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New Facts about Magnetism Reveal Its Causes and Propose a New Magnetic Field Pattern to Explain Related Observations

The actual pattern of the magnetic field differs entirely from the currently accepted model. This hypothesis addresses and answers all questions related to magnetism and the structure of its field. For many who find it challenging to question the current model of the magnetic field, maintaining an open mind may prove to be particularly difficult.

This hypothesis will only make sense if you remain open to all the facts and arguments presented. While reading, keep in mind the saying of the great **Richard Feynman**:

'I would rather have questions that can't be answered than answers that can't be questioned."

Remember, only those who genuinely uphold the principle of open-mindedness can rightfully call themselves true scientists!

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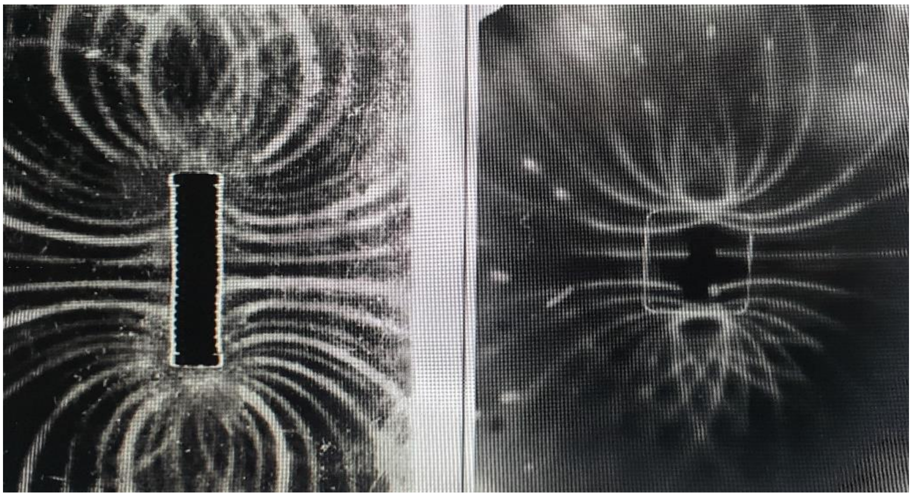
Patterns of Magnetic Fields Created by Magnets in Ferrocells

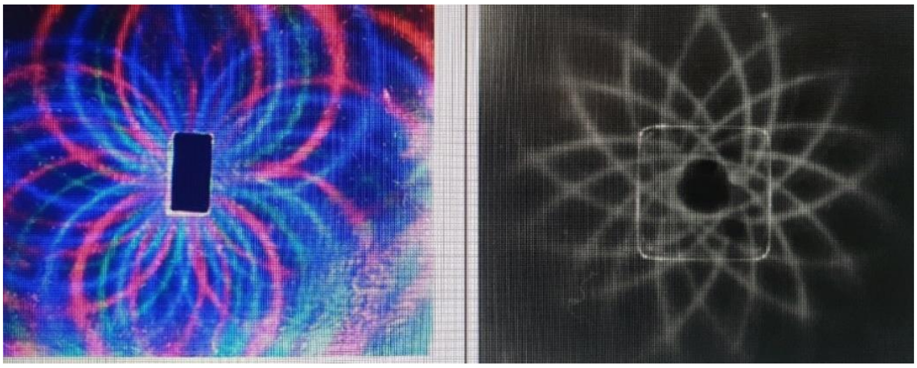
What is a ferrocell?

Ferrocells are constructed from two glass plates joined together, with a thin layer of ferrofluid between them. This must be done carefully to prevent air bubbles from forming. After that, small LED lights are placed under the ferrocell. Once assembled, magnets can be positioned above or below the ferrocell.

Visual Evidence of Magnetic Field Patterns Proposed by This Hypothesis

The following image depicts two experiments. In the first, a magnet is placed on top of the ferrocell; in the second, it is placed beneath it. In both cases, the magnet's poles are oriented vertically, as viewed in this paper. In the first, the magnet comprises multiple disk magnets stacked together. In the second, it is a single small square magnet. Both use strong neodymium magnets.

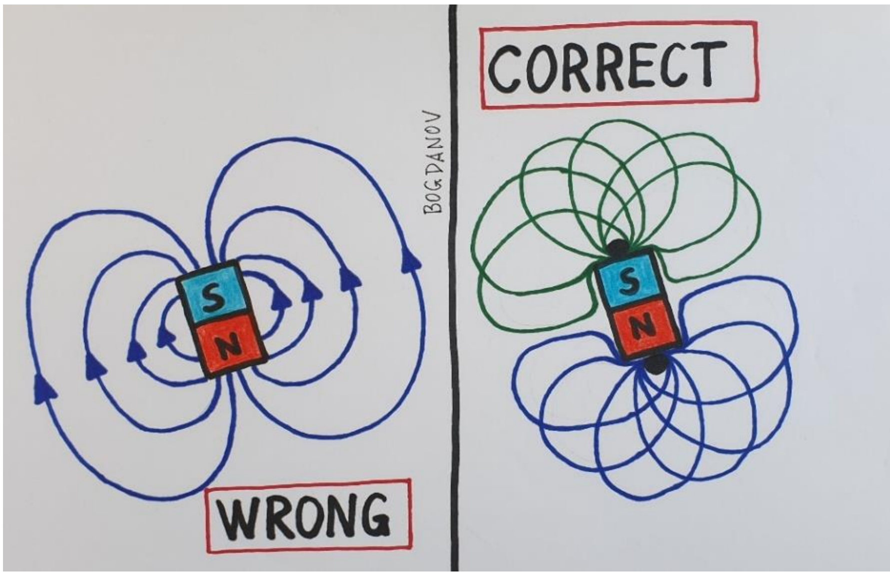




The following image depicts two experiments. Here, magnets are placed with their poles facing the ferrocell. In the first, a magnet is placed on top of the ferrocell; in the second, it is placed beneath it.

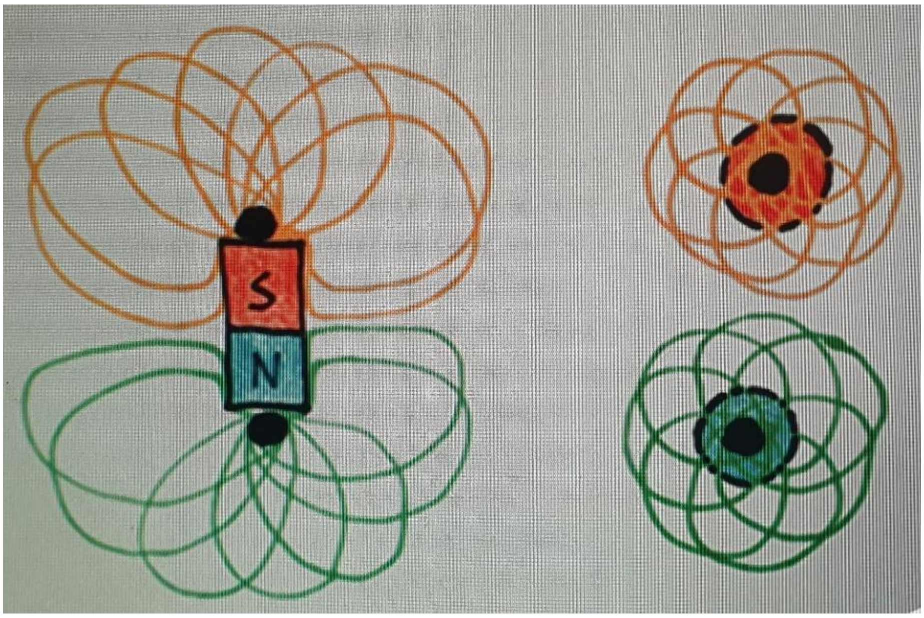
In all cases, magnet polarity was irrelevant, as the patterns remained identical regardless of pole orientation. Both poles produce exactly the same patterns.

Earlier images do not fully capture the magnetic fields, which extend beyond the ferrocells used. Additionally, note that these depictions represent two-dimensional images of a three-dimensional pattern. The exact appearance of this pattern in three dimensions will be detailed later.



The following figure shows a magnetic field as viewed from the sides and poles using ferrocells. Note again that this represents a two-dimensional depiction of the phenomenon.

Before exploring how this pattern functions as a three-dimensional system per this hypothesis, we must first understand its explanatory role. These images and descriptions illustrate this mechanism.

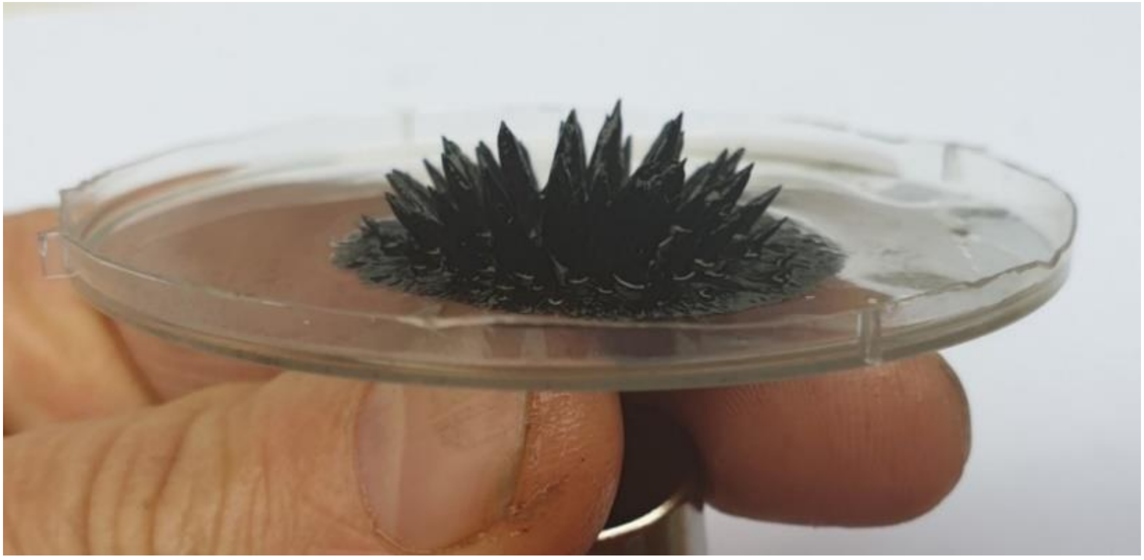


To grasp the following arguments, understanding this hypothesis's predictions about the loops of the magnetic field in this diagram is essential. In essence, these loops represent spherical structures. Each sphere resembles an energy sphere surrounded by and filled with strongly charged particles. Within these spheres, particles circulate as they do around a flame. Multiple such spheres overlap one another.

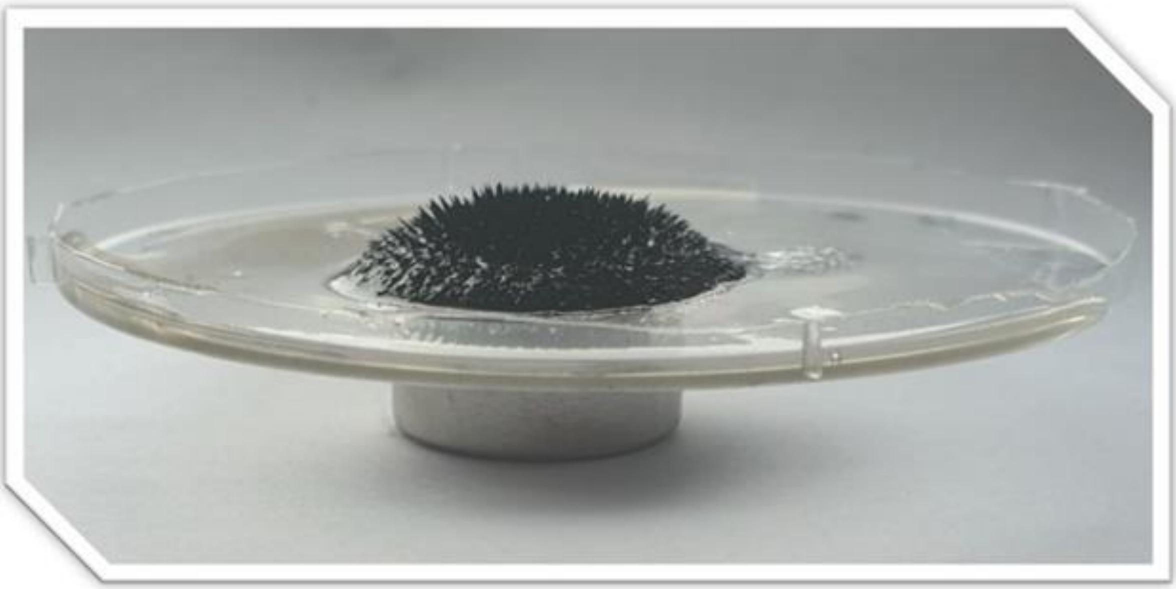
Note: As stated earlier, a more detailed explanation of this concept will follow later.

Magnetic Field Patterns of This Hypothesis Explain Spikes in Ferrofluid

The following images depict these ferrofluid spikes created by a magnet.



This figure depicts ferrofluid spikes when the magnet is positioned at a certain distance from the ferrofluid. Note that as the magnet is moved farther away, these spikes become larger and fewer. The following image depicts these spikes when the magnet is closer to the ferrofluid.



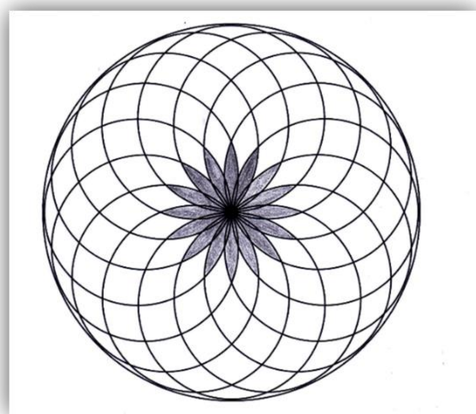
This image depicts a magnet close to the ferrofluid, yielding numerous tiny ferrofluid spikes.

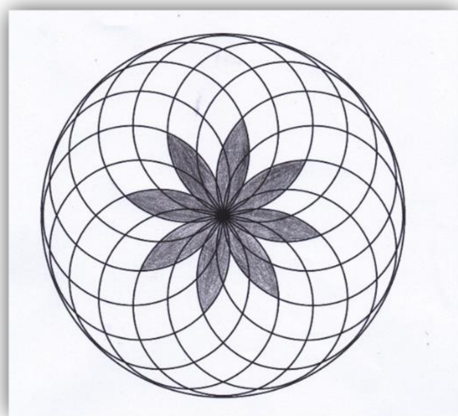
For clarity, note that the ferrofluid in the prior experiment was not genuine ferrofluid but cooking oil mixed with printer toner. Genuine ferrofluid produces symmetric spike patterns, as depicted in this image.

How Magnetic Field Patterns of This Hypothesis Explain Ferrofluid Spikes.

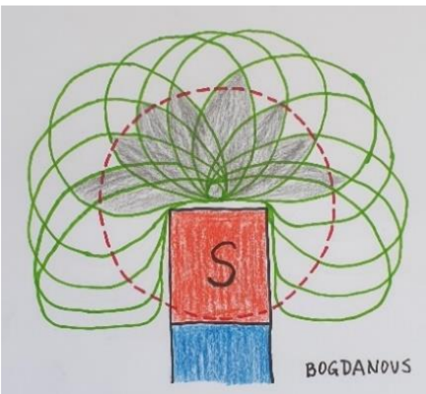
As previously shown, the magnetic field pattern with poles facing the ferrocell resembles overlapping circles. The following explanation is based on this pattern.

This figure highlights specific regions of these overlapping circles, with portions coloured. Note that nearer the center, these regions are smaller yet more numerous, while farther from the center, they are larger and fewer. This pattern precisely mirrors the spike patterns observed in ferrofluid within ferrocells in these experiments.





Evidently, this correlation is not coincidental. Indeed, two observations support a logical conclusion. First, the pattern observed in ferrocells correlates with the size and number of spikes under varying conditions. This correlation alone suggests that these patterns in ferrofluid warrant serious consideration.



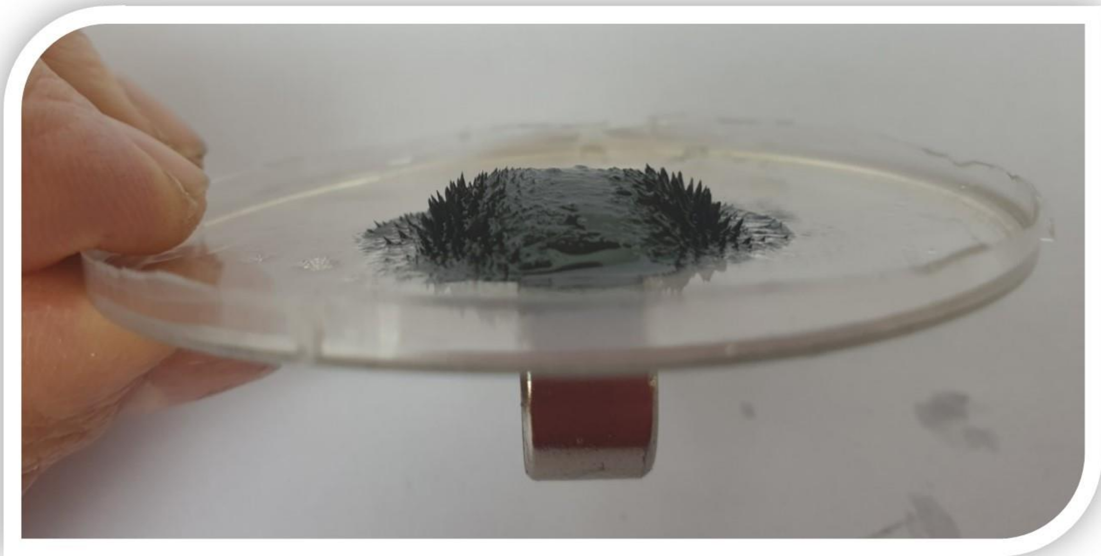
Notably, a similar effect occurs when the magnet is placed sideways on the ferrocell, as observed in these patterns. This depiction does not fully replicate the previously observed pattern but remains sufficiently similar. This figure shows the pattern with specific areas coloured. Furthermore, it confirms that the spikes originate from points on the poles.

Why and How These Spikes Form in Ferrocells?

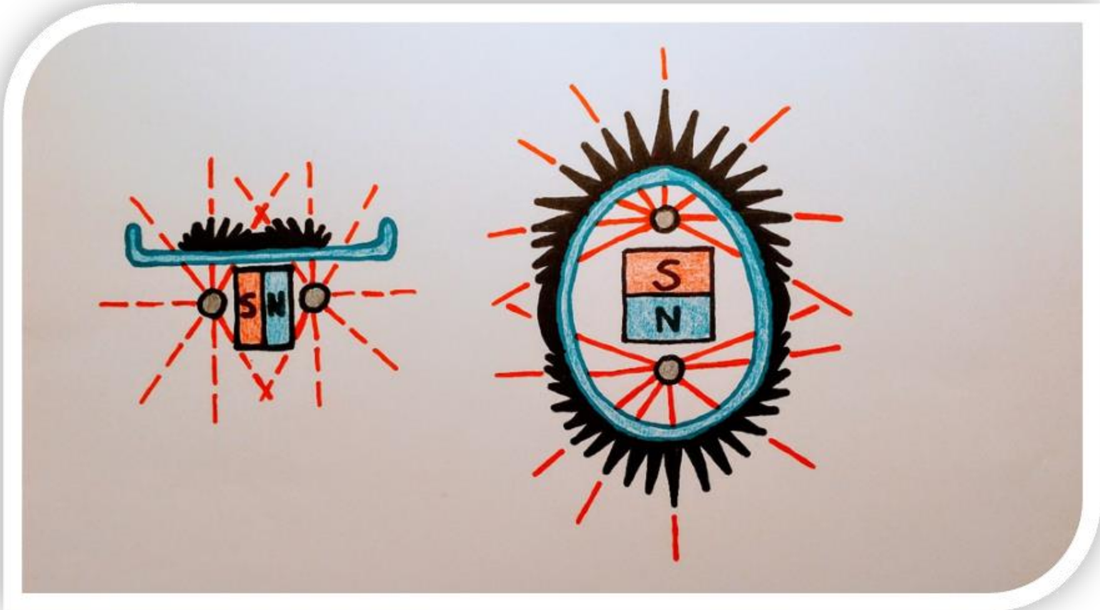
Consider two of these spheres overlapping at a single point. Per this hypothesis, these spheres represent regions of elevated electromagnetic charge, with even greater charge where they overlap. When multiple such spheres overlap, these regions exhibit significantly stronger electromagnetic charge.

Oxygen particles within these regions act as small, potent magnets. They attract ferrometal particles present in the ferrofluid. In summary, the magnet attracts these ferrometal particles more strongly towards poles, though their concentration near the poles is already high. This results in these particles attracting each other in other places, particularly in more strongly charged regions, which are in those overlapping places.

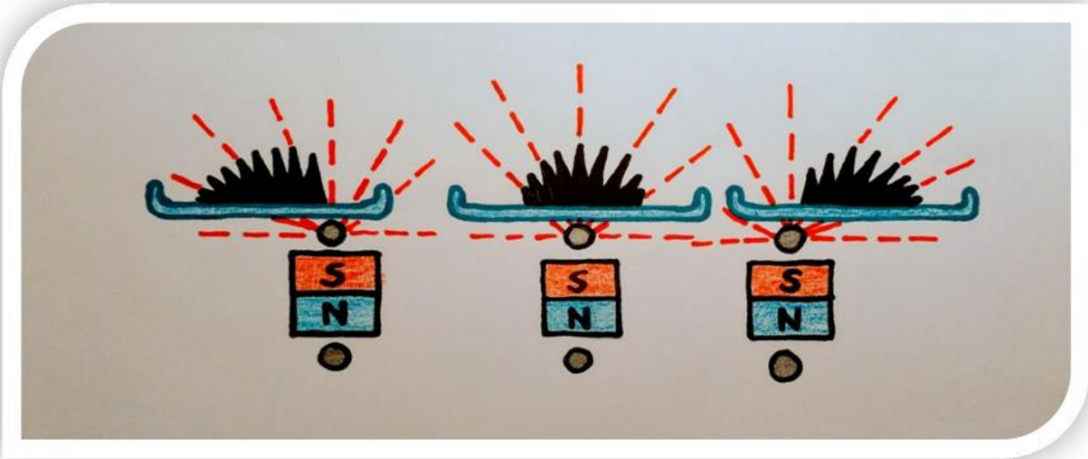
The following image shows the center of the magnetic pole positioned from the side relative to the ferrofluid. The spikes point away from this center.



The previous two images provide a comprehensive view of these spikes' behaviour. The following images illustrate expected outcomes from specific magnet-ferrofluid configurations. This image depicts spikes extending from the poles and the pattern a magnet would create if ferrofluid were placed on a shell-like cover surrounding it.



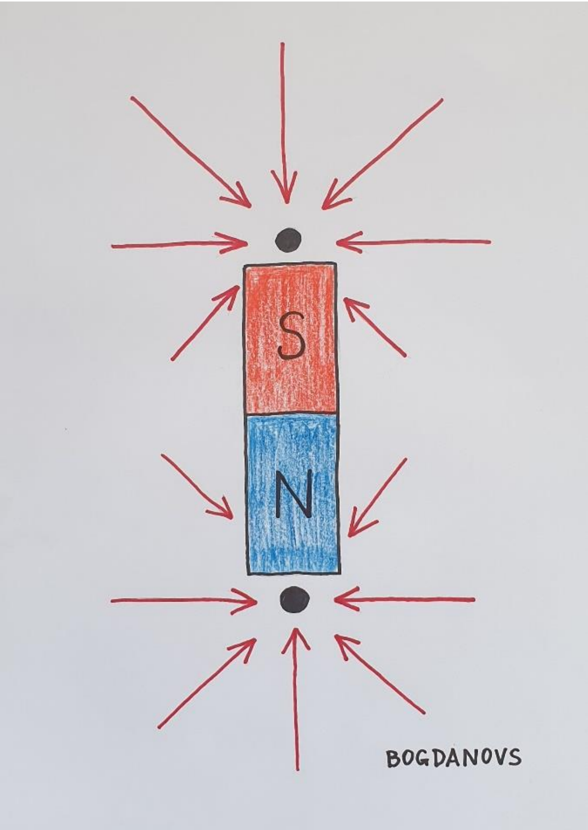
The following image also depicts observed phenomena.

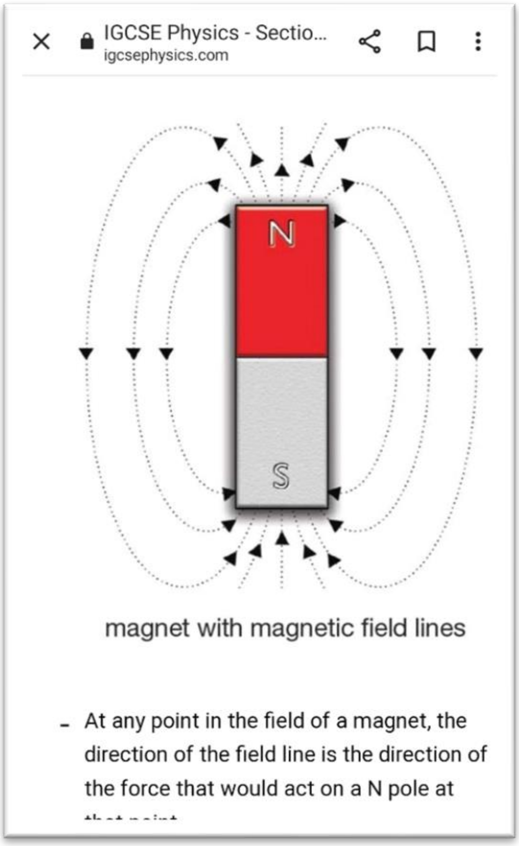


Yes, this demonstrates how these patterns function and generate these spikes. Points on the poles attract surrounding material, while the spikes extend outward from them. These spikes, among other observations, challenge the currently accepted magnetic field pattern. However, the magnetic field model proposed by this hypothesis aligns perfectly with these spikes. Based on this observation alone, this hypothesis merits consideration as a viable hypothesis.

Another Fact Inconsistent with the Current Magnetic Field Model but Consistent with This Hypothesis.

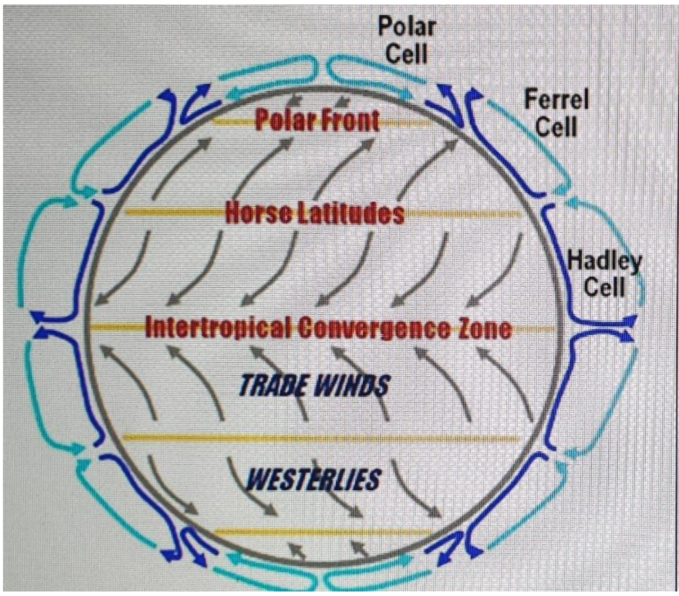
Notably, magnetic flux varies at the same distance from the poles across different locations. This phenomenon poses a mystery that the currently accepted model cannot resolve. The typical explanation describes these as magnetic field lines where magnetism intensifies. However, scientists also assert that these lines are not real and are merely drawn for representation. In essence, the magnetic field lines and magnetism's direction, as depicted in textbooks, are not accurate.

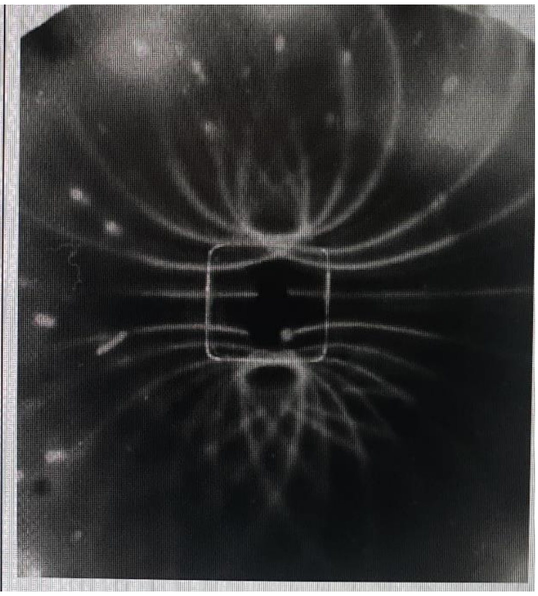




Compare these two depictions: one illustrates the actual direction of magnetic attraction, while the other reflects the direction of magnetism as presented in textbooks. Nothing travels between the poles; instead, all movement induced by magnetic energy circulates around each pole, remaining within its respective hemisphere. The magnetism itself remains static.

The following image demonstrates how this hypothesis's magnetism pattern also accounts for atmospheric movement. Twenty percent of the atmosphere consists of the paramagnetic substance oxygen. If oxygen bonds with all other gases, the entire atmosphere will align with Earth's magnetic field pattern. If that field conforms to this hypothesis, everything aligns logically.





The first pattern illustrates the circulation of the atmosphere around our planet, while the second depicts the magnetic field pattern observed on ferrocells. In both diagrams, the poles are positioned at the top and bottom, and the resemblance between the two patterns is striking.

At this point, we can summarize the first observations.

First, the proposed magnetic field pattern in this hypothesis accounts for the observed spikes. Second, it explains the variations in magnetic flux at equal distances from the poles but at different locations. Third, the circulation of our atmosphere exhibits a pattern remarkably similar to the magnetic field outlined in this hypothesis, as our atmosphere is influenced by Earth's powerful magnetic field.

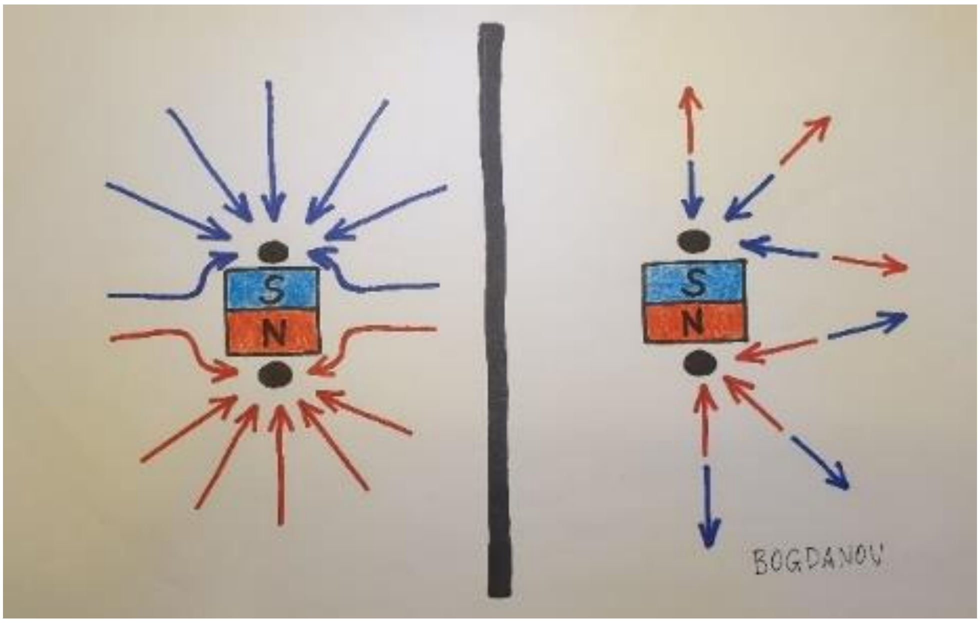
Note that we are only halfway through exploring this hypothesis and its supporting evidence. Many intriguing aspects remain to be examined.

Magnetic Strength and Attraction Increase Toward the Poles and Nothing Flows from North to South.

There is an old cliché that magnetic fields move from north to south. The legend suggests it originated because most scientists, during the early days of magnetism's exploration, lived in the Northern Hemisphere. There, all compasses are indeed attracted toward the magnetic south, which is Earth's North.

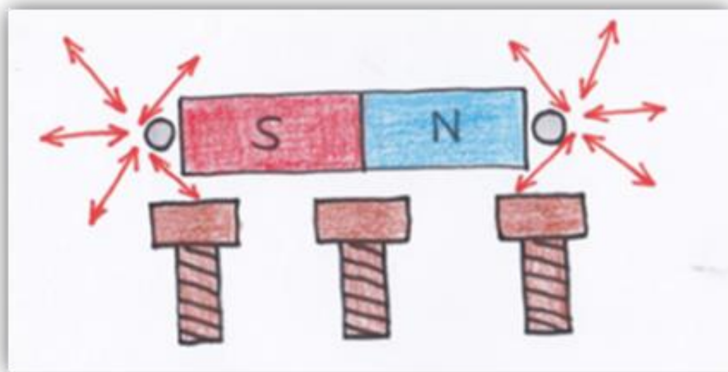
Nowadays, people assume the magnetic field moves in this direction simply because textbooks depict it that way. Yet, all teachers will tell you there is no definitive direction to magnetism. According to this hypothesis, the attraction is always toward the closest pole, and no, there is no inherent direction to it at all..

This image shows the direction in which magnetic attraction, not the magnetic energy, operates. In essence, relevant objects are attracted toward the closest pole. In fact, the second part of this depiction is intended to demonstrate that one part of a magnetized item will be attracted to the closest pole, while the other side will be repelled.



Next, we will explore how magnetic energy weakens with distance from the poles..

If this were a weak magnet, the bolt in the middle would fall off. I have tested this experimentally. Even if the magnet were strong but much longer than the one in this depiction, the bolt in the middle would still fall. This is because magnetic attraction and repulsion are most pronounced closer to the poles. However, we wouldn't observe this with short, strong magnets. With short magnets, the magnetism radiating from them would be strong everywhere within a certain vicinity, as any point would be close enough to one of the poles.



On certain occasions, it seems that ferromagnetic materials are attracted even to the side of a magnet. However, this is only an appearance. In reality, both poles attract these materials with equal strength, resulting in them being pulled to the middle of the magnet. Without friction between the ferromagnetic material and the magnet's side, that material would be drawn toward the closest pole.

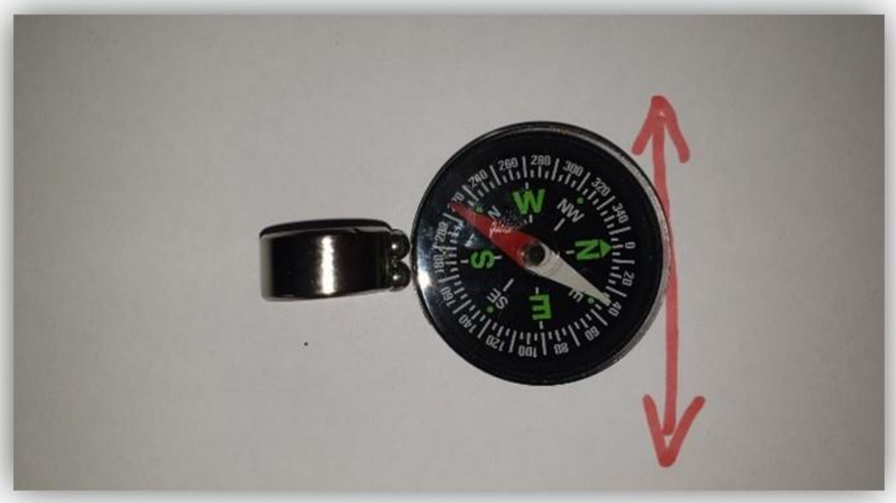
This phenomenon is another fact suggesting that the magnetic field isn't moving from one pole to another, as it appears to vanish at the middle under the previously described conditions, particularly if the magnet is long and weak.

Experiment Proving Poles Are Separate and Attract Independently.

Here, you can see how a strong magnet attracts the compass needle. It clearly points toward the pole. The needle of the compass will always point toward that point at the pole. It will always be directed toward the closest pole.

This experiment is important because it clearly demonstrates that there is no movement of magnetic energy from one pole to the other. The magnetic energy of the poles is not connected.

What you are supposed to do is this: Keep the magnet in place and move the compass up and down as indicated by the arrow.



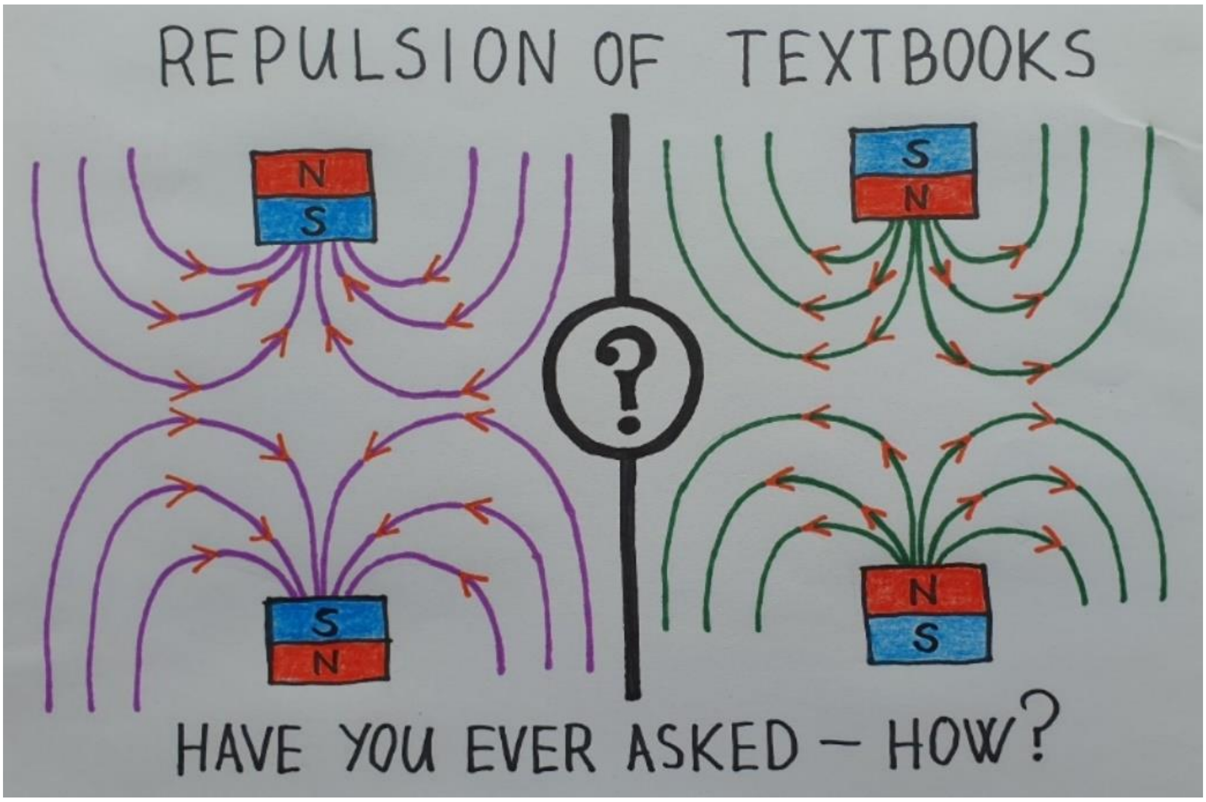
The small magnet balls in this experiment are present to prevent the large magnet from pulling itself toward the compass. Their impact on the result is nearly zero.

At some point in the process of moving the compass from one position to another, you will see the compass needle jump abruptly to the other pole. This is only possible if it was more strongly attracted to the other pole and lost its attraction to the previous one.

Magnetic REPULSION: Comparing the Current Model and This Hypothesis

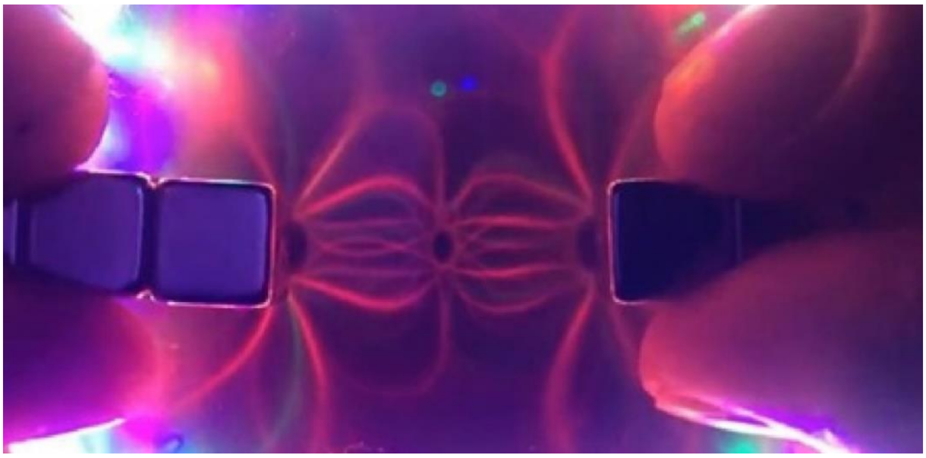
Before comparing the differences between the accepted and hypothesized patterns of these interactions, we must address another issue in the current model. The following image illustrates this problem. Although the direction of the magnetic field is incorrect, it continues to appear in textbooks, and some teachers still claim this is exactly how it works. Even in the absence of a magnetic field's direction, the existence of the currently accepted model is perplexing.

According to the existing model, the repulsion between south poles, compared to the repulsion between north poles, appears completely different specifically due to these directions of the magnetic field.



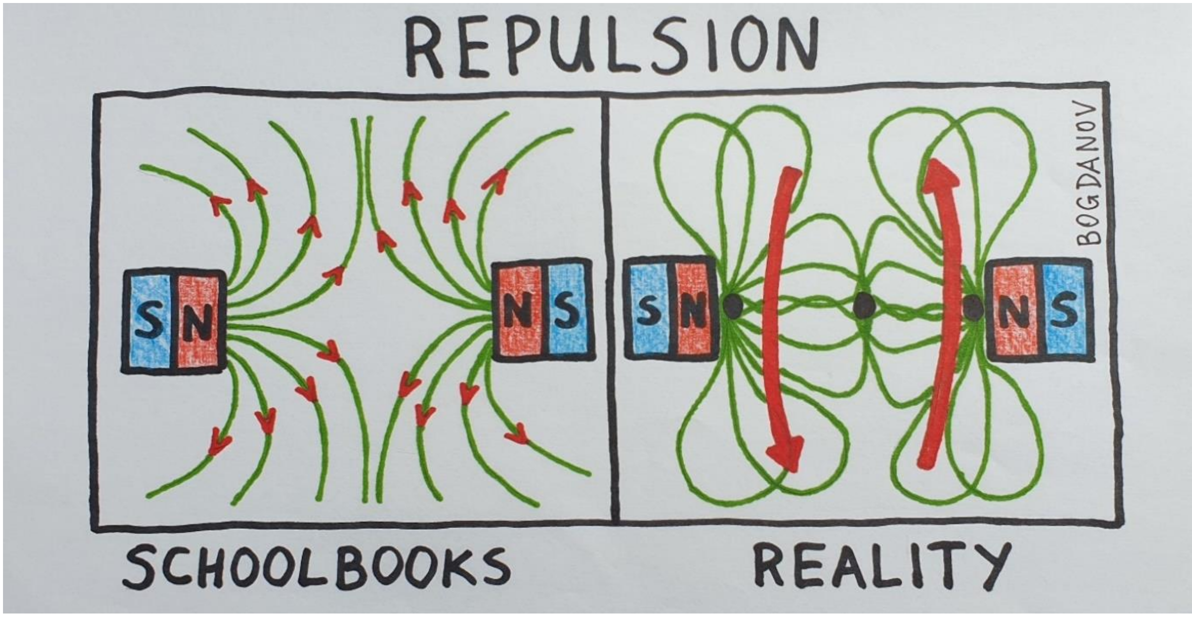
Ask yourself this: if there is truly no direction of the magnetic field, what purpose do these arrows serve? Without such a direction, these arrows are not only misleading but also confusing for students of physics. So, who continues to add these arrows to representations of the magnetic field in textbooks, and why?

This Is How the Pattern of Repulsion Looks on Ferrocells.



One key takeaway from this image is that the pattern clearly demonstrates a specific interaction, rather than being a simple and unexplored effect of light. Later in this document, an explanation will be provided regarding what might be occurring to produce this pattern. It goes without saying that the hypothesis presented here offers a perfect explanation for this phenomenon.

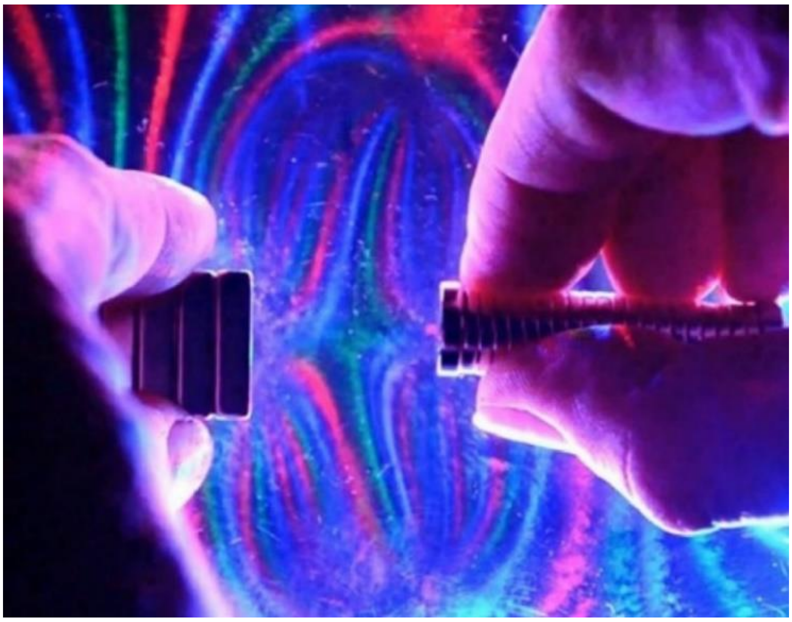
In this image, you can observe the magnetic field pattern as depicted in textbooks, placed side by side with how it appears in reality.



Another aspect that will be temporarily excluded is the arrows in the diagram on the right, which are intended to represent the direction of the magnetic field. As previously mentioned in this document, there should be a certain movement of particles within those spheres. Additionally, a simple experiment indicates the existence of lateral field movement. This experiment will be presented later in the document. The results of that experiment suggest that the rotations of cosmic objects could be attributed to their magnetic fields.

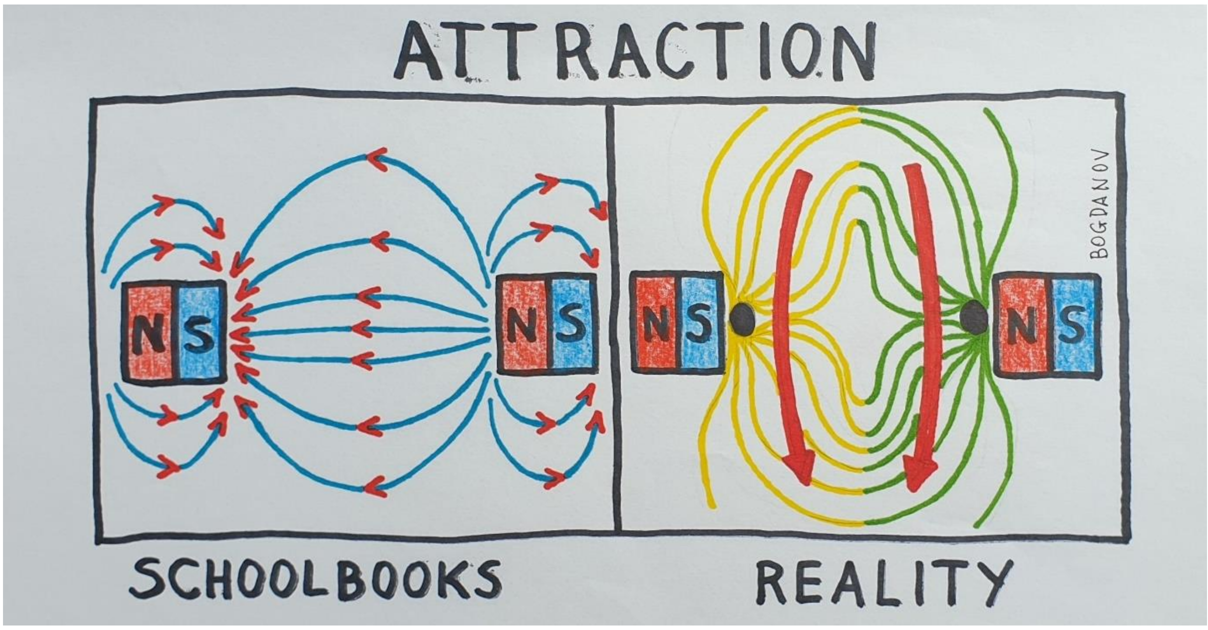
Magnetic ATTRACTION: Comparing the Current Model and This Hypothesis

This is how the pattern of the magnetic field appears during magnetic attraction. Notice

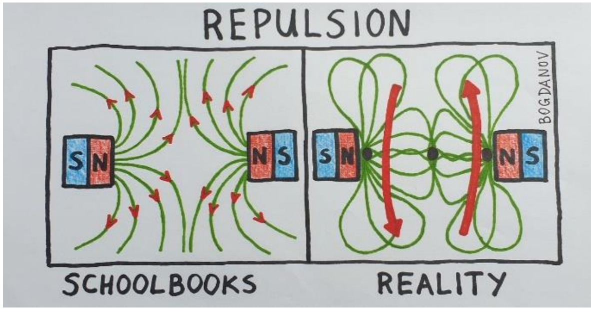


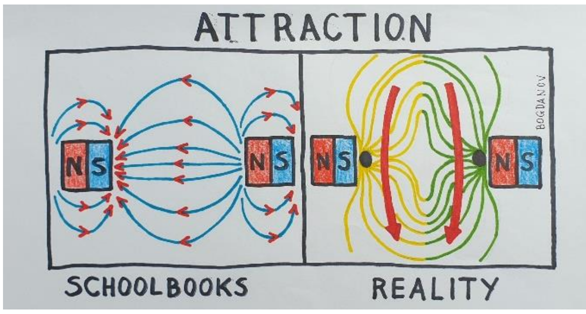
that the two fields seem to merge, forming a single unified field. This phenomenon can be easily explained using the hypothesis presented in this document. In fact, this pattern is the only one that provides a comprehensive explanation for mechanisms of magnetism as a whole, not just the pattern of the magnetic field.

Next, you can observe both patterns of the magnetic field—those during attraction as depicted in our textbooks, compared to those on ferrocells—displayed side by side. The different colours are used to better illustrate what is happening. In brief, the fields from both magnets merge into one, amplifying each other's magnetic strength. This explains why magnetic attraction is stronger than repulsion. During repulsion, the fields oppose each other. More detailed explanations about that will follow shortly.



SUMMARY





It is clear that these patterns are not merely fascinating "games of light" in the presence of magnets. If they were unrelated to the true pattern of the magnetic field, there would be no interactions between them during magnetic repulsion and attraction. However, the patterns observed during these processes are incredibly intriguing and revealing. They cannot simply be dismissed as curiosities.

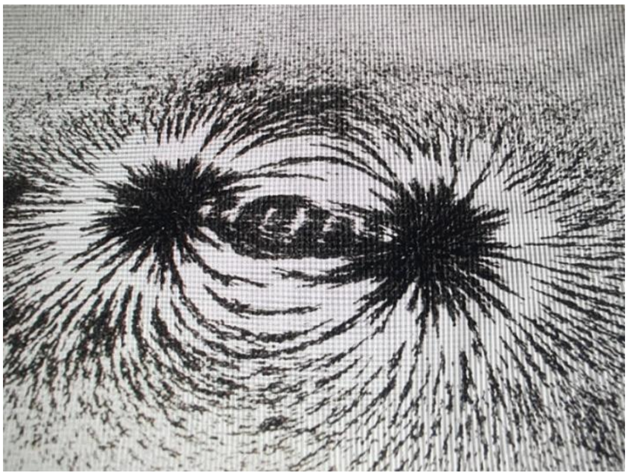
The scientific community continues to reject this pattern as valid, offering an unscientific excuse: “We already have a magnetic field,” and therefore there is no need for an alternative model. Ironically, these same scientists claim that they are open to changing their views when presented with new evidence. Yet, they refuse to examine these patterns or consider this hypothesis. This attitude reflects poorly on the scientific community.

Thus far, I have been unable to generate even a modest level of interest in this hypothesis from any scientist or science enthusiast. Scientists often show little interest in ideas and evidence that challenge their established views, despite their assertions that they are solely guided by facts. In truth, they disregard more facts than we can enumerate. This is particularly disappointing given the remarkable coincidences and evidence presented in this document.

Before we address the causes and mechanisms behind the previously described spheres surrounding the poles of magnets, it is necessary to examine the model of the magnetic field developed by the great Michael Faraday and what is revealed by the arrangement of iron filings.

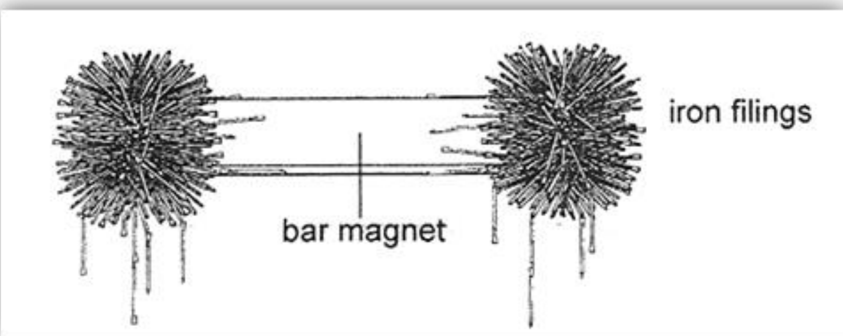
The Pattern of Iron Filings in the Light of This Hypothesis

The currently accepted pattern of the magnetic field was developed by the great Michael Faraday. It is based on, and replicates, the pattern formed by iron filings on paper when a magnet is placed underneath.



It was a remarkable achievement for its time, but today we possess far more information and evidence, all of which point to a completely different pattern of the magnetic field. If only scientists were willing to examine these facts and either provide an explanation for them or demonstrate their irrelevance to the magnetic field's pattern.

The next image illustrates what happens if we in this experiment continue to shake the paper slightly. As previously discussed, all the iron filings ultimately gather around the nearest poles.



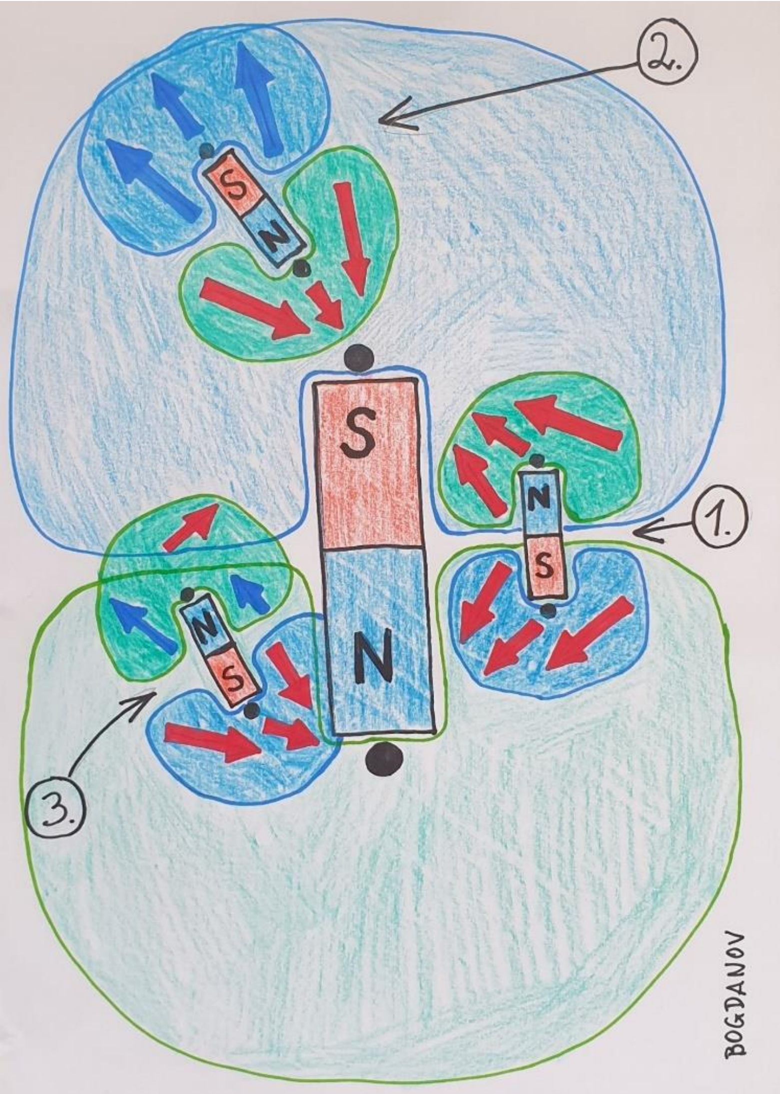
What happens to the iron filings in that experiment?

Iron filings seem to form distinct lines from one pole to another. However, when observing this pattern, it is important to remember that iron filings are paramagnetic. This means that, in the presence of a magnet, each filing behaves like a tiny compass needle or magnet. As such, they tend to attract one another, with the closest filings pulling together. This interaction explains the formation of these lines between poles.

Earth's gravity, combined with the friction between the filings and the paper, keeps them in the positions where they fall. Essentially, the filings align themselves toward the magnetic poles and stick to each other. Interestingly, the magnetic energy between the filings is stronger than that between the filings and the poles of the magnet.

Let’s examine how iron filings behave in an experiment involving paper with a magnet placed underneath.

Imagine that all the small magnets in this diagram represent iron filings. Like magnets, each filing has a magnetic field surrounding it. This is precisely what occurs with ferrometals in the presence of a magnet.

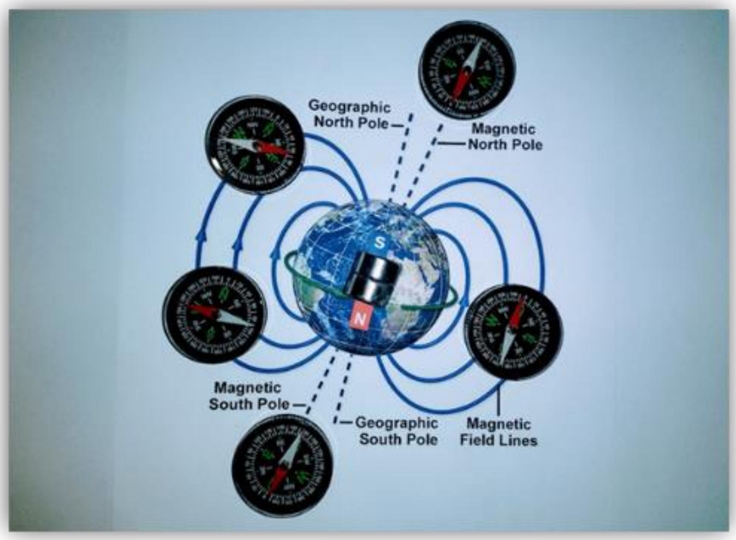


The red arrows from the small magnets, which point toward the poles, indicate the direction of attraction to the large magnet. The blue arrows from the small magnets represent the direction of repulsion. This means that while one pole is being attracted, the other is being repelled.

Note: For now, disregard the fact that the magnetic field patterns shown in these scenarios would appear differently, as they adapt during interactions with other fields. At this stage, only the outcome of this interaction is significant.

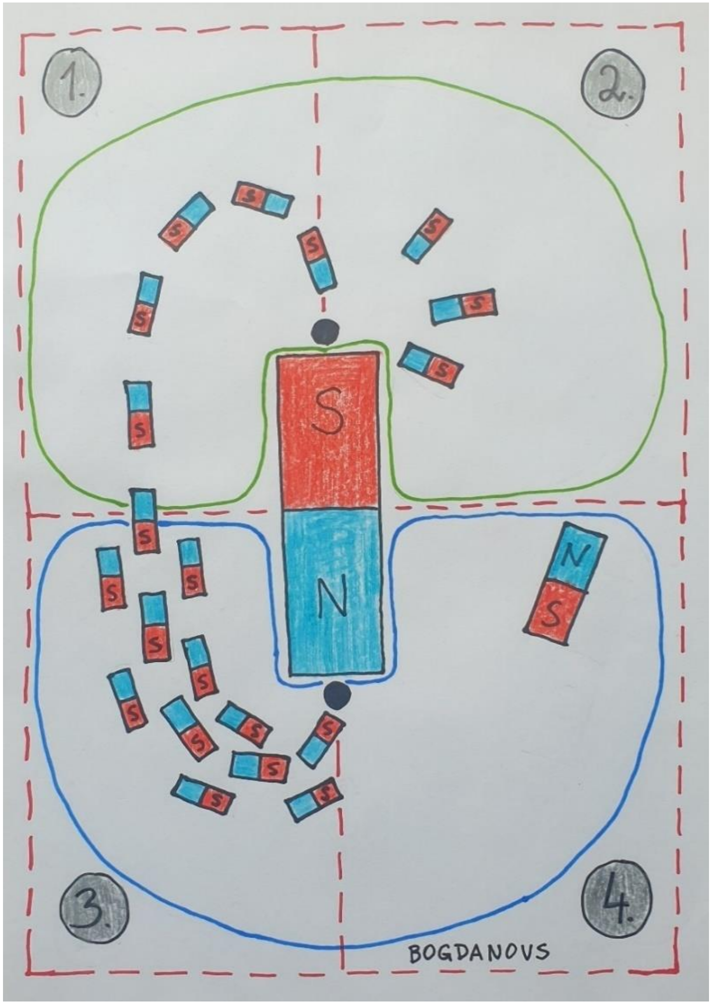
The small magnet marked as the first (which could be a piece of iron) is equally attracted by both poles, which is why it stands parallel to the main magnet. The second small magnet is fully within the southern hemisphere of the main magnet, causing it to point directly toward the pole. The third small magnet is primarily in one hemisphere, meaning its other hemisphere is partly repelled by the northern hemisphere and partly attracted by the southern. This explains why it neither points directly to the closest pole nor stands parallel to the main magnet.

Iron filings behave in a similar manner. However, they are also influenced by one another's fields due to their close proximity. It is important to note that this behaviour is only observed with elongated and relatively weak main magnets, as well as iron filings.



This image illustrates what occurs when strong neodymium magnets are used alongside compasses. Pay particular attention to the compasses on the left side—their needles are almost perpendicular to the magnet. Iron filings with weaker magnets do not exhibit this behaviour. These cases no longer display the pattern identified by Faraday.

This diagram provides an even clearer illustration of what happens to iron filings in Faraday's experiment.

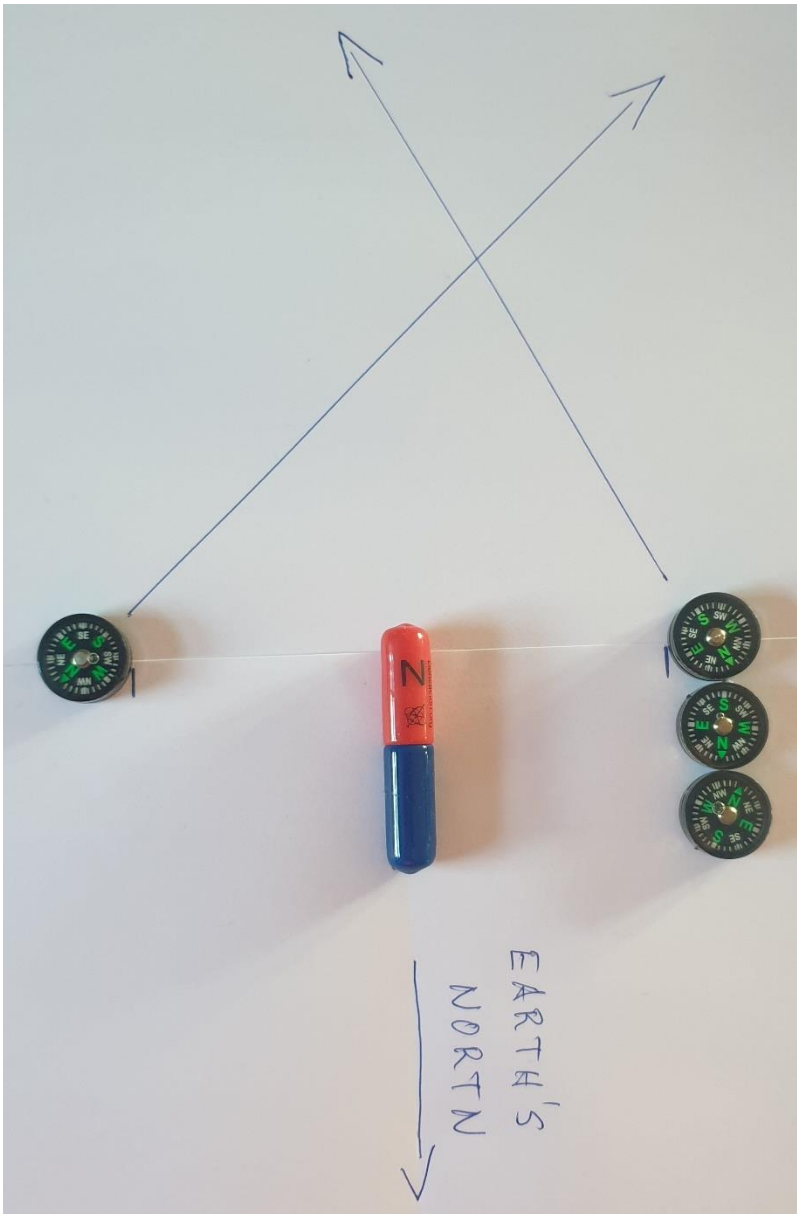


As previously mentioned, each iron filing becomes a tiny magnet. Although they are attracted to the nearest pole—more precisely, to a specific point on the pole—they are more strongly affected by and attracted to each other. This is a fundamental aspect of how magnetism operates.

Additionally, this diagram explains why, in such experiments, iron filings arrange themselves into lines stretching from one pole to the other. This occurs because the filings are also attracted to one another from the sides.

All of this information indicates that the patterns formed by iron filings do not represent the true pattern of the magnetic field.

The next image validates this claim through a simple experiment.



In this experiment, you can see a magnet at the center, aligned with Earth's magnetic field to prevent interference with the results. Note that "Earth's North" refers to Earth's magnetic north, which corresponds to Earth's geographical south.

The three compasses on the right are influenced not only by the magnet's magnetic field but also by one another. As a result, the top compass on the right-side points slightly less toward the nearest pole compared to the compass on the left side, which stands alone and is affected solely by the magnetic fields of the magnet and Earth.

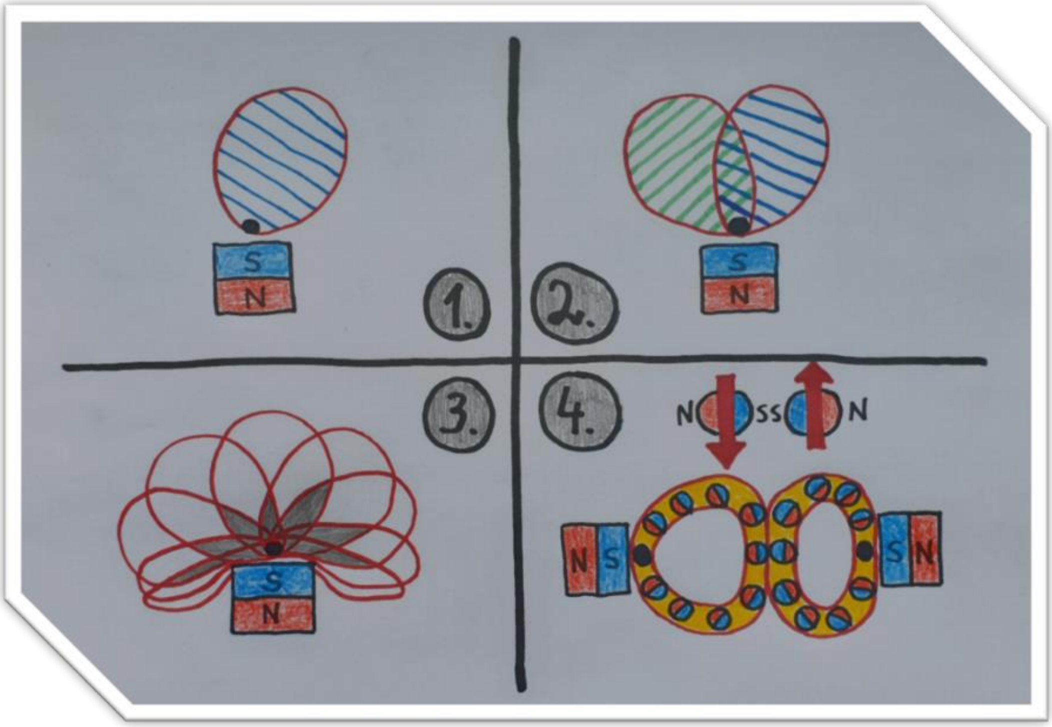
Iron filings in Faraday's experiments behave in the same way as the compasses in this scenario. As demonstrated, there is no need to rely on Faraday's pattern to explain the behaviour of iron filings. The pattern formed by them aligns perfectly with the magnetic field proposed in this hypothesis. In fact, it provides an even better and more detailed explanation.

Hypothesis on How Energetically Charged Spheres Operate

This part of the given hypothesis is the most challenging of all and requires a truly open mind. When reading, remember that proof for this pattern will be provided later in the text.

To understand the previously shown pattern, it is important to break it into smaller parts and explore them separately.

The first part of this diagram shows only one of the circles that make up these patterns. In reality, it would be closer to a circular shape than the elliptical one depicted here, but I'm sure you can overlook that. Now, think of it as a depiction of a sphere rather than a circle or a random loop on a two-dimensional plane.



The question of what this sphere is made of is complicated, as it can only be theoretical. This is why the following explanation is a daring hypothesis or even speculation rather than a proven fact, and the reason for why I left it for the end.

According to this hypothesis, the energy of a magnet creates a certain level of electromagnetic charge that manifests itself in the formation of many spheres of charged particles within them. If we consider just one such sphere, we should think of it as a balloon. The outer layer of "such balloon" would consist of particles that are more strongly charged, causing this layer on ferrocells to shine or appear brighter in the presence of light.

The particles of this outer layer wouldn't be the most charged particles in this sphere. The highest charge should be closest to the pole. Yet, since all particles of oxygen molecules are attracted toward the point at the pole, they create a certain compression near the poles. Yet, the density of particles would be lesser closer to poles simply because the magnetic charge creates the same phenomenon as does the heat of the fire – it expands the particles. For this reason, the other particles, which are slightly farther from poles and are denser, would be attracted by the magnetic poles stronger. This is why they would push outward those closer to the poles but with lesser density.

Interestingly, according to science, gravitational pull is stronger near the poles, yet the air density is lower. This creates a paradox, as simple logic would suggest the opposite.

'Grok 3' on strength of Gravity near poles:

> *Gravity is slightly stronger at the poles than at the equator, but this difference is small—about 0.5% stronger at the poles. This occurs because Earth is an oblate spheroid, flattened at the poles and bulging at the equator, making the poles closer to the planet's center of mass. Additionally, the centrifugal force from Earth's rotation reduces effective gravity at the equator, but not at the poles, where there's no rotational offset. However, these variations are minor and don't drastically alter gravitational strength.*

As you can see, the AI simply presents what science currently thinks about the differences in gravity between the poles and the equator. In my research on the true causes of gravity, I hypothesize that gravity results from interactions between the Earth's magnetic field, the paramagnetic properties of oxygen, and the electric nature of all materials. Nevertheless, the Earth completes one rotation in 24 hours, and this speed cannot produce any significant centrifugal effect.

'Copilot' on density of air near poles:

> *Yes, gravity is slightly stronger at the poles compared to the equator. This happens **because the Earth is not a perfect sphere; it is an oblate spheroid, meaning it's slightly flattened at the poles and bulges at the equator**. Due to this shape:*
>
> 1. ***Closer to Earth's Core:** At the poles, you are closer to the Earth's center of mass compared to the equator. Gravity is stronger the closer you are to the core.*
> 2. ***Centrifugal Force:** The Earth's rotation creates a centrifugal force that counteracts gravity. This force is strongest at the equator and effectively reduces the felt gravity there. At the poles, there is no centrifugal force because you're on the Earth's rotational axis.*

> *So, combining these factors, you would experience slightly stronger gravity at the poles than at the equator. The difference is small, though—just enough to make a scale show a very tiny variation in weight!*

Interestingly, these AIs present scientific views, but their statements appear contradictory. Copilot suggests that gravity is stronger at the poles because the Earth bulges outward at the equator, making the poles lower. However, in another statement, the same Copilot claims that the poles are at higher altitudes, which explains why the air density is lower there.

Copilot:

> *Yes, the air at the poles is generally less dense than at lower latitudes. This is primarily due to the colder temperatures found at the poles. When air is cold, it contracts and becomes denser. However,* ***because the poles are at higher altitudes relative to the Earth's atmosphere*** *(the "geoid"), the overall air pressure and density are lower compared to places at sea level and closer to the equator.*
>
> *So, while the air at the poles is physically denser on a molecular level due to lower temperatures, the reduced atmospheric pressure caused by altitude and global circulation patterns makes the experience of air density lower overall.*

All these observations would be easily explainable if gravity were controlled by magnetism, as previously suggested. In that case, the gravitational pull would be stronger at the poles, and the air density would be lower because magnetic energy is stronger there, causing particles to expand. As previously mentioned, this also contributes to the circulation of air in the atmosphere.

Returning to the Mysteries of Magnetism and the Magnetic Field

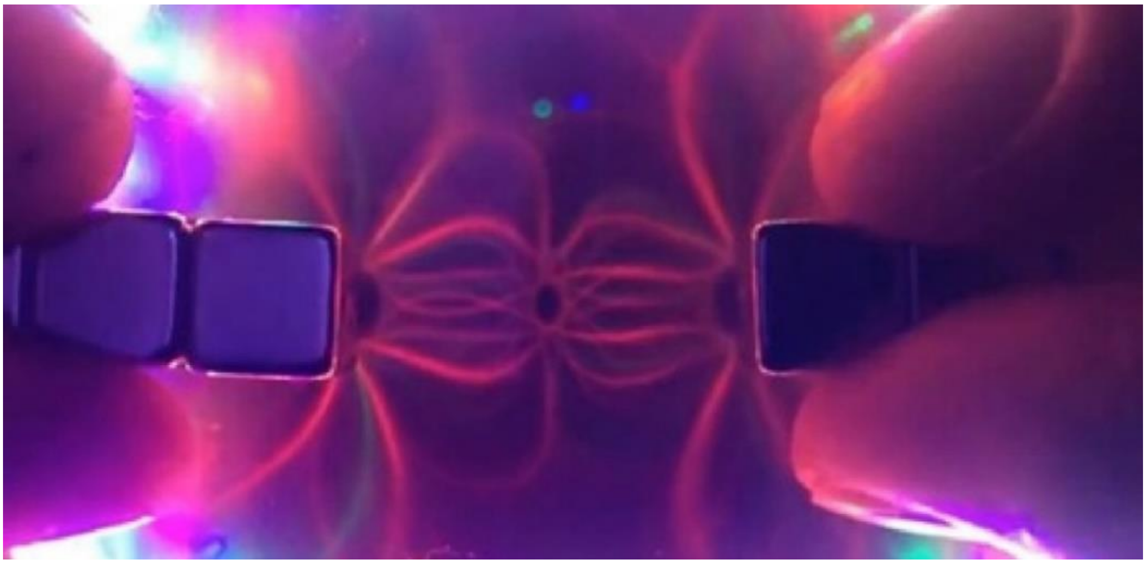
"When the freshly charged particles near the poles are squeezed out, they start to revert to their previous density levels. Eventually, they reach their full potential and begin to pull or be pulled back. This circulation occurs at a specific distance from the poles, depending on the strength and size of the magnet. At the outer boundary, the particles form a layer that appears brighter on ferrocells, where they are most electromagnetically active.

In summary, there would be a constant rotation and circulation of particles within these spheres, resembling the movement of particles around a fire. These movements would flow like streams. Notably, the hottest temperatures in a fire are not near the flame but above it. Interestingly, the same phenomenon applies to the Sun: its surface is not as hot as its corona. A similar pattern might also occur with particles circulating in the magnetic field of magnets.

How the Pattern of REPULSION Forms Within This Hypothesis and Why This Phenomenon Exists.

Now, we return to the last part (marked as the fourth) of the previous diagram, which aims to explain the mechanisms behind the phenomenon of magnetic repulsion and how this repulsion leads to the specific pattern observed in ferrocells.

The first concept to understand in this discussion is a theoretical claim: all particles of oxygen within each of these spheres are oriented toward the pole, behaving like tiny magnets. The magnetic charge in this region is strong and dominant. Essentially, within both magnetic fields, the particles act like tiny magnets entirely controlled by the magnet, pointing toward its pole. These particles form a unified system, acting as one solid magnet. However, since this field consists of liquid-like substances, it can be squeezed, shifted sideways, or otherwise manipulated. In this sense, it behaves like a piece of jelly attached to the poles. The key distinction is the field's ability to replace individual particles without disrupting the system as a whole.



Now, if you examine the fourth part of the previous diagram, you'll notice a simplified depiction of these fields' structure. You will also see the concept of all particles behaving like small magnets and pointing toward the pole. Another important detail is that the particles from the fields of both poles are in conflict with one another. Each field acts as a unified system, as if it were one single magnet, and the particles in both fields attempt to do what magnets naturally do—they try to rotate the opposing magnet in the opposite direction. However, since these fields are created and maintained by magnets, they consistently preserve their magnetic orientation toward the pole.

If you attempted to bring the same poles of two magnets together, their magnetic charges would amplify each other. Additionally, the magnetic flux increases with proximity to the poles. This means that the closer you bring the same poles together, the stronger the repulsion becomes. Interestingly, the magnetic field may appear to push the other magnet sideways rather than directly away. In reality, both actions occur simultaneously.

Pay attention to the darker areas near the poles and in the middle between the magnetic fields. These regions contain particles with the strongest magnetic charge. At the poles, particles are charged due to the intense magnetic attraction, which pulls a substantial number of particles toward them. In the middle between the magnetic fields, particles are charged because this is where the two fields converge, marking the center of their interactions. While these fields generally become smaller in size as they are compressed, they remain intact and resist yielding.

This remarkable pattern of the magnetic field during magnetic repulsion is both fascinating and revealing, as it clearly confirms that the patterns observed represent the actual magnetic field. With this hypothesis, it becomes much easier to understand why repulsion occurs in the first place. Until now, this phenomenon was a complete mystery, and the currently accepted model of the magnetic field failed to even address it.

SUMMARY

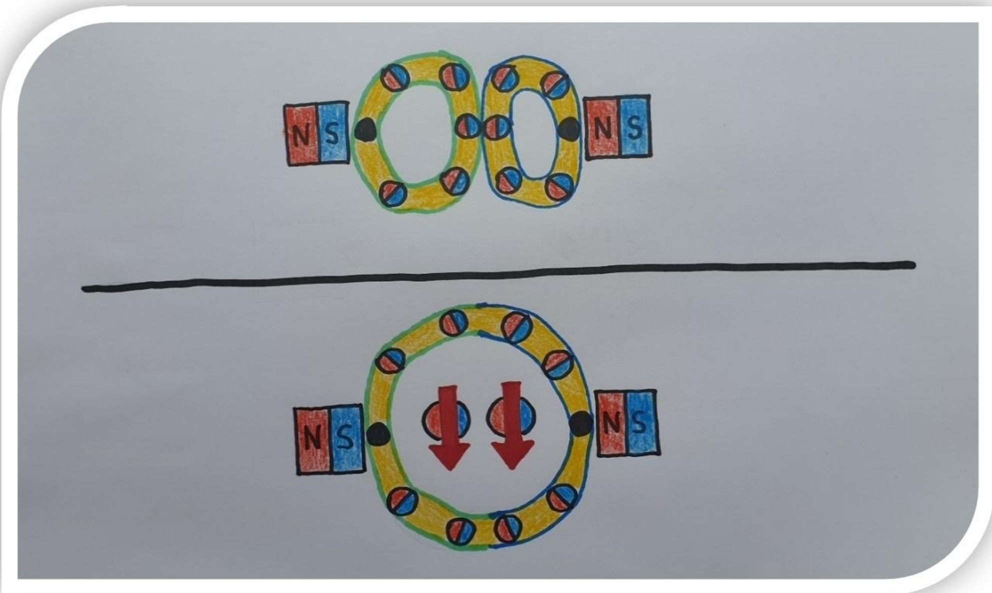
The magnet and its magnetic field form a system that functions as a unified mechanism. Although particles within the magnetic field can move and be displaced, they are immediately replaced by other particles, and the system remains intact. In this way, the magnetic field acts as an extension of the magnet itself. Within a certain range, the field remains fully controlled by the magnet.

When two magnetic fields of the same pole meet head-on, each tries to maintain control over the particles within its area of influence, forcing the particles of the opposing field to reorient. The fields behave as a single, cohesive mechanism, with the particles within them strongly maintaining their alignment. They remain unyielding—even when the poles are forced together, the fields continue to resist, pushing back indefinitely.

Now, it's time to delve into the mechanism and pattern of magnetic ATTRACTION.

How the Pattern of ATTRACTION Forms Within This Hypothesis and Why This Phenomenon Exists.

In a way, if the mechanics of repulsion are clear to you, then the mechanisms of attraction become just as easy to understand.



Here you can observe two simplified magnetic fields once again—this time focusing on attraction. The particles within these fields are already aligned in the correct positions for attraction. But why does this attraction occur? What happens to the particles within these fields?

This can be explained by considering that particles possess a certain rotation, and a stronger magnetic charge enhances this rotation. As previously mentioned, a magnetic charge causes particles to move around the poles in a manner similar to the behaviour of particles around a fire. In both cases, a dominant force drives this rotation.

In the case of magnetic attraction, particles at a slightly greater distance may experience a stronger pull, as they are not as compressed as the particles already at the poles. The magnet pulls these farther particles closer, while simultaneously pushing sideways those particles that were pulled to the poles slightly earlier.

When the fields are magnetically aligned for attraction, they merge, forming a single, unified field system between the two magnets. At the same time, the poles continue pulling particles toward themselves, while other particles are pushed out sideways. This interaction explains the magnetic pattern observed during interactions between opposite poles.

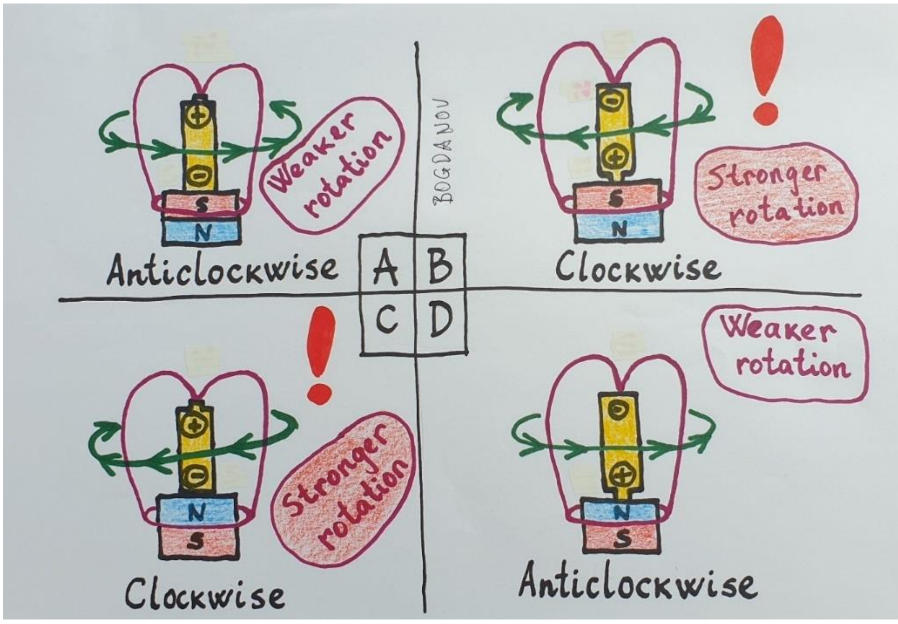
Mechanics of the Magnetic Field Are Likely Responsible for the Rotations of Cosmic Objects

This simple experiment suggests that we have reason to believe that a magnetic field might be responsible for certain rotations of substances within it, ultimately leading to the rotations of all cosmic objects. It is a well-known problem in cosmology that no one fully understands the origin of the widespread rotations and orbital movements in space. The currently accepted explanation is that these movements stem from momentum, and that objects continue moving because there is nothing to slow them down.

However, an important point often overlooked is that, according to Einstein's theories, there exists a concept called 'spacetime fabric,' which massive objects bend. If this is true, it follows logically that this fabric would continuously attempt to straighten itself, exerting pressure from all directions on these cosmic objects. In that case, the 'spacetime fabric' would effectively squeeze these objects. Such a mechanism should, in theory, slow everything down. Yet, nothing appears to slow down.

This discrepancy can only be explained if all cosmic objects possess some kind of propulsion system that keeps them moving. Additionally, if space is completely devoid of any substances, then what is this mysterious 'spacetime fabric' composed of? This question remains unanswerable.

At this point I would like to remind to you what the great **Richard Feynman** said - *"I would rather have questions that can't be answered than answers that can't be questioned."*

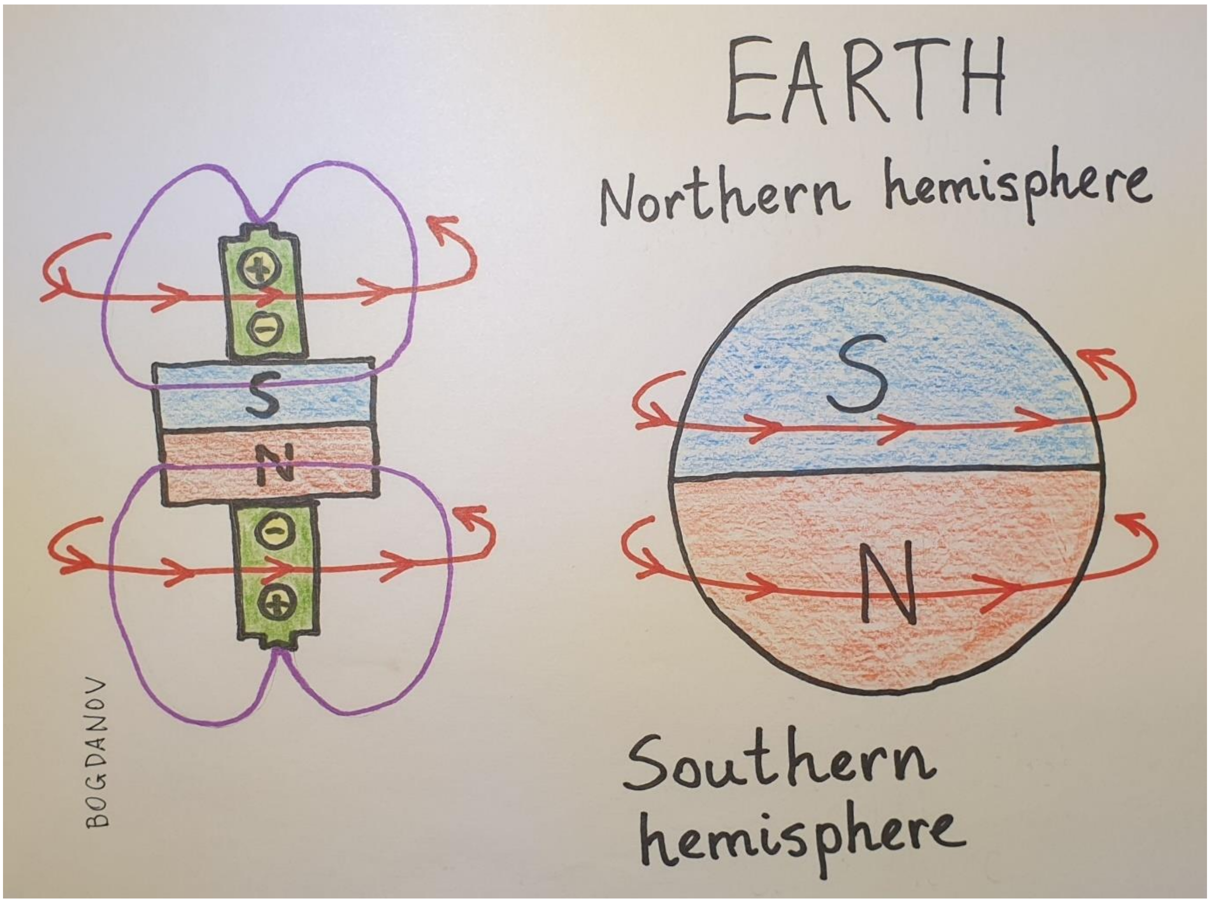


Now, we can proceed to the experiment that suggests the magnetic field could be causing certain rotations of particles within its field. Of course, partly it was already addressed.

Here is a familiar experiment often shown to kids in schools. I explored the speed and directions of wire rotations in different configurations and discovered intriguing differences. However, it is important to consider that these differences might also be influenced by the Earth's magnetic field. This means that results could vary between hemispheres—what is faster in the Northern Hemisphere might be slower in the Southern Hemisphere, and vice versa.

That said, the previous diagram explains all the results I obtained. The key takeaway is that interactions between magnetic fields result in specific rotations. According to the latest data, space is filled with magnetic fields everywhere.

Later, I attempted to contextualize these mechanisms, considering their potential implications on our planet. Admittedly, this is a philosophical speculation at this stage, but science requires such explorations to evolve.

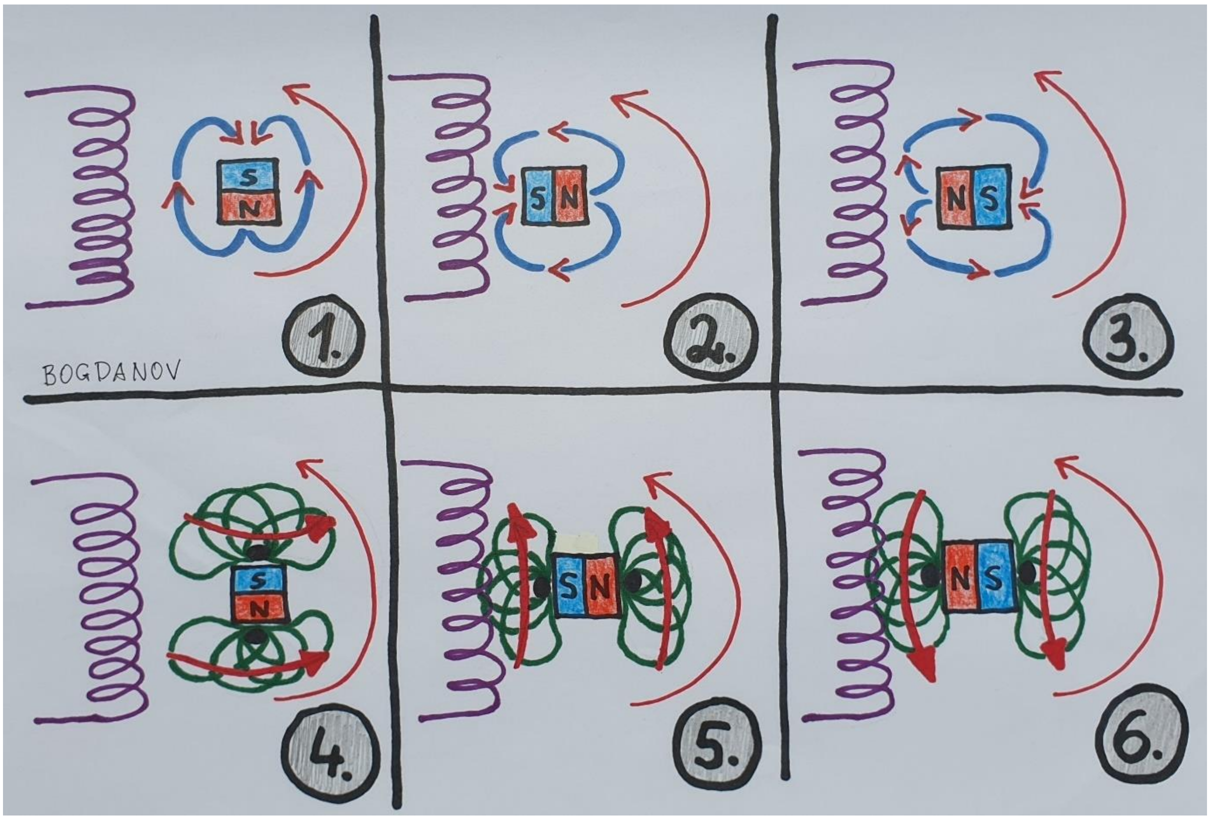


As shown in this image, this is what would need to occur for the planet to begin rotating. Clearly, such a phenomenon would require a specific electromagnetic mechanism integrated into the structure of our planet and all other cosmic objects. While some scientists are exploring the possibility of Earth functioning as a massive dynamo, many are still reluctant to embrace even the concept. Yet, it is undeniable that the Earth possesses a significant magnetic field.

One noteworthy aspect is that the combination of a magnet, batteries, and wires in this scenario would result in the wire at the lower part of the system rotating faster than the wire at the top. Naturally, the dilemma of differing results between hemispheres remains relevant.

How the Magnetic Field Pattern in This Hypothesis Explains Electromagnetic Induction

It turns out that, with this hypothesis, it is easier to explain why rotating magnets generate electricity in wires.

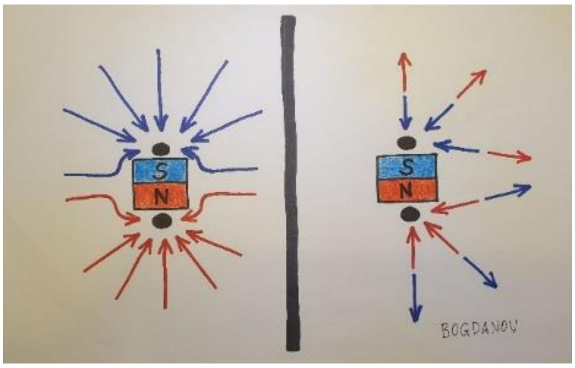


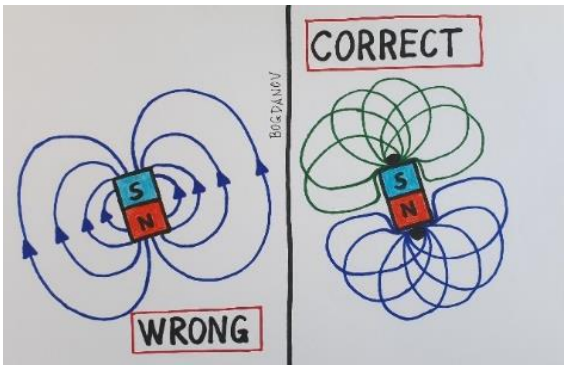
Here, you can see a comparison between the existing model of the magnetic field and my hypothesis. The first point to note is that the currently accepted model of the magnetic field does not include a specific direction, even though one is depicted here as well.

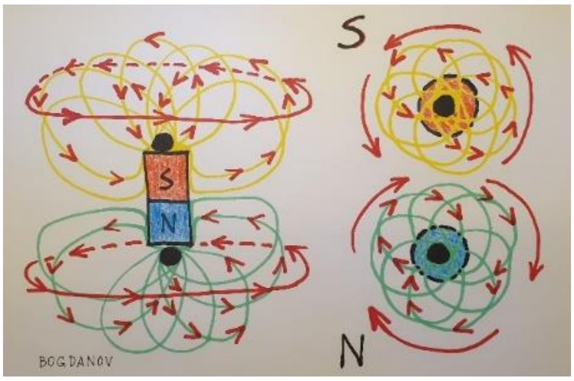
I prefer not to delve too deeply into the details of these mechanisms. However, this illustration demonstrates how the model proposed in this hypothesis leads to a complete reversal of magnetic direction, leading to change of direction of electricity in wires.

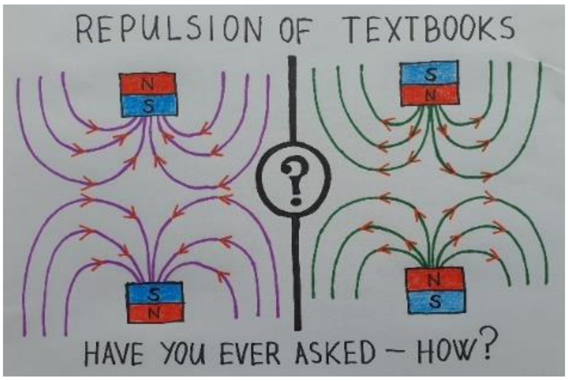
CONCLUSION

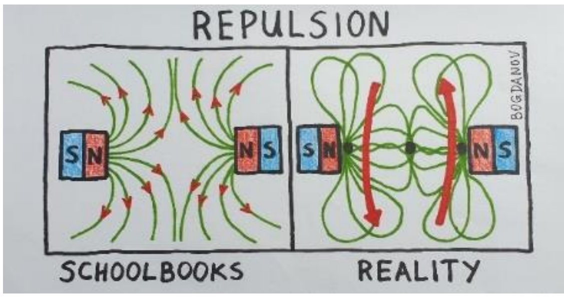
Here, you can view all the essential images illustrating the hypothesis of the magnetic field as explained in this document.

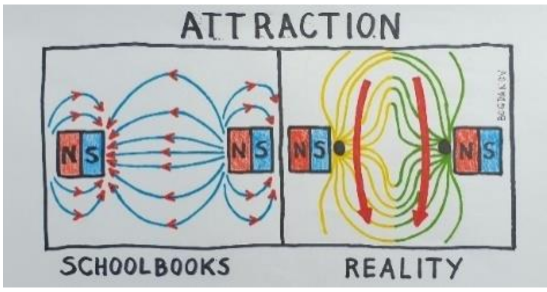












What Does This Model Explain!?

1. The patterns observed in ferrocells demonstrate the same mechanisms that govern our atmosphere, which contains a paramagnetic gas.
2. Spikes created by magnetism in ferrofluids align perfectly with the magnetic field patterns suggested by this hypothesis.
3. The pattern formed by iron filings is thoroughly explained by this hypothesis, clearly revealing its actual mechanism.
4. Patterns of attraction and repulsion observed in experiments display a clear interaction between magnetic fields and provide a logical explanation for the causes of attraction and repulsion.
5. The mechanisms of the magnetic field suggest it may be responsible for the rotations and orbital movements of cosmic objects.
6. Electromagnetic induction caused by rotating magnets or wires around stationary magnets is better explained by this hypothesis.
7. This hypothesis accounts for the variation in magnetic flux at the same distance from the poles, depending on the location.

According to this hypothesis, the magnetic field itself does not move. Instead, it radiates magnetic energy. This energy affects or charges particles within a certain vicinity of the poles. This charge causes energy spheres to form around the poles. These spheres overlap, creating an even stronger charge in the areas of overlap. The particles within these spheres rotate more intensely and begin to circulate within the field.