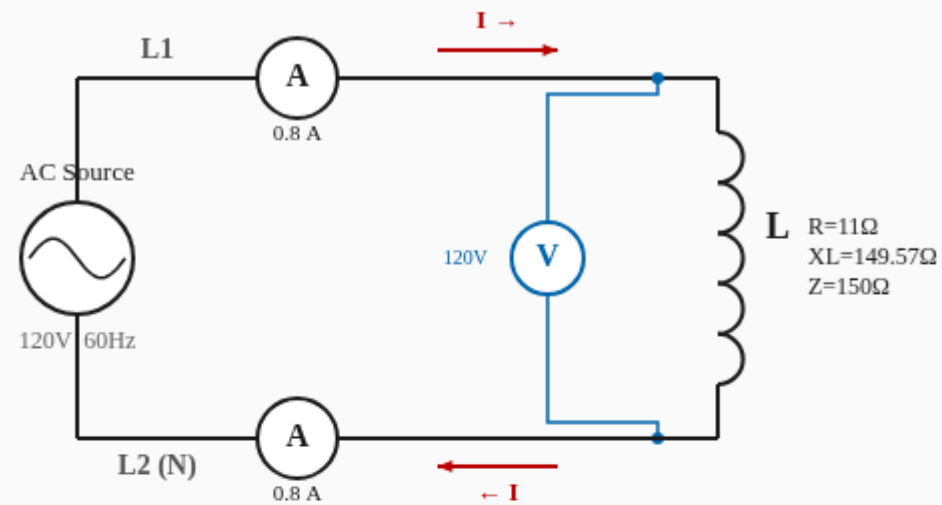


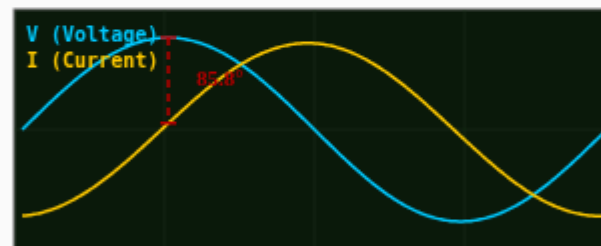
THE GEOMETRY OF DIS-UNITY

Same inductor. Same instruments. Same 85.8° phase shift. Different interpretation.

Figure 1 — Conventional Labels



Oscilloscope

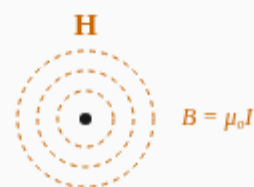


I lags V by 85.8° (inductive load)

"Current lags voltage by 85.8°"

— Standard explanation

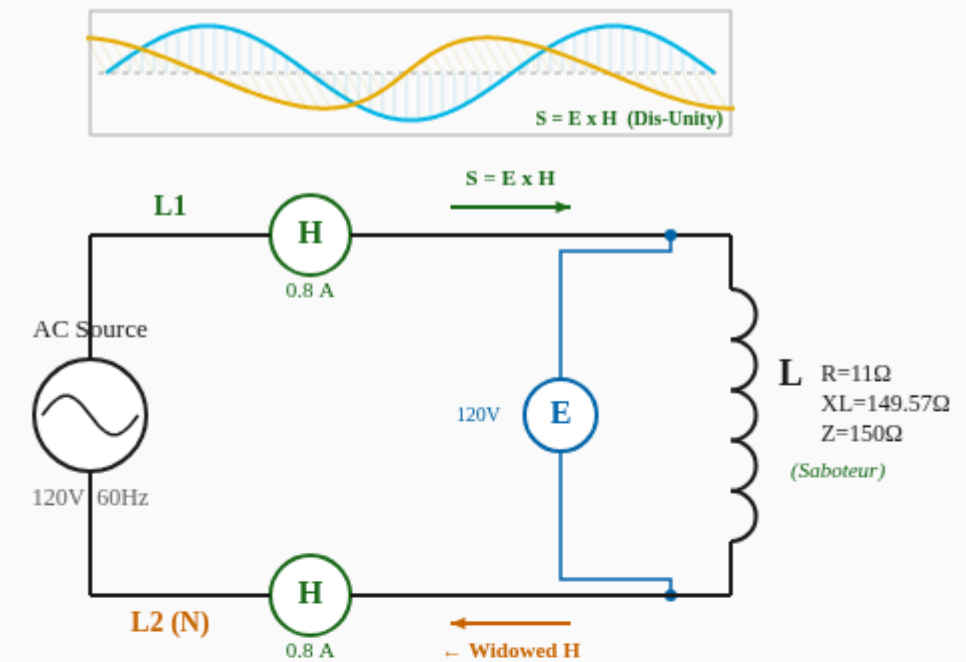
Magnetic Field of Inductor Coil



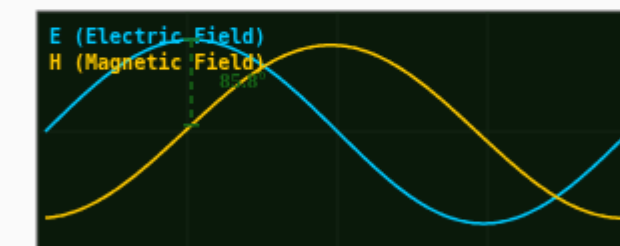
Ohm's Law



Figure 2 — Corrected Labels (Burton-Poynting Theory)



Oscilloscope



H delayed 85.8° by coil geometry — E remains time-locked (Noether)

H is geometrically delayed by the coil.

E cannot be shifted — it is bound to time (Noether).

This is Dis-Unity: Space lagging Time.

Magnetic Field of Inductor Coil

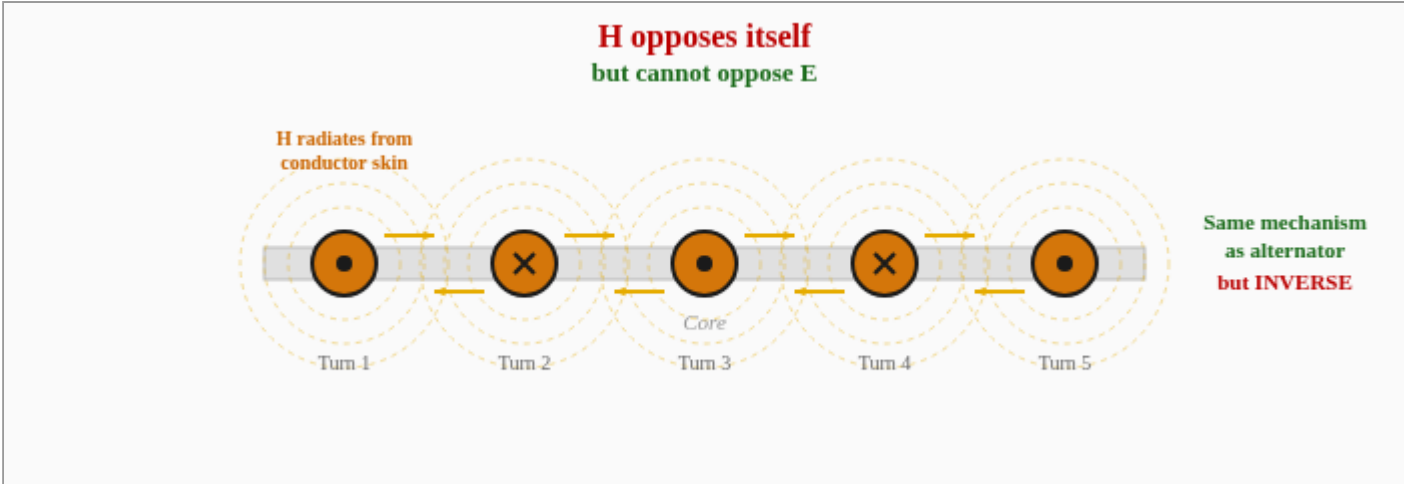
?

Already measured by the H meter above.

Ohm's Revised Law



Why "Saboteur"? — The Coil Cross-Section



The inductor is a miniature inverse creation engine. *H* radiates from each turn's conductor skin and cuts adjacent turns — but it does not oppose *E*. *E* is time-locked (Noether) and cannot be shifted. *H* can only oppose **itself**. This geometric self-opposition is what delays *H* from the time continuum. *E* remains anchored. *H* shifts. The result is Dis-Unity. Hence: Saboteur.

The 85.8° "lag" is not current lagging voltage.
It is the magnetic field (H) being geometrically delayed by the coil — while E remains time-locked.
The instruments read the same. Only the interpretation changed.

The inductor's coil geometry forces *H* into an 85.8° spatial delay. *E*, governed by Noether's theorem, cannot be phase-shifted — it is bound to the temporal continuum. This is Dis-Unity: Space lagging Time.

Three established facts — and their inescapable conclusion:

1. "An inductor stores energy in a **magnetic field** when electric current flows through it."

— Standard definition (Griffiths, Hayt, Sadiku, IEEE)

2. "When the current flowing through the coil changes, the time-varying **magnetic field** induces an EMF which **opposes the change in current** that created it."

— Faraday's Law / Lenz's Law

3. The ammeter operates by measuring the **magnetic field** surrounding the conductor

(Hall effect sensor or magnetic deflection movement). It reports this measurement in Amperes *by convention*.

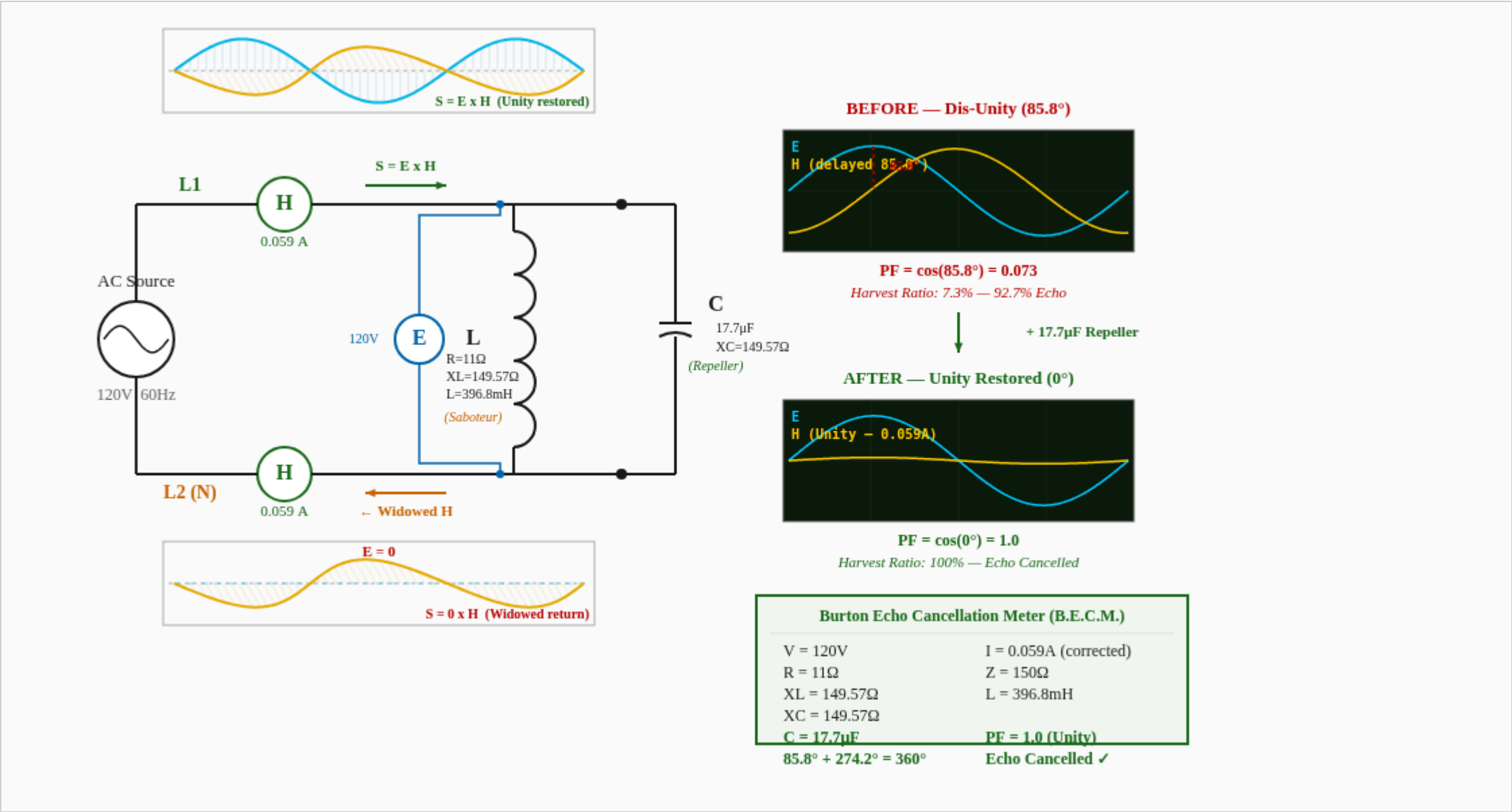
Conclusion: The magnetic field is not a consequence of current.

The magnetic field is what the ammeter *measures* and calls "current."

They are one and the same quantity — labelled twice.

Figure 3 — Echo Cancellation: Unity Restored

Adding a 17.7μF Repeller (capacitor) to cancel the Saboteur's 85.8° Dis-Unity.
 $XC = 149.57\Omega = XL \rightarrow 85.8^\circ + 274.2^\circ = 360^\circ \rightarrow$ Unity restored. Harvest Ratio = 1.0



The ammeter reading decreases not because "currents cancelled," but because H is no longer being geometrically exaggerated by spatial displacement. The ammeter — which measures H, not current — simply reports the reduced field.

K. Burton — February 2026 — Prepared in response to correspondence with K.T. McDonald, Princeton University

To the Level 3 Advanced Class:
First Public Release: Wednesday,
February 25, 2026

"commemorating a historic step
forward for the electrical trades.

Kevin Burton

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Burton", written over a horizontal purple line.