

Centrifugal Congestion in the Gravity Sink

Frederick David Tombe,
Belfast, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom,
sirius184@hotmail.com
19th April 2008

Abstract. Gravity is the ‘pull force’ that is caused by tension in the aether as the aether is being pulled into negative particles. Negative particles are sinks, and the cause of the aether being pulled into sinks is unknown. Gravity is equivalent to a radial negative electric current. The aether (or vitreous electricity) is space itself and it is dynamical, compressible, and stretchable. A universe of sinks alone would collapse unless there were to exist some kind of counterbalancing aether pressure. This aether pressure arises from positive charge sources. The balancing mechanism involves dipolar vortices, Lenz’s law, and centrifugal force.

Compressible Water

I. When water falls over the edge of a cliff, it possesses a velocity gradient due to the conversion of potential energy into kinetic energy. While the water is still connected together in one piece, the water at the top of the cliff is moving slower than the water that has just fallen over the cliff. This can only be possible if the water stretches.

Compressible Aether

II. The idea of gravity as a converging aether sink can be traced back at least to O.G. Hilgenbergbackin in 1931, and probably even back to Sir Isaac Newton. As in the case of water, we must expect aether to stretch as it gets closer to the sink. We don’t actually know what the aether is or what pulls it into a sink. But we know that the ensuing tension in the aether causes the force of gravity.

Centrifugal Congestion

III. A universe of sinks alone would lead to an all pervading state of gravitational tension which would collapse unless there were to exist some kind of counterbalancing aether pressure. Positive charge is the aether pressure which emanates from source particles and leads to a 'push force'. But the balance between positive and negative charge in the universe is not simply based on a head count of positive and negative particles. It is based on a much more subtle mechanism that involves the widening and tightening of aether sinks and aether sources in dipolar aether vortices. Aether tension has the effect of widening sources and increasing the outflowing aether pressure such as to oppose the tension that causes it. That is Lenz's law. One of the most common manifestations of Lenz's law is centrifugal force. Centrifugal force is the induction of positive charge by transverse stress in the sea of tiny electron-positron dipolar vortices that comprise the luminiferous medium. This transverse stress in the luminiferous medium, rather than giving rise to dragging friction which might cause a an orbiting planet to fall downwards, will in actual fact cause the very outward centrifugal pressure which will prevent that from happening. See 'The Double Helix Theory of the Magnetic Field' [1].

Electric Current and the Newton's Cradle

IV. Electric current primarily involves aether hydrodynamics. Positive electric current is a net flow of pressurized aether which comes in from the power source outside the circuit. The aether pressure, as well as giving rise to positive electric charge, also gives rise to a leader signal which detects the path of least resistance both inside and outside the wire. The net inflow of aether will be accompanied by a transfusion of aether in and out of the sinks and sources both inside and outside the wire, so that the actual aether at any point in the wire is not necessarily the same aether that flowed in from outside the circuit. The aether transfusion process will in turn be accompanied by pressure waves through the wire and the electron-positron sea beyond the wire. These linear polarization waves will have a finite speed which may be close to the speed of light since the transfusion mechanism is closely related via Lenz's law to the equivalent rotational mechanism that arises in electromagnetic radiation. Finally, in conducting materials, the electric charge, which is essentially aether pressure, can convert to kinetic charge and drive particles along the wire.

The situation is similar in a Newton's Cradle. The incoming ball possesses a kinetic charge due to its absolute motion. There will be a centrifugal pressure barrier in the electron-positron sea immediately in front of the incoming ball and there will be pressure behind the ball due to the rarefaction of the electron-positron sea which will cause an induction of aether pressure due to Lenz's law. When the incoming ball hits the row of balls, the centrifugal pressure barrier will send out a leader signal of unknown speed which will detect the path of least resistance. If a match is detected, the kinetic charge will leave the incoming ball and flow along the row of balls at a speed that will be close to the speed of light. This kinetic charge will attach itself to the end ball which will then carry on outwards as if it were a continuation of the incoming ball. If no match is detected, mechanical deformation will occur and a mechanical wave on the atomic and molecular level will also become involved and propagate through the system at a speed in the order of the speed of sound.

References

- [1] Tombe, F.D. "The Double Helix Theory of the Magnetic Field"
<http://www.wbabin.net/science/tombe.pdf>