The reason of hydrogen atom producing ionization energy

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Abstract: Why does hydrogen atom produce ionization energy? Here we can find an answer that looks very simple or very pleasing.

Key words: Hydrogen atom, ionization energy, Maxwell equations, gravitational constant.

Why does hydrogen atom produce ionization energy? Because the space-time structure of our universe is like this.

$$\frac{(h)(R_\infty)^2(c)}{(e_o)} = 13.6$$

$$= (\mu_o)(R_\infty)$$

$$= \frac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})}$$

$$= \frac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})} * (R_\infty)$$

$$= \frac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})} * \frac{(2\pi)(a_0)^2}{(m_{atom})}$$

$$= \frac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})}{(4\pi)^2(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})} * \frac{(4\pi)(2\pi)(a_0)^2}{(m_{atom})}$$

$$= \frac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})}{(4\pi)^2(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})} * \frac{(4\pi)(2\pi)(i)(a_0)^2}{(i)(m_{atom})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\varepsilon_o)(4\pi)}\frac{1}{(c)^2} * (G_N)\frac{1}{(c)}\frac{1}{(m_{atom})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\varepsilon_o)(4\pi)}\frac{1}{(c)^2} * (G_N)\frac{1}{(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})} .$$

Due to $(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) = (e_o), (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) = (m_{atom}), (i) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{D}}) = (c) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})$,

Therefore, the reason why hydrogen atoms produce ionization energy is $(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})\frac{1}{(\varepsilon_o)(4\pi)}\frac{1}{(c)^2} * (G_N)\frac{1}{(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})}$.

It is equivalent to $\frac{(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E})}{(4\pi)(c)^2} * \frac{(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D})}{(4\pi)(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})}$.

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