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SPEED OF LIGHT IN VACUUM AND GASEOUS ETHER

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Key words

Light, speed of light, sound

Abstract

Spreading of light in gaseous ether occurs similarly to spreading of sound in gas medium particularly air.. Einstein's unfounded assertion as to the sacral independence of speed of light of speeds of its source and receptor has found its physical confirmation.

In my work [1] there was proclaimed that one of components and even one of the principal components of the Universe is gaseous ether composed with myriads of miniscule particles much smaller than all other known particles that I called elons. Gaseous ether fills up all cosmic space even intervals between physical body's atoms and molecules components. By its structure the gaseous ether is analogue of gases particularly air.

The analogies between the gaseous ether and the air consists even in spreading therein of longitudinal waves that in the case of air make the physical phenomenon named sound. As it is known in dry air at the temperature of 20°C the speed of sound's spreading makes 343 m/s, the sound spreading with this velocities independent ni of the speed in its source ni of the speed of its receptor.

Quite similarly have to spread longitudinal waves in the gaseous ether and quite obvious that these waves are light. Speed of these waves in vacuum (more precisely in gaseous ether) is widely known and makes 299792458 m/s, and similarly to sound it does not depend ni of the speed of the source ni of the speed of the receptor.

Conclusions:

- 1) Spreading of light in gaseous ether occurs similarly to spreading of sound in gas medium particularly air.
- 2) Einstein's unfounded assertion as to the sacral independence of speed of light of speeds of its source and receptor has found its physical confirmation.

Bibliography:

- 1) Yuri Dunaev, *Unaccustomed Physics, Unaccustomed Cosmology*, October 20, 2021. [/Research Papers-Cosmology/Download/8952](#)
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