

Subj: **Re: Tornado in a petrie dish experiment**  
 Date: 23/01/2007 20:15:18 GMT Standard Time  
 From: [HorstEck](#)  
 To: [EMyrone](#)  
 CC: [geesquared@gmail.com](mailto:geesquared@gmail.com)

I guess that the explanation of the mini tornado is as following:

The electric high voltage current between the electrodes creates a magnetic field according to the ECE induction law

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{B} \supset \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{J} \supset \mathbf{a}$$

In paper 55 the mechanical equivalent of this equation is eq. (179) (with no time-varying orbital spin):

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{T}_s \supset \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{J}_m \supset \mathbf{a}$$

with spin part of torsion  $\mathbf{T}_s$  and a mechanical current equivalent  $\mathbf{J}_m$  which is defined by

$$\mathbf{J}_m \supset \mathbf{a} = (\mu_0 / A(0)) \mathbf{J} \supset \mathbf{a}$$

This means that each electrodynamic effect has a mechanical counterpart. The latter will normally be very small, therefore high voltages are probably required in the current case. The mini Tornado is nothing else than a spin torsion of spacetime.

The situation is more complicated in a real Tornado without a generating central current (possibly the central upward air draft can be considered as such a current). Here eqs. (177) and (179) could contribute to an additional Cartan torsion (with homog. current equal to zero as is normally the case without resonance):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{curl } \mathbf{T}_L \supset \mathbf{a} + 1/c \mathbf{T}_s \supset \mathbf{a} &= 0 \\ \text{curl } \mathbf{T}_s \supset \mathbf{a} - 1/c \mathbf{T}_L \supset \mathbf{a} &= 0 \quad (\text{or } = \mathbf{J}_m \supset \mathbf{a}) \end{aligned}$$

To get an effect at least one of the spin part or orbital part of the torsion must be time dependent. From tv we know that the form is twisting and bending, but it is not clear to me if this change is fast enough to create such effects.

Horst

In einer eMail vom 22.01.2007 13:10:17 W. Europe Standard Time schreibt EMyrone:

OK many thanks, torque is again at work here, in aerodynamics. Paper 55 shows how torque (units of joules i.e. energy) is derived from the Cartan torsion (in inverse metres). The spiral structure of galaxies has already been explained in outline with the constant Cartan torsion, as Horst sketched, so the next stage of paper 76 is to introduce time dependence. That was done in paper 55 to derive the Euler equation of motion from the Cartan structure equation. I also have to investigate more about the nature of velocities in stars of a spiral galaxy, or galaxies in a cluster. So any situation involving torque (force times arm) automatically involves the torsion.

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Weitergeleitete eMail:

Thema: **Tornado in a petrie dish experiment**  
 Datum: 22.01.2007 12:40:59 W. Europe Standard Time  
 Von: [geesquared@gmail.com](mailto:geesquared@gmail.com)  
 An: [EMyrone@aol.com](mailto:EMyrone@aol.com)  
 Kopie an: [garethjohnnevans@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:garethjohnnevans@hotmail.co.uk),  
           [HorstEck@aol.com](mailto:HorstEck@aol.com)  
 Internet-eMail: (Details)

03 March 2007 AOL: EMyrone

If Cartan Torsion is behind tornados, then this link is worth looking at. It is the so-called "tornado in a petrie dish" experiment.

[http://www.peter-thomson.co.uk/tornado/experiments/Tornado\\_in\\_a\\_petri-dish.html](http://www.peter-thomson.co.uk/tornado/experiments/Tornado_in_a_petri-dish.html)

It was devised by Peter Thomson. The idea is simple: A plastic petrie dish with two drawing pins, each connected to a home made Van der Graaff generator. Using plain salt, he forms a rotating column.

I don't know if this is repeatable as I don't have access to a van der graaff generator.

Incidentally, he has also debunked the anti-gravity myths of Coral Castle, showing how it was done with cranes instead. He uses photographic evidence.

<http://www.peter-thomson.co.uk/coralcastle/coralcastle.html>

-Gianni

On 1/20/07, EMyrone@aol.com <EMyrone@aol.com> wrote:

> I would say so: whenever there is a torque (units of energy, joules) there  
> is Cartan torsion of spacetime but of course on a lot smaller scale than  
> spiral galaxies. Whenever a stone is dropped to the ground there is a  
> curvature in the weak field limit. The spin torque takes the role of the  
> magnetic field, teh orbital torque the magnetic field.

>  
>

> ----- Forwarded message -----

> From: Gareth Evans <garethjohnevs@hotmail.co.uk>

> To: <emyrone@aol.com>

> Date: Sat, 20 Jan 2007 13:05:45 +0000

> Subject: RE: 76(3) : Cartan Torsion and Spiral Galaxy

>

> Interesting Myron, coming "down to earth" I wonder if tornadoes, hurricanes,  
> whirlwinds, water spouts etc are also manifestations of Cartan Torsion ?

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> Best, Gareth

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From: EMyrone@aol.com

> Date: Sat, 20 Jan 2007 06:10:59 -0500

> Subject: 76(3) : Cartan Torsion and Spiral Galaxy

> To: garethjohnevs@hotmail.co.uk; rhodri.morgan@wales.gov.uk;

> annwyn76@hotmail.com; gemma.smith@wales.gsi.gov.uk; simmonse@parliament.uk;

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> info@steorn.com; alexhillgtz@yahoo.com; sean.mccarthy@steorn.com;

> richard.walsh@steorn.com

03 March 2007 AOL: EMyrone

>  
 > This is a write up of my preliminary note on Cartan torsion and spiral  
 > galaxy, giving a simple example. The torsion is related to torque in paper  
 > 55. As a simple minded chemist I don't see any need for dark matter. All  
 > chemists and most physicists would agree.  
 >  
 > Be one of the first to try Windows Live Mail. =  
 >

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Subj: **PS: Tornado in a petrie dish experiment**  
 Date: 23/01/2007 23:51:56 GMT Standard Time  
 From: HorstEck  
 To: EMyrone

I forgot to mention:

In a tornado with constant angular momentum  $J$  there is no classical torque, but a spacetime spin  $\omega_{sup a}$  sub  $b$  creates an additional spin torque

$$N_{sup a} = -\omega_{sup a} \text{ sub } b * J_{sup a} \text{ sub } b.$$

An  $\omega$  is created by mechanical rotation of the wind vortex. This is the same mechanism as was discussed for the homopolar generator.

I hope that this is correct.

All this can be extracted from paper 55 which is a really important paper.

Horst