



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Physical Science International Journal</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_PSIJ_40648
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>An Experimental Study to Examine the Curved Spacetime Using Magnetic Fields</b>
Type of the Article	<b>Original Research Article</b>

**General guideline for Peer Review process:**

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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**PART 1: Review Comments**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<p>The author's approach is very simple and rational. According to mainstream physics, matter makes curvature of space. With a strong belief in that mainstream convention, the author has proceeded to measure that supposed curvature (in space) caused by the Earth. He uses a permanent magnet attached on a rotating table and measures magnetic flux in different orientation of the table. In the first case, the rotating table is set parallel to the horizontal plane, and, in the second case, the same is parallel to the vertical plane. The author records the results of the horizontal and vertical rotation experiments and shows that the magnetic field distribution of the permanent magnet is changing with the vertical rotation of the table whereas no such change could be observed for the horizontal rotation. Hence he concludes that there is curvature near the Earth's surface and that curvature is measurable.</p> <p>Any magnetic flux measurement rests on the following Lorentz equation,  <math display="block">\mathbf{F} = q \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}</math>                     where <math>q</math> is an electric charge moving with a velocity <math>\mathbf{v}</math> inside a magnetic field <math>\mathbf{B}</math> and <math>\mathbf{F}</math> is the force experienced by the charge.                      Now an electric charge is a real physical entity and that should, therefore, be subject to gravitation just like all other physical objects. Therefore, the author's experiment could only measure the action of gravity on charges along with the action of the magnetic field on the charges while moving. His results of experiments could no way demonstrate any space time curvature.                      Moreover, he could find that the advance of perihelion of Mercury, bending of light rays grazing the surface of the sun, de Sitter precession and Lense-Thirring precession (the last two have been claimed to be correct by the NASA GPB experiment which the author has mentioned as space time curvature effect like his mainstream predecessors) could be explained as the action of Newtonian gravity on charges [vide, Chin. Phys. B Vol. 23, No. 4 (2014) 040402 Classical interpretations of relativistic precessions.] He should have consulted many other important relevant papers published generally outside the mainstream/ institutional hegemony.</p>	
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<p>The author should, therefore, discuss first in one section on the reliability / rationality of his belief of space time curvature in the recent non mainstream perspectives and show how his experiments uphold space time curvature rather than simple Newtonian gravitation.</p>	
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		

**Reviewer Details:**

Name:	<b>Sankar Hajra</b>
Department, University & Country	<b>India</b>