9.1 - Propagation Function and Rates

Fill a given volume such as a swimming pool with cannon balls. Fill the space between the cannon balls with marbles. Pour sand into the volume filling in all remaining space between the cannon balls and marbles. There will be a point reached where no more sand can be added. Yet one could pour quite a bit of water into this volume filling the empty space between the grains of sand, marbles and cannon balls. Each of these substances represents a given frequency range or band of frequencies derived from particle diameter, substance and mass. Each of these ranges, chords or bands is discrete from the others. There would be a frequency band or chord for the cannon balls and a band or chord for each of the other substances. If the whole volume were put into vibration there would be a chord of vibrations emitting from this volume as a whole. This chord would be the chord of the mass of the volume. SVP refers to these different frequency bands as bands, chords, ranges, realms and dimensions. Each has it's own frequency range and density and hence propagation rate through it. Each vibration range or band would propagate through a contiguous media of it's own range at a different velocity from the other ranges. Taking Keely's repetitive use of Interetheric, Etheric, Interatomic, atomic, Intermolecular, and Molecular ranges we can then see there are six distinct vibration ranges and concurrent propagation rates (depending on the vibrating mass, density and media of course). Dale Pond

See Also

9.1 - Propagation Function and Rates
9.12 - Velocity of Sound and its Propagation Rate are Proportional
9.2 - Wave Velocity Propagation Questions
9.34 - Wave Propagation
17.04 - Speed of Gravity Propagation
Compression Wave Velocity