Re: Measuring Our Absolute Velocity

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From: The Ghost In The Machine (*ewill_at_sirius.athghost7038suus.net*)
Date: 03/01/05

Date: Tue, 01 Mar 2005 16:00:02 GMT

In sci.physics, Putes
<putes@isp.com>
wrote
on Mon, 28 Feb 2005 11:26:16 −0500
<cvvi57dsk1@news.chatlink.com>:
> *Measuring Our Absolute Velocity*

[crunch]

> *The diagram of the experimental setup is shown in*
> *http://members.isp.com/einsteinhoax@isp.com/einsteinhoax/cf51.gif . This*

A few questions.

[1] What is the precise nature of the photon source? As I understand
it, one might get a tiny fraction of entangled photons from
such a source; the other photons are uncoupled.

[2] The L/R and lower detectors feed into a coincidence detector.
What, exactly, is the coincidence detector detecting? At best,
you've converted a light pulse to something else −− an
electrical pulse, most likely. Electrical pulses are slower
than light.

[3] How fast must the switches be?

[a] A few milliseconds.
[b] A few picoseconds
[c] A few femtoseconds −− green light is 600 THz or 1.667 fs.
[d] Instantaneous, whatever that means.
[e] Magic.

[4] What exactly do the switches do?

[a] Redirect the photon without changing polarization.
(Good luck! Might be possible using a triangular prism,
though.)
[b] Redirect the photon by using an insertable mechanical mirror.

(This will polarize part of the light.)
[c] Eat the pulse and regenerate another pulse with a known delay.
(This is rather unlikely in view of the polarizers in back
of the switches.)
[d] Magic.

[5] Are the switches really necessary? Would a half splitter work?

[6] Is this diagram a logical one, or are we also seeing the orientation
of the light paths?

[7] What is the measurement precision required for the lightpaths?
Also, are mirrors allowed in the lightpaths? The MMX used quite
a few mirrors.

[8] If the horizontal and vertical polarizers are switched, would
there be any predicted change in effect? If so, why and how much?
Assume:

[a] motion in the aether to the right.
[b] motion in the aether downwards.
[c] motion in the aether away from the viewer.
[d] magic.

[9] What would the four detectors report?

[a] time
[b] intensity
[c] energy
[d] frequency (in SR, energy = frequency anyway)
[e] magic

[10] What is the precision required for the detectors?

[11] Is there a possibility of a third dimension? We, after all,
move through (x,y,z) space.

[12] How is this compensated for gravity if a third dimension is added?

[13] Given some basic assumptions, this looks readily assemblable
in any reasonably competent college laboratory. Why has the
Einstein Hoax (tm) not been explored thereby? Are we talking
conspiracy here? Or is your theory 100% completely and
totally futzed?

> *experiment can readily modified by changing its instrumentation so as to*
> *allow the absolute velocity of the setup to be measured directly without*
> *affecting the validity of its operation. See*
> *http://members.isp.com/einsteinhoax@isp.com/einsteinhoax/cf52.gif . It does*

[14] An "adjustable time delay" is an interesting concept. Am I correct
in assuming this merely inserts an adjustable delay into the
electrical circuit? If so, the expected length of this delay
would be on the order of a few nanoseconds, given lengths
L on the order of a few meters.

[15] What is the precision required for the time delay?

[16] The light paths are specified as L on the right (sans adjustable
time delay). What are the lightpaths on the left, which are
unspecified?

[a] As short as possible.
[b] L/2.
[c] L.
[d] magic.

[crunch]

> *http://members.isp.com/einsteinhoax@isp.com/einsteinhoax/hoax.htm* .

[crunch]

Here are some predictions for you.

[1] The experiment will show *nothing*, nada, zilch, zero,
zippo after rotation. No deltas will be seen at all,
beyond a very small correction factor because of the
Earth's rotation and revolution (Sagnac Effect).
Switching horizontal and vertical polarizers, or
flipping the switch, will show nothing. (Note that doing
a measurement while the device is actually rotating
will result in a larger correction factor −− assuming
vibration doesn't totally flummox the measurement.
One might be able to work around that by using a mercury
bearing, a la MMX.)

[2] The adjustable time delay will have to be set to L/C to indicate
coincidence.

Good luck. You'll need it. :−)

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#191, ewill3@earthlink.net
It's still legal to go .sigless.
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