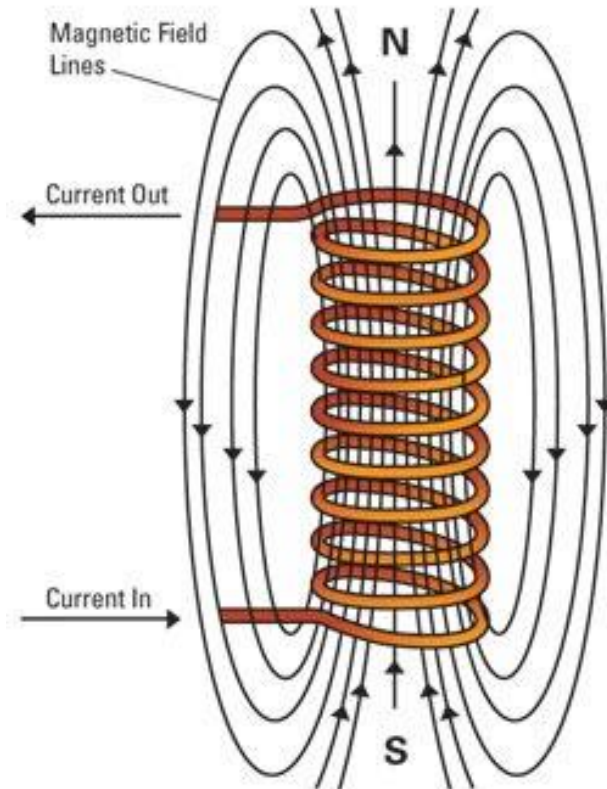
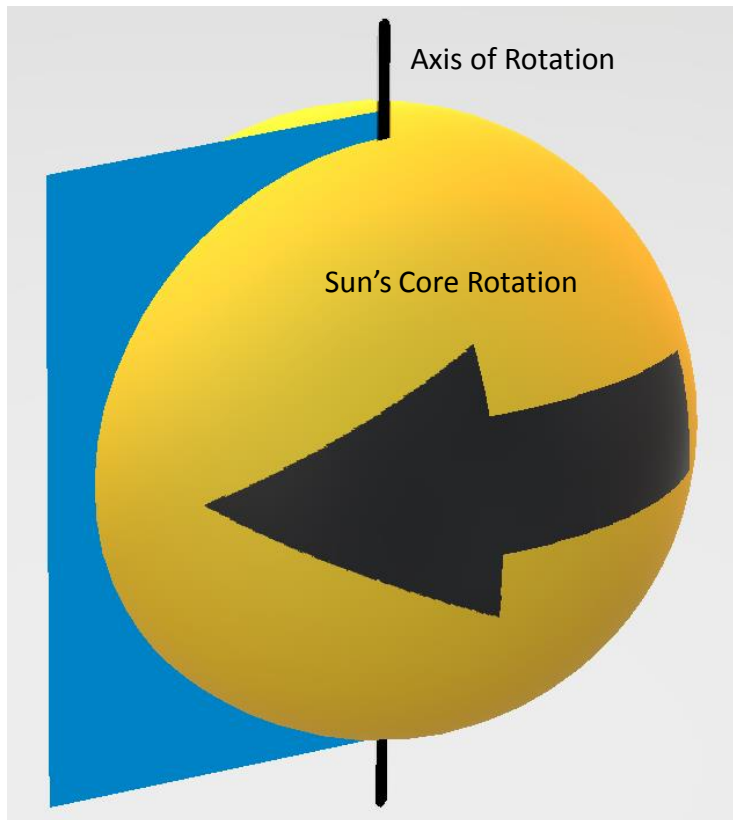


Sun Perpetuation

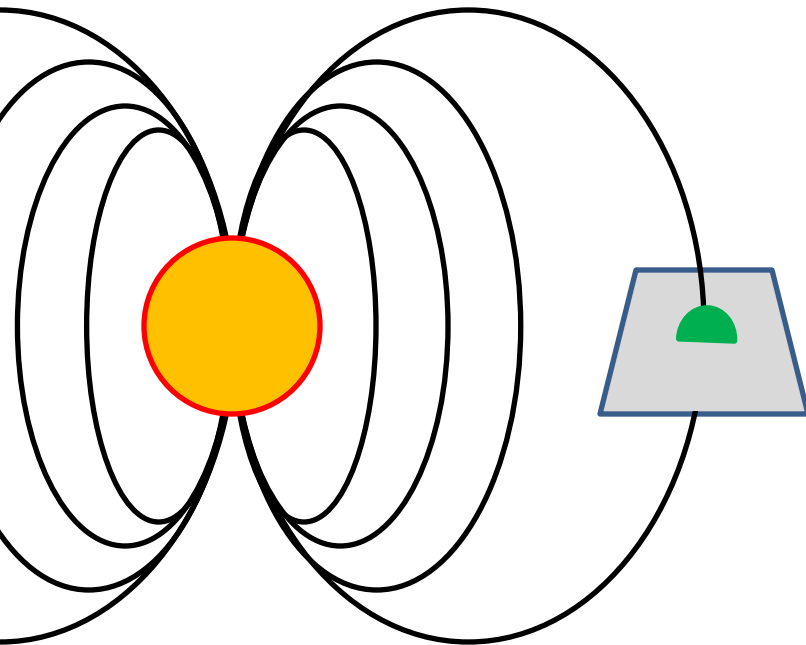
Sun's Core Magnetic Field Depended Upon Rotational Speed of Charged Particles

Current is the rate at which charge flows through a surface. The created magnetic field of the Sun's Core operates like the magnetic field created by a coil of wire with a current. Changes in rotational speeds in the Sun's core creates similar magnetic field changes created and observed in coils with varying current changes.



Magnetic Flux

Magnetic flux is the product of the average magnetic field times the perpendicular area that it penetrates. It is a quantity of convenience in the statement of Faraday's Law and in the discussion of objects like transformers and solenoids. In the case of an electric generator where the magnetic field penetrates a rotating coil, the area used in defining the flux is the projection of the coil area onto the plane perpendicular to the magnetic field. This means if the Magnetic flux is continually changing, then we are observing the induced EMF Voltage as pole flips.



$$\text{Magnetic flux} = \Phi = B A$$

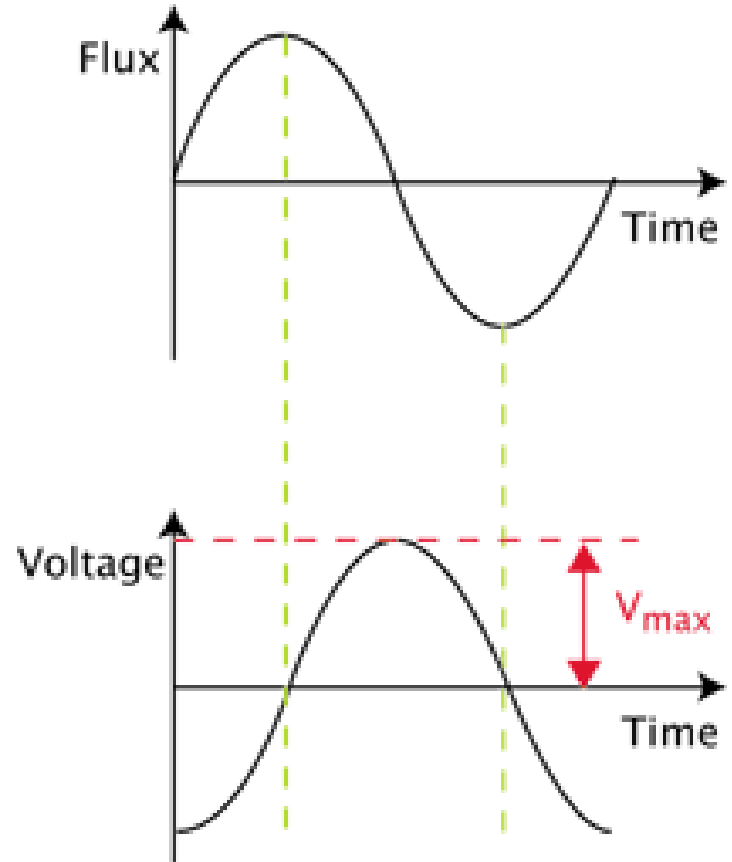
Magnetic field

Area perpendicular
to magnetic field B

Electromotive Force

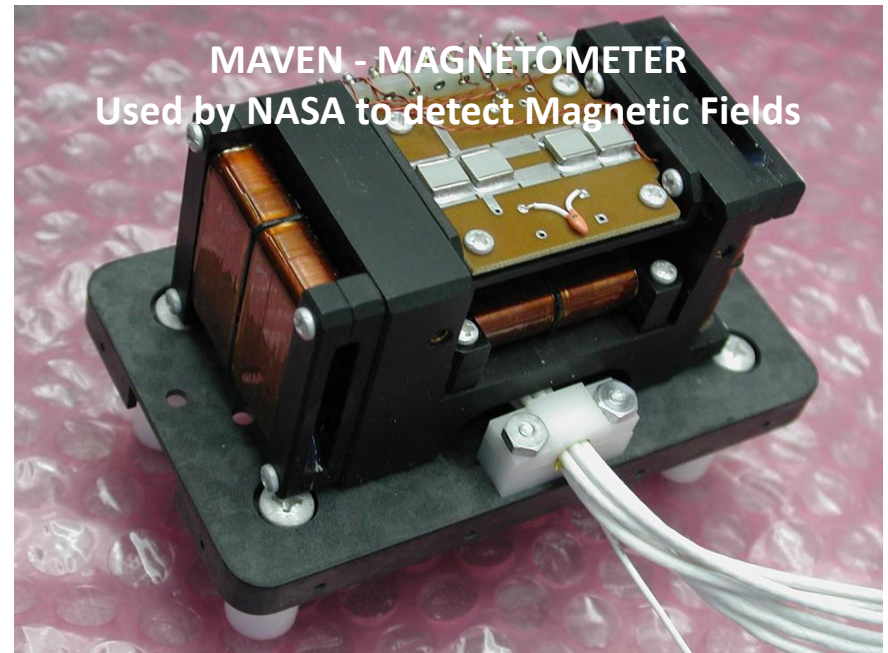
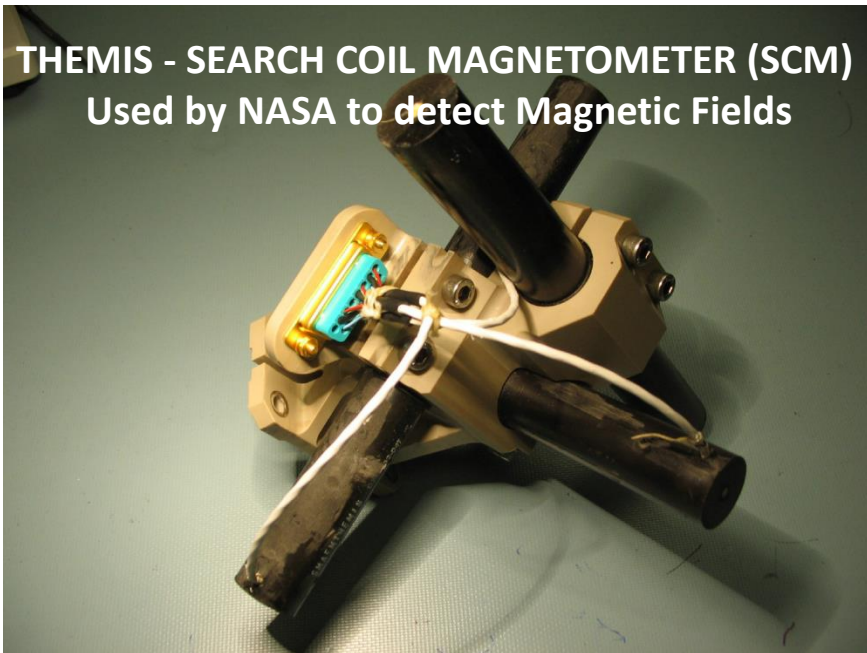
Any change in the magnetic environment, flux, of a coil of wire will cause a voltage (emf) to be "induced" about the coil. A rotating confinement of charged particles would create a dipole magnet field similar to a coil. No matter how the change is produced, an emf voltage will be generated. The Sun's core maintains a perpetual shifting change in rotational speeds of confined charged particles; causing this inductance voltage (emf).

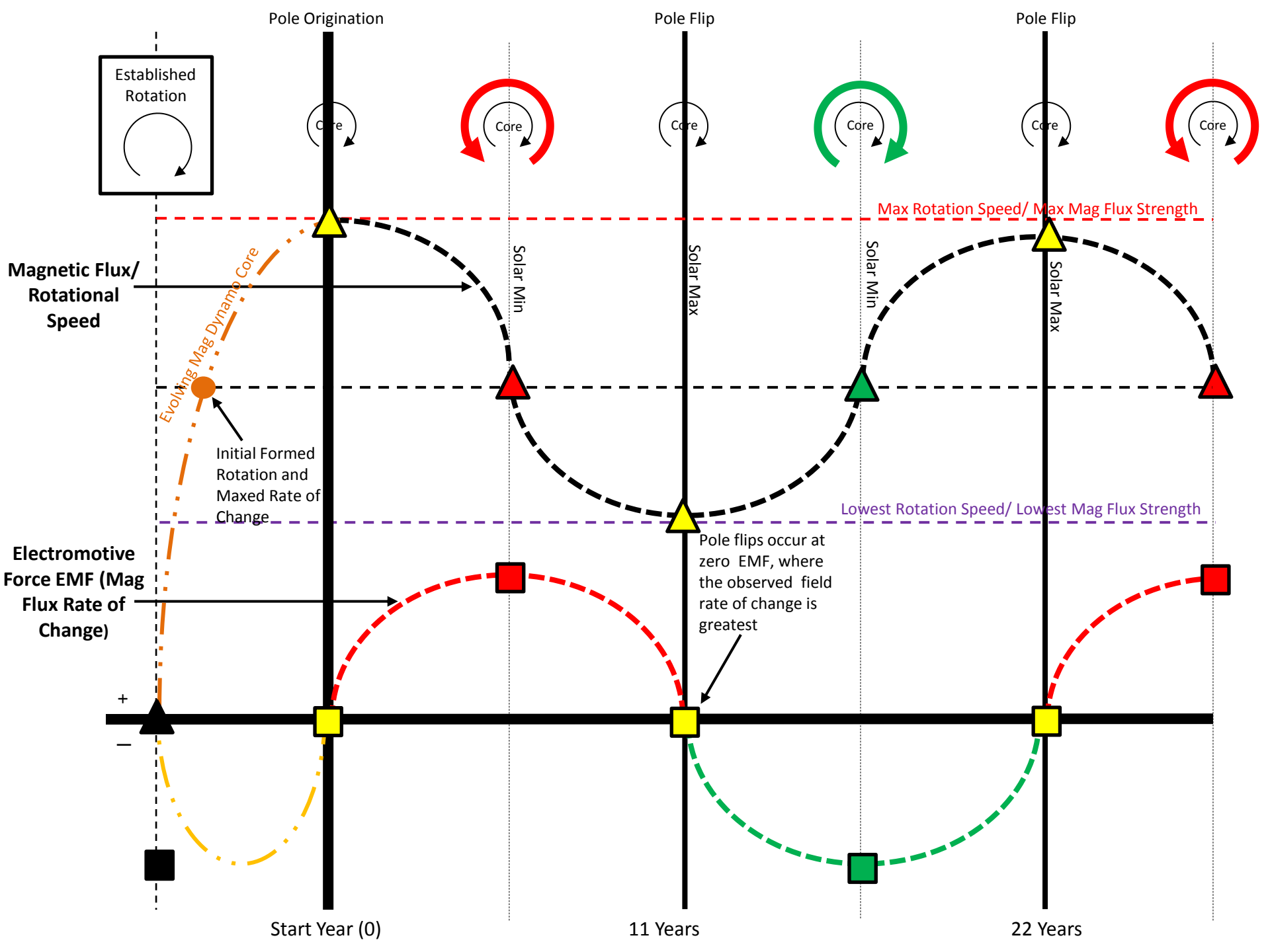
Faraday's law is a fundamental relationship which comes from Maxwell's equations. It serves as a succinct summary of the ways a voltage (or emf) may be generated by a changing magnetic environment. The induced emf in a coil is equal to the **negative** of the rate of change of magnetic flux times the number of turns in the coil. This negative rate of changing voltage is what is picked up by the receptor coils in NASA's instruments.



Instruments Used to Record the Sun's Magnetic Field

Search coil magnetometers are basically copper coils wound around a high magnetic permeability core. This magnetic core concentrates magnetic field lines - and the magnetic fluctuations they carry - inside the coils. The fluctuations induce currents and electric voltage drops inside the core that can be measured and recorded by the instrument's electronics circuits. In general, these coils are recording the direction and magnitude of the induced electromotive force (EMF) on the X,Y, and Z axes.





Conclusion

Man's observed pole flips in the sun are the shifts in the EMF, which means that the sun's pole flips don't have to be dependent upon physically flipping a magnetic pole like so many scientists believe. Basically the observed pole flips in the sun are due to rotational speed changes in the sun's core, brought on by the induced effects caused by the universal law of energy conservation triggering the sun to pendulate induced effects in an effort to maintain its initialized maximum rate of change in an almost frictionless vacuum environment. So, every time the rotational speed of the Sun's core changes we observe the induced effects as EMF; which seems as if the sun's magnetic poles are flipping.