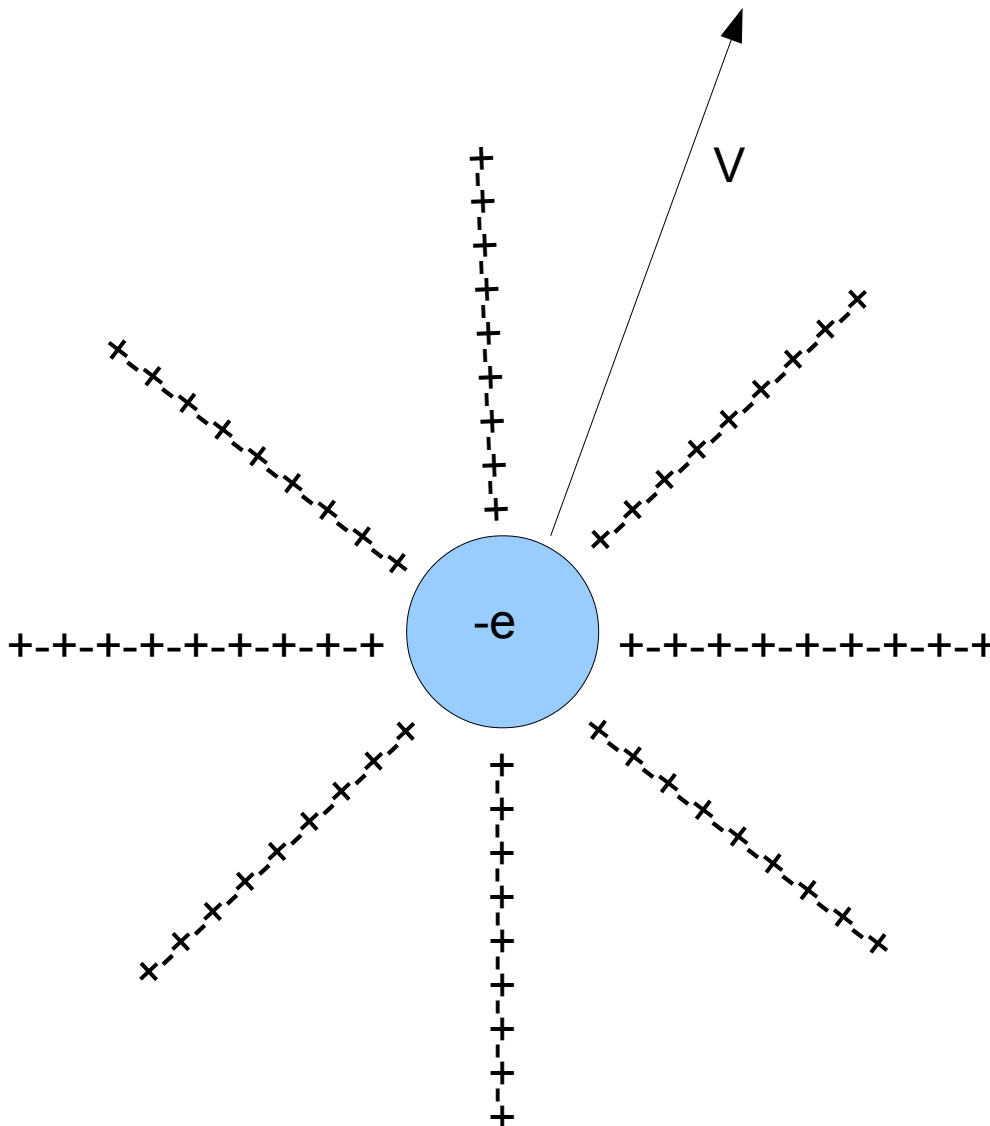


## Magnetic attraction parallel currents with ether

According to the analysis with ether of physics phenomena in the book “From Paradox to Paradigm” we conclude that the attraction of parallel electric currents must be as follows:

The electric field of a charged particle, like the electron, separates the ether in the surrounding point-volumes. The dielectric displacement in the ether is dependent on the strength of the electric field  $\mathbf{E}$ . In the point-volumes adjacent to the electron the positive charge is drawn to the negative charge of the electron while the negative charge is rejected. This process is repeated in the adjoining point-volumes. Schematically this separation is drawn in the figure below.

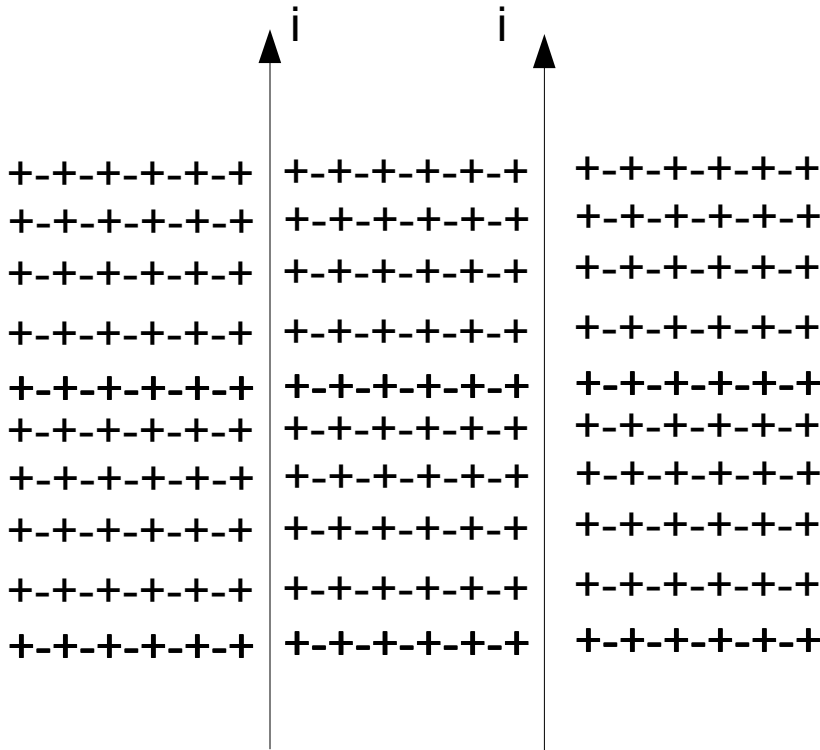


When the electron moves in the ether the electric field of the electron is dragged and therefore the separated charges, the dielectric displacement, in the point-volumes are also dragged. The dragged charge, respectively the dragged electric field, represents magnetic energy. A positive charge like the proton drags the ether comparable; the only difference is that the separation in the adjacent point-

volumes have the negative charge drawn into the direction of the proton and not the positive charge.

The charge separation in the point-volumes is with the proton conversely to the separation with the electron. However the proton and electron draw the electric field, the dielectric charge displacement in the ether, both **in the direction of motion**.

The Electromagnetic Theory (EM) empirically states that two parallel electric currents that move in the same direction attract each other; this is a **experimentally verified fundamental premise of the Electromagnetic Theory (EM)**. Every high school student with the subject physics learned and knows this.



The two currents in the above figure both induce a magnetic field in the same direction. To realize this you have to imagine that the charge separation  $+-+$  moves with the current. Between both electric currents more ether is dragged. This can be compared with two mammoth tanker moving in the same direction parallel to each other. On the outside of the vessels the water is drawn. Between both vessels more seawater is drawn in the same direction because there the water is dragged by both vessels.

The dragged water induces resistance. The resistance is stronger on the outside of both vessels because more water between the vessels moves in the same direction and that means less resistance. The vessels are pushed together. This is also what happens with the two electric currents.

If one of the vessels (currents) is going the other direction the situation will be that the resistance between the vessels is larger and the vessels (currents) are pushed apart. This image is consistent with the fundamental experimentally verified premise of EM that two parallel but opposite currents reject.

When we now consider that one of the currents is a proton beam and the other an electron beam, where the protons move parallel and in the same direction as the electrons, with ether the dragged electric field of both charges still move in the same direction. Therefore the magnetic resistance between both

beams, according to the ether theory, is less in between the currents; the proton and electron beam are pushed together.

The EM-theory assumes, because of **assumed and never verified vector qualities attributed to electric currents by EM**, that a proton beam induces a magnetic field in the opposite direction compared to the electron beam when both particle-beams move in the same direction; so according to the EM-theory electron and proton beam have to reject instead of attract like with ether.

**This assumption is as fundamental to EM as the attraction of two parallel electron currents.**

When it is proven experimentally with the proposed experiment that proton beam and electron beam attract, where the protons and electrons move in the same direction, it is undisputed proven that the EM-theory is false in this respect. It is then also proven that all the formulas, and therefore all theoretical conclusions of QM, QED and QCD, are based on a false fundamental premise and therefore all theoretical conclusions of QM, QED and QCD become incorrect.

**The theoretical basis of QM, QED and QCD will collapse entirely. The fantastic fairytale of parallel worlds, relativity of time and space, 9 dimensions etc. is then proven to be complete fiction.**