Light Force of Friction and the Ether as Teflon

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Image Article

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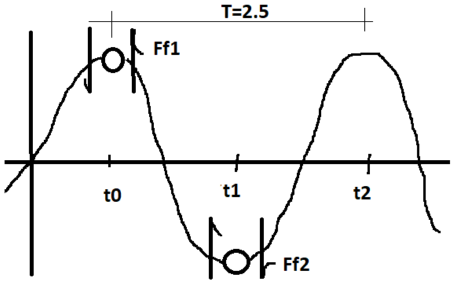
ABOUT THE STUDY

In this paper, we show further evidence that the other is Teflon. We show how light travels as a sign wave through the ether taking the coefficient of friction into account. The friction and wear charecteristics of various molecular weight virgin Poly (Ether Ether) Ketones (PEEK) and of PEEK combines with Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and also the PEEK composites with small carbon fibres was studied below dry sliding conditions against hard steel on a pin-on-disc apparatus.

As characterised by the melt viscosity and similar crystallinities after heat treatment, the high molecular weight PEEK had a good wear resistance than low molecular weight PEEK [1]. The spherulite size and hardness of the PEEK play an most important role in both friction and wear performance. In this paper, we consider how light or electromagnetic radiation, travels through the ether. The ether was previously established as teflon [2]. It has a mass of 4/Pi and a coefficient of friction of 0.4 [3]. Light travels in the form of waves. We use these characteristics to calculate how light travels through the ether. Consider the following figure and connected eqautions (Figure 1).

Figure 1. This graph represents the coefficient of friction.



$Ff1=\mu N$

$\cos\theta=0.4\,N$

$\Sigma Ff=\int Ff1$

$=\int\cos\theta$ from to $-t1$

$=\sin\theta$

From t0-t2

$Ff1+(-Ff2)=2\sin\theta$

$2\sin\theta=0.4N$

$\sin\theta=0.2/N$

At t=to, $Ff=0=\cos 0=1$

$\sin 0=1=0.2N$

$N=5\ \Rightarrow SE=SE'$

υ=freq.=1/T

Period T=2.5

$E=\hbar\upsilon$
=6.626(1/2.5)
=2.65~2.666=SF

$E=\hbar N$
=6.626(5)
=33.13

E=1/t
t=1/33.13=3.01~c=v $\Rightarrow$ SE=SE'

s=Et sin θ
s=Et (0.2N)
=(33.13)(3.01)(0.2)(5)
=1

$\overline{P}$=Mv=cos θ=Ff1

M(3)=0.4N

M=0.4(5)/3
=6.67
=G

$F=G\ M_1M_2/R^2$

$F=G(G)(1/)/1^2$

$F=G^2=4.444$

$F=G^2=4.444=4/9=10\mu/c^2$

v=d/t
d=vt
=3(3)
=9

$E=F \times d \times t$
$8/3=G^2 \times 9 \times t$
$t=6.66=G$

$t=KE=1/2Mv^2$
$6.67=1/2(6.67) \times v^2$
$2=v^2$
$v=\sqrt{2}$

Period $T=1/freq=2.5$

$freq=1/t=v/d=\sqrt{2}/d=1/2.5=0.4=\mu$

$d=\sqrt{2}/0.4=3.53=(1/ 2\sqrt{2})=(1/2)(1/\sqrt{2})=Nv=Fv$

$Fv=d$

$F=d/v$

$F=t$

$t=E$

$F=t=E=5$

So we see familiar constants drop out of assuming that light travels through ether as a regular wave. It occurs when y=y' or t=3; E=5.

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