Discovery and detection of "dark matter" in magnetism?

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ABSTRACT

It seems that since 1942 scientists worldwide, after the publication in Proc Americ. Acad. 75 (1942) of S.J. Barnett, "New Researches on Magnetization by rotation and the gyromagnetic ratios of Ferromagnetic Substances", have not further explored magnetism and ferromagnetism because it was assumed that there was nothing new to discover in magnetism and electromagnetism and that one knew all there was to know. That was a mistake, as it now turns out. It was shown in 1992 through the research by Oliver Crane and Christian Monstein that SJ Barnett had published in his scientific publication of 1942 no results with a rotating permanent magnet cylinder, and therefore had not measured all the variations that are possible according to the morphological box of Fritz Zwicky. But If he performed the missing work - but did not proceed to publish it - he has deprived the scientific world of a great discovery in magnetism. The new findings in magnetism are so revolutionary that universities worldwide should lecture on and publicize a new image of magnetism.. Only then can they answer the burning questions about dark matter and dark energy.

Method: in 1991 and 1992 Oliver Crane, Jean-Marie Lehner and Christian Monstein accelerated one permanent magnet-cylinder equipped with 101 milli-Tesla field strength and a larger one with 500 milli-Tesla in two different plastic pipes between two precision ball bearings and clockwise and counter-clockwise to 18,000 rpm and 6,000 rpm and then measured with a sensor and recorded the free discharge times contactless.

Results: The free discharge times of rotating permanent magnets are, with 1-6% difference between the two rotational directions (asymmetry), dependent on the magnetic field strength and the rotational speeds, which indicates a different radial, magnetic high-speed circular or vortex flow around the longitudinal axis. Looking at the South Pole, the magnetic space quantum flow SQFm rotates clockwise according to Oliver Crane. Looking at the North Pole, the magnetic space quantum flow SQFm rotates counter-clockwise.

Summary: The magnetic radial space quantum flow SQFm (after Daniel Bernoulli) about the longitudinal axis of permanent magnets, postulated by Oliver Crane in 1989/90 and published in 1992 can, in modern physics terminology, be described as acting as magnetic circular or vortex flow of "dark matter".

Key words: new magnetism, new image of magnetism, magnetic space quantum flow SQFm, dark matter in magnetism.

1. Introduction

The research results with rotating ferromagnetic cylinder rolls of non-alloy steel (St37) have shown that with increasing rotation speed in rpm. the magnetization of the steel roll, as measured in milli-Tesla becomes stronger the higher the speeds selected. **Important:** During a rotation in the opposite direction the same field strengths result in milli-Tesla, but with the opposite polarity (Barnett 1942).

Barnett / Monstein-Effect

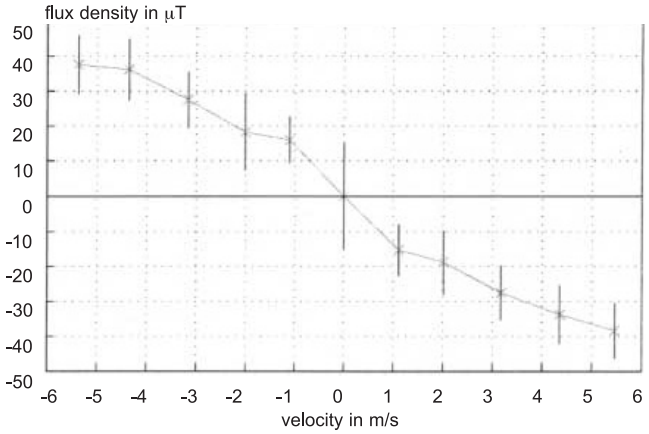


Figure 1: Illustration of the Barnett/Monstein effect with a rotating steel drum made of steel St37 (unalloyed). The graph shows an increasing field strength in milli-Tesla at increasing rotational speeds and a reversal of the polarity when changing the direction of rotation (Crane & Monstein 1992).

Implications: These results indicate that the Earth' s magnetism is generated by the rotation of ferromagnetic materials in the earth' s crust. The geomagnetic field is strongest in the equatorial region with an orbital speed of about 1,666 km/h or 462 m sec /. At the North and South Poles, the rotational speed is 0, and therefore results in a hopper without a magnetic field. That is also the reason why the MOON has no, or only a very weak magnetic field. Its orbital period is about 28 days for one revolution. With a diameter of 3,476 km, the velocity at its equator is only about 4.51 m/sec. And the average density of the moon is only 3.341 g/cm3 compared to that of the earth at 5,515 g/cm3, indicating more iron Fe. The ferromagnetic iron Fe St37 with Barnett/ Monstein effect has an average density of 7.874 g/cm3.

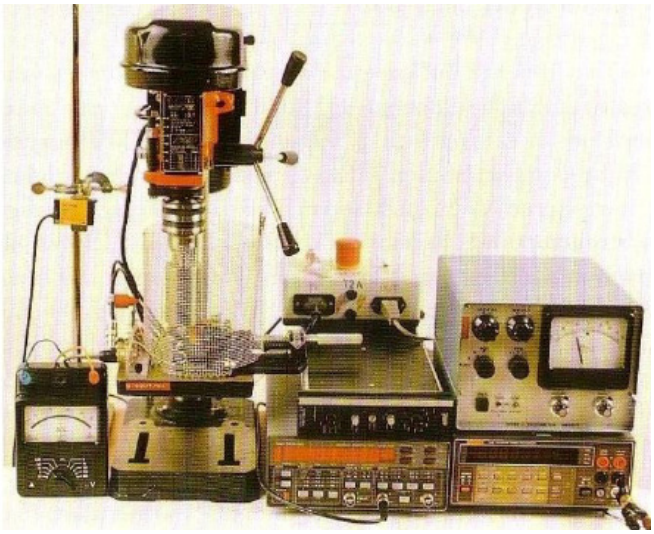


Figure 2: The installation at the Barnett/Monstein effect

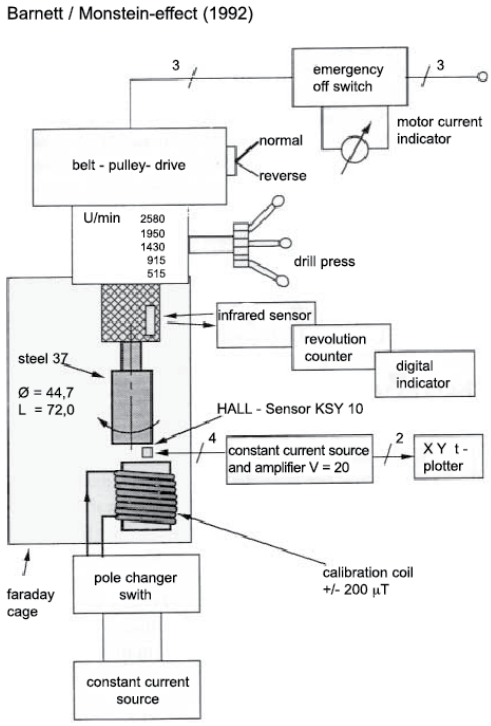


Figure 3: Drawing of the test installation at the Barnett/Monstein effect

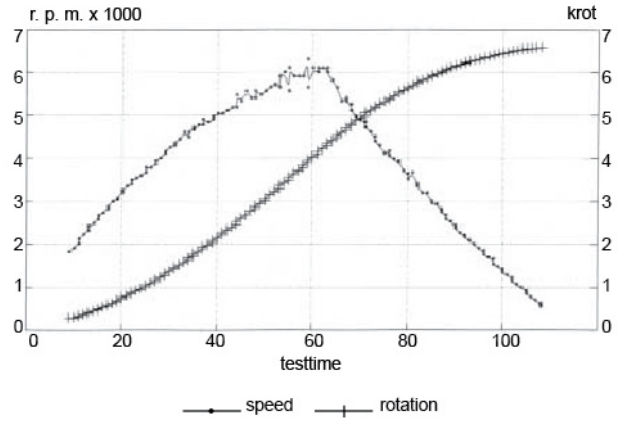
The new Crane/Monstein effect

The new research results with ferrite magnetic rotating cylinder rollers of neodymium-iron-boron (NdFeB) have shown that with increasing speed in rev / min. the field strength, measured in milli-Tesla, becomes only stronger, the higher the speeds selected, when the magnet cylinder is accelerated against the flow direction. I.e. when you look

at the South Pole with a clockwise flow, the magnetic cylinder counter-clockwise must be accelerated. **Important:** For a rotation of the magnetic cylinder in the opposite direction, i.e. clockwise, the same as the flow direction, a continuous decrease of the field strength in milli-Tesla can be measured, the higher the rotational speeds increase (Crane & Monstein 1992).

The free discharge times with permanent magnets vary by 1-6% between the two rotational directions (asymmetry), depending on the magnetic field strength and the rotational speeds, which indicates a varying radial, magnetic high-speed circular or vortex flow around the longitudinal axis. Looking at the South Pole, the magnetic space quantum flow SQFm rotates clockwise according to Oliver Crane. Looking at the North Pole, the magnetic space quantum flow SQFm rotates counter-clockwise.

Rotational Behavior of Permanent Magnet



Rotational Behavior >< SQF / = SQF

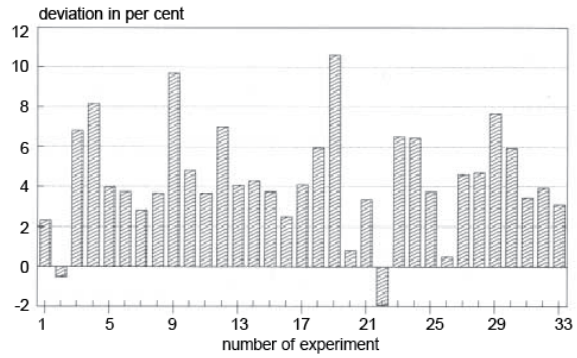


Figure 4: Illustration of the Crane/Monstein effect. In free discharge rotating permanent magnet cylinders show varying discharge times (asymmetry) of 1-6% between the two opposite directions of rotation, which invalidates the old magnetism image with the vector arrows from the North to the South Pole (Crane & Monstein 1992).

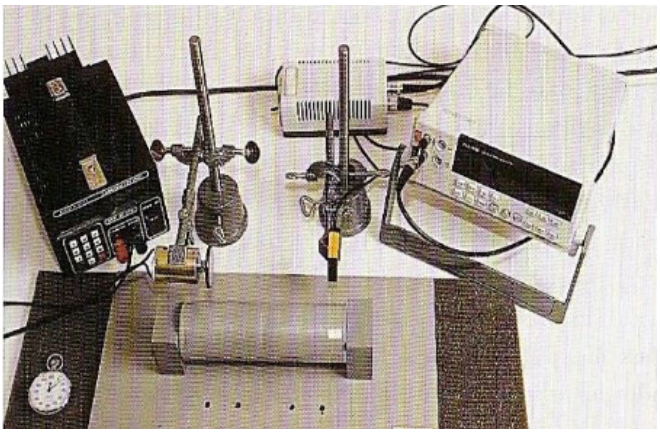


Figure 5: Measuring installation at Crane/Monstein effect.

This behaviour of rotating permanent magnet cylinders is completely new - and has been ignored and suppressed for 20 years by the universities since 1992 (Gerber ETHZ 1992, letter to the Energy Department, Berne), because it necessitates a major correction in the magnetism theory, with the introduction of the flow theory according to Daniel Bernoulli.

2. New theory of magnetism and new image

The new image of magnetism no longer shows vector arrows from the North to the South Pole, as they have been immortalized and anchored in the old physics books, but a radial, magnetically acting space quantum flow SQFm clockwise when looking at the South Pole - and a magnetically acting space quantum flow SQFm counter-clockwise when looking at the North Pole.

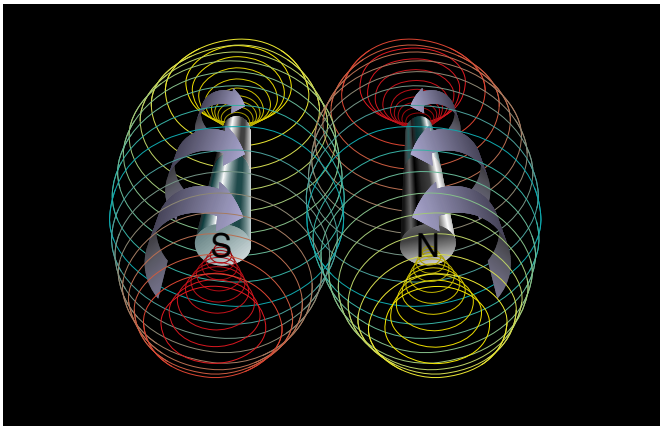


Figure 6: New picture of 2 permanent magnets facing the South Pole (left), with radial flow in a clockwise direction around the longitudinal axis, and the North Pole (right), with radial flow counter-clockwise direction.

Implications: The previous statement that 2 magnets with north and south poles "attract each other" according to the latest findings is totally exploded and absurd, because the following occurs in magnetism according to the fluid dynamics theory of Daniel Bernoulli: Between 2 magnets with north and south pole a low pressure zone is formed - by two unidirectional flows between the two magnets. The medium pressure (caused by dark matter and dark energy) outside the 2 magnets is therefore greater than between the magnets - and compresses the two magnets.

If we consider 2 magnets with south pole against south pole or north pole against north pole, this results according to Bernoulli in a mutual repulsion of the magnets - by two opposite currents between the 2 magnets.
The current definition that 2 magnets with north and south poles "attract each other" must also be corrected, in so far as it is only an "apparent mutual attraction" . The authors of the former definition unfortunately knew nothing in their lifetime of dark matter and dark energy = supernova energy (Lehner 2005).

The new principles of magnetism are imperative for the new findings about gravity and the "apparent mass attraction" or gravity according to Newton and Einstein.

3. Space Quantum Medium = Dark Matter

The former 'magnetic field' containes the smallest, invisible particles in the universe - less than the neutrino - and smaller than the Higgs boson at CERN / LHC. The space quanta are smaller by many orders of magnitude than any other known particles (Crane & Monstein 1992).

On permanent magnets, the invisible, transparent space quantum medium can be detected as radially rotating,' magnetic' - "acting" space quantum flow SQFm. It is a high-speed flow, the intensity of which increases with the increase of the magnetic field strength.
The space quantum flow SQFm permeates all atomic structures, such as neutrinos - and exerts pressure on the free electrons in an electrical conductor or a Hall probe. See also Hooper/Monstein effect (Crane & Monstein 1992).

Research note for universities:

In the Hooper/Monstein effect, with 1 moving permanent magnet (by hand or machine) to an electrical conductor a total of 12 adjustments for the morphological box (Zwicky 1966) is possible. Only 4 of them produce an induction. Why? 8 adjustments generate no induction. Why?

And with 2 simultaneously moved permanent magnets and an electrical conductor in between, a total of 12 different configurations is also possible. Only 4 of them produce an induction. Why? 8 adjustments generate no induction. Why?

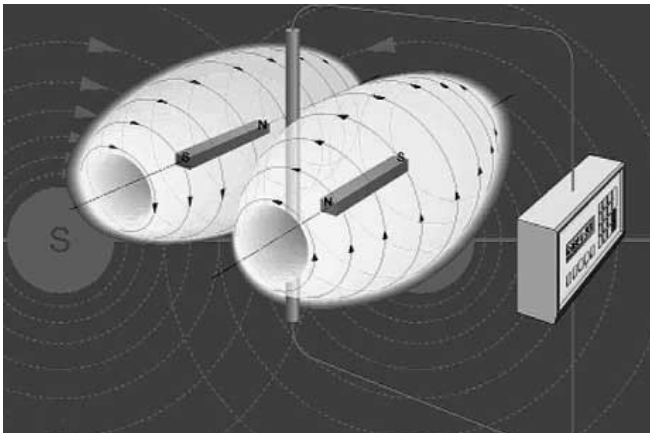


Figure 7: One of 12 possible measurement arrangements in the Hooper/Monstein effect

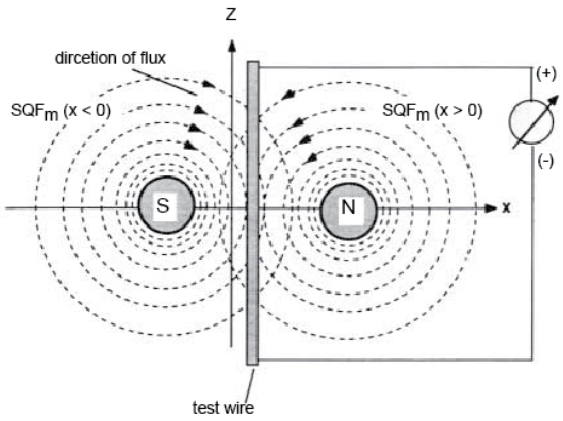


Figure 8: Sketch of the Hooper/Monstein effect. One of 12 possible measurement arrangements.

This behaviour can be explained only by the space quantum flow SQFm on permanent magnets. The old field line picture of magnetism cannot answer these questions. And the vector potential well known in physics does not describe the flow, but only one direction (Schwab, J. Adolf, 2002)

4. Electromagnetism

The new findings in the magnetism must also find their way in electromagnetism because they are deployed at large facilities, such as CERN / LHC over 1,232 electromagnets in the 27 km long accelerator ring. The 3-5 fold shutdown current surge at an emergency stop or in a possible power-grid collapse in the Geneva current network can be explained by the fact that the entire input energy rotates in about 1,232 electromagnets as high-speed magnetic flow, and in an emergency shutdown causes a 3-5 fold impulse on the free electrons in the electrical conductors that cannot survive the multiplied power without damage, because the strong warming leads to a breakdown of superconductivity. (Crane & Monstein, 1992)

5. New Cosmology

The discovery of the new cosmic, mechanical primary energy source with an average of 86,400 supernovae explosions per day, or an average of 1 supernova explosion per second in the observable universe (Baron 1998) is a result of the new findings in magnetism. (Crane & Monstein 1992, Lehner 2005)

A publication on this subject follows in the coming weeks.

6. Discussion and Summary

The magnetic radial space quantum flow SQFm (according to Daniel Bernoulli) about the longitudinal axis of permanent magnets, postulated by Oliver Crane in 1989/1990 and published in 1992, can be described in modern physics terminology as magnetically acting circular or vortex flow of "dark matter ". All universities are invited to review and discuss these new facts.

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