Chapter 2 Alignment of Saturn's Hexagon with Tensor Structure

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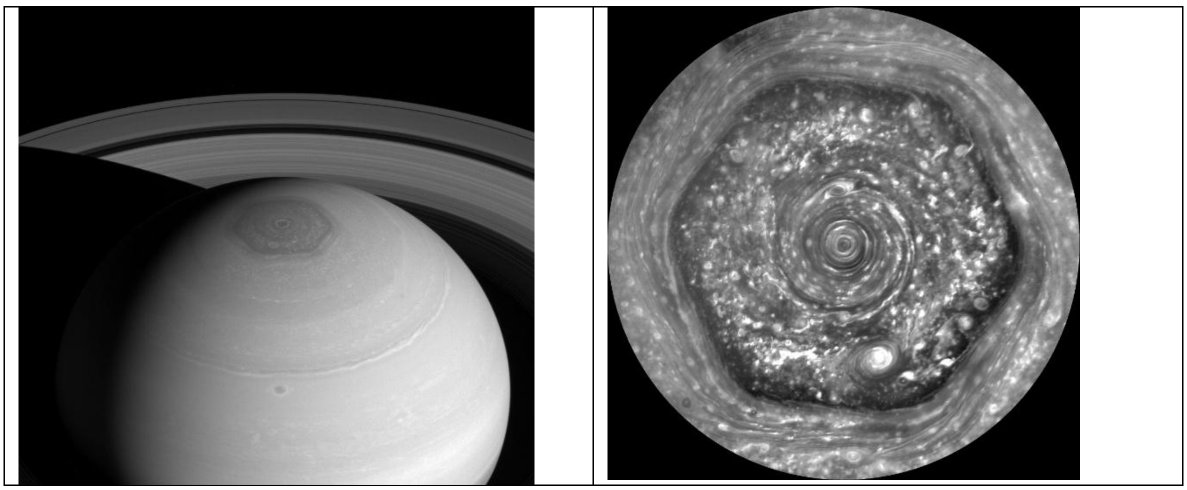
In this chapter, we examine the hypothesis that the hexagonal structure observed at Saturn’s north pole emerges as a result of alignment with the directional order of cosmic space. Saturn's rotational axis has an inclination of approximately 26.7°, which is assumed to be closely aligned with the tensor axis t1 (one of the diagonal axes of the conceptual internal cube), indicating a high degree of spatial tensor alignment.



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The fact that the hexagonal structure on Saturn has remained stable and observable for over 40 years cannot be adequately explained by conventional meteorological theory. It is considered that this structure appears and is maintained due to alignment with the space itself.

According to this hypothesis, cosmic space is formed by the directional axes of x and t, and various energies and forces are governed by this orientation. The movement of gaseous matter near Saturn’s north pole is assumed to be influenced by the transmission and dissipation of energy according to these directions.

The gas on Saturn's surface tends to change its angle in a way that maximizes the influence of energy loss due to the tensor structure. As a result, a visible hexagonal structure emerges. This is not a mere planetary weather phenomenon but is considered a rare case in which spatial order manifests as a physical phenomenon. Saturn's hexagon should not be seen as a local anomaly but rather as an example of how "directional order of space" can be visualized on a planetary scale.

The hexagonal structure is not seen in other gas giants, and the focus on Saturn's unique features led to the observation of its stable 26.7° rotational axis. This axis is believed to be highly stable in cosmic space and closely approximates the t1 axis in space. Assuming the t1 axis is 26.7°, comparisons with other cosmic alignment phenomena were made.

Surprisingly, these other alignment phenomena also matched the spatial directions derived from this 26.7° angle. This led to strong confidence that Saturn's 26.7° rotational axis is indeed close to the cosmic t1 axis.

Supplement C: Hypothesis on the Relationship Between Jupiter's Great Red Spot and Resonance Axis (t1) (Supplement to Chapter 2)

[1. Hypothesis] It is assumed that cosmic space has a six-directional grid structure (x-axis) and four internal tensor axes (t-axes) that form the order of space. The t1 axis is assumed to coincide with Saturn's rotational axis (approximately 26.7° inclination) and is positioned as the primary resonance axis in the universe. On the north pole side of this t1 axis (alignment direction), structures, energy, and matter tend to align more easily, whereas on the opposite south pole side (non-alignment direction), energy emission and turbulence tend to concentrate.

[2. Characteristics of Jupiter's Great Red Spot] Around 22° south latitude on Jupiter lies the "Great Red Spot," a massive counterclockwise storm. It spans a size equivalent to two to three Earths (over 10° in latitude) and has persisted for over 350 years according to observations. It is one of the most prominent and stable surface features of Jupiter, but its origin and persistence remain largely unexplained.

[3. Angular Comparison with t1 Axis] The difference between the assumed t1 axis (26.7°) and the latitude of the Great Red Spot (22°) is approximately 4.7°. This is about 1.3% of the total 90° range and can be considered within the “alignment zone” in the tensor alignment theory. Furthermore, considering the vast area of the Great Red Spot, structural alignment with t1 is reasonable even without exact center alignment.

[4. Comparison with Saturn] Saturn's north pole features a clear hexagonal structure, seen as a representative case of order formation along a resonance axis. Although a hexagon is not observed at Saturn’s south pole, a very intense vortex storm is observed there, which may indicate a relative energy concentration along the t1 axis.

[5. Bipolarity of Resonance and Anti-Resonance] On the north pole side of the t1 axis, static order structures (e.g., Saturn’s hexagon) appear, while on the south pole side, dynamic energy concentration and chaos (e.g., Saturn’s southern storm, Jupiter’s Great Red Spot) are observed. The Great Red Spot lies within the alignment zone of the t1 axis and is regarded as a phenomenon in which released energy, absorbed via alignment, is visualized as a vortex. Thus, even on a planetary scale, the tensor structure produces distinctly different manifestations (bipolarity).

[6. Conclusion] The positional relationship between the t1 axis and Jupiter’s Great Red Spot falls within the theoretical alignment zone. The Great Red Spot is considered a representative dynamic structure that emerges under the influence of a resonance axis based on the tensor structure. Comparisons with Saturn’s static structure (hexagon) provide observational support for the relative nature of the t1 axis. Future comparisons with polar structures and long-lived storms on other planets are expected to further validate the reality of the tensor structure theory.