Teslaphoresis and TGD

M. Pitkänen
Email: matpitka6@gmail.com.
http://tgdtheory.com/public_html/.

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Abstract

The recently discovered phenomenon of Teslaphoresis might involve new physics. Tesla studied systems critical against di-electric breakdown and observed strange electrical discharges occurring in very long length scales. Colleagues decided that these phenomena have mere entertainment value and are "understood" in Maxwellian electrodynamics. The amateurs have however continued the experiments of Tesla, and Teslaphoresis could be the final proof that something genuinely new is involved.

In TGD framework these long ranged strange phenomena could correspond in TGD quantum criticality and to large values of Planck constant implying quantum coherence in long length scales. The phases of ordinary matter with non-standard value $h_{eff} = n \times h$ of Planck constant would correspond to dark matter in TGD framework. I have earlier considered Tesla's findings from TGD point of view and my personal opinion has been that Tesla might have been the first experimenter to detect dark matter in TGD sense. Teslaphoresis gives further support for this proposal.

I this article the TGD counterparts for the Maxwellian em fields involved with Tesla coils are considered in TGD framework and it is found that many-sheetedness of space-time is necessary to understand the standing waves also involved. The fact that massless extremals (MEs) can carry light-like currents is essential for modelline currents classically using many-sheeted space-time. The presence of magnetic monopole flux tubes distinguishing TGD from Maxwellian theory is suggestive and could explain why Teslaphoresis occurs in so long length scales and why it induces self-organization phenomena for CNTs. The situation can be seen as a special case of more general situation encountered in TGD based model of living matter.

1 Introduction

I found an interesting popular article about a recently discovered phenomenon christened Teslaphoresis [D1] (see http://tinyurl.com/htyaf4h). This phenomenon might involve new physics. Tesla studied systems critical against di-electric breakdown and observed strange electrical discharges occurring in very long length scales. Colleagues decided that these phenomena have mere entertainment value and are "understood" in Maxwellian electrodynamics. The amateurs have however continued the experiments of Tesla, and Teslaphoresis could be the final proof that something genuinely new is involved.

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The title of the popular article is "Reconfigured Tesla coil aligns, electrifies materials from a distance" tells about the effects involved. The research group is led by Paul Churukuri and there is also an abstract about the work in ADS Nano journal [D1] (see `http://tinyurl.com/z3qybx2`). This article contains also an excellent illustration allowing to understand both the Tesla coil and the magnetic and electric fields involved. The abstract of the paper provides a summary about the results.

This paper introduces Teslaphoresis, the directed motion and self-assembly of matter by a Tesla coil, and studies this electrokinetic phenomenon using single-walled carbon nanotubes (CNTs). Conventional directed self-assembly of matter using electric fields has been restricted to small scale structures, but with Teslaphoresis, we exceed this limitation by using the Tesla coils antenna to create a gradient high-voltage force field that projects into free space. CNTs placed within the Teslaphoretic (TEP) field polarize and self-assemble into wires that span from the nanoscale to the macroscale, the longest thus far being 15 cm. We show that the TEP field not only directs the self-assembly of long nanotube wires at remote distances ($\geq$ 30 cm) but can also wirelessly power nanotube-based LED circuits. Furthermore, individualized CNTs self-organize to form long parallel arrays with high fidelity alignment to the TEP field. Thus, Teslaphoresis is effective for directed self-assembly from the bottom-up to the macroscale.

To sum up: what is found that single-walled carbon nanotubes (CNTs) polarise and self-assemble along the electric fields created by capacitor in much longer length scales than expected. Biological applications (involving linear molecules like microtubules) come in mind. CNTs tend to also move towards the capacitance of the secondary coil of the Tesla coil (TC).

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2 What Tesla coils are?

Wikipedia contains a nice description of Tesla coils (`https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tesla_coil`). Also the abstract (see `http://tinyurl.com/z3qybx2`) provides an illustration about the Tesla coil used.

Harmonic oscillator serves as an indispensable mechanical analogy for time dependent voltage source $V(t)$ and components (L, C, R) coupled in series to forma closed circuir. The dynamics is governed by differential equation

$$L\frac{d^2I}{dt^2} + R\frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{I}{C} = dV_{ext}(t) \quad . \tag{2.1}$$

Here L inductance (associated with coils in the illustration) with LdI/dt telling the voltage between ends of the inductance coil, C is the capacitance associated with the metal torus telling the charge of the capacitor ($Q = CV$) in potential V relative to the ground. Also relative capacitance with ground replaced with metal object in constant potential and V with the voltage between the two makes sense. IR is the contribution to the voltage of the circuit. V_{ext} is the external voltage. The mechanical analogy corresponds to $(I, L, C, R, dV_{ext}/dt) \leftrightarrow (x, m, 1/k, K, F_{ext})$ where (x, m, k, K, F_{ext}) are the position, mass force constant, friction, and external force applied on the harmonic oscillator.

The circuit consists of three parts (see `http://tinyurl.com/hetyaac`).

1. The first part has in parallel inductance L_0 and AC source characterized by voltage amplitude V_0 and frequency f acting as external driving force. L_0 corresponds to the outer coil in the figure of abstract.

2. The primary circuit has inductance $L_{1,1}$ and capacitance C_1 in series in the situation in which di-electric breakdown has not taken place so that the current switch defined by the air gap is off. There is also internal resistance R_1, not included to the illustration. In the simplest model for the situation the voltage U_1 relates to U_0 by $U_1/U_0 = N_2/N_1$, where N_2 and N_1 are in numbers of windings for the two coils. On the other hand, one has $U_1 = Q_1/C_1$ equal to $(N_2/N_1)U_1$.

   When the value of the electric field associated with U_1 exceeds critical value (in the range 5-30 kV/m) dielectric breakdown takes place and the current starts to run in the entire primary circuit $(L_{1,2}, R_1, C_1)$ and induces via the coil $L_{1,2}$ a current in secondary circuit (L_2, R_2, C_2). $L_{1,1}$ corresponds in the illustration of the article to a tunable inductance and L_2 corresponds to the inner cylindrical coil. C_2 corresponds to the sum of the stray capacitance of L_2 and capacitance C_2 of the metal torus.

   The circuits $(L_{1,1}, L_{1,2}, R_1C_1)$ and (L_2, R_2, C_2) are chosen so that their resonance frequencies are the same and equal to the input frequency to achieve resonance. The frequencies are in radio frequency range and according to Wikipedia article vary in the range 50 kHz to 1 MHz. The duration of the on-period much longer than the corresponding time scales.

   What happens during the on-period is that capacitor C_2 develops oscillating charge and oscillating electric field orthogonal to the capacitor at its surface. Also oscillating magnetic field is induced: here the possible current along the electric field lines affects the situation. Also at this dielectric breakdowns can occur of the local electric field near the C_2 exceeds critical value.

The discovery is that the radial oscillating electric fields induces what is christened as Teslaphoresis (for more general phenomenon of dielectrophoresis see `http://tinyurl.com/hgj645q`)). What is seen as surprising is that the phenomenon takes place in length scales longer than 30 cm. The wavelengths of the AC photons vary in the range [124 m , 6 km]. The fact that Tesla managed to produce this kind of strange phenomena in a length scale of entire town suggests that the wavelength of the radio waves is the key scale, perhaps quantum scale.

CNTs polarize and self-organize along the field lines of the electric field involved. CTNs can also self organize to form a wiring between LEDs and extract energy from the fields of TC so that the LEDs shine. This would be a partial fulfilment of Tesla's dream about wireless energy transfer. If the length scale involved is that of radio waves, the dream might be realized in rather long scales. Also the tractor effect is observed: CNTs are attracted towards TC along electric field lines. This can be understood if they develop polarization parallel to the electric field of the capacitor C_2.

3 How TGD could be involved?

My earlier attempts to understand what happened in Tesla's circuits [K2, K3] inspired the question whether some new physics could be involved. The presence of effects in unexpectedly long length scales raises the question whether quantum criticality and the hierarchy of Planck constants could be involved. The conjecture has indeed been that quantum criticality leads to a generation of phases of ordinary matter with non-standard value $h_{eff} = n \times h$ of Planck constant and thus quantum coherence in length scales scaled up by factor n from what they are usually [K4]. Dielectric breakdown is a critical phenomenon and an essential part of the functioning of TC. The test for the hypothesis is to look whether the effects disappear when the coupling between primary and secondary is not by dielectric breakdown.

Radio wavelengths are used. The experience from quantum biological models [**?**]ncourages to ask whether the photons become dark at quantum criticality and whether their energies $E = h_{eff} \times f$ are above thermal energy. TGD inspired quantum biology would suggests that the energies could be in visible and UV range just as bio-photons identified as decay products of dark photons. Large energy of dark radiowave photons would make possible effective energy transfer along long distances. The transformation of dark photons to ordinary photons would generate energetic photons and could serve as a signature of the effect analogous to bio-photons. The self-organization of CNTs along electric field line should involve macroscopic quantum coherence.

The modelling of time varying electromagnetic fields involves open questions in TGD framework. Consider first the available building bricks [K1, K5].

1. The imbedding of any em field locally is possible but the imbeddability to CP_2 implies topological field quantization, which is reasonably well understood for static fields. The preferred extremal property reflecting strong form of holography implying effective 2-dimensionality poses further powerful constraints at the level of single space-time sheet so that extremely restricted repertoire of field patterns is expected to be possible.

   At the level of many-sheeted space-time the situation is different. The Maxwellian limit of TGD is obtained by replacing the sheets of many-sheeted space-time with single region of Minkowski space and by summing induced gauge potentials at various sheets (test particle experiences touching space-time sheets experiences the sum of gauge potentials and induced gravitational field identified as sum CP_2 parts of the induced metric).

2. There are excellent reasons to assume that cosmic string solutions $X^2 \times Y^2$ with X^2 minimal surface in M^4 and Y^2 a homologically non-trivial complex surface of CP_2 allow deformations to magnetic flux tubes having 4-D CP_2 projection. One can make Lorentz boosts for the magnetic flux tubes and together with many-sheetedness this makes possible complex repertoire of moving quasi-stationary fields patterns at Maxwellian limit.

3. Deformations of CP_2 type vacuum extremals provide description of Euclidian space-time regions identified as lines of generalized Feynman diagrams. The light-like 3-D boundaries between Minkowskian and Euclidian space-time regions having degenerate 4-metric can equivalently regarded as lines of generalized Feynman diagrams are identified as orbits of 2-D partons performing kind of zitterbewebung with local light-velocity. The average velocity is typically time-like.

4. Massless extremals (MEs) are radiation type solutions but with local directions of polarization and light-like local propagation 4-velocity $(1, v(x)$ with $1 - v \cdot v = 0$. Since the direction can vary the average current is typically time-like.

   The first special feature is that MEs allow light-like currents parallel to $(1, v(x)$. Second special feature is that linear superposition is restricted to four-momenta proportional to the local four-velocity $(1, v(x))$ so that one can say that all Fourier components correspond to parallel four vectors ($(1, v)$ and $(-1, -v)$ are regarded as parallel). Field pulses propagate in single direction without change in shape and in precisely targeted manner, which is optimal situation concerning information transfer.

   The general linear superposition of Maxwell's theory is lost and one can say that for given space-time sheet the field decomposes to quanta in geometric sense. Linear superposition is however replaced with set theoretic union of parallel space-time sheets: the test particle experiences the sum of gauge potentials associated with different sheets so that nothing is lost in Maxwellian limit.

Consider now what the TGD description could look like for standing waves.

1. Only linearly polarized waves with local wave vector k are possible. Circular polarizations are not representable classically. In many-sheeted space-time the problem can be solved by using two parallel space-time sheets with of orthogonal linear polarizations and suitable phase lag.

2. In circuit systems there are oscillating electric fields associated with the capacitor and also oscillating magnetic fields and electric fields accompanying them. These fields do not propagate although one can assign to them frequency and wave vectors locally. In Maxwellian theory they can be represented as superposition of real waves propagating in opposite directions with light-velocity $(cos(\omega t - kx) + cos(\omega t + kx) = 2cos(\omega t)cos(kx)$, $\omega = k$ using unit $c = 1)$.

   In TGD framework standing wave solutions are not possible as radiative solutions since only the waves with parallel local 4-velocities can superpose. At least two parallel space-time sheets representing copies of MEs related by 4-D reflection are needed to describe the fields in the region outside capacitor. Since the electric field is radial at the surface of capacitor C_2, the MEs should propagate parallel to C_2 near its surface.

Maxwell's theory involves currents in an essential manner although their description involves structural equations and is therefore only phenomenological. These fields have 4-currents as sources. In the recent case the currents are associated with the surfaces of inductances and more or less stationary charge densities with the surfaces of the capacitors.

1. In TGD framework the 4-currents correspond at quantum level to fundamental fermions at string world sheets and together with partonic 2-surfaces string world sheets carry the data needed by the strong form of holography (SH). This microscopic description is quite too far from the practical modelling of Tesla coils. SH guarantees 4-D description and the question concerns the translation of 2-D vocabulary to 4-D one. One question is what the fermionic currents assignable to the ends of fermionic strings correspond in 4-D vocabulary.

2. The field equations for Kähler action do not contain external currents explicitly. MEs however allow light-like currents parallel to them and by using parallel MEs with light-like currents boosted in opposite directions it is possible to obtain time-like net currents at Maxwellian limit.

   In particular, one can have stationary charge densities needed at the surfaces of C_2 as well as currents moving with non-relativistic velocities needed at the surfaces of the induction coils. The rule could be that parallel MEs gives rise to net current parallel to microscopic fermionic currents propagating along partonic surfaces: these currents can look stationary in induced metric at partonic 2-surfaces so that it need not expand).

3. String world sheets have their ends carrying fermion number at the 3-D light-like orbits of partonic 2-surfaces. Since monopole fluxes connect wormhole throats, the strings are parallel to monopole flux tubes connect fermions moving along light-like curves of space-time surface. If indeed so, magnetic flux tubes and ME form locally orthogonal network. One cannot therefore neglect the magnetic flux tubes (carrying dark matter). In the recent case this would suggest the presence of dark magnetic flux tubes in directions orthogonal to the capacitor C_2. These flux tubes would carry monopole flux and no current would be needed to generate this magnetic field: the cross section would be two sheeted closed surface rather than disk with boundary.

   The monopole magnetic flux tubes carrying dark matter emanating radially from capacitor C_2 would be essential for new physics effects. In particular, dark supra currents could flow along these flux tubes. Together with MEs they are proposed to play fundamental role in TGD inspired quantum biology.

To sum up, the TGD inspired model of Teslaphoresis could be seen as an application of basic ideas of TGD inspired quantum biology explaining macroscopic quantum coherence and dark matter. If so, Tesla would have observed dark matter and new quantum theory based on the hierarchy of Planck constants already century ago.

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