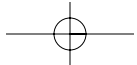
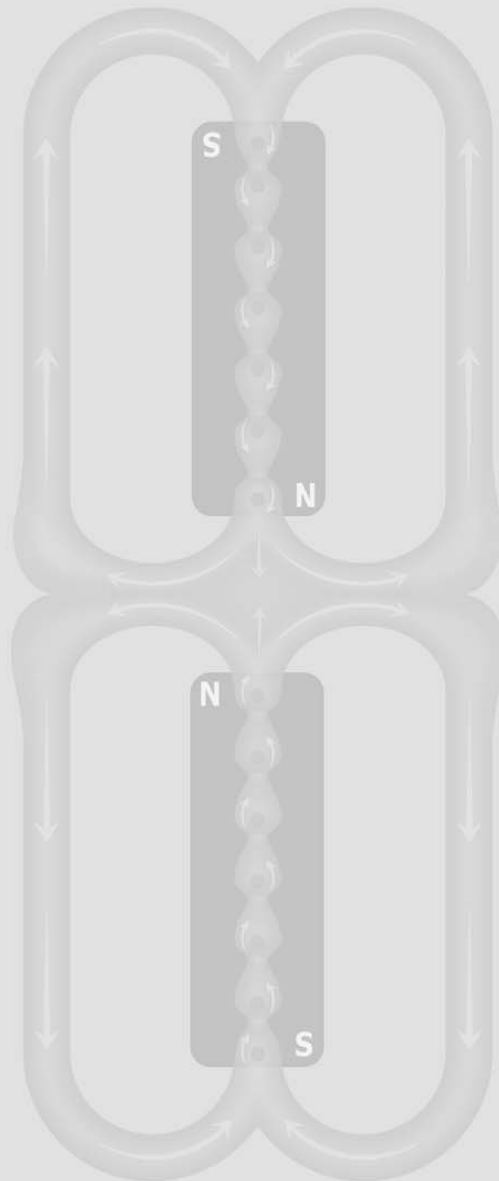
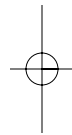
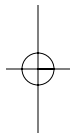


CHAPTER SEVEN

THE MAGNIFICENT MAGNETIC FIELD

In this chapter

- We will consider where the energy within a magnetic field originates
- How magnetic fields are generated
- Why like poles “repel” each other
- Why opposite poles “attract” each other



The Energy within a Magnetic Field

Magnets are very different from most matter around us. They seem to contain their own energy source, allowing them to attract things such as iron, electrical fields, and other magnetic fields. At the same time, they also repel things such as electrical fields, and other magnetic fields.

You can place a magnet on the underside of a piece of iron and it will hang there indefinitely, seeming to defy gravity. Although the magnet may defy gravity, it does not defy the laws of physics. It seems that the magnet should fall, but there is something holding it up that follows the laws of physics.

According to this theory, origo is all the energy of the universe; therefore, origo must be the force keeping the magnet suspended on the underside of the piece of iron.

Magnetic fields occur in conjunction with matter; they do not occur as isolated fields without matter present. Therefore, we can reason that magnetic fields occur somehow, due to the presence of matter.

All of the energy of the universe exists in two states: origo (the inward and outward forces), and compressed origo (transient energy such as heat and light, and semi-permanent forms such as sub atomic particles and atomic nuclei).

Because magnetic fields occur only in conjunction with matter, and because matter consists of (semi-permanent) atomic nuclei and (transient) electrospheres, and because origo acts upon all matter to hold it in its compressed state, we

can reason that somehow all forms of origo are involved in the existence of magnetic fields. We need only identify the role that each plays in their existence. Magnetic fields are fields that are continuously in motion. If the continual motion of a magnetic field was caused by the energy of which the magnet's atoms are comprised, the magnet would eventually deplete its energy and its field would cease to exist. This does not happen.

Because the energy within a magnetic field cycles indefinitely without a reduction in the energy of the magnet's atoms, we can reason that the energy of the magnet's atoms is not responsible for the motion of the energy within a magnetic field.

The energy of the magnet's atoms has been ruled out as being the force behind the continuous motion of a magnetic field. Therefore, we are left with only one other option, origo.

According to origo theory, gravitational fields are "fields of origo." They are due to an imbalance between the inward force and the outward force in the region surrounding a body.

If magnetic fields consist of origo, and a wire moved through a magnetic field produces electricity, then a wire moved through any field of origo should produce electricity. Therefore, if the statement "a wire moved through any field of origo should produce electricity," is correct, then a wire moved through a gravitational field should produce electricity. We know that this is not the case. A wire moved through a gravitational field does not necessarily produce electricity. Therefore, we must conclude that the above statement is incorrect.

We have reasoned that origo is the force that is behind the continuous motion of a magnetic field, and that a wire moved through a field of origo does not necessarily produce electricity. We know, however, that a wire moved through a magnetic

field does indeed produce electricity. Therefore, we can reason that a magnetic field consists of more than only origo.

Atoms are not cycling around within magnetic fields; therefore, we can rule out (semi- permanent) atomic nuclei as being the other factor of which magnetic fields consist. Thus, we are left with only one other option, transient energy.

Our reasoning so far has led us to conclude that magnetic fields consist of transient energy that is put in motion by origo.

How Magnetic Fields Are Generated

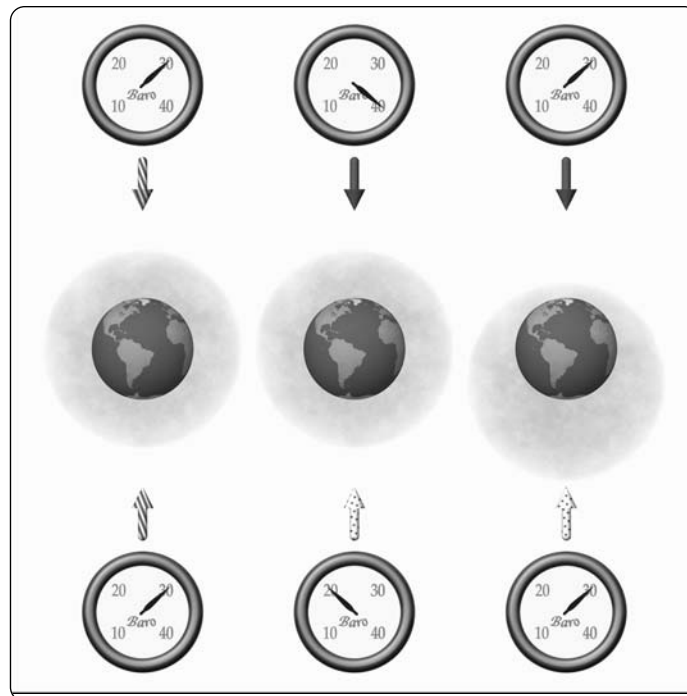
A magnet is an energy structure that is unique, in that, due to the properties of its atoms, origo passes through it more freely from one direction than it does from the opposite.

The inward force is moving toward the magnet's atoms equally from all directions (unless, of course, it is in a gravitational field). For some reason, the atoms require more origo from one direction than from the opposite to hold them in their compressed state. Because of this, the outward force from each atom is less in one direction than in the opposite.

Because the outward force is less in one direction than in the opposite, the effect of the inward force on the transient energy of the electrospheres of the magnet's atoms differs on opposite sides of the atoms.

The sides of the atoms with less outward force in effect have stronger gravitational fields than do the sides that have more outward force moving away from them. This difference in the strength of the gravitational field on either side of each atom results in a dynamic electrosphere.

The transient energy of the side of the electrosphere with the stronger gravitational field is forced to flow around the nucleus toward the side of the electrosphere that has the weaker gravitational field; this is the path of least resistance.



Imagine if Earth's gravitational field was stronger in one hemisphere than in the opposite. In a world such as this the atmospheric pressure at sea level would be greater in one hemisphere than in the opposite. As a result, the atmosphere in the hemisphere with greater pressure would move around the planet and into the hemisphere of lower pressure. The air within the hemisphere of lower pressure would be displaced by the influx of air from the hemisphere of greater pressure,