

## The Magnetic Moment<sup>1</sup>

The force that exists between magnetic bodies is created by the flow of electrically charged particles between them. These magnetic particles are one of the physical components of objects fortunate enough to be engaged in the process of attraction and repulsion. It is comparable to a bodily fluid found in an animal's circulatory system, but it is not liquid and it is not visible to the human eye. If an object happens to encounter a complementary form that carries a substance that it considers to be attractive, and the other form reciprocates, both forms must react accordingly at the opportune moment. Then, and only then, is the magnetic process initiated. It is worth nothing that this form of attraction can only occur when a finite distance separates charged bodies, and that it is in fact this very distance that causes the attraction to initiate. It is also the complex relation and balance of their charges that make the phenomenon possible. Proximity and timing are other important factors.

It is also worth nothing that this magnetic process is continuously ongoing and that every charged entity is continuously engaged in a process of relating to the forms it encounters. When two forms decide to engage in a mutual attraction, only rarely do they form an enclosed circular unit. A perfectly balanced magnetic system, in which no energy is lost is a nearly impossible ideal. For this type of connection to occur, the moment of conception is crucial, and it is precisely this rare and complex phenomenon, which is named the Magnetic Moment, that I wish to discuss and define in this brief article.

The Magnetic Moment is the instant – after the two substances have recognised each other as twin forms and launched their particles – when the first particles of the first streams of all the streams reach each other, establishing the first point of contact. Because it is desirable for the sake of a good connection, with little loss of energy, that the two first contacts occur simultaneously, a thorough understanding of the Magnetic Moment will aid the cultivation of strong, well-balanced links between forms. This is not to say that a syncopated connection cannot be

long lasting and secure, but the process of compensation for a latent second connection needs to be studied further in order to develop methods of treatment when required.

The process leading up to the Magnetic Moment begins when the beads become excited and move, like blood flowing through veins, inside the two materials. When the currents cannot be contained any longer, they project out of the pores of the twin substances at great speed. The moment when the first bead of each substance's first stream meets the other is what we call the Real Magnetic Moment. It is the tipping point when a dual connection is established, and the two forms are interlocked. The streams then form beaded strands act as elastic bridges, pulling together, in a mutual process, the two magnetic parts. After this reciprocal process of pulling each other in has begun, the forms will forever alter each other's compositions, dispositions, and in most cases, they will ultimately complete the cycle of exchange by loosing their force. In an ideal system, the particles belonging to both bodies flow in an organised fashion, never colliding as they move through both forms in a perpetual cycle. However, this rarely occurs.

The life of this force can, in theory, be perpetual - and most magnets are referred to as permanent – but magnetism is actually a slow process of equalising the two polarities, a slow death. Since all particles are weighted equally, if one strays from its stream and collides with an inversely charged particle, they sublimate each other. This process is called annihilation, and it turns matter into a form of energy that is said to be immaterial. After the sublimation occurs, the immaterial energy decays back into another form of physical matter that is no longer magnetic. The gradual annihilation caused by the collision of the inversely charged particles is a naturally occurring process of decay.

Throughout their magnetic life together, both forms feed and feed off of one another in search of equilibrium. This magnetic process can go on for a very long time, but there is a slow rate of decay that will eventually cause

one of the magnets to lose their force. If an unbalanced connection occurs, one of the two forms can die. When one magnet dies, it usually doesn't take long for the second one to expire as well because of its sudden effort to find an alternate connection. A failing form can be re-magnetised manually with artificially charged particles, but the integrity of the initial connection will not be maintained. Even with knowledge of both magnets' exact composition, introducing outside particles alters the history of their interaction and is more like a form of life support, or the beginning of a different form of magnetic life.

The end of a magnetic cycle occurs when one, or both forms lose their force and the link is severed. It is the inevitable journey to the end, the long moment that follows the magnetic moment.

Magnetic life can only be ethically prolonged though prevention, by assuring the formation of good connections. In this interest, a more complex understanding of the unique nature and particularity of the individual's streams and patterns must be developed. Two-dimensional diagrams, such as figure 3b, are insufficient in describing the complexity of shape patterns and magnetic composition of a real three-dimensional model of more complex shape and temperament. This idealised version does not account for the collision of trajectories, which causes annihilation on a massive scale, and diminishes the life cycle of the force. One possible avenue of discovery could lie in the study of the environment in which streams are expelled. Life could be extended by more careful organisation of charged particles by means of external environmental support structures. With increased understanding we could also gain the ability to map and calculate the charges of individual forms. Using a database of such information, we could aid in establishing well-balanced pairings of parts that do not have the good fortune of being in proximity of each other.

To conclude, I would like to address much deeper issues that further research could bring to light. It has yet to be disproven that there are only two types of charged particles that forms can emit. It is also believed that magnetic particles are elementary substances that cannot be broken down into smaller components. Just as atoms were proved

to be made up of smaller parts, I believe that both these two beliefs will be disproven in time. But for now, it is important to remember in the study of magnets, that the existence of a binary system of particles does not prove the existence of binary forms. The understanding of magnetic bodies as inverse identities lacks subtlety and appreciation for the complexities of attraction and repulsion.

The relationship between form and magnetism must be understood in more subtle terms, for it is the complex composition and balance of magnetism that makes two forms connect in a sustainable manner. It is ineloquent to believe that the higher frequency of one type of particle defines the substance it occupies. The labeling of forms based on the type of particle they happen to have in larger proportion is an antiquated system that does not address the importance of the unique connections formed between substances. To prove this, cut a bar magnet in half, and you will find that, in a process of self-regeneration, the new ends become the opposing poles in order to better serve the other half of the magnet. Describing opposing magnets as two different substances is a useful convention that helps to describe certain patterns of behaviours, but it is an over simplification because there is a more complex relationship between the substance of a form and the charges that it carries. Often, substances are merely experiencing subtle differences in currents through their blood streams based on their surroundings, and subsequently, it is the charges of their currents that determine their behaviour. If you require more proof, it is simply not true that any two forms of opposing charges can be engaged in a magnetic cycle. All forms contain both types of particles in different proportions, but because the particles flow uni-directionally according to their charge it gives the impression of one of the charges belonging to one form, when it is actually the delicate balance between twin metals affect their behaviour.

<sup>1</sup> **Magnetic Moment**, refers to the vector that describes the force that a magnet field can exert onto an electric current, redirecting it slightly.

It is expressed by the formula:

$M = IS$  (M : Magnetic Moment, I: Electric Current, S: Vector Area)