

# Physical Principle of Attraction and Pushing away of Electrized Bodies

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## **Abstract.**

In this article is opened the physical principle of an attraction of bodies, which have a hole or electronic charge with an electric field. The article also opened the reason of pushing away of bodies, which have an electronic charge with electronic plasma.

The given article is a part of my project "Real theoretical physics on basis of existence of ether". According to this new theoretical physics, the ether exists in the Universe between gravibodies and inside the gravibodies and separate bodies, and also between atoms and inside of atoms between its elementary particles. The ether consists of mats, which represents itself as a separate smallest particles of an initial matter. The mats move in different directions independently from each other. Between these mats there is an absolute emptiness. The ether is the most rarefied matter and represents vacuum.

## **1 Principle of Attraction and Pushing away of Electrized Bodies**

At electrization by friction of two bodies, atoms of rubbing surfaces of these bodies collide, due to that occurs an leaving of orbital electrons and an despherization of nucleuses of atoms. The despherization of nucleuses of atoms of a surface of body can occur also by collisions of released electrons to bodies. The despherized nucleuses of atoms of the surface of the body form an electric field above the surface of this body.

If the strength of the electric field of one body more than of other body, then the electric field, which have a more strength, attract the released electrons to the body and in this body an electronic charge is formed, and in other body the hole charge is formed. The electronic charge of dielectric

bodies is above the rubbed surface in the form of electronic plasma. The electronic charge of conductive bodies is basically inside of the body, and the surplus electrons is above the body in the form of electronic plasma.

If two easy dielectric bodies have an external electronic charge (electronic plasma) they move from each other. Explanation of that, the electrons of electronic plasma of one body collide with nucleuses of atoms of a superficial layer of other body and push away them from the body.

If two easy dielectric bodies have a hole charge and are in an electric field of each other, then they move from each other. Explanation of that, the ethermats of the external ether, passing in a direction of these bodies, at collisions with the despherized nucleuses of atoms of a surface of these bodies, are repulsed from them to the ether between the bodies. The electric field of each body attracts the external ether to their body, due to that the density of the ether between these bodies increases, and hereupon the bodies are moving from each other.

If one easy dielectric body has an external electronic charge, and other body has a hole charge and despherized nucleuses of atoms of a superficial layer of the body and accordingly has an electric field, then these bodies are attracted to each other. Explanation of that, the ethermats, which collide with the despherized nucleuses of atoms of body with a hole charge, are repulsed from this body, but under action of the electric field they are moving again to the body. As the strength of the electric field is greatest in the center of the despherized surface, then the ethermats are moving in all sides outside, where there is no action of the electric field. Thus, between bodies is formed an rarefied ether, but from opposite sides on the bodies is acting an ether, which has a greater density, in result of that these bodies are attracting to each other.

If one of bodies has an external electronic charge, and other body non-electrized, then these bodies at first slightly move from each other, and then they are attracting to each other. Explanation of that is that the nucleuses of atoms of non-electrized body at collisions with electrons of external charge ionize and despherize with formation of an electric field, due to that these two bodies are attracted to each other alike as two bodies with a different charge.

Easy despherized body or small fully despherized body can move directly from action on the body an electric field. This phenomenon is used in Millikan's experience for definition of the least electric charge. In the experience the electrized droplets of oil are fully despherized bodies.

## Conclusions

1. At electrization by friction of two bodies, the atoms of rubbing surfaces of these bodies collide and therefore there occurs an ionization of orbital electrons of atoms of one body and a despherization of nucleuses of atoms of other body. At ionization by friction of bodies, the released electrons can be above one body as external electronic charge.

2. Easy bodies which have an external electronic charge in the form of the electronic rarefied plasma, are moving from each other because of collisions with electrons of the electronic plasma which between bodies.

3. Easy bodies which at electrization by friction with other bodies has despherized nucleuses in the rubbed superficial layer and an electric field, are moving from each other because the ethermats of the external ether, which entered between bodies, remain there due to attraction of these ethermats by electric fields of both bodies. Therefore in space between the bodies is a big density of the ether and therefore the bodies are moving from each other.

4. If one body has an external electronic charge, and other body has despherized nucleuses of atoms of a superficial layer and electric field, then such bodies are attracted to each other, because the electric field of one body attract to the body the ether from space between bodies. This ether is moving from despherized nucleuses round a body and leave from the body. Due to that between bodies is formed an ethereal rarefaction, which attract the bodies to each other.