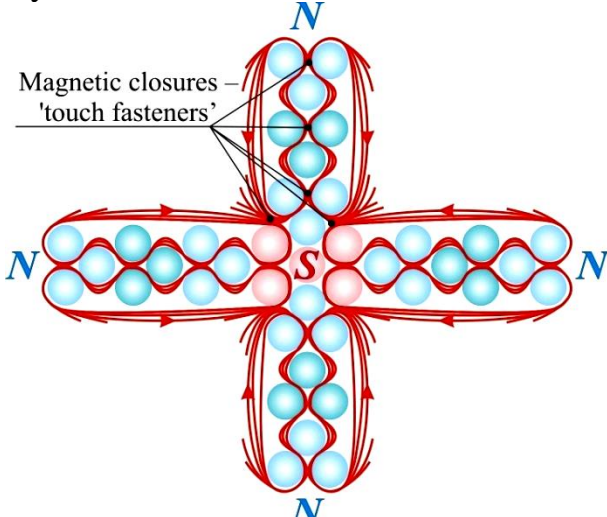
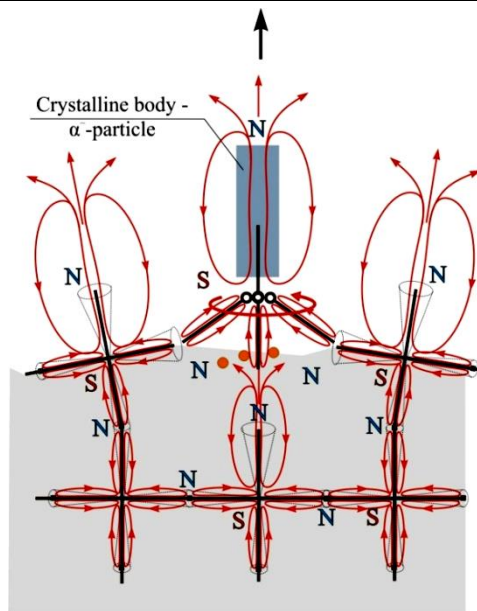


A LITTLE ABOUT MAGNETISM AND ELECTRIC CHARGES

<http://neutronscience.com.ua/books/>

No.	Representations of Neutron Sciences (NS)	Representations of Modern Physics (MP)
MAGNETISM (NATURAL)		
1.	The graviton is carrier of magnetism. This is β^+ -particle (positive electric charge). (see « a) <u>The global scientific sensation</u> – <i>Andrea Rossi's energy catalyzer (E-Cat) is a home nuclear reactor operating on fast neutrons (as speaking the language of Modern Science (MS))</i> », Cards №№ 1 - № 8)	Carrier is unknown.
2.	The magnetic field line (MFL) – is a chain of gravitons (β^+ -particles) (see a) <u>The global scientific sensation</u> Card №3).	MFL is a virtual line that does not exist in nature.
3.	MFL in the I-th parallel world is based on the neutron. MFL in the II-th parallel world is based on neutrinos. They are formed on the same principle, as well as everything in the Universe in all parallel worlds (see a) <u>The global scientific sensation</u> Card №1).	Parallel worlds do not exist. Magnetism of elementary particles and of macro bodies is the same; it is not possible in principle.
4.	MFL of the I-th and II parallel worlds cannot interact with each other because of the different carriers on which they are formed.	What kind of virtual interaction of MFL of particles and macro bodies can be talked, if they do not exist in nature, according to MF.
5.	For magnetic interactions permanent magnets are required. Therefore, a prerequisite is the existence of bodies. In pico-world of the chemical elements – this is a SU-4, SU-5 - primary magnets and needles of SU, included with the MSL of II parallel world.	Elementary particles e^- , n, p^+ , etc. do not have bodies of magnets + MFL. In the macrocosm the bodies exist, but MFL is only virtual. Which carrier is not known.
6.	In the macrocosm there are bodies of the magnets from the chemical elements + MFL of I-th parallel world.	No information

7.	The magnets interact with each other through their MFL.	The magnets interact with each other using the special properties of magnetic fields. The fields belong to the body or to the virtual MFL?
8.	Magnets, interacting with ferromagnetic materials, transmit them a part of the MFL. As a result ferromagnetic materials for some time acquire the properties of a magnet.	I cannot imagine how it is possible to transfer the virtual MFL from magnet to ferromagnet.
9.	<p>In SU-4, SU-5, in the needles and in the bodies of the magnets the MFL of both types have into tight spots chemical bond on the type of magnetic closures – ‘touch fasteners’ (‘Velcro’).</p> <p>This magnetic «closure» allows them to rotate, but does not allow the pulling of the MFL in any direction due to temporary fixation in the cavities (defects) of the crystal lattice – domains.</p>  <p><i>The top needle symbolically is not shown</i> Magnetic closures – ‘touch fasteners’ in a chemical element</p>	No information
10.	<p>The dimensions of the graviton and its gravitational mass are various because they are formed on various chemical elements in different conditions. Basically we use iron-based gravitons, which are part of the Earth's MFL.</p> <p>Where do gravitons and electrons come from?</p>	No information



Graviton formation

Gravitons are generated after formation of α^- -particles on the free needles of surface chemical elements of the bodies after they are torn out by oscillating heavy α^- -particles from their lattices with the breakdown of chemical bonds, thus, many bodies made of different chemical elements may produce gravitons;

Slow (α^-) and fast (e^-) electrons are obtained from gravitons, and electricity can be 'ferrous', 'golden', 'silver', 'uranium', etc., depending on which chemical elements the graviton was formed on

THE ELECTRIC CHARGES

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|----|---|---|
| 1. | <p>Let's draw a parallel.</p> <p>The term 'charge' had appeared after the use of gunpowder in the first types of firearms.</p> <p>A charge of compressed gunpowder after his ignition – this is an explosion with a shock wave and the destruction of the chemical elements to the needles, which are carriers of light and heat and promote the increase of temperature and of the gas volume.</p> <p>Flash light always appears at first, hence the weapons called firearms.</p> <p>In this case, the charge cannot move independently.</p> | |
| 2. | <p>Apparently, in pico-world the electric charge must also to consist of a number of chemical elements, in order to the destruction on the crystal lattice as a result of the impact to produce a flash of light, a local increase of the temperature and of the volume of gases.</p> <p>Such conditions are met by an electron and</p> | <p>The electron and the proton in the nuclear model cannot perform these tasks.</p> |

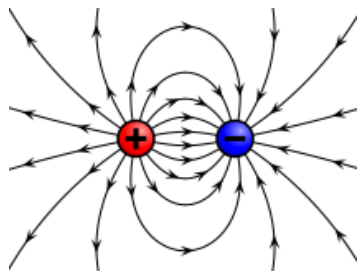
	<p>graviton in NS.</p> <p>Both charges after destruction in any collisions give the same end result, because they are transformers.</p> <p>In an electric incandescent lamp in the spiral occurs the above process. The electric light is the needles of the chemical elements.</p>	
3.	<p>Electron and graviton have their own engines and can move at the speed of light "c".</p>	<p>The electron and the proton of the atomic model do not have engines and in principle cannot to move independently. They are static.</p> <p>They're animated by theorists only by the power of imagination to obtain the desired result.</p>
4.	<p>The electrons and gravitons based on iron have the same charges ("gunpowder").</p> <p>The free needles of the chemical elements absorb magnetically the gas molecules up to 12 pieces – it is the α^--particle.</p> <p>Each chemical element Uranium may have up to 3 α^-- particles with magnetically absorbed gas molecules, up to 20 pieces - it gives from one α^--particles to 776 needles of light.</p> <p>The α^--particle of iron can only give 256 needles of light.</p> <p>As you can see, the charges of electrons and gravitons are quantities that vary depending on the types of the chemical elements on which they are formed, and depending on the availability of the types of gases that they capture.</p>	
5.	<p>Electrostatic charge is a chain of e^-- or α^-- particles, which are wrapped by chain of MFL from gravitons (β^+-particles). This is a radio and TV signal, i.e., a real electromagnetic wave. This is the most powerful charge among the electric charges, because it includes a lot of electrons and gravitons.</p>	<p>It's an electromagnetic wave, which is not in nature.</p> <p>For the propagation of electromagnetic waves it required a medium. What kind of environment there is no clarity. Although in reality it goes through all the known environments: vacuum, air, liquids, and crystalline solids. In fact it is the flows of electrostatic charges with their engines in the form of radio- and TV signals.</p>

6. Immobile electrostatic charge, that use MF, as it turned out, is able to move and fly. Let's remember how in the summer days silk shirts accumulate electrostatic charges. When we try to shake hands with a friend, in this case through the finger the spark slips. It is obvious that electrostatic charges can move over the surface of conductors and dielectrics.

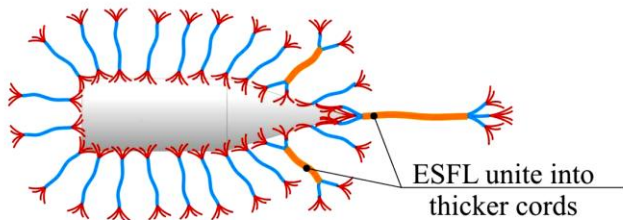
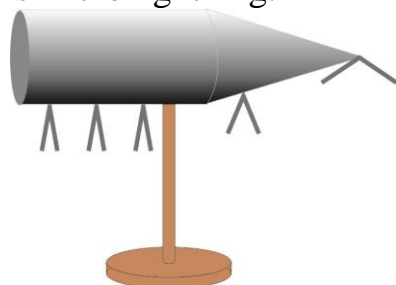
Electrostatic charge is the electron of the atomic model or not?

No information

7. Movable and flying electrostatic charges in the NS are called electrostatic field lines (ESFL) on the model of MFL, because in physical experiments, they give exactly the same picture.



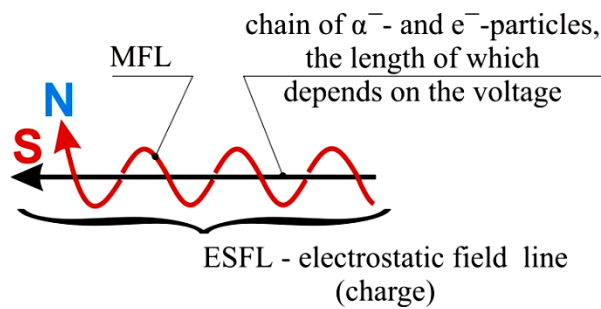
ESFL can be elongate and connect by the chemical bonds in the form of the magnetic closures – ‘Velcro’ to meters and even kilometers in the lightning.



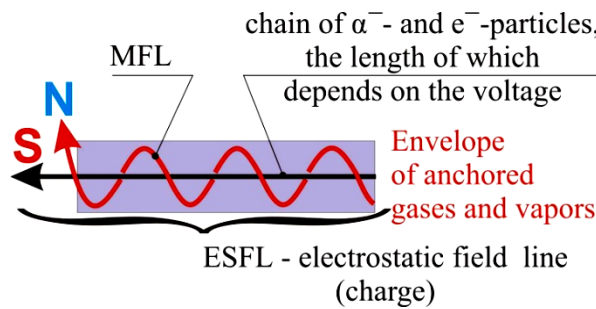
Length of ESFL depending on the density on the object surface may change continuously, then lengthening, then shortening. For example, if you bring closer own hand to the Tesla coil, ESFL rapidly elongate. If you are removed hand then everything will be restored.

No information

8. ESFL have another remarkable quality - they can absorb gases and vapors of liquids to the South poles of wrapped MFL, creating a shell.



Electrostatic charge



Information electrostatic charge

Thus, ESFL in addition to radio and TV signal carries in the envelope information about taste and odors from the area of its start zone.

This information is used by the paranormalists after informational ESFL stuck on the border of crystalline bodies with a film of water (or other liquids). This is memory cell.

This process is well-known from school physics. ESFL after draining the water from the Leyden jar are fixed in her film and in the lattice of the glass. The reason for fixing ESFL in the lattice is swollen by water information envelope, which leads to their jamming in the border zone.

No information

9. Electrostatic charge contains two types of electric charge, at that negative charge – the south pole is slightly in front of relative to the positive charge – the north pole. For this reason, ESFL can use only the superficial layers of conductors and dielectrics. In nature, the free needles of the chemical

No information

<p>elements on the surfaces of all bodies have the north poles, because the chemical elements are conditional north mono poles. To these north poles South poles of ESFL are anchored magnetically, and the north pole of MFL prevents them to penetrate deeper.</p> <p>However, this barrier is easily overcome in case of the high-speed entrance into the grid.</p> <p>ESSL can curl up in cords and act as a whole in the same radio and TV signals</p>	
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