

AETHEROMETRIC EQUATIONS & CONSTANTS

The following are just a few basic examples of **exclusively aetherometric functions** - equations and constants with exact solutions. The power of aetherometric thought is perhaps never more apparent than in such elegant and simple algebraic equations as those presented below. Contrast these aetherometric functions - the lack of which has bedeviled an epoch ruled by the mathematical fictions of relativity, probabilism and QED/QCD - with the absurd expressions that these fictions have produced in the name of science, and you will have a measure of the unique and exact achievements of Aetherometry in decoding the inner functions of nature.

General Aetherometry

- Universal energy function (primary superimposition):

$$E^1 = S^1 \Gamma^1 = \ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3 t_1^{-1} t_2^{-1} = x^3 t^{-2} = \lambda_1 W_1 W_2 = p W_2$$

- Universal phase energy function (secondary superimposition):

$$E^n = S^n \Gamma^n = x^{3n} t^{-2n}$$

- Massfree dimensionality of the elementary charge (electric linear momentum):

$$q \text{ - } m^{0.5} l^{1.5} t^{-1} \text{ - } l^2 t^{-1}$$

Aetherometric constants - either exclusively aetherometric or aetherometric equivalent constants:

- Planck's constant:

$$h = 3.990313212 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}^3 \text{ sec}^{-1}$$

- Duane-Hunt wavelength:

$$\lambda_x = h/p_e = 2.856 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

- Eta-Correa proportionality constant:

$$\eta = W_x/c = 10 (19,206)^{0.25} = 117.7222895$$

- Aetherometric value of the reciprocal of the fine-structure constant:

$$\alpha^{-1} = \eta^2 10^{-2} = 138.5853745 \text{ (yes, an entire epoch is wrong!)}$$

Aetherometric constants - either exclusively aetherometric or aetherometric equivalent constants: cont.

- Photon-intrinsic wave-invariant light speed:

$$c = \sqrt{(W_k W_x)} = \sqrt{(p_e v_k)}$$

- Electron volt

$$1 \text{ eV} = \int = 9.648 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m}^3 \text{ sec}^{-2}$$

- Hartree energy (maximal hydrogen 'orbital' energy):

$$E_H = h v_k = m_e c^2 / \alpha^2 = 26.43 \text{ eV}$$

Gravitational Aetherometry

- Gravitational wavelength equivalent to inertial mass (graviton property):

$$\lambda_n = m N_A 10^{-2} \text{ in meters}$$

- Gravitational wavelength of the electron-graviton:

$$m_e = 9.1078 \cdot 10^{-28} \text{ gm} = \int = \lambda_e = (E_{\alpha e} / c)^{0.666} \text{ m}^{-0.333} \text{ sec}^{0.666} = 5.485 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

- Graviton frequency:

$$f_n = \int = \lambda_n^{-0.5} \text{ meter}^{0.5} \text{ sec}^{-1}$$

- Electron-graviton frequency:

$$f_e = \int = \lambda_e^{-0.5} \text{ meter}^{0.5} \text{ sec}^{-1} = 426.953 \text{ (single swings) sec}^{-1}$$

- Graviton energy:

$$E_{Gn} = p_{Gn} W_{Gn} = \lambda_n W_{gn}^2 = \lambda_n^3 f_n^2$$

- Cosmological gravitational force constant:

- 1.) Exact Operational Value:

$$\begin{aligned} G &= (h/2\pi m_e c^2)^2 v_G (\alpha \text{ m sec}^{-2})^2 = (\hbar^2 / E_{\delta e} E_{Ge}) (W_{Ge}/c) (\alpha \text{ m sec}^{-2})^2 = \\ &= (\hbar^2 / E_{\alpha e}^2) (W_{Ge}/c) (\alpha \text{ m sec}^{-2})^2 = 1.10575 \cdot 10^{-35} \text{ m}^2 \text{ sec}^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

- 2.) Exact Predicted Value (AS3-II.11):

$$G = \mu_e K_{KrSS} / p_e = \lambda_{Planck} K_{KrSS} = 1.107435902 \cdot 10^{-35} \text{ m}^2 \text{ sec}^{-2}$$

- Gyrogravitational Moment of "Space" (Aether Lattice)

$$\mu_e = G/m \text{ sec}^{-2}$$

- Apparent velocity of propagation of gravitational disturbances

$$v_G = (c/W_{Ge}) m \text{ sec}^{-1} = c f_e/1 m \text{ sec}^{-2} = 426.95 c = 1.2799*10^{11} m \text{ sec}^{-1}$$

Aetherometric constants of the electron torus

- Electron mass-energy: electric structure ($1s^1$) and electromagnetic equivalences:

$$E_{\delta e} = m_e c^2 = p_{ae} c = h\nu_{\delta e} = \lambda_e c^2 = \lambda_e W_k W_x = p_e W_x = 4.93*10^{11} m^3 \text{ sec}^{-2} = eV_x = 511 \text{ keV}$$

- Bohr radius (geometric mean of the $1s^1$ magnetic and electric radii of the electron mass-energy):

$$r_B = \sqrt{(r_x r_h)} = \sqrt{(h/4\pi \lambda_e \nu_k)}$$

- Fundamental electric charge:

$$e = p_e = h/\lambda_x = 13.97017 m^2 \text{ sec}^{-1}$$

- Wavelength of the magnetic wavefunction of the electron torus:

$$\lambda_h = p_e/\lambda_e \nu_k = p_e/W_x = W_k/\nu_k = \alpha^{-1} h/100 p_e = \lambda_e/\eta^2 = 3.958*10^{-10} m$$

Aetherometric phase energy relations (Aetherometric Cosmology)

- Fundamental latent massfree energy (Aether) element responsible for electron creation:

$$E_{\alpha e} = p_{Ae} W_{Ge} = (\lambda_e c)(\lambda_e f_e) = \lambda_e c W_{Ge} = \lambda_e^2 f_e c = 3.85195 m^3 \text{ sec}^{-2} = 4 \mu eV$$

- General secondary superimposition, square phase:

$$E_{\alpha n}^2 = (E_{\delta n} * E_{Gn})$$

- Secondary superimposition, square phase for cosmological electrons and gravitons:

$$E_{\alpha e}^2 = E_{\delta e} E_{G e} = (m_e c W_{Ge})^2 = (\lambda_e c^2) (\lambda_e W_{Ge}^2) = 14.8375 m^6 \text{ sec}^{-4}$$

- Secondary superimposition, cubic phase for cosmological electrons, gravitons and mCBR mode production:

$$4 \alpha^{-2} (E_{\alpha e^3}) = (E_{\delta e} E_{G_e}) (E_{\alpha \text{CBOR}}) = (E_{\delta e} * E_{G_e}) (h\nu_{\text{CBR}}) \alpha^{-2} = 4.39 * 10^6 \text{ m}^9 \text{ sec}^{-6}$$

Photo-Aetherometry

- Electron-emitted blackbody spectrum: upper limit frequency:

$$\nu_k = W_k W_x / p_e = \int = c^2 / e = e / m_e = \int = 6.43338 * 10^{15} \text{ sec}^{-1}$$

- Electron-emitted blackbody photon frequency:

$$\nu = W_k W_v / p_e$$

- Proton-emitted blackbody photon frequency:

$$\nu = W_u W_v / p_e$$

Thermal Aetherometry

- Length equivalent of degree Kelvin

$$\text{deg K} = 1.7116 * 10^8 \text{ m}$$

- Boltzmann constant

$$k = R / N_A = 83.144 \text{ m}^3 \text{ sec}^{-2} / \text{deg K}$$

Cosmological Ambipolar Aetherometry

- Cosmic background ambipolar (orgone) radiation (CBOR) responsible for mCBR production:

$$E_{\alpha \text{CBOR}} = \int = 0.3067 \text{ eV} = 4 \alpha^{-2} E_{\alpha e}$$

- Cosmic microwave background radiation (mode):

$$E_{\text{mCBR}} = h\nu_{\text{CBR}} = 4E_{\alpha e} = 16 \mu\text{eV}$$

- Electric field frequency for light leptons:

$$\mathcal{E}_e = W_v / \lambda_e = W_k W_v / p_e = v^2 / p_e$$

- Energy cut-off for ambipolar subspectra:

$$E_{\alpha e \text{D/OR}} = p_e W_{v \text{D/OR}} = (\lambda_h / 6.4) W_{v \text{D/OR}}^2 = (6.4 \lambda_h)^3 (\mathcal{E}_i / 6.4^2)^2 = \int = 79.4 \text{ keV}$$

- Modal wave velocity of solar ambipolar radiation:
 $W_{vS} = (v_k/10) p_e/W_k = 3.514 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m sec}^{-1} = f = 51,100 \text{ V}$

- Electric field frequency of modal solar ambipolar radiation:
 $\mathcal{E}_S = W_{vS}^2/p_e = 8.9 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ sec}^{-1}$

Aetherometric Theory of Magnetism

- Correct definition of the gauss
 $1 \text{ gauss} = 1 \text{ dyne}/(\text{esu} \cdot c) = 6.9065 \text{ m}^{-1}$

- Definition of the tesla
 $1 \text{ tesla} = 1 \text{ N m}^{-1} \text{ amp}^{-1} = 6.9065 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m}^{-1}$

- Cyclotron frequency (electrons):
 $F_{\text{cyclo}} = W_k \mathbf{B}/2\pi = c \mathbf{B}/2\pi \eta = 2.8 \cdot 10^6 \text{ sec}^{-1}$

- Magnetic field wavelength functions:

IN VACUUM	$H^{-1} = f = \begin{cases} \rightarrow v/\mathcal{E} = W_k^{0.5} W_v^{0.5}/\mathcal{E} = (\lambda_e \lambda_{y2})^{0.5} = \mathbf{H}_{MB}^{-1} \\ \rightarrow v/\mathcal{E} = W_v/\mathcal{E} = \lambda_{y1} = \mathbf{H}_{MF}^{-1} \end{cases}$	<p>MB: ELECTRON</p> <p>MF</p>
IN MATTER	$2\pi(\mathbf{B})^{-1} = f = \begin{cases} \rightarrow W_k/F_{\text{cyclo}} = 2\pi r = 2\pi \mathbf{B}_{MB}^{-1} \\ \rightarrow W_v/F_{\text{cyclo}} = 2\pi r = 2\pi \mathbf{B}_{MF}^{-1} \end{cases}$	<p>MB: ELECTRON</p> <p>MF</p>