Field-Spun Magnetics: Alternating Current Geometry Induced Spin

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Overview:

This paper introduces a novel theoretical mechanism for inducing rotational motion within a magnetically levitated object--using no moving parts and no alternating current generated electronically. Instead, the phenomenon relies entirely on alternating coil geometry and directional current flow.

Concept:

Alternating current (AC) is fundamentally direct current (DC) flowing in two opposing directions in time. This paper theorizes that by physically encoding that dual direction into the spatial coil layout--via stacked coils in opposite winding directions--a magnetic field can be made to alternate spatially, not temporally.

The Proposed Setup:

1. A conductive cylinder (e.g., copper).

2. One layer of wire wound in one direction (clockwise).

3. A second identical layer of wire wound in the opposite direction (counterclockwise) stacked on top.

4. Powered with direct current (DC).

Expected Result:

- The opposing coils generate counter-acting magnetic fields.

- The resulting interference simulates a rotating or oscillating magnetic field.

- If a magnet is levitated within this setup, it may begin to spin.

- This magnetic spin would be entirely field-induced--no mechanical motor required.

Why It Matters:

- It offers a new path for magnetic induction without electronics.

- It introduces the possibility of spatial waveform engineering.

- This could lead to solid-state motors, vortex field experiments, or advanced levitation systems.

Key Insight:

This suggests that magnetism can be controlled and shaped in real-time by the arrangement of coils--embedding waveforms into the very geometry of a structure.

Theoretical Implication:

This may open the door to:

- Spatially encoded waveforms.

- Field-oscillating materials.

- Quantum-aligned magnetic devices that spin naturally when powered by direct current.

Conclusion:

Though untested at the time of this writing, the principles and field dynamics align with the known behavior of alternating current, magnetic interaction, and levitation stability.

This is submitted as a theoretical model pending experimental validation.

Invented and theorized by Jovonte Marcellino.

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