

Re: What is Ether?

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- *From:* David Thomson <aetherwizard@xxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Sun, 25 May 2008 08:39:13 -0700 (PDT)
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On May 24, 7:05 pm, bz <bz+...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

I just looked at part of what you have published.
The page http://www.16pi2.com/eddy_currents.htm

There are apparent typographical errors [for example: As the magnet fell through the tube and reached the points where the voltmeter probes were attached, the resistance increased to 30 Ohm to 100 Ohm, depending on the rate of drop. As the magnet continued its drop passed the probe points, the resistance returned to .4 Ohm.] I assume that you do NOT mean 30 and 100 ohms because those make no sense together with .4 ohms nor with your graph, but rather .3 to 1.0 Ohms.

You are incorrect. I published the actual measurements of the experiment as measured by the HP34970A DAQ switch. You need to perform the experiment for yourself if you wish to question the results.

There is also an apparent lack of understanding of what resistance is and how one goes about measuring it.

Actually, the misunderstanding belongs to modern science. To begin with, modern science incorrectly notates most units of charge, thus incorrectly concluding that resistance is the reciprocal of conductance. In reality, magnetic flux is the reciprocal of conductance. Second, resistance is not a property of materials, it is a property of the space in which electrons move. Materials can alter the properties of space, thus causing what is perceived as resistance (along with optical effects, friction, and other qualities).

When one is measuring very low resistance, one needs to use kelvin [4 wire] measurement equipment if one hopes for any accuracy at all.****

You are trying to make a mountain out of a mole hill. The four wire

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measurement technique would merely eliminate the resistance of the lead wires. The lead wire resistance is less than 1% of the total resistance, which is negligible. Whether using a four wire or two wire resistance measurement, the data remains the same when the measurement is made in whole units (Ohms). Your argument is frivolous.

Also, anything that induces a dc voltage into the object being measured is going to interfere with dc measurements of resistance.

You need to read the page again. I addressed this concern. The change in voltmeter measurement was desirable as it clearly demonstrates the math concerning eddy currents, which I presented on the page. It is true that a DC current is being fed back into the voltmeter. It is true that the DC potential changes the apparent resistance measurement. This is exactly what is expected when eddy currents are taken into consideration.

If you want to measure the actual resistance in the presence of eddy currents, you are going to need to use a pulsed driving voltage or an ac voltage

If the point was to merely measure the resistance relating to the copper pipe, then there is no point in creating eddy current. However, the point was to observe the apparent change in resistance when a potential is induced by a moving magnetic field. That is exactly what the graph shows, the apparent change in resistance, which is indicative of the physics behind eddy current as quantified on the page.

There is nothing magic about eddy currents and they are well known.

Not as well known as you think. There is a lot more that can be learned about eddy current compared to what modern science thinks it knows.

The fact that you did not realize that this is the proper explanation for the phenomena you saw tells me that you need to go back and reexamine ALL your assumptions and conclusions.

The fact that you did not understand the point of the experiment tells me you need to go back and read the page more carefully. You also need to study the theory underlying the units of the Aether Physics

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Model.

please pardon my infinite ignorance, the set-of-things-I-do-not-know is an infinite set.

Pardon granted.

Dave

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