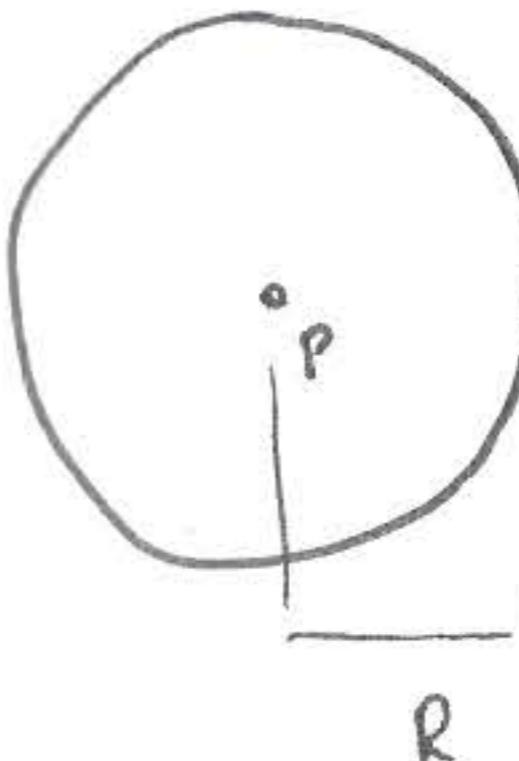
$$\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

Normal

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2 6 6 8 10 12 14 16 18
3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27
4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45
6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54
7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63
8 16 24 32 40 48 56 64 72 99
9 18 77 36 45 54 63 72 81

Kwantum

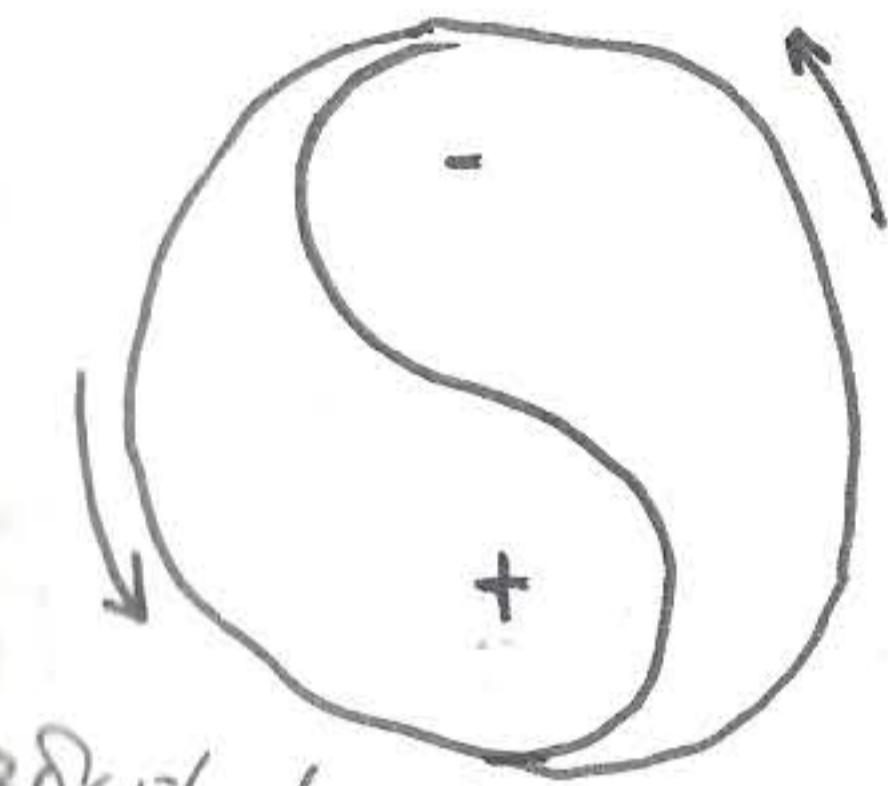
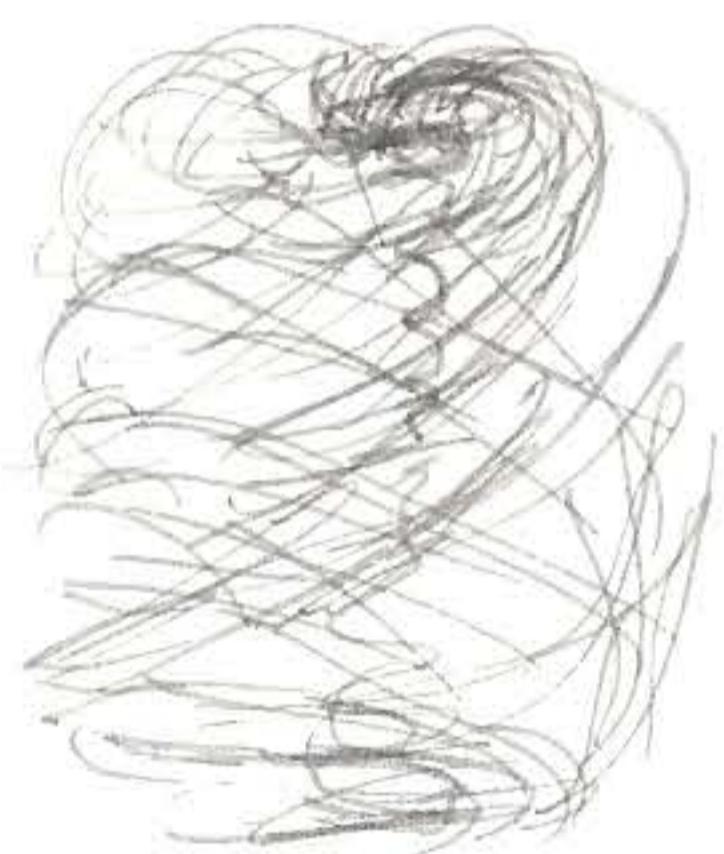
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2 6 6 8 1 3 5 7 9
3 6 9 3 6 9 3 6 9
4 8 3 7 2 6 1 5 0
5 1 6 2 7 3 8 4 0
6 3 9 6 3 9 6 3 9
7 5 3 1 8 6 4 2 0
8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9



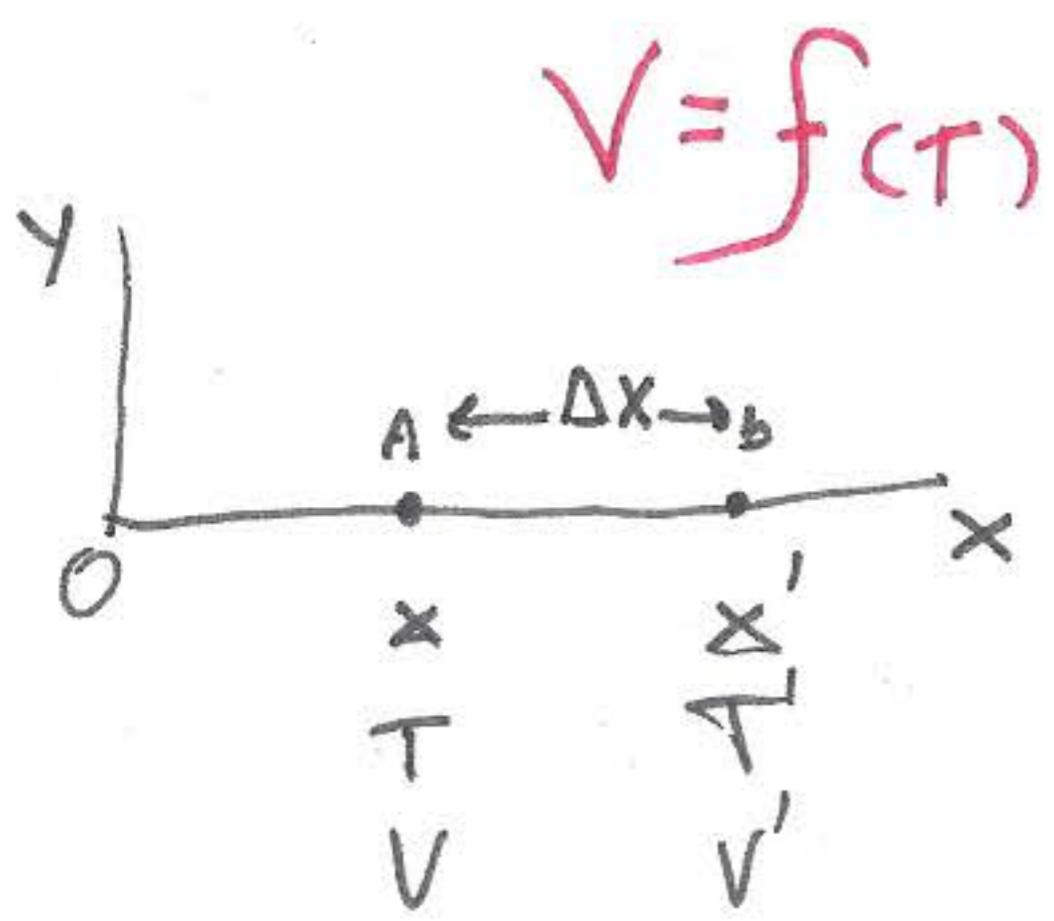
$$A = \pi R^2$$

$$V = \frac{4\pi R^3}{3}$$

$$\text{f.e.} \stackrel{\text{approx}}{=} \frac{1}{2\alpha}$$



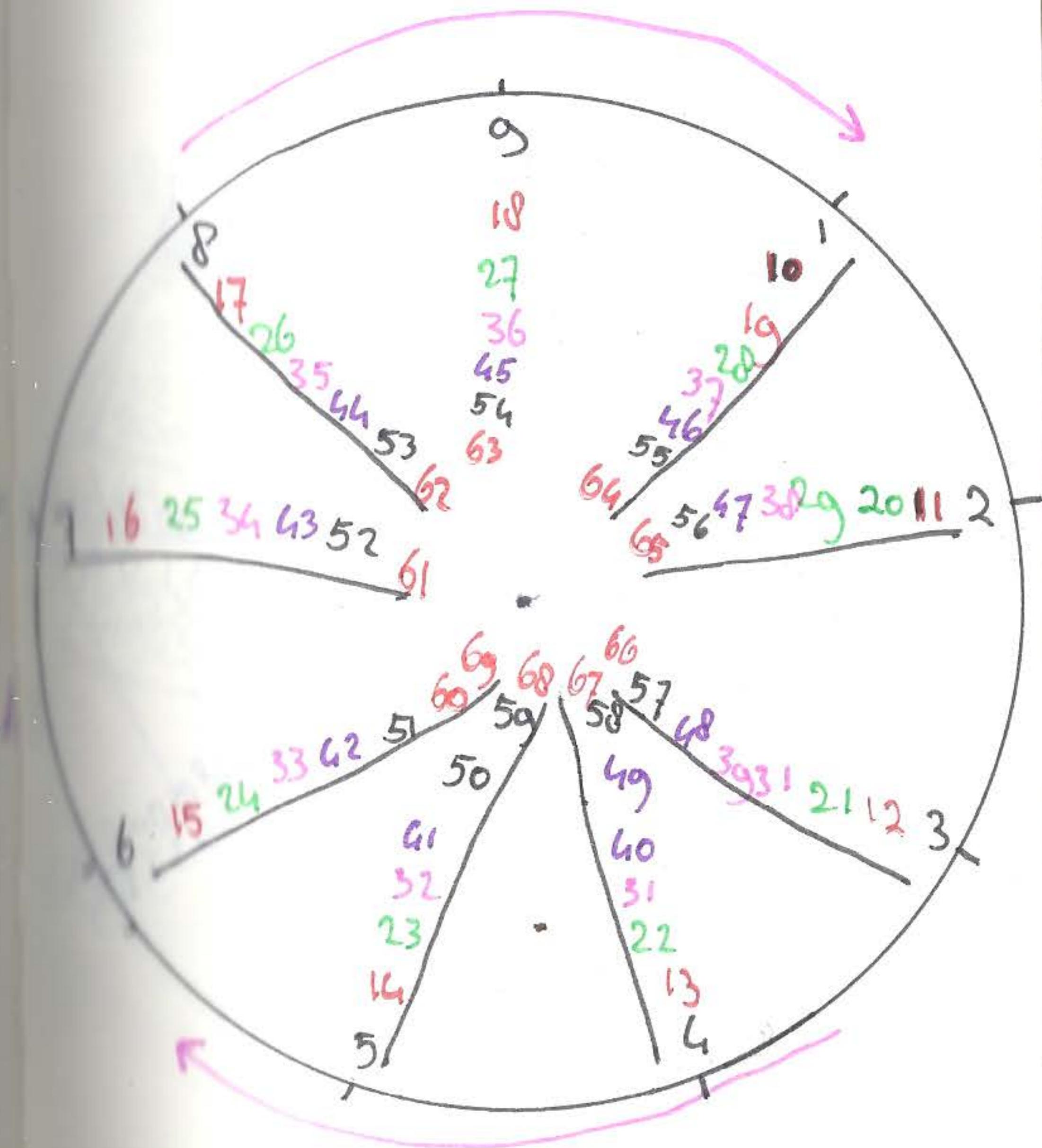
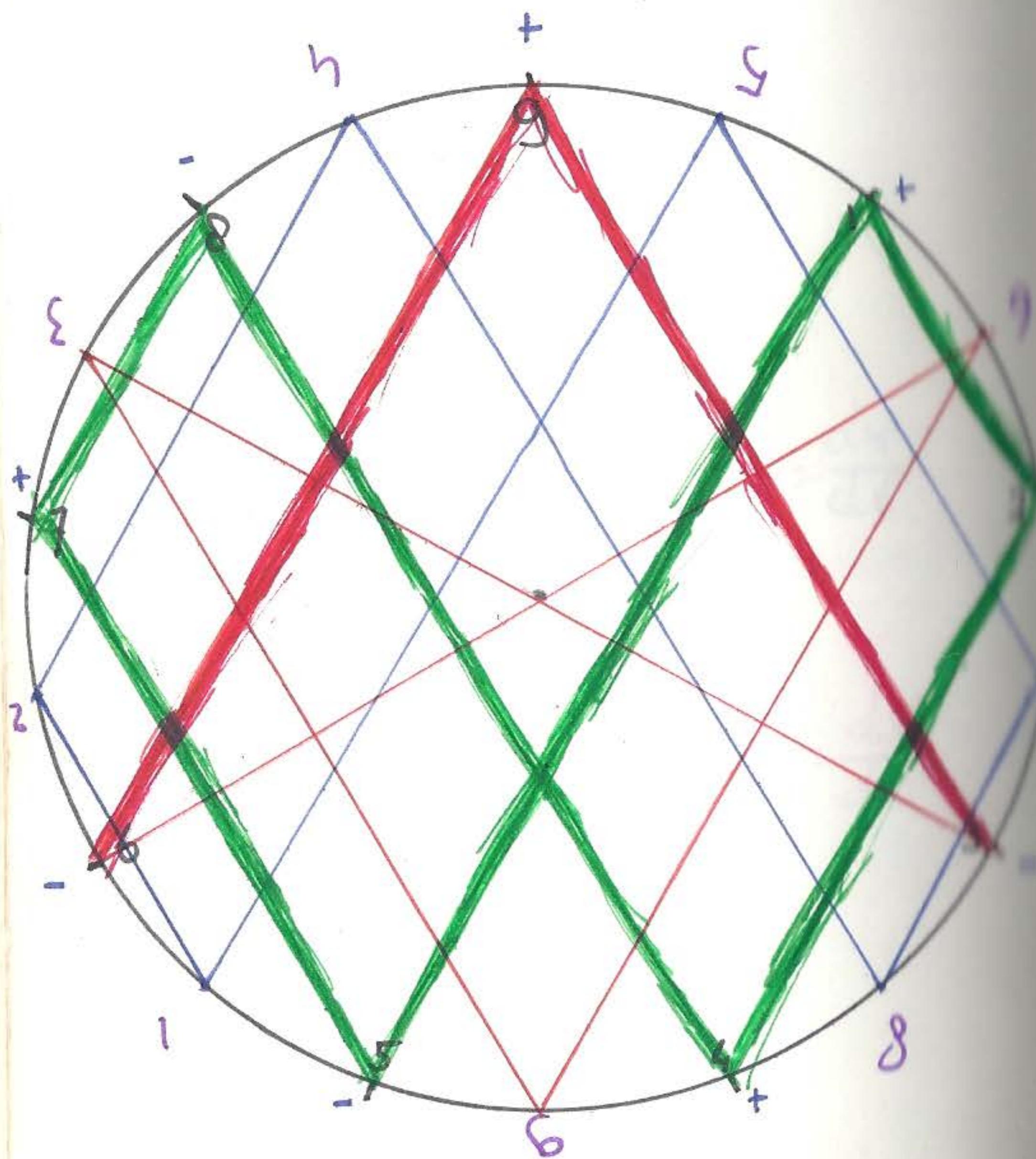
$$V = 1,0938456336 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$



$$v_{\text{gem}} = \frac{x' - x}{t' - t} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$a_{\text{gem}} = \frac{v' - v}{t' - t} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

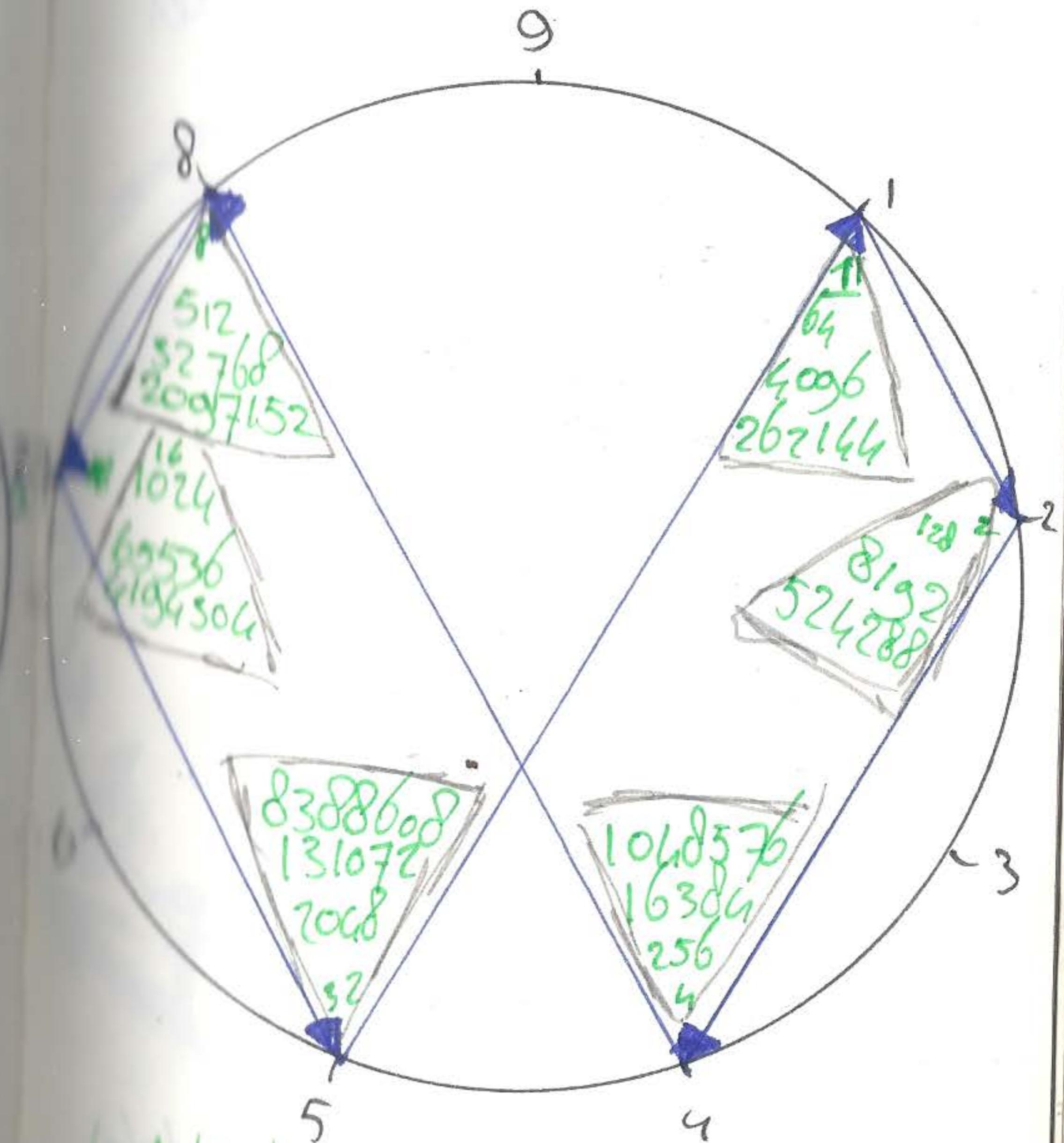
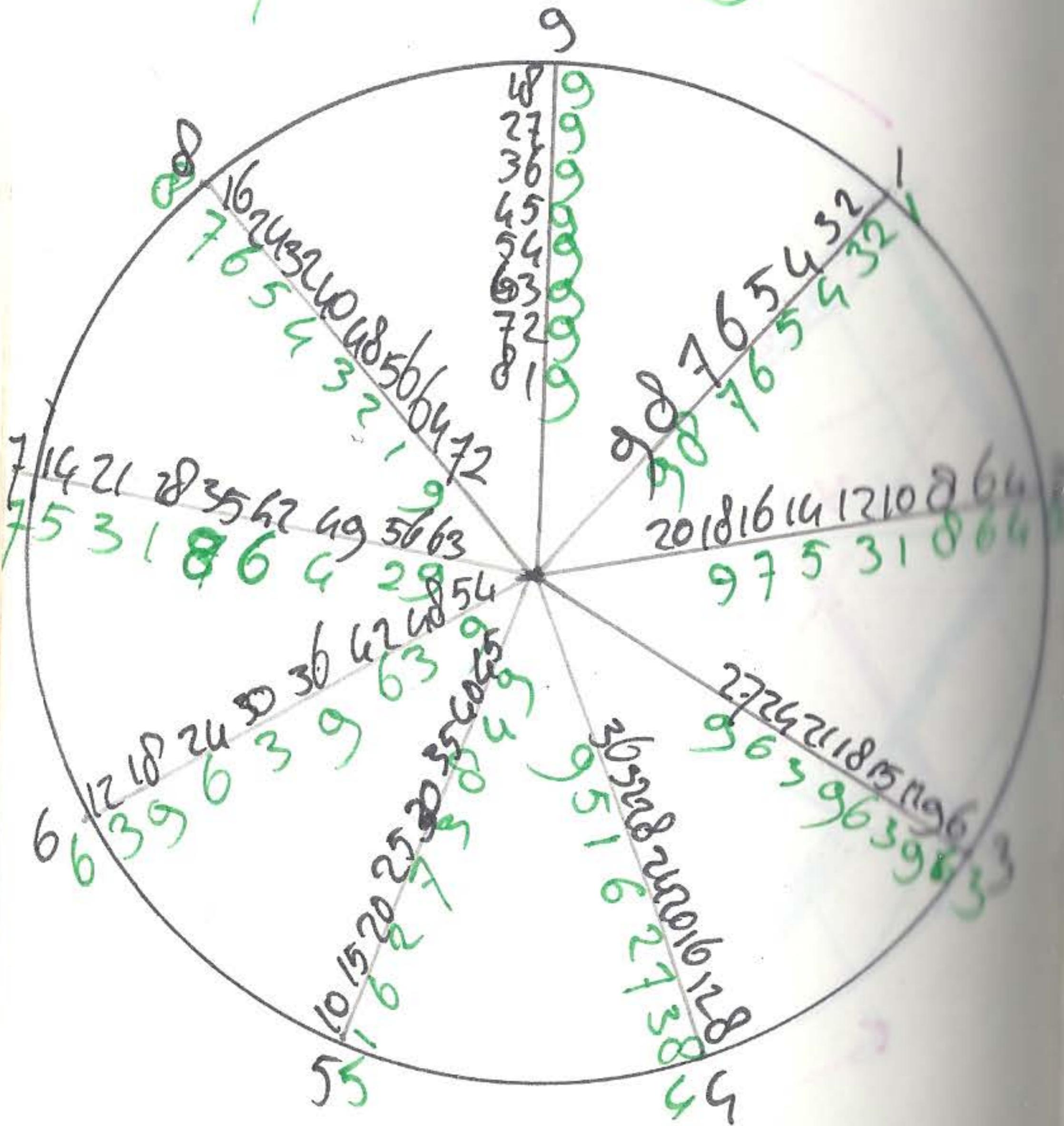
$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$



de g nummers en de verbanden
Links Recht van g = Spiegelbeeld

$$1+8 \quad 2+7 \quad 3+6 \quad 4+5 = g$$

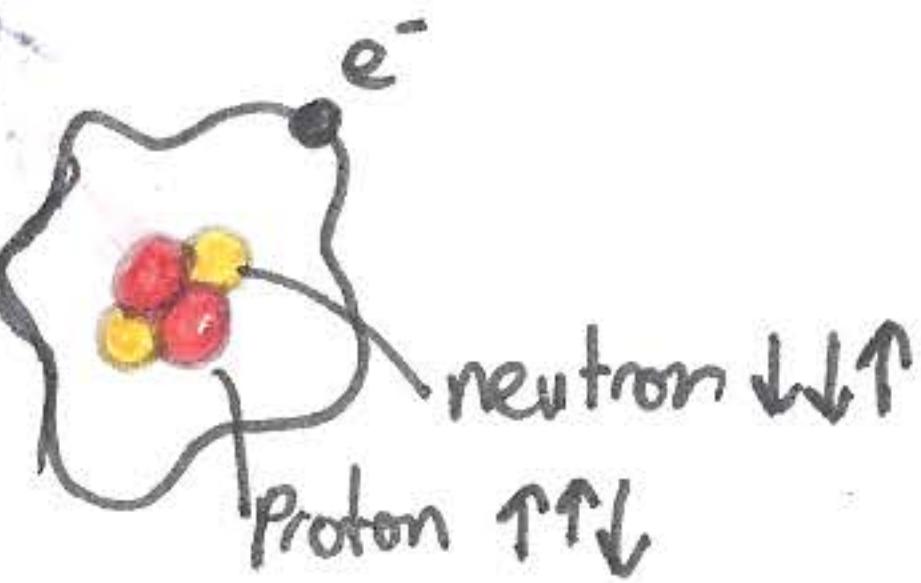
De toekl van 1 Eng



Vervelholtings hoan

16 32 64 128 256 512 1024
16 32 64 128 256 512 1024
16 32 64 128 256 512 1024

Hedenstaags Standaard Model
2013



Quarks

Up	Charge +	Top	Photon
down	Strong	Bottom	Gluon
e	M	m	γ
V_e	V_m	V_b	W/\bar{W}
			Z boson

Leptons

$$E_{\text{energie}} = \text{Materie} + \text{Antimaterie}$$

Elektron en Soton zijn fundamentele
"Deeltjes"

de gouden snede



Fibonacci

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34,
55, 89, 144, 233, 377,
610, 987, 1597, 2584, 4181, 6765
11276, 17711, 28657, 46368

$$\chi_6 = \frac{G m_e^2}{\hbar c} = (t_p \omega_c)^2 =$$

Minkowski Raum

$$\left(\frac{m_e}{m_{\text{plank}}}\right)^2 = 1,7518 \cdot 10^{-45}$$

$$\chi = \left(\frac{e}{q_p}\right)^2$$

$$l_p = \lambda_c \frac{\sqrt{\chi_6}}{2\pi}$$

$$\chi_6 = (\epsilon_p \omega_c)^2 = \epsilon_p^2 \omega_c^2$$

$$\chi_9 = \epsilon_p^2 \frac{k_e}{m_e} = \epsilon_p^2 \frac{F_{\max}}{\cancel{m_e}}$$

Soton heeft ook een Lading
en Net zoals averal
Zelfde Lading staat elkaar af

Wat is een Lading?

een Lading is een golf in tijdruimte
de golf is een rond draaiende lin.

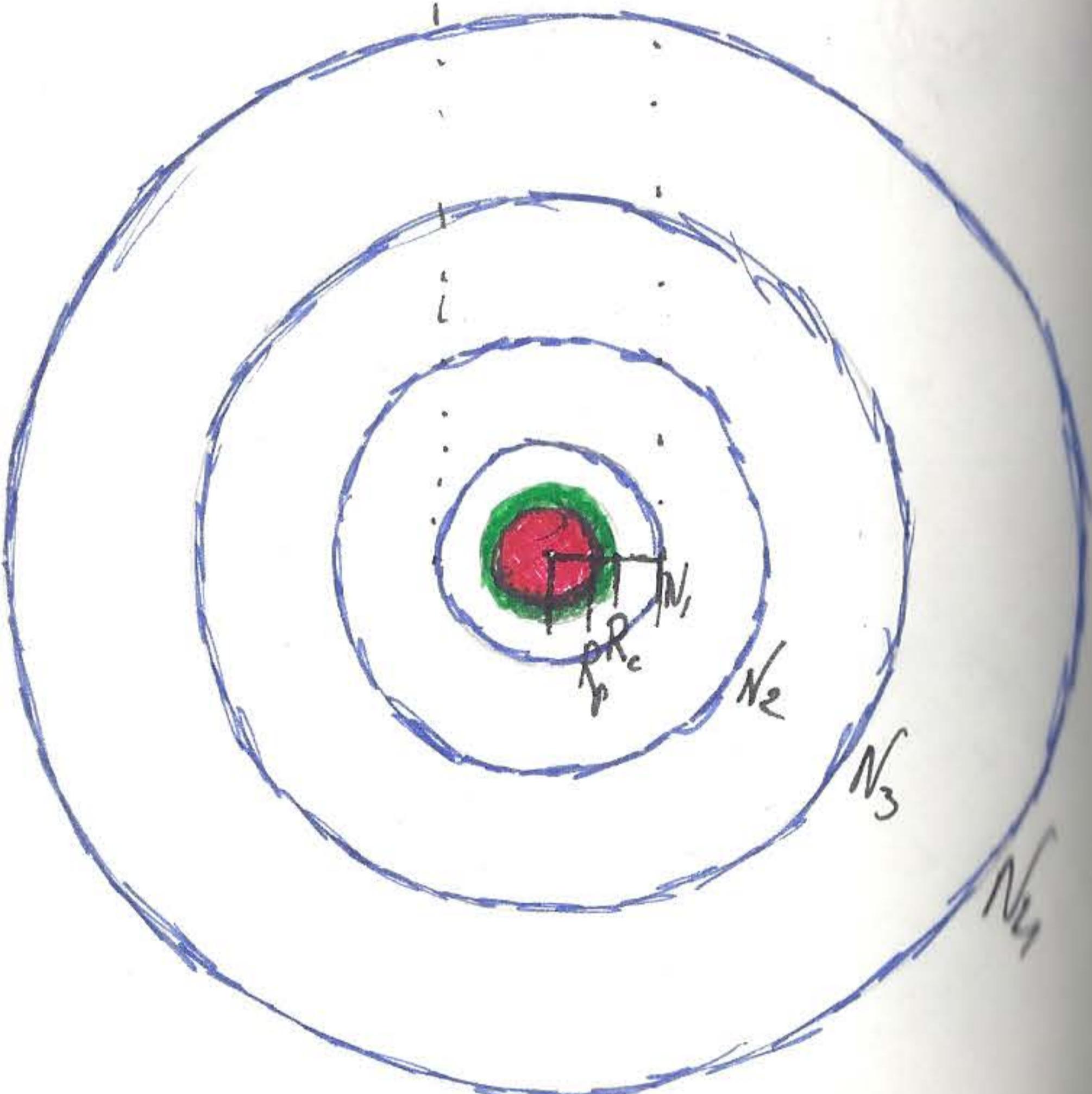
Maar hoe kan de foton
dan recht doorlopen?

De oneindige constructieve
golf interferentie

Hoe kan dat?
de gouden snede in drie
dimensies

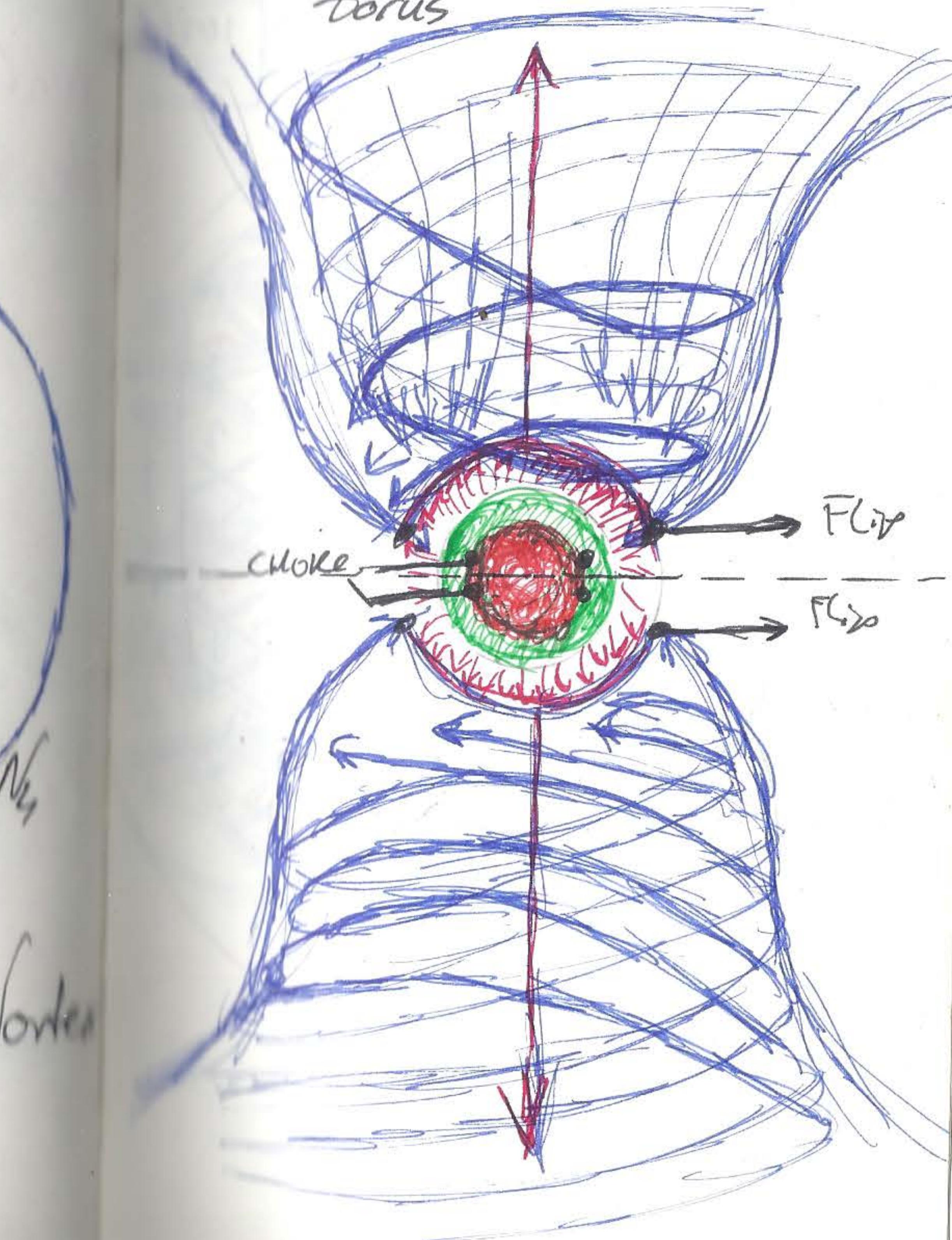
Boven Aanzicht

$$V = \omega R$$



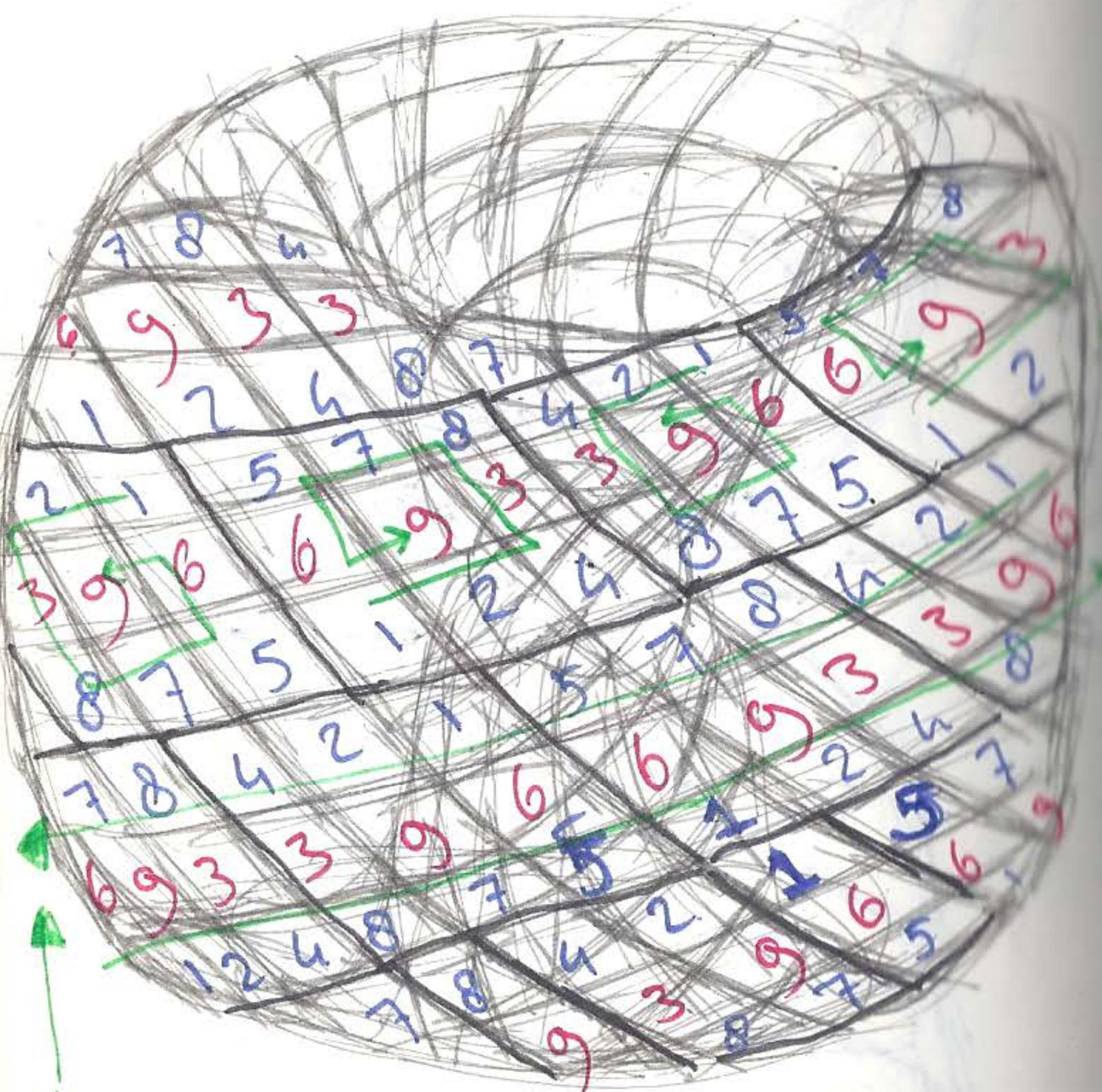
grondstaat is een vaste vortex
ende kern van de
vrije vortex

doorsnede van de torus

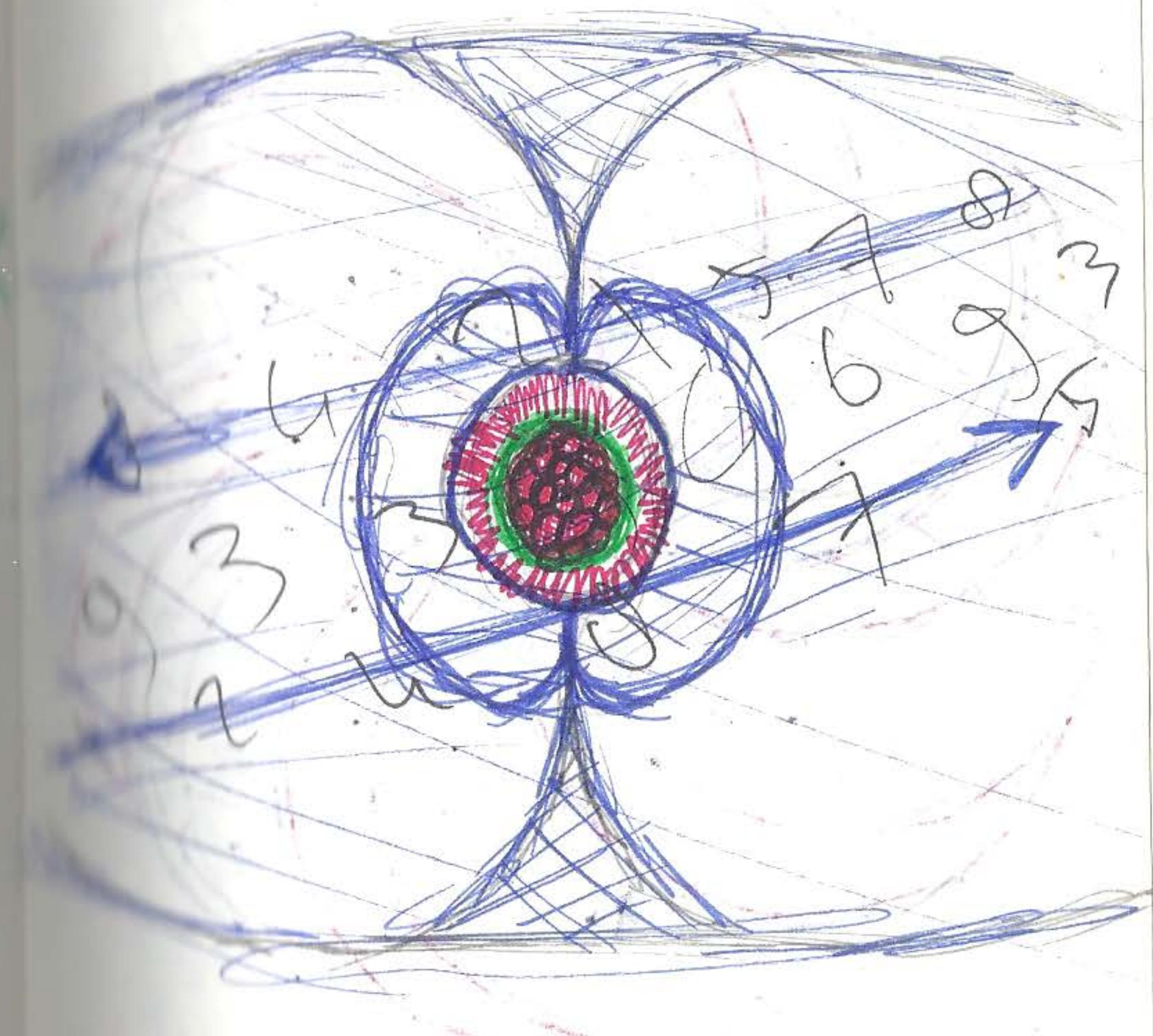


De vorm met eeuwige verdubbeling

1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
1	2	4	8	7	5	1	2	4	8	7



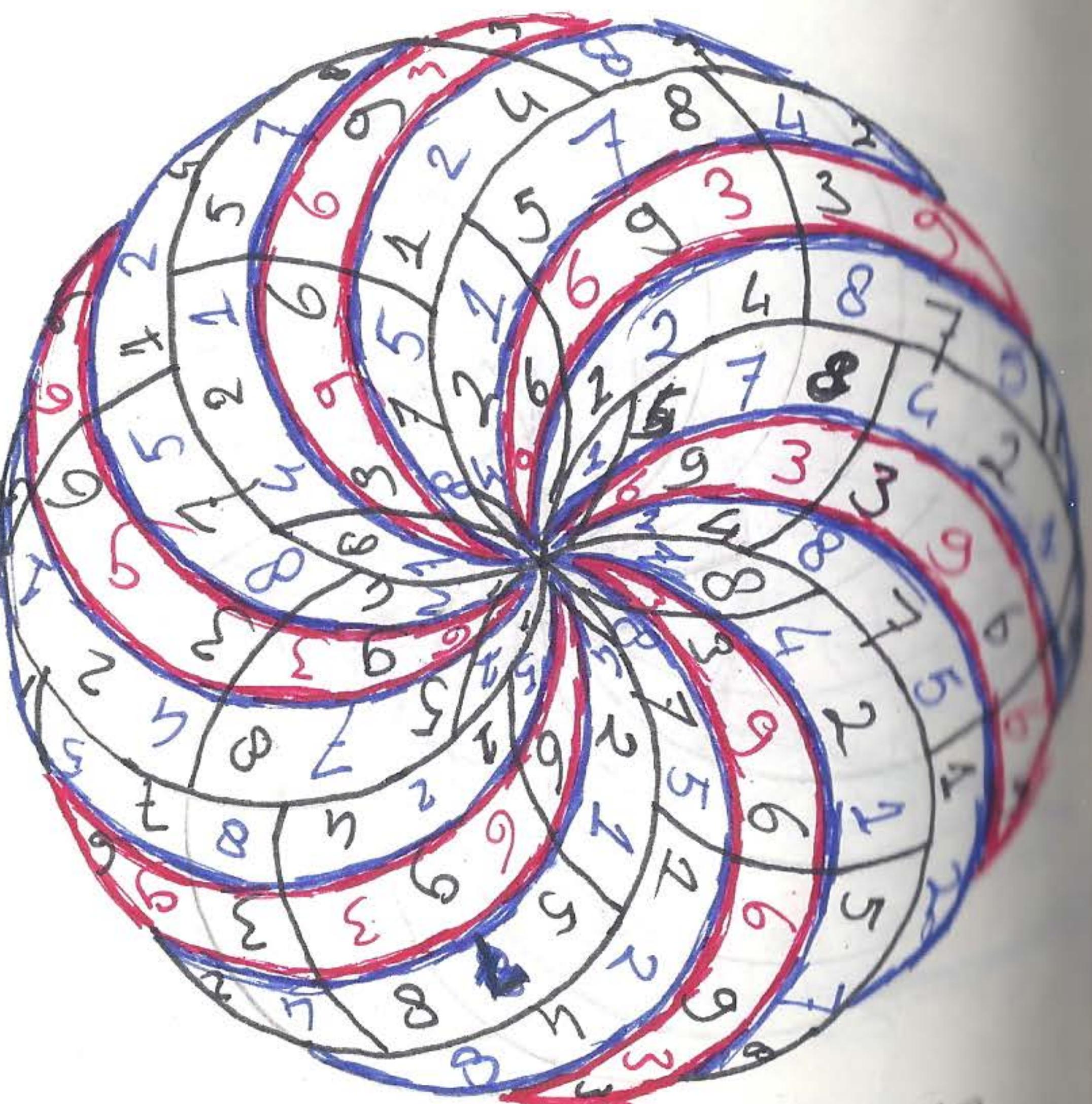
down
spin



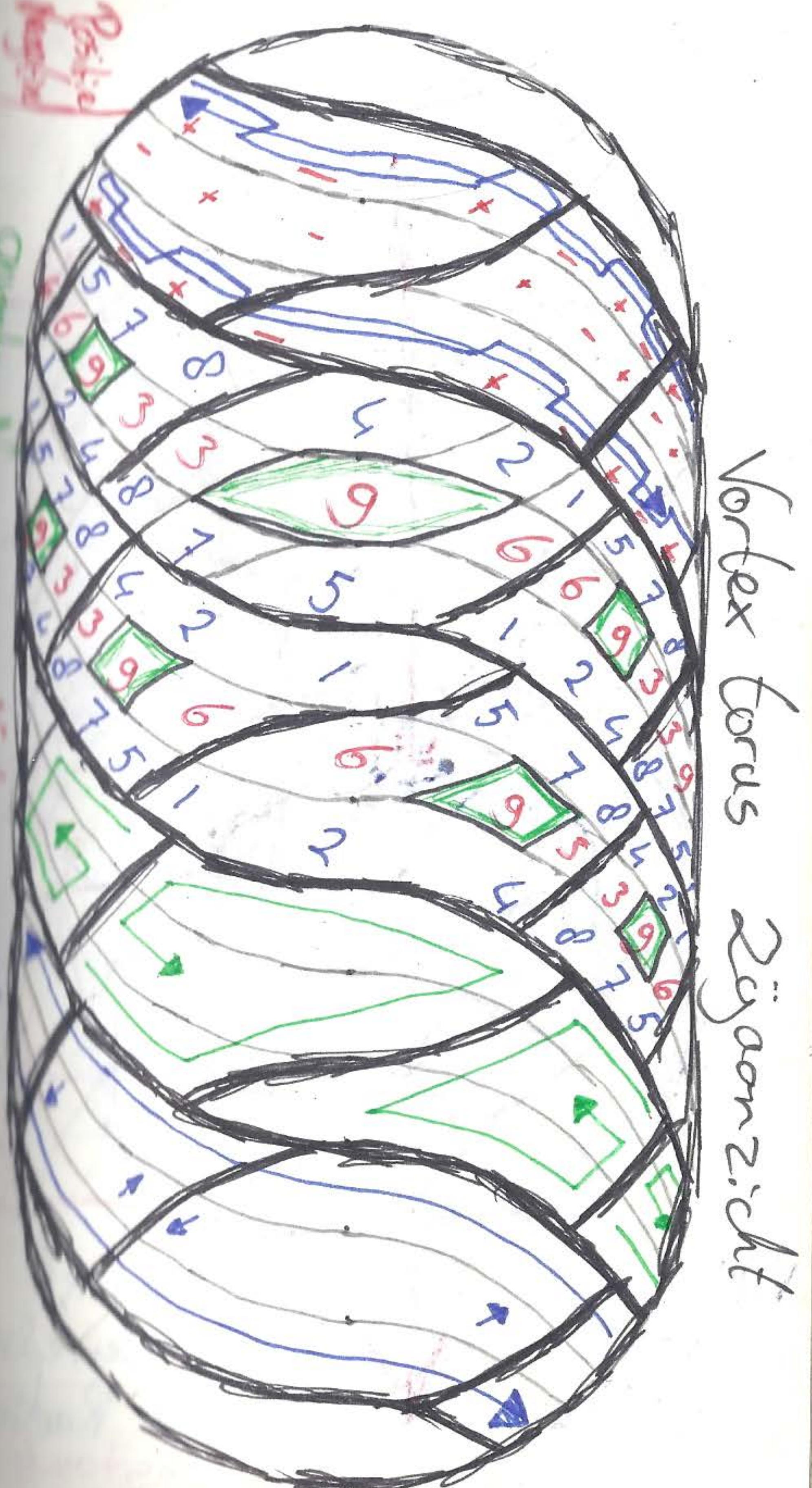
5	7	8	4	2	1
6	9	3	3	9	6
1	2	6	8	7	5

5 7 8 4 2 1 ← ↘

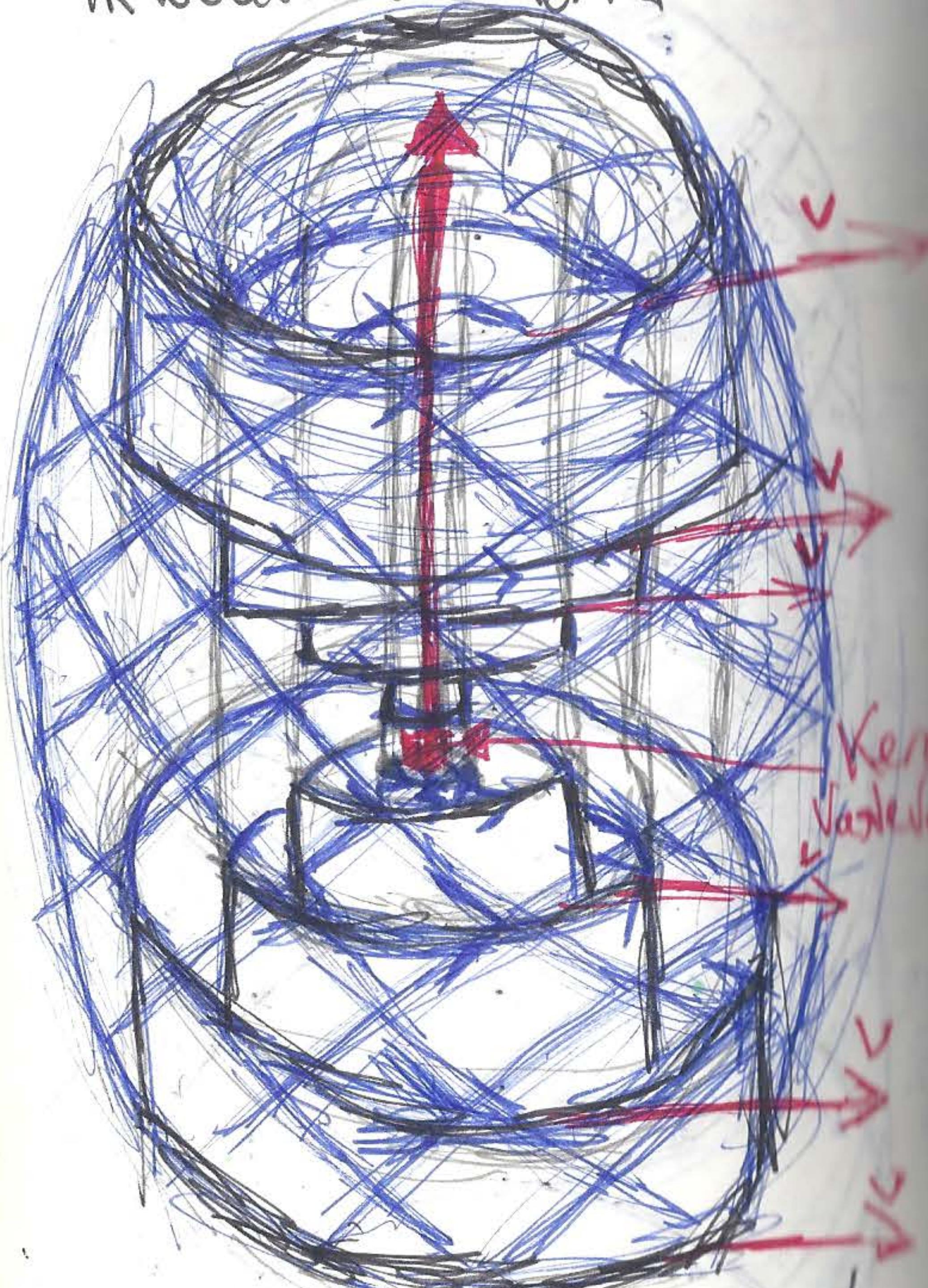
1 2 4 8 7 5 ↗ ↙



Vortex torus
Baren Kanl



IRRotational Vortex



$$\frac{\gamma \cdot F}{2\pi R} \quad \text{Hoekmoment is constant}$$

$$RV = \Gamma/\pi$$

\checkmark groot niet
recht evenredig
met de Radius
 $\checkmark = \text{constant}$

Tijd Ruimte Buiging
door opl.
laadning



$$f_e = \frac{2F_{\max} R_c C_e}{4\pi F_{\max} R_c^2}$$

$$f_e = \frac{C_e}{2\pi R_c}$$

$$f_e = \frac{8E_0 V_e F_{\max} R_c}{h e^2}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi M_e C_e}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2k_e}{c}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{h}{2\pi M_e C_e} \left(\frac{\alpha_0}{c} \right)$$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{h}{4\pi M_e C_e}$$

$$h = 4\pi M_e C_e \alpha_0$$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{F_{\max} R_c^2}{M_e C_e^2}$$

$$h = 4\pi M_e C_e \left(\frac{F_{\max} R_c^2}{M_e C_e^2} \right)$$

$$h = \frac{4\pi F_{\max} R_c^2}{M_e C_e \alpha_0 C_e}$$

$$(2\pi f) r \sqrt{M_e M_e}$$

$$K_e = \frac{F_{\max}}{N R_c}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{F_{\max}}{N R_c M_e}} \left(\frac{N R_c}{2\pi f} \right)$$

$$r^2 = \left(\frac{F_{\max}}{N R_c M_e} \right) \left(\frac{N R_c}{2\pi f} \right)$$

$$r^2 = \frac{F_{\max} N R_c}{4\pi^2 f^2 M_e}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \left(\frac{4\pi F_{\max} R_c^2}{C_e} \right) \left(\frac{1}{4\pi M_e C_e} \right)$$

$$\alpha_0 = \left(\frac{4\pi F_{\max} R_c^2}{C_e} \right) \left(\frac{C^2}{8\pi F_{\max} C_e R_c} \right)$$

$$h = M_e C_e N_e$$

$$N_e = \frac{2\pi C_e R_c}{C_e}$$

$$N_e = \frac{2 F_{\max} R_c}{C^2}$$

$$N_e = \frac{4\pi F_{\max} R_c^2}{C_e C_m M_e}$$

$$r^2 = \left(\frac{4\pi F_{\max} C_e^2}{C_e} \right) \left(\frac{N}{8\pi^2 M_e f} \right)$$

$$r^2 = \frac{Nh}{8\pi^2 M_e f}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{N C_e^2 R_c}{4\pi^2 f C_e}$$

$$M_e = \frac{2 F_{\max} R_c}{C}$$

Vortex Physics

$$\text{vorticity} = \frac{V}{R} \frac{dV}{dr} = 2 \vec{\omega}_{\text{velocity}} / \text{vort}$$

$$\text{vorticity} = \frac{V}{R} \frac{dV}{dr} = \vec{\omega} \vec{\omega}$$

$$V_\theta(R, t) = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi R} \left(1 - \exp\left(\frac{-R^2}{R_c(t)}\right) \right)$$

$$\frac{D}{R} V_\theta = (1 - e^{-\frac{R^2}{4R_c(t)}}) \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi R}$$

adding

viscosity

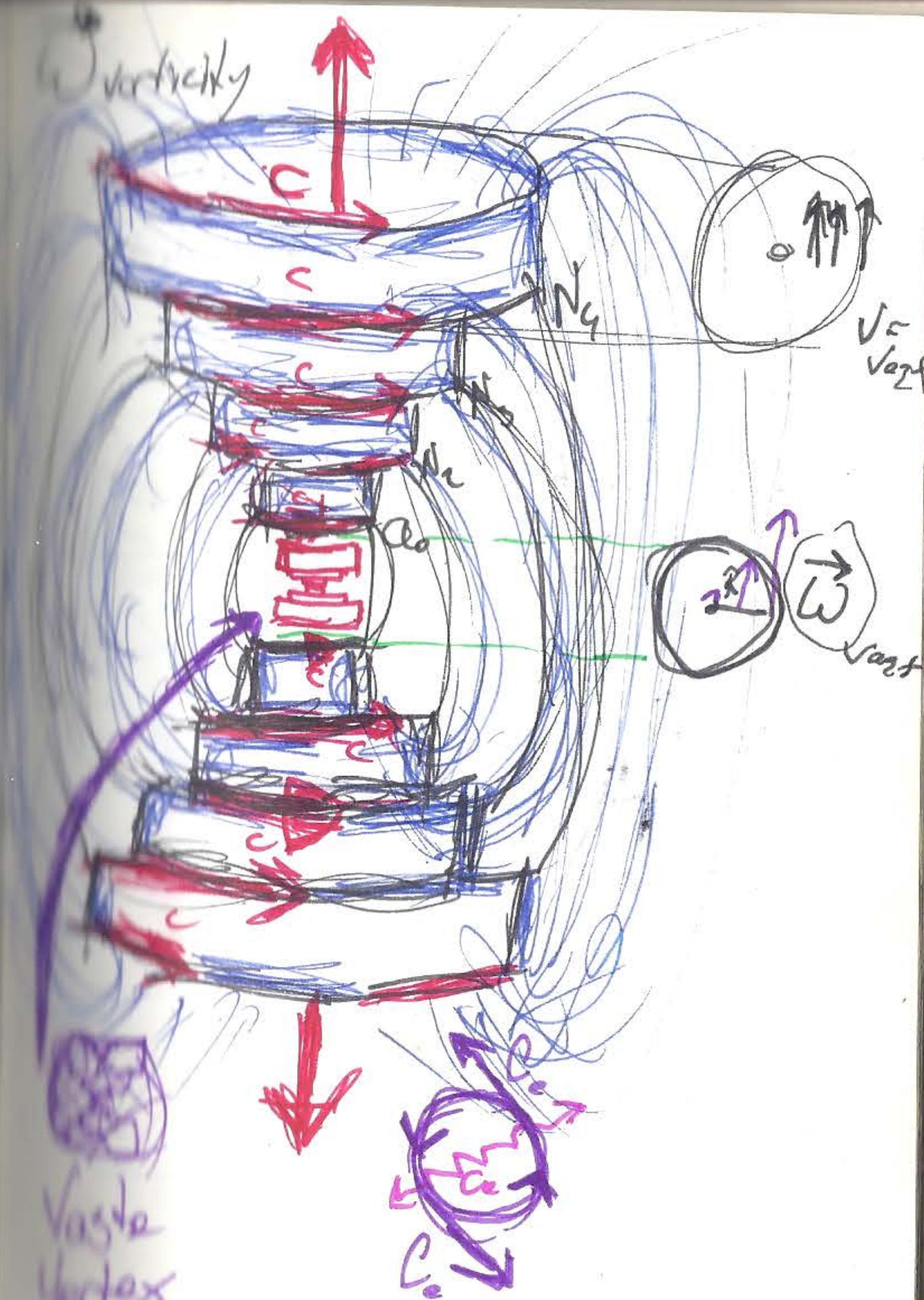
$$R_c(t) = \sqrt{4\Gamma t}$$

Γ = circulaties binnen

$$\text{Radial velocity } = \circlearrowleft = \vec{\omega}$$

$$V_\theta(R) = V_{\max} \left(1 + \frac{0.5}{R_c} \right) \frac{R_c}{r} [1 - \exp(-\alpha \frac{r}{R_c})]$$

$$\text{Acceleration} = -\vec{\omega} \times \vec{x}$$



Vaziel
Vortex

$$\text{Vorticity} = 2\vec{\omega}$$

Hekswelheid = $2\vec{\omega}_e$
Ligualer Vort

deeltjes in 2 dimensies

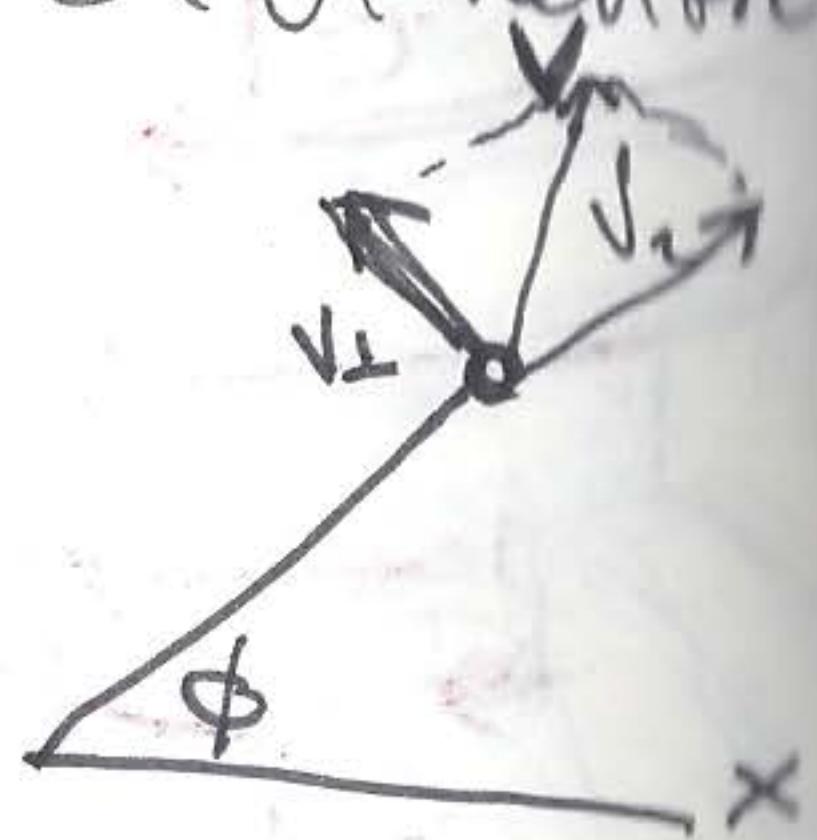
$$\omega = \frac{\Delta \phi}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta \phi}$$

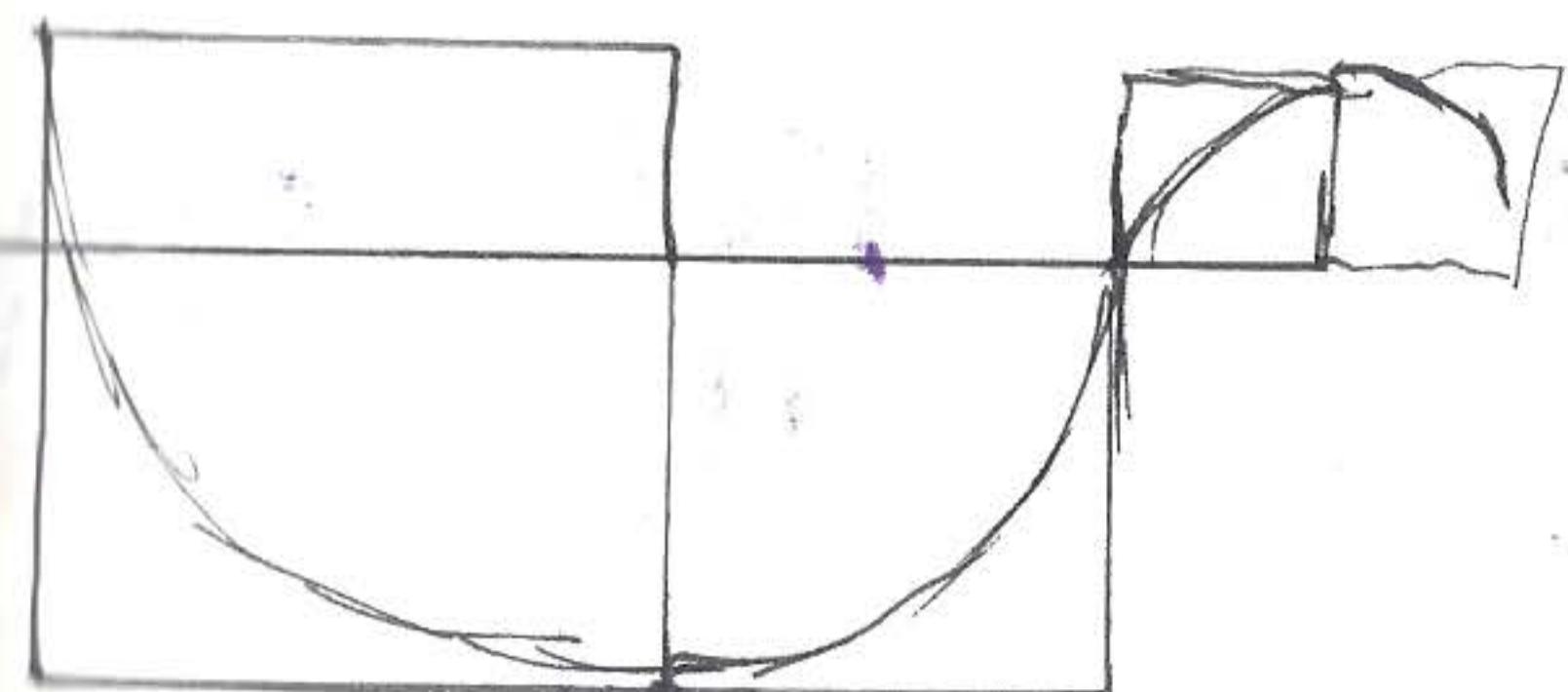
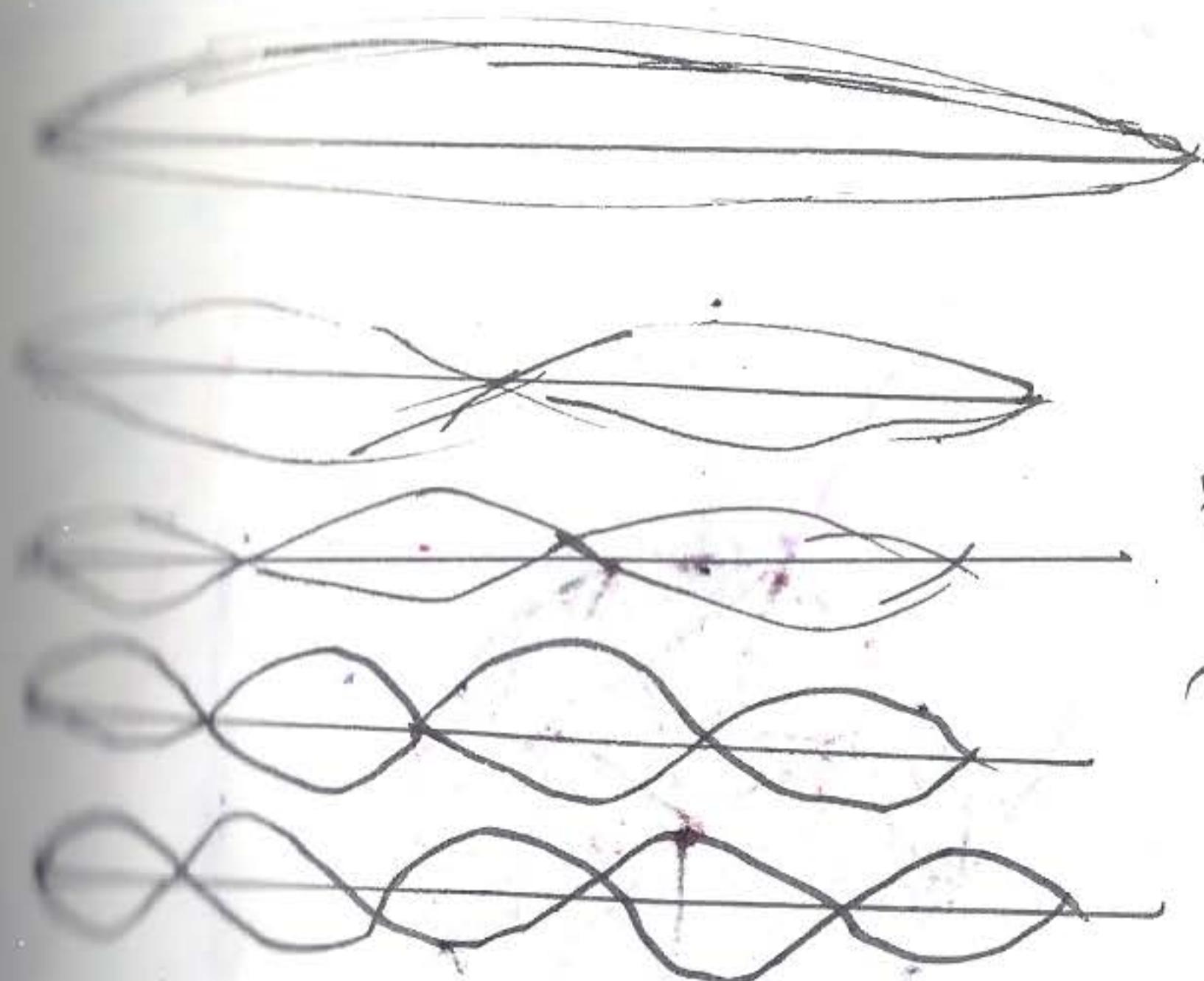
$$T = \sqrt{\sin \theta}$$

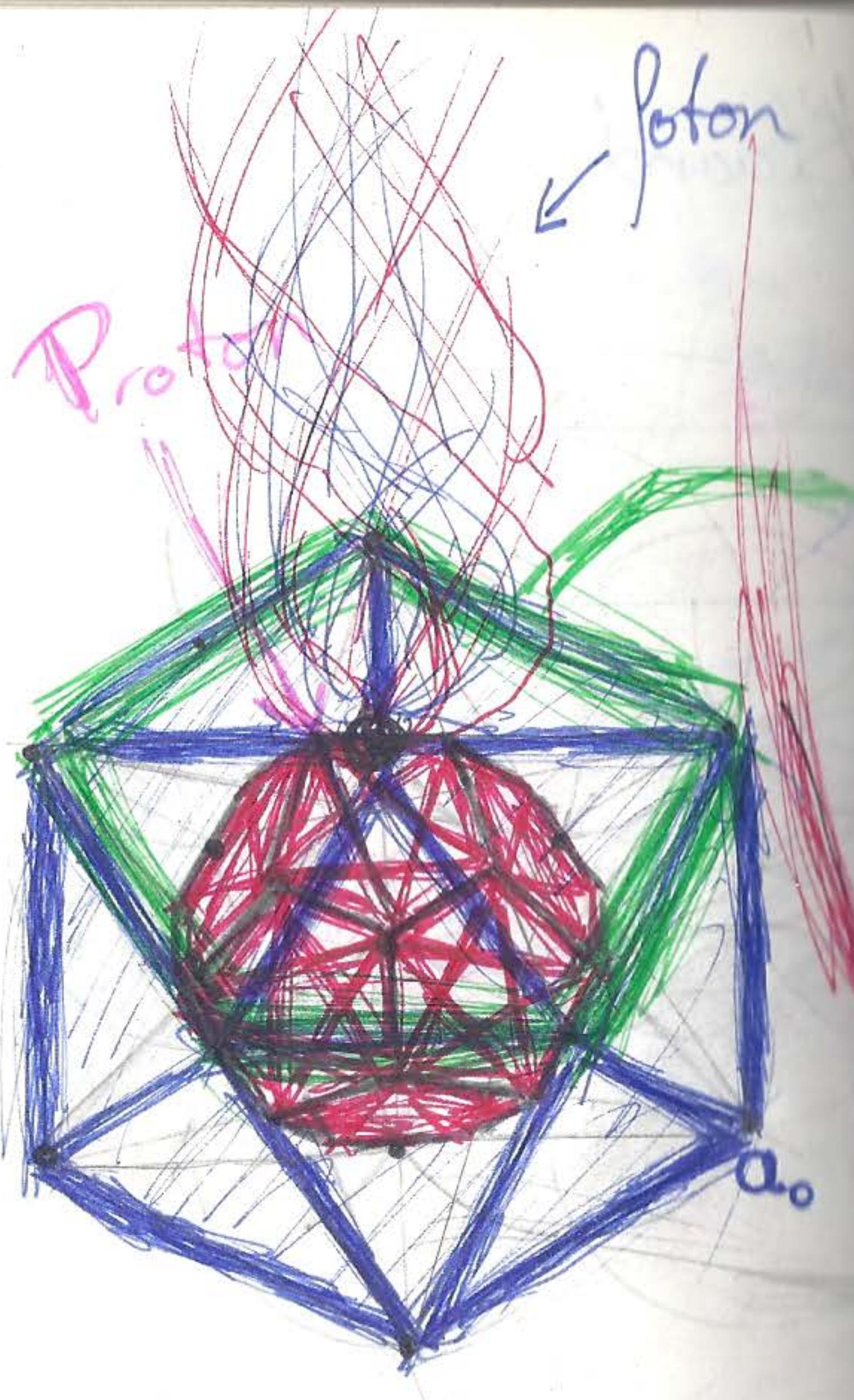
$$\omega = \frac{\sqrt{\sin \theta}}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\sin \theta}}{r^2}$$

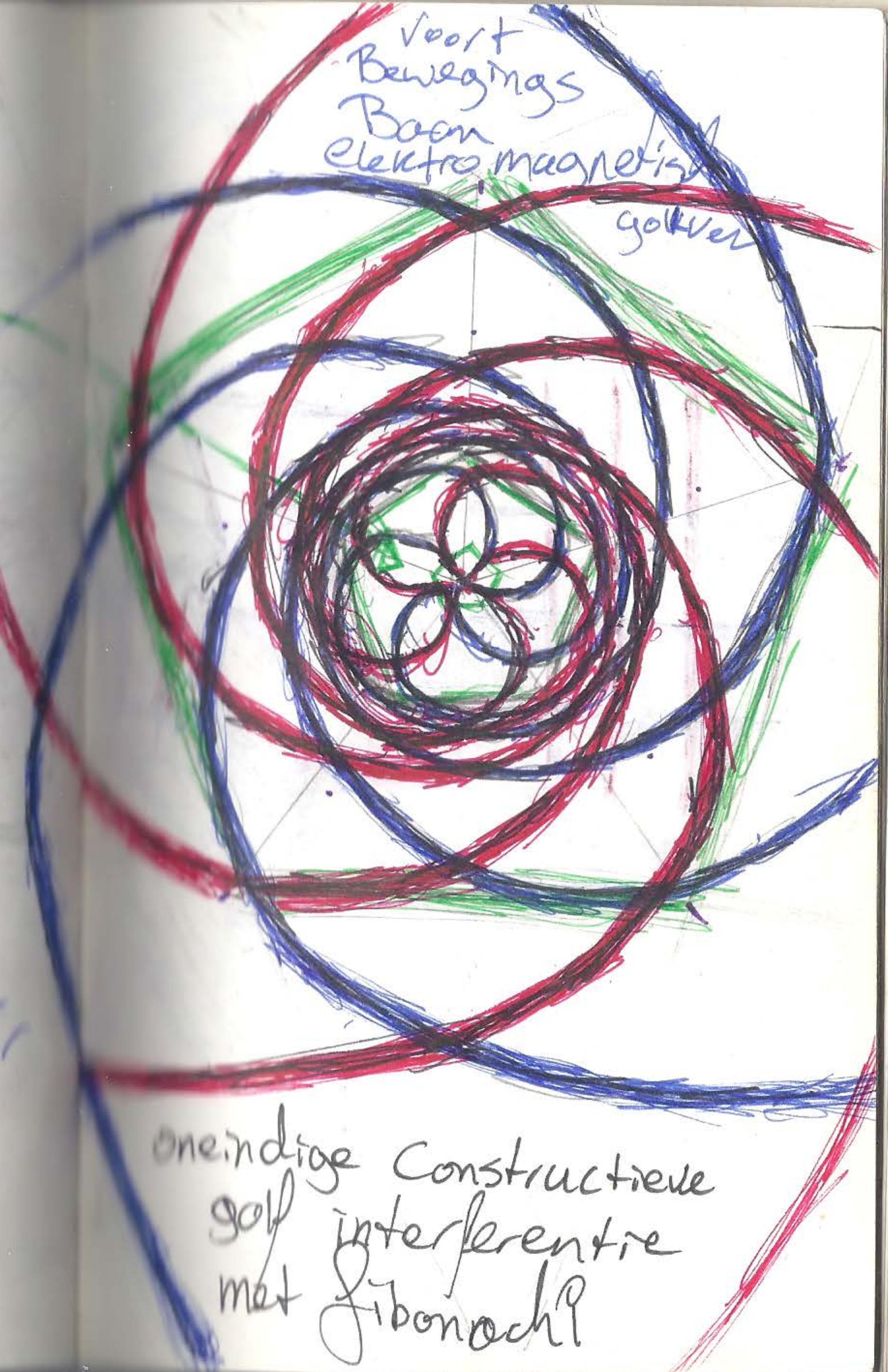


staande golven $\frac{1}{2} \lambda$

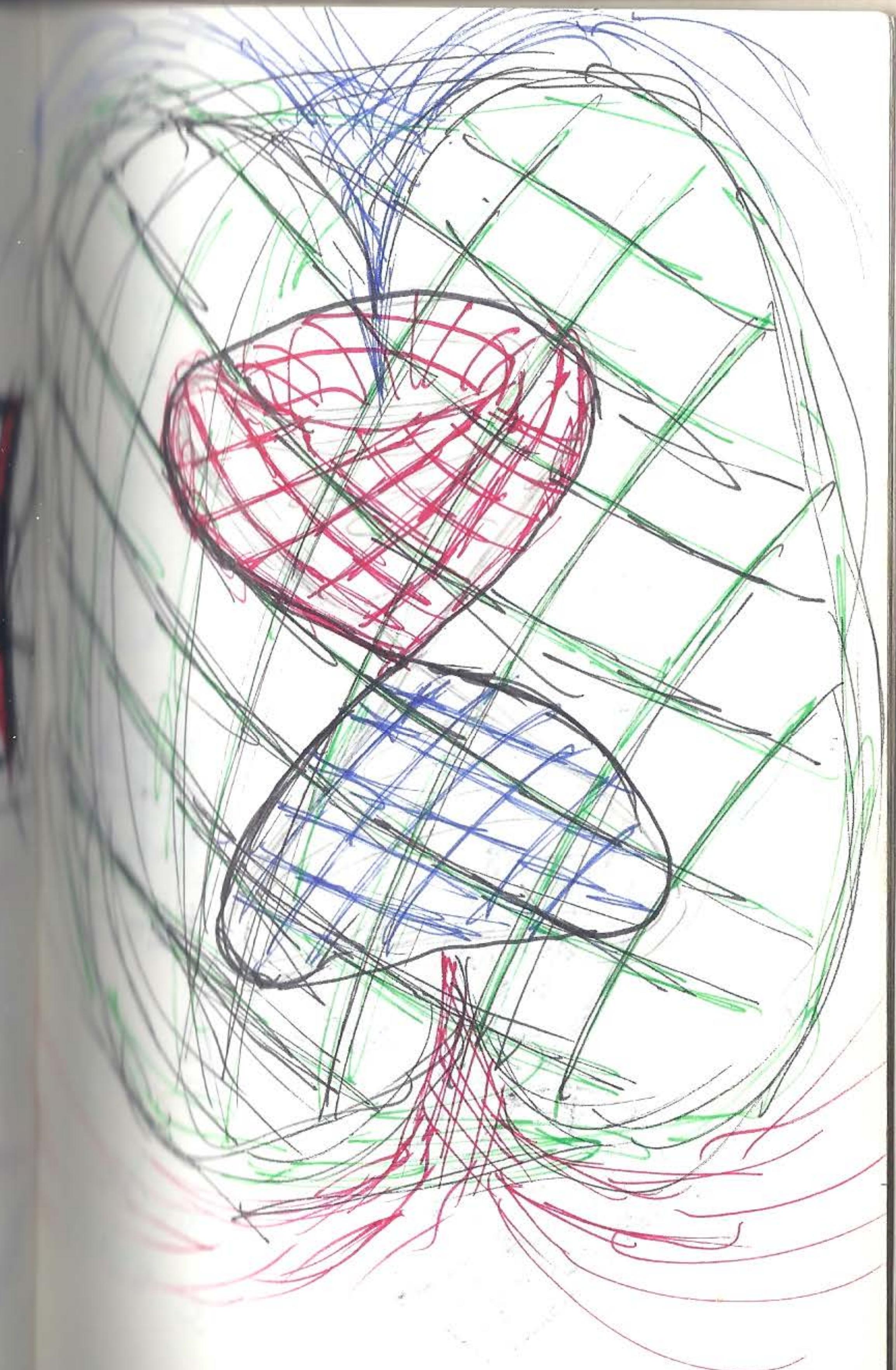
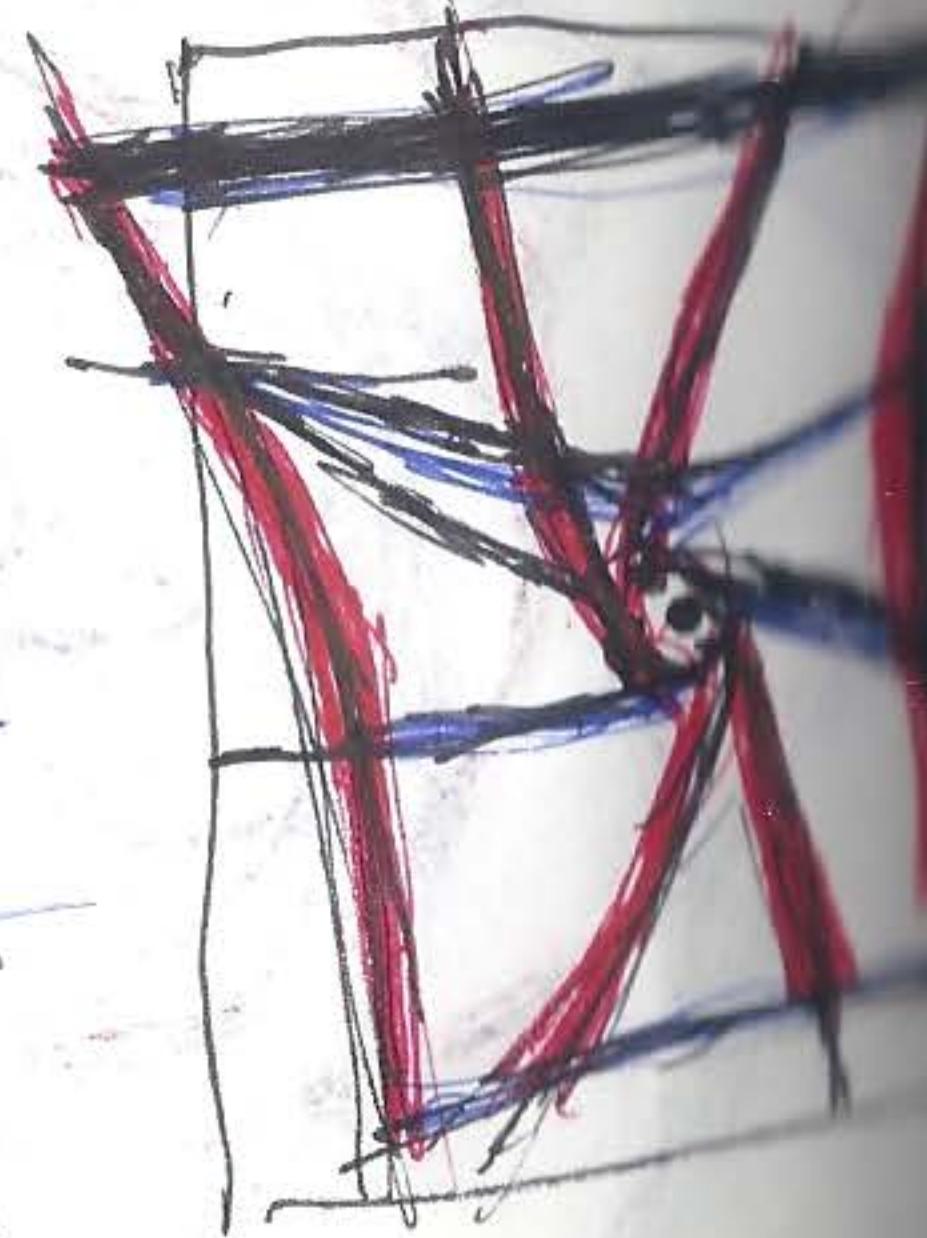
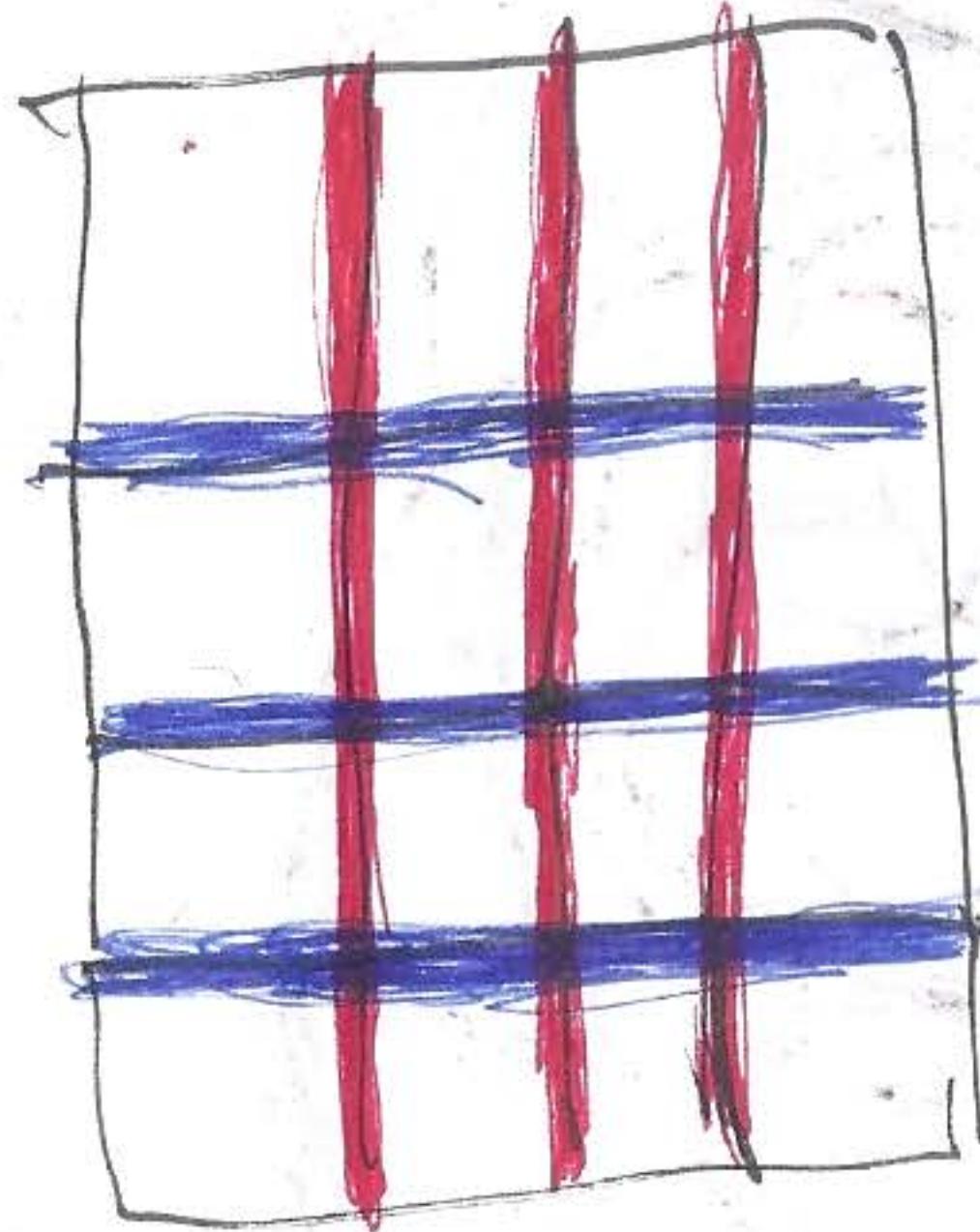




20 icosa Hadron ground
12 Dodeca Hadron Bohr
Proton



By Generale Relativiteit
moet de afbeelding beetje
anders



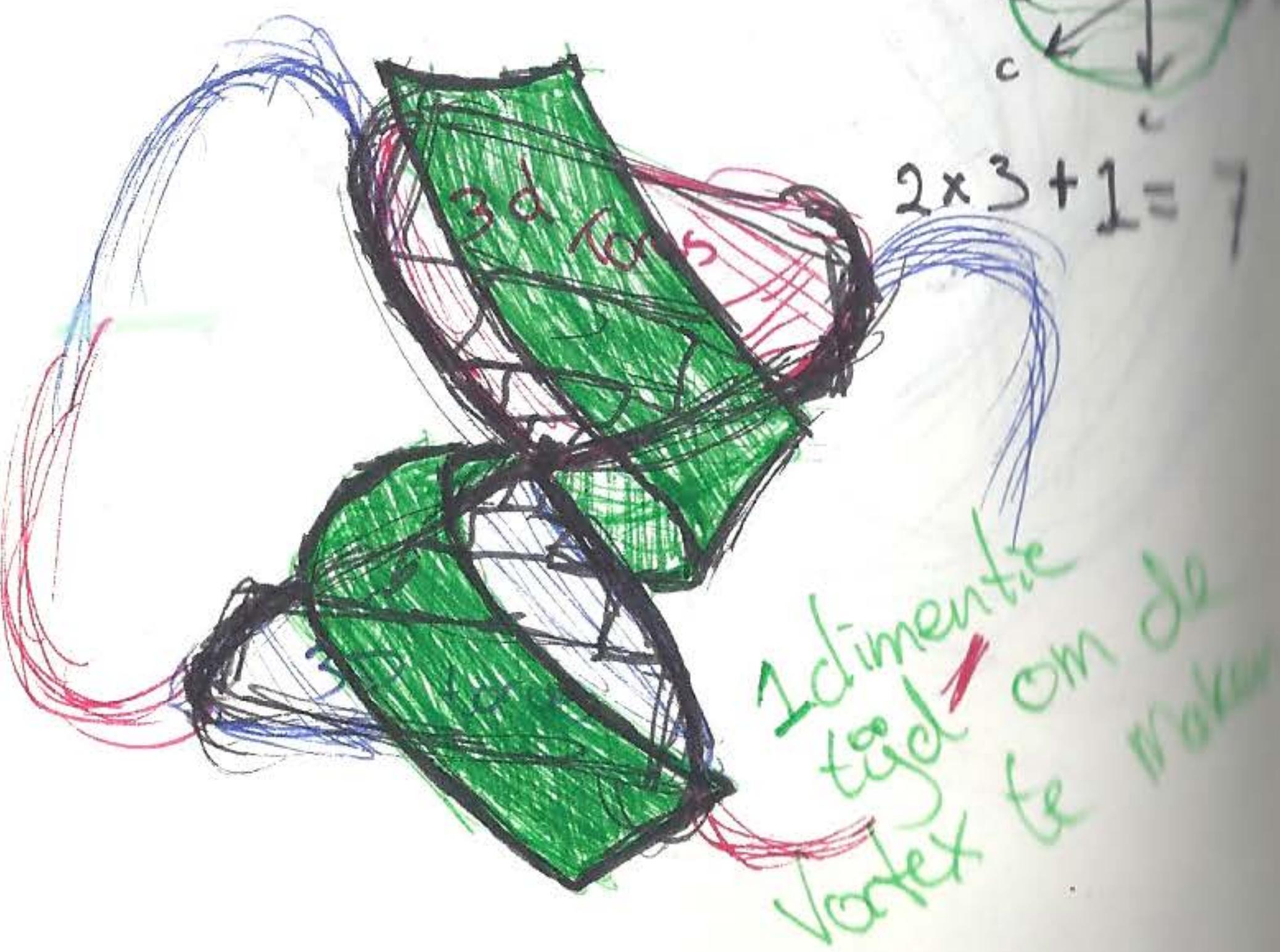
Vanaf elke punt ontvang je een straal
De licht uit links en rechts
Universum is een

6 dimensionale torus

$$\sqrt{6} = \frac{16\pi^3}{15} r^3 = 33,0733588 r^6$$

2 (3+1) dimensionale forces

$$\nabla_x = \frac{C}{2\pi D} \left[\ln \frac{4D}{r} - \frac{1}{4} \right]$$



di Bartini

$$2N+1 = \pm 7$$

Vond de meest waarschijnlijke
formatie voor een Vortex torus

By de $2N+1 = \pm 7$ vond
hy extreme antwoorden

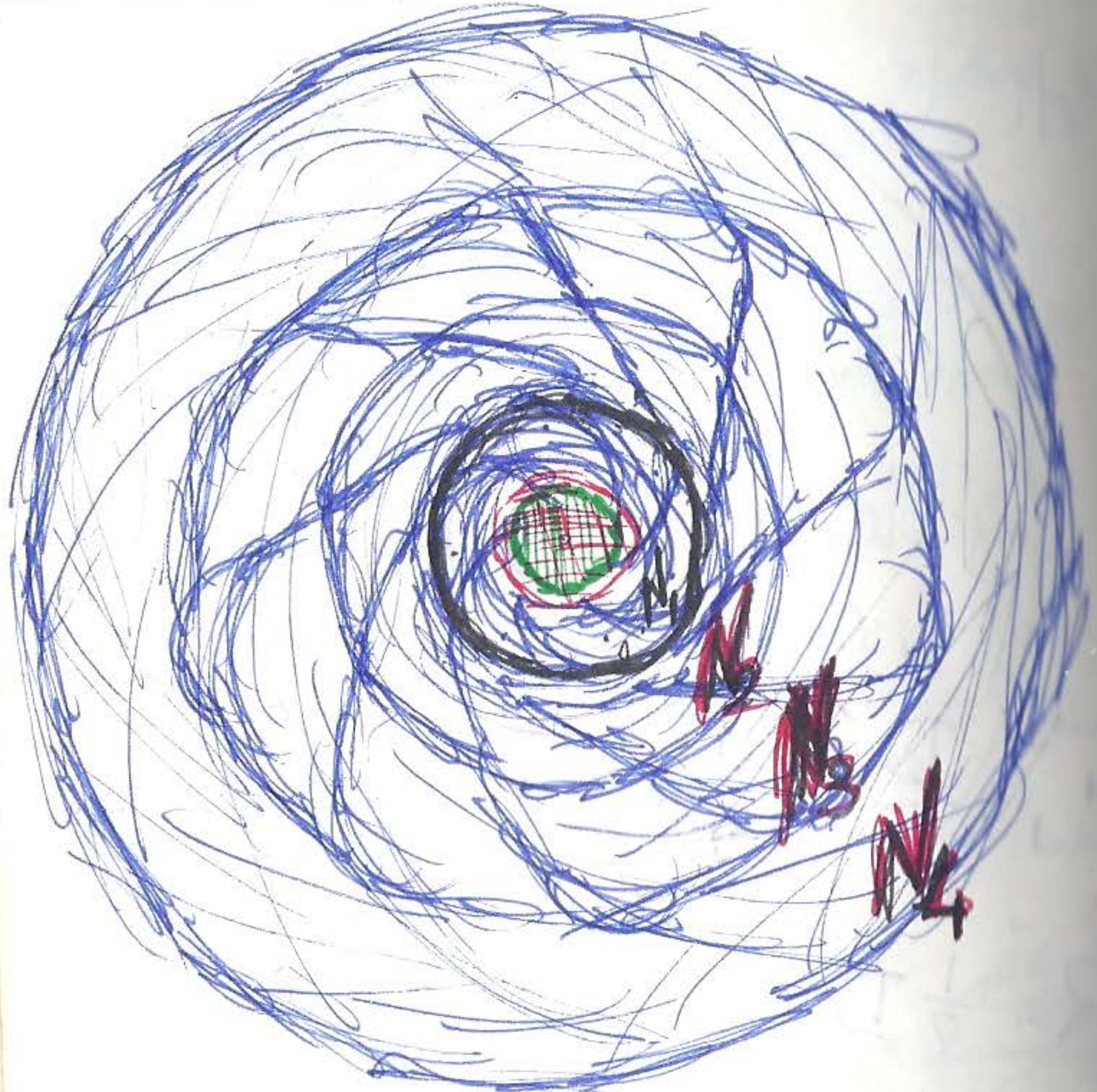
$$E = \frac{D}{r} = \frac{1}{4} e^{6.9996968} = 274,074996$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} D$$

$$\frac{274,074996}{2} = 137,037498$$

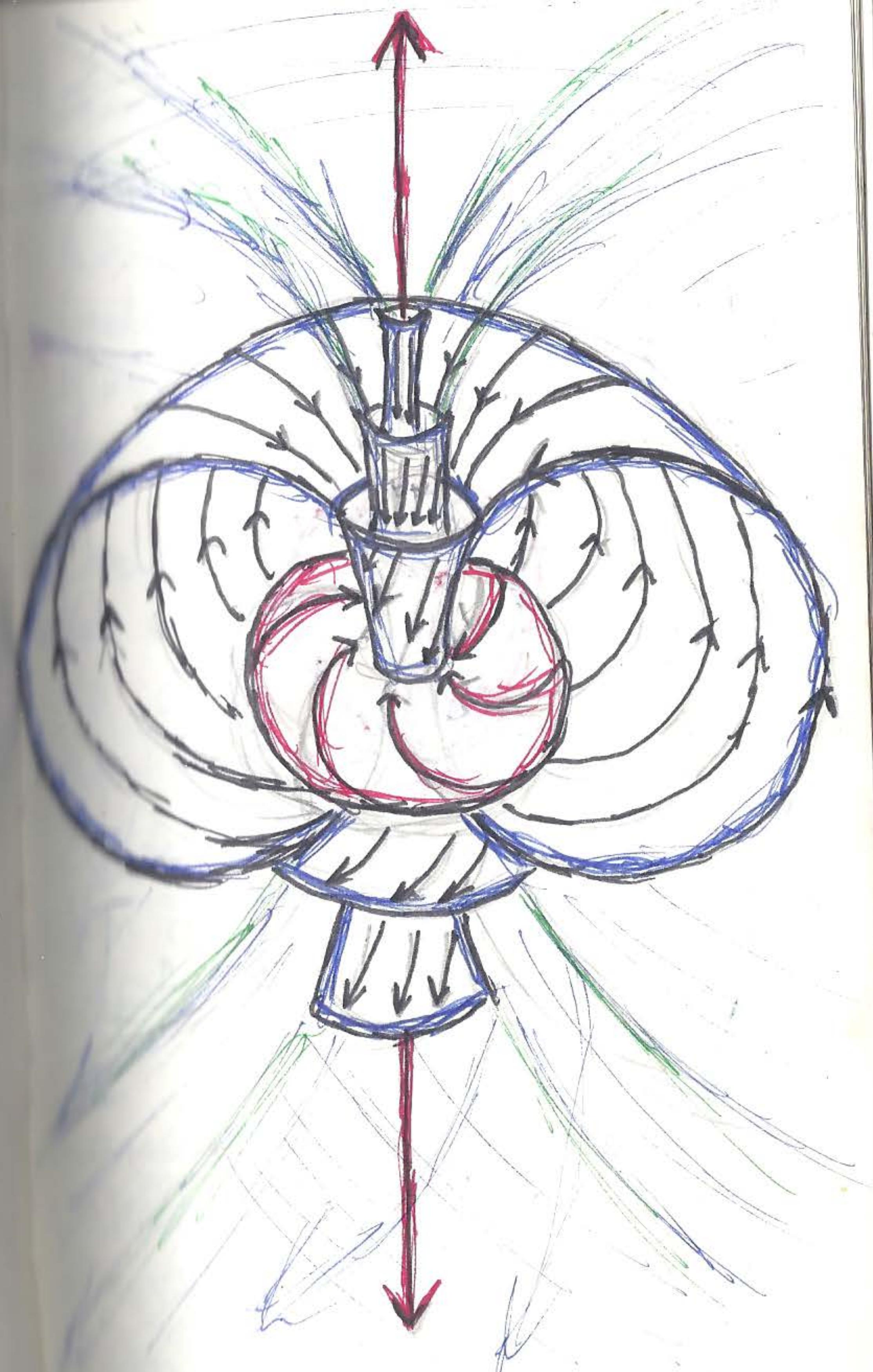
$$V = c \frac{r}{R} = \frac{2c}{E} = 2,107676 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

\downarrow
 $2 \times c$



Boven aanzicht Waterstof atoom.

Tijden Massa is een Naam
Voor roterende Ladings



tijd ruimte Kan bogen voorbeeld, elke rib is 1 lichtjaar



De torus is een gebogen
Recht Hoekig Vlak tijd ruimte
fotonen en elektronen
Bogen tijd ruimte plaatsdijk

Wanneer ontstaat er massa?

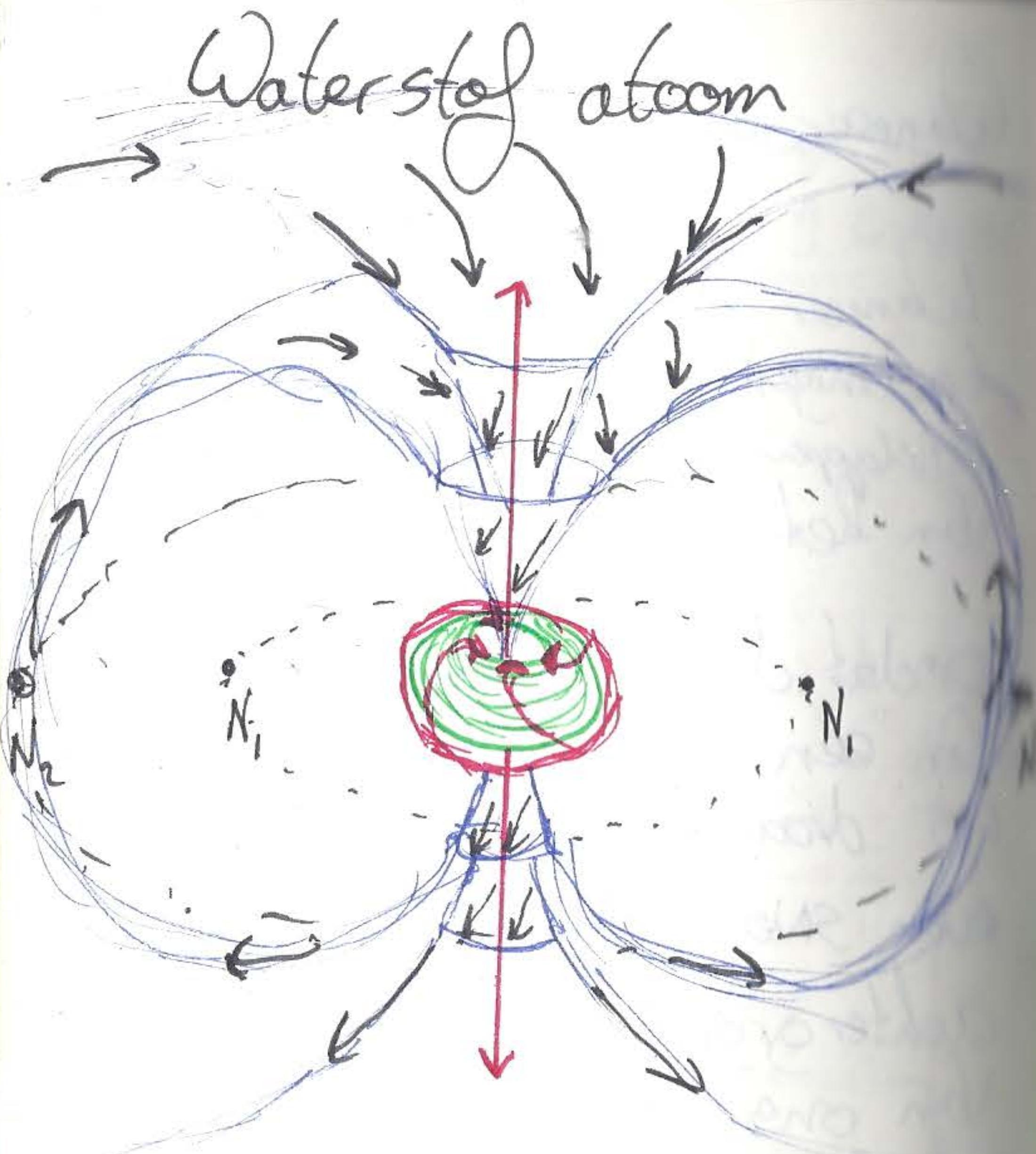
Vorticity

Wanneer de 2 tegen polige Ladungen elkaar raken en inklappen gaat de snelheid van het licht naar c_e

Omdat de lading in de vorm van een Vortex torus om zijn as draait draait het licht alsnog snel als de achtergrond rotatie snelheid van ons Universum

$2c_e$

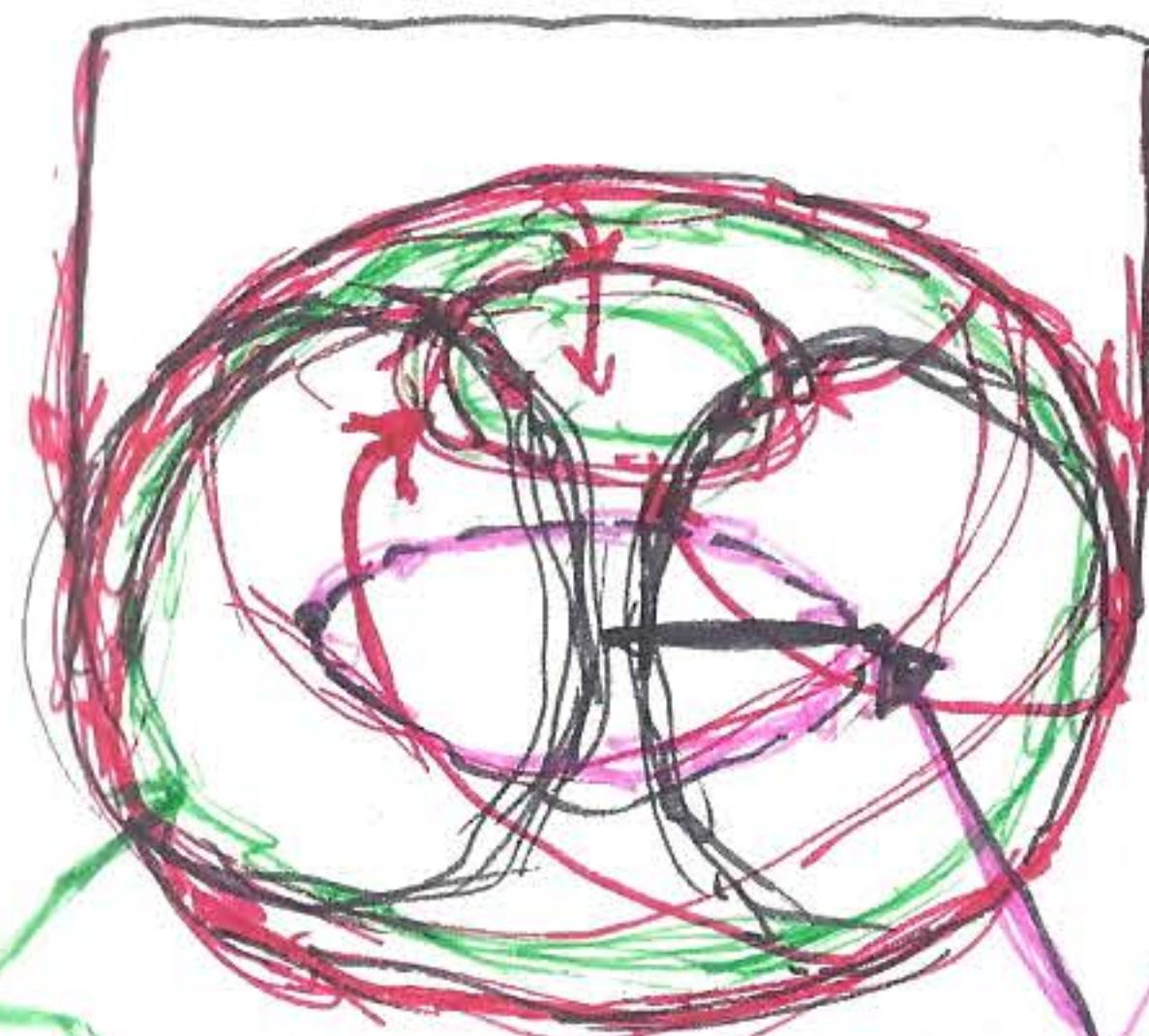
wanneer $\frac{r}{c}$ de Rotatieconcentratie welkeid hoger of lager maakt krijgt het meer of minder massa zijn photonen en elektronen deze plek in minder hebben is de welkeid in balans,



De cirkels met de N_1 , N_2 , N_3
Zijn de Ringen van de torus
op die plek is de elektronen
wolk het meest geconcentreerd

Kern

Kern = Roterende lading maar is wazig door zichting
Werkelijke Proton Radius



Coulomb
barriere
van de statische
macht het sterkt is

dit is
momenteel
de radius van
een Proton

Boven-aanzicht

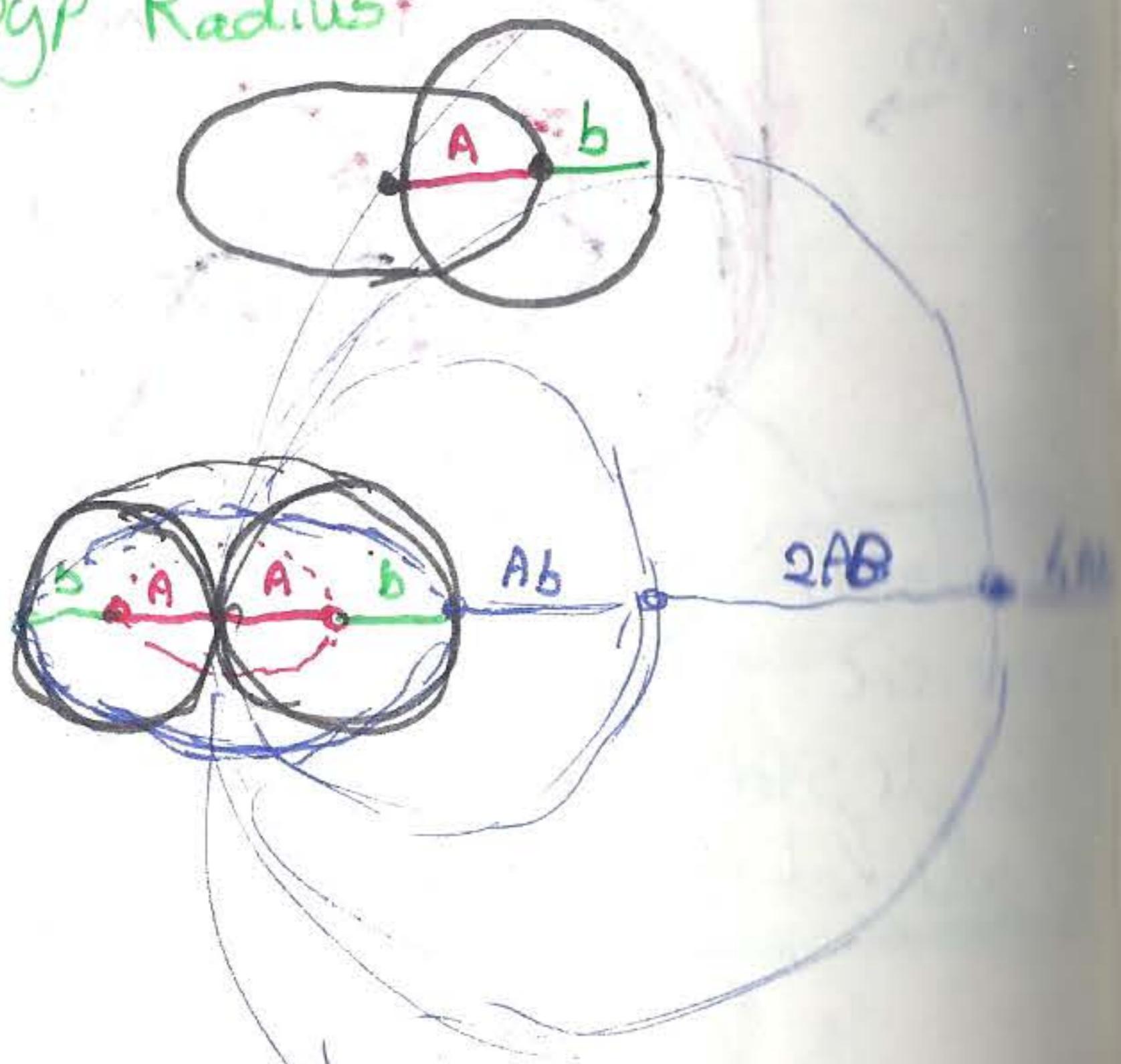


Foton gaat even snel als
een elektron inklopt op de
Coulomb barriere

De torus is een donut
Bestaand uit 2 ringen

A = de Ring Radius

B = de pijp Radius

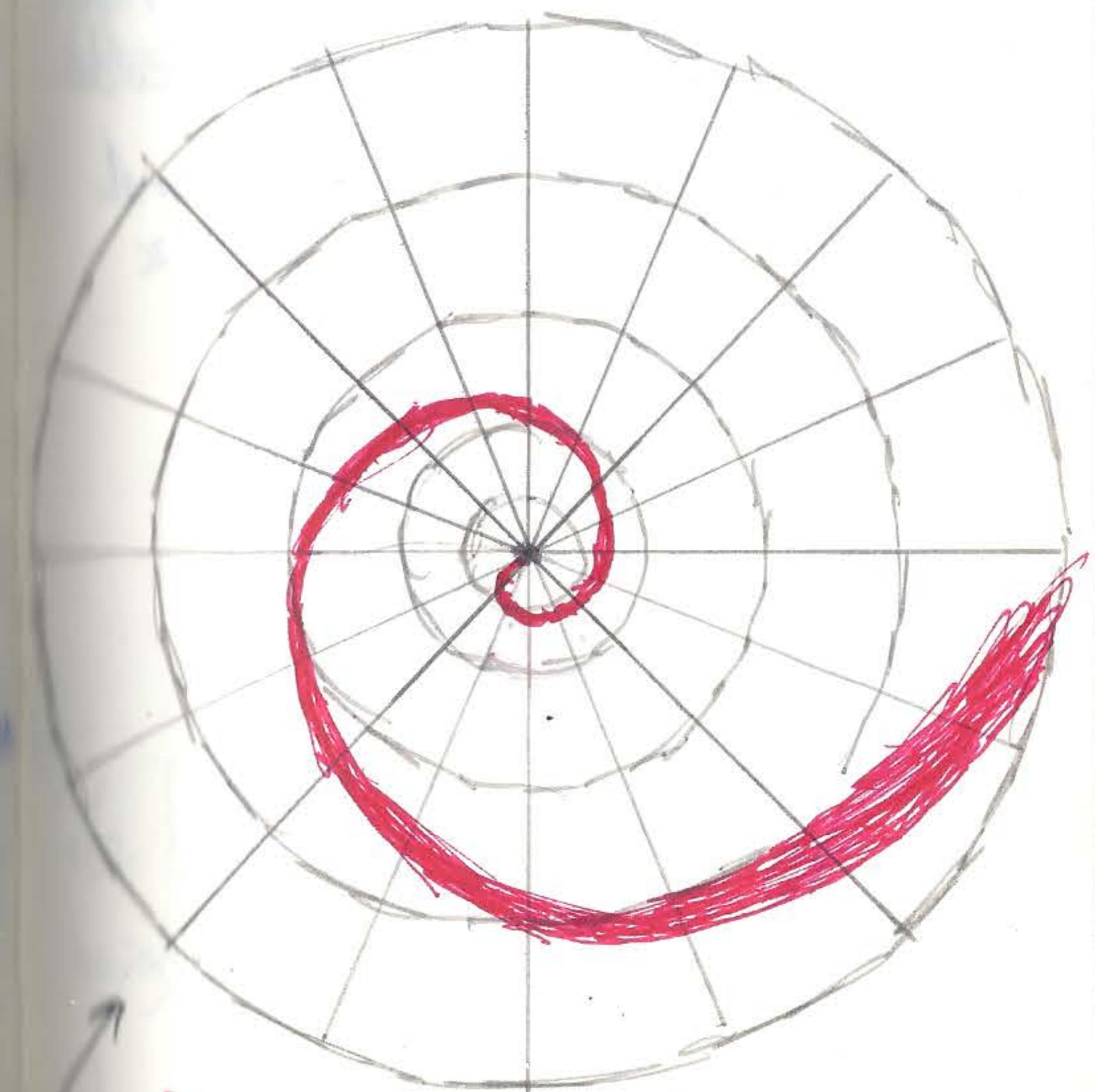


$A \neq b$ chaos

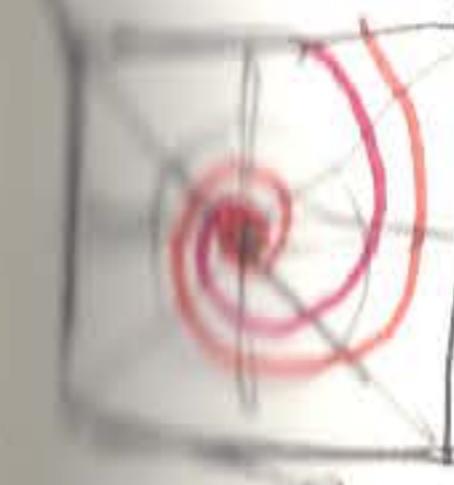
$A = b$ Harmonie

$$\begin{aligned} \text{inhoud} &= (2\pi r)(2\pi R) \\ \text{opp} &= (\pi r^2)(2\pi R) \end{aligned}$$

tijd Ruimte



De frequentie van licht zit hem
in het puntje van de fotoen



Oranje maakt
in het midden
meer omwentelingen

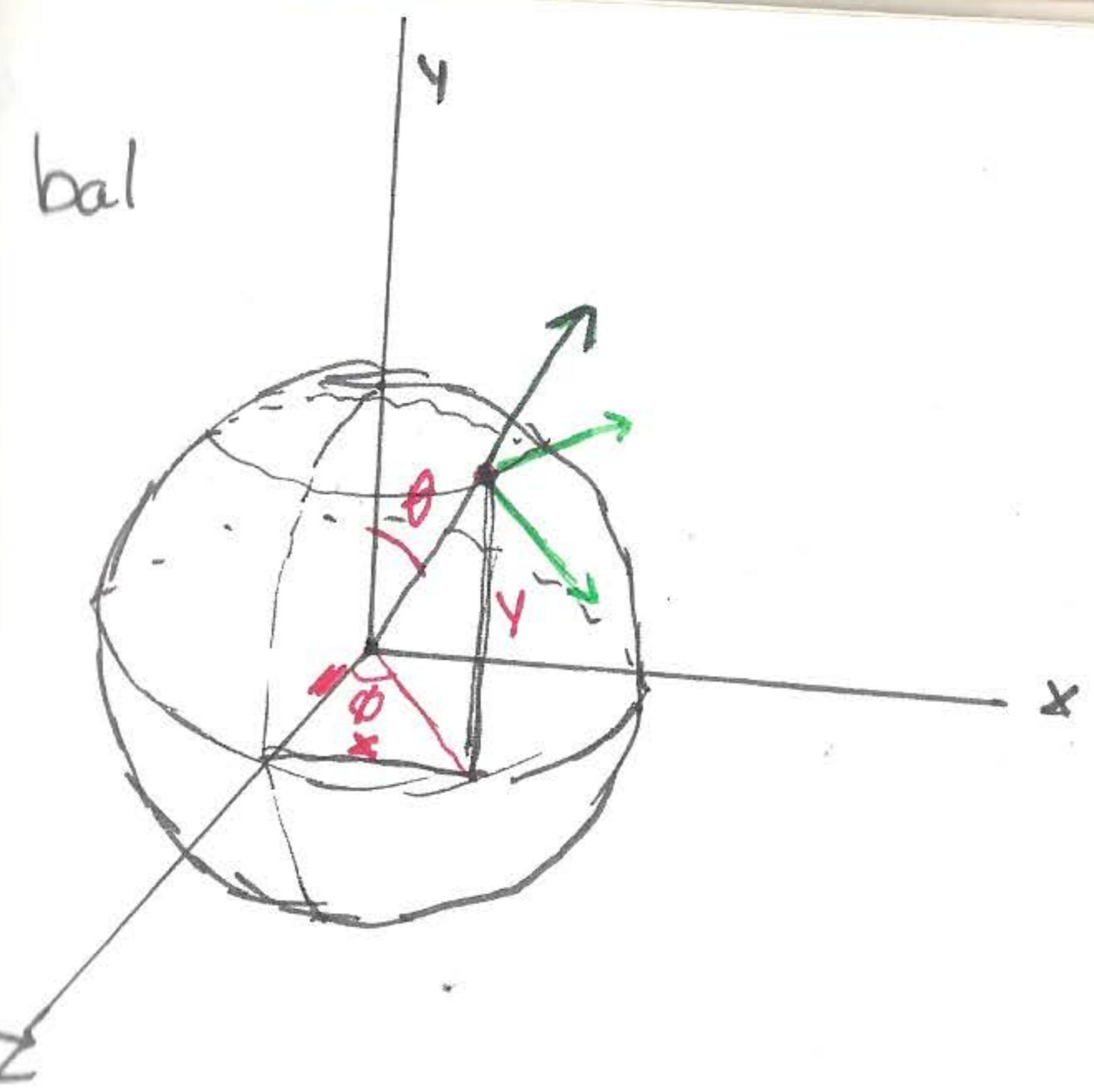
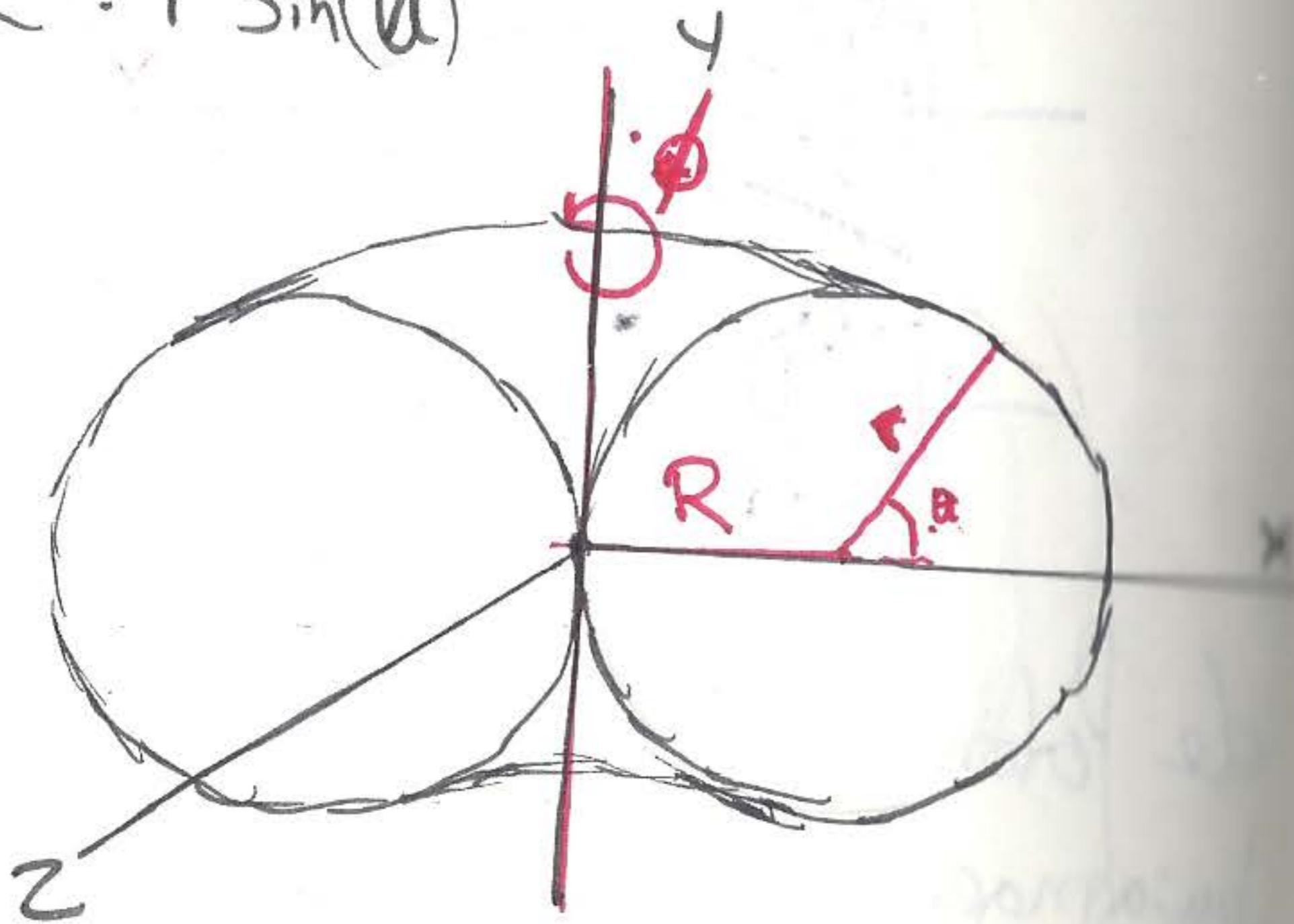
Parametrische oppervlakken

torus

$$x = \cos(\phi)(R + r \cos(\alpha))$$

$$y = \sin(\phi)(R + r \cos(\alpha))$$

$$z = r \sin(\alpha)$$



De constante van Planck

6,62606957 J/s

is de impulsMoment

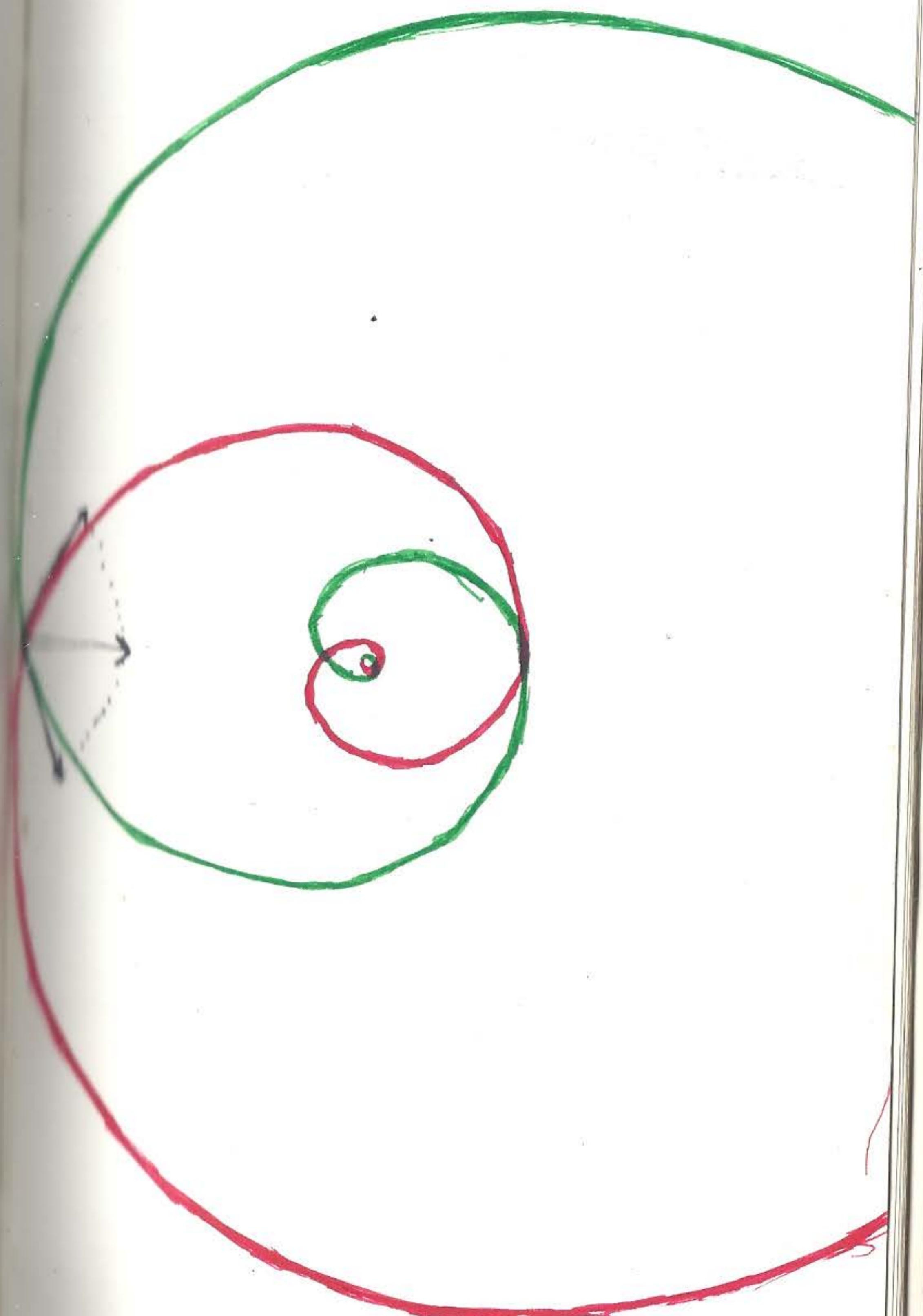
$$L = R \cdot P$$

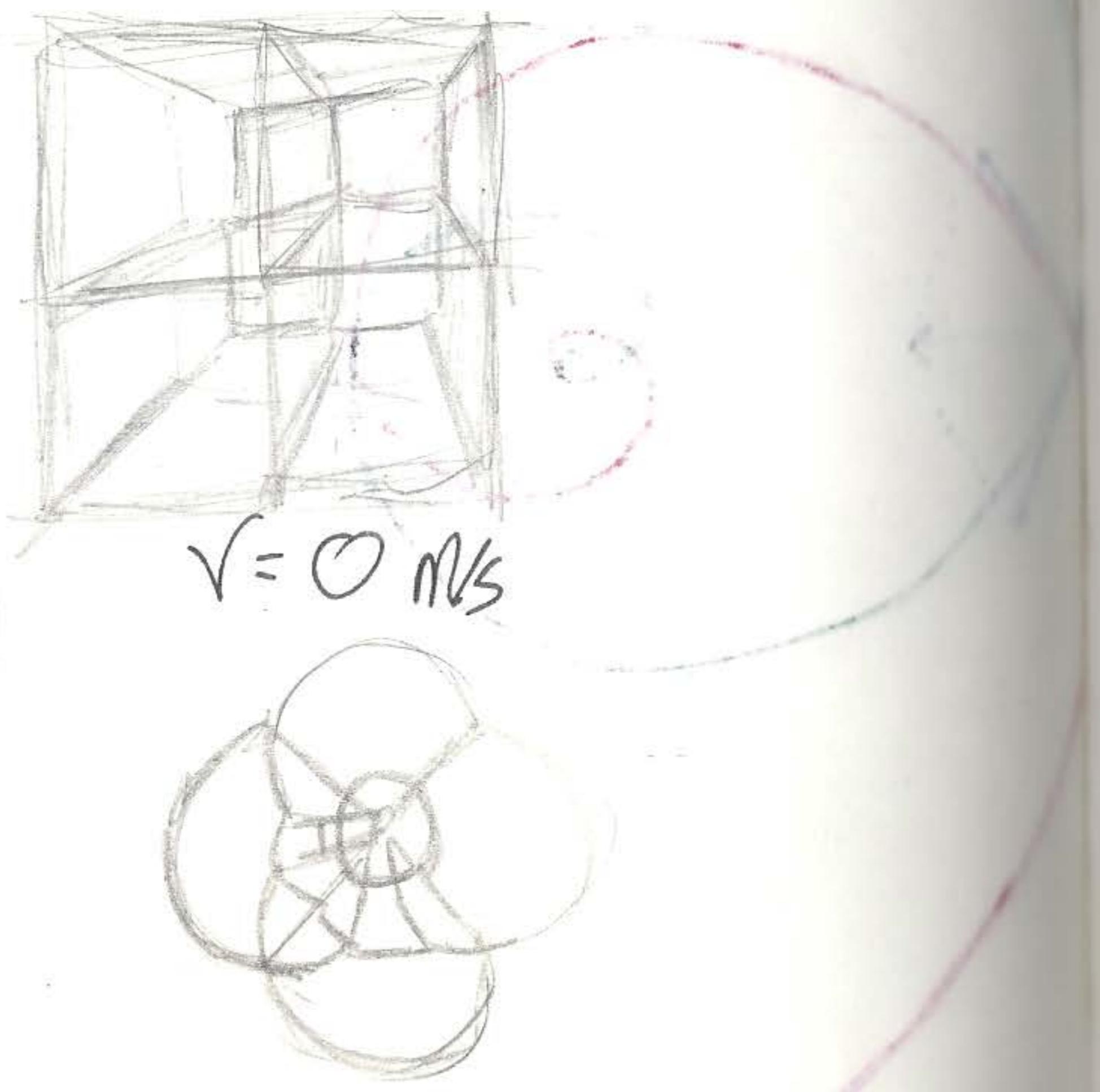
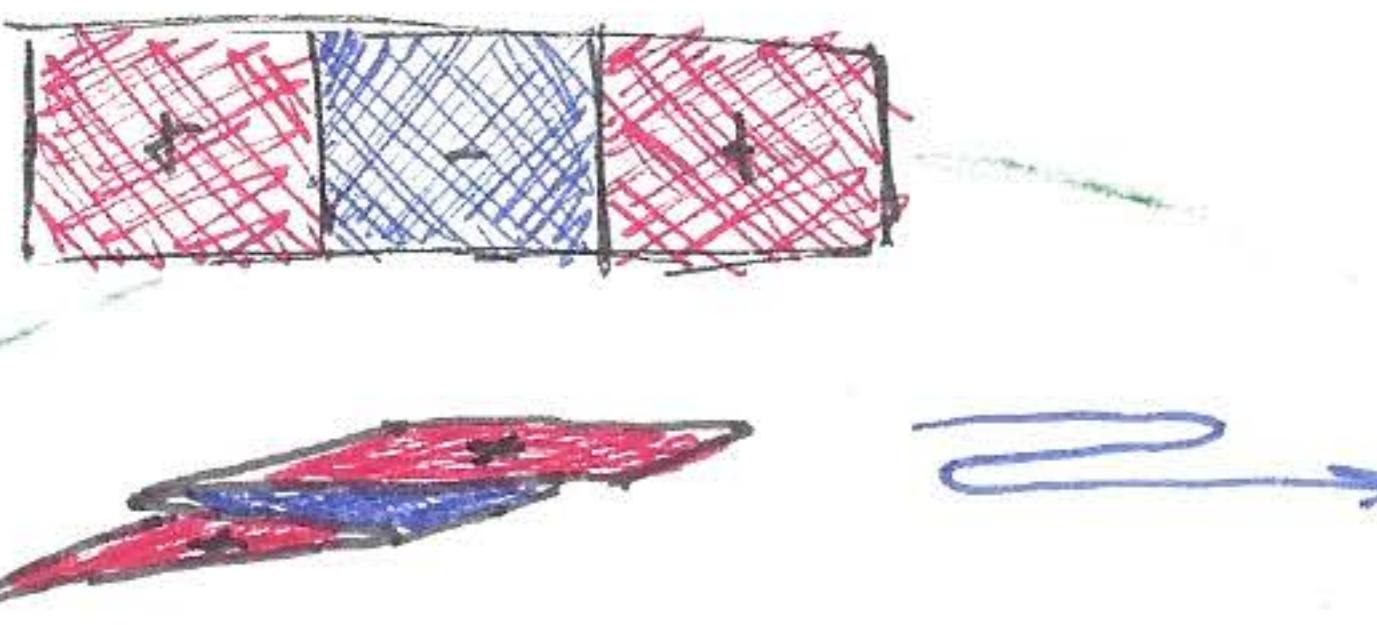
P = impuls

R = radius

L = impuls Moment in J/s

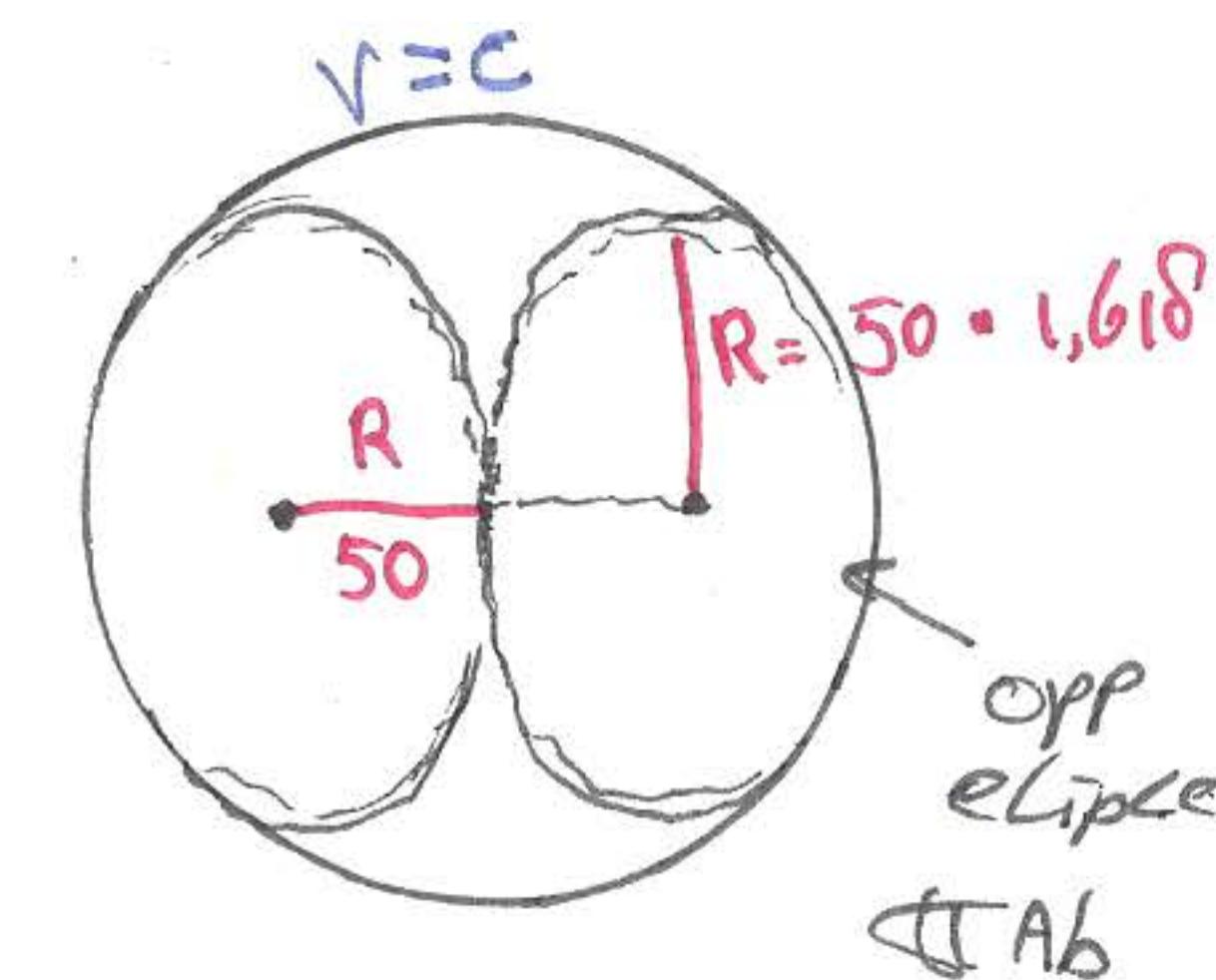
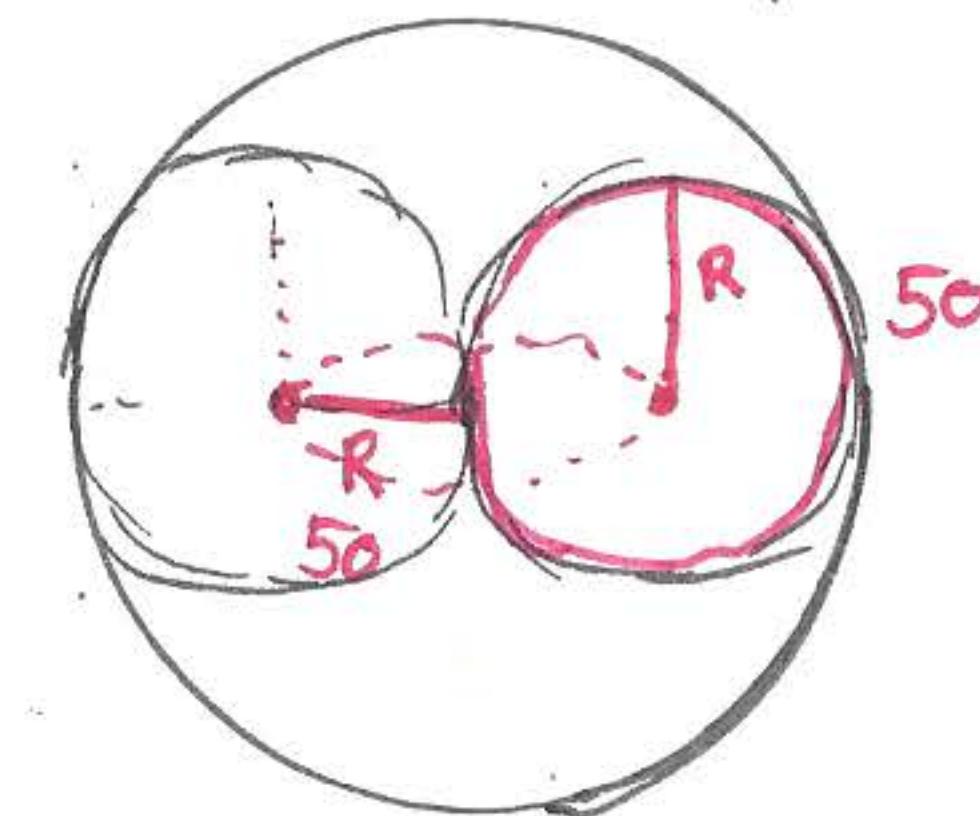
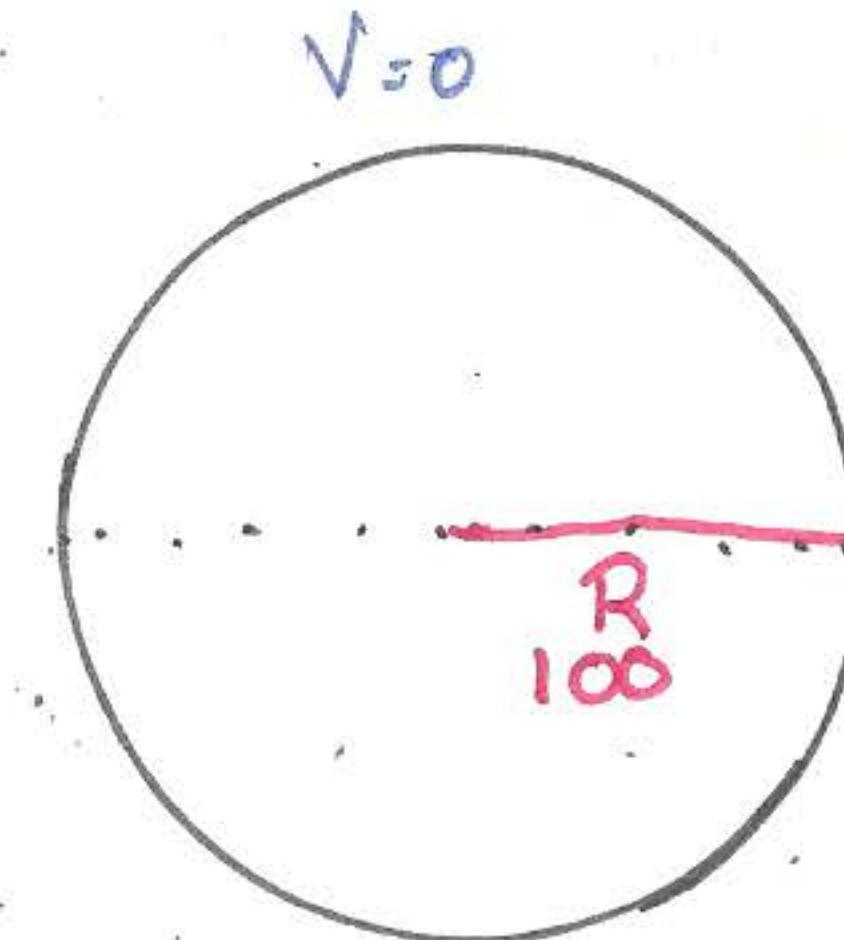
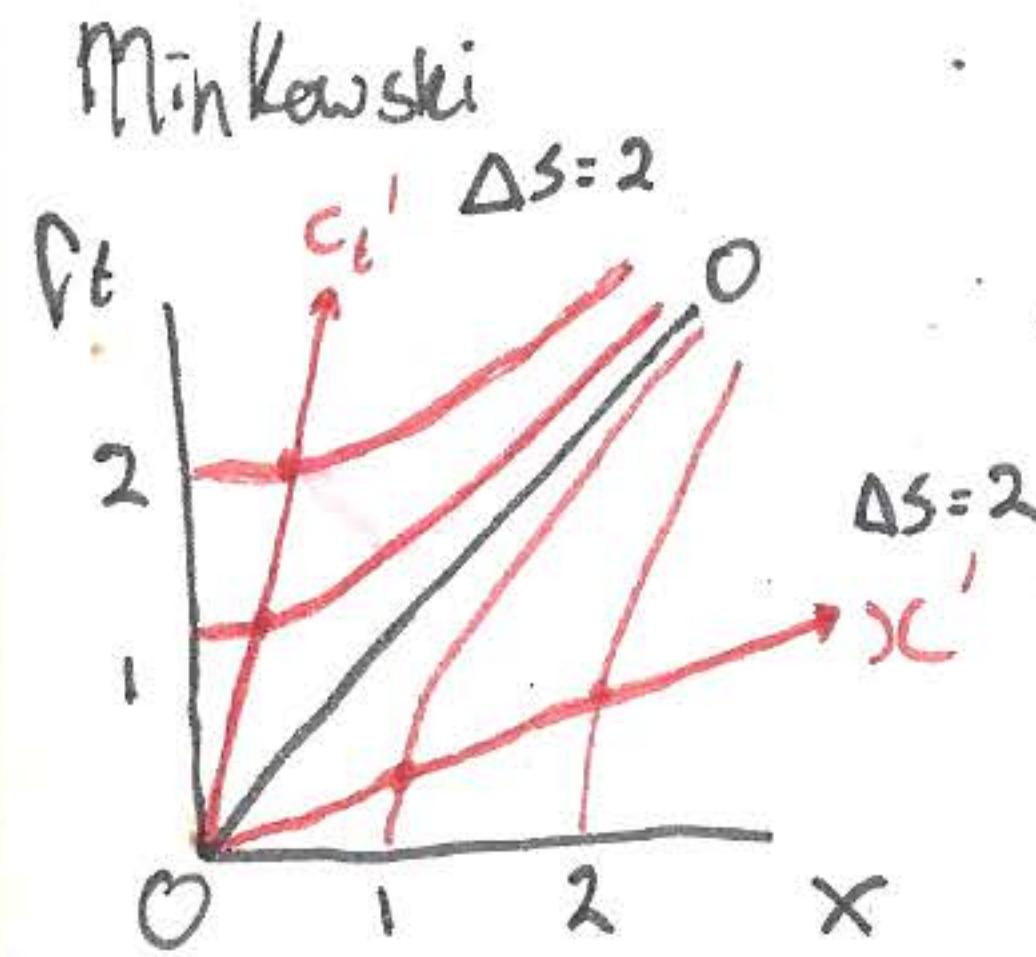
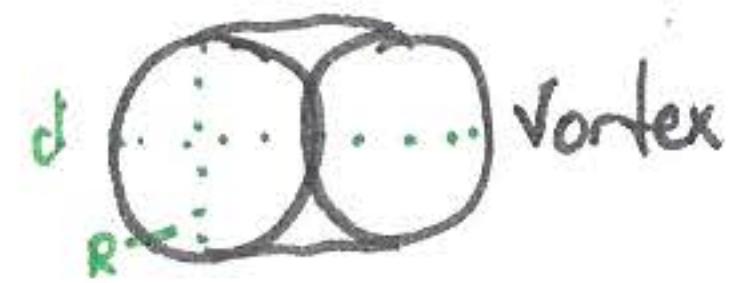
$$N^2 \omega_m$$

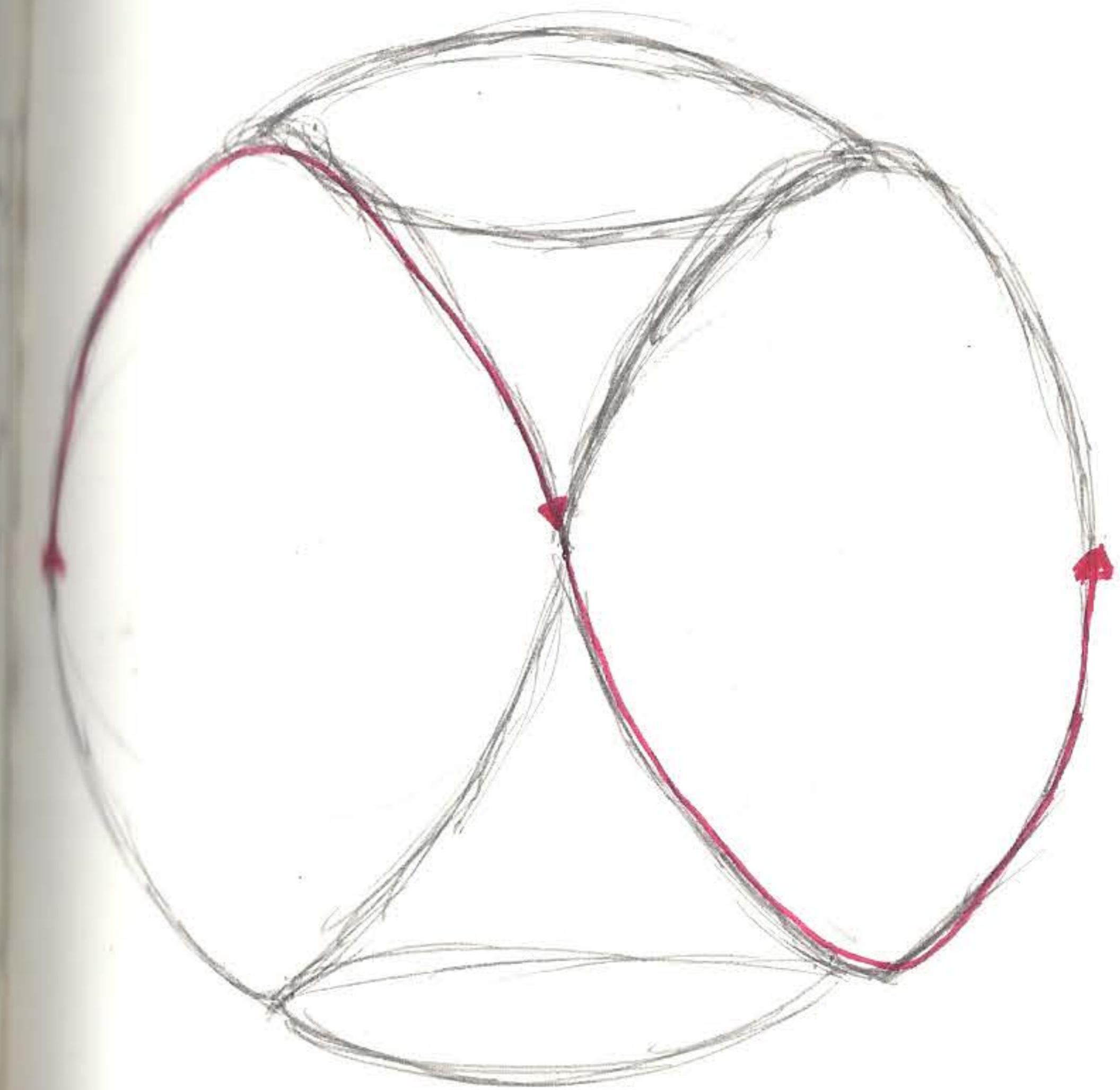
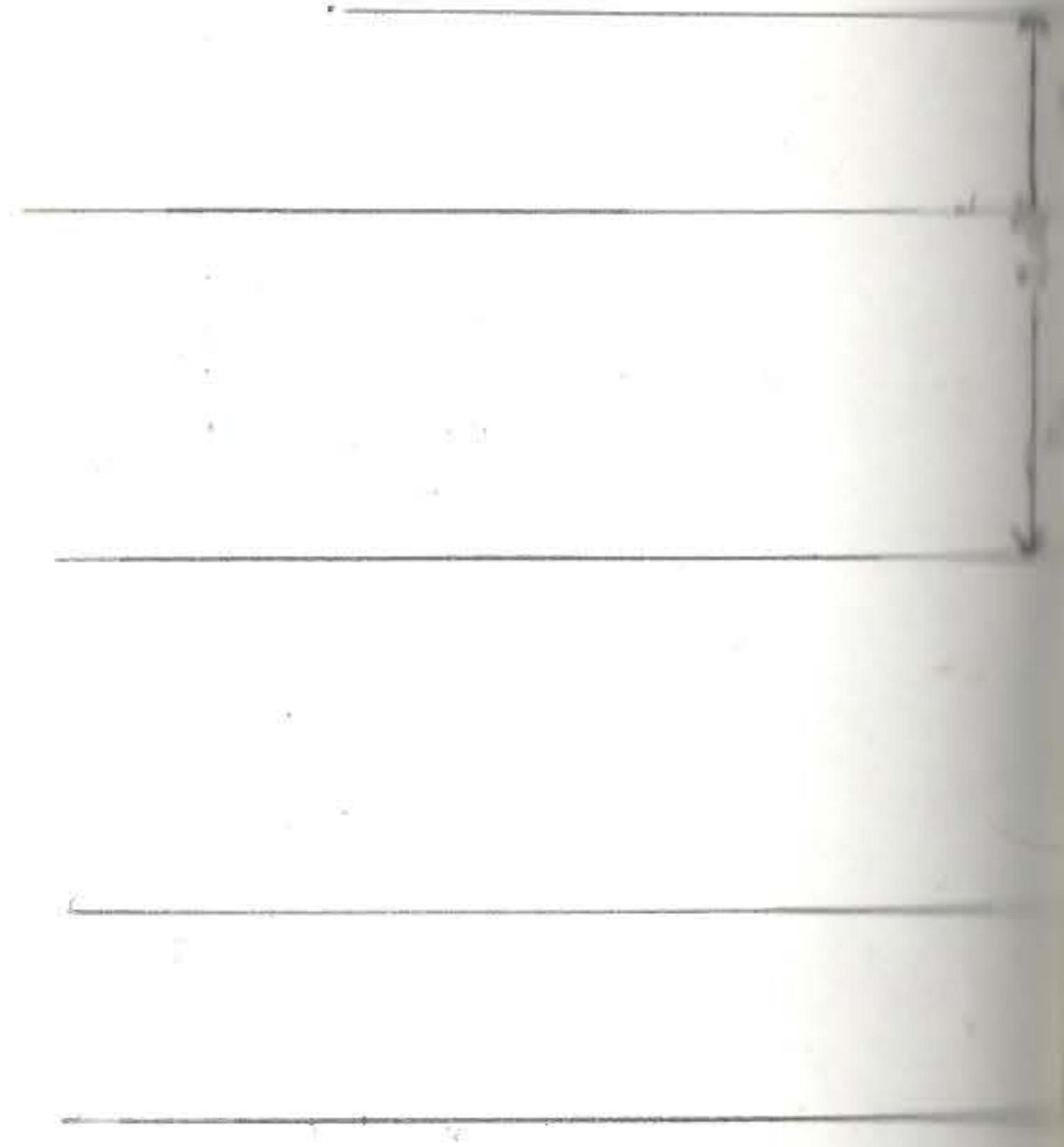




$$2n+1 \approx 7$$

$$E = \frac{D}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{4} e^{6,999,698} = 274,074,996$$





$$\lambda_e = \frac{2\pi C R_c}{f_e} \quad h = m_e c \lambda_e$$

$$\lambda_e = \frac{4\pi F_{max} R_c^2}{C_e c m_e}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_e}{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi C R_c}{2\pi C_e} = \frac{C R_c}{C_e}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{f_e e^2}{8\pi \epsilon_0 R_c^2 C F_{max}} \left(\frac{f_e}{C R_c} \right) \left(\frac{e^2}{8\pi \epsilon_0 F_{max} R_c} \right)$$

$$f_c = \frac{f_e}{2\pi N R_p}$$

Frequentie van een object word
20% hoger voor een observator

$$N_1 = \left(\frac{V}{V-V_s} \right) N = \text{op je af}$$

$$N_1 = \left(\frac{V}{V+V_s} \right) N = \text{van je af}$$



$$N_1 = \left(\frac{V+V_s}{V-V_s} \right) N$$

Hoekmoment = MVR

$$N_1 = \left(\frac{V}{V-V_s} \right) n$$

$$\frac{V-V_s}{V} = \frac{n}{n_1} = \frac{100\%}{120\%} = \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{V+V_s}{V} = \frac{n}{n_2}$$

$$1 - \left(\frac{V_s}{V} \right) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{V_s}{V} = 1 - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$N_2 = \left(\frac{V}{V+V_s} \right) N$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{V_s}{V} \right) = \frac{n}{n_2}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{n}{n_2}$$

$$\frac{7}{6} = \frac{n}{n_2}$$

$$n_2 = \frac{6}{7} n$$

$$\frac{n-n_2}{n} \times 100$$

$$1 - \frac{6}{7} \times 100$$

$$16,7\%$$

$$R_{\infty} = \frac{\alpha^2 m_e c}{4\pi \hbar} = \frac{\alpha^2}{2\lambda_c} = \frac{\alpha}{6\pi a_0}$$

$$hcR_{\infty} = m_e c^2 \frac{\alpha^2}{2} = \frac{hc\alpha^2}{2\lambda_c} = \frac{hf_c\alpha^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{\hbar\omega_c}{2} \alpha^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e a_0^2} = \frac{e^2}{(4\pi\epsilon_0) 2a_0}$$

λ_c = Compton Wellenlänge = $h/m_e c$

f_c = Compton Frequenz = $m_e c^2/h$

ω_c = Compton Moment

$2\pi f_c$

$$a = b^x \leftrightarrow x = \log_b a$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b) \cdot (a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b) \cdot (a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$\varnothing - (2 - a + b)$$

$$\varnothing + (2 \cdot (-1) - a \cdot (-1) + b \cdot (-1))$$

$$\varnothing - 2 + a - b$$

$$b + a - b$$

Algebra

$$A+b = b+A$$

$$(A+b)+c = A+(b+c)$$

$$A \cdot (b+c) = A \cdot b + A \cdot c$$

$$A \cdot b = b \cdot A$$

$$(A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)$$

$$A - b = -(b - A)$$

$$(a-b)-c = A-(b+c)$$

$$A:b = 1:(b:A)$$

$$(A:b):c = A:(b \cdot c)$$

$$A:(b:c) = (a:b) \cdot c$$

$$\frac{a}{b} : \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{d}{c}$$

$$a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$$

$$x^n = a \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt[n]{a}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^m} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[m]{b} = \sqrt[n+m]{a \cdot b}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[m]{b}} = \sqrt[p]{\frac{a}{b}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[m]{a} = \sqrt[n+m]{a^{n+m}}$$

$$\sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \sqrt[n+m]{a}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[m]{a}} = \sqrt[n+m]{a^{\frac{n-m}{n+m}}}$$

$$(a^x)^y = a^{x \cdot y}$$

$$a^x \cdot b^x = (a \cdot b)^x$$

$$\frac{a^x}{b^x} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x$$

Bron:

minim Javascript

Daniel tammet → Hoofd rekenen

Snelheid van Sonon

$$V = f \times$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2} \pi \omega$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2} \pi \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \pi \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \times$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \pi \sqrt{\frac{F_{\max}}{2R_p M_p}} (2R_c)$$

$$V = \left(\frac{R_c}{\pi} \right) \sqrt{\frac{F_{\max}}{2R_p M_p}}$$

$$E = h \cdot f$$

* $C_e = f \cdot \lambda$

* $c = \frac{\epsilon_0 \cdot A}{D}$

* $E = \frac{Q^2}{2c}$

foto Elektrisch
effect

$$\textcircled{1} C_e = f \cdot \lambda \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{C_e}{f}$$

$$\textcircled{2} c = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{D} \rightarrow c = \frac{\epsilon_0 \lambda^2}{0,5 \lambda}$$

$$\textcircled{3} c = \frac{\epsilon_0 \lambda^2}{0,5^2} \rightarrow c = 2\epsilon_0 \lambda$$

$$\textcircled{4} c = 2\epsilon_0 \lambda \rightarrow c = \frac{2\epsilon_0 C_e}{f}$$

$$\textcircled{5} E = \frac{Q^2}{2c} \rightarrow E = \frac{Q^2 f}{4\epsilon_0 C_e} \cdot f$$

ϵ_0 = Max Amplitude van het diëlektrum hier
van het vacuum (Tijdramte)

$f_c = \frac{m_e c^2}{h}$
 $\omega_c = 2\pi f_c$
 $V = \omega_c R_c$
 $\omega_c = \sqrt{\frac{k_e}{m_e}}$
 $K_e = \frac{F_{max}}{R_x}$

Basis formules

Vrije Vortex

 $C_e = \omega_c R_c N$
 $C_e = \sqrt{\frac{k_e}{m_e Z}} R_c N$

$C_e = \sqrt{\frac{F_{max}}{R_x m_e Z}} R_c N$

$R_x^2 = \frac{F_{max}}{R_x m_e Z} R_c^2 N^2$

$R_x = N^2 \left[\frac{F_{max} R_c}{m_e C_e Z} \right]$

elektronen Radius

$$a_0 = \frac{F_{\max} \cdot R_c^2}{m_e \cdot c^2}$$

$$a_0 = h \cdot \frac{c^2}{8\pi F_{\max} C_e R_c}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{C^2 R_c}{2 C_e^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_c} = \frac{c^2}{a_0 2 C_e}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{h}{4\pi m_e C_e}$$

$$h = G\pi m_e C_e a_0$$

$$h = \frac{G\pi F_{\max} R_c^2}{C_e}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2C_e}{c}$$

$$m_e = \frac{2 F_{\max} R_c}{c^2}$$

$$R_x = n^2 \cdot \left(\frac{F_{\max} R_c^2}{m_e C_e^2 Z} \right) \quad R_{\infty} = \frac{m_e c \alpha^2}{2h}$$

$$\frac{C_e^2}{8\pi \epsilon_0 R_c^2 c F_{\max}} = \alpha$$

$$R_e = 2 R_c$$

$$R_e = \frac{e^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 m_e c^2}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\alpha}{G\pi R_{\infty}}$$

$$\alpha_g = \frac{G m_e^2}{\hbar c} = \left(\frac{m_e}{m_{\text{Planck}}} \right)^2 = f_r(\alpha)$$

$$e \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha h}{\mu_0 C_0}}$$

$$R_{\text{Schwarzschild}} = \frac{2Gm}{c^2}$$

Ablekennwert = mrr

Formulas

$$E = mc^2 \left[\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2} - 1 \right]$$

$$E = h \cdot f$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} K \cdot X^2$$

$$E = \frac{2Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f \quad (f = \frac{h}{2\pi})$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \omega$$

$$V = f \cdot \lambda$$

$$K = \frac{F_{max}}{x}$$

$$K = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mc}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

$$C_e = \frac{c\alpha}{2}$$

$$C_e = \omega_c R_c$$

$$a_o = \frac{c^2 R_c}{2 C_e^2}$$

$$a_o = \frac{F_{max} R_c^2}{m C_e^2}$$

$$a_o = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}{m e^2}$$

$$a_o = \frac{\hbar}{m_e c \alpha}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{x}$$

$$F = ma$$

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

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

$$K = m \omega^2$$

$$F = -m \omega^2 x$$

$$\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$t_{\text{Planck}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^5}}$$

$$L_{\text{Planck}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}$$

$$M_{\text{Planck}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}}$$

$$R = \frac{2\pi G}{c^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{2e}{m}} \sqrt{V}$$

$$W = eV$$

$$\omega = mg$$

$$x' = \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

$$t' = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c^2} x}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

$$\lambda_e = \frac{h}{m_e c}$$

$$f_e = \frac{m_e c^2}{h}$$

$$\omega_c = 2\pi f_e$$

$$E_e = \frac{4\pi F_{max} R_c^2}{C_e} \cdot f_e$$

$$a = -\omega^2 x$$

$$a = -4\pi^2 f^2 x$$

$$q_p = \sqrt{c \pi \epsilon_0 \hbar c} = \sqrt{2 \epsilon_0 \hbar c} : \frac{e}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = 1,875545 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{e}{q} \right)^2$$

$$\alpha_s = \left(\frac{m_e}{m_p} \right)^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{c \pi \epsilon_0 \hbar c}$$

$$\alpha_s = (T_p \omega_c)^2$$

$$\alpha_s = \frac{G m_e^2}{\hbar c}$$

elektron Massa

Proton Massa

Neutron Massa

m_e $9,10938201 \cdot 10^{-31}$ Kilo

m_p $1,672621777 \cdot 10^{-27}$ Kilogram

m_n $1,674027351 \cdot 10^{-27}$ Kilo

Muon Compton $\lambda_{c\mu}$ $11,73444103 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ m}$

Muon Massa m_μ $1,883531675 \cdot 10^{-28} \text{ kg}$

tau Compton $\lambda_{c\tau}$ $0,697787 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ m}$

tau Massa m_τ $3,16747 \cdot 10^{-29} \text{ kg}$

Deuteron Massa M_d $3,34358348 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

Deuteron M_c^2 $1875,612859 \text{ MeV}$

Triton Massa M_t $5,00735630 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

helium Massa M_h $5,00641234 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

Compton frequentie	f_c	$1,235589965 \cdot 10^{20}$	Lichtsnelheid	c	299792458 m/s
Compton Moment	ω_c	$7,763440711 \cdot 10^{20}$	Lichtsnelheid	c	$1,093045633 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s}$
Compton Golvengte	λ_c	$2,42631026 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m}$	Kwantumexitatie	C_e	$6,62606957 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J/s}$
Rydberg Constant	R_{oo}	$1,0973731568 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$	Constante Planck	h	$8,854187817 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J/s}$
Zwaartekracht (coppelingss constante)	G	$1,7518 \cdot 10^{-25}$	Permittivity vacuum	ϵ_0	$5,291121092 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}$
Proton Compton golvengte	λ_{cp}	$1,32160385623 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ m}$	Bohr Ground	a_0	$1,602176565 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$
Föreduced Föronstante Planck	\hbar	$1,054571726 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$	Elementaire ladning	e	$0,0072973526$
Planck Massa	m_{planck}	$2,17651 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ kg}$	Föinstruktur constant	R_c	$1,40897017 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ m}$
Schwarzschild Elektron Rse		$1,3528615 \cdot 10^{-57} \text{ m}$	Max Force	F_{max}	$29,053507333 \text{ N}$
Schwarzschild Proton Rsp		$2,48406025 \cdot 10^{-54} \text{ m}$	Compton golvengte	λ_c	$2,4263102389 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m}$
Schwarzschild Neutron Rsn		$2,48748434 \cdot 10^{-54} \text{ m}$	Elektron Massa	m_e	$9,10938291 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
Fibonacci	Φ	$1,618033988$	Proton Massa	m_p	$1,672621777 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
Magnetic Constant	μ	$4\pi \cdot 10^7 \text{ Vs/A}$	Neutron Massa	m_n	$1,674927351 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
			Planck tyd	T_p	$5,39106 \cdot 10^{-44} \text{ sec}$
			Planck lengte	L_p	$1,616109 \cdot 10^{-35} \text{ m}$
			Gravitatie constante	G	$6,67384 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg/s}$