# NATURE ALWAYS OBEY LAW OF RIGHT HAND SCREW

**\*Paresh V. Modh**
*R.R. Mehta collage of Science and C.L. Parikh Collage of Commerce, Palanpur, Gujarat, India*
*\*Author for Correspondence*

**ABSTRACT**
The Law of Conservation of Momentum is very important in quantum Physics. With The help of law, Nature always obeys The Law of Right Hand Screw just like twisting of DNA, The reduction of weight of the rotating gyroscopes. Magnetic Momentum is also has also been discussed in this research paper.

***Keywords:*** *Angular Momentum, Law of Right Hand Screw, Magnetic Momentum, Lorentz Electromagnetic Forces, Bohr Magneton Me*

**INTRODUCTION**
Here we are discussing about diagram of electromagnetic model of the electron, Planck, Constant, diagram of hydrogen atom model and one important research on diagram of hydrogen molecule $H_2$ which have two types (I) orthohydrogen (II) parahydrogen. Moreover, we consider on biology topic that is model of DNA double helix twisted by the Planck's field to the right. All the shells in the ocean also obey this rule of right hand rule.

The law of conservation of angular Momentum states that a weight of the rotating gyroscope is also changed, the classical mechanics cannot explain this but with the help of quantum mechanics, we can understand this weight loss of rotating gyroscope (Spaniol and Sutton, 1992; Kanarev, 1995).

A unit of Planck constant is joule-sec which is also unit of angular momentum. If the external torque acting on the system is Zero, at that time angular momentum remain unchanged this is the law of conservation of angular momentum (Hayasaka, 2000; Bergman and Wesley, 1990).

From research it has been carried out that photon and electron have this types of structure, When They are rotating and moving, so the radily of electrons and photons are exactly equal to the Wavelength.

$$\lambda = r$$

So The Planck's constant or angular Momentum is

$$h = l = mvr = mr^2w = m\lambda^2w = \text{constant}$$

In figure (1), the electron has the two types of rotation. (1). About axis which goes Through the geometrical center of torus perpendicular to the plane of rotation (2). About the rings axis which goes through the torus cross section circumference center (Wachsman, 1998; Kanarev 1990).
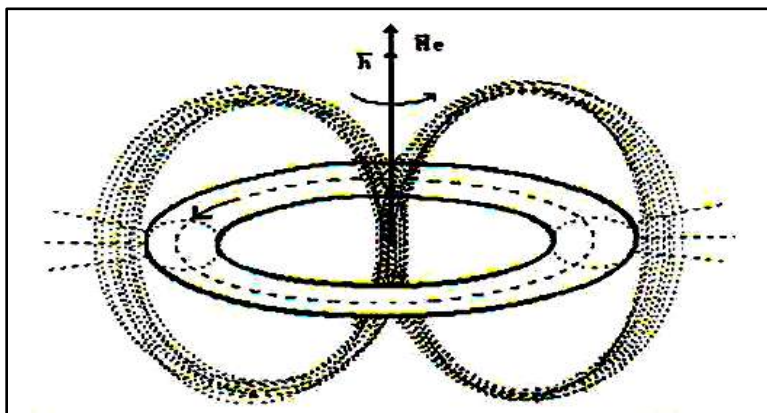


**Figure 1**

In figure (1), only the part of magnetic and electric fields is shown. Instead of this two dimension figure, if think in three dimension figure, it is like a formation of an apple. These two fields are perpendicular to

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each other. A model of electric fields is spherical and model of magnetic field almost equal to bar magnet (Labeysh, 2000; Bezglasny, 1997). From Theoretical standard method a value of experimental value of radius $\lambda e = re = 2.4263016 \times 10^{-12}$ m and the experimental value of radius $\lambda e = re = 2.4263089 \times 10^{-12}$m. Thus the electron behaves as gyroscope. The direction of vector of from the direction of h and $M_e$ are in such a way that revolving of electrons in right hand law. But in figure 2(b), the lack of the orbital movement of the electron in The atom is of orbital is due to angular momentum L or H and the direction of magnetic moment both are in the same direction, this shows that electron revolves corresponding to the right hand screw. The interaction of the electron and nucleus (Grebenshchikov, 1994) in the formation of hydrogen atom, the convergence of the electron to the proton because $m_p > m_e$ (Kanarev, 1998). We know magnetic moment $M_e$ is near of the electron towards the proton as shown below figure (3).
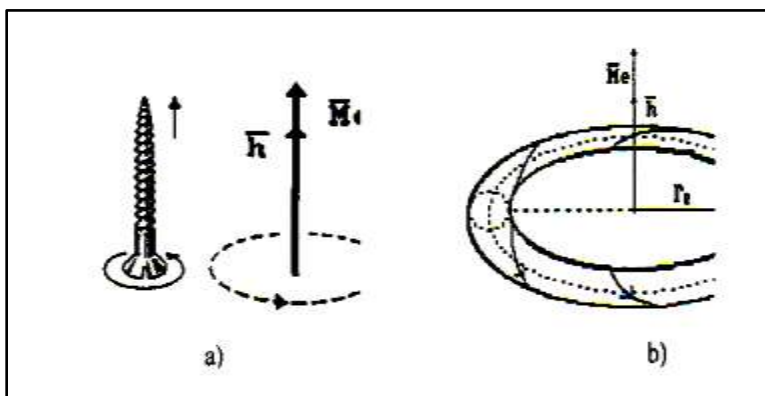


**Figure 2**

Coulomb's forces attract electron with the proton at the same time magnetic fields are produced. This magnetic force repulse electron with the proton when these two forces become same and in opposite direction, equilibrium will therefore be set between these forces and structure being formed as in figure. (3) (Kanarev, 1998).
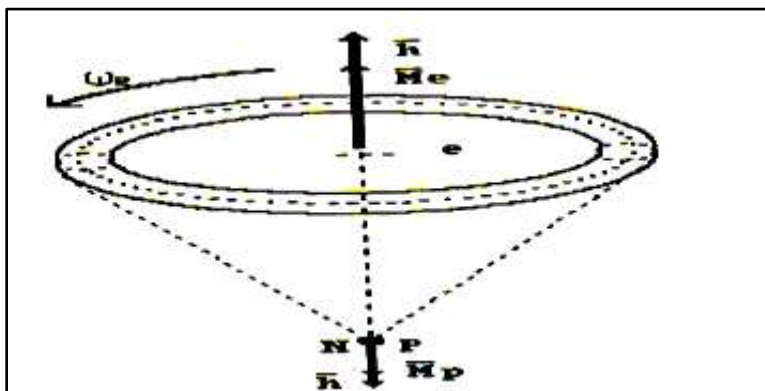


**Figure 3**

H- atom has two structures (a) orthohydrogen and (b) parahydrogen as shown in figure (4).
In orthohydrogen, both the directions h and magnetic moment Me are in parallel and coincide. In parahydrogen, h and Me both are in opposite directions (Kanarev, 2000). In orthohydrogen, coulombian attraction forces between the first electron and the first proton, but at the same time magnetic forces produced. And these magnetic forces balanced by coulombian forces. So Me and Mp both are in opposite directions. In order to compensate electrostatic forces of mutual attraction of the second proton, it is necessary to make the directions of the vector Mp and Me of magnetic moments of These particles be opposite. Same logic is also applied to parahydrogen. It is easy to see that the orthohydrogen molecules are more stable than the parahydrogen that is why ¾ of the molecules are orthohydrogen (Deutsch, 1990).

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As The electron and the hydrogen atom are the main connecting links between the atoms in the molecules. So it is clear that helix of DNA molecule also obey the law of right hand rule. It is due to Planck field between the electron and H- atom, which mainly from the chemical bond. So the twisting of DNA is right hand rule which, i.e. law of conservation of angular momentum as shown figure 5.
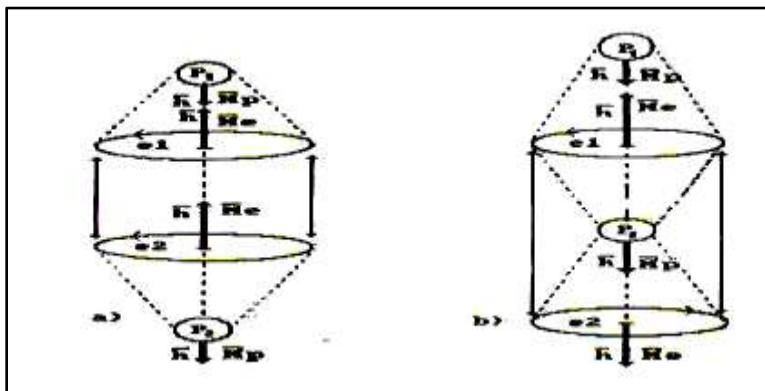


**Figure 4**



**Figure 5**

Not only DNA, but majority of the shells (in ocean) of the mollusks and right hand rule. Hence we have reason to believe that this direction of the shell twisting is the result of the sequence of the right handed Planck field of the electron and H- atom.

***Conclusion***

Planck constant is controlled by angular momentum, plays a very important role in the nature. Not only in the nature, but also impress the right hand rule in the humans.

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