The magnetron (monopole) in the interaction between the electron and proton

We start from the supposition that all the fundamental particles: proton, electron, neutron, photon, magnetron, thermal particle, and phonon interact with τ neutrino and receive a constant amount of energy when colliding with τ neutrino, increasing energy for every predetermined period of around $\sim 6\cdot 10^{-11}$sec. For a Hydrogen atom at room temperature,1 S orbital, there is a reaction that an electron collides with a τ neutrino, as in the equation below, where mag is an abbreviation for magnetron:

$$e + \check{\rceil}\tau \xrightarrow{trans} e + \pi^+ + \pi^- + 2\mu\hat{\rceil} + \Delta E \quad (1)$$

And τ neutrino will collide with a proton, generating the process of continuous migration of protons into neurons, generating gravity magnetism (π^+, π^-) and the μ neutrino that generates the hologram of space:

$$p + \check{\rceil}\tau \xrightarrow{transf} n + \nu\hat{\rceil} + \pi^+ + \mu\hat{\rceil} \xrightarrow{decay} \left(p + e + \nu\hat{\rceil}\right) + \mu\hat{\rceil} + \check{\rceil}\pi^- + \pi^+ = p + (e + \pi^+) = p + \mu + \Delta E \quad (2)$$

In the nucleus Hydrogen atom, where the magnetron is the monopole π^+ & π^-.

Every $6{,}22\cdot 10^{-11}$ sec, the electron charge is changing, forming a dipole and rearranging charge in the atom, thus forming a pair of π^+ and π^- exchanging charge between the electron and the proton.

In equation (1), introducing the rest mass e and μ, we obtain that the magnetron, which is a monopole, has a rest mass of 0.007eV/c^2. Thus, the magnetron I make the supposition magnetron is a pion with a lower rest mass, thus a meson π^+ with a rest mass of $1.369\cdot 10^{-8}$ smaller than the electron mass. The electron responds with a meson π^-, for the reaction with proton responds with π^+ in the magnetic bound.
http://www.michaelvio.byethost8.com/ElecFall.pdf

The Dirac Quantization Condition implies that the elementary magnetic charge: $\pi^- = \frac{\hbar}{2e}$ where e is the electron's electric charge (π^+, $\pi^- = +/-3.291059786\cdot 10^{-16}$ Tesla$\cdot$m^2 =Weber). With the energy of the magnetron $E = B^2/2\mu_0$ where $\mu = 4\pi\cdot 10^{-7}$ is the vacuum permittivity. The magnetic flux density of the magnetron $_{\text{RadioFrequency}}$ is $B_m = \frac{\mu_{Bm} h}{8\pi^2 e\, r_m{}^2}$ Where $\mu_{Bm}=\mu_B\cdot 1.913/1838$ with μ_B the Bohr magneton and h is Planck's constant. The magnetic field of the magnetron $_{\text{Radiofrequency}}$ (monopole) is => $3.855\cdot 10^{-18}$ Tesla & the radius of the magnetron $r_m \sim 1.169\cdot 10^{-14}$ m with a rest mass of 0.007eV/c^2.

The magnetic flux density of the magnetron$_{\text{microwave}}$ is $B_m = 3.851\cdot 10^{-18}$Tesla. This is because the ratio between the top and bottom cover is half the induction for the surface of the sphere, more precisely ($4\cdot\pi\cdot r^2 \Rightarrow 2\cdot\pi\cdot r^2$). The electric charge of the monopole (Radio & Microwave) is the same $= \hbar/(2e)$, but the induction flux for the surface of the cylinder or radius rb, top and bottom cover is almost half the induction for the surface of the sphere, thus the $B_{mw} = 6.713\cdot 10^{-18}$Tesla.

Thus, we have all the elements for detecting the magnetron best to have a foldable antenna loop that can be stretched to line with 0 surfaces and remodeled into a circular surface of 1 m^2 and measure a low intensity of magnetron of a coil, counting the number of monopoles from the Sun in a shielded from radiation place (in cosmic space). Ultra-low-noise SQUIDs have achieved sensitivities approaching 1 aT (atto-Tesla) = 10^{-18}T in laboratory conditions, detecting monopoles one by one. The only obstacle is that there are usually billions of monopoles in the magnetic field created by a coil.

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For Einstein-Planck's equation for monopole Radiofrequency, **h_{me}= 5.663809031·10^{-9}eV·s** we start with the energy of the electromagnetic field $B^2/2\mu$ and the quanta energy of the monopole Radiofrequency with cylindrical symmetry $E = h_m\cdot\nu$ with Planck "constant" depending on frequency ~2Khz÷18Ghz $h_m = h(\nu)$ so:

$$E_m = diff\left(T_q \cdot 8 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot \nu^2 \cdot \frac{h\nu}{e^{h\nu\left(\frac{2\mu_0}{B^2}\right)r_b^3} - 1}, \nu\right) \quad (3)$$

For Einstein-Planck's equation for monopole microwave, we start with the energy of the electromagnetic field $B^2/2\mu$ and the quanta energy of the monopole microwave with spherical symmetry $E = h_{mw}\cdot\nu$ with Planck "constant" depending on frequency ~6Ghz÷5.85Thz $h_m = h(\nu)$ so: **$h_{mw} \sim 4.46\cdot10^{-11}$ eV·s** and =>

$$E_{mw} = diff\left(\frac{4\cdot T_q\cdot 8\cdot\pi^2\ \nu^2}{3}\frac{h\nu}{e^{h\nu\left(\frac{2\mu_0}{B^2}\right)\cdot r_b^3}-1},\nu\right) \tag{4}$$

Consider a point charge $q = \frac{h}{2\pi\epsilon}$(with $h = R$) located at the center of both the cylinder and the sphere. Here, $R$is the radius, the cylinder has height $h = R$, and $\epsilon$is the permittivity (assumed to be $\epsilon_0$in vacuum).
By Gauss's law, the **total electric flux** through the closed surface of the sphere of radius $R$is:

$$\Phi_{\text{sphere}} = \frac{q}{\epsilon} = \frac{h}{2\pi\epsilon^2} = \frac{R}{2\pi\epsilon^2}.$$

For the **cylinder** (radius R, height $h = R$), the flux through the **two end caps** (bases) is calculated using the solid angle subtended by the caps at the charge (located at the midpoint of the axis). The distance from the charge to each end cap is $d = h/2 = R/2$. The solid angle subtended by one circular end cap (disc of radius Rat axial distance $d = R/2$) is:

$$\Omega_1 = 2\pi(1-\frac{d}{\sqrt{d^2+R^2}}) = 2\pi(1-\frac{R/2}{\sqrt{(R/2)^2+R^2}}) = 2\pi(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}).$$

For both end caps (symmetric):

$$\Omega_{\text{total caps}} = 2\Omega_1 = 4\pi(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}).$$

The flux through the two end caps is:

$$\Phi_{\text{cylinder ends}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon}\cdot\Omega_{\text{total caps}} = \frac{q}{\epsilon}(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) = \frac{R}{2\pi\epsilon^2}(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}).$$

The ratio of the flux through the cylinder's end caps to the flux through the sphere is:

$$\frac{\Phi_{\text{cylinder ends}}}{\Phi_{\text{sphere}}} = 1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

Numerically, $\sqrt{5} \approx 2.236$, so $1 - 1/\sqrt{5} \approx 0.5528$(or exactly $(\sqrt{5}-1)/\sqrt{5}$).
This assumes the flux is the electric flux due to the enclosed charge, and the lateral surface of the cylinder contributes the remaining flux. $1.741439528 \cdot B_m = B_{mw}$
It's quite likely that the microwave monopole has a gravitational toroidal topology, and the radiofrequency monopole has a light toroidal topology. See the informational quark table below and the paper of J.G. Williamson and Glasgow University, Department of Electronics & Electrical Engineering, Glasgow, Scotland, and M.B. van der Mark Philips Research Laboratories, Prof. Holstlaan 4, Eindhoven, The Netherlands.

http://www.michaelvio.byethost8.com/MARK.TEX2.pdf

Property: Particle: Quark:	Mass Bottom	Mag. Field Down	ElectCharg eStrange	Gravity Charm	Light Up	Time Top
$Monopole_M$ (π^-, π^+)	0	(+/-)2.793	0	0	1	1
$Monopole_{Mw}$ (π^-, π^+)	0	(+/-)2.793	0	1	0	1

http://www.michaelvio.byethost8.com/grating.pdf

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