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Light and the Ether

Paul T E Cusack*

Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

Short Communication

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***For Correspondence:** Paul T E Cusack, Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada
E-mail: y.rosemary@gmail.za

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DESCRIPTION

In this paper, we consider light travelling through the Ether, which we've determined to be Teflon (PTFE) [1-6].

Light

$$s=E\times t=|E||t|\sin\theta$$

$$(1/\sin\theta).s/|t|=E$$

$$c.v=E$$

$$3.1/\sqrt{2}=3/\sqrt{2}=2.12132$$

$$E=s/t.c=(4/3)/\sqrt{3}.3=4/\sqrt{3}=23.094$$

$$=\text{Ln } 3.1395\approx \text{Ln } \pi$$

$$M=\text{Ln } t$$

$$E=Mc^2$$

$$c^2=1$$

$$c=\pm 1$$

But $c=E=1/\sin\theta=\csc\theta$

$$\pm 1=1/\sin\theta$$

$$\theta=\pi/2=t$$

$$M=\text{Ln } t=\text{Ln } \pi/2=4.00$$

Figure 1. Universal Block on a Plane and the Ether.

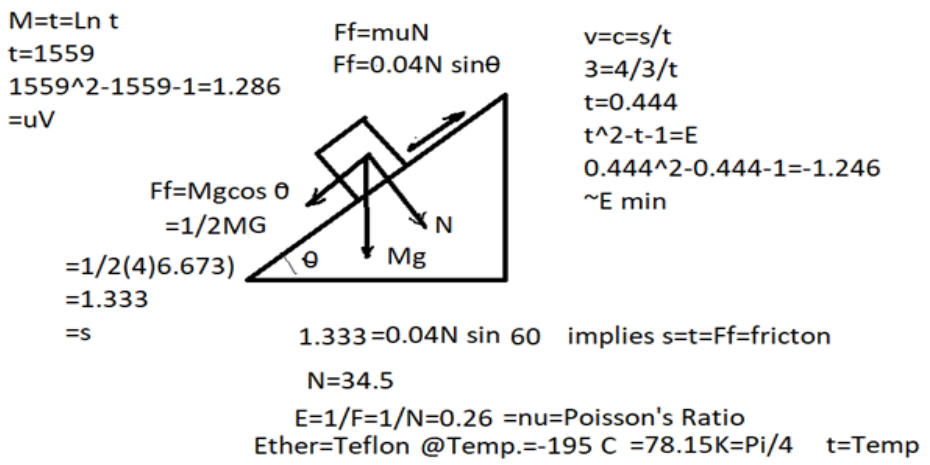
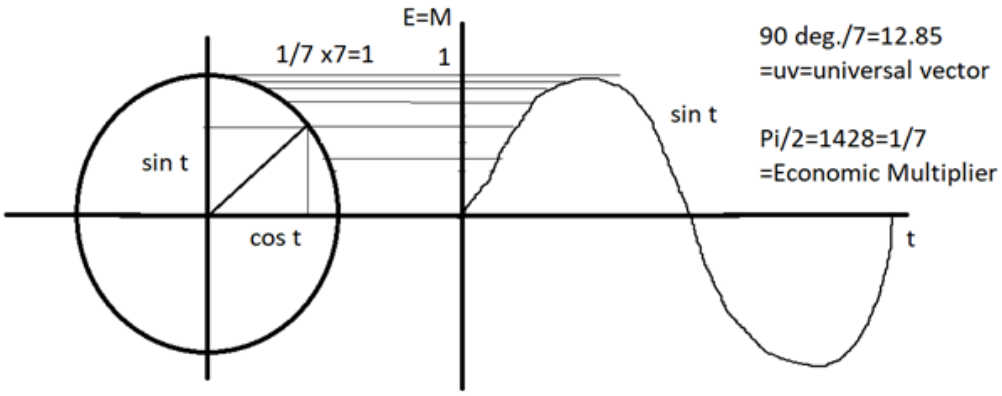


Figure 2. The economic multiplier.



$t=KE=1/2Mv^2=1/2(4)\ (1/\sqrt{2})^2=1$

M=Ln t=Ln 1=0=E

$PE=Mc^2=4(9)=36$

$KE=1/2Mv^2=1/2(4)(9)=18$

TE=36+18=54

PE/TE=36/54=0.6666=G

TE=PE+KE

1=0.666+KE

KE=0.333=1/c=t

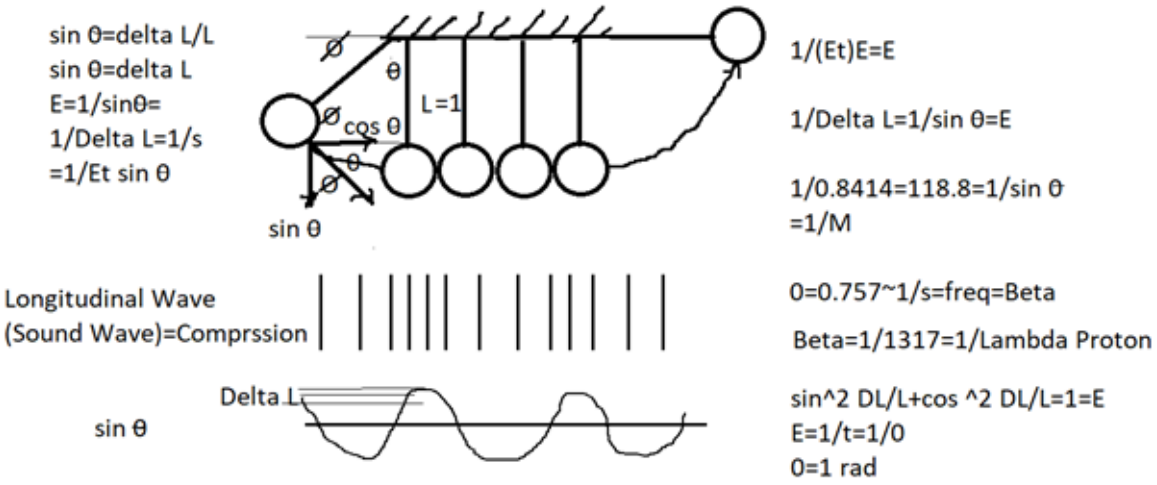
c=v=1/t=E=s/t=1/1 s=t

s × Temp × M × F × Period T

$=4/3(\pi/4)\ (4)\ (8/3)(0.251)=28$

54-28=26=Poisson's Ratio=E

Figure 3. The longitudinal waves.



Ether

$\bar{F}=q(\bar{v}\times\bar{B})+\bar{F}$

$=1.602|v||G|\sin 60°+\sin 60°$

$=1.602(\pi)(6.673)\sin 60°+\sin 60°$

$=2.995\approx c$

$E=1/F=1/c=\varphi \Rightarrow$ Circle to parabola

E=M=Ln t=1/c=1/2.997

t=e1/c=9.0672

t2-t-1=1.00=E

Teflon ether

$\rho=2200\ kg/m^3$ [=] M/s

$\bar{v}=d/t$

$c=\bar{v}=s/(1/2\ Mv^2)$

$=3(1/2(M)(3)^2=s$

$3/2M(3^2)=s/M=s/2200$

27/2=s/2200

s=13.5(2200) =2.97≈c

s=c

c=v=s/t=2.97/t=2.99792458

t=0.9901~1

$t=KE=1/2Mv^2$

0.9909=1/2M

M=396~4

$Re=IF/VF=Ma/[1/2\rho v^2]$

$4(1/\sqrt{2})/[1/2(2200)(3)^2]$

=2828

=0.808~81

1/81=0.012345679=M

Re=IF/VF

$=Ma/1/2\rho v^2$

$=4/ (1/2(4/\pi) (3)^2$

=4a/57.29=4/1 rad

=4a/1

=4(3)/1=12

12/402=0.299~c

Consider

$d=vit+1/2at^2$

$s=ct+1/2at^2$

s=t

$t=t+1/2at^2$

$0=1/2at^2$

a=0; t=0

Light has zero acceleration. It traveslat a constant velocity

d=vit

v=d/t=s/t

c=1

E=1/sin θ=csc θ=c

E=1=1/sin θ

sin θ=1

θ=π/2

Now d=vit

vi=c=dt=1

d=s=1

$d=vit+1/2at^2$

$1= (1) (1) +1/2 (0)(1)^2$

1=1

true!

$Mv=\bar{P}=\cos \theta$

$Ma=\bar{F}=\sin \theta$

V/a=3/0=3=tan θ

θ=71.56°=1.2489=Emin

1/1.2489=8.006=t

F=Ma=M (0) =0 sin θ θ=0

Light exerts zero force.

P=Mv=cos θ=cos 0=1

P=M (3) =1

$M=1/3=1/c$

$\bar{P}+\bar{F}=1$

$\cos\theta+\sin\theta=1$

$\theta=0$

$\cos 0°+\sin 0°=1$

$1+0=1$

$1=1$

true!

$\text{Cos}^2\theta+\sin^2\theta=1^2$

$(1/\sqrt{2})^2+(1/\sqrt{2})^2=1^2$

$1/2+1/2=1$

$1=1$

true!

$\bar{F}=Ma=M(0)=\sin\theta$

$\theta=t=0, \pi$

$\bar{P}=Mv=\cos\theta=1$

$\theta=t=0, 2\pi$

$t=0, \pi, 2\pi$

$\cos\pi=Mv=M(3)$

$-1=M(3)$

$M=-1/3=-1/c$

$P=t^2-t-1$

$(-1/3)(3)=-1$

$t^2-t-1=-1$

$t(t-1)=0$

$t=0; 1$

$\bar{P}=Mv$

$-1=M(3)$

$M=-1/3$

$M=\ln t$

$-1.3=\text{Ln } t$

$t=e-1/3=71.65°=125\text{rads}=E\text{ min}$

$t^2-t-1=E$

$t=1/2, E=-1.25$

Continuing,

$E=M=-1/3$

$t^2-t-1=E=-1/3$

$t^2-t-0.666=0$

$t=1.457; 0.9569$

$0.9569 \times \pi=3.00=c$

Elementary particles =Photons

$E=\hbar v$

$E=M=-1/3=(6.626)\ v$

$v=0.5=1/2=t$

$1/E=t$

$E=2=-\ d^2E/dt^2$

$Y=-y''$

$E=2$

$t^2-t-1=2$

$t^2-t+2=0$

$t=[1\pm3]/2$

$t=2;\ 1$

$(2)^2-2-1=1=E$

$1^2-1-1=-1=E$

$E=\pm1$

$E=1/t=1/2$

$(1/2)^2-(1/2)-1=-1.25=E\ min$

Photon

$d^2E/dt^2-G=2$

$Ephoton=\hbar v$

$=6.626(-1/3)$

$=-2$

$Ephoton=-G=-d^2E/dt^2$

$E=-d^2E/dt^2$

$y=-y''$

$E=Mc^2$

$=(-1/3)\ (3)^2$

$=-9/3=-3$

$Ephoton=-2=-G$

$G=2/3=d^2E/dt^2/c$

$d^2E/dt^2=Gc$

$\iint d^2E/dt^2=\iint Gc\ dt$

$E=G^3/3.c^3/3$

$=G^3c^3/c^2$

$=G^3c$

$=(-2)^3/3$

$=-8/3$

$=-2.666=SF$

Conclusion

In this paper, we considered how light propagates through the Teflon Ether.

Acknowledgement

This could well be my last paper in Physics. Journals are reluctant to print for free. Really it should be the readers who are paying

to get he information. I'm poor because I spend all my time writing papers. I work as hard as a roofer with my mind. No recompense. I can't even afford to by my dad who is in the nursing home a hot chocolate. There may be stipends, but the genius shouldn't waste time jumping through hoops. It takes a mediocre mind to do the administration which is probably why there are so many mediocre papers.

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