A great revolution in producing affordable, abundant, convenient, clean and… energy so that one kilogram of it, could supply the power of moving a machine for years!

Gh. Saleh

Saleh Research Centre

Nowadays, about 90% of our appliances are electron-dependent. It can be said that the moving electron has a high ability to do work. All we know, the speed of electron in wires is close to the speed of light, but another effective parameter that makes electron have a very high ability to perform various tasks is its density:

$$\rho = \frac{m_e}{V_e} \rightarrow \rho = \frac{9 \times 10^{-31}}{2.19 \times 10^{-44}} = 4.1 \times 10^{13} \quad (^{kg}/_{m^3})$$

It can be said that the product of velocity (s) in density (ρ) is an effective parameter in the high ability of electron to do work.

$$E_{ff} = \rho s$$

Now we calculate the energy of "n" electrons to do the work:

$$E_n = n\left(\frac{1}{2}ms^2\right)$$

$$E_n = n\left[\frac{1}{2}\rho s(sV)\right]$$

$$\mathrm{n} = \frac{\Delta \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{m_e}}$$

Where Δm is the mass changes of the source before and after doing the work and me is the mass of one electron. So:

$$E_n = \frac{\Delta \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{m_e}}\left[\frac{1}{2}E_{ff}\, sV_e\right]$$

$$s \cong 3 \times 10^8\, {}^{m}/_{s}$$

$$V_e = 2.19 \times 10^{-44}\ (m^3)$$

Now by placing the density and speed of electron to calculate the energy of 1 gram of electrons:

$$E_n \cong 10^{13}\ (j)$$

For 1 kg of electrons, we have:

$$E_n \cong 10^{16}\ (j)$$

Now, consider a 2-ton car. It requires about 10^9 j energy to travel 100 km. Therefore 1 kg of electrons can easily provide the energy to travel more than 500,000 km. In this article we will explain the different applicable ways to produce such Electron Tank.

www.saleh-theory.com
postmaster@saleh-theory.com