The Role of Paradox Force Field in Sedimentary Rocks

Alemu Motuma[1], Tsehayneh Mebrat [2]

[1]*Physics instructor at kemise college of teachers Education,* [2]*physics Trainee at KCTE phone; 0911005975, p.box 161, Ethiopia*

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the cause of sense of attraction phenomena occurring while one pieces of sedimentary rocks rotating around another paired contacted pieces of the similar rocks. The three types of rocks types, sedimentary rocks experience this phenomenon. This research was experimental research types. While conducting this experiment different masses of rocks, number of rotation were considered. This study was experimental research types. The rotating pieces of rocks produce force field around the contact pieces of rocks then the contacted piece of sedimentary rocks attraction each other this sense exhibit in our hands while handling.

I. INTRODUCTION

Physics is our human attempt to explain the working of the world. The success of that attempt is evident in the technology of our society. The aim of classical mechanics is, and always will be, to understand physical phenomena and laws of mechanics and apply them to different, everyday situations. Mechanics is one of the oldest and familiar branches of physics. It deals with bodies at rest and in motion and the conditions of rest and motion when bodies are under the influence of internal and external force. The laws of mechanics apply to whole range of objects; form the microscopic to macroscopic, such as the motion of electron in atom and that of planet in space or even to galaxies in distant parts of the universe.

In antiquity significant gains were made in the theory of mechanics during Aristotle's time; it was not until the seventeenth century that the science of mechanics was truly founded by Galileo, Huygens, and Newton. They showed that objects move according to certain rules and these rules were stated in the form of laws of motion. At about 1666; at early age of 24, Newton investigates the motion of planet moving in a circle around the sun at center. Newton's thus suspected that the force between the sun and the planet was inversely proportional to square of the distance between them. Also, in Newton`s law of gravitations, he suggested that the force of attraction between two given particles is inversely proportional to the square of their distances ,and this force keep the moving of huge universe bodies in rotation along their orbit.

Orested (1820): from his experiment find that the deflection of compasses-needle placed around current carrying wire is due to the magnetic field created around the wire due to moving charge and finally determines that they are coin of two faces. In electricity and magnetized: the two different concept where integrated in one at end 19th century, i.e. where ever the magnet are there, there exist electricity. In case of classical mechanics specially in force and motion their some ambiguity that among both which exist first and to what extent one describe the other is unclear area in teaching the content. Additionally the attraction and repulsion were clearly observed in cause of magnet .while instruction even though all applied force did not cause motion; applied force and motion are more of the time indistinguishable and dependent concept. To my knowledge rather than the effect of applied force on motion, the effect of motion on force is our question which I did not get answer. So, to search the answer to the question, carrying out this experiment would be found to be necessary.

Purpose, leading question, hypothesis, Methodology, procedure

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the force that the paradox forces in similar pieces of sedimentary rocks. More specifically, the study had the following purpose. In this direction, this study was aimed at answering the following basic questions.

1. What is the cause for the attraction of the paired contacted pieces of sedimentary rocks while other pieces rotated around this paired pieces?

This may be due to the pieces of rocks might be magnetic substance that is why this phenomenon happened. This is due to the cause of universal gravitational laws i.e. Fg $=\frac{Gm1m2}{r2}$ .In this way, descriptive survey method which is quantitative was used. The target of this study was sedimentary rock pieces. Of different pieces rocks types sedimentary rock pieces were selected using convenient sampling design depending on visible sense of phenomena. Observation analysis was employed to gather relevant data for this

study. Different observations were made to gather data. Based on number of rotation, mass and area of contacted. The Data analysis methods would be selected to fit both quantitative data types. For qualitative data thematic analysis methods was selected, portrayed using figures i.e. statistical methods would used to analyze the quantitative data. From the data base, different statistical figures would be produced for data analysis and interpretation.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Brought the magnet towards these pieces and observe what happened?

Results; when the magenta contacted theses pieces there is no attraction or repulsive force.

- Evaluation of their universal gravitation force using:

It violated the similar value of different pieces of mass value, and didn`t work if no rotation.

X(masses in gm	Y(relative attraction)
100	(X) N
150	(X+Y) N
200	(X+Y+Z) N
250	(x+y+Z+M) N

Table 3.1 Relation of Masses-relative rotation

Where the value of (X) N < (X+Y) N < (X+Y+Z) N < (X+Y+Z+M) N and O < (X) N, X was the value of force

X(N0.of rotation)	Y(relative attraction)
60	(R)N
120	(R+Y)N
240	(R+Y+Z)N
360	(R+y+Z+M)N

Table 3.2 Relation of No. rotation -relative rotation

Where the value of (R) N < (R+Y) N < (R+Y+Z) N < (R+Y+Z+M) N and O < (R) N,R was the value of force.

III. CONCLUSION

While pushing apart the contact pieces the rocks there was a sense of attraction in our hands. This sense has positive relations with area of contact, numbers of rotation and mass. But this sense of filling didn't happened when no rotation, the pieces were different.

Hence, $F \alpha R$

$F \alpha A$

$F \alpha M$

$F \alpha RAM$

Thus we can say that $F = \boldsymbol{A}$ (RAM), where $\boldsymbol{A}$-constant of force field created and dependent masses R- Number rotation, A-area of contact, M- masses

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[6] ihlin@ntu.edu.tw 3366-1694 R306 Geosciences.

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