

# Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal

---

*Source:* <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.physics.relativity/2005-12/msg00902.html>

---

- *From:* "David Thomson" <[google@xxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:google@xxxxxxxxxxxxx)>
  - *Date:* 11 Dec 2005 20:48:05 -0800
- 

Joe Fischer wrote:

> On 9 Dec 2005 21:45:15 -0800, [demeo@xxxxxxxx](mailto:demeo@xxxxxxxx) wrote:  
> I really believe that before any time is wasted looking  
> at data, a new specification of just what this ether is  
> supposed to be and just what it is supposed to do.  
> I haven't seen a single post that proffers any  
> attributes that this wonderful ether is supposed to  
> have. And the reason is, there can't be any attributes  
> that enable long range gravity.

I have posted links to my paper that quantifies the structure of the Aether, shows its relationship to matter, and unifies all the forces (including gravity).

<http://www.16pi2.com/files/NewFoundationPhysics.pdf>

It would be fine to point out the errors in this paper (not mere opinions), but it is demeaning to ignore it. You talk about the many scientists who are forced to accept Relativity theories today or face professional censure, but what about those scientists who continually find evidence of the Aether's existence and continually expound its many uses in physics?

I have completely quantified the Aether as a fabric of quantum rotating magnetic fields, which fully explains exactly what electric and magnetic fields are. The theory further demonstrates that strong charge, which mediates the strong force, is orthogonal to mass. Thus the gravitational force is orthogonal to the strong force, which is why Einstein was able to develop GR based upon gravity, when it should have been based upon charge.

In Einstein's GR, the tensors are space-time curvature (whatever that is) and mass/energy (whatever that is). In the Aether Physics Model the tensors are the electrostatic charge of the Aether (electrostatic charge is well-known) and the electromagnetic charge of matter (fully quantified within the theory and understandable).

One of the most pressing problems for Einstein was finding the Unified Force Theory, which he thought would be an important discovery for physics. The Aether Physics Model I present has a mathematically

## Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal

correct, very simple Unified Force Theory, complete with a full set of force laws for each force. Modern physics cannot do this, but an Aether theory can. This is significant.

I'm glad that Tom Roberts has gotten hold of the data. He seems qualified to analyze it from a modern perspective. My feeling is that all the old science needs to be continually proven with each new student and subjected continually to rigorous critical analysis. I look forward to his paper and being able to review his work in detail. I would really like to understand why he sees the data as absolute proof that Miller had a systematic error, while Maurice Allais was absolutely certain there could not have been a systematic error. Perhaps between the two perspectives we'll get a deeper understanding of the true message of Miller's data.

I'm also glad to see James Demeo posting here. I have several of his books and I have read his work over the past couple years. He has some interesting perspectives that might help understand the data.

As for the Aether and its perfect inelasticity, that only applies to its surface area. The actual, individual Aether units are capable of changing shape without changing surface area. The Aether units have a toroidal type of geometry so that the small radius can shrink while the large radius grows, thus allowing a certain amount of "springiness," which manifests as the inseparable functions of permeability and permittivity. String theory also predicts this type of behavior with regard to strings. Also, the Aether units are capable of folding over on to each other, which is what causes the phenomenon of pairing in quantum and atomic bindings. Further, each quantum unit of Aether is a rotating magnetic field and is capable of moving against adjacent Aether units like perfect ball bearings (which is the reason objects move so easily through space-time). So although the Aether is perfectly inelastic with regard to its surface area, it is quite flexible and moveable, like a perfect fluid and gas. In this way, Aether acts as a perfect solid, fluid, and gas, simultaneously.

To address your concerns, the Aether is fully quantifiable and an extremely useful tool for modern physics.

Dave

---

• *Follow-Ups:*

◆ **Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal**

◇ *From:* Dirk Van de moortel

◆ **Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal**

◇ *From:* Joe Fischer

Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal

- **References:**

- ◆ **Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal**
  - ◇ From: Tom Roberts
- ◆ **Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal**
  - ◇ From: demeo
- ◆ **Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal**
  - ◇ From: Tom Roberts
- ◆ **Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal**
  - ◇ From: demeo
- ◆ **Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal**
  - ◇ From: Joe Fischer

- Prev by Date: **Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal**
- Next by Date: **Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal**
- Previous by thread: **Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal**
- Next by thread: **Re: Dayton Miller's Data have no Real Signal**
- Index(es):
  - ◆ **Date**
  - ◆ **Thread**