Ignorance in physics

(Written by: Pinopa)

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Introduction

The topics presented below have so far been non-existent in the natural sciences. They have been overlooked by scholars from scientific institutions - some of them are omitted by them consciously and others do not fit into their consciousness. They are presented here so that the natural sciences can overcome the limitations that emerged in the 20th century.

The darkness (unenlightenment) of physicists 1

(Refers to Einstein's fairy tale creation in which nothing can move at a speed greater than the speed of light c.)
The first example of the 'darkness of physicists' can be linked to the well-known fairy-tale writers Julian Tuwim and Jan Brzechwa. Their works were assessed and accepted precisely as belonging to the genre of "fairy tales". The fate of Albert Einstein's work was completely different. In this case, the fairy tale works of A. Einstein's fairy tale work was not included in the genre of "fairy tales". - physicists took this creation with all seriousness.
The question that arises here is: what is the common feature that links the works of Tuwim and Brzechwa with those of Einstein? For it is on the basis of this feature that Einstein's works should be categorised as fairy tales. The answer is simple. What Tuwim and Brzechwa describe in fairy tales are invented situations that do not exist in the real world, they do not happen. Quite similar is the case with Einstein's basic invention. This invention concerns the constant velocity of light c in a vacuum relative to any observer, regardless of the observer's speed of motion. This means that the speed of light and the speed of motion of an observer (or any other arbitrary object) rushing to meet light do not add up. It can also be said in another way, namely, when just behind the light in the same direction there is an object moving at a slightly slower speed than the speed of light (e.g. at 0.99*c), its speed will also not add up to the speed of another object rushing opposite. For in the subtext of Einstein's invention lies the suggestion that no objects can move relative to each other at speeds equal to or greater than the speed of light c.

The astute reader can imagine a stationary point O in space. On one side towards this point rushes object A with a velocity of 0.6*c. On the exact opposite side, object B is rushing towards point O with a velocity of o.6*c. According to Einstein's fairy-tale view, the velocity of objects A and B relative to each other cannot be equal to 1.2*c, because it must be less than the value of c.
The fairy tale work of Einstein and other physicists is supported(!) by mathematical formulas and calculations. But the calculated fairy tale objects are of the kind that do not fit into the human imagination, in other words, they contradict logical reasoning and experimental facts, as in the case of the fairy tale speed c of light in a vacuum.

You can read more about the emergence of fables and genuinely logical scientific knowledge in the article "Fiction in life and science - Unification of physical interactions". In the article, the author presents the basis for the existence of human consciousness. At the same time, these are the foundations on which science develops. The author places particular emphasis on the development of natural science and, more specifically, on the development of theoretical physics. He presents the relationship of science to logical thinking and to experimental facts. But he pays special attention to the chutzparist fiction. With the use of this fiction in the 20th century, scientists in the field of natural science found themselves in a dead end. The author shows how it is possible to return to the path of real development based on logical thinking. The content of the article can be found at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Fikcja_w_nauce_uk.pdf.

Darkness (unenlightenment) of physicists 2

(Refers to the erroneous reason for the increase in mass of a body as that body moves with increasing speed. The apparent increase in mass is the result of the manifestation of the law of negligible action.)
When one speaks of the darkness of today's physicists, it primarily refers to academic physicists, employees of various scientific institutions and national academies of various countries. Einsteinian darkness has gripped physicists at the highest levels of science. These physicists include the Nobel Prize winners in physics, who decide who will be rewarded next for developing and popularising

this darkness. And it is primarily these physicists who should take action to remove this darkness from their own minds and from the minds of others.

We will consider here the obscurity concerning the 'increase in mass' of an object. Here the increase in mass is put in inverted commas. Because the increasing difficulties that have to be overcome to accelerate particles to ever-increasing speeds in an accelerator are related to something else entirely, not mass. In order to understand the difficulties that arise in accelerating particles in accelerators to ever-increasing speeds, it is necessary to understand the fabulous (mythical) nature of some of the concepts used. You can read about the mythical nature of some of the concepts in the article "Myths of 20th century physics" at https://www.salon24.pl/u/swobodna-energia/303585 (in Polish).

It is important to know that the mutual acceleration of particles of matter and more complex objects takes place under the influence of a factor whose objective (absolute) nature has never been recognised. The use of concepts such as force or positive and negative signs is intended to replace in science what has never been discovered and known. During scientific research, only the effects of interaction in the form of the velocities of objects and the accelerations that these objects impart to each other are recognised. It is these characteristics that are recognised during research and can be described by mathematical functions. Based on this experimental basis, physicists invented various types of forces. They gave them names and began to treat them as causes of the interaction of objects. They focused on these 'causes'. On the other hand, they considered the basis (base), which they used to create fabulous ideas and objects, to be the result of the forces they invented, opposite signs, etc.

Leaving aside the invention of various forces, one can be certain of the existence of two types of acceleration. One acceleration as the distance from the centre of the particle changes monotonically. An example of such an acceleration is gravitational acceleration. The other type of acceleration can be called structural acceleration. Because it is with the participation of this acceleration that interactions between particles of matter are created, which permanently bind them together in stable structures. You can read more on this subject in the articles:
"The genesis of the fundamental principle of matter" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Geneza_FZM_uk.pdf,
"The fundamental principle of matter" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/FunZasMat_uk.pdf,
"The essence of fundamental particles of matter and of interactions" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Protoelektron_uk.pdf.

People who use the concept of an increase in the mass of matter, which (this increase in mass) is due to the high speed of the motion of this matter, simply do not know what they are talking about. They have knowledge of the difficulties that arise when particles of matter are accelerated to ever-increasing speeds, but they mistakenly explain to themselves and to others the reason why these difficulties exist. They make this mistake because they are unaware of the existence of a physical law in nature - the law of the negligible action of constituents of matter on other constituents at their very high relative speed of motion. You can read more about this physical law in the article "The law of negligible action and related phenomena" at https://www.salon24.pl/u/swobodna-energia/562193 (in Polish). These phenomena are presented in more depth in the article "Why does mass increase?" at https://www.salon24.pl/u/swobodna-energia/694428 (in Polish).

Darkness (unenlightenment) of physicists 3

(Refers to increase in mass due to magnetic interaction and decrease in mass when magnetic interaction is removed. Change in mass due to crushing, impact. The study of ether interaction in the laboratory and the finding of the identity of ether and dark matter studied by astronomers).
The highest-ranking physicists are most responsible for the darkness that exists in the world community of physicists. For they have achieved a high degree of independence in proclaiming scientific views, so they are in the best position to begin to remove the darkness from physics. And who knows... Maybe they will start doing it soon. Because there has long been a serious case for removing a fundamental error in natural science. This fundamental error arose when physics abandoned the concept of the 'ether'. And the premise is that physicists use the term 'dark matter'. And what is the difference between the terms 'ether' and 'dark matter'? Such a difference is difficult to find. Because just as earlier physicists did not know what the ether specifically is, today they still do not know what dark matter is. What they have in common is that the place for the existence of ether and dark matter is space, i.e. the entire universe. The difference can only be found in the experimental facts on the basis of which the existence of ether was once established and the existence of dark matter is established today. It used to be an everyday experience available to everyone that light propagated - from its source in all directions. In the cosmos, light was believed to propagate in a medium that was called the ether, a process similar to the propagation of sound in the air. And as for dark matter, its presence in space was first noticed and named by astronomer Fritz Zwicky. Later, other astronomers also stated that without dark matter, galaxies would disintegrate and galaxy clusters would not form. It should also be mentioned here that astronomers also speak of the existence of dark energy. How much truth there is in this, astronomers and physicists will be able to tell when they carry out simple experiments.

The existence of a subtle fundamental component of matter, formerly called ether, then called dark matter, which was also given the name of proto-electron medium, can be found out from the results of several experiments, which will be presented below. Here is an experiment that is related to the change in mass of a ferromagnetic material during its magnetisation.

Magnetization - its effect on mass

This article is in some sense a continuation of two other articles on the magnetic fraud in theoretical physics, or "Magnetic fraud" (http://pinopa.narod.ru/Magnetic_fraud.pdf) and "Two hundred years of deception in theoretical physics" (http://pinopa.narod.ru/Two_hundred.pdf). It applies to phenomena that are difficult to see. Thus, there is nothing surprising in this, that the first researchers who studied magnetism, electricity, and relations between them - Hans Christian Oersted and Andre Marie Ampere did not see it. It simply did not come to their minds that magnetization leads to condensation of matter. For indeed, it is not easy to guess that the steel block before the magnetization has a smaller mass than that which gained it after magnetization.

If the former, researchers surmised the existence of the phenomenon and investigated it, then physics would show today totally different picture of structure of matter. First of all, the leading role in the description of physical phenomena would play matter of physical vacuum, which formerly was called the ether. Because an increase in weight of magnetized materials is in some sense an eye evidence that the process of magnetization of the material leads to compaction of subtle matter of physical vacuum in this magnetized area. During magnetization by means of another magnet or by an electric coil with current, tends to form in the atomic matter flowing streams of subtle matter and the compaction of this flowing matter. The external image of the compaction exists and can be observed in at least two forms. In one case, the phenomenon of compaction of subtle matter can be seen as a mutual attraction between coils in the electrical coil with flowing current, and in the second case, the phenomenon of compaction of subtle matter is manifested as an increase in weight. There grows both coil weight when electric current starts to flow in it and mass of the magnetized steel block.

Using a modest home opportunities, the author conducted a trial whose aim was to check whether in the primitive household conditions he can determine the change in mass of matter under the influence of magnetizing. In the experiment, was used a balance scale with a set of weights from 1 gram to 20 and weights from 10 milligrams to 500 milligrams. In the experiment, was used neodymium magnet with a diameter of 18 mm and a thickness of 5 mm, which was used as the source of the magnetic field. Objects that during the experiment were magnetized, was glued set of three steel flat washers - that had a form of a ring of a thickness of 6 mm and diameters: internal and external, respectively, 11 mm and 21 mm - and a steel ball from bearing with a diameter of 18.8 mm.

The experiment was carried out as follows: First, were weighed separately: magnet, ring and ball - they had respectively the weight of: 9.38 g, 11.15 g, 27.75 g. By adding up the total weight of these items was 9.38 g + 11.15 g 27.75 g = 48.28 grams. This total weight was not possible to weigh using weights that were available. For this reason additionally was used (as a weight) 26,08 grams shingle.
Next, the magnet, ring and the ball were joined together into one lump and immediately after union weighed together - the weight was equal to 48.27 grams. (The noticeable difference in weight can be explained by the measurement error.) However, before this weight had been read (after summing the weights), for about 15 - 20 minutes the scales remained calm and its observation was carried on. Then during farther observation the pan with a magnetized lump of steel increasingly kept dropping down. For its balancing there were put whole matchsticks and their parts on the pan with weights. When it became clear that there is a weight increase of the lump, observation was discontinued. Then were weighed matches that during the experiment were put on the balance scale - their weight was 0.38 grams - and summed values of the other weights that were on the scales - the total was 48.27 grams.
In this way it had been established that the weight of the lump during magnetization (and thus also its mass) increased by a value of approximately 0.38 grams. So during the magnetization just such amount of subtle matter infiltrated additionally to the atomic matter of the ring and ball, which total weight before magnetization was: 11.15 g + 27.75 g = 38.90 grams.

*The value of the weight of the ring and the ball during the magnetization in the experiment was (0.38 * 100 % / 38.9) about 1%.*

Bogdan Szenkaryk "Pinopa"
Poland, Legnica, 2013.12.29

The above description of the experiment and its results is presented in a more comprehensive article entitled "Dark matter in phenomena", which can be found at which can be found at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Ciemna_materia_w_zjawiskach_uk.pdf. There you can also find information about other physical experiments during which a change in the mass of matter occurs.
Interested persons can deepen their knowledge when they take a further look at the articles:
"Two hundred years of deception in theoretical physics" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Two_hundred.pdf,
"Magnetic fraud" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Magnetic_fraud.pdf.

Darkness (unenlightenment) of physicists 4

(Refers to the different force of attraction and repulsion (involving the respective poles) of two magnets.)
The beginning of the darkness of physicists in the field to be presented here is dated by some to 1820. They say that it was the Danish physicist Hans Christian Oersted who discovered the basis of electromagnetism. Shortly afterwards, French physicist Andre Ampere and English physicist Michael Faraday conducted research in this field. Of course, there have been many more physicists who have researched and are also researching electromagnetism in our time. The obscurity of physicists in the field of electromagnetism took its origin from a primitive understanding of magnetism. And this primitive understanding of magnetism can be linked to the work of the English physicist William Gilbert. He conducted detailed studies of magnetism around 1600. He also dealt with the electrify of amber and other materials. In doing so, he used the terms magnetic pole, magnetic force and magnetic attraction, as well as the term electricity. It can therefore be considered that the beginning of the physicists' darkness on electromagnetism took place around 1600. For it was the magnetic poles that initiated the primitive understanding of magnetism.

The term 'magnetic poles' serves as the basis for describing all electromagnetic phenomena. The essence of magnetism is explained in the simplest possible way. It is assumed that the smallest magnet is the atom, and scientists at the San Jose research centre have recently announced that they have created just such a magnet. The explanation is that the atom becomes a magnet due to the special characteristics of the electrons.

One of the main sources of physicists ignorance in the field of electromagnetism is that physicists (so far) have not done adequate research. Specifically, they have not studied and described the mutual acceleration of magnets in two different situations, when they attract and when they repel each other. That different forces (and different accelerations) occur in the process can be seen in the short video at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J9TZNJBFrxY. There you can see that, at the same distance between the poles, the repulsive force of the same two magnets is greater than the attractive force. This simple version of the experiment shows this

relationship in an indirect way. In this experiment, the effect of equal attraction and repulsion forces - which are large enough to overcome frictional resistance - is shown, but these equal forces occur at different distances. The frictional resistances are the same during attraction and repulsion. Overcoming these frictional resistances during repulsion between magnets occurs "still" at a distance of "2 cm", while overcoming the same frictional resistances during attraction between magnets occurs "only" at a distance of "1.5 cm".

The method presented in this video is not very accurate. More accurate comparative measurements were carried out in 2011 (but not yet widespread in the scientific world). They are described in the article "Two hundred years of deception in theoretical physics" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Two_hundred.pdf.
The experiments (they were done in two versions) consisted of taking three measurements and comparing the results of these measurements with each other. In version1, the weight of the container with the load, but still without any interaction between the magnets, was 540 grams. When, at distance L, the magnets were attracted to each other, the measured weight of 540 grams decreased to a value of 532 grams, i.e. the value of the attractive force was 8 grams. Conversely, when at distance L the magnets repelled each other, the weight of 540 grams increased to a value of 552 grams, i.e. the value of the repulsive force was 12 grams. Thus, at the same distance, the repulsive force was 50% greater than the attractive force. In other words, at the same distance during repulsion, the two magnets give each other 50% more acceleration than during attraction.

Here the question may arise: what does the existence of a difference between the attractive and repulsive forces of two magnets prove? First of all, it proves that the existing difference between the attraction and repulsion forces of two magnets cannot be explained using the term 'magnetic pole'. This phenomenon can be logically explained using the interaction of the windings of an electromagnetic coil. Because there is a structure in the magnets with electron streams moving in the right direction, which mimics the structure of the coil when a constant electric current flows through it.

This is just a stepping stone to explaining the fact that an electric current (in the form of electron flux) flowing in two parallel windings can cause either the windings to attract each other or to repel each other. Attraction occurs when there is current flowing in the same direction in the two windings, and repulsion occurs when there are opposite directions of current in the two windings. (For more on this topic, see the article "Magnetic fraud" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Magnetic_fraud.pdf.)
Explaining the causes of attraction and repulsion is also just a step that is useful for understanding the fact that streams of electrons interact differently when they flow in unison in one direction and when they flow in opposite directions. This is because it means that the mutual acceleration of electrons from two different streams changes according to a rather complex mathematical function.

It is known that the interaction of the constituent particles of matter takes place in two ways. Two components can be distinguished in this interaction (acceleration). One interaction is the gravitational interaction, which varies monotonically. And the other is the structural interaction, which originates from potential shells and varies by leaps and bounds - through which a stable structure of matter is formed. When the current-forming electron streams in two parallel conductors flow in the same direction, the potential shells are not an obstacle to this movement. The gravitational component of acceleration is decisive in this case and the conductors are attracted to each other. When electric current flows in the wires in opposite directions, collisions occur between the electron streams from the wires. The particles, as it were, collide with each other via potential shells and the conductors then repel each other. And it is these two such different processes - whether they take place in two conductors or two magnets - that account for the fact that the forces of attraction and repulsion are different. (You can read about how such an interaction can be written down as a mathematical function in the article "The essence of fundamental particles of matter and of interactions" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Protoelektron_uk.pdf.)

Today, physicists are unfamiliar with this phenomenon. Because of this ignorance, they cannot understand and explain, for example, the principle of the Muammer Yildiz magnetic motor from Turkey. And the explanation is that the creator of the machine on its rotor and stator used a suitable arrangement of magnets in relation to each other. This arrangement produces a non-zero resultant torque acting on the rotor. This is precisely because the mutual accelerations of the magnets during attraction and repulsion are different.

Darkness (unenlightenment) of physicists 5

(Refers to the principle of self-motion dynamics.)
Today there is a special kind of darkness in theoretical physics - this darkness is related to the law of conservation of energy. Highly successful physicists avoid admitting that they are wrong at all costs. Namely, they do not want to admit that the principle of conservation of energy is wrong. Physicists, who are considered discoverers, have invented and are inventing all sorts of ways just to uphold the validity of the law of conservation of energy. So they invented the 'equivalence of mass and energy', which they write down with a formula $E=mc^2$, they invented the process of converting mass into energy and energy into mass. What they have failed to take into account is that in the calculations that are carried out by means of a mathematical function, mass is merely a coefficient in this function.

The basis of the darkness presented here is that in physics there is a preference to look for causes that cause the mutual accelerations of particles and more complex objects. In contrast, little attention is paid to the study and description of the accelerations themselves, in order to know their course with a change in distance. It is known that two components can be distinguished in accelerations. One component varies monotonically with a change in distance and the other component varies stepwise. Through this second component, stable structures of matter are formed: nuclei, molecules and more complex structural systems. You can read more about this in the article "Evolution of atomic nuclei" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Ewolucja_atomowych_jader.pdf (in Polish), at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Evolutsya_atomnykh_yader.pdf (in Russian). Atoms are formed as a result of bonds through nuclear shells, and molecules are formed as a result of bonds through molecular shells.

Nuclear potential shells play a part in the formation of atomic nuclei. But in order for a proton and a neutron to fuse together using

one of these shells, the two nucleons must have almost zero velocity with respect to each other, i.e. their velocity must be decelerated. This deceleration can only take place via external factors and must happen at the very moment when one nucleon is in the nuclear region of the potential shell of its neighbour. For only then is the potential shell able to contain a neighbouring nucleon in its area and form a nuclear bond. The nuclei of all atoms are formed in a similar way. (For more information, see the article "Proton and neutron - nuclear bonds" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Proton_Neutron_uk.pdf.)

It can be seen from the process of formation of the atomic nucleus that no energy is retained there. But it is the energy of the movement of other particles from outside, which once contributed to the fusion of the nucleons into the atomic structure. The same is true of the eventual disintegration of the structure of the nucleus. Such a process can occur as a result of interaction from outside. But it can also occur under the action of the principle of self-motion dynamics. This principle differs from Newton's principle of dynamics. Newtonian dynamics is based on the tacit assumption that all objects always accelerate other objects in the same way, i.e. according to the same mathematical function. This is the basis by which the principle of conservation of energy is considered valid under all conditions.

In nature, this is not actually the case. The fundamental constituents of matter, the proton and the neutron, are two different fundamental particles. And what makes them different is precisely that they impart acceleration to other objects in a different way. In other words, their acceleration functions are similar, but the potential shells are arranged slightly differently. The effect of this dissimilarity is that atomic nuclei, i.e. also atoms, move with a certain resultant acceleration. Microstructures consisting of nucleons only exceptionally behave according to Newton's principle of dynamics. This happens when the sum of the accelerations of the constituent nucleons is equal to zero.

The action of the principle of self-motion dynamics presented here occurs very clearly in the case of atoms of noble gases. These gases became "noble" precisely because of their very intense motions. Another example of the action of the self-motion principle is the decay of radioactive elements. The initiation of atomic decay occurs as a result of an accidental external violation of the balance in nuclear interactions. The breaking of one bond is then sufficient. Then the "spontaneous acceleration" of the "alpha" particle or a similar type of microstructure within the nucleus gains the upper hand and atomic decay occurs.

Highly successful physicists are not familiar with the principle of self-motion dynamics presented here and do not know how to explain some simple physical processes. Now they can familiarise themselves with it and start removing the obscurity from physics.

Darkness (unenlightenment) of physicists 6
(Neutrino in proton and neutron transformations)

(Refers to the involvement of the neutrino in proton and neutron transformations).

Modelling the behaviour of atoms

A computer model of an atomic nucleus is at the same time a model of the atom of a given element. Because the terms "nucleus" and "atom" describe the same structure from slightly different points of view. In our mind, we look at the nucleus "up close", i.e. from a distance at which nuclear potential shells could be perceived. These concentric spherical shells surround the central point of the proton or neutron. With such a "mental view", we have the nuclear potential shells and the central part of the nucleus in front of us. On the other hand, at the back, i.e. at a much, much further distance from the nuclear shells, are the molecular shells. The nuclear potential shells in neutrons and protons are different, but some of them have radii close enough to each other that it is through them that the complex nucleus of the atom is formed. The molecular shells at the far rear are used by the atoms to join together and form molecules.
For more information on the formation of atomic nuclei, see the article "The hydrogen atom - what matters most" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/09_C3_Atom_wodoru.pdf (in Polish).

In nature, each nucleon in the nucleus is densely packed with protoelectrons. Near the centre, this protoelectron medium is most dense. The degree of density of this medium is to some extent governed by the slopes of the potential shells. In the atomic model presented here, the protoelectron medium is not taken into account due to the too modest capabilities of the computer program.

The article "Computer model of the atomic nucleus", which can be found at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Comp_model-atom_nucleus.pdf, shows how the atomic structure of the nucleus of various elements can be modelled. In nature, a huge number of isotopes decay, but some of them, due to the properties of protons and neutrons, remain stable. The modelling method presented here ensures that the atoms in the models behave similarly to real atoms. This means that, given the right conditions (parameters), they behave according to known physical laws and principles. But in other circumstances, the operation of new physical laws and principles can be represented using them.
In this article, the modelling computer program AtomStand.exe is presented, which is one of many that can be found on the 'pinopa website' at the link http://pinopa.narod.ru/AtomStand.zip. Many computer modelling programs can be found at the links http://pinopa.narod.ru/pinopapliki1.html and http://pinopa.narod.ru/pinopapliki2.html. These programmes have "proliferated" so much for the reason that an amateur programmer has built up a software base. He created several programmes (solutions, versions) for modelling specific physical phenomena. But he was not able to create a single programme with which it would be possible to show the operation of various (and as many as possible) physical phenomena in a model.

Here, the article is presented with the hope that maybe one day a professional programmer will take an interest in this topic. Perhaps he or she can create a universal modelling computer programme based on the mutual acceleration of the components of matter. Because up to now, there is ignorance among physicists. They use all sorts of particles, but the creation of the reciprocal movements of these particles, which are shown in films, is done on the basis of animation, i.e. in the way that children's fairy tales are created.

The transformation of a proton into a neutron, and vice versa

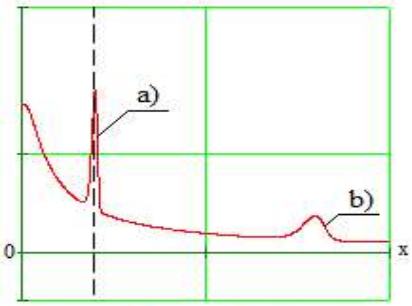
According to the knowledge of modern physics, the neutron, when it is not bound in the structure of an atomic nucleus, is not a permanent particle. The neutron's solitary existence ends with its decay - according to various studies after 14 minutes and 39 seconds or after 14 minutes and 48 seconds. But the neutron is also not permanent when it is in the nucleus of a radioactive element. Beryllium ^{11}Be can be taken as an example. During its half-life of 13.8 seconds, a beryllium ^{11}Be atom transforms into a boron ^{11}B atom. During this transformation, a neutron from the atom ^{11}Be transforms into a proton and an atom ^{11}B is formed.

It might seem that the proton is a persistent particle - but this is not the case. As an example, consider the transformation of beryllium ^{7}Be. The transformation transforms a beryllium ^{7}Be atom into a lithium ^{7}Li atom within a half-life of 53.12 days. In this process, one proton from the atom ^{7}Be transforms into a neutron and an atom ^{7}Li is formed. Nowadays, physicists steeped in darkness believe that in this transformation process, the proton captures an electron and becomes an electrically inert neutron.

Here, it should be noted that the proton transforms into a neutron only under special circumstances. For if this transformation were to occur as easily as the transformation of a neutron into a proton (recall here that the solitary existence of a neutron ends in its decay), there could be no gas in the form of hydrogen protium.

Te interpretation in physics of either transformation of an atom into a different kind of atom is based on a terrible mistake. Because the transformations mentioned here are explained in such a way that the proton either captures an electron and then becomes a neutron, or the neutron expels an electron from itself and then itself turns into a proton. These processes are accompanied by other particle-related processes, which have been named neutrino or antineutrino, with appropriate adjectives. This capture or expulsion of the electron is a "meaningless process". Because the electron as a specific particle, exactly the same in all atoms, does not exist. An electron is an aggregation of particles called protoelectrons, and this aggregation can contain a variety of protoelectrons. You can read about how physicists were fooled by R. A. Millikan's false discovery in the article 'Millikan oil drops, electron charge and fabricated data'.
The article "Millikan oil drops, electron charge and fabricated data" can be found at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Oszustwo_Millikana.html. Unfortunately, the original version of the article, which was on the scientific portal, no longer exists.

And how does the process of releasing electrons from atoms actually work? This matter can be examined using the model of a single hydrogen proton atom. This atom consists of one proton - its field potential distribution can be represented as in the figure below, where the gravitational and structural components can be distinguished.



Proton field potential diagram
(a) nuclear potential shell
(b) molecular potential shell

In the potential distribution of the proton model - in its structural component - one can distinguish between the nuclear potential shell (a) and the molecular potential shell (b). Due to the existence of these shells, all atoms (and more specifically, their nuclear bonds) as well as molecules and more complex structural systems can be formed. It is not shown in the figure, but the proton concentrates huge numbers of protoelectrons in its region. They are concentrated due to the accelerating action of the gravitational component and to some extent split due to the action of the structural component. The splitting occurs due to the accelerating action of the potential shells. In the areas of shells (a) and (b), the protoelectrons are more dense than in the areas close to these shells. These densities of protoelectrons arise due to the accelerations that these components acquire towards the central shell region, i.e. where the acceleration imparted to the protoelectrons is zero.

The breakage of a fragment of such a compaction from within a potential shell can occur, for example, when two atoms collide with each other. It is obvious that during the collision the protoelectron densities in the molecular regions of the shells are the most vulnerable to breakage. For it is these that, during the collision, first become an obstacle to the motion of the atoms relative to each other. During the collision, fragments from these densities are broken off and ejected from the shell region outwards. The ejected fragments of these compacts are the electrons. The loss of these compacts in the molecular potential shell region becomes the cause of the attraction of proto-electrons from the outside to the inside of the shell. This process takes place, so to speak, on the principle of equalization of pressures in the protoelectron medium. The protoelectrons are, as it were, sucked from outside into the interior of the shell, and this takes place as a result of their acceleration on the slopes of the shell. Due to the manifestation of this process and its observation by physicists, protons have been assigned a "+" sign and electrons a "-" sign.

When considering the transformation of neutrons into protons, special attention should be paid to the particle that makes the proton and neutron different. This particle is the nuclear-molecular neutrino. This neutrino was named nuclear-molecular because of the potential shells that exist in it. But also so that it can be distinguished from other types of neutrino that are currently presented in physics. The potential distribution of this neutrino is shown in the figure below. A special feature of the neutrino is that there is no gravitational component in its potential field.

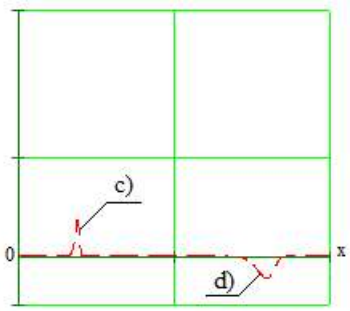


Diagram of the potential field of the neutrino
c) nuclear potential shell
d) molecular potential antishell

The distance of the nuclear potential shell in the neutrino from the centre of this particle (which, in essence, like the proton and neutron, is a central-symmetric field) is slightly different from a similar distance in the proton. Thanks to this difference, the result of the fusion of the proton and neutrino is a neutron whose nuclear shell radius is slightly different from that of the proton. And thanks to this, bound together by nuclear bonds, a proton with a neutron, as in deuterium, or two protons with two neutrons, as in the α particle, move in an accelerated motion, breaking the principle of conservation of energy.

There is a molecular potential antishell in the neutrino. When the neutrino merges with the proton, this antishell together with the proton shell mutually zero out. The result of this process is that, in a neutron, the changes in potential here are monotonic. Thus, neutrons in combination with protons, when they form the structure of an atom, do not affect the size and distribution of the molecular potential shells and the proto-electron densities that exist within them. And it is fragments of these proto-electron densities from the shells that are knocked out as electrons during collisions.

Due to its structural structure, in which there is no gravitational component, a small number of proto-electrons are concentrated in the neutrino in the potential areas of the shells. This situation is conducive to the fact that a speeding neutrino can cover enormous distances in space and penetrate, for example, far into the Earth. Because of this ease of penetration of the neutrino through atomic matter, its combination with a proton is only possible in special cases. Their velocity relative to each other must then be sufficiently small and the distance between their focal points must be extremely small.

The neutrino potential field contains only a structural component. It can therefore happen that the neutrino and the proton merge with each other via potential shells. But the merger can also occur in such a way that the neutrino's central region is absorbed into the proton's central region. This situation is possible because the neutrino has no gravitational component. So there is no attraction and compaction of proto-electrons in its central region. And when the central points of the neutrino and the proton come into maximum proximity to each other, there is then, as it were, a merging of their nuclear potential shells. Then there is an overlapping of these nuclear potential shells and a summation of the densities of protoelectrons contained in them, i.e. there is an increase in the density of these particles. And just such a merging of the neutrino and the proton results in a small increase in the mass of the neutron (1.6749*10-27 kg) relative to the mass of the proton (1.6726*10-27 kg).

The existence of a difference between the mass of the neutron and the mass of the proton does not mean that such a mass is possessed by the neutrino. Because, due to its special structure, the neutrino does not have the ability to accelerate other particles towards its central point. Therefore, a lone neutrino can be said to have no mass. But the situation is different when the neutrino is combined with a proton and their nuclear shells add up. The density of protoelectrons in the nuclear potential shell of a neutrino depends on the environment in which this neutrino is located. In space far away from massive celestial bodies, the protoelectron centre is very diluted compared to the protoelectron density that exists near the centre of, for example, a proton or an atom. The neutrino densifies the protoelectrons in its nuclear shell, which will be captured, as it were, from its surroundings by the shell. So when a neutrino is coupled to a proton, then the density of protoelectrons inside the neutrino's nuclear shell is much, much greater than what exists in a neutrino in the vacuum of space. And it is because of this that there is an increase in the mass of the neutron relative to that of the proton.

Knowledge of the process of nuclear transformations that lead to the transformation of some atoms into others can be further developed using the following figures.

$a := 1.5 \quad b := 1 \quad c := 6 \quad d := 6 \quad f := 1 \quad k := 0.3$

1)

$$a\cdot\left(1-\exp\left(\frac{-b}{x}\right)\right)+f\cdot\left[\left(\frac{1.029}{c}\cdot x\right)\frac{2.5-\left(\frac{1.029}{c}\cdot x\right)^{20}}{0.1\cdot\left(\frac{1.029}{c}\cdot x\right)}\right]+0.2\cdot f\cdot\left[\left(\frac{1.029}{d}\cdot x\right)\frac{2.5-\left(\frac{1.029}{d}\cdot x\right)^{20}}{0.1\cdot\left(\frac{1.029}{d}\cdot x\right)}\right]$$

2)

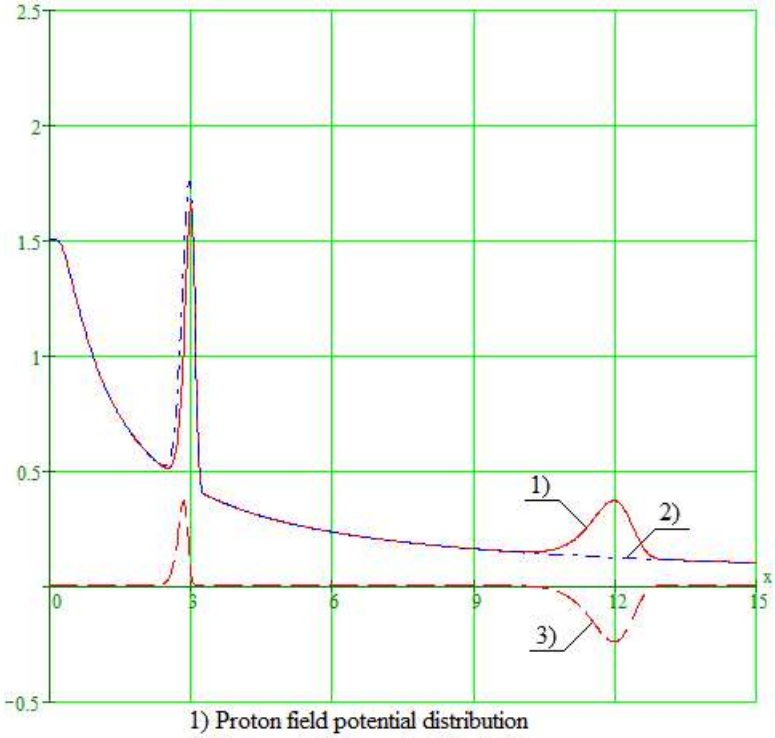
$$a\cdot\left(1-\exp\left(\frac{-b}{x}\right)\right)+f\cdot\left[\left(\frac{1.029}{c}\cdot x\right)\frac{2.5-\left(\frac{1.029}{c}\cdot x\right)^{20}}{0.1\cdot\left(\frac{1.029}{c}\cdot x\right)}\right]+0.2\cdot f\cdot\left[\left(\frac{1.029}{d}\cdot x\right)\frac{2.5-\left(\frac{1.029}{d}\cdot x\right)^{20}}{0.1\cdot\left(\frac{1.029}{d}\cdot x\right)}\right]+\left[k\cdot\left(\frac{1.029}{0.95\cdot c}\cdot x\right)\frac{2.5-\left(\frac{1.029}{0.95\cdot c}\cdot x\right)^{20}}{0.1\cdot\left(\frac{1.029}{0.95\cdot c}\cdot x\right)}-0.2\cdot f\cdot\left[\left(\frac{1.029}{d}\cdot x\right)\frac{2.5-\left(\frac{1.029}{d}\cdot x\right)^{20}}{0.1\cdot\left(\frac{1.029}{d}\cdot x\right)}\right]\right]$$

3)

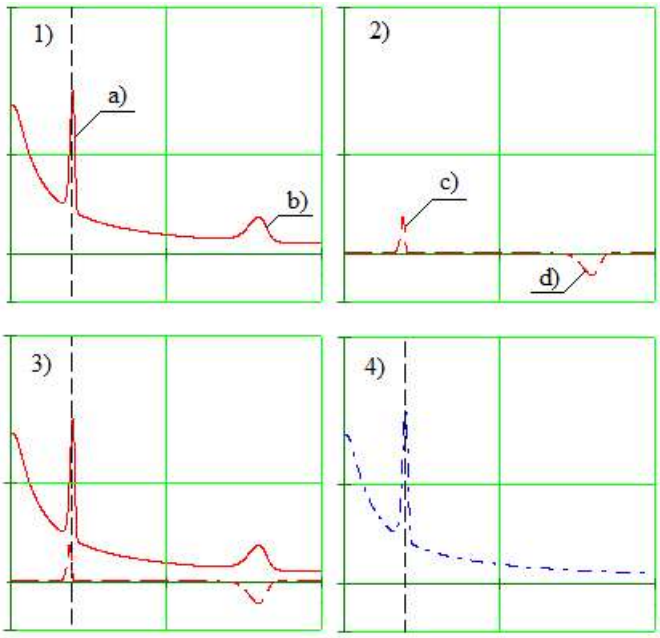
$$k\cdot\left(\frac{1.029}{0.95\cdot c}\cdot x\right)\frac{2.5-\left(\frac{1.029}{0.95\cdot c}\cdot x\right)^{20}}{0.1\cdot\left(\frac{1.029}{0.95\cdot c}\cdot x\right)}-0.2\cdot f\cdot\left[\left(\frac{1.029}{d}\cdot x\right)\frac{2.5-\left(\frac{1.029}{d}\cdot x\right)^{20}}{0.1\cdot\left(\frac{1.029}{d}\cdot x\right)}\right]$$

1) 2) 3)

1) The field potential formula of the proton model - contains a gravitational component and two structural shells: nuclear and molecular.
2) The field potential formula of the neutron model - contains a gravitational component and a slightly modified nuclear structural shell.
3) The field potential formula of the nuclear-molecular neutrino model - contains a structural nuclear shell and an molecular anti-shell.

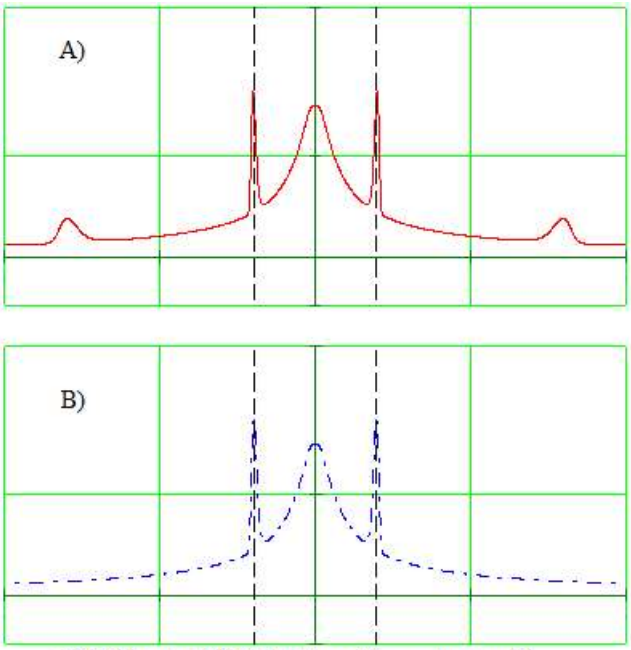


1) Proton field potential distribution
2) Neutron field potential distribution
3) Neutrino field potential distribution



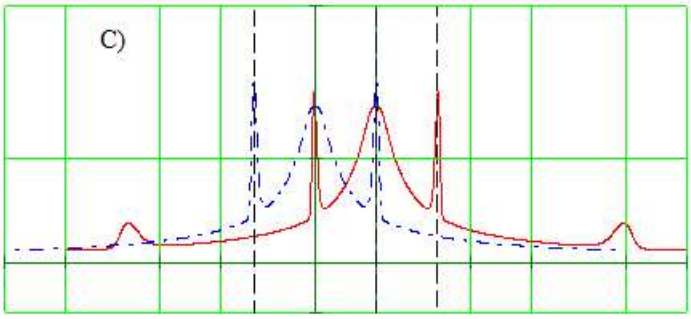
1) Potential diagram of the proton field
a) nuclear potential shell
b) molecular potential shell
2) Neutrino field potential diagram
(c) nuclear potential shell
d) molecular potential shell
3) Summation of proton and neutrino field potentials
4) Neutron field potential diagram

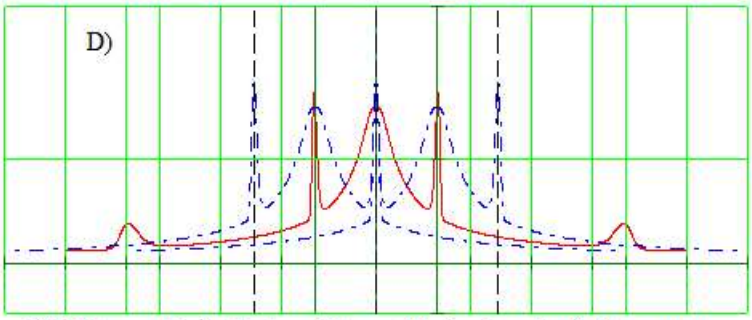
Below are the changes in the potential distribution in the proton field when the neutrino potential field is attached to it.



A) Field potential distribution of the proton model
B) Field potential distribution of the neutron model

The field potential distributions of a proton and a neutron in a deuterium atom and the field potential distributions of a proton and two neutrons in a tritium atom are shown below.





C) Field potential distribution of the model of a deuterium hydrogen atom
D) Field potential distribution of the model of a tritium hydrogen atom

There is a saying: "a man learns from his mistakes", but there is also a saying: "a clever man learns from other people's mistakes". So be clever, because it may turn out that the clever one may turn out to be wiser over time.

Darkness (unenlightenment) of physicists 7

(Refers to the causes of attraction and repulsion.)

It is not an exaggeration to say that in physics a great deal of darkness is associated with the concepts of attraction and repulsion. These concepts are used to describe the processes occurring in matter. But the actual essence of these processes is not presented in the descriptions. Instead of depicting the actual mechanisms of the processes taking place, it is said, for example, that mutual attraction and repulsion of particles of matter takes place because of the signs they possess. Particles with different signs are said to attract each other and particles with equal signs repel each other. But what is the actual situation? The real reason for the phenomena we perceive as attraction or repulsion can be seen in the articles "Electrostatic field? How simple it is!" and "Magnetic field? ...But it's very simple!". The articles are at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Pol_el.stat_to_proste_uk.pdf and http://pinopa.narod.ru/Magnet_pole_uk.pdf.

Darkness (unenlightenment) of physicists 8
(The silly formula $E = mc^2$)

(Refers to the silly formula $E = mc^2$.)

The darkness presented here may be particularly vexing to certain individuals. This will happen when these individuals perceive a glaring anomaly in the physical formula and in a theory considered to be a 'fundamental theory', while holding senior scientific positions. They may face a dilemma: to challenge the formula officially or not to challenge it. By challenging the validity of such a theory, they risk losing their science-related privileges to date. For this could result in the loss of their position, salary, respectability in the community, etc. And what is this "particularly vexing" darkness? The currently recognised "fundamental theory" is the "equivalence of mass and energy" - this is expressed by the formula $E = mc^2$.
The darkness associated with this mathematical formula ignores three physical laws - issues.

The first omitted law - the Law of negligible action

The obscurity associated with this formula is presented in connection with the operation of accelerators. In these devices, particles are accelerated to ever-increasing speeds. During the acceleration process, the amount of energy used for acceleration increases at a "dizzying rate". Physicists have therefore come up with the idea that the increase in energy to be used to accelerate particles to ever-increasing speeds is due to the increase in mass of the particles being accelerated in the accelerator. In other words, they came up with the idea that the energy transferred to the particles (while giving them ever-increasing speed) turns into their mass. And such a "dark" solution by physicists to the question of the increase in energy that is used to accelerate particles came about because they did not know (and do not know so far) a certain physical phenomenon. This phenomenon is related to the mutual transfer of energy between particles at increasing relative velocities when they collide with each other. In short, the collision of particles with each other when they have increasing relative velocities is associated with these particles transferring smaller and smaller amounts of energy to each other. This phenomenon has been called the law of negligible action. You can read more about this in the article "The law of negligible influence in action" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Prawo_ZD_uk.pdf.

The second omitted law - the Law of dynamic resistance of the medium

When respecting the "darkness" introduced into physics in the form of the formula $E = mc^2$, the existence of dark matter is ignored. The concept of 'dark matter' was introduced into physics in order not to revisit the concept of 'ether'. Dark matter exists everywhere - and so it exists in the vacuum space of space, where there is no atomic matter, and it exists variously condensed into atomic matter.

Dark matter is simply a proto-electron medium, which consists of particles called proto-electrons. From these particles, under the right conditions, densities are formed which are known as electrons. (You can learn more about electrons in the article "Electrostatic field?... It's very simple!" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Pol_el.stat_to_proste_uk.pdf.) In accelerators, particles are accelerated to enormous speeds in channels with a physical vacuum. There is no atomic matter there, but there is a much denser proto-electron medium. The high density in these places (channels) of protoelectrons is caused by the atomic matter present nearby. Particles that rush through the dense protoelectron medium at tremendous speeds are necessarily exposed to the resistance of this medium. This phenomenon of interaction of the protoelectronic medium with the flying particles is similar to the phenomenon of interaction of air with a flying rifle bullet. Admittedly, at high velocities the phenomenon described by the law of negligible action law manifests itself more and more clearly and then the resistance of the medium to the speeding particles decreases. However, before the manifestation of this the Law of negligible action law becomes clear, there is a strong resistance of the proto-electronic medium. The physicists who introduced "darkness" into physics in the form of the formula $\mathbf{E = mc^2}$ did not take into account the existence of this resistance.

The third omitted law - The law of mass increase with concentration

The above-mentioned proto-electron medium also testifies in another way to the existence of "darkness" in physics. This topic is covered quite extensively in the article entitled. "Dark matter in phenomena", which can be found at https://www.salon24.pl/u/swobodna-energia/1097814. There, experiments are presented which allow one to understand that dark matter does not only exist in the cosmos, but it is simply one of the components of atomic matter. The results of experiments in which there is an increase (and/or decrease) in the mass of matter testify to two things. Firstly, the properties of dark matter can be studied not only through astronomical observations, but also here on Earth, e.g. in laboratories. Secondly, the experimental results show that the equivalence of mass and energy, which some say is expressed by one of the most famous formulas in human history in the form of $\mathbf{E = mc^2}$, has nothing to do with reality. For, according to this formula, the disappearance of the mass of 0.38 grams should be accompanied by the appearance of an enormous amount of energy. Also, an increase by such a value of the mass of matter should take place after an appropriate amount of energy has been supplied. This amount, calculated according to the formula, should be equal to approximately 34.2 terajoules. This is a value comparable to the energy of a sizeable nuclear bomb. And it should make no difference here whether the cause of the mass decay is, for example, the demagnetisation of water or mild steel or the crushing of a sufficient amount of metal foil. Each such case proves that the famous formula $\mathbf{E = mc^2}$ has nothing to do with reality. Because in this case, the physical law says that the mass of matter increases with its density. And this density does not require as much energy as described by the famous formula $\mathbf{E = mc^2}$. You can find out about this in the article "Dark matter in phenomena" at http://pinopa.narod.ru/Ciemna_materia_w_zjawiskach_uk.pdf.

End

It will probably be up to future generations of physicists to incorporate the new physical laws presented here into natural science. For today's decision-makers in the field, the changes that would have to be made to science are too radical. They cannot give up what they have been taught and by which they hold their high scientific positions. But who knows, maybe one of them will want to break out of this 'conspiracy of silence'. Maybe one of them will contribute to science, like Copernicus did. Maybe he will stop the nonsense circulating in science, like the one in the form $\mathbf{E = mc^2}$, and contribute to the spread of true logic in science. Perhaps he will understand that the basis of true logic is experimental facts, not absurd axioms.