

Verification of the non-existent of charge by experiment

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Abstract: The latest experiment implies the non-existent of charge, which is against the widely accepted common sense. The history of physics is going to be changed.

Key words: Charges; electricity generation by friction; magnetic field generated by friction.

Introduction

Referring to the previous paper of mine^[1], I overthrown the classic system of electromagnetic by Maxwell and rebuilt it. I explained the generation of current is charge-free while the nature of current is the momentum flow of the collision among electrons. I predicted the process of magnetic field generated by friction without charge producing, and the attraction on paper scraps owes to the magnetization is verified by my experiment. Finally, I prove my theory and prediction. Now I am going to show my apparatus, procedures, approaches and conclusion.

Experiment I

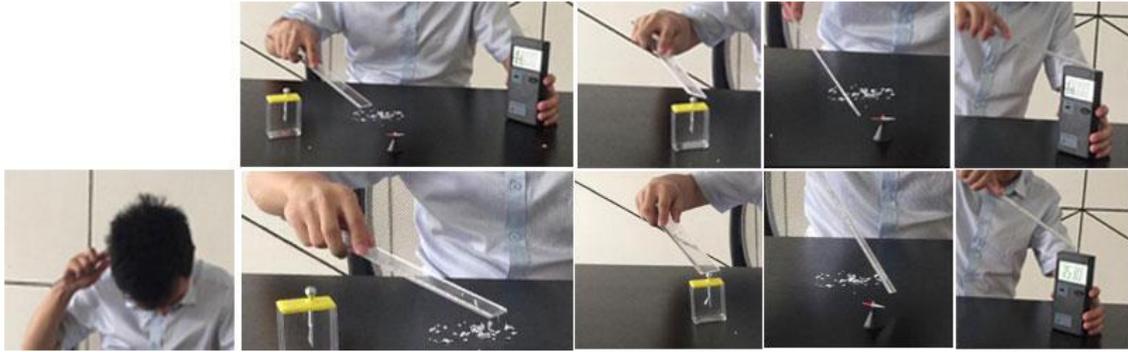
Objectives: To prove the friction can generate magnetic field without producing charge.

Apparatus: Ruler, paper scraps, electroscope, compass, Tesla meter.

Procedures

Control: I do not rub the ruler and approach the ruler to paper scraps, electrometer, compass and Tesla meter, respectively. No response on any of them.

Experiment: I rub the ruler on my hair and approach ruler to the mentioned object again. Paper scraps and electrometer are response to the ruler. However, even compass and Tesla meter are response to the ruler and the measured value ranges from 0 to $7510\mu\text{W} / \text{cm}^2$, which implies the friction can generate magnetic field.



I totally verify the generated magnetic field instead of electrical field from the friction by measuring the strength of magnetic field. I overthrow the view point of text book by finding the dipole property of magnetic field while the definition of electrical field is monopole. Actually, the theory is not self-consistent without this experiment. Because the describes that the friction produce the static charge and static field, but the friction generates current in fact. Current is generated by moving charges, which is exclusive to the static charge theory. Thus I can make a conclusion that the theory of charge is wrong and there is no charge in the world.

Experiment II

According to this paper, I not only predict the generation of magnetic field by friction, but also predict a magnet can attract paper scraps without charge. However, a common magnetic is not strong enough to attract them. I make a stronger one to obtain the attraction phenomena.

Objective: To verify if the strong magnetic field can attract the paper scraps.

Apparatus: 220V AC power source, transformer, copper coil, paper scraps, Tesla meter.

Procedures:

Link the power source, transformer and copper coil. Scatter some paper scraps under the coil and set Tesla meter beside the coil. Turn on the power and adjust the current to observe if the coil can attract the paper scraps. Meanwhile, record the reading on the meter.



Result

The attraction is observed under 5V, 0.5A after turn on the power source, while the value of strength of the magnetic field can be directly read from Tesla meter.

Meanwhile, the degree of attraction and strength of magnetic field is proportional to the voltage and current. The value of the reading is lied between 0 - 8181 μ W/cm².

Attraction is only found in the presence of charges in classic theory, while I find that the attraction happens without charges, which is totally against the textbook.

The severe deviation of classical theory to the experiment

I. Description in classical theory: Friction can generate charge and static electrical field.

This is a monopole filed.

II. Deviation in classical experiment: Friction can generate current and current is due to the motion of charges, thus there is no static charge and static field. Further more, the magnetic field is dipole instead of monopole.

III. Analysis of new theory and experiment: The friction can generate the specific orientation of the momentum flow of electrons, which can generate the magnetic field.

This explanation conforms to the experiment.

IV. The new explanation of charging by friction: This is a process of magnetizing by friction, and the paper scraps are attracted by the magnetization.

V. Explanation of enable of common magnet to attract paper scraps: The strength of common magnet is not strong enough to magnetize the paper scraps, while the strength of magnetic field generated by momentum flow is strong enough to magnetize the paper scraps, thus we can observe the attraction.

Conclusion

According to two experiments above, I prove that the charging by friction is actually magnetizing by friction, and no charge is produced. We should rewrite the textbook due to the non-existent of charge. This is a kind of Copernican revolution.

References: Study on Internal Mechanisms of Charge, Current, Electric Field and Magnetic Field
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