Commentary on New Experimental Evidences of Anomalous Forces in Free Fall Locked Magnets

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Commentary

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Up to now, several Eötvos-like experiments were performed to measure the gravitational acceleration of different objects independent of their constitutions and masses even in Earth orbit confirmed the equivalence principle between inertial and gravitational mass with the accuracy at least up to 1 in 1×10^{15}.

A commonly existing property in the samples applied in all experiments was the use of depolarized or demagnetized materials.

Our previous experiments detected weak forces via sensitive sensors when strong fields were applied for polarizing dielectrics or magnetizing solenoid cores but such conditions didn't take place in Eötvos-like experiments.

It was one of the facts that encouraged us to perform a new experiment involving a free fall strong conjoined magnets of neodymium in attraction and in repulsion coupled with a high-resolution accelerometer in order to measure the acceleration especially during the microgravity period. The same procedure was also performed with an ordinary material demagnetized for comparison of the measurements.

After several runs, the average result was that the magnets in attraction fell down faster and the magnets in repulsion fell down slower that the demagnetized sample.

The “Compass Effect” considering the possible interaction of the magnets with the magnetic field of the Earth was ruled out as other possible perturbations according to the analysis of the x,y (Horizontal Plan)and z (Vertical Direction) axes measurements of the accelerometer.

The “Anomalous” forces measured during the free fall conjoined magnets can only be explained if they interact with the external environment (Planet Earth) considering the principle of momentum conservation and our theoretical framework can support this situation.

Our research investigates a possible characteristic that all existing particles are in a pre-existing state of Generalized Quantum Entanglement (GQE) that makes possible the transfer of momentum between apart spins of the strong

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magnets and the Earth.

This mentioned joint state allows the myriad of unpaired spins in the attractive conjoined magnets suffer a reaction force added to the gravitational force and the myriad of paired spins in the repulsive conjoined magnets suffer a reaction force against to the gravitational force. As result, the first system fell down faster and the second fell down more slowly in comparison than the ordinary system.

The magnitude of the forces predicted by our theoretical model is consistent with experimental ones approximately, 0.1% above the weight of magnets in attraction and 0.1% below the weight of magnets in repulsion.

By conducting controlled experiments, the researchers discovered that when locked magnets were subjected to free fall conditions, they exhibited unexpected forces. These anomalous forces appeared to defy the laws of physics, raising interesting questions about the underlying mechanisms governing magnetism and gravity.

These findings could have significant implications for our understanding of the fundamental forces in the universe. If anomalous forces are indeed present in certain magnet configurations during free fall, then this would require a reassessment of established scientific theories. Further research is needed to explore the underlying causes and potential applications of this phenomenon.

Overall, this article presents exciting experimental evidence that calls for a deeper investigation of the complex interactions between magnetic fields and gravitational forces, potentially leading to groundbreaking discoveries in the realm of physics. Those results motivate us to keep getting more data and performing more experiments.

Other laboratory is already reproducing our experiment and we are receiving several feedbacks about our paper.