Maxwell's generalized equations

The generalized Maxwell's equations show that, with a constant magnetic field B(r, under certain conditions, we can generate an E(r,t) electric field that wouldn't be possible in classical Maxwell theory. Several equations must be added to the 4 equations that Maxwell discovered, which are particular cases of more general equations:

$$\nabla \cdot E = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \times B = \mu_0 J + \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 4\pi \rho_m$$

$$\nabla \times E + J_m = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

The Maxwell's generalized equations are (where R = $3.9228 \cdot 10^{22}$ m & light speed c = $3 \cdot 10^{8}$ m/s):

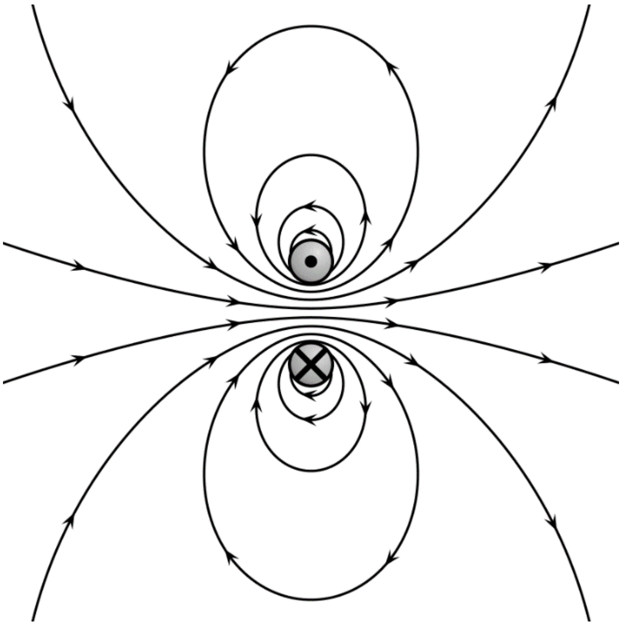
$\frac{\partial^2 E(r,t)}{\partial r^2} - \frac{\partial^2 E(r,t)}{c^2 \partial t^2} = \frac{1}{Rc}\frac{\partial E(r,t)}{\partial t}$ Where E(r,t) is the electric field (with spherical symmetry for Microwaves with usual boundary condition E(2R,t)=0 & the first derivative = R in origin this is a telegrapher-type equation) or cylindrical symmetry for light and Radio Frequency with boundary condition E(2R,z,t) = 0 & the first derivative = R in point r = 0.

For the magnetic field B(r,z,t) => $\frac{\partial^2 B(r,z,t)}{\partial r^2} - \frac{\partial^2 B(r,z,t)}{c^2 \partial t^2} = \frac{1}{Rc}\frac{\partial B(r,z,t)}{\partial t}$; (with cylindrical symmetry with boundary condition B(2R,z,t) = 0 & the first derivative =R) & the equation Gauss law for magnetism: $\nabla \cdot B = 4\pi \rho_m$ Where ρ_m is the density of magnetic charge (the magnetron) with the Dirac quantization condition that implies the product of electric charge and magnetic charge is quantized & onduscular equation. The Dirac Quantization Condition implies that the elementary magnetic charge: $\pi^- = \frac{\hbar}{2e}$ where e is the electric charge (π^+, π^- = +/-$3.291059786 \cdot 10^{-16}$ Tesla$\cdot$m^2 =Weber). link below:

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

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

The magnetic field lines never begin or end but form loops or extend to infinity with the magnetic field due to a ring of current.



Thus, the magnetrons are force-mediating particles of the magnetic field. The magnetron has a similar onduscular equation as the photon with cylindrical symmetry and a rest mass of 0.007eV/c^2. It has 3 informational quarks light = 1 (Up) gravity = 1 (Charm) & magnetism = - 2.73 (Down).
The fact that the equations of photons and magnetrons are similar and the magnetic field lines never begin or end but form loops or extend to infinity suggests that the monopoles π^+, π^- exist standalone as in a reaction.

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

And the 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:

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

In the nucleus, Hydrogen atoms collide τ every ~10^{-12} sec with an energy apport. In equation (1), introducing the rest mass of the electron "e" and μ neutrino, we obtain for the magnetron a rest mass of 0.007eV/c^2. Thus, the magnetron, I make the supposition that the magnetron is a pion with a lower rest mass, so a meson π^+ with a rest mass of $1.369\cdot10^{-8}$ smaller than the electron mass. The electron responds with a meson π^- for the reaction with a proton responds with π^+ in the magnetic bound. Thus, according to equations in certain conditions, a constant magnetic field B(r,z,t) = constant => it is possible to generate an electric field E(r,t) < > 0, not null.

The Dirac Quantization Condition implies that the elementary magnetic charge: $\pi^- = \frac{\hbar}{2e}$ where e is the electron's electric charge (π^+, π^- = +/-$3.291059786\cdot10^{-16}$ Tesla·m^2 =Weber).
http://www.michaelvio.byethost8.com/grating.pdf

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.

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

9 Apr. 2026