

Re: Aether is the empty space in which the Universe sits

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From: Bilge (*dubious_at_radioactivex.lebesque-al.net*)

Date: 07/18/04

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David Thomson:

>"Bilge" <dubious@radioactivex.lebesque-al.net> wrote in message

>news:slrncfi9ot.26e.dubious@radioactivex.lebesque-al.net...

>> David Thomson:

>> >"MorituriMax" <newage@sendarico.net> wrote in message

>> >news:DhdJc.54378\$W6.33927@fe2.texas.rr.com...

>> >> How the hell do you "find" it if it is not detectable?

>> >

>> >You quantify empty Aether by observing the stuff that passed through it.

>>

>> So, I take it that a particle with an initial trajectory along the

>> axis of a piece of beam pipe under vacuum, should scatter and hit the

>> edge of the beam pipe? Assuming a vacuum of 10^{-6} torr and an electron

>> of energy E , what contribution to the scattering would be represented

>> by the ether? At 10^{-6} torr, the mean free path is extremely long, so

>> for the most part, you shouldn't have to worry about scattering from

>> the residual gas.

>

>Forget the trajectory stuff.

You stated above that you quantify the ether by observing the stuff that passes through it. I just gave you example of stuff passing through it. Either you can or cannot tell me how that quantifies the ether.

[...]

>recognize the Aether. A unit of Aether is equal to a 2 spin rotating

>magnetic field. In order to see this you need to understand

>electromagnetism, not the momentum of electrons and photons.

>The Compton scattering of photons against electrons reflect the various

>angles photons would scatter off of electrons. The scattering angle is

>equal to $(1 - \cos(\theta))$ where θ is the incident angle of the photon.

>Producing a plot for these angles yields a cardioid pattern, which reflects

>the ac