

The Terrible and Magical Year of 1905

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Abstract

This article describes an ether that is inspired by Petr Beckmann's ether model. This ether is falling in direction towards a material body and is thereby the cause of gravity.

Light waves interfering with bound electrons explain the photoelectric effect and X-rays in the same way cause bound electrons to escape one kernel. When they are captured by another kernel they generate at a lower frequency. This explains the Compton effect.

No ether

The not existent ether is an idea introduced by a young patent engineer with a creative but uncritical mind. This theory accepts Maxwell's ether model without Maxwell's ether. This means oscillations without an oscillator, which is absurd. It is also assumed, in this model, that these waves can move with the same speed in relation to observers in different states of motion. This is also an absurd idea. Therefore, Maxwell's wave model is an ether model, and demands the existence of an ether. The ether is a necessity in physics. This necessity was stated by an experienced scientist, namely the same scientist that decades earlier abolished the ether.

Important absurdities imply that the theory of relativity is not a usable theory. These absurdities have been given a qualified analysis by H Nordenson in [1].

The autonomous ether

The global positioning system (GPS) is based on the speed of one-way signals, and therefore sensitive to the first order effect of the ether wind. Therefore, compensation is necessary for tangential motions of the surface of our planet in relation to the center of the planet. This compensation is called Sagnac correction. If the ether was autonomous and defined by a frame with constant speed it is not very likely that this frame has the same state of motion as the center of our planet. We cannot assume that our small planet is defining a frame valid over the complete universe.

There are also second order effects of the ether wind. Near our planet an ether wind radial to our planet can explain the behavior of gravity and the behavior of atomic clocks. Far away from our planet an ether wind radial, to our sun, can explain the Pioneer anomaly as a second order effect on two-way signals. The fact that such a second order effect was not detected by Michelson and Morley can be explained by assuming that the physical length of objects is contracted by the ether wind in the same way as the two-way speed of light. Such an assumption is reasonable since the separation of atoms in a solid is controlled by the ether and not by action at a distance. Another explanation is that Michelson searched for horizontal component only and ignored vertical component. The autonomous ether defined by a frame is impossible.

The entrained ether

Stokes' entrained ether model is somewhat better than the two models earlier described here. Near our planet we use the center of our planet as the reference for the speed of light as demonstrated by the global positioning system. When we observe objects on very great distances the center of our sun, instead of our planet, is the best reference for light motion.

Stellar aberration and VLBI experiences indicate this. This implies that the ether is in some way entrained by our planet, our sun and other celestial objects (matter). The ether wind must therefore depend on the distribution of matter. This means a dependency between ether wind and gravity in line with ideas presented by Petr Beckmann

Petr Beckmann's model

Beckmann stated that the field of gravity is defining the state of motion of the ether. A somewhat different theory is to assume that gravity is caused by the ether wind. The force of gravity can be assumed to be proportional to the ether wind squared. This means that we can say that the ether is falling in direction towards nearby matter; in other words, a radial component in the ether wind. Such a component is not regarded in the GPS system. However, GPS is based on differences in the times of arrival of signals. It is therefore possible that such a vertical component can be unnoticed in GPS. Not many tests have been done in order to find such a vertical component. However, the behavior of atomic clocks and the Pioneer anomaly can both be explained by a radial ether wind. This is indicating a falling ether.

The falling ether

We can explain a falling ether by assuming the ether to be constituted by extremely small and extremely fast particles moving in all directions. They may perhaps be identical to neutrinos. When we introduce a material body in this flow we get an attenuation of the flow passing the body. The effect of this is that the flow moving away from the body is slightly reduced and the flow towards the body is dominating. This domination causes a net force in direction towards the body. Gravity is thereby explained. Ether is explained by particles and light is waves representing changes in ether behavior. No wave or particle confusion is needed.

The wave or particle confusion

The lack of ether has caused confusion since light has been used to explain not only its own behavior but the behavior of the ether as well. Considering light as waves only means that light can be considered as information and light can be generated without consumption of energy. Light energy is only potential and needed only when we introduce an electron to detect energy by absorbing energy from the ether. Only in this moment potential energy becomes real energy. Generating light without absorbing it demands no energy. An electron moving around a kernel at constant speed and at constant distance to the kernel conserves energy. This electron radiates without consuming energy. Light in itself is without energy until detection, but absorption of light consumes ether energy. Therefore, no energy has been transported with light from emission to detection. Light is without energy and therefore without quantization of energy.

Light without energy

It is demonstrated in two articles called The Falling Ether [2] and Light without Energy [3] that the ideas presented here can explain:

1. Gravity
2. Behavior of atomic clocks
3. Pioneer anomaly
4. GPS Sagnac correction
5. MMX failure
6. Stellar aberration
7. Radiation from bound electrons
8. Light bending near our sun
9. The Photoelectric effect

These results demand only one assumption, namely a radial ether wind equal to the tangential speed of a satellite in a circular orbit at the same altitude as the ether wind. Gravity is regarded as an effect of the ether wind and light is regarded as information only. Since the ether wind affects light speed we do not need dilation of time. The effect of the ether wind on the length of physical objects means that we do not need contraction of space and also that we can explain Michelson and Morley's failure.

Gravity

The ether wind must always be less than the speed of individual ether particles. The ether wind has therefore an upper limit and the force of gravity must therefore also have an upper limit, since it is caused by the ether wind.

Conclusions

- The ether exists, and can explain gravity and transport of flight.
- The ether wind depends on the distribution of matter and has a component radial to a material body and is also the cause of gravity.
- Light does not transport energy and must therefore not be in the form of quanta, but detection/absorption of light is related to energy interchange with the ether.
- We can now conclude that by using the state of motion of the ether as a reference for the constant speed of light we do not need elasticity in time and in space; and also, by assuming no energy in light, we do not need quanta of light. Therefore, in order to find a consistent paradigm in physics we have to abolish two absurd ideas from 1905.
- Physical properties of the ether could not be discovered. A bad philosophy to explain away the problem was therefore invented.
- The fact that light can transport information without containing energy was not discovered. To explain away this problem quanta of light was invented.

References

- [1] H. Nordenson, *Relativity, Time and Reality*, Georg Allen and Unwin Ltd., London (1969). See below.
- [2] John-Erik Persson, "The Falling Ether", *Proceedings of the Natural Philosophy Alliance 2013*, available at www.gsjournal.net/ Search on my name under 'Authors'.
- [3] John-Erik Persson, "Light without Energy", *Proceedings of the Natural Philosophy Alliance 2014*, available at www.gsjournal.net/ Search on my name under 'Authors'

Nordenson, Harald. 1886-1980, born in Göttingen Germany, Ph D at University of Uppsala, ass prof in physical chemistry there 1914-1919, member of Swedish Academy of Science. Positions in industry as technical director and CEO. Chairman or member in different industrial, political and cultural boards. Book in Swedish 1922 about Einstein's theories. A further developed book in English 1969 called *Relativity Time and Reality* (214 p) by Georg Allen and Unwin LTD, London. This is a very qualified philosophical analysis. Learned philosophy from philosophers Hägerström and Phalèn, and describes also their opinions about Einstein's theories in his book (together with reviews of many other contributors). He does not mention Axel Ideström in his book. (Citation from an earlier NPA page).