

Lines of Force Oversight

In 1820, when Oersted saw a compass pointing north-south perpendicular to its east-west conducting current he proclaimed that 'magnetism encircles its current'. This was an illusion which the compass conjured, and science has been suffering it ever since.

Had electricity been discovered before lodestone or magnetite, this illusion would never have materialised. Science would have concluded that a magnetic wind flows co-parallel with its conductor. Thus two co-parallel conductors attracted each other because the wind pressure between them is reduced. Anti-parallel conductors repelled each other because the pressure between them increases. (*This is all basic Bernoulli*)

Circular conductors and magnets then would rotate their magnetism generating vortices through them and surrounding them. Aligned magnets or coils with like spin would attract because their vortices reduced the pressure between them.

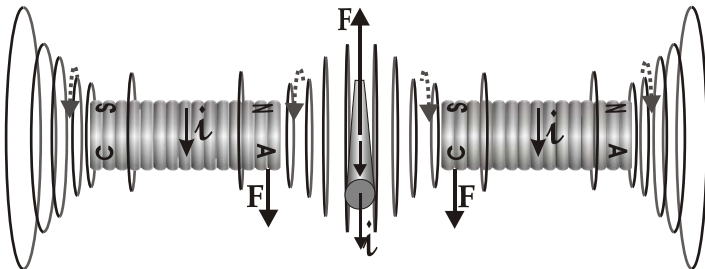
This sensible direction then would have been grafted into and onto magnets, not the vice versa. We would have had a logical fluid dynamic model to work with.

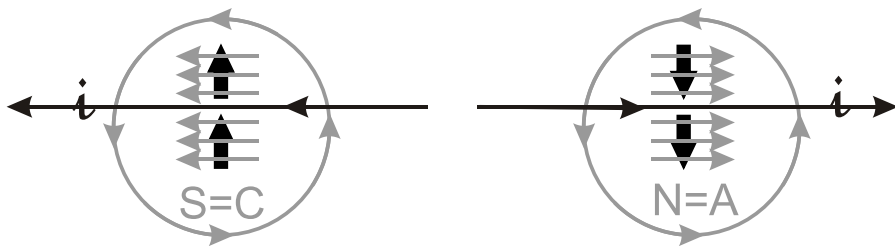
However magnets and magnetite preceded electricity and the illusion convoluted logic. Consequently when a charge or a current entered a so called 'magnetic field' it experienced a force perpendicular to both its motion and the direction of the field.

Crazy as it sounds, the idea that an event in one direction, contacts an event perpendicular to it, which causes an event perpendicular to both, was never questioned.

When this illusion is busted events become logically clarified, exposing an oversight.

Here when a charge or a current with its own magnetic wind enters a vortex between two like-spinning current coils, it is say attracted up by the co-parallel wind elements of the vortex above it and simultaneously pushed up by the anti-parallel elements of the vortex below it. When the current or the vortex is reversed the conductor is accordingly forced down.





The force on the conductor at the perimeter of the vortex is zero since its magnetic wind here is perpendicular to the vortex wind therefore there is no increase or reduction in pressure. The force on the conductor rises to a maximum at the vortex centre.

Conversely, the magnetic wind density is strongest at the perimeter. If one stands a current coil upright and suspends a sheet of paper above it then sprinkles iron filings onto the page, they concentrate at the perimeter.

Thus ferromagnetic force is greatest at the perimeter (where in illusion-speak the magnetic flux density appears greatest) but the transverse charge force is greatest in the centre (where in illusion-speak the magnetic flux density appears least).

All books on electromagnetism do not delineate this fundamental difference.

Looking through the vortex at the face of a pole, a north pole is an anti-clockwise **A-pole** and a south pole is a clockwise **C-pole**.

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