

NONLINEAR DYNAMICS SUPERSEDES...

Gravity

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Gravity



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Why is the positive polarity on the outer rim of the disc and the negative polarity is at the centre of the disc?

Polarity of the homopolar disc type dc generator

Albert Manfredi

The Boeing Company

The behavior of a homopolar DC generator is described by the Lorentz force. So, the direction the electric charge wants to flow is determined by the “right hand rule.” We have velocity of a charge q, and a magnetic field B. F = q(v X B), where F is the force acting on the charge q.

The force acting on q is perpendicular to both the velocity vector (rotating disk) and the magnetic field. If the magnetic field (B) is axial, with respect to the disk, and the velocity is rotational (azimuthal), then the electric charge must want to move radially.

Assume a horizontal disk, axis vertical, magnetic field vector pointing upwards.

So if your right hand thumb shows a point on the disk rotating clockwise, when viewed from the top down, and your index finger shows the B field pointing up, then your middle finger shows that the charges want to flow from the rim of the disk to the axis (which, by convention, is the opposite of current flow direction).

Okay, now you reverse the rotation of the disk, to where it rotates counter clockwise when viewed from the top, but the B field still points upwards. Now the middle finger shows that the charge wants to flow out, from the axis to the rim.

I get the same polarity change if I reverse the B field, while keeping the direction of rotation the same.

Perhaps there might be confusion when you see claims that the polarity of a homopolar generator "never changes." I think what that comment is trying to describe is that during rotation, current flow doesn't reverse itself, as it does for instance in an alternator, or as it wants to do in a traditional DC generator too, were it not for the split ring "commutator" that prevents these reversals.

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if the earth was seen as a homopolar disk, then what is the earth's surface charge relative to its core?

If the Earth is modeled as a rotating **homopolar disk** (a unipolar generator or **Faraday disk**), the **surface charge relative to its core depends on the direction of the magnetic field and the direction of rotation**, determined by the **Lorentz force** F = qv x B acting on the free charge carriers (electrons). [1, 2, 3]

Because the Earth's **geographic North Pole aligns with its magnetic South Pole** (the magnetic field lines point outward from the Southern Hemisphere and curve to enter the Northern Hemisphere, running globally from south to north), we look at the vectors from a North-up perspective:

1. **Rotation v:** Looking down from above the North Pole, the Earth rotates counterclockwise (west to east). Therefore, the tangential velocity vector v points eastward.
2. **Magnetic Field B:** Near the equator/disk plane, the internal and external magnetic field lines travel generally upward toward the North (parallel to the rotation axis).

Using the right-hand rule for the cross product v x B:

- Point your fingers east (direction of v.
- Curl them north/upward (direction of B).
- Your thumb points **outward, away from the core toward the equator/periphery**.

The Resulting Charge Distribution

- **The Core:** Because the force pushes positive charge outward, the free negative electrons are pulled inward toward the rotation axis. This creates a net **negative charge at the core**.
- **The Surface:** The outward push of positive charge carriers (or deficit of electrons) causes a net **positive charge at the surface/equatorial periphery**. [1]

Therefore, in a homopolar disk model of the Earth, the **surface charge is positive relative to its core**, creating a radial electric potential gradient that drops from the surface down to the interior.

If you want to dive deeper into this geophysical model, let me know if you would like to:

- Calculate the **theoretical voltage difference** between the core and the surface based on the Earth's true rotational speed and magnetic field strength.
- Compare this idealized model to the **actual observed global electric circuit**, where the Earth's surface actually holds a net *negative* charge due to atmospheric lightning. [1, 2]

What is gravity? - Quora

Gravity is the net result of the influence which all of the hollow stars and planets have on each other.

Each star and each planet is hollow. At their center is a counter-rotating pair of disks or hemispheres. They contribute a net magnetic field of zero due to their counter-rotation.

In order to calculate their net charge relative to a magnetic force, we must look outwardly to the net charge of all of the other celestial objects in existence.

These other charges, coming from outside of a planet's or star's domain, possess a net collective force askew from the center of every other celestial object. Thus, their net force is tangential to every other celestial object. Their net force vector will determine the spin vector and orbital vectors of every other celestial object.

These tangential, singular net charge vectors provide a frame of reference for the pair of charge vectors of every other celestial object if all celestial objects are seen as homopolar generators.

At the beginning of a celestial object's **Chatur Yuga**, its diameter is minimal. As its **Chatur Yuga** proceeds forwards in time, the homopolar spin charge gradually reduces due to a gradual reduction of its pair of counter-rotating spins at the geometric center of that celestial object. The net result is a greater influence of net charge coming inward, towards this celestial object, from all of the other celestial objects in existence. This increase of net inward vectorial charge causes a net resulting increase of tangential force which we misinterpret as an increase of gravity and an increase of mass (on the presumption of solid planets and solid stars) since this increase of tangential force also expands the diameter of this celestial object due to an increase of centrifugal force due to the increased tangential force coming inwards from outside of a celestial object's domain.

At the termination of a celestial object's **Chatur Yuga**, at the termination of its fourth and final yuga, its Kali Yuga, this celestial object collapses its radius returning to its Sat Yuga diameter in a sudden and violent transition destroying everything on its surface to begin anew. This sudden shrinkage of radius is the result of a sudden increase of net inner charge offsetting the averaged consistency of tangential forces entering this celestial object from every other celestial object in existence.

Clarification: "every other celestial object in existence" refers to hollow spheroidal or ellipsoidal celestial objects. It does not refer to clumps of matter, namely: asteroids and other cosmic debris. Cosmic debris is what a celestial object accumulates into the formation of its own debris field which constitutes its own shell which surrounds its hollow interior apart from its pair of counter-rotating disks or hemispheres.

This debris field floats at the balance point midway between the inner charged state of a celestial object and the net tangential forces entering inward from outside of a celestial object's domain.

Thus: gravity is a tangential force resulting from the net collection of force charges entering the domain of a spheroidal or ellipsoidal celestial object from all other spheroidal or ellipsoidal celestial objects in existence which contributes to defining the homopolar charges of each pair of counter-rotating disks or hemispheres at the geometric center of spheroidal or ellipsoidal celestial objects.

Gravity is a tangential vectorial force at right angles to its radial (outward) charged emanation of force. It is the result of taking all of the other spheroidal or ellipsoidal celestial objects in existence into account in which their behavior is that of homopolar generators.

Since any singular spheroidal or ellipsoidal celestial object has a net outward charge of zero sum, it is up to the influence of every other spheroidal or ellipsoidal celestial object in existence to define its magnetic vector and its charge vector. Once these vectors are defined, it is a statistical improbability that the net sum of all other vectors (exterior to the net sum of each singular celestial object) could be anything other than tangential to each celestial object's radial charge pair of vectors.

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Gravity 2

VINYASI • OCT 5



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Gravity 3

VINYASI · 3:45 AM



I might as well add that the closest celestial objects, which are spheroidal or ellipsoidal, will have the greatest impact on influencing the formation of gravity on each singular celestial object in...

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