

The Subtlety of Gravity

**Frederick David Tombe,
Belfast, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom,
Formerly a Physics Teacher at
College of Technology Belfast, and
Royal Belfast Academical Institution,
sirius184@hotmail.com
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Abstract. It has been suggested in previous articles that a gravitational field is merely a weak manifestation of an electric field. If that is so, there are some important differences which need to be reconciled. The inertial mass of a body affects its acceleration under the action of an electric field but not under the action of a gravitational field. This was demonstrated by Galileo when he dropped objects from the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

It is suggested that the inertial mass of a body determines the amount of fine-grain centrifugal impedance that is induced in it by linear polarization when it is placed in an electric field. When a body is vitreously charged, the dipoles have been polarized to such an extent as to invoke the centrifugal locking mechanism which blocks the aether flow. However the gravitational field is too weak to induce this mechanism and so gravity will freely permeate and flow through all matter without creating the impeding centrifugal knots associated with vitreous charge.

Aether Absorption

I. The analogy between the mechanical spring and the electric circuit is well known to physics students. Mass m is equated with inductance L , spring constant k is equated with $1/C$ where C is capacitance, and air

resistance R is equated with electrical resistance R . Some of these impeding effects can be associated with aether absorption.

Inductance

II. Inductance alone amongst the above list of six impeding factors is a rotational effect. The electron-positron sea surrounding an electric circuit acts like an Archimedes' screw and siphons aether tangentially from the electric circuit into the magnetic field. Inductance is the rotational analogue to capacitance.

The magnetic potential energy (magnetic voltage) is locked into the magnetic field by the Coriolis locking mechanism and so it absolutely needs there to be an electric current for it to wrap itself around in order to sustain its existence. This fact is embodied in Ampère's Circuital Law. So if the circuit is suddenly switched off, the magnetic field will necessarily have to collapse totally. This will have the effect of giving the electric current one last surge forwards with a very high voltage due to the fact that all the stored aether in the magnetic field will suddenly be concentrated into the electric circuit. If this state of affairs is brought about by breaking of the electric circuit, the high magnetic voltage will often lead to sparking across the gap, particularly if there is a very high inductance due to the presence of an inductance coil and if the broken circuit has a sharp point at the gap. The sharp point has the complete opposite effect of the flat plates that we find in a capacitor. Sharp points are in effect anti-capacitors. Rather than absorbing vitreous charge, sharp points concentrate vitreous charge out into the electron-positron sea. Sharp dead-end points in electric circuits are analogous to narrow high pressure hose nozzles in hydrodynamics.

Capacitance

III. The linear equivalent of inductance involves linear polarization and centrifugal locking. A Van de Graaf generator can be vitreously or resinously charged to a very high voltage by pumping or extracting aether to or from its dome.

When a pointed object (an anti-capacitor) with a lead to Earth is brought near to the dome of the charged Van de Graaf generator, this unlocks the charge and a surge of electric current flows which involves sparks across the gap.

As with the case of the magnetic voltage, the capacitance (or inductance) is finite and so the high voltage current only lasts for a short period of time until the pressure has gone out of the system.

Electrical Resistance

IV. Electrical resistance is traditionally associated with the collisions which occur between the charge carriers and the atoms or molecules of the conducting material. However, the dependence of resistance upon the length of the conductor suggests that some kind of absorption process is taking place. It is much more likely that electrical resistance involves the absorption of pure aether into the atomic or molecular orbitals of the conducting material which in turn results in the emission of electromagnetic radiation at heat and/or light frequencies.

Inertial Mass

V. It was discussed in section **IV** of “Charge, Spin, and ‘Charge to Mass’ Ratio’ at,

<http://www.wbabin.net/science/tombe10.pdf>

how inertial mass is a measure of the sum of the modulus of the total electric charge in a body. This was derived from sink and source based negative and positive charge within the context of radial inflow/outflow inverse square law forces.

In this respect, it is highly likely that the charge to mass ratio will be the same for all bodies and so all bodies should experience the exact same acceleration under the action of an inverse square law force.

If however we introduce an additional inertial factor caused by vitreous charge and centrifugal repulsion, then the picture will become somewhat more complicated.

If the inverse square law force acting on a body is strong enough, it should vitreously charge the body sufficiently to invoke the centrifugal locking mechanism in the dipoles and block the aether flow through the body. The aether will then have to flow around the body. This centrifugal impedance will depend on the mass of the body since the mass is a measure of the total amount of matter in the body and hence it will determine the amount of vitreous charge that gets absorbed. This in turn will determine the amount of centrifugal repulsion that will oppose the applied inverse square law force field.

Gravity will not be strong enough to induce this centrifugal locking mechanism and so it will flow freely through all matter resulting in the fact that all matter accelerates at the same rate in a gravitational field irrespective of its inertial mass.

Hence cathode rays, which are in essence the same thing as gravity but much stronger, will not have as strong an effect as gravity on a large body due to the fact that cathode rays will be opposed by the intrinsic centrifugal blocking mechanism associated with vitreous charge.

Cathode rays can accelerate a paddle wheel up an inclined plane against gravity but only if the paddle wheel is sufficiently light. This is because in a light object, the fine-grain centrifugal resistance will be less.

Cathode rays cast a shadow due to the fact that their path is blocked by the centrifugal locking mechanism in the object whose shadow is being cast. Gravity on the other hand permeates right through thunderclouds and never casts a shadow even though it charges them up to some extent.

Aether Pressure and Temperature

VI. In the relationship between pressure and temperature in an ideal gas, there is a range in which the two are directly proportional. Under the kinetic theory of gases, both temperature and pressure in this range are attributed to the velocity of the gas particles. It is difficult however to see how the heating mechanism could possibly transfer any linear momentum to the gas particles.

What is much more likely is that in the proportional range, temperature and pressure are singularly caused by infrared radiation pressure. In other words the proportional rise of temperature and pressure has been caused by an input of aether to the system.