Magnetic fraud

(Translated from Polish into English by Andrzej Lechowski)

Abstract: An article presents in a new way a phenomenon that seemingly belies known magnetic interactions. Rendered phenomenon occurs under specific conditions and consists in that the like magnetic poles instead of repelling, attract each other . Familiarization with this new phenomenon of attracting the like poles of magnets - or more precisely, looking at already widely known physical phenomena from a new point of view - allows to recognize what actually magnetism is.

Think, think, think... And you'll find out what the magnetic fraud consists in, who (or what) is cheating someone, what methods are used... With such a request-appeal I approach amateur physicists and professional physicists. Maybe you will discover what in fact magnetism is and how physicists involuntarily found themselves in a "magnetic trap". Maybe you will discover it, or maybe you will not... Maybe there will elapse next two hundred years*) and still - you and the next generation of physicists - will know that magnetism has something to do with electricity, but still you will not know what in fact magnetism is.

Today, it seems to physicists, that they already know almost everything about magnets and magnetism. I'd like to show herein that in fact they know very little. You yourselves, once having read this article, can "examine" a friend physicist. You will know then, that what magnetic field and magnet are, he has a vague idea. Because present day knowledge of every physicist on magnets is based on knowledge of interaction between magnetic poles. It is commonly said that the basic principle of magnets is that like poles of magnets repel each other and unlike poles attract each other. Everyone knows that - both students of higher grades of primary school and professors of physics.

Presented in such a way the principle of interaction of magnets precludes the existence in nature reverse possibility, i.e. such one, that like magnetic poles attract themselves and unlike quite naturally repel. And here lies the fundamental error in understanding the nature of the phenomenon that we call magnetism.

Only he who properly will understand the phenomenon of magnetism can see that **the real principle**, on the basis of which magnets interact with each other, is: **like poles of magnets attract each other and unlike poles "necessarily" repel each other**. So that are exactly inverse magnetic phenomena than generally believed today about this.

You may say that I am writing nonsense here... But I'll prove that the current notion is nonsense - namely, that "the attraction takes place between unlike poles of magnets". Because the one who thinks that it so happens that just unlike magnetic poles attract each other, already almost at the outset confronts his way to a proper understanding of the phenomenon of magnetism. Because the one who sees the attraction to each other unlike poles of magnets, thus deprives himself the opportunity to perceive the fact that, in essence, what he sees with eye, and does not see with his mind, is actually a mutual attraction to each other of like poles of magnets. **)

Who wants to understand the physical phenomenon, which in fact he has to deal with, must use his knowledge of the relations between magnetism and electricity. **In electrical coil, each winding is at the same time one single magnet**. Taking into account the direction of the current in the coil and using the right hand rule we can determine the location of poles N and S of each winding. **It is known a phenomenon consisting in that, when in two parallel conductors flows direct current in the same**

direction, then conductors attract each other. Thus, we have here clear evidence that the like poles of two magnets are attracted to each other. If the opposite was true, or if they would repel from each other, then two mutually parallel conductors, which carry electric current in the same direction, as it is in the case of electrical coil, would have to repel one another. They would also have to repel from each other the coil windings, and after all this is not happening.

To analyse this phenomenon can be also used two frames that can have the shape of two windings - in this purpose can be used the device which is shown in the following figure.

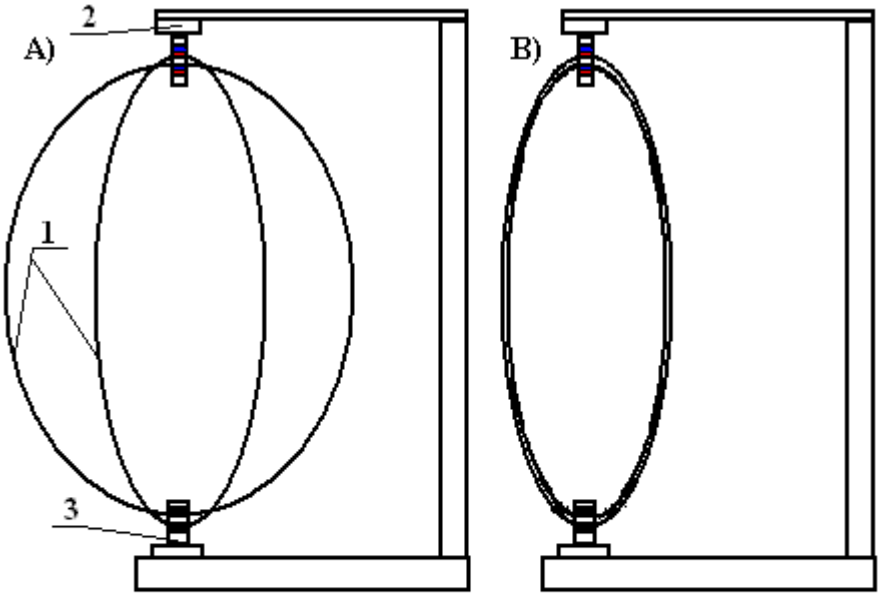

Figure DR1.
Instrument to study the behaviour of two concentric frames with flow of direct electric current;
A) frame without electric current, B) frames with electric current;
1. rotating frames, 2. top bearing of frames with feed sliding rings,
3. bottom bearing of frames

So if you want to understand the interaction of two magnets together, then do not create in the mind a primitive image of two magnets in the form of blocks, which depending on the position to each other they attract themselves or repel. Instead, make in the mind a subtle image of interacting streams of electrons that flow to in the circular trajectories in the imagined electrical windings. Then you will notice a dynamic interaction with each other of parallel flowing streams of electrons. And as regards magnetic poles, they should be treated as some auxiliary images, that, when someone uses them incompetently, are misleading. In order not to mislead himself, one should understand what is the source of the phenomenon and what is its course.

Mutual attraction of electrical coil windings is a testimony to the fact that flowing streams of electrons are a cause of densification of matter. Mutual attraction of coil winding with current is the external manifestation of this compaction. A more subtle image of densification of matter that occurs in the course of its magnetization can be formed on the grounds of the tests results, which in 1995, at Kabardino - Balkarski State University in the departments of physics and physical chemistry, were carried out by prof. Djabrhail Kharunovich Baziev. He placed the ampoules of distilled water in magnetic field, where they remained for several days to about a month. Then D.Kh. Baziev weighed these ampoules and compared their weight to that which they had before the effects of the magnetic field. It turned out that the weight of ampoules after magnetization was larger. After the cessation of the magnetic field over the next days the weight gradually decreased and returned to normal. ***)

Experiments which conducted D.Kh. Baziyev with distilled water, can be repeated with other

substances. You can choose such substances, which in magnetic field quicker increase their mass and lose it faster when they are removed from magnetic field. You can, in addition, to link these experiments with simultaneous testing of electrostatic charges of these substances after the magnetization and demagnetization processes. In such a way you can understand that the increase in mass of magnetized substance is a process that is also misleading. In fact, there is no increase in mass (or weight) of magnetized substance, but the substance adsorbed the additional matter that exists everywhere all around, and first of all, in cosmic vacuum, that was once called ether. This matter is condensed as a result of the flow of electric current and remains in the condensed state in magnets as the residue after the process of current flow. And just this additionally condensed matter in the magnetized substance affects the growth of mass and weight.

Similarly, as in magnetic field during the magnetization occurs the increase in weight of the material located there, also increases the weight of the very magnet, at the time when it is formed, for example, in a production process. The steel block before magnetization is slightly lighter than the magnet formed after process of magnetization.

Now, having familiarised with the contents of this article, you can see for yourself how great ignorance prevails in the minds of people about the impact of magnets on each other. Pass on to others which you have already met herein. It is all very simple ... But at the moment - in late 2012 - you belong to the small handful of people who can see what the magnetic fraud consists in. You have the opportunity to transfer that knowledge to others, for which the like magnetic poles still repel each other. You have the chance to show them that it really is that like magnetic poles attract each other. This phenomenon can be observed in explicit form using the device with rotating electric frames.

And if you still have difficulty with understanding the fact that people (in particular, physicists) using the concept of magnetism misunderstand the nature of this phenomenon, you necessarily should practice watching (in your mind) the behaviour of rotating frames of the device. If in both frames electric current will flow in the same direction, the frames will mutually attract and align in the same plane. You could say that these frames with their magnetic poles N and S coincide. And what happens if at such a moment in one frame you switch the direction of the electric current to the opposite? Then on the same side in relation to the plane of the frames, one frame will gain magnetic pole S and the second frame will form pole N. Small imbalances in the position of frames in their plane will lead to their rotation about the axis and such an arrangement, that they would still be in one plane, but electric current flowing in them in the same direction. When used here the magnetic field image, which can be ascribed to both frames, then at a time when the frames lie in one plane, the current started to flow in opposite directions, then on the same side of the plane one frame had a magnetic pole N and the second took pole S. When frames start to rotate around a common axis, so that they set directions of their currents in the same way, the situation looks as if the frames - magnets - repelled from each other with poles N and S, in order to connect to their like poles (on the same side of the plane of the frames) and create common, resultant poles N and S.

If you have difficulty in understanding this phenomenon, so you can see that the matter is not so simple. "Magnetic crook" became deep-rooted in people's minds and there will be needed years in order that people entering the academic world of physicists from the beginning of their education could understand that the concepts of magnetism and electromagnetism lead to contradictions in the science of nature. In order to disseminate this knowledge, and that we could remove the "magnetic crook" from the human mind as soon as possible, now every school (primary, secondary and higher of natural profile) should have the device with two rotating frames. The device is simple in construction and before it is mass produced, in each school there could be a few whiz kids, who can build it. Not much trouble, but the joy of learning about the laws of nature - huge.

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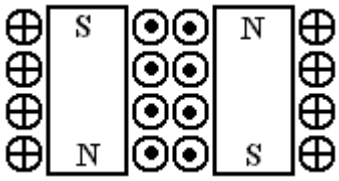
*) Soon will be the bicentennial anniversary of the epochal discovery - in 1820 Hans Christian Oersted discovered the effect of electric current on a magnetic needle of compass.

**) The apparent attraction of magnets by unlike poles, in such a position as shown in figure



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is in fact a dynamic interaction of the electron (protoelectron) streams that flow in wheel tracks. In shown in the figure the mutual position of windings with electric current different sections of electron streams (flowing in the circular trajectories) interact with each other in different ways depending on the distance between them, direction of their motion and the angle, which lies between the directions of motion of streams on given two sections. The resultant impact of streams which flow over circular paths lying on planes parallel to one another (roughly parallel), proceeds in the direction "toward approach". And that is why it's the "easy way" to a false association that it is thanks to magnetic poles and magnetic field.
The role of windings in permanent magnets, which steer the motion of electron streams, performs the very structure of the material, whereas the driving force for flowing streams of electrons and protoelectrons are thermal motions of components of matter. (On the subject of protoelectrons you can read on http://pinopa.republika.pl/Magnet_pole_pl.html and http://nasa_ktp.republika.pl/Protoelektron_uk.html.)

***) With the experiments results, that carried out by professor D.Kh. Baziyev, you can familiarise with this on the website
http://www.electrino.pl/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=200&postdays=0&postorder=asc&start=0

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Bogdan Szenkaryk "Pinopa"
Poland, Legnica, 2012.11.14.

Comments (in Polish) on my blog http://swobodna.energia.salon24.pl/464475 for those who want to comprehend it