Open Peer Review on Qeios

Relative anisotropic entangled positioning of bodies

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More than one hundred years ago, a dispute between scientists happened. The dispute concerned whether or not fields exist. It resulted in the current convention that fields exist, even though we do not observe them. The convention admitted by scientists does not mean that fields exist. It is just a convention. Though, the convention of fields is based on multiple experiments and observations. However, all those experiments and observations might be interpreted in a different way (without fields).

Let's look at a gyroscope which an astronaut plays with:https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W8b_0adXMso It is hard to change the gyroscope's spin plane; in other words, tilt the spinning gyroscope. There are no any external forces exerting on the spinning gyroscope in order to resist the plane's change. Air resistance (inside the International Space Station) is completely negligible concerning changing the gyroscope's spin plane. No field resists the change of the gyroscope's spin plane. An only thing, which resists the change, is a resistance caused by the gyroscope's angular momentum. How does the resistance work? It looks like the gyroscope kind of gets a fixed position in space.

That fixed position is relative. The gyroscope and the astronaut are constantly rotating around the Earth but they do not experience any resistance, which is caused by their angular momentums, with respect to each other as point masses rotating around the Earth. They do not experience it because angular momentum is relative. Astronauts can easily move any bodies inside the International Space Station despite their colossal angular momentums (as point masses rotating around the Earth):

Bodies inside the International Space Station may be entangled and positioned with respect to each other anisotropically because they have the same or approximately the same velocities (magnitudes and directions). The resistance, which is caused by their angular momentums, does not exist or is very negligible with respect to each other (between such bodies).

If we look at two magnets, we see that they attract or repel to/from each otherhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hFAOXdXZ5TM May it be that magnets kind of get fixed positions relatively to each other in space? What if electrons as particles do not exit? What if electrons are just effects which are caused by something else? Experiments may answer these questions: https://www.qeios.com/read/D2MPCC.3