

Magnetization - its effect on mass

(Translated from Polish into English by Andrzej Lechowski)

This article is in some sense a continuation of two other articles on the magnetic fraud in theoretical physics, or "Magnetic fraud" (http://pinopa.republika.pl/Magnetic_fraud.html) and "Two hundred year fraud in theoretical physics" (http://pinopa.republika.pl/Dwustuletnie_oszustwo.html). It applies to phenomena that are difficult to see. Thus, there is nothing surprising in this, that the first researchers who studied magnetism, electricity, and relations between them - Hans Christian Oersted and Andre Marie Ampere did not see it. It simply did not come to their minds that magnetization leads to condensation of matter. For indeed, it is not easy to guess that the steel block before the magnetization has a smaller mass than that which gained it after magnetization.

If the former, researchers surmised the existence of the phenomenon and investigated it, then physics would show today totally different picture of structure of matter. First of all, the leading role in the description of physical phenomena would play matter of physical vacuum, which formerly was called the ether. Because an increase in weight of magnetized materials is in some sense an eye evidence that the process of magnetization of the material leads to compaction of subtle matter of physical vacuum in this magnetized area. During magnetization by means of another magnet or by an electric coil with current, tends to form in the atomic matter flowing streams of subtle matter and the compaction of this flowing matter. The external image of the compaction exists and can be observed in at least two forms. In one case, the phenomenon of compaction of subtle matter can be seen as a mutual attraction between coils in the electrical coil with flowing current, and in the second case, the phenomenon of compaction of subtle matter is manifested as an increase in weight. There grows both coil weight when electric current starts to flow in it and mass of the magnetized steel block.

Using a modest home opportunities, the author conducted a trial whose aim was to check whether in the primitive household conditions he can determine the change in mass of matter under the influence of magnetizing. In the experiment, was used a balance scale with a set of weights from 1 gram to 20 and weights from 10 milligrams to 500 milligrams. In the experiment, was used neodymium magnet with a diameter of 18 mm and a thickness of 5 mm, which was used as the source of the magnetic field. Objects that during the experiment were magnetized, was glued set of three steel flat washers - that had a form of a ring of a thickness of 6 mm and diameters: internal and external, respectively, 11 mm and 21 mm - and a steel ball from bearing with a diameter of 18.8 mm.

The experiment was carried out as follows: First, were weighed separately: magnet, ring and ball - they had respectively the weight of: 9.38 g, 11.15 g, 27.75 g. By adding up the total weight of these items was $9.38 \text{ g} + 11.15 \text{ g} + 27.75 \text{ g} = 48.28 \text{ grams}$. This total weight was not possible to weigh using weights that were available. For this reason additionally was used (as a weight) 26,08 grams shingle.

Next, the magnet, ring and the ball were joined together into one lump and immediately after union weighed together - the weight was equal to 48.27 grams. (The noticeable difference in weight can be explained by the measurement error.) However, before this

weight had been read (after summing the weights), for about 15 - 20 minutes the scales remained calm and its observation was carried on. Then during farther observation the pan with a magnetized lump of steel increasingly kept dropping down. For its balancing there were put whole matchsticks and their parts on the pan with weights. When it became clear that there is a weight increase of the lump, observation was discontinued. Then were weighed matches that during the experiment were put on the balance scale - their weight was 0.38 grams - and summed values of the other weights that were on the scales - the total was 48.27 grams.

In this way it had been established that the weight of the lump during magnetization (and thus also its mass) increased by a value of approximately 0.38 grams. So during the magnetization just such amount of subtle matter infiltrated additionally to the atomic matter of the ring and ball, which total weight before magnetization was: $11.15 \text{ g} + 27.75 \text{ g} = 38.90 \text{ grams}$.

The value of the weight of the ring and the ball during the magnetization in the experiment was $(0.38 * 100 \% / 38.9)$ about 1%.

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