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The Anti-Electrostatic Fields of the Atom - A New Microcosmos Reality
- a knowledge that will change the perception of the universe

Prof. asst. Dr. Hajdin Abazi
Faculty of Public Administration. AAB College, Kosovo

Abstract: The discovery of the antimagnetic field was not the end, but the beginning of a chain of new insights into the unknown structure of the universe by Naim Krasniqi. His innovative work with magnetic motors, displaying unique and previously unthinkable problems, had inevitably caused him to become preoccupied with the atom. Since existing knowledge was deficient for his innovative project, he was forced to have an in-depth understanding of the structure of the atom and the domains within it. Such study work made him discover both the anti-electrostatic field in the proton and the anti-electrostatic field in the electron, discoveries that made him see, understand, and otherwise explain the reality of the micro-universe. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to present these discoveries of the aforementioned new fields in the atom, following the combined narrative, theoretical, and explicative form.
Keywords: the antimagnetic field, atom, electron, proton, neutron, the anti-electrostatic field of proton, the anti-electrostatic field of electron

Introduction:

Expanding understanding of the role of the antimagnetic field in the universe

Discovery, i.e.finding of the antimagnetic field, was an acquaintance which, as subsequent flows indicate, was not all and was not limited to the nature of that field at all. To the physicist Naim Krasniqi, at first, it seemed as if everything had come to an end: he had formulated theoretically and experimentally ascertained it. He had some quiet and peaceful days enjoying the pleasure of success. Without realizing that that discovery was just the first step of a significant enterprise that would shock his entire scientific world as he had taught it at university, it would open up new, previously unknown terrain. He had entered a flow, unwittingly and unwillingly, without seeking it out and claiming it. It was a fortuitousness that attracted him forcibly to get into the whirlpool of development, which for years would preoccupy him and not leave him calm. Merely, as if he had found the thread to a whole different approach, by itself appeared to him, revealing new horizons, he had neither contemplated nor sought. Its starting point had been the invention of the magnetic motor, and it would be precisely the search for solutions to the various challenges encountered during experiments for that purpose. But it became a kind of bait that would draw him deeper and deeper into a knowledge neither he had imagined, touching many disciplines quite unintentionally, but in a way always intertwined with his innovation of magnetic motor construction.

In the first place, the discovery did not belong simply to a magnet and to be something isolated. Since the magnet has an omnipresent effect, inadvertently, the antimagnetic field had to appear and be present almost everywhere there is a magnetic field, namely the magnet, of course fulfilling certain conditions (Abazi, 2019b). If this is so and so had to be, then the antimagnetic field should appear on planet earth as well, since science has already ascertained that inside it, there is a magnet (Gilbert, 1893). It brought him to other planets, and finally to the sun (Krasniqi, 2019a). By analogy he concludes that all celestial bodies that had magnetic fields should also have antimagnetic fields, of course, with different sizes and intensities. It led physicist Naim Krasniqi to various experiments, challenging the idea that they should have antimagnetic fields. The experiments fig. 1 and fig. 2 (Krasniqi, 2019a), in laboratory conditions, showed that some celestial bodies, including the sun, with a central role, have antimagnetic fields. The sun, moreover, has the largest antimagnetic field in the solar system.

Fig. 1. the antimagnetic fields of celestial bodies

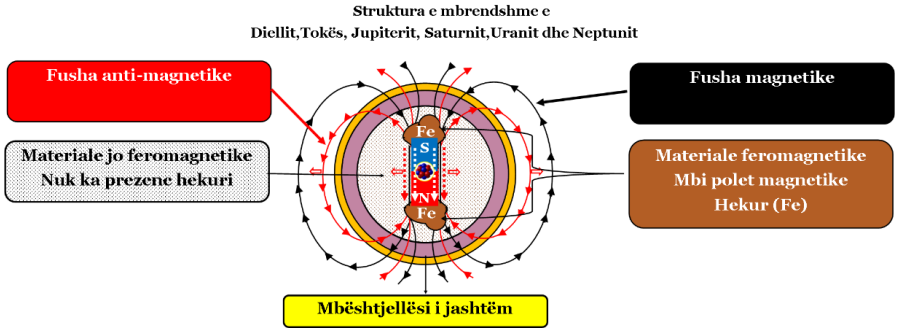

Fig. 2. The inner structure of the Sun, Earth, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune

Thanks to the unusual reaction of iron dust he realized that the antimagnetic field forms under certain conditions - also when a ferromagnetic mass extends over the magnet poles. This new field is very dynamic and, in some respects, even more aggressive than the magnetic field. He found that the interaction of the magnetic field and the antimagnetic field is what keeps the solar system in balance. The attractive force of the sun, without a repulsive force, would pull all the planets into its inner, and there would be no planet orbiting it" (Krasniqi, 2019b). It is so in galaxies too. Moreover, the entire equilibrium of the universe owes to the interaction of these two fields.

What about the micro-universe, how does it work?

Many things had concerned the physicist Naim Krasniqi for many years. At the gymnasium (1983) he had asked the professor of chemistry who explained the structure of the atom, why the electron revolves around the nucleus and does not fall into it, for if gravity is the only attractive force, then the electron would have to collide with the nucleus around which it revolves. The logic drove him: if there is only a force that draws, then it must pull it to the end, not stopping somewhere and remain there. Which gives rise to many problems: why the pulling force does not work to a distance, why it stays there, how does it no longer keep pulling the given body closer? What makes it stop? What is it that keeps the electron in that state without being hit with the nucleus? To all these questions, the chemistry professor had no answer other than, so the laws of physics say.

About two decades later, in 2004, physicist Naim Krasniqi's interest was in energy, more precisely in human control of it. Concerning energy, part of the global concern was the case of the Chernobyl atomic explosion in April 1986 (Higginbotham, 2019), because the human factor was the leading cause. The Chernobyl explosion was a significant tragedy that threatened humanity, especially given that there are nuclear weapons in many states of the world that could destroy humanity and the planet earth. It was and still is, the technical control of nuclear power plants all over the globe a thorny issue. At that time, this preoccupation had come from physicist Naim Krasniqi's thinking about other, somewhat different, opportunities to seek solutions to increase human security and control over the atomic energies. In the absence of elementary conditions, and of an alternative or optional vision, he abandoned such research at that time. Still, as an idea, he never left it.

Years later, when his passion focused on working with inventions in the magnetic motor made physicist Naim Krasniqi, in the context of this creativity, turn his attention to the essence of energy, to the

micro-universe, respectively to the atom. The structure of the atom was explained by physics (Dalton, 1808; Patterson, 2007; Thomson, 1904; Rutherford, 1914; Bohr, 1922), continuing success in the decomposition of elementary particles, such as quarks (Adair, 1987; Encyclopedia Britanica, 2008), spins (Moskowitz, 2010; Sutter, 2019), bosons (Caroll, 2007; Bal, 2012), fermions (Weiner, 2009), etc.

There was a significant problem, not investigated because the laws of physics believed as genuine and safe. Earlier question already returned to physicist Naim Krasniqi, now with a much higher power and thrown into the whirlpool of knowing, which he had not even sought but appeared in the way during his innovative activity. How does the atom and the atomic world work, how is the micro-universe so beautifully held? If there is only attraction force at the atom and its structure, i.e. what is called gravity (Newton, 1846; Einstein, 2002; Verlinde, 2017), then the meaning and explanation of the operation of the atom are deficient because, with little logic, it can not working. Such an interpretation makes no sense. As in the macro-universe, similar operating forces have to be present in the micro universe, also atoms and their structure, substructures, too. Physicist Naim Krasniqi writes: "Since the antimagnetic field of celestial bodies is the only force that prevents collisions and establishes stability between celestial bodies ... wi will find even within the inner structure of the atom the similar forces that hold stable the inner structure of the atom " (Krasniqi, 2019b).

It was this thought, achieved by analogy, that moved Naim Krasniqi to go further. But that was not enough. To investigate those existing but unknown forces, one had to go back to the study of the atom more seriously. It was becoming inevitable, turning into a challenge, without the strain with which physicist Naim Krasniqi innovative activity couldn't go further, and it was precisely this that drove him to strike even with the atom.

The structure of the atom and its known operating fields

The physicist Naim Krasniqi writes: "Whether we like it or not, the presence of the antimagnetic field emanating from a celestial body has its source in the same magnetic field, which would directly affect the structure of the atom" (Krasniqi, 2019a). For the sake of understanding, the new fields of the atom and its structure is taken for granted in this writing as current science explains, in the sense that it consists of a nucleus containing protons and neutrons and electrons. To make his thinking visually clear, he takes, as an illustration, the classic example that "Electrons rotate around the nucleus of the atom as bodies rotate around the sun," writes Naim Krasniqi (2019a).

Protons, is known, have a positive charge, a neutron has a neutral charge, and an electron a negative one. It is here that physicist Krasniqi (2019a) asks the intriguing question: "why is a positive charge, where does this charge come from, and what is causing it." It prompted him to understand the essence of protons differently. What is known today is that the internal structure of the proton consists of two quarks (2 / 3u) and (2 / 3u) having positive value and a quark (-1 / 3d) having negative value. It is, therefore, precisely the presence of two positive quarks (2 / 3u) that gives a positive charge to the proton. The reverse charge has electrons: two negative quarks (-2 / 3d) and one positive quark (1 / 3u), from which the negative electron charge originates. And the neutron has a neutral charge.

Besides this, physics had known some of the fields of the atom. Electrons have been studied (Lorentz, 1902; Adams, 1904; Jansen & Mecklenburg, 2004), and various patterns of its fields have been observed, including electrostatics (Kelvin, 1872; Purcell & Morin, 2013). The proton and its internal structure, forces, and operating field have also been studied (Adair, 1987; Antogini et al, 2013). Neutrons have, for more than a century, been the focus of scientific studies (Chadwick, 1933; Sharp, 2019; NIMI3, 2012; Feldman, 2019).

Even at the subatomic level, knowledge of different domains have been noted (Kaku, 1993). But while there are achievements, so do problems, reaching a point where the electron can be contested (Dilworth, 2016).

For the focus of the discussion here, of importance are those related to the domains at the atomic and subatomic level (Estermann, Frisch, & Stern, 1933; Gonzales-Martin, Taboada, & Gonzalez, 2004; Adair, 1987). In addition to the somewhat stable constitution of fields in the microcosm, various irregularities have also emerged, which science cannot yet explain. Such are, for example, "anomalies of electron and proton magnetic moments" (Mann & Schwebel, 1965; Heyrovska 2004; Vogel, 2009; Hughes & Kinoshita, 1985) but also of

neutrons (Inglis & Lande, 1934; Fröhlich & Heitler, 1938; Pendlebury and Smith, 1980). These are problems known at times, but physics has not been able to solve them.

Although physicist Naim Krasniqi was aware of such irregularities, but these did not serve as an incentive for him to deal with them. He needed to understand the intrinsic function of the atom and its structure as he had to move forward in his innovative work with the magnetic motor. It was precisely this preoccupation that would make him, like as to the magnet, discover new unknown fields in atom and its structure.

Unknown but operating fields of the atom

However, the analogy with the magnet and the fields generated by it played a role in believing that there would be similar forces operating on the atom. Knowing that electrons and protons had magnetic moments - that indicated the existence of the same phenomena both in the macro-universe and in the micro-universe. Still, the challenge was to find out what kind of they were, namely whether they had anything in common, what the differences would be, and especially what their specifics were.

It should have a similar force operating on the size of the atom as on the solar system. “Similarly,” physicist Naim Krasniqi writes, “there is an attractive force between the atomic nucleus and the electrons orbiting it; without this force, the electrons would leave the atomic nucleus at infinity. The attractive force of the atomic nucleus, without a propulsion force, would pull all the electrons into its inner, and there would be no electron orbiting the nucleus” (Krasniqi, 2019a). From this, he concludes: "There is a balance of equal forces between the repulsive forces and the attracting forces both in the celestial bodies and in the atoms" (Krasniqi, 2019a).

That for the magnets is called the magnetic field, for the atom is called the electrostatic field. By analogy, the physicist Naim Krasniqi will conclude, just like the magnet that generates the antimagnetic field, so the atom must generate the field opposite to the electrostatic one. And it should, by nature, be an anti-electrostatic field.

The mixing forces of body components (in macro and micro proportions), in a sense, that they, although emanating from the same bodies, act in opposite directions and at different intensities, and thus create various magnetic and antimagnetic fields, and so do the atom' s fields - electrostatic and anti-electrostatic ones.

To clarify this new field in the atom, physicist Naim Krasniqi (2019b) writes: "we get two positive charge lines (a) and (b). The black line (a) manages to cross the positive quarks layer (2 / 3u), forming lines of the positive electrostatic proton field. In contrast, unlike the black line (a), the red line (b), cannot cross this layer of positive quarks (2 / 3u) and will start to deviate laterally (fig. 3 and fig. 4)". It is precisely this new field he calls the ***anti-electrostatic field***.

The anti-electrostatic field, of course, in miniature, had the same characteristics as the antimagnetic field (Abazi, 2019a, b). It was a field generated by the atom within the electrostatic field. That filed had an opposite nature to the electrostatic field as well as the different properties.

Also, if the electrostatic field was an attractive atomic field, the anti-electrostatic field was propulsion, removing the atomic field.

However, not being atom a homogenous but having a complex structure and with different loads, physicist Naim Krasniqi was challenged to discover more closely the nature of this field in each basic structure of the atom.

The anti-electrostatic field of the proton

Well, there was something that had to be different in the anti-electrostatic field, which had to have very distinctive specifications, in that it had similarities but also differences from the antimagnetic field. Although it may be talked about the electrostatic and anti-electrostatic fields of the atom, they have different content than magnetic and antimagnetic fields, at least in the sense as they have been elaborated so far (Abazi, 2019a, b).

The anti-electrostatic field of the atom had to be different, provided that it could exist harmoniously. In other words, there had to be something specific about the proton in terms of the new anti-electrostatic field.

The structure of the proton consists of two quarks (2/3 u) with a positive charge and one quark (-1/3 d) with a negative charge. At the moment, when the positive quarks (2/3 u) are drawn and placed over the poles of the positive nucleus of the proton, the positive electric charge dramatically increases in the proton core between the two positive quarks covers (2/3 u). It grows much more than the electrical charge passing beyond the quarks layer (2/3 u). The increase of this positive electric charge in the nucleus should go beyond the positive quarks layer (2/3 u) and dissipate, which forms the positive electrostatic field of the proton (+ E_P), writes Krasniqi (2019b). He goes on to point out that the rest of the positive electric charge lines from the proton core, due to the increase in the positive electrical charge intensity, cannot cross the positive quarks layer (2/3 u). That's why it will explode from the lateral sides of the quarks mixture, forming the anti-electrostatic field of the proton (-E_P) (Krasniqi, 2019b).

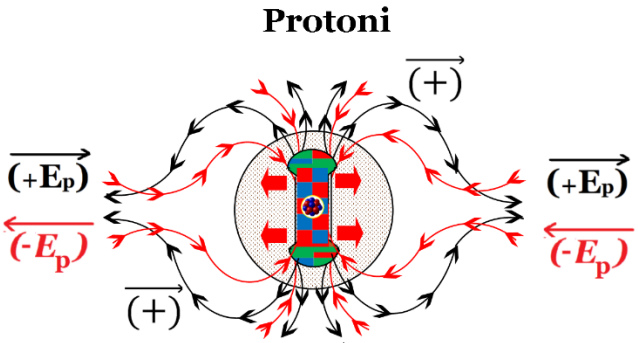

Fig. 3. The electrostatic field of the proton ((+ E_p) ⃗) represented by the black arrows, and the anti-electrostatic field of the proton ((-E_p) ⃖) presented by the red arrows.

From many experiments, the physicist Krasniqi came to understand a new content of the structure of the proton's fields. The electrostatic field of the proton is a positively charged field (+ E_P), and the anti-electrostatic field of the proton is opposite, i.e. negative (-E_P). It follows that "the proton anti-electrostatic field (-E_P), although emanating from a positive charge ... is regarded as a negative electrostatic field" (Krasniqi, 2019b).

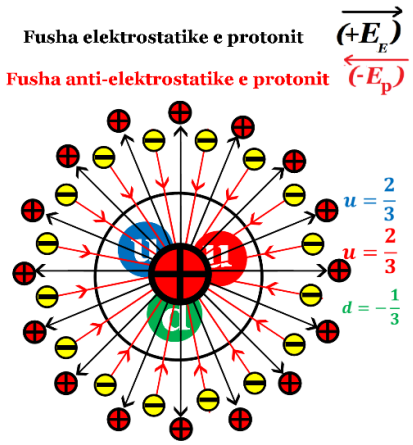

Fig. 4. Form of positive charge of the proton

The positive electrostatic field of the proton (+ E_P) is its attraction force, while the negative anti-electrostatic field of the proton (-E_P) is its repulsive force.

In other words, from the same positive charge of the proton, two fields are generated simultaneously: the electrostatic field (+ E_P) and the anti-electrostatic field (-E_P). While the positive electrostatic field of the proton is the force that draws the electron towards the nucleus of the atom, the negative anti-electrostatic field of the proton is the force that pushes the electron further and keeps it at a certain distance from the nucleus.

The anti-electrostatic field of the electron

Although it was an achievement to understand the existence of the new field, and in this sense, both fields in the proton, it inadvertently complicated the understanding of the electron fields and made the matter more challenging. Because, if the electron had two such fields, what would be the difference and similarity between them and the proton fields?

The negative charge of the electron caused by the fact that the negative quarks (-2 / 3d) are attracted and placed on the poles of the negative electron nucleus, which forms during the mixing of the quarks within the cylinder (1/3 u) and (-2/3 d). It causes the energy of the negative electric charge in the electron core to increase significantly (fig. 4), causing energy to pass beyond the negative quarks layer (-22/3 d) and dissipate. From this charge, which originates from the covers of the negative particles, the negative electrostatic field of the electron ((-E_E)→) is formed, writes Krasniqi (2019c).

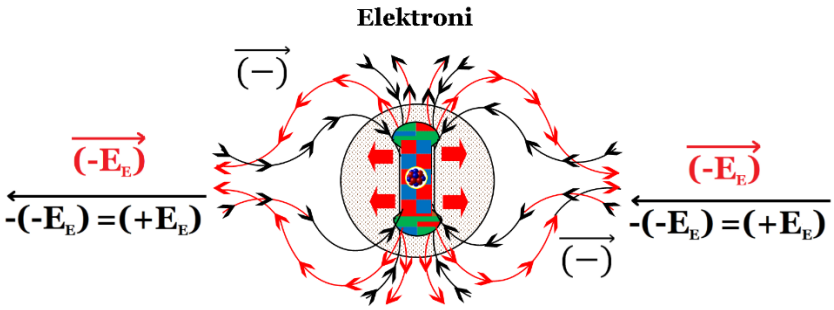

Fig. 5. Electrostatic field of the electron $(\overrightarrow{-E_E})$ represented by black arrows, and the anti-electrostatic field of the electron $-(\overrightarrow{-E_E})=(+E_E)$ represented by red arrows in red. (Krasniqi, N. 2019c).

This field, however, according to experiments and following logic, should not be the only one. There must be another one, as in the proton. According to Krasniqi (2019c), the rest of the negative charge lines from the electron nucleus due to the increase of the intensity in negative charge cannot cross the liquid layer of negative quarks (-2/3 d). They will explode laterally of quarks, and it is precisely this that forms the negative anti-electrostatic field of the electron - ((-E_E)←). He (Krasniqi, 2019c) further finds that this new field, although emanating from a negative charge, has all the properties of a positive electrostatic field of the proton, and it is the anti-electrostatic field of the electron having a positive charge (+E_E) ←).

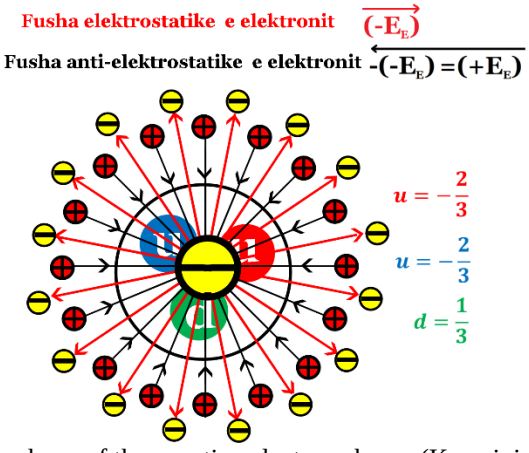

Fig. 6. The shape of the negative electron charge (Krasniqi, N. 2019c).

Thus, two fields simultaneously emanate from the electron: the negative electrostatic field of the electron ((-E_E)→), which is the electron attracting force, and the positive anti-electrostatic field of the electron

(+E_E) ←), which is the electron propulsive force. It is precisely the anti-electrostatic field of the electron that keeps the electron at a certain distance from the nucleus of the atom.

Lack of fields to neutron?

Explaining the neutron and its structure is more problematic. After several experiments, physicist Naim Krasniqi (2019d) concludes, figuratively speaking, that "neutrons have undergone clinical death" in the process of forming various compounds.

What is known and accepted by science is that neutron has a structure similar to that of an electron. Since neutron consists of one positive quark (2/3 u) and two negative quarks (-1/3 d), the charge of its electric is neutral or is considered uncharged.

This electrically uncharged neutron's state is believed to be due to the equal existence of positive and negative quarks when none can dominate. Mathematically, the neutron has no charge at all, so it has zero charge: (2/3 u) + (-1 / 3d) (-1 / 3d), i.e. (2 / 3u) + (-2/3 d) = 0. It sounds logical, anyway, but it's not all.

This neutral state, rather than for the electric charge, tells about the neutron fields. The specificity of a neutron is that there are no fields at all - neither electrostatic nor anti-electrostatic.

Physicist Naim Krasniqi has a different point of view on both the electric charge and the lack of neutron fields. His short explanation: the lack of fields is since the propulsive forces and the attractive forces are equal, so neither one dominates. Further, this means that the mixing forces within the neutron are such that they act in the same direction and at the same intensity, for which they fail to create any field (Krasniqi, 2019d).

However, neutrons tend protons, but without melting into it. This fact itself points to some mysteries that are not yet known and suggests that the neutron represents a challenging area to study in the future, to understand it better, and to discover its real features and components.

The equilibrium of the structure of the atom

After all this breakdown of atomic constituents, it seems that physicist Naim Krasniqi had found the key to understanding, but also explains, the equilibrium of the structure of the atom.

Questions about how it is possible, for example, for the electron not to collide with the atom, why the electron continually orbits in a certain orbit around the nucleus, now had an answer from physicist Naim Krasniqi. It is precisely the interaction of the various anti-electrostatic fields within the atom, and he points out, that maintains equilibrium, maintains the structure of the atom. Here, however, is the analogy of the solar system with the atom. Krasniqi (2019a) explains: "The anti-electrostatic field of the proton (-E_P) is the only force opposing the attractive force between the proton and the electron" and it is precise "this field that prevents direct electron stroke to the atom's nucleus, respectively with the proton". The same is true, of course, of the anti-electrostatic field of the proton. This interaction clearly shows that the electron does not make chaotic motions (Khazanov, Tel'nikhin, & Kronberg, 2007; Egorov & Hramov, 2006; Gutzwiler, 2008). The electron's motion determines from constellations created between the action of the electrostatic and anti-electrostatic fields of the proton and the electron. For this reason, it can be said that the motion of the electron is defined by the attracting and pulling forces of the proton (atomic nucleus) and the electron.

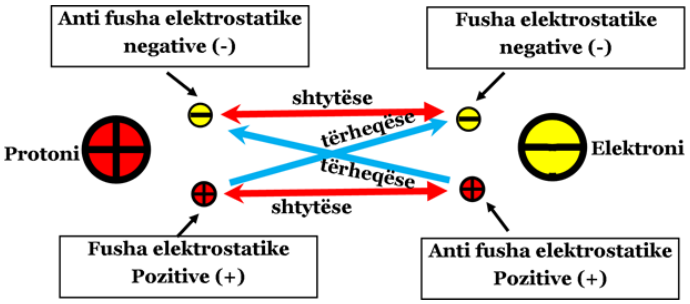

Fig. 7. The forces of action of the electron towards the proton and vice versa, of the proton towards the electron. (Krasniqi, N. 2019c)

Since the magnetic fields and the antimagnetic fields of the celestial bodies maintain the equilibrium and existence of the solar system, galaxies, etc., then the electrostatic and anti-electrostatic fields of the atom, namely the proton's and electron's, are the ones that maintain the equilibrium and existence of the atom itself.

These opposite fields interaction is that force that does not allow the electron to collide with the nucleus of the atom, nor does it allow protons and neutrons to collide with each other, thereby keeping the atom and its structure in operation excellent balance.

ENDING. Macro- and micro-universe counteracting and balancing forces

Having discovered the antimagnetic field and the interaction with the magnetic field, both generated by the magnet and after discovering the anti-electrostatic field interacting with the electrostatic field, physicist Naim Krasniqi had realized that these forces were similar in character and nature, except that in different dimensions.

Physicist Naim Krasniqi had managed to explain opposing forces in nature, both in the macro- and in the micro-universe, thus showing that they are the same forces acting and maintaining the equilibrium of the universe, from the atom to the galaxies. It follows that the world has created highly efficient and effective forces that hold the balance in extraordinary proportions, from the smallest to the largest.

Being the opposing fields active in the macro- and micro-universe enforced physicist Naim Krasniqi a return to the zero point, there at the start also to the magnet. Also, to revisiting the different magnet fields themselves, their nature and characteristics, which will change our knowledge and understanding of the various phenomena of nature. But what has the physicist Naim Krasniqi discovered here?

It is a very complex issue and requires more extensive elaboration; however, it can be said here just something in general. Physicist Naim Krasniqi has discovered a completely different structure of fields, both magnetic and atomic ones, those fields being of a different than what science has known to date.

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