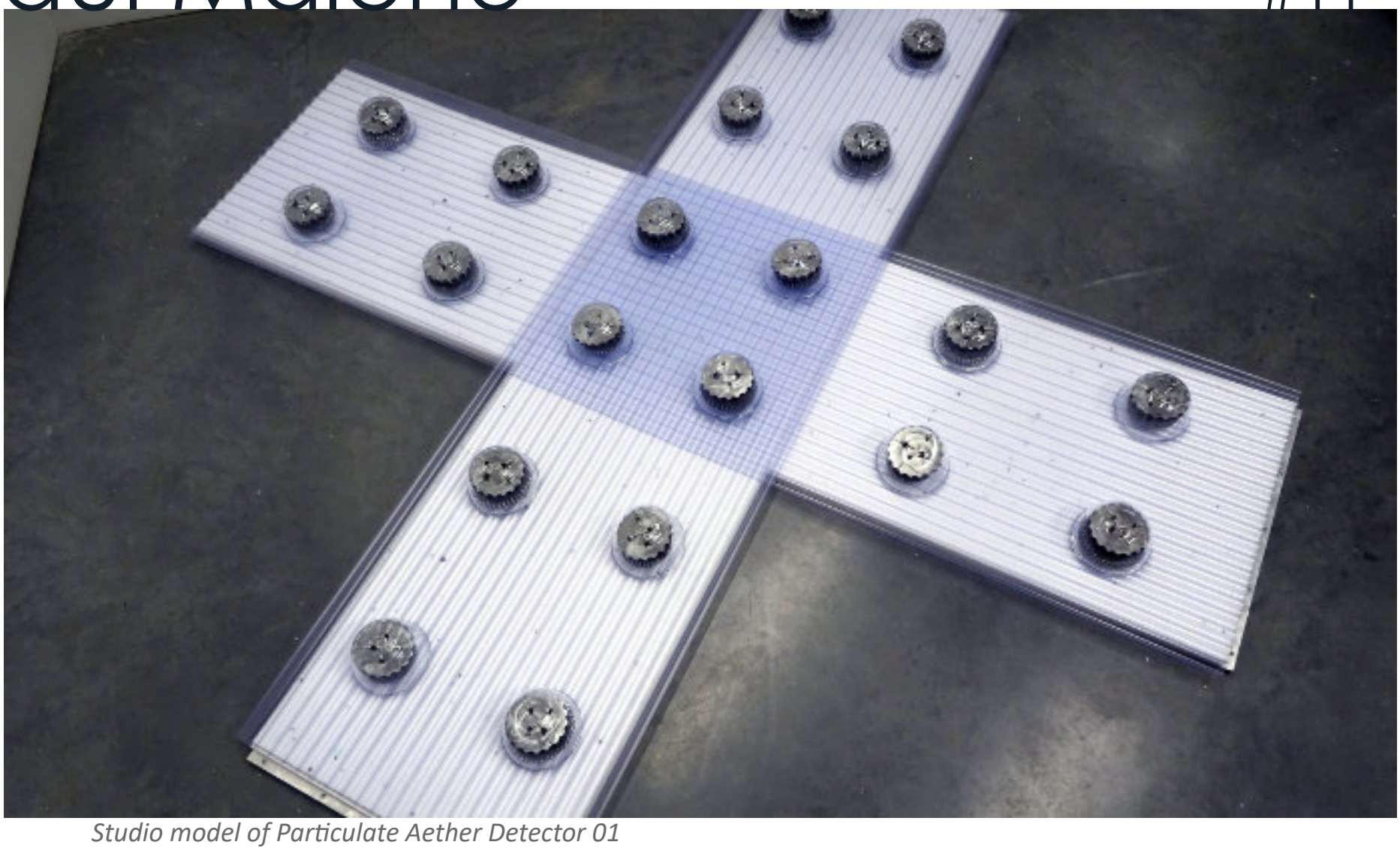
Periastra : Participant Information

Paul Malone #11



Studio model of Particulate Aether Detector 01

About the artwork

‘Particulate Aether Detector 01’. *2022. Roofing sheet, insulating board, plywood, steel, pan scourers, basalt, silver beads, pyrex.*

This artwork represents an imaginative model for a particulate aether detector. It is similar in design to the DUNE facility at FermiLab or the Super Kamiokande in Japan, excepting that these are used for observing neutrinos. In this instance, the detector is designed to detect the flow of particulate aether in the form of photons with base level spin - see the theories of Miles Mathis and the visualization in the DragonFace videos. It is this field which underpins the mechanics of electro-magnetism and other natural phenomena.

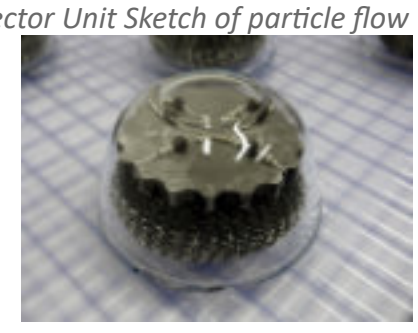
Above: Maintenance of the Super Kamiokande

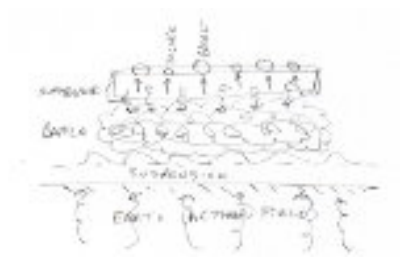
About the model

As these particles recycle through existing matter, detection is problematic. However the mass and spin of the photons, tiny as they are, can have a cumulative effect. For instance the spin of planets, the levitation of clouds and the ‘push’ within gravity systems to elicit stable orbits. To us on Earth most of these photons are experienced as emanating from the ground, having entered via the Poles.

In designing the detector I have introduced steel baffles to scramble the multiple stacked spins to force coherence. This coherent flow then meets the steel plate which is itself radiating aether photons in the opposite direction. The energy released can then be measured using the Basalt (black body) and silver (electro-conductive) beads.

Below: Detector Unit Sketch of particle flow





A history of aether

Aether is seen nowadays as an historic relic. The popular conception of the aether was that it forms a kind of fluid through which light waves propagate. This is known as ‘Luminiferous Aether’. As particles of light (photons) can be seen to have both spin and velocity (c) so they can be interpreted intrinsically as their own wave.

‘Particulate Aether’ is manifest at its base level as infra-red photons. These will spin axially like the Earth, but can be spun up by edge collisions into more complex and extended forms of photon. This is interpreted as an increase in frequency and energy potential. Eventually the cross-section of the photon becomes so large that it can no longer sustain the velocity *c* and becomes what we understand as matter; first as an electron and then, through a variety of unstable forms, to the proton.

One of the first theories that could be described as particulate aether was that of Descartes' Vortex theory. In this scenario planets and comets could be seen responding to aether as a fluid through which they travelled and which influenced their motions and orbits.

Although this idea died out with Newton it never quite disappeared and resurfaced in various forms. Towards the end of the 19th Century there was still a gap in the understanding of light and a ‘Luminiferous Aether’ was proposed as a medium for its wave-like propagation. Light was at that time coming to be seen as an electro-magnetic wave phenomena and, as with the understanding of water waves, would have needed such a medium.

In 1887 and experiment was performed to determine whether such a medium existed. This is called the Michelson-Morley experiment which used the velocity of the Earths motion to ascertain a differential with this universal medium.

Descartes Vortex Theory. The Sun is marked ‘S’, the planets the other letters and a comet as ‘N’ travelling across the vortex topography.

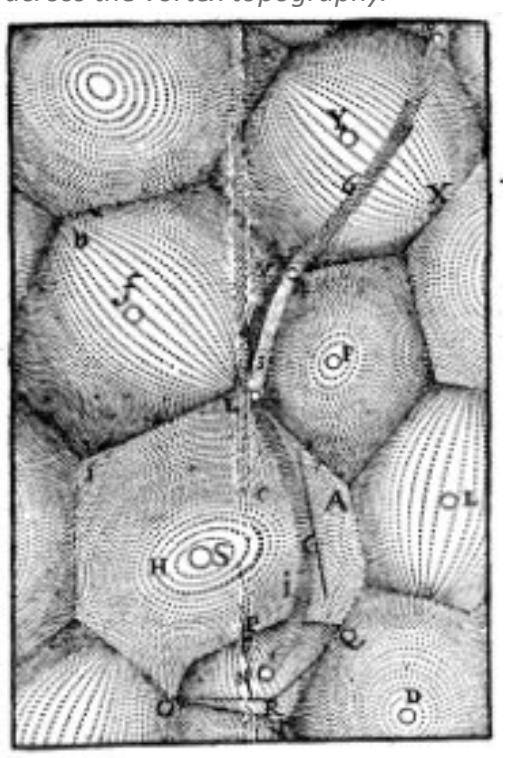
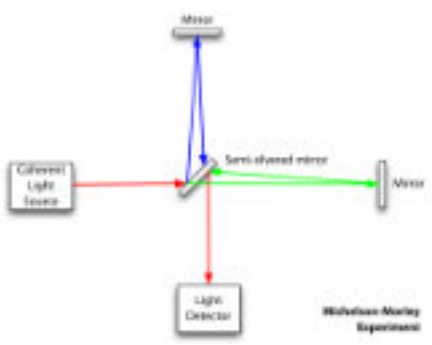


Photo: Case Western Reserve University



This experiment is noted for returning a null result though interpretations have disputed this; suggesting an 8% discrepancy or that Relativistic length shortening was not taken into account.

In the early 20th Century Walther Ritz was working on the question of why light adopts a defined speed in vacuum. He was a student at the Zurich Polytechnic and a year above Einstein at that institute. He however disagreed with Einstein about the nature of light and its affect on the material world. Instead, light achieved ‘c’ through the mechanics of centrifugal force as it passed inside physical particles. Ritz died tragically of TB in 1909 so his theory died with him.

Throughout the mid-20th century various astronomical theories were proposed whereby matter could be generated in the presence of dense energy fields (i.e. galactic cores). The Russian astronomer Viktor Ambartsumian was one of these and proposed matter is generated through ‘Galactic Gemmation’ or the budding off of new galaxies; a series of ‘mini-Big-Bangs’ rather than one single event. Fred Hoyle and his team also though along these lines in the proposal of Steady-State theory. Halton Arp proposed quasars as the manifestation of this newly emergent matter.

Nowadays the idea of Particulate Aether is enjoying something of a resurgence (see Miles Mathis’ Charge Field theory in this exhibition) and helps to explain numerous phenomena that would otherwise be inexplicable. In his scenario, photons with base level spin (axial, infra-red) can be spun up into higher energies using edge collisions until they eventually assemble into physical matter. See the DragonFace animations in this exhibition for how this works out.

About the artist

www.paulmalone.co.uk

I have always been interested in how the physical world comes to be; how it originates and what is its relationship to consciousness. In pursuing this research I have explored many historic, lost and forgotten theories of science and natural philosophy; especially so in astrophysics. My extended artworks use common everyday materials and the art objects are assembled with a view to mechanics and engineering.

Paul studied Fine Art at Reading University for B.A. in 1976 and MFA in Sculpture at the Royal College of Art in 1980