A magnet overthrow a fundamental law of physics

Currently, all scientists in the natural sciences believe that the principle of conservation of energy is a fundamental law of physics. Here will be presented a simple method for understanding how a magnet overthrow this fundamental law of physics.This is a simple method because it involves comparing the energy used to make a neodymium magnet with the energy that can be released by that magnet under certain, specific circumstances.

To understand this comparison, it's important to understand one basic fact. It's important to understand that a magnet does work even when it's immobile. For example, a magnet is attached to the bottom surface of a stationary wooden beam. This magnet has a certain lifting force — it attracts and holds an iron block of mass M "from below." This image doesn't create the impression that the magnet is doing any work or consuming for this purpose any energy. But this is merely an illusion. For one can imagine that instead of a magnet, an electromagnet with a similar lifting force is attached to the wooden beam. This electromagnet is connected to a power source and attracts an iron block of mass M "from below." In this case, there's no doubt that the electromagnet consumes electrical energy to hold the iron block suspended beneath it. Getting back to the magnet, it also consumes energy to hold the iron block hanging beneath it. This magnet doesn't consume energy from outside the magnet, as an electromagnet does. Because under certain conditions, it itself is a source of energy. This is precisely the situation that occurs when a magnet holds an iron block hanging beneath it.

To demonstrate how a magnet refutes the principle of conservation of energy, the parameters of the neodymium magnet capable of holding a load of 20 kg will be used here. This is a round, tablet-shaped magnet with a diameter of 32 mm and a height of 7 mm. Its volume is $\pi/4 * 3.2^2$ cm^2 $* 0.7$ cm = 5.63 cm^3. The specific gravity of the material from which neodymium magnets are made typically ranges from 7.4 to 7.7 g/cm^3. In this case, a mass of 7.7 g/cm^3 will be used for calculations. The production of 1 kg of finished neodymium magnet (depending on the material) requires 30 to 50 kWh of electricity. Therefore, to magnetize 1 g of neodymium material, it is necessary to spend approximately 50 Wh of electrical energy, and to obtain a magnet with a mass of 5.63 cm^3 * 7.7 g/cm^3 = 43.351 g, an energy of 43.351 g * 50 Wh/g = 2167.55 Wh is required.

When an electromagnet holds an object weighing 20 kg in the air, it consumes 3 watts of power. If it holds the 20 kg mass in this way for 722.517 hours (approximately 30.1 days), it will consume almost the same amount of energy as was used to make a neodymium magnet with dimensions of Φ32*7. Because 722.517 h * 3 W = 2167.551 Wh. Therefore, for the magnet to perform work according to the law of conservation of energy and hold the 20 kg mass suspended beneath it, it would have to do so for 30.1 days, but no longer. In other words, it would have to operate until it has used up all the energy that went into its construction. Practically speaking, if such a neodymium magnet were to operate according to the principle of conservation of energy, it would lose its ability to lift a mass of 20 kg much earlier and gradually (as it is loaded with smaller and smaller mass) lose its magnetic ability entirely. However, this does not happen. And this very situation demonstrates that the magnet violates the principle of conservation of energy and thus disproves it.

To verify the accuracy of the information provided above, on May 19, 2026, the author suspended a 10 kg load from a neodymium magnet with a diameter of 32 mm and a height of 7 mm. For the above data to be accurate, the magnet had to be able to hold this weight for two months. There's no doubt that the magnet won't demagnetize during this period and will hold the weight. Enthusiasts and advocates of the conservation of energy principle can conduct a similar experiment and demonstrate that the principle of conservation of energy also holds true when confronted with the action of a magnet.

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*1) You can learn more about how a magnet works in the article "Magnetic field?... It's very simple!" at https://pinopa.narod.ru/Magnet_pole_uk.pdf.

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P.S. To avoid misleading readers with the title of the article, the author admits that he is the one who uses a magnet to disprove a fundamental law of physics.
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P.P.S. If you carefully read the first paragraph of the article, you might conclude that, like a magnet, polypropylene thread can support weight. Its molecules, due to their structure, also constantly generate potential energy, which gives the thread a certain tensile strength. Thanks to this strength, polypropylene thread can also break the law of conservation of energy. You can read about how this permanent connection between neurons, atoms, and chemical molecules is created in the article "Matter is a source of energy" at https://pinopa.narod.ru/Matter_is_a_source_of_energy.pdf.
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