What is Charge, from what does it arise and, if discrete, why?

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If discrete, why?

http://vixra.org/pdf/1504.0082v1.pdf

One Blink of Electron is the Basis Amount of Kinetic Energy 6.62606957x10-34 Js

From what does it arise?

Electron in an atom does not to jump, but moves continuously with great speed, which increases from the value 0,002717146 c (in afnucleum) to

0,0027212042 c (in perinucleum). Then decreases from the value 0,0027212042 c (in perinucleum) to 0,002717146 c (in afnucleum) etc.

Because the electron flashes 4,57e+14 times per second, i.e. emits energy

4,57e+14 times per second and absorbs energy 4,57e+14 times per second

(for spectral line Hα).

Electron creates in the transmission medium, electromagnetic wave 4,57e+14 times per second and absorbs energy 4,57e+14 times per second (for spectral line Hα).

What is Charge?

A spherical electron cocoon or an electron cloud is occasion why electron have negative charge.

Proton is compact mass not making cocoon, cloud. Proton has a positive charge.

Electron with his movement create cocoon:

That is a interesting possibility, creating the cavity and by producing

a spherical membrane= a spherical electron cocoon or spherical electron cloud.

When electron moves in the sphere with constant speed (in circle), when electron rotates with constant speed does not radiates (edge series or free electron) and the electron non flashes.

It is inertial (equivalent) movement.

It seems that the "void" (emptiness, 100% vacuum, cavity, vacancy) exists only in the electron in the form of a cocoon, as a minimum negative charge

What is negative charge and what is positive charge.

That is a interesting possibility, creating the cavity and by producing a membrane= a spherical electron cocoon or an electron cloud.

Electron radiates electromagnetic waves if and only if moves with acceleration from the higher Bohr´s energy levels to a lower. In atom, as a source of electromagnetic waves , them it then , when it moves from afnucleum to perinucleum along the ellipse .

When electron moves in the sphere, (in circle) when electron rotates does not radiates .

It is inertial (equivalent) movement.

A spherical electron cocoon or an electron cloud is occasion why electron have negative charge.

Compact mass not making cocoon, cloud, the hole has a positive charge.

For example, the atomic orbit of an electron in the hydrogen atom occupies a volume of about 6.28*0.3nm*3.14*(1 am) = occupies a volume of the one atomic orbit of an electron = 6e-45 m^3

„The electron is not a mathematical point! Electron is a physical 3D dimensional particle with a diameter of 1 attometer (estimate), 1 attometer = 1.0×10^{-18} meters”

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It seems that the "void" (emptiness, 100% vacuum, cavity, vacancy) exists only in the electron in the form of a cocoon, as a minimum negative charge.

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Table Spectral line Hα   656.281 + - 1.4 nm

afnucleum: v/c = 0,0027212435663

perinucleum: v/c = 0,0027270653746

0,0027270653746c - 0,0027212435663c = 0,0000058218083c = 1745 m/s

acceleration = 1745/ 1,095e-15= 1,59e+18 m/s

Spectral line Hα 656.281 + - 1.4 nm

Lambda = c/ f= 656,281 nm,

f = c/656,281 nm = 299792458 m Hz/656,281 nm=299792458/656,281e-9 =

f = 4568e+11 Hz = 4,568e+14

f = 4,568e+14 Hz

T= 2,18912e-15 s

In the source (in Hydrogen), electron creates   electromagnetic wave 4.57e + 14 times per second into transmission medium, (for spectral line Hα).

Since the electron flashes 4.57e + 14 times per second.

It alternately accelerates and deccelerates .

 CONSEQUENCE:

What is Charge, from what does it arise and, if discrete, why?

If discrete, why?

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1 electron blink is the basis amount of kinetic energy 6.62606957x10-34 Js.

From what does it arise?

The electron in the atom does not jump from one Bohr energy level to another but continuously moves at a high speed that goes from 0.002717146 c (afnucleus) to

0,0027212042 c (in perinucleum).

Then decreases from the value 0,0027212042 c (in perinucleum) to 0,002717146 c (in afnucleum) etc.

Because the electron flashes 4,57e+14 times per second, i.e. emits energy

4,57e+14 times per second and absorbs energy 4,57e+14 times per

second (for spectral line Hα).

Electron creates in the transmission medium, electromagnetic wave 4,57e+14

times per second and absorbs energy 4,57e+14 times per second (for spectral line Hα)

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 It alternately accelerates and deccelerates .