

Real magnetic charges and neutron stars

Abstract

The detection by the author of real magnetic charges in the structures of atoms and their introduction in basic physical representations radically change the existing views on many well-established physical concepts. For example, in the publications^{1,2} show that real physics of atoms, magnetism and gravity with real magnetic charges is fundamentally different from the existing physics in which these charges are ignored. The generally accepted concept of pure electron shell of atoms is extremely erroneous, since in addition to electrons in shells, there are real magnetic charges. In addition, electrons in the atomic shells exist in the compositions of electric dipoles with true antielectrons, which are neither positrons nor Dirac "holes". Thus, atomic shells, in reality, are electromagnetic, and not electronic.

Keywords: magnetic charges, neutron stars, electrons, atomic shells, electric dipoles, atomic nuclei, magnetic quark

Volume 2 Issue 2 - 2018

Robert A Sizov

Solid State Physics Institute, Moscow, Russia

Correspondence: Robert A Sizov, Solid State Physics Institute, Paustovskogo st. 3-566, Moscow, Russia, Tel +7 495 4226930, Email sizov.robert@gmail.com

Received: April 16, 2018 | **Published:** April 30, 2018

* At present works as individual researcher; Dr. of physical and mathematical sciences.

Mini Review

In the article "Nuclear Physics with Magnetic Charges"³ the author showed that the protons and neutrons are atomic-shaped structures consisting of electric and magnetic charges. The decay of a neutron occurs not only in its free state but also in the compositions of any atomic nuclei. Herewith from the neutron structure is exit the group of magnetic particles (magnetic charges) which by author called the magnetic meson. In the composition of meson: magnetic quarks and a magnetic particle the magneton which can be defined as the "magnetic electron". The neutron decay which should be referred to as β_m^- -decay can be written in the form: $n \rightarrow p + g^- + 2(q_m^- + q_m^+) + \gamma$. Designations products of the neutron decay: p - proton, g^- - magneton or "magnetic electron", q_m^- and q_m^+ are magnetic quark and anti-quark and as well as, in some cases, the γ -quantum.

The coefficient 2 in front of the quark magnetic dipole ($q_m^- + q_m^+$) is determined by the charges of the quarks, which are taken as $1/2g$, where g is the charge of the magneton ($g = e$). The designation of the supposed neutron decay as β_m^- -decay is related to the fact that instead of an "electric electron", one should expect the output of a magneton, i.e. "magnetic electron" ($m = magnetic$).

The magnetic meson after exiting at composition neutron enters in the structure of the neighboring proton converting it into a neutron. Interconversion of a neutron and a proton in nuclei is realized exclusively in the pairs of nearest nucleons and is not accompanied by any radiation.

It was this hidden process of interconversion between a neutron and a proton that gave rise to the existing illusion of neutron stability in nuclei. In the publication³ the processes of neutron decay are considered in detail, which, as a rule, is realized under the influence of cosmic neutrinos. It is important to note that the stability of nuclei under conditions of interconversion between a neutron and a proton is provided solely by the equivalent ratio of their number. With a deficit of protons in the nuclei accumulate excess magnetic mesons critical amount of which lead to decays of nuclei, i.e. to radioactivity. Since

the stability of atomic nuclei in the conditions of interconversion between neutron and proton is provided by the obligatory presence of certain number of protons in the nucleus, it is necessary to pay attention to such known theoretical constructions as neutron stars. According to the results of the author's research the neutron star can't be any stable, since the magnetic mesons that are released during neutron decays, in the absence of protons, instantly will destroy any the neutron formations.

Judging by the abundant information the concepts of neutron stars are very firmly entrenched in modern astronomy and astrophysics. Of course, the theoretical concepts associated with neutron stars are very beautiful and interesting, but unfortunately all this has nothing to do with reality. The author's research allows us to state that compact masses composed of neutrons alone can't exist in reality, and cosmic objects considered as neutron stars should receive a different physical interpretation which corresponds to their real nature.

The main reason that the real magnetic charges were "buried alive" in modern theories are the conditions of their confinement in the atoms and substance which that is fundamentally different from the confinement, for example, electrons. In addition, by negative role is played here the erroneous electromagnetic concept of Maxwell. Within the framework of this concept the Great physicist, in the absence of knowledge about the real physical processes occurring in the conductor with an electric current, i.e. not knowing that inside the conductor there is real magnetic charges has deprive the magnetic field of own source i.e. magnetic pole, replacing it only superficially obvious acts in the form of mechanical motion of electrons.

Namely this vicious electromagnetic concept which in the author's articles is referred to as Maxwell's electric magnetism is responsible for numerous erroneous theoretical constructions, for example, such as the global expansion of Universe, the big Bang, the big gap and many, many others. Recognition of magnetic charges and their introduction into the Basic physics abolish, for example, the curvature of four-dimensional space-time so as gravitational field, in reality, is vortex electromagnetic field.²

Acknowledgements

None.

Conflict of interest

Author declares there is no conflict of interest.

References

1. Sizov RA. *New Presentation of Nature Magnetism, Gravitation and Nuclear Forces of Bonding*. Russia: Akademizdat Center Science; 2001.
2. Sizov RA. Real magnetic poles (magnetic charges) in the Physics of magnetism, gravitation and levitation. *Journal of Modern Physics*. 2015;6(8):1013–1022.
3. Sizov RA. Nuclear Physics with Magnetic Charges. *Journal of Modern Physics*. 2018;9(2):145–171.