The Paradox Generator

The World Leader in Electromagnetic Physics
Home of New Electromagnetism
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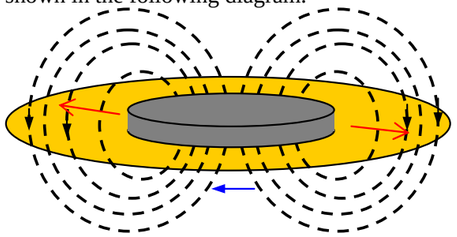
The Paradox

Classical electromagnetic theory holds that electricity is generated when magnetic flux is "cut" by a conductor as shown in the following diagram.

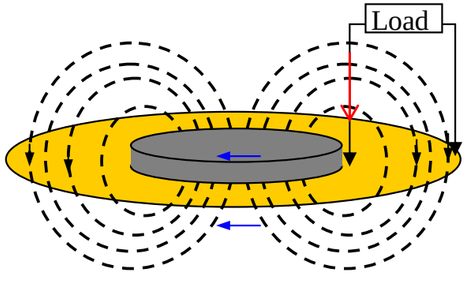


In the above diagram, the magnet is stationary and the copper disk rotates clockwise. The motion of the copper cutting through the flux lines causes voltage to be generated in the direction of the red arrows.

What if the disk and the magnet were to rotate together? According to classical electromagnetism and the Theory of Relativity, there should be no power generated; however, there is power generated.

This paradox of classical theory has been known since the 1800s.

In recent years, there have been serious attempts to explain this paradox. The best attempt asserts that the stationary brush circuit (used to measure the developed voltage) is what cuts the flux and develops the measured voltage. This is shown by the following diagram.



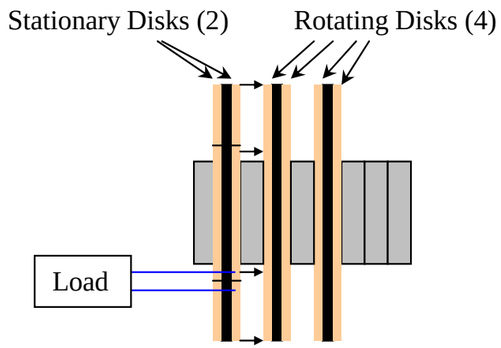
New Electromagnetism

New Electromagnetism (specifically New Magnetism) shows that the voltage is developed in the rotating disk in ALL cases. In fact, the rotational speed of the magnet has no effect. How can we determine which model is correct?

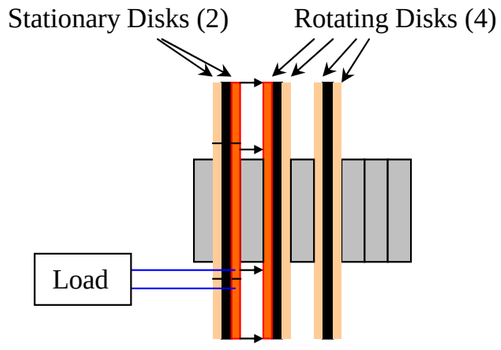
The Experiment

The Paradox Generator consists of the following:

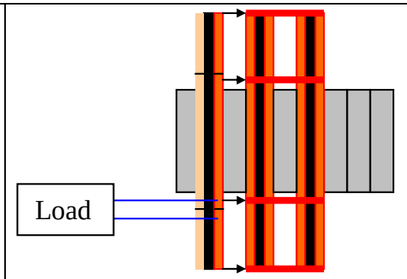
1) 2 Stationary disks (double sided PCB) (stators).
2) 4 Rotating disks (two double sided PCBs) (rotors)
3) Rotating Magnets
4) Jumpers that enable us to change the number of rotors and stators for a given test.



In the first test, only one stationary disk and one rotating disk are selected (shown in the following diagram). The device is turned on and the POWER output (not simply voltage) is measured. This gives us a "baseline" output for comparison.

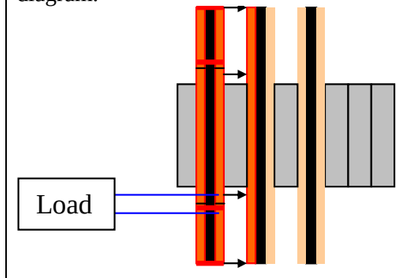


The rotor assembly is designed with jumpers that connect all four rotating disks in parallel.



With the rotor jumpers installed, the device is again turned on and the POWER output measured. If an increase in power is detected, then we can be sure that power is generated from the rotating elements.

The experiment is then performed with the rotor jumpers removed and the stator jumpers installed. This configures the system with two stators in parallel as shown in the following diagram.



Here is our interpretation of the possible results::

1) If increasing the number of rotors increases power AND increasing the number of stators does not increase power, then New Magnetism is correct.
2) If the opposite of the above occurs, then classical magnetism is the correct model.
3) If power increases with an increase in the number of rotors and stators, OR power is not affected by either increase, then both models of magnetism are not correct.

Though this experiment required just a bit more work to complete, we found a way to prove that the energy is developed in the moving disk from F=QvxB. See the Free paper http://www.distinti.com/docs/the_secrets_of_qvxb.pdf at our site.