

# **The Archimedes' Screw in the Electric Sea**

**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](mailto:sirius184@hotmail.com)  
1<sup>st</sup> November 2007, Philippine Islands**

**Abstract.** When a magnet is rotated against its own magnetic axis, precessional electromagnetic radiation will be emitted in every direction. The impedance of the magnetic field will require an input torque to maintain the rotation. We will have a situation in which aether flows into the magnet from a power source and gets distributed into the fine-grain vortex satchels that comprise the surrounding electric sea. The rotating magnet is therefore playing the role of an Archimedean screw which irrigates the grains of the surrounding electric sea with aether.

## **Introduction**

The electric sea is a double helix alignment of rotating electron-positron dipoles that gives rise to electromagnetic phenomena. Hydrodynamically, we can view these dipoles as aethereal vortices in which the electrons constitute sinks and the positrons constitute sources. There are two kinds of aether flow through the electric sea. There is irrotational aether flow which can linearly polarize and stretch the electric sea as it flows through the electron-positron dipoles. This situation occurs between the plates of a capacitor. There is also rotational vortex to vortex aether flow which can be locked into a magnetic field by an electric current. In the latter case, if the electric current is truncated, the magnetic field will burst and all the aether will all pour out at once causing sparks to fly. See 'The Expansion Chamber Theory of the Magnetic Field' at,

<http://www.wbabin.net/science/tombe20.pdf>

## **Gyroscopic Electromagnetic Radiation**

Electromagnetic radiation occurs when a magnetic field is changing. This can be due to the magnitude of the magnetic field changing as is the case when the electric current in a circuit changes. In this case the electromagnetic waves will be in the equatorial plane of the tiny aethereal vortices that comprise the electric sea. It can also be due to the direction of the magnetic field changing as is the case when a bar magnet rotates other than in the direction of its own magnetic axis. In this case, the electromagnetic waves will take the form of a precessional re-alignment of the aethereal vortices of the electric sea.

It was explained in ‘The Link between Electric Current and Magnetic Field’,

<http://www.wbabin.net/science/tombe7.pdf>

how the propagation mechanism in electromagnetic radiation involves an angular acceleration acting on the tiny vortex dipoles in the electric sea. It explained how this angular acceleration would be caused by a convective vortex flow of aether (root mean square speed equal to the speed of light) invoking a Coriolis/centrifugal compression force. This centrifugal compression force is of course what gives rise to radiation pressure and explains the mystery behind  $E=mc^2$ . See ‘The Connection between Gravity and Light’ at,

<http://www.wbabin.net/science/tombe18.pdf>

## **The Aethereal Archimedes’ Screw**

When a bar magnet is rotating against its own magnetic axis the emitted electromagnetic radiation will be caused by a tangential flow of aether out of the magnet. This will be absorbed into the fine-grain vortices of the electric sea and it will cause an impedance to the large scale rotational motion of the magnet due to the build up of pressure in the tiny vortex satchels of the electric sea.

The impedance will be increased if an electric circuit nearby is siphoning off the emitted aether by electromagnetic induction. At any rate, an

external torque will be required to keep pumping aether into the bar magnet.

It is clear that a rotating bar magnet is acting just like an Archimedean screw in the electric sea.

A rotating magnet in the absence of any applied torque will eventually come to rest due to the build up of impedance pressure in the electric sea. The aether will then flow out of the vortex satchels of the electric sea and back into the bar magnet again causing it to rotate in the opposite direction. When the bar magnet reaches its maximum angular velocity, the angular momentum will cause it to overshoot and the cycle will be repeated. We will have an angular equivalent to simple harmonic motion.

If we prevent the rotating magnet from reversing its rotation at maximum impedance, the vortex satchels in the electric sea will burst.