



A Physics Professor #3



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This document contains a conversation between a professor of physics and myself.

The topic of the conversation is the New Electromagnetic models for Matter and Antimatter.

Each letter is placed at the beginning of a chapter. The subchapters are then used to respond to each of the points made in the letter. The **Blue** text at the beginning of each subchapter highlights the portion of the letter that is being discussed.

New Electromagnetism



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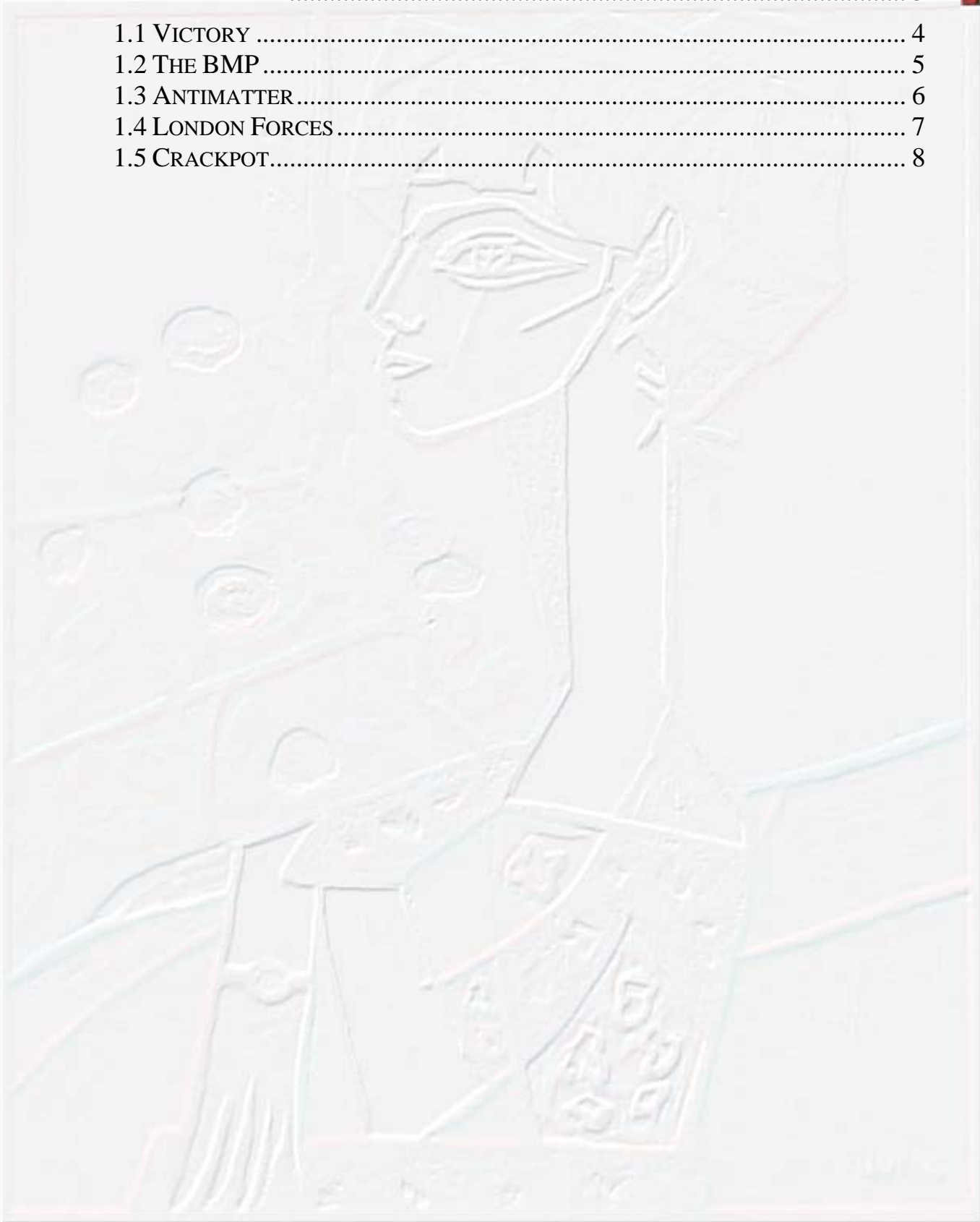
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New Electromagnetism



1 The Letter

Before you claim victory, you should look up the field theory version of electrodynamics before you appeal to the world for approval. If you knew anything about field theory (as in Quantum Field Theory involving the $U(1)$ groups of electromagnetics), you will realize that your claim of a spherical magnetic field is false. In addition to QFT invalidating your claim, a spherical magnetic field will violate Maxwell's Laws. For some reason, you use the dipolar model of matter (which is decent) and yet conclude (contrary to the dipolar picture) that there exists spherical magnetic fields. This is an illogical superposition of thought and renders your claim meaningless.

In addition to all of this, is the insane model of antimatter <http://www.distinti.com/publications/newelectromagnetism.htm>. If you had any education in General Relativity, you'd know that antimatter couples to gravity exactly the same as regular matter. Thus, your comment of "negativity" on that page is false. If you don't believe me, perform the variation of the Einstein-Hilbert action and derive the equation of motion for a particle and its antiparticle. You'll find they are the same.

If you want to appeal to a quantum gravity theory (which is incomplete), you will find the same result. The coupling of the spin 2 graviton to any matter is always the same. The net effect of gravity for both particles and antiparticles is the same -- and thus your argument is flawed.

In addition to your mistakes, the model of solids appears to lack the needed London forces and other forms of bonding to form lattices. This implies there would be no macroscopic objects in the universe. This is wrong.

I am sorry to tell you, your idea is flawed. You might be a good EE, but you should avoid physics until you understand enough field theory. Otherwise, you're a crackpot and ripping people off. And perhaps you should evaluate your credibility before someone destroys it.

Truly,

Steve Hess M.S.

New Electromagnetism



Theoretical Physics

[Name of university withheld by request]

1.1 Victory

Before you claim victory, you should look up the field theory version of electrodynamics before you appeal to the world for approval. If you knew anything about field theory (as in Quantum Field Theory involving the $U(1)$ groups of electromagnetics), you will realize that your claim of a spherical magnetic field is false. In addition to QFT invalidating your claim, a spherical magnetic field will violate Maxwell's Laws.

As an engineer who has used Maxwell's equations for over twenty years, I can tell without reservation the Maxwell's Equations are not without problems. Since QFT is derived from Maxwell, it incorporates the same problems. For example, QFT and Maxwell do not accurately predict the following phenomena:

- 1) Antennae radiation patterns – see comparison chart for NIA1 at site
- 2) Intrinsic inductance – can not be applied (there is a conservation of energy approach which produces answers that do not hold up to experiment.)
- 3) Self inductance – undefined answer
- 4) The Homopolar Paradox (been around since 1830s)
- 5) The Paradox 2 – no explanation at all – see [pdx_prof1a.pdf](#)

There are many more (see <http://www.distinti.com/docs/apoce.pdf> for complete list and details) – some of the anomalies were sent in by scientist around the world.

New Electromagnetism was developed to reconcile all of the above anomalies so that I can do the job people pay me for: My job is to save my client money by getting the correct answers on paper so that a product will get to market faster. Many phenomena, such as antennae design, have normally been more art than science (which costs money while engineers perform trial and error in the lab). Now this branch of electromagnetic theory has been reduced from a “black art” to a science (No thanks to Maxwell).

The victory should go to the model that can accurately predict Mother Nature (experiment). The longitudinal component (which was found



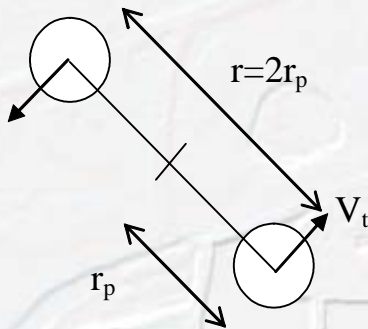
through experiment see ni.pdf) provides the missing effects that reconcile all of the above. It even reconciles NE with relativity. In fact all of the predictions of relativity can be derived very simply from NE using the “insane” NE matter models (see New Gravity (ng.pdf)).

1.2 The BMP

For some reason, you use the dipolar model of matter (which is decent) and yet conclude (contrary to the dipolar picture) that there exists spherical magnetic fields. This is an illogical superposition of thought and renders your claim meaningless.

The spherical magnetic field was not derived from this model, it was derived from experiments found in the free publication “New Induction” (ni.pdf -- and supplements).

Actually this system (called the BMP in New Electromagnetism jargon) is an application of New Electromagnetism (V1). For matter, both charges are hypothetical massless like charges so it is not really a dipole.



$$0 = \frac{K_E Q_S Q_T \hat{r}}{|\mathbf{r}|^2} - \frac{K_M Q_S Q_T ((\mathbf{v}_S \times \hat{r}) \times \mathbf{v}_T)}{|\mathbf{r}|^2} - \frac{K_M Q_S Q_T \mathbf{a}_S}{|\mathbf{r}|}$$

The first term is coulomb’s Law (Spherical)

The second term is Classical Motional Electric law (re-derived) (Transverse)

The third term is New Induction (Spherical)



In the above model, Coulombs law and the Classical Motional Electric Law (using only the transverse field) are both in repulsion. New Induction provides the sole component of attraction that yields stability to the system. This force develops from the centripetal acceleration of the charges. The direction of acceleration is toward the center; thus, the longitudinal component of New Induction provides the attraction between the two charges.

New Magnetism (which is derived from both MEL and New Induction) replaces MEL above to give the V2 version of New Electromagnetism three completely spherical field models. The New Magnetism model is proven by both the Paradox 2 experiment as well as a rigorous mathematical proof.

The V2 models applied to the BMP and BAP allow special relativity to be derived completely from New Electromagnetism to include: Energy, inertia, Time dilation, Schwarzschild radius etc. etc.

The V1 models only allow the above derivations under certain circumstances as shown in the paper New Gravity (ng.pdf)

1.3 Antimatter

In addition to all of this, is the insane model of antimatter <http://www.distinti.com/publications/newelectromagnetism.htm>. If you had any education in General Relativity, you'd know that antimatter couples to gravity exactly the same as regular matter. Thus, your comment of "negativity" on that page is false. If you don't believe me, perform the variation of the Einstein-Hilbert action and derive the equation of motion for a particle and it's antiparticle. You'll find they are the same.

If you want to appeal to a quantum gravity theory (which is incomplete), you will find the same result. The coupling of the spin 2 graviton to any matter is always the same. The net effect of gravity for both particles and antiparticles is the same -- and thus your argument is flawed.

The models are stated to be hypothetical (see section 3.4.3 of ne.pdf); hypothetical models are allowed to be insane. With that said, it is possible



that we are both using the word “Negative” to describe two different phenomena.

My understanding of antimatter follows from the ancient model of gravity by Newton

$$1) \mathbf{F} = -\frac{K_G M_1 M_2 \hat{\mathbf{r}}}{|\mathbf{r}_{12}|^2}$$

According to which, like masses [(M)(M) or (-M)(-M)] attract and dislike masses (Matter and anti-matter [(M)(-M)]) Repel. Unless I misunderstood you, then in order to make the above equation compliant with QM it would need to be restated as follows:

$$2) \mathbf{F} = -\frac{K_G |M_1| |M_2| \hat{\mathbf{r}}}{|\mathbf{r}_{12}|^2}$$

The New Electromagnetic Models for matter and anti-matter obey the first relationship; therefore, with regard to Newton’s Law, our use of negativity is correct. Does this mean we are right and QM is wrong? NO, we just have different definitions of what negative matter means.

In any case, our published matter models are just hypothetical applications which give interesting results for many other derivations (such as Schwarzschild radius, time dilation, E=MC², etc – see ng.pdf). Are they without flaws? No. But then the Standard Model is not without flaws either.

I’m sure there is room for another “Flawed” hypothetical model. Especially one that is easier to use.

1.4 London Forces

In addition to your mistakes, the model of solids appears to lack the needed London forces and other forms of bonding to form lattices. This implies there would be no macroscopic objects in the universe. This is wrong.



The models published are only the first generation models based on the New Electromagnetism V1 equations.

The V2 equations in fact do provide very interesting and diverse ways that these systems can couple electromagnetically to form more complex structures. This publication is slated for release some time later this year.

Our first priority is to convince more people that Maxwell's Equations (and QFT) do not account for all observable electromagnetic phenomena. This matter with matter will keep.

1.5 Crackpot

I am sorry to tell you, your idea is flawed. You might be a good EE, but you should avoid physics until you understand enough field theory. Otherwise, you're a crackpot and ripping people off. And perhaps you should evaluate your credibility before someone destroys it.

New Electromagnetism yields the correct answer to any physical experiment that I have thus applied it to (Even hypothetical experiments). You need only try a few applications to see for yourself.

Maxwell or QFT can not explain the Paradox 2 experiment. In fact I'm going to put my money where my mouth is. We will be announcing a contest looking for explanations of the Paradox 2 in the next few days.

Of one is considered a crackpot because his ideas are not quite perfect; then all physicist are "Crackpots who are ripping people off", because it is well known that QFT, QM, Quantum gravity, QED, QCD, Relativity, and the Standard model are not without Flaws.

Relativity and QM do not agree on many things and yet both are considered viable sciences because they yield enough correct answers to be useful. There is no reason why there should not be room for another which also gives correct answers. Especially one that is easier to use.