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Monopoles and Electricity

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Abstract: In the present-day, scientists have yet to find the elusive monopole, a hypothetical particle which has only one magnetic pole. In this paper, I will explain how I found these elusive monopoles, how they are able to create a magnetic dipole, show how they are separated and then recombined to create a magnetic dipole.

Introduction: My research concluded that magnets must have point-like particles to create their magnetic poles. In 1931, Paul Dirac provoked new interest in the possibility that monopoles exist by tying them to the phenomenon of electric charge quantization. However, he did not know how to find the monopoles or how they created a magnetic field. My hypothesis is that dipoles are created when a stream of north magnetic monopoles orbit through a core in the opposite direction of a stream of south magnetic monopoles; this would explain why a magnet is a dipole. Monopoles can also be separated by using a magnetic dipole, these separated monopoles are known as positive and negative electricity, because of its origin a more correct term would be, north and south magneticity.

Monopoles

Unlike electric charges, which can be isolated, magnetic materials always have two poles (called north and south after the directions they point to on Earth). If one breaks a magnet into two pieces, each smaller piece will again have both a north and a south pole. It is therefore apparently impossible to isolate a single magnetic pole—only the combination of north and south poles (called a dipole) seems to exist.

The absence of a single magnetic charge (called a monopole) makes the laws of electricity and magnetism different. This lack of symmetry has bothered physicists for decades. We now know of two distinct methods of generating a magnetic field. We can either use a permanent magnet, such as a bar magnet, or we can run an electric current through a coil of wire. Are these two methods fundamentally different, or are they somehow related to each other?

Perhaps there is one more hypothesis to consider. If you take a coil of wire and move a bar magnet past it, you get an electric current. This is how electricity is generated in a generator. So let us go one step further; if the movement of this bar magnet past this coil of wire produces electricity, then why would you have protons and electrons—which have an electric charge—coming out of this coil of wire? We all know that a bar magnet has a magnetic field, not an electric field. Then why did the protons and electrons come out of the coil of wire? Perhaps they are not protons and electrons, but rather the north and south magnetic monopoles that Paul Dirac theorized existed in 1931 (see Introduction).

That is my hypothesis—that the proton and electron are really Dirac monopoles. The proton is actually a north magnetic monopole, and the electron is actually a south magnetic monopole.

In addition, just how would these magnetic monopoles behave? For example, the bar magnet is considered a dipole with its north magnetic pole at one end and south magnetic pole at the other. However, my hypothesis considers using two directions to create a magnetic field, as illustrated in Fig 1.

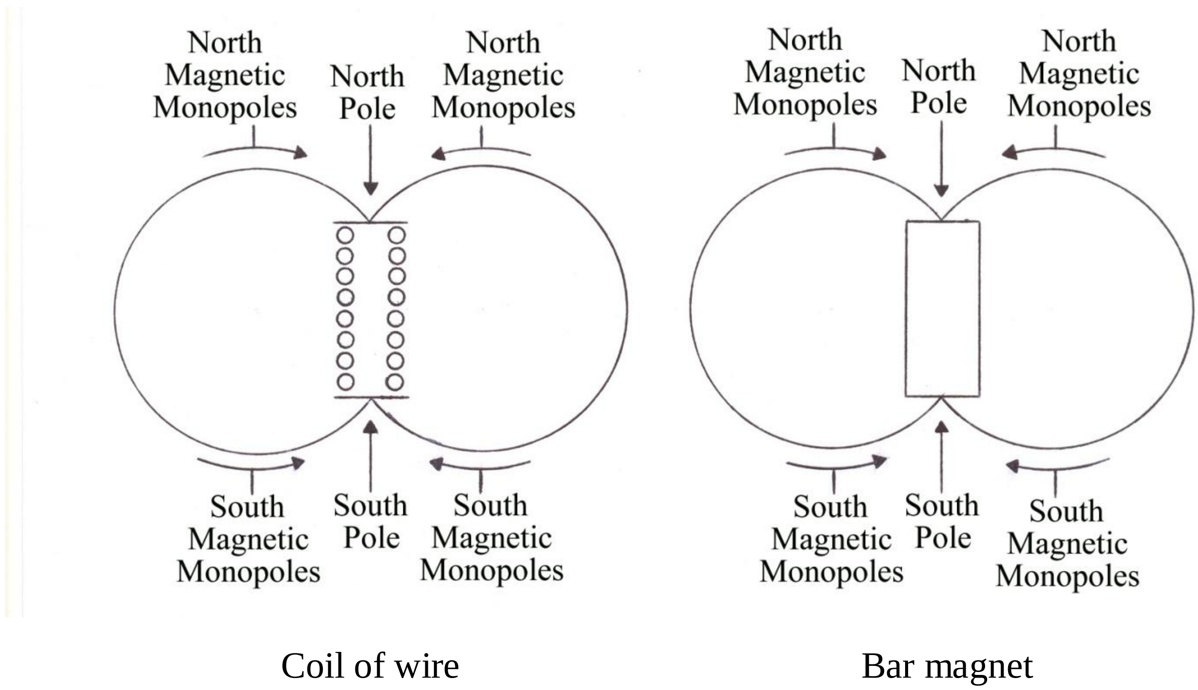

Fig 1.

Magnetic field lines

Fig 1. shows that a magnet's north magnetic monopole would travel from the south pole of the bar magnet to the north pole of the bar magnet, and just the opposite would occur for the south magnetic monopole. Now both magnetic monopoles are moving in opposite directions. The north magnetic monopole will attract the south magnetic monopole in perpetual motion, creating a magnetic line of force. Without this perpetual motion of magnetic monopoles, you cannot have a magnetic field.

This perpetual motion is attained by the magnetic attraction between the north and south magnetic monopoles. It is my hypothesis that each monopole has an area that does not attract or repel. This area is close to the surface of the monopole (see Fig 2). When north and south monopoles mutually attract, their magnetic attraction brings them closer together. But once these opposite monopoles get very close to each other, they no longer have any attraction for each other.

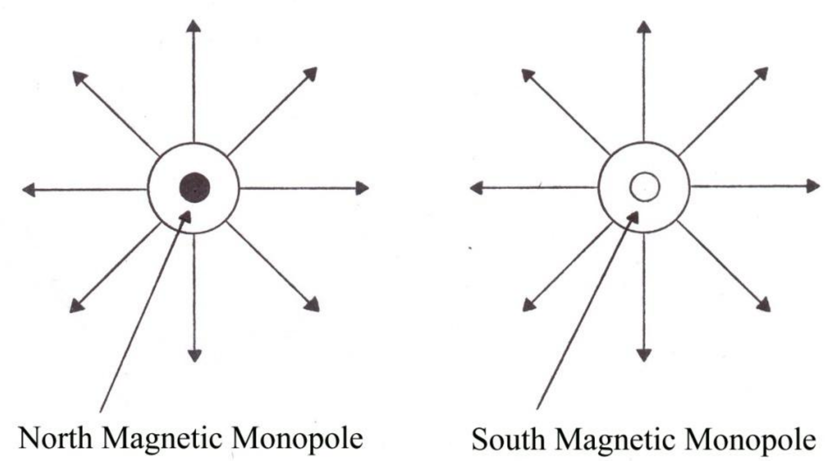

Fig 2.

Magnetic monopoles' no repel/attraction area

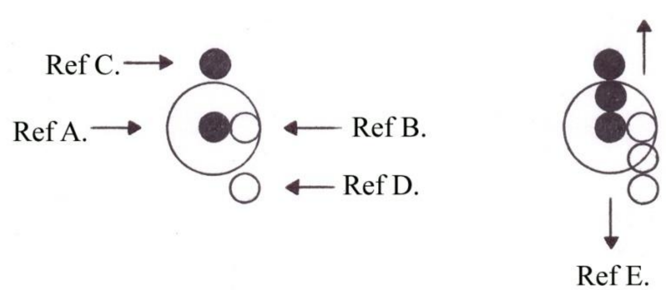

Fig 3.

Magnetic monopoles' perpetual motion

Fig 3, Ref A shows the area of no repulsion or attraction. Any monopole in this area will experience neither an attractive nor repulsive force. Ref B shows a monopole in this area. That south monopole will then attract the north monopole at the area shown in Ref C and bring it closer to the north monopole at Ref A. Because Ref A is a north monopole, it will repel the force of the north monopole already at Ref C. The south monopole at Ref B will then move closer to Ref C, and the attractive force of Ref A will keep the south monopole in the no repel/attraction area, bringing the north monopole at Ref C into the no repel/attraction area of Ref A. The attractive force of Ref B will keep the north monopole near the north monopole of Ref A, in the no repel/attraction area. Now the south monopole in Ref D will take the place of the monopole that was in Ref B, and this cycle will continue in perpetual motion, as shown in Ref E.

It's this perpetual motion that creates a magnetic line of force. In bar magnets, this line of force also creates a north and south magnetic pole, making the bar magnet a dipole. Fig 1. shows the perpetual motion of the north and south magnetic monopoles that create the bar magnet's north and south magnetic poles. This is accomplished by the mutual attraction of the north and south magnetic monopoles. The south monopoles create a magnetic north pole by attracting all of the north monopoles in the same direction. Likewise, the north monopoles create a magnetic south pole by attracting all of the south monopoles in the same direction. This is why you continue to get a magnetic dipole when you break a bar magnet in half—since the perpetual motion of the north and south monopoles that make up the magnetic lines of force is unaffected by breaking the bar magnetic in half.

Electricity

Electricity is defined as the flow of electrical power or charge. In order to understand how an electric charge moves from one atom to another, you must understand the atom and how it works.

Everything in the universe is made from atoms—every star, every tree, every animal. The human body is made of atoms. Air and water are, too. Atoms are the building blocks of the universe. Atoms are so small that millions of them can fit on the head of a pin. As small as they are, atoms are made of even smaller particles. The center of an atom is called the nucleus; under my theory this nucleus is composed of a particle of matter representing an element from the periodic table. The atom is also made of particles called north magnetic monopoles and south magnetic monopoles. The north magnetic monopole carries a north magnetic charge, and the south magnetic monopole carries a south magnetic charge. Opposite charges attract each other, and like charges repel each other. These magnetic monopoles are very small and are what create atoms' magnetic lines of force, producing a magnetic dipole.

To summarize, atoms are small magnetic dipoles composed of only three particles. The north and south magnetic monopoles that orbit through an atom's core are the same monopoles that create electricity when they have been separated into concentrated streams.

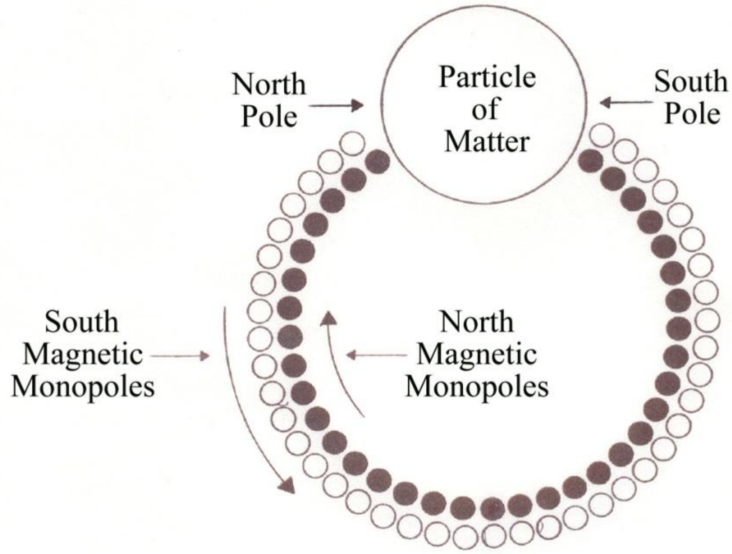

Fig 4.

Atoms' lines of force: electricity

Fig 4 shows what an atom would like if it were large enough for you to see it. In the center of the atom is the nucleus. In this nucleus is a particle of matter that represents an element, which can be one of the many elements from the periodic table. The north and south magnetic monopoles are particles that orbit through the atom's nucleus in opposite directions. These magnetic monopoles are in perpetual motion, creating a magnetic line of force and producing a magnetic dipole. For each element, these magnetic lines of force are in different positions relative to their atom's nucleus. Only one magnetic line of force is shown, however, an atom has many.

Electricity is produced by separating the north and south magnetic monopoles from their atom's magnetic lines of force into concentrated streams. The concentrated stream of north magnetic monopoles is commonly known as positive electricity, and these monopoles move in a clockwise direction. This concentrated stream of north monopoles moves in the same direction as the north monopoles that create one half of the atom's magnetic line of force. This is because the stream of north magnetic monopoles originated from the atom's magnetic lines of force, which were then replaced by the many surplus magnetic monopoles from the ether. The ether, which occupies all space, is composed of both north and south magnetic monopoles and is the medium through which all energy propagates.

Likewise, the concentrated stream of south magnetic monopoles is commonly known as negative electricity, and these monopoles move in a counterclockwise direction. This is the same direction as the south monopoles in the atom's magnetic line of force, because this is where they had originated. This magnetic line of force is what creates the atom's magnetic field, which binds atoms together to create matter.

To generate electricity, all you have to do is separate the north and south magnetic monopoles from the atoms' magnetic lines of force to create concentrated streams. This is accomplished by moving a bar magnet past a coil of wire.

When concentrated streams of north and south magnetic monopoles run against each other in a wire, also known as electricity, the north and south magnetic monopoles will recombine. Because they are moving in opposite directions, they will also create a magnetic line of force. This is the same magnetic line of force from which the monopoles had originated.

Now let's look at how electricity is created when using a generator. A generator is a device that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. The process is based on the relationship between magnetism and electricity. In 1831, English physicist Michael Faraday discovered that when a magnet moved inside a coil of wire, magnetic current flows in the wire. A typical generator at a power plant uses an electromagnet—a magnet produced by electricity—not a traditional magnet. The only difference between the two types of magnets is how an electromagnet is created. Electromagnets are created by supplying separated north and south magnetic monopoles (electricity) into a coil of wire. This recombines the separated monopoles, allowing them to once again create their original magnetic lines of force.

A generator has a series of insulated coils of wire that form a stationary cylinder. This cylinder surrounds a rotary electromagnetic shaft. When the electromagnetic shaft rotates, it induces a small magnetic current in each section of the wire coil. Each section of the wire becomes a small, separate electric conductor. The small currents of individual sections are added together to form one large current. This current is the electric power that is transmitted from the power company to the consumer.

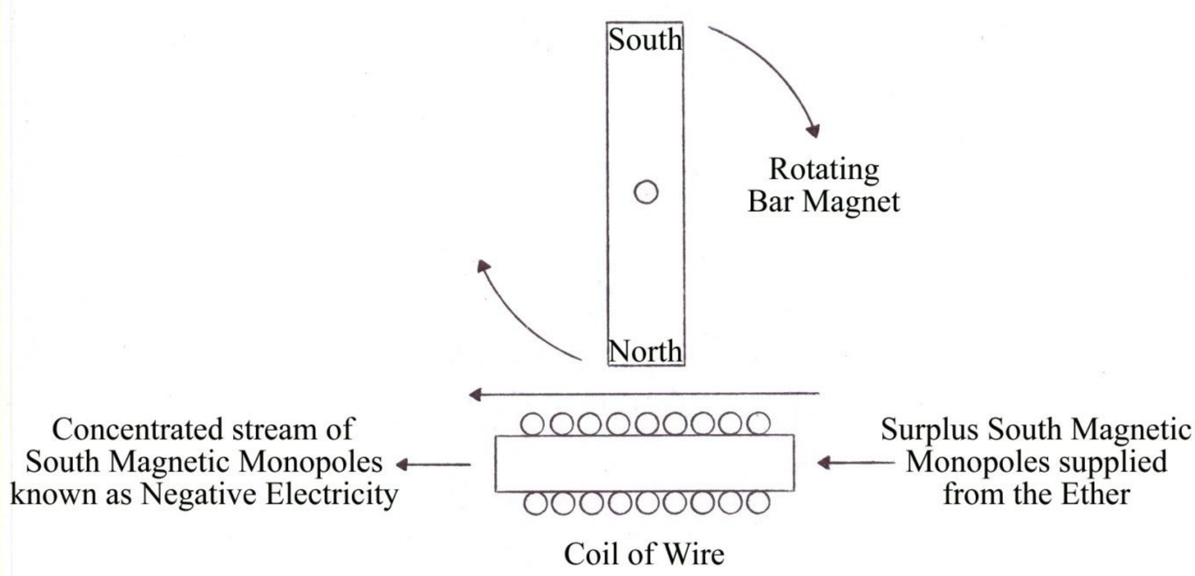

Fig 5.

Separating monopoles

Fig 5 shows how electricity is generated in a coil of wire. This is accomplished by the atoms that make up the wire; each atom is a small magnetic dipole with its own north and south magnetic monopoles orbiting through its nucleus. When the north pole of a bar magnet passes by the magnetic field of the atom, it attracts all of the south magnetic monopoles that are in orbit through the atom's nucleus. When a south magnetic monopole is pulled away from the atom's magnetic lines of force by the north pole of the bar magnet, it is then replaced by one of the many surplus south magnetic monopoles from the ether. This process concentrates the south magnetic monopoles in one end of the coil of wire. If these south magnetic monopoles are not used as electricity right away, they will go back into the ether as surplus monopoles. After the north pole of the bar magnet has passed, the south pole of the bar magnet then concentrates the north magnetic monopoles in the coil of wire the same way the south magnetic monopoles were concentrated. This is how alternating currents are created in a generator. When these separated magnetic monopoles are again recombined in a wire, they create a magnetic line of force, producing a magnetic dipole.

Because electricity originates from atoms' magnetic lines of force, it also uses these lines of force to propagate through. This is because the north and south magnetic monopoles that create electricity are moving in the same direction as the atoms' magnetic lines of force. For this reason, electricity is able to propagate through metal better than air, since the atoms in metal are much closer together and have a much stronger magnetic field that binds them together. The stronger and closer the atoms' magnetic field is, the less resistance a material of that atom has to electricity. To reiterate, in a gas such as air, the atoms have a much weaker magnetic field and are farther apart. Since electricity uses the atoms' magnetic field to propagate, air has a much higher resistance to electricity than metal.

Electricity is nothing more than north and south monopoles that have been separated. These are the same monopoles that create a magnetic dipole and all forms of energy. The separation of these monopoles is accomplished using a magnetic dipole. After these monopoles are recombined in a coil of wire, they will again create a magnetic field.

In conclusion, magnetic monopoles have already been discovered; they have been mislabeled as the proton and the electron. When you move a bar magnet past a coil of wire, it will attract and repel monopoles, which have a magnetic charge. Having an electric charge, protons and electrons will not be affected by the magnetic charge of a bar magnet and therefore cannot be coming out of the coil of wire.

It's these north and south magnetic monopoles that produce electricity, not protons and electrons. This explains why you get a magnetic field around a coil of wire when an electric current is passed through it. Electricity is created by separating the north and south magnetic monopoles into concentrated streams. This separation of magnetic monopoles is accomplished using a bar magnet, which has a magnetic charge and thus attracts the opposite monopoles in the same direction that the bar magnet is moving. When these concentrated streams of north and south magnetic monopoles recombine in a coil of wire, they will again create a magnetic field producing a dipole, because this is where they had originated before being separated by a bar magnet.

These are also the same north and south magnetic monopoles that create the magnetic lines of force in a bar magnet, which are responsible for producing all forms of energy in the electromagnetic spectrum, including gravity. Using only north and south magnetic monopoles and a particle of matter that represents an element, you can build an atom. With this three-particle atom, you can unite the fundamental forces of nature.

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