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The Yannoe Force in the Mechanics of "Aspin Bubbles"

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ABSTRACT

"Aspin Bubbles" is a theory that obtains all known forces (electric, gravity, nuclear, Casimir...) based on a single mechanical interaction between waves and particles that make up our matter.

The most surprising thing is that it demonstrates that the force of the gravity is a consequence of the sum of all the electrical forces existing between two neutral materials.

In addition, "Aspin Bubbles" opens the door to new knowledge with the obtaining of a force not yet detected that it calls "Yannoe force", and with it, explains phenomena such as the levitation of clouds, dark matter, dark energy and the accelerated expansion of our universe.

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Electric Forces, The Force of Gravity, The Casimir Force and Nuclear Forces

All known forces originate in the self-propulsion forces $F_{ij}(d)$ among particles that we will call tons. To verify this statement, it is enough to identify the force $F_{ij}(d)$ with Coulomb electric force modified as follows:

$$F_{ij}(d) = \delta_i \, \delta_j \cdot \frac{Aspin_i}{Aspin_j} \cdot \frac{k e^2}{d^2 - R_{1j}^2} \qquad (1)$$

where *Aspin* factors are the main causes of a small infinitesimal asymmetry in the value of such forces that lead us to obtaining forces such as the force of gravity and the Casimir force, among others. For a ton *i*, its value is:

$$Aspin_i = \sqrt{1 + H_i} + \delta_i \cdot \sqrt{H_i}\,, \quad \text{with} \quad H_i = \frac{G m_i^2}{k e^2} \qquad (2)$$

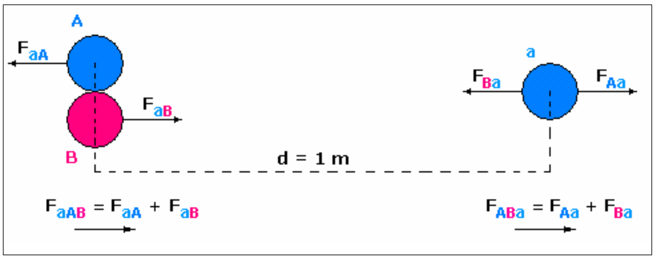
being *G* the universal gravitational constant.

The expression of the denominator $d^2 - R_{1j}^2$ is very relevant, since it discriminates electric forces from nuclear forces, and also the force of gravity from the Casimir force.

The Yannoe Forces (Unknown)

For Aspin Bubbles there is a very particular force, not yet discovered, that explains many still unresolved physical phenomena. The reason for this is that Coulomb's force is much stronger and hence it masks this other force, making it very difficult to detect.

It is a force that acts between the neutral matter and an electric charge. Let's see the characteristics of this force with a simple example.



In the figure we have some neutral matter formed by the union of a positon **A** with a negaton **B**, and at a distance d=1m we place a positon a. We consider that the masses of the three tons are identical and that their value is the mass of an electron.

The force exerted by the mass **AB** on positon **a** is: (3)

$$F_{ABa}(d) = F_A(d) + F_{Ba}(d) = \delta_A \delta_a \cdot \frac{Aspin_A}{Aspin_a} \cdot \frac{ke^2}{d^2} + \delta_B \, \delta_a \cdot \frac{Aspin_B}{Aspin_a} \cdot \frac{k e^2}{d^2} =$$

$$= 2.260674227582720206011780812.... \cdot 10^{-49} \; N$$

and as the result is a positive number, it means that the neutral mass **AB** repels positon **a**.

On the other hand, positon a exerts a force on the mass **AB**: (4)

$$F_{aAB}(d) = F_{aA}(d) + F_{aB}(d) = \delta_a \delta_A \cdot \frac{Aspin_a}{Aspin_A} \cdot \frac{ke^2}{d^2} +$$

$$\delta_a\,\delta_B \cdot \frac{Aspin_a}{Aspin_B} \cdot \frac{k\,e^2}{d^2} =$$

$$= -\,2.2606742275827202060139960\,16....\cdot 10^{-49}\ N$$

and since it is a negative number, it means that positon **a** attracts the neutral mass **AB**.

Therefore, the two forces have the same direction and orientation, and attraction is slightly higher than repulsion,

$$\frac{F_{a\,AB}(d)}{F_{AB\,a}(d)} = -\,1.000000000000000000000979886..... \qquad (5)$$

in addition, the acceleration of positon **a** will be almost double than the acceleration of the mass **AB**.

Now let's see the relation existing between these forces and the electric force:

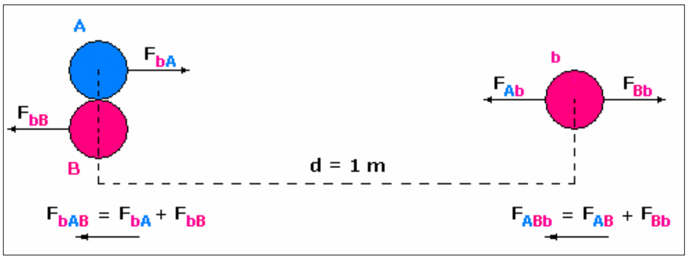
$$\frac{F_{A\,a}(d)}{F_{AB\,a}(d)} = 1.020526320....\cdot 10^{21} \qquad (6)$$

For heavier tons, like 1,000 times the electron mass, we obtain values of 10^{18}.

As we can see, the Coulomb force is 10^{18} to 10^{21} times higher than this unknown force. This is why in the beginning of this section we said that it is very difficult to detect it because electric forces or Coulomb forces mask it.

Summing up, we can state that:
- *Neutral matter repels positive charge*
- *Positive charge attracts neutral matter*

If instead of placing a positon a we place a negaton b as in the following figure:



the values we obtain are similar but the forces have opposite directions, and therefore we can add the following:
- *Neutral matter attracts negative charge*
- *Negative charge repels neutral matter*

Taking into account that a neutral mass has infinite tons, there will be infinite F_{ij} interactions with an electric charge q. As a result, we have calculated the summation of these forces and we have inferred and verified that the general formulas of the 4 forces, henceforth referred to as the "Yannoe forces", are the following:

1. A neutral matter with a mass M repels the positive charge q^+ with a force

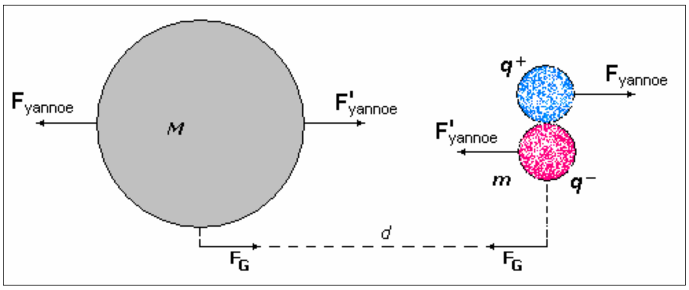
$$F_{yannoe} = \sum F_{ij} \cong \sqrt{G \cdot k} \cdot \frac{M}{d^2} \cdot q^+ \quad \text{whereby}$$

$$q^+ = e \cdot \sum \frac{\delta_j^+}{Aspin_j} \qquad (7)$$

2. A neutral matter with a mass M attracts the negative charge q^- with a force

$$F'_{yannoe} = \sum F_{ij} \cong \sqrt{G \cdot k} \cdot \frac{M}{d^2} \cdot q^- \quad \text{whereby}$$

$$q^- = e \cdot \sum \frac{\delta_j^-}{Aspin_j} \qquad (8)$$



Note: From now on, the Yannoe attraction forces will be called F'_{yannoe} to differentiate them from the repulsive forces.

3. A negative charge q^- repels neutral matter of a mass M with a force

$$F_{yannoe} = \sum F_{ij} \cong -\,q^- \cdot \sqrt{G \cdot k} \cdot \frac{M}{d^2} \quad \text{whereby} \quad q^- = e \cdot \sum \delta_i^- \cdot Aspin_i \qquad (9)$$

4. A positive charge q^+ attracts neutral matter of a mass M with a force

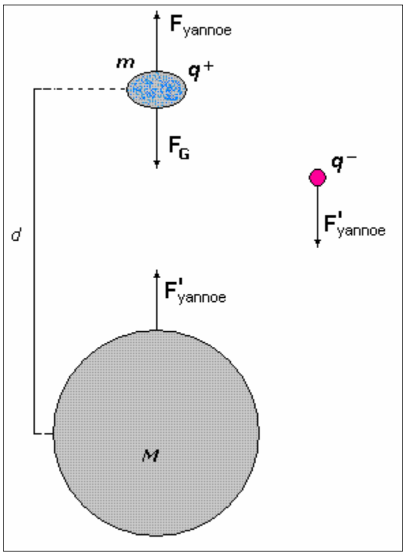
$$F'_{yannoe} = \sum F_{ij} \cong -\,q^+ \cdot \sqrt{G \cdot k} \cdot \frac{M}{d^2} \quad \text{whereby} \quad q^+ = e \cdot \sum \delta_i^+ \cdot Aspin_i \qquad (10)$$

An Application of the Yannoe Forces: The Cloud Suspension
Looking for relevant information in meteorology manuals on cloud suspension and what they are, we have found the following:
- Clouds are tiny liquid water droplets in suspension.
- The shape of the cloud droplets is usually spherical; there are no droplets with the typical 'tear' shape
- These tiny droplets are suspended in air due to their small size, which oscillates between 0.2 and 0.3 mm of diameter.
- The average diameter of the rain droplets ranges from 0.1 up to 12 mm, but thereafter the droplets tend to break. The maximum mean diameter is 5 mm, although in some extraordinary cases they exceed those values.
- The average diameter of a raindrop is two millimetres; that of a cloud droplet is one hundredth of that.
- They only fall in the form of precipitation when they measure

between 1 and 5 millimetres.
- To be able to precipitate, water droplets need to continue growing until they reach a size close to 1mm, which means that they need to grow a hundred times their size!
- Clouds are made up by water and ice crystals. 'It would only be logical to think that due to the gravitational pull this mass should fall to the ground, but this is not the case', states meteorologist José Miguel Viñas. These misty structures are suspended as a result of air movement. 'In the atmosphere there is always a high degree of turbulence. There are loops and whirlwinds that make clouds stay up floating', he explains.
- When the drop has enough size and weight to defy the air force that makes it being held in the cloud, it starts to fall.
- Inside the clouds where temperatures are above 0°C and the air is turbulent, droplets collide with each other, growing until they gain the 'raindrop' size and then fall. The process accelerates as drops fall. This coalescence (or collision) process makes larger drops collide with smaller drops, absorbing and joining them together, hence forming a larger drop.

As we can infer, there is no scientific unanimous explanation on why clouds 'float' in the atmosphere. At the most, we are told that there is air ascending (always?) that thanks to air-drag and friction holds drops at a certain height. This is not credible. If it were due to currents of air, we would see clouds moving up and down in chaos. On a pleasant day with no vertical currents of air we see clouds stay at a specific position and height without falling.

The Yannoe forces solve the cloud suspension problem as we will see below.



In the previous figure, mass M is the Earth and m is the mass of a cloud. Due to solar radiation, the cloud loses electrons $\bar{q} = z \cdot e$ that go to the ground, leaving the cloud positively charged q^+.

Note: Because of their not being relevant, in all calculations we will consider that the *Aspin* values are equal to one.

What are the forces that act on a cloud?
On the one hand we have the repulsive Yannoe force that the Earth exerts on the positive charge (we will use the expression 7),

$$F_{yannoe} = \sum F_{ij} = \sqrt{G \cdot k} \cdot \frac{M \cdot q}{d^2} \qquad (11)$$

and on the other hand, the Earth attracts clouds thanks to the force of gravity.

$$F_G = -\,G \cdot \frac{M \cdot m}{d^2} \qquad (12)$$

being $d = R + h$, the Earth's radius plus the cloud height h.

If the Yannoe force is stronger than gravity, the cloud goes up. And if the force is weaker, the cloud goes down.

The cloud will be stabilized in the atmosphere when both forces are equal. We obtain the following relation out of this situation:

$$m = m_{limite} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{G}} \cdot q = \sqrt{\frac{k}{G}} \cdot z \cdot e \qquad (13)$$

which tells us that the mass of the stabilized cloud m at whichever height h only depends on its positive charge $q = z \cdot e$

This mass will be called *limit mass*, and we can state that if

$m > m_{limite}$, the cloud goes down
$m > m_{limite}$, the cloud goes up

Let us now calculate the diameter of a *limit* drop of water that has lost an electron ($z = 1$). The positively ionized drop of water will have a *limit mass*

$$m_{limite} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{G}} \cdot 1 \cdot e = 1{,}859273... \cdot 10^{-9}\ kg \qquad (14)$$

its volume will be:

$$V_{limite} = \frac{m_{limite}}{densidad} = 1{,}859273... \cdot 10^{-12}\ m^3 \qquad (15)$$

and its diameter:

$$\phi_{limite} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6 \cdot V_{limite}}{\pi}} = 0{,}0001525...\ m = 0{,}1525...\ mm \qquad (16)$$

Another interesting fact is the amount of water molecules that are found: $6,\ 21344.... \cdot 10^{16}$

If we look at it, the value of the diameter matches perfectly the behaviour and the sizes of the tiny droplets in a cloud that we mentioned before.

When a drop is formed, its mass is much smaller than the *limit mass*, and when the latter is positively ionized, the Yannoe force makes it go up. In its way up, this drop joins other ionized drops, gradually forming a rising cloud. And here a chaotic movement starts, with drops colliding with each other due to the other forces, the repulsion electric forces between the ionized drops and the Casimir forces that join masses together, so that drops grow in size and mass. In this process also the humidity existing in the air acts, because there are water molecules adding themselves to our drop thanks to Casimir forces.

On the other hand, the *limit mass* can grow because we have positively ionized drops that are highly charged because they are losing more electrons. For instance, for a charge of $z = 1000$ we obtain:

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$m_{limite} = 1.859273...\cdot 10^{-6}\ kg$ and

$$\phi_{limite} = 0.001525....\ m = 1.525....\ mm \qquad (17)$$

The electrons released by solar radiation increase the chaotic movement of the cloud drops when colliding with them due to electrical attraction before falling to Earth definitely thanks to the Yannoe force.

At a certain moment of the process, the cloud stabilizes at a specific height *h* when all the forces acting find a balance.

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