New Discoveries for the Big Movements of the Next Generation (New Age or Space Age)

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The moving electron has a high ability to do work. 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. Considering the magnitude of its density, it can be said that the ability of an electron to do work is due to its very high density.

In this paper, we calculated the energy for 1 kg of electrons and according to the results for every kilogram of electrons, a lot of energy can be obtained, which is efficient and replaceable in all cases where electricity is used. So, by this energy which we can store it in electron tank and the vehicles and everything that works with this power can be charged for months and years. On the other hand, by using this power supply we will explain its applications.

Calculating the ability of electrons to do work in consumer sources (trains, cars, planes, etc.)

To calculate the density of an electron, we can write:

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

Considering the magnitude of its density, it can be said that the ability of an electron to do work is due to its very high density. 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:

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

If we multiply and divide the above equation by the volume of an electron, we have:

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

To calculate the number of displaced electrons, we use the following formula:

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

Where Δm is the mass changes of the source before and after doing the work and m_e is the mass of one electron and equal to $m_e = 9.10938356 \times 10^{-31}$ kg. By placing the values in the equation of E_n we have:

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

Given that the speed of electrons in wires is close to the speed of light

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

And inserting the classic amount of electron volume

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

We have:

$$E_n = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \times 2.19 \times 10^{-44}}{2 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31}} \Delta m \times E_{ff} \quad (joule)$$

$$E_n \cong \Delta m E_{ff} = \Delta m \rho s\ \ (micro\ joule)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\Delta m = 1gr} \quad E_n = \rho s\ \ (nano\ joule)$$

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

$$E_n = 1.23 \times 10^{22} (nano\ joule) \cong 10^{13}\ \ (j)$$

If we want to calculate this energy for 1 kg of electrons, we have:

$$E_{ff} \cong 10^{16}\ \ (j)$$

According to the above relations, it can be concluded that for every kilogram of electrons, a lot of energy can be obtained, which is efficient and replaceable in all cases where electricity is used. For example, consider a 2-ton car. This vehicle requires energy of about 10^9 j to travel 100 km. Therefore, one kilogram of electrons can easily provide the energy needed to travel a distance more than 500,000 kilometers, or in fact, can move this car for more than three years.