

Have you seen the movie "The Matrix"? At the beginning of the film is a meeting. The main character is invited to discover the truth, warning that it is "one way ticket" - to return and forget the information to be impossible. Dear reader, now you have a choice:

- 1) you can stay in a familiar world for you, where the apple falls on Newton's head, being attracted to the Earth, where the Einstein's photon is mass-less is flying in full vacuum the speed of light, which is by no means nothing can top, or
- 2) looking beyond the horizon, forever abandon conventional ideas.

For those who are not going to bother with "nonsense", believing that modern science, providing scientific and technical progress, proved that the other road to truth is no need to adopt an alternative (1). I respectfully say goodbye to you.

But why I do not like modern science? Too many of the postulates. Postulate - is the answer to the question: "This is so because so and nothing else!" These dogmas are at the basis of physics, making it the semblance of religion.

What such arguments could lead Galileo to court in Rome? Why in fact the Earth revolves around the sun? He drew a diagram, showing how it would be logical to make such an assumption. I can imagine how his opponents answered him.

---

"Galileo, you yourself say that all reference frames are equivalent, why should we give up old ideas, just because they seem to you less logical than yours. What you have, indeed, is the evidence?"

Modern science (XVII c.) allowed to create very complex mechanisms, such as watches, build magnificent buildings and finally discover America. Go away!"

---

And that Galileo could argue? That within 200 years, Newton declares his law of universal gravitation and his heliocentric model becomes even more logical ...? Newton didn't give any explanation. Bodies are drawn to each other and he did not understand why, and believed that it is generally inexplicable.

We, modern people, thanks to Einstein we know that the gravitation due to the curvature of space-time. Unless it isn't convincing? Even the Catholic Church has reviewed the Galileo case. Now everyone seems to agree, but ...

What, indeed, is the evidence?

Scientific and technological progress! Cell phones, lasers, nuclear power plants, fly beyond our solar system, finally.

In short, we just have to believe that there is an empty space-time, and the mass filling it - there is something unknown to having the property of gravity. Responsibility for gravitation bears Higgs's boson.

Again, "convincing"? Then we will not spare of money, we will seek, and will find and will presented the Higgs's boson! Scientists are looking for traces of this boson. And they find it! The trace of a boson of Higgs is found, means, it exists, hurrah!

Hurrah? Now you have to believe in the Higgs's boson? The big problem, the problem of motion of the planets and stars is reduced to a minimum, to the size of microparticles, ie, it is almost no problem. Everything is now almost entirely convincing.

To say that another explanation of gravity was not, it would be wrong. Moreover, this second explanation, in fact - the first one. It belongs to an outstanding scientist of antiquity Aristotle. Aristotle (IV century BC), considered the processes of motion of bodies, concluded that empty space is not empty.

To remove water from a cup, it is necessary to fill it instead of water by the air. Further, in my interpretation to remove air from a cup, we should fill the cup instead of air by the ether. Thus, the cup can not be empty, only one medium can be replaced by another. Ether, according to Aristotle, "is more subtle substance" than the air.

At this point, people are diligently taught the physics should say, "Again the ether. Is it not proved that it is not?" And is it proved?

The writer Isaac Asimov, an educated man, but has made his career not in science can be represented in physics as an independent expert. In his "Popular Physics" by analyzing the pros and cons, he concludes: "The theory of relativity does not deny the existence of the ether, but it eliminates the need for it, and if it is not needed, why think about it?"

"Why think about the ether?" Is it better to think about the paradoxes of relativity theory? Is it better to think about the uncertainty of quantum mechanics? Think, what is Higgs's boson?

The biggest problem was that the ether could not be detected. Until very recently, it existed only hypothetically. Now the situation has changed, and it is an occasion of writing this essay. Citing new data, I want to offer explanations of phenomena that were not given the opportunity to accept a theory of the ether.

Pursuing the science, I deify nature, because even though she is strict but fair and so kind to person. God of Nature never closes before the inquiring mind of man the door, leaving the possibility to follow His plan. It seems that man was created in order to understand and appreciate the grandeur and simplicity of His creation. Considering the phenomenon in a maze of possible conclusions is always a pointer to the right direction. Let's be careful!

For example. What is the structure of the ether. What kind of structures have different media? In principle, only one single – all of the medium composed of particles. A good tip, so it can be assumed, the ether is also composed of particles "molecules-atoms of the ether". Why is there a need to come up with something else?

Now we use Einstein's model where the role of ether plays time. Time is continuous, and naturally, weightless. Time fills the entire space. The space-time is elastic bent by mass, but somehow not enough elastic to transmit electromagnetic waves. In general, we can not say that the time is ideal as a medium for describing the world, but it has a distinct advantage over ether: no one ever tries to look for him to "catch" and "touch". On the other hand that time exists really, doesn't need the proof. The presence of ether have to prove.

To begin with, why the main Michelson's experiment to find the ether failed. I recall a Michelson interferometer compares the speed of light traveling in one direction at a speed of light traveling in the opposite direction. The logic of the experiment is simple: if we move in a stationary medium, the headwind slows toward moving and matches that moves along the way.

As a fast moving object we take the Earth, it quickly rotates around its axis, and even faster around the Sun. Turn on the device, we obtain the results. Light travels back and forth over the same time. Making conclusions: there is no ether wind, so there is no ether. Is it logical? It is logical.

What else could draw conclusions. If we bring these results inquisitors, they would have rejoiced.

---

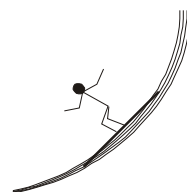
"Look, Galileo, ether wind does not exist, so the Earth does not rotate, and stands in the center of the universe! And we have what you talking about?"

---

Is it logical? It is logical.

I offer this analogy. Imagine a ship, the flag on the mast develops. If the wind is favorable, then the equality of the ship speed and wind speed flag will not develop. Now give the video of this "phenomenon" in the art. As with the utmost accuracy is confirmed that the ship is moving, and indeed the flag does not move, we must conclude that the movement took place in a vacuum. Is it logical? No, we do know there is air! And the ether?

If the body moves by inertia, which means that the wave of ether carries it. This wave arose from the impact that caused the movement of the body. The body moves uniformly together to its gravitational wave, as if does not move. Do you like the wording of the first law of Newton?



Michelson instrument was tuned on traveling Earth, moving in a medium of ether. In the construction from the beginning was the systematic error: tailwind ether not taken into account. You can make a joke: "Stop the Earth, let the Michelson interferometer is set up!"

A wave of ether goes into space with the velocity of the body? What does it mean, why does not the speed of light? It would seem a contradiction, but that Nature has an explanation.

I suggest the following example. I put the baby on a swing - as enshrined in the middle of a bred. I go to the other side and slowly omit its edge. The applied force with the velocity of sound in the wood reaches the opposite side, but the child will be raised at a rate of my movements very slowly, but not the speed of sound.

Going on the ether, coming nearer to some place, I gradually increase here amplitude of my impact on the ether. The amplitude of the action - the force with which I am acting on the outermost component of the ether, depending on distance. The distance decreases at a rate of my motion, strength, respectively, growing at the same rate.

It turns out that each element of ether in space at the speed of light becomes aware of my movement and begins to take action in advance to avoid an impact. If the motion is uniformly, that is, predictably, ether will be able to step back to let me politely. This friendly behavior of inanimate universe fascinates me.

Now, I think it is understandable why it was so hard to catch a particle of ether. Not important as particles in the accelerator quickly fly, ether manages to dodge. However, at the LHC at CERN, sending particles rushing toward each other, it seems, managed to tweak it.

Yes, when they say that the Higgs's boson is found, it is the element of ether. But I will not name the element of ether Higgs's boson, since it is not sure whether it is like the Higgs. Many researchers who, as I believed that the ether is composed of particles, they invented their own names, such as Huygens (XVII century) used the definition of "point in space". I call this particle the **graviton**. In my opinion this is the most suitable name for the particle responsible for gravity.

Ether consists of my gravitons. My gravitons as a shot in the box filled the entire universe. Ether is both the medium and material of all things. Graviton has mass. And it is this ether, scientists now call dark matter / energy, of which more than 95% of our universe.

As you know, the ether does not possess electromagnetic properties, and therefore not available either our senses or electromagnetic devices, that is not a matter in the usual sense of the word. We could only speculate about its existence, but the nature again left us a clue.

The air is completely invisible, if it has the same density. However, if the density is not constant, there is a refraction of light, which can be observed. Dark matter (hereinafter, simply, "**ether**"), varies in density. The region with higher density of ether is identified as dark energy. Where the density of ether is not constant, there is abnormal movement of space objects, which can realistically be observed. Thus emerged the ether.

If the ether - a dense massive medium, then in the first place, it should explain how it can move the body in the ether. In order for a body in motion, he must overcome the force of static friction, inertia. This means that gravitons, which stand shoulder to shoulder to infinity, must repel.

Gravitons have elasticity. All of the stable particles, which are known to us, have elasticity, that is, they can be deformed by transforming the kinetic energy into internal. That fact that absolutely solid body, will be destroyed in case of impact with similar. If the body is not even a little spring, the energy exchange between them will happen instantly. The power stroke, which is inversely proportional to the time of interaction, in this case will be infinitely large.

When pushing forward the body (for example, the cue ball), at first it is deformed. With the speed of sound the elastic wave of deformation will be transferred in a front part of a ball where will knock a layer of gravitons being before it. Gravitons are deformed, freeing up space to move the body. Imagine how much can be deformed graviton: on a percentage of their meager size. In other words, if energy of a push doesn't manage to be transferred to the following layers of

gravitons, and all of them together doesn't release sufficient space for movement, the body can't move, will hit about ether and can be destroyed.

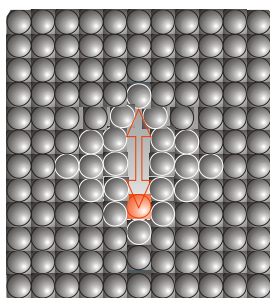
So happens if you try to bring to the acceleration of the ball by a bullet from a gun. However, if you gently push the ball, creating a wave of ether, the ball will roll a long time, sucking in the corridor formed.

Imagine, every event associated with the movement, has a similar corridor. You walk down the street, took a step, a little more than a second on the Moon gravitons are already beginning to prepare for your meeting.

If the world is so, then what is the Einstein' photons of light? For example, at some point in space, there was initiation of the light, that is, a surge of electromagnetic energy. Graviton from the initial point of excitation transfer in all directions. Each graviton, having a push on the one side, pushes the other side of its neighboring, in fact, remain in place. The wave goes, but gravitons does not fly.

A photon of light is a fragment of an electromagnetic wave front. It becomes clear why the photon has no rest mass: the photon has a mass of the graviton, just as he is in the ether. That's where the corpuscular properties of light. Such an explanation of the nature of the photon takes the mystic veil of photons, which are called entangled - these are different parts of a single wave.

Another hint of nature: the medium is more dense, the quicker in it elastic oscillations extend, this is the fact. If light, electromagnetic elastic wave of ether, extends with the most known speed, is it not enough to conclude that the ether is the most dense of the media? What, then, the usual "light" matter?



A particle of ordinary "light" matter - it is vibrating in the ether graviton. The oscillations occur due to the presence of a graviton of the absolute temperature. These oscillations give the electromagnetic properties of matter - is what distinguishes it from the dark matter. The temperature of dark matter zero degrees Kelvin - absolute zero.

Now using the theory of the ether, we can answer the fundamental question of physics. The temperature is by definition the average kinetic energy of an object. Kinetic energy is a function of velocity squared. That is for a single particle concept of "absolute temperature" is meaningless, since modern science claims that the speed is always taken with respect to anything. What, then, is a widely used thermodynamic temperature of absolute zero with?

The absolute velocity of a particle - it's speed relative to the ether, surrounding it. Such a "theory of absoluteness."

If the "dark" graviton occupies the volume led out to it in space, the fluctuating graviton occupies essentially bigger volume. Therefore particles of a normal matter and bodies consisting of them always have smaller density, than ether. The smaller energy the medium, the more its density. We also have it actually.

Thus, we conclude that the mutual gravitation of bodies caused pushing out of bodies by ether towards the smallest resistance, that is, towards each other - the law of Archimedes. Physical bodies do not have any special properties of gravity.

What to do with the fact that we have been taught differently? Nothing. The equations by which we conduct the calculations do not change, because the body is really gravitated, though not on their own and, of course, not to each other and to the common center of mass. What else should I remember: the force of gravity acts, even when not attracted to anything (the total effect of other bodies is negligible), while the body is attracted to its own center of gravity. This is what is called the inertia of the body, the force of static friction.

What other clues about the properties of the ether we have. Planets in our solar system are visible marks in the flow of invisible ether.

The Sun oscillates in the ether due to its thermodynamic temperature. Movement of the Sun causes for itself a large loop. All the light and dark mass, acceleration, sucked into it. Thus the whirlwind turns out. The system is charged by kinetic energy.



Approaching its maximum amplitude, the sun begins to slow down. The density of ether around it is growing. The velocity of the ether and there are space objects falling, the kinetic energy of the whirlwind is transformed into potential energy of the ether. After receiving the full amount of energy, the system must make a "breath." A gravitational wave will go back, gently pushing the contents of the whirlwind to the periphery: the center of gravity of each of the graviton, the atoms of matter is removed from the common center of mass. When this energy reaches its peak, the arisen force once again begin to drive at high speed the whirlwind.

The gravitational wave then pulls, then flattens the circle of rotation. As a result of such a motion is obtained by Kepler's ellipse - actually observable orbit of movement of planets. That is the law of motion in Central-Force Field. That's according to Kepler planets move (sorry, Galilee).

By Kepler's law, planets do not move with constant velocity along the orbit, but with acceleration. Acceleration increased by mass is force (Newton's 2nd Law). Has anyone ever this power on earth could feel? No. And measure it by any device will not work. So who is wrong, Kepler, or Newton? Or after all the matter is that ether exists?

If, instead of the Einstein's amorphous time space is filled with an elastic ether, then (and only) laws, which we successfully use, which checked and rechecked, be explained. With such arguments, With such arguments, Galileo had a chance to prove to the court in Rome, he was right.

The idea of a reversible exchange of energy of a body with the medium is an Alpha and Omega of my concept of physics. I argue that ether is elastic medium, and aerodynamics laws are applicable to it. Its density is connected to speed Continuity Equation. Changing the density of the ether causes a change in the velocity of the whirlwind around the epicenter. These whirlwinds are then amplified, then weakening, hyping the electrons of atoms, satellites of planets, planets of stars and stars of galaxies.

The end.

