Re: Nuclear Fusion Reactor.

Source: http://sci.tech−archive.net/Archive/sci.physics.relativity/2004−12/2747.html

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From: jahn (*susysewnshow_at_yahoo.com.au*)
Date: 12/05/04

Date: Sun, 5 Dec 2004 03:34:19 −0500

"Len Gaasenbeek" <gaasbeek@rideau.net> wrote in message news:10r4e05b9092rb6@corp.supernews.com...
> To Jahn (Sue?),
>
> I enjoyed Jefferies paper titled: Waveguides and Cavity Resonators.
> It was instructive although not entirely accurate as follows:
>
> −1− An electrical current that travels through a wire is NOT one dimensional
> since the individual electrons spin around their own axis and follow a
> helical path, i.e. they are helical wave electrons which can have a choice
> of frequency etc. as they travel through a copper wire (which has an
> electrical resistance). In the case of an aerial or antenna, the helical
> wave electrons can even be amplitude or frequency modulated.

Electrons move on the surface not through an EM radiator. The expression of
their spin as a helical path requires a polarizing magnet
for the Lorentz force to act against.

If your POV is correct, then it should be OK to remove all
the magents from magnetrons, synchrontron wigglers and
cell−phone circulators. The "intrinsic' helical motion you
claim should serve just as well.

See "circulator" in figure 3.1
http://www.chm.bris.ac.uk/emr/Phil/Phil_1/p_1.html

>
> −2− Waves on the surface of the water are a completely different kettle of
> fish. Here the water molecules make up the medium through which the wave
> travels, which is all. The water molecules move up and down when the wave
> passes BUT NOTHING TRAVELS THROUGH THE WATER. That is to say, there are no
> wave particles that travel from A to B.
> The same holds for sound waves which also need a medium to travel through.
> Again, there are no such things as sound particles.
>
> −3− In the case of an electromagnetic wave, the helical wave photons not
> only don't need a medium to travel through but only travel at maximum speed
> (c) through a hard vacuum. Any medium, such as air for example, only slows

> them down.

What if the air is moving ?

> That is to say, an electromagnetic wave such as light is made up
> of speeding helical wave photons, that's all!

Will they punch holes in my transistor radio? :o)

> It is the inability of past (and present) physicists to distinguish between
> 'particle−waves' and 'medium−waves' which led to the confusion over the
> duality of light, relativity and quantum mechanics etc.

Measuring the speed and the energy it took to get it there
usually removes all doubt. Eh?

> The latter allows one to calculate relativistic effects but without an
> understanding of what is actually happening. It gives results through the
> use of special constants, rules and mathematics which have been twigged so
> they will produce the right answer. Consequently, QM formulas aren't proper
> formulas at all (since they are not based on physics) but strictly a means
> to supply answers when you don't understand what's going on.

That's how pharmaceuticals win approval isn't it. ;−)

> For more information see my "Selected Papers" at:
> http://www2.rideau.net/gaasbeek

Read some more Jefferies and Griffiths. It doesn't work quite
like a billiard table or a moving rail car.
http://farside.ph.utexas.edu/teaching.html

Kind regards,
Sue...

>
> Enjoy, Len.
> .....
>
> "jahn" <susysewnshow@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
> news:31eio0F382i9gU1@individual.net...
> >
> > "Len Gaasenbeek" <gaasbeek@rideau.net> wrote in message
> news:10r3juflfc5lo67@corp.supernews.com...
> > [snip]
> > > >
> > > > Please have a look at this experiment which confirms the helical
> travel of
> > > > > photons in waveguides.
> > > > > http://www.omsriram.com/Helical%20Travel%20of%20Light.htm
> > > >

> > > > Although I don't agree with everything in the paper, it makes
> interesting
> > > > reading.
> > > >
> > > > Enjoy, Len.
> > > > .....
> > [snip]
> > > > > .....
> > >
> > Of course helical waves exist. They eminate from crossed
> > dipoles and antenna that look like bedsprings and most
> > molecules.
> > However, I think you'll find that waveguide current and voltage
> > samples taken over the past 75 years, are more consistant
> > with the modes illustrated in:
> >
> > http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Personal/D.Jefferies/wguide.html
> >
> > than with the author's profound discovery that the E and H
> > plane dimensions of commercially available waveguide has
> > has a relationship to the useful frequency of operation.
> >
> > BTW... Feynman died before he could tell anyone how to
> > build that "which slit" detector that he boldly claims is
> > feasible in his book QED.
> >
> > Kind regards,
> > Sue...
> .....
>
>