Re: Inertial−dampening systems

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Timo Nieminen wrote:

<snip>

> *> If you were to put that circuit into an increasing electric field* parallel *> to the two main wires, then the current along both wires would flow* in the *> direction of the electric field (which is in opposite directions in* the *> usual circuit sense). A little thought about receiving antennas might > suggest that two straight wire antennas side−by−side will still work* even *> if joined at the tips. A little further thought about transmitting > antennas (eg centre−fed straight wire antennas) might suggest that* not *> only is there no fundamental prohibition of currents being different* in *> different parts of a circuit, there's also no problem with transient > currents in open circuits.*

A little thought about antennas would suggest that instead of consisting of isolated loops (or rectangles, as in the case of my puzzle/query) they are attached by wires to circuits, thus providing configurations and current paths that do not exist in the scenario I provided, thus suggesting that your analogy is inapplicable and non−responsive. Two straight−wire antennas joined at the tips might continue to work −− or might not if currents on the conductors are out of phase so that the far field cancels out −− but this is irrelevant because the rectangle of wire in my scenario is not part of an antenna circuit. A little further thought about antennas would suggest that they use alternating currents, which again are inapplicable to the scenario I provided. Another interesting fact about transmitting antennas is the fact that the ability to transmit circular EMW from a wire does not necessarily indicate that current is flowing in that wire. Alternating current, of the right frequency range given a

particular power source, causes electrons in a conductor to vibrate back and forth without actually flowing as current. That increased lattice energy is radiated as radio−frequency EMW.

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