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.

\[
\frac{(\hbar)(R_\infty)(c)}{(e_o)} = 13.6
\]
\[
= (\mu_o)(R_\infty)
\]
\[
= \frac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_E)}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)(\varphi_B)}
\]
\[
= \frac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_E)}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_B) * (R_\infty)}
\]
\[
= \frac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_E)}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_B)} * \frac{(2\pi)(a_0)^2}{(m_{atom})}
\]
\[
= \frac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_E)}{(4\pi)^2(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_B) * (2\pi)(a_0)^2}{(m_{atom})}
\]
\[
= \frac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_E)}{(4\pi)^2(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_B)} * \frac{(4\pi)^2(2\pi)(i)(a_0)^2}{(m_{atom})}
\]
\[
= \frac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_E)}{(4\pi)^2(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_B)} * \frac{(4\pi)(2\pi)(i)(a_0)^2}{(m_{atom})}
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{(\varphi_E)(4\pi)(c)^2} * \frac{1}{(\varphi_B)(c)}\]
\[
= \frac{\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}}{(4\pi)(\varphi_B) * (\varphi)}
\]

Due to \((\varphi_B) = (e_o), (\varphi_E) = (m_{atom}), (i) * (\varphi_D) = (c) * (\varphi_C).

Therefore, the reason why hydrogen atoms produce ionization energy is

\[
\frac{1}{(\varphi_E)(4\pi)(c)^2} * \frac{1}{(\varphi_B)(c)^2} * \frac{1}{(m_{atom})}
\]

It is equivalent to \(\frac{\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}}{(4\pi)(\varphi_B)(\varphi_C)}\)