

The Aether and the Electric Sea (The Link between Gravity and Electromagnetism)

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1st December 2006, Philippines*

Abstract. *The aether alone cannot explain electromagnetism. In order to explain electromagnetism, we need to have a sea of tiny aether vortices, and in order to have a sea of tiny aether vortices, we need to have sources and sinks in the aether. These sources and sinks are what we call electric particles, and it is a dense ‘Electric Sea’ of positive (source) and negative (sink) particles that causes the fundamental aethereal based forces to manifest themselves in the particular guise of electromagnetism. This paper aims to clarify the hydrodynamical relationship between the aether and the electric sea, and how the agency of the latter can reverse a mutually attractive gravitational/electrostatic force into a mutually repulsive electrostatic force.*

Bernoulli’s Sea of Aether Whirlpools

I. E.T. Whittaker writes, [1],

“All space, according to the young [John] Bernoulli, is permeated by a fluid Aether, containing an immense number of excessively small whirlpools. The elasticity which the Aether appears to possess, and in virtue of which it is able to transmit vibrations, is really due to the presence of these whirlpools; for, owing to centrifugal force, each whirlpool is continually striving to dilate, and so presses against the neighbouring whirlpools.”

The important thing to note is that the aether alone is not sufficient to explain electromagnetism. We need a sea of aether whirlpools. James Clerk Maxwell expanded upon Bernoulli’s idea in his 1861 paper “***On Physical Lines of Force***”, [2]. Maxwell makes no mention of Bernoulli, but he pointed out in part II of this paper, that no such arrangement could be possible unless there were idle wheels between the vortices. Maxwell linked these idle wheels with the particles of electric current. Hence, Maxwell’s sea of whirlpools became a sea of electric particles. In “***Aepinus Atomized***”, Lord Kelvin said, [3],

“My suggestion is that the Aepinus’ fluid consists of exceedingly minute equal and similar atoms, which I call electrions, much smaller than the atoms of

ponderable matter; and that they permeate freely through the spaces occupied by these greater atoms and also freely through space not occupied by them."

It was suggested in "*The Double Helix Theory of the Magnetic Field*", [4], that Maxwell's idle wheels are aether sinks (electrons) and aether sources (positrons), such that each individual tiny vortex constitutes a dipole in which an electron and a positron are in a state of mutual circular orbit. Aether will emerge from positrons and sink into neighbouring electrons, and so the aether in the universe will be continually renewing itself. The rotation of a single dipole will induce vorticity in the aether, hence leading to a dipolar aethereal vortex being contained within it. These dipoles will mutually align solenoidally in a twisted rope ladder fashion, with the electrons angularly phased above and below the positrons in the axial plane, giving rise to helical springs which constitute magnetic lines of force. See Fig.1 below,

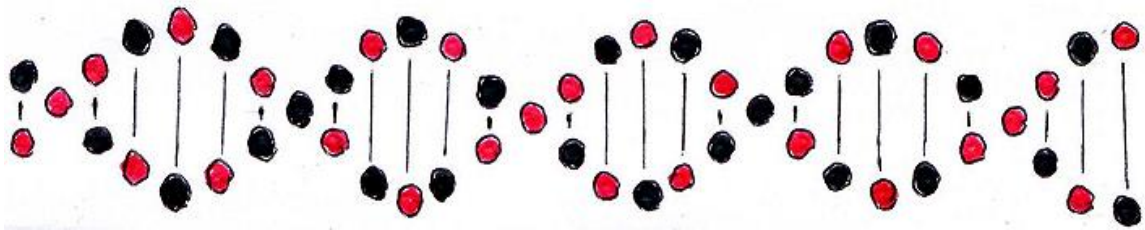


Fig. 1 A close-up view of a single magnetic line of force. The electrons are shown in red, and the positrons are shown in black. The double helix is rotating about its axis such that the circumferential speed of the electrons and positrons is equal to the speed of light. Meanwhile the angular speed and the rotation axis represents the magnetic field vector H . The diagram is not to scale as the relative dimensions remain unknown.

A magnetic line of force is therefore an electrostatic line of force channelled along a double helix of electrons and positrons in a neutral electron-positron sea.

The Electric Sea and Mutual Repulsion

II. It is a common mistake to try and explain both gravity and electromagnetism using a single medium. Any attempts to do so have always foundered on the grounds of inability to account for why gravity is mutually attractive and why electrostatics is mutually repulsive. In order to resolve this matter, we must first clearly distinguish between the '*Aether*' on the one hand, and the '*Electric Sea*' on the other. The aether is the fundamental electric fluid substance from which everything is made, and it is the link between gravity and electromagnetism. The aether is space itself. It is dynamical, stretchable, and compressible, and it mediates the fundamental forces. The electric sea is actually a particular state of the aether, as in when the aether is rendered into a sea of tiny aether vortices.

In the case of magnetic repulsion, the lines of force emanating from the two source magnets will spread outwards and away from each other. The centrifugal force acting in the equatorial plane of these vortices will then cause a mutual repulsion to act laterally between the lines of force. This lateral repulsion will hence push the two magnetic fields apart at the interface.

The question of friction in space has often been used to undermine the idea of a particulate luminiferous medium. However, if gravity is associated with a large-scale flow of pure aether into matter, we can then see how the gravitational field lines that spread away from each other in the region between planetary bodies will cause a torque to act on the all-pervading electron-positron dipoles of the electric sea, hence causing them to precess with their precessional axes mutually aligned with the gravitational field lines. This will result in a centrifugal pressure acting laterally from the field lines in similar manner to the case of magnetic repulsion, and so the interface regions between neighbouring gravitational fields will be oiled with a hovercraft effect, hence eliminating friction. The electric sea will therefore actually cause the inertial forces rather than resist them.

Electrostatics

III. Electrostatics sits on the fence between gravity and electromagnetism. Electrostatics can be a pure aether hydrodynamical phenomenon in which like-negative charges mutually attract and in which like positive charges mutually repel. Gravitation is a particular manifestation of mutually attracting electrostatics that is observed when the electrostatic fields are weak. Electrostatics can also be an elastic phenomenon associated with linear polarization of the electric sea. In this case, like charges become mutually repulsive due to fine-grained centrifugal pressure in the polarized electron-positron dipoles. Since these dipoles are rotating, a torque will be exerted, causing them to precess with their axes of precession aligned with the gravitational field lines, just as in the case of the planetary centrifugal force discussed in the section above. We will have a situation in which two different forces will be acting simultaneously in opposition to each other. However, as the attractive force at a given distance increases, for whatever reason, the repulsive force will increase at a greater rate. The reversal threshold is discussed in “*Maxwell’s Equations Extended to Gravity*”, [5].

The idea that space is densely packed with electrons and positrons has been suggested by a number of people over the years. See references, [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12].

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- [7] Australian engineer Ian Montgomery proposed that a sea of electron-positron couplets fills all of space, hence explaining both gravitation and electromagnetism. Mr. Montgomery referred to these couplets as “*Nortons*”. The idea was that *the Norton Sea* flows into all matter, hence causing gravity while simultaneously serving as the medium for the propagation of light. Full details were never published as he moved towards favouring Dr. Simhony’s idea at [6] above.
- [8] Arden Barker (Monitek@aol.com) has advocated the presence of an all-pervading sea of electron-positron dipoles for the purposes of the propagation of electromagnetic radiation. His argument centres on the need for a physical explanation behind Maxwell’s displacement current, based on the concept of linear polarization of a dielectric.
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Amended, 18th January 2022