Evidence of Ether

Absolute Temperature is Force

Francis V. Fernandes
137 Bethany B, Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu, INDIA - 624101
e-mail : vir_3000@yahoo.co.in

Radiation is an ether wave. A black body is the source wave-maker that ripples myriads of 186-ether particles. Wien's displacement law in conjunction with the ether model helped elucidate the 186 ether source of black body radiation. Absolute temperature is proven again to be force. Units of Kelvin and Newton are synonymous. Wien's displacement constant, *b* is the energy of one wave radiating via field ether.

INTRODUCTION

In this paper, proof that force is absolute temperature will give undeniable evidence for the existence of ether.

Wien's Law

This law is the form of a mathematical equation: $\lambda_{max} = \frac{b}{T}$

λ_{max}, is the peak emission wavelength of a black body in meters.
T, is the absolute temperature of the black body in kelvins.
b, is the Wien's displacement constant

$$b = 2.8977685 \times 10^{-3} mK$$

Deriving from Planck's law of black body radiation,

$$b = \frac{h \times c}{k \times 4.965114231} mK$$

h, is Planck's constant
c, the speed of light
k, is Boltzmann's constant
4.965114231 , a dimensionless number

TOK-A theory of knowledge question:

What is this dimensionless number?

4.965114231

Answer: It is a ratio of two wavelengths,

$$\frac{\lambda_{186}}{\lambda_{emitted}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = 4965051.098 \quad \{\textbf{Ref. 3}\}$$

The word emitted is used traditionally for light emanating from a source. The emitted wavelength here is rippled 186-ether that comprises the fabric of space.

Ether Force

Energy, $E = mc^2$
Substitute the mass of 186-ether for *m*,

$$E = 1.859222909 \times 10^{-9} \times \left(2.99792458 \times 10^{8}\right)^2 J$$

$$E = 1.670986218 \times 10^{8} J$$

$$E = F \times R$$

Substitute the value for energy and 186 radius,

$$F = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{1.670986218 \times 10^{8}}{1.380668031 \times 10^{-36}}$$

$$F = 1.210273708 \times 10^{44} N$$

The huge ether force of $1.210273708 \times 10^{44} N$ is associated with 186-ether.

Consider Wien's law,

$$T = \frac{b}{\lambda_{max}}$$

Substitute the ether force value for temperature, *T*

$$\lambda_{max} = \frac{b}{T} = \frac{2.8977685 \times 10^{-3}}{1.210273708 \times 10^{44}}$$

$$\lambda_{max} = 2.394308396 \times 10^{-47} m$$

Absolute temperature is force, *F* {**Ref. 1**}

The wavelength of 186-ether :

Apply the solution to the fine structure constant, {**Ref. 1**}

$$\lambda_2 = 2\pi \times r \times 137.036$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2\pi \times 1.380668031 \times 10^{-36} \times 137.036 m$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1.188786353 \times 10^{-33} m$$

λ_2, is the wavelength generated by 186-ether**.** The ratio of the wavelength generated by 186-ether to that of emitted/rippled light yields,

$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1.188786353\times10^{-33}}{2.394308396\times10^{-47}} = 4.965051098\times10^{13}$$

This dimensionless constant is the quantity appearing in Wien's law and Planck's derivation. It is the answer to the TOK question.

$$b = \frac{h\times c}{k\times 4.965114231} mK \text{ [Current formula]}$$

Substitute value obtained from the wavelength ratio,

$$b = \frac{6.6260693\times10^{-34}\times 2.99792458\times10^{8}}{1.380668031\times10^{-36}\times 4.965051098\times10^{13}}$$

$$b = 2.897768487\times10^{-3} mN$$

Clearly, Wien's displacement constant, b is on account of the wavelength ratio of a source pulsating 186-ether particle and rippled 186-field ether particles at large. *This phenomenon is radiation*.

The difference in powers of the magnitude 10^{13} is of units only. Boltzmann's constant, k is derived from grams and decimeters. My calculations are in meters and kilograms where the Boltzmann's constant, k is the radius of 186-ether {**Ref. 1**}.

Conclusion

The *existence of ether* is proven by use of an experimentally defined law -The Wien's displacement law in conjunction with the ether model.

Moreover, the dimensionless constant appearing in black body radiation equations is demonstrated to be a ratio of two wavelengths; One due to a source 186-ether pulsating at a particular wavelength that is determined by its circumference, $\lambda_2 = 2\pi\times r\times 137.036$ and the other of the rippled 186-black body radiation wavelength at a temperature of 1.210273708×10^{44} *Newtons* .

The 186-ether is the building block of the fabric of space and is radiating light, heat and charge. The phenomenon of radiation via 186-ether demonstrates action at a distance at the speed, c of the ether wave front {**Ref. 1- 4**}.

The redefining of a perfect black body as 186-ether is apparent.

A huge consequence of this paper is that temperature measured in Kelvins is force measured in Newtons. This fact has also been proved by dimensional analysis and electrolysis of water {**Ref. 1- 4**}.

List of Findings

1. Black body radiation emanates from 186-ether.

2. Two wavelengths contribute to the dimensionless constant appearing in Wien's law, $\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = 4965051.098$.

3. The ether force is proved to be kelvin or absolute temperature.

4. Source pulsation and field rippling define the phenomenon of radiation.

5. Wien's displacement constant, b is the energy of one wave radiating via field ether.

S.I. Values CODATA Recommended

Descriptor, Symbol	Value, Units
Speed of light, c	2.99792458×10^{8} m/s
Wien's displacement constant	2.8977685×10^{-3} mK

References

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