Advances in Physics Theories and Applications
ISSN 2224-719X (Paper) ISSN 2225-0638 (Online)
Vol.28, 2014

Recovery theory of energy (The General Theory of Energy or the general theory of physics) Detect some of the new secrets of Physics

Ibrahim M. Jabr

Jadara University, PO box 733 Postal Code 21111, Irbid, Jordan

*E-mail of the corresponding author: Jabr.Ibraheem@hotmail.com

Abstract

The theory of energy recovery is a comprehensive physical theory to a large extent, which derive major theories of physics such as Newton's principles and special and general relativity and quantum theory and Bohr's hypotheses to determine diameters atoms and the theory of mechanics waveform of Louis de Broglie....

The discovery of this theory because of my research on ways to facilitate the understanding of physics for students, being a teacher of this substance, where I noticed alienated by the students for this substance, This research led to the discovery of this theory, which has become today of easy for students to derive and understand any theory of physics from the previous theories, In addition to the discovery of other theories that were not known before today, I believe that this will open new horizons in physics leads to theoretical discoveries and industrial applications contribute to alleviating the suffering of human daily In addition to contributing to the development of all the peoples of the earth, without exception.

Keywords: recovery theory of energy- Jabr's laws-Jabr's thermal electric Effect-Jabr's Magnetic electric effect-Jabr's equivalence - Jabr's constants of Physical

1. Introduction

There is no absolute correct theory whatever, Other If it means that we are one theory we get to the stage of scientific perfection, this makes us we claim that we have arrived at the stage of scientific perfection! Of course, this is impossible; every theory must rely on its predecessors and thus becomes a series of coherent science theories unequivocal pro-trials - to form a series of science that does not end.

But will expand the coverage of new theories will be developed according to the evolution of human thought with the passage of time.

Perhaps in this theory that I have made a step towards the unification of physics into one theory, And at least a unification of the foregoing theories or be a historical review of the science of physics and assemble the scattered ones In one formulation that makes it easier to understand the physics of students, scholars and researchers, But this historic review is not just an unification of physics as we know, but there are a new additions, These additions may indicate to insufficiency what theory,

In any case, today the physicist will become able to understand the roots of physics without the complexity he does not see boundaries or breaks in one its body which is today called branches.

1.1 Previous theories

((Every physical theory does not take the energy a basic formula will have this theory a partial and not exhaustive)).

-The principles and theories of Newton

-The theory of special and general relativity

- Quantum theory

-Bohr's hypotheses

-Mechanics waveform

All of these theories did not originate from one of the energy formats, but dealt with the energy and the laws of motion and concluded that the law of energy as one of the results of theoretical.

2.1 The general equation of energy

$$E = E_0 + \Delta E$$

-The material is the tangible main form of energy and movable and the move from rest even velocities near the speed of light.

-All kinds of other energy capable (if sufficient) to move the material and turn into a kinetic energy or potential energy.

3.1 Syndromes three energy

1- Matter and antimatter

2- Electricity and Magnetism

3- Heat and radiation

1- Matter and antimatter

-If the energy inherent to magnetic and may be singles, so what if inheres material? Will be vacuum where expelled both of them the other? Or be the dark matter?

- May be inherent antimatter is generated because they always stay together and that one of them is at the expense of other?

- Cannot be created the negative electron without that created the positron, and also cannot be created proton without antiproton.

- Maybe tow universes created one of them an anti-universe to other, but not one of them settle down, but the other part of the courtyard, so we may find the remnants of the anti-universe universe as we know it, and no matter what the material basis e^- and P^+ that we deal with all the material in our possession. Accordingly, the material energy is:

$$E = E_0 + \Delta E$$

Total material Energy (mechanical E: Energy).

It is static energy, it is kinetic or potential and great value for one of them equal to the maximum value at the E_0: absence of any other i.e.

$$E_0 = m_0 C^2 = F_0 R_0 = F_0 \lambda_0$$

Is the increase in energy (assuming that the material always receives energy).ΔE:

And ΔE is the change in kinetic energy if the energy led the mass to moving and ΔE is potential if the mass remained static but receive energy.

- The energy equations in the case of the Mobilization

$E = E_0 + \Delta E$

$mC^2 = m_0C^2 + C^2\Delta m$

Or $mC^2 = m_0C^2 + \beta mV^2$

-Energy equations in the case of resting (going to static)

$F.R = F_0R_0 + \Delta E$

We get equalizers the following and conclusions

$E_t = mC^2 = F.R = m.a.R \ : \ C^2 = a.R$

$E_0 = m_0C^2 = F_0.R = m_0.a_0.R_0 \ : \ C^2 = a_0.R_0$

It equalizers find:

$C^2 = a.R = a_0.R_0 \ \rightarrow \ \frac{a}{a_0} = \frac{R_0}{R}$

2. Syndromes equations of energy

General equation of energy is: $E_t = E_0 + \Delta E$

2.1 The material energy

$mC^2 = m_0C^2 + C^2\Delta m$

$mC^2 = m_0C^2 + \beta mV^2$

$\Delta E = C^2\Delta m = \beta mV^2$

2.2 the electricity energy

$e.U_t = e.U_0 + e\Delta U$

$e.U_t = e.U_0 + e.U$

Total voltageU_t:

U_0: Rest voltage

External voltage influential $\Delta U = U_t - U_0 = U$

Kinetic energy $\Delta E = e\Delta U = e.U$ **change of**

2.3 Magnetic energy

$\theta_t P = \theta_0 P + P\Delta\theta$

$\theta_t P = \theta_0 P + P.\theta$

totalθ_t magnetomotive force

θ_0 : rest magnetomotive force

The changing of magnetomotive force of particle resulted by additional energy which particle received.

P: intensity magnetic pole

$$\Delta E = P\Delta\theta = P.\theta$$

2-4 the radiation energy

$$h.f_t = h.f_0 + h\Delta f$$

$$h.f_t = h.f_0 + h.f$$

f_t: *total frecuency*

f_0: *rest frecuency*

The changing of frequency of is the External frequency influential $\Delta f = f_t - f_0 = f$

$$\Delta E = h\Delta f = h.f$$

2.5 the thermal energy

$$J.T_T = J.T_0 + J\Delta T$$

$$J.T_T = J.T_0 + J.T$$

T_t: total temperature .

Temperature T_0: rest

: The change in temperature of particle which is affecting the outside temperature. $\Delta T = T_T - T_0 = T$

: General Thermal constant (which is unknown before now) J

3. The general equalizers of energy

$$E_t = mC^2 = U_t.e = P.\theta_t = h.f_t = J.T_t$$

$$E_0 = m_0C^2 = U_0.e = P.\theta_0 = h.f_0 = J.T_0$$

$$\Delta E = \beta mV^2 = U.e = P.\theta = h.f = J.T$$

$$\frac{E_0}{E_t} = \frac{m_0}{m} = \frac{U_0}{U_t} = \frac{\theta_0}{\theta_t} = \frac{f_0}{f_t} = \frac{T_0}{T_t} = \gamma$$

If ΔE energy led the particle to move this mean:

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{N} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}$$

Here we are embarking on revealed a massive treasure physicist of secrets.

3.1 The effects of the energy of the free particles

1-electric effect

2-magnetic effect

3-effect of radiation (light

4-thermal effect

Equations of speeds of the previous effects if led ΔE to move the particle

1. Electric effect

From previous equations we find:

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}} = \frac{U_0}{U_0 + U} \rightarrow V = C\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{U}{U_0}\right)^2}}$$

2. Magnetic effect

$$\gamma = \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}} = \frac{\theta_0}{\theta_t} = \frac{\theta_0}{\theta_0 + \theta} \rightarrow V = C\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\theta}{\theta_0}\right)^2}}$$

3. Effect of radiation (light)

$$\gamma = \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}} = \frac{f_0}{f_0 + f} \rightarrow V = C\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{f}{f_0}\right)^2}}$$

4. Thermal effect

$$\gamma = \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}} = \frac{T_0}{T_t} = \frac{T_0}{T_0 + T} \rightarrow V = C\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{T}{T_0}\right)^2}}$$

Rest voltage of the particle and is the voltage required for the formation of a particle which is stable and U_0: : output rest electrical voltage when annihilation the particle and turn it into electrical energy

: Rest frequency of a particle in a state of relative rest, a frequency be adjusted to produce a stable particle f_0 and a rest frequency radiation output at the annihilation of the particle.

, a rest temperature required for the formation of a particle temperature resulting from the annihilation of a T_0: : particle and converted into thermal energy.

2.3 Find rest constants U_0, f_0, T_0, θ_0

Example: for electron:

Equalizes of energy, we find:

$$E_0 = m_0C^2 = U_0.e = P.\theta_0 = h.f_0 = J.T_0$$

1. The rest voltage

$$E_0 = m_0C^2 = U_0.e \rightarrow U_0 = \frac{m_0C^2}{e}$$

$$U_0 = \frac{m_0C^2}{e} = \frac{9X10^{-16}X9,11X\frac{10^{-31}}{10^{-19}}}{1,602X} = 511797.7528\ volts$$

$$U_0 = 511797.7528\ volts$$

2. The rest frequency

$$E_0 = m_0C^2 = h.f_0 \rightarrow f_0 = \frac{m_0C^2}{h}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{m_0C^2}{h} = \frac{9.11X\ 10^{-31}9X10^8}{6.626X\ 10^{-34}} = 1.23739812910^{20}\ HZ$$

$$f_0 = 1.23739812910^{20}HZ$$

3. The rest diameter of electron

Since we know the frequency of the rest electron the grounds that the particle the basic, whether or proton, electron or neutrino, it is a stable material wave particle, according to the results recovery theory of energy a frequency (Bulletin fourth) and we will find diameter of the electron being shaken at f_0

$$C = \lambda.f_0 \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{C}{f_0} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{3X10^8}{1.23739812910^{20}} = 2{,}424442005X10^{-12}\ m$$

$$\lambda = R = 2{,}424442005X10^{-12}\ m$$

4 . Temperature static

Since we know the amount of the wavelength of the particle (electron, for example), from **Wien's constant** we find rest temperature:

$$b = 2{,}9X10^{-3}\ m.k^0$$

$$b = T.\lambda_{max} = 2{,}9X10^{-3}\ \ m.k^0$$

$$T = \frac{b}{\lambda_{max}\lambda} \rightarrow T = \frac{2{,}9X10^{-3}}{2{,}424442\ 005X\ 10^{-12}} = 1{,}96235775X10^9K^0$$

$$T = T_0 = 1{,}96235775X10^9K^0$$

5. Find the general thermal constant: J

From the equation $E_0 = m_0C^2 = J.T_0$

$$\rightarrow J = \frac{m_0C^2}{T_0} = \frac{9.11X10^{-31}X9X10^8}{1{,}96235775X10^9K^0} = 6{,}854X10^{-23}\ \ joule/_{k^0}$$

$$J = 6{,}854X10^{-23}\ \ joule/_{k^0}$$

6. Find the magnetic pole (P) of the particle (electron, for example).

$$P_0 = \frac{m_0C^2}{H_0\lambda_0}$$

$$P_{0e} = 8{,}861043954X10^{-16}\ v.s$$

3.3 The effects of the particles associated with the material

If the particle is linked to any affect upon the strength of correlation kinetic energy ΔE

$$\Delta E = J(T - \acute{T}) = h(f - \acute{f}) = e(U - \acute{U}) = P(\theta - \acute{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2}mV^2{}_{max}$$

1. **The thermal effect**

$$\Delta E = J(T - \acute{T}) = \frac{1}{2} m V^2_{max}$$

Or $J.T = J.\acute{T} + \frac{1}{2} m V^2_{max}$

Where: $\acute{T}$ a threshold temperature necessary to disengage the particle of the body and is V_{max} Great speed by which kicks off the particle.

2. **Radiation effect**

$$\Delta E = h(f - \acute{f}) = \frac{1}{2} m V^2_{max}$$

Or $h.f = h.\acute{f} + \frac{1}{2} m V^2_{max}$

f_p: external frequincy which effects on the particle

$\acute{f}$: Threshold frequency necessary to uproot the particle of the body associated with it.

3. **The electric effect**

$$\Delta E = e(U - \acute{U}) = \frac{1}{2} m V^2_{max}$$

Or $e.U = e.\acute{U} + \frac{1}{2} m V^2_{max}$

U: the external voltage

U: electrical threshold voltage needed to uproot the electron of the body associated with it

4. **Magnetic effect**

$$\Delta E = P(\theta - \acute{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} m V^2_{max}$$

$$P.\theta = P\acute{\theta} + \frac{1}{2} m V^2_{max}$$

θ: the external effect magnetomotive force

$\acute{\theta}$: The magnetomotive force for threshold which is necessary to uproot the particle of the body.

7. These equations are very important to know the following:

1 - Production of electric energy, or (accelerate particles like electrons or protons) if subjected to a thermal, magnetic, radiation (or light) or electric or material quantum (tossing mass of material).

2 - Know the maximum speed, which begins after the effect of any the particle quantum energetic enough to move the particle.

3 - Know the threshold of thermal, magnetic, electric, mass, and radiation (light).

Examples:

What is the maximum speed that starts with a free electron in completely discharger place if subjected to a thermal quantum temperature T K^0or magnetic quantum magnetomotive force θ Ampere- turn or electrician quantum electrician of U volts or physical mass quantum of or radiation quantum frequency f Hz ? ????.

5. **Dimensions of elementary particles:**

1.4 radius of the proton

Whatever these particles, whether stable or not the diameters (wavelength) is calculated from the following law after knowing its mass:

$$R = \lambda = \frac{h}{mc}$$

$$R = \lambda = \frac{h}{mc} = \frac{6,626X10^{-34}}{1,6724X10^{-27}3X10^{8}} = 1,32065694X10^{-15}\ m$$
$$R_p = \lambda_p = 1,32065694X10^{-15}\ m$$

2.4 higher density of stable material in the universe

Since the proton mass is greater than the mass of the electron, the proton's density shall be the highest density of the stable material in the universe.

The radius of the proton:

$$r_p = 0.6603284701X10^{-15}m$$

Shall be the highest density of matter in the universe is:

$$\rho = 1,38664772X10^{18}\quad {}^{kg}/_{m^3}$$

6. Conclusions

1.5 the forces:

For (uncompressing)) particle:

Kinetic acceleration equal to the attractive acceleration.

$$a = g$$

$$\frac{c^2}{R} = \frac{Km}{r^2}$$

The Move and resting for the body (compressible) density increased (decreased the atomic size).

2.5 external force F

$$m = m_0 + \Delta m$$

Multiply both sides by *a*

$$a.m = a.m_0 + a.\Delta m$$

$$F = \acute{F} + \Delta F$$

$\acute{F}$: Inertia force

3.5 work of force *F*

$$X.F = X.\acute{F} + X\Delta F$$

: XΔF increase in kinetic energy (or in the case of potential resting)

$$X.F = X.\acute{F} + \beta mV^2$$

$$C = \frac{L_0}{T}\ , C = \frac{L}{t} \rightarrow \frac{t}{T} = \frac{L_0}{L} \rightarrow \frac{t}{T} = \frac{L}{L_0}$$

4.5 relationships of shrinking of dimensional

1- Of objects (Lorenz) $C = \frac{L_0}{t} = \frac{L}{t}$

2- Distance (Einstein) $C = \frac{X_0}{t} = \frac{X}{t}$

3- Inside the particle (algebra) $C = \frac{R_0}{t} = \frac{\lambda_0}{t} = \frac{R}{t} = \frac{\lambda}{t}$

4- For general dimensions $\gamma = \frac{R}{R_0} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} = \frac{L}{L_0} = \frac{X}{X_0}$

5.5 The valences

$$\frac{E_0}{E} = \frac{F}{f} = \frac{a}{\acute{a}} = \frac{\acute{a}}{a} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} = \frac{R}{R_0} = \frac{L}{L_0} = \frac{m_0}{m} = \frac{\acute{t}}{t} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}} = \gamma = \frac{1}{K}$$

6.5 the general relativity valences of Energy:

$$\frac{E_0}{E_t} = \frac{m_0}{m} = \frac{\acute{F}}{F} = \frac{a}{\acute{a}} = \frac{\acute{a}}{a} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} = \frac{R}{R_0} = \frac{L}{L_0} = \frac{\acute{t}}{t} = \frac{U_0}{U_t} = \frac{\theta_0}{\theta_t} = \frac{f_0}{f_t} = \frac{T_0}{T_t} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}} = \gamma = \frac{1}{K}$$

6. Results:

The results show in the following tables:

Table 1 syndrome of three energies

Equations of syndromes of three energy	
The general equation for energy	$E_t = E_0 + \Delta E$
Material energy (antimatter)	(Material energy (mass
$mC^2 = m_0C^2 + C^2\Delta m$ $mC^2 = m_0C^2 + \beta mV^2$	$mC^2 = m_0C^2 + C^2\Delta m$ $mC^2 = m_0C^2 + \beta mV^2$
Magnetic energy	Electrical energy
$\theta_t P = \theta_0 P + P\Delta\theta$ $\theta_t P = \theta_0 P + P.\theta$	$e.U_t = e.U_0 + e\Delta U$ $e.U_t = e.U_0 + e.U$
Energy radiation	Thermal energy
$h.f_t = h.f_0 + h\Delta f$ $h.f_t = h.f_0 + h.f$	$J.T_T = J.T_0 + J\Delta T$ $J.T_T = J.T_0 + J.T$

Table 2 equalizations of the total energy

equalizations Of total energy
$E_t = mC^2 = U_t.e = P.\theta_t = h.f_t = J.T_t$

Table 3 equalizations of the rest energy

equalizations of the rest energy
$E_0 = m_0C^2 = U_0.e = P.\theta_0 = h.f_0 = J.T_0$

Table 4 equalizations of the changes of energy

equalizations of the changes of energy
$\Delta E = \beta mV^2 = U.e = P.\theta = h.f = J.T$

Table 5 general Relative equalizations

General Relative equalizations
$\frac{E_0}{E_r} = \frac{m_0}{m} = \frac{\acute{F}}{F} = \frac{a}{\acute{a}} = \frac{\acute{a}}{a} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} = \frac{R}{R_0} = \frac{L}{L_0} = \frac{t}{t} = \frac{U_0}{U_r} = \frac{\theta_0}{\theta_r} = \frac{f_0}{f_r} = \frac{T_0}{T_r} = = \sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}} = \gamma = \frac{1}{K}$

Table 6 particulate effects

Thermal effect	$J.T = J.\acute{T} + \frac{1}{2}mV^2_{max}$
Magnetic effect	$P.\theta = P\acute{\theta} + \frac{1}{2}mV^2_{max}$
Radiation Effect	$h.f = h.\acute{f} + \frac{1}{2}mV^2_{max}$
Electric effect	$e.U = e.\acute{U} + \frac{1}{2}mV^2_{max}$

Table 7 Jabr's laws for speeds charged particles under the influence of Different energies

Thermal effect	$V = C\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^2}}$
Magnetic effect	$V = C\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{\theta}{\theta_0}\right)^2}}$
Radiation Effect	$V = C\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{f}{f_0}\right)^2}}$
Electric effect	$V = C\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{U}{U_0}\right)^2}}$

Table 8 physical constants of newly discovered

Law to calculate any diameter of preliminary particle	$\lambda = R = \frac{h}{mc}$
Rest diameter of electron	$\lambda_{De} = R_{De} = 2{,}424442005X10^{-12}$ m
Rest diameter of proton	$\lambda_{Dp} = R_{Dp} = 1{,}32065694X10^{-15}$ m
Rest diameter of neutrino	$\lambda_{Dn} = R_{Dn} = 2{,}06863995X10^{-8}$ m
The highest density of matter in the universe	$\rho = 1{,}38664772X10^{18}$ $kg/_{m^3}$
The general thermal constant	$J = 6{,}854X10^{-23}$ $joule/_{k^D}$
Rest voltage of electron	$U_{De} = 511797.7528$ volts
Rest voltage of proton	$U_{De} = 939550561{,}8$ volts
The intensity of the magnetic pole of the Electron	$P_{De} = 8{,}861043954X10^{-16}$ v.s $P_{De} = P_{Dp}$
The intensity of the magnetic pole of the proton	$P_{Dp} = 8{,}861043954X10^{-16}$ v.s
Magnetomotive force of electron	$\theta_{De} = 92{,}528$ amper − turn
Magnetomotive force of proton	$\theta_{Dp} = 169\,904{,}8675$ amper − turn
rest temperature of the Electron	$T = T_{De} = 1{,}96235775X10^{9}K^{D}$
rest temperature of the proton	$T = T_{Dp} = 2.196031514X10^{12}K^{D}$
Rest Frequency of Electron	$f_{De} = 1.237398129X10^{20}$ HZ
Rest Frequency of	proton$f_{Dp} = 2{,}27159674X10^{23}$HZ

Rest Frequency of	neutrino$f_{Dn} = 1{,}450648959X10^{16}$HZ
Rest mass of neutrino	kg$m_{Dn} = 1{,}068X10^{16}$

7. Conclusions:

This introduction to the theory of energy recovery, which shows the extent of comprehensiveness to some extent in the fields of physics in the physical mechanics, electricity, magnetism, heat and radiation.

Then in subsequent releases will show how we can derive them quantum theory and hypotheses Boher and mechanics waveform and the foundations of the theory of X-rays and the sudden impact and the generation the matter in the universe as well as the law Thermodynamics particle (electron and proton).

We have found a lot of physical constants that were unknown, such as the particle diameters, whatever, provided that the preliminary or quantum.

We have found a thermal constant were not known before, and this will facilitate thermal and other calculations.

It also provides this theory he knowledge of electrical power generation not only by the photoelectric effect, but there is a new effect is indicated by the theory, such as the effect of thermal mass and magnetic and electric.

And from theory to identify the laws to calculate the speed of the particles were not known in previous theories.

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