Electric charge, magnetic charge, plank's constant and the Rydberg constant

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Introduction:
The value of a physical quantity is represented as the product of a number and a unit. In general, we write any size \( G \)

\[ G = \{G\} \times [G] \]

where

- \( \{G\} \) is the physical dimension
- \([G]\) the unity of the physical quantity

assumptions:

1. It is assumed that the premise of the so-called long shot symmetry. This means any physical size in electromagnetism is at least 2 times before. Each electrical size can be "translated" into a magnetic size.

2. Because of the long shots symmetry it follows that the amp is not a base unit in the normal sense.

\( [I] = \text{A (amperage) \}; \quad [Q] = \text{As = C (charge in ampere-second, or coulomb) ;} \]

\( [\Phi] = \text{Vs = Wb (volt second or Weber)} \)

For energy applies:

\[ [E] = \text{Nm} = \frac{kg}{s^2} = J (\text{Joule}) \]

For performance (both General, and electrical) applies:

\[ [P] = \frac{J}{s} = \frac{Nm}{s} = \frac{kg}{s^3} = VA = W (\text{Watt}) \]

Für Spannung gilt: \( V (\text{Volt}) \)

\[ [U] = \frac{J}{C} = \frac{Ws}{As} = \frac{W}{A} = V = \frac{kg*m^2}{As^3} \]

Für Stromstärke gilt:

\[ [I] = \frac{J}{Wb} = \frac{Ws}{Vs} = \frac{W}{Vs^3} = A (\text{Ampere}) \]
One consequence of the total symmetry is that there must be a magnetic charge. The magnetic charge is the magnetic flux, which in turn means that a synonym for the term electrical charge is electrical flux.

After following you can see a table where you can illustrate the total symmetry beautiful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>electrical phenomenon</th>
<th>magnetic phenomenon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( I = \frac{-N<em>e}{(\Delta</em>t)} )</td>
<td>( U = \frac{-N*\Phi}{(\Delta*t)} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( E = v*B )</td>
<td>( H = v*D )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \frac{E}{d} = \frac{U}{d} )</td>
<td>( E_{el} = \frac{F}{Q} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( E = \frac{F_{el}}{Q} )</td>
<td>( H = \frac{N*I}{l} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( D = \varepsilon*E )</td>
<td>( B = \mu_0*H )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( D = \frac{Q}{A} )</td>
<td>( B = \frac{\Phi}{A} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C = \frac{\varepsilon*A}{d} )</td>
<td>( L = \frac{\mu_0<em>N^2</em>A}{l} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C = \frac{Q}{U} )</td>
<td>( L = \frac{\Phi}{l} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( E_{el} = \frac{1}{2}C*U^2 )</td>
<td>( E_{mag} = \frac{1}{2}L*I^2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FYI it is said that the distance s, the distance d and the length l are each measured in meters and seen here as various physical quantities are the

Example to illustrate: From the total symmetry follows that all magnetic phenomena have a twin electric and vice versa. Thus, for example from the box 2a 2b follows.

The electric field is equal to the velocity times the magnetic flux density. If you now know that the counterpart of the electric field, the magnetic field strength is and Pendent the magnetic flux gel density, the electric flux density (Electric displacement) is can these formulas translate literally into each other.
This has consequences:

1. The magnetic charge is not discovered and measured similarly as the electric charge.
2. The Planck's quantum of action is equal magnetische charge times electric charge.
   \[ h = \Phi \times e \]
3. The Maxwell formulas are probably totally symmetrical.
4. There may exist a "second" Electromagnetic wave. \( (H = v \times D) \)
5. The magnetic charge has the value \( 4.13 \times 10^{-15} \text{eVs} \) or \( Vs = \text{Wb} \).
6. There are still several problems to be dismounting it with this idea.

to 2.)

\[
6.626 \times 10^{-34} = 4.13 \times 10^{-15} \text{Wb} \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}
\]
\[
= 4.13 \times 10^{-15} (e) Vs \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{As}
\]

and

\[
V = \frac{kg \times m^2}{As^3}
\]

\[
4.13 \times 10^{-15} \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \frac{kg \times m^2}{As^3} \times A \times s^2
\]

\[
4.13 \times 10^{-15} \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \frac{kg \times m^2}{As^3} \times A \times s^2
\]

end result

\[
6.626 \times 10^{-34} \frac{kg \times m^2}{s}
\]

This idea can dissolve several problems:

1. magnetic charge times Rydberg = voltage
   and
   magnetic charge times Rydberg = voltage \( \times \) 1 \( \times \) Coulomb energy

   \[
   4.13 \times 10^{-15} Vs \times 3.2 \times 10^{15} \frac{1}{s} = 13.54 (e) V
   \]
2. magnetic flux quantum = $\frac{1}{2}$ magnetic charge

3. neutrons are electrically neutral. But can a magnetic (positive or negative) have charge.

4. A constant less. The Planck's quantum of action was explained by the interaction between the magnetic charge and elektrischer charge.