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The Biggest Ideas in the Universe | 7. Quantum MechanicsWHAT IS A PYRAMID SCHEME? *Dirac Operators and Submanifold Theory - Jean-Pierre Bourguignon* Your Physics Library: Books Listed More Clearly Jean-Pierre Dupuy - The Mark of the Sacred (Chapter 1 - Imagining the End) Part 2 Pierre-Marie Robitaille Is Clueless (Sky Scholar Debunked) Pierre VANHOVE - Mirror Symmetry and Feynman Integrals Pierre-Marie Robitaille Debunks \"Professor\" Dave! - The Sun **Books I Use For Research in Theoretical Nuclear Physics \"MR. TOMPKINS IN WONDERLAND\" SPACE, TIME \u0026 RELATIVITY / PHYSICS EDUCATIONAL FILM 67004** Air Structure Physical Theory Pierre

Particle or Wave is the first popular-level book to explain the origins and development of modern physical concepts about matter and the controversies surrounding them. The dichotomy between particle ...

Particle or Wave: The Evolution of the Concept of Matter in Modern Physics

Before the age of science, it was clear to most observers that air was a "vital spirit," but beyond that, little was known about the physical ... Pierre Petit tests Blaise Pascal's theory that ...

Discovering Air

A Boeing 747 exploded off the coast of New York 25 years ago this month. As quickly as the wreckage plunged into the Atlantic Ocean, questions arose.

'The first conspiracy of the internet age': How the TWA Flight 800 crash sparked online rumors for years

Rather, it is suggested that the label “theory” be scrutinized in far more ... is mostly accurate when applied to the fundamental physical theories of classical mechanics, general relativity ...

Psychology Today

How Two Pioneering Sisters Brought Medicine to Women — and Women to Medicine, by Janice P. Nimura. The book was a New York Times bestseller and ...

The First Woman Doctor in America

As the theory that federal officials were covering ... a 66-year-old former United Airlines pilot and safety representative for the Air Line Pilots Association. It was later progressed by Pierre ...

‘First conspiracy of the internet age’ lives on 25 years after TWA Flight 800 exploded

Barriers that block sound often also prevent air ... that structure before going to experiment. Janet Babin: Cummer says a decade ago, researchers were hyper-focused on delivering exotic physical ...

No More Noise 2: Metamaterials Can Make the World a Quieter Place

Indeed, if the dreams of Salvatore Cezar Pais, an engineer at the Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft ... “Most of the UAP reported probably do represent physical objects,” the ODNI report ...

Did the Navy Try to Design Its Own UFO?

The five sports that comprise modern pen -- running, riding, swimming, fencing and shooting -- are subject to popular sentiment and issues of sustainability. Less than 10 years ago laser shooting was ...

Modernizing Modern Pen

creating an air–liquid interface. Dudukovic et al. have drawn on the growing body of open-microfluidics theory to come up with a refined concept for this field: a unit cell from which complex 3D ...

Programmable capillary action controls fluid flows

They are the same in structure and material ... all cushioning technologies are the buffering principle of physical deformation. Air cushion, honeycomb, DMX, oil bag, cushioning rubber, SHOX ...

Open Nike's midsole! Let's take a look at sneaker cushioning technology!

Exciting theories abound as to what kinds of exotic objects are sending out these cosmic messengers: superstrings, dark matter, and even “defects” in the structure of the universe have all ...

Astronomy enters a new age thanks to multi-messenger signals

No. There are some cooperatively owned enterprises that supposedly act in the interests of all employees, but these are no longer capitalist corporations, whatever structure they labor under.

Why Capitalism Sucks

Josh Gottheimer (D-N.J.) argued against Pelosi’s approach: “I believe we should focus on getting this physical structure bipartisan ... OF THE CRITICAL RACE THEORY: Banks, the head of the ...

Who gets a seat on Pelosi's Jan. 6 commission?

Today, there are bills being proposed and passed in several states to bar the teaching of "critical race theory," a prohibition ... for them by a White power structure. Former New York Times ...

This stunning film opens a time capsule of Black Power

A Boeing 747 exploded off the coast of New York 25 years ago this month. As quickly as the wreckage plunged into the Atlantic Ocean, questions arose.

This classic work in the philosophy of physical science is an incisive and readable account of the scientific method. Pierre Duhem was one of the great figures in French science, a devoted teacher, and a distinguished scholar of the history and philosophy of science. This book represents his most mature thought on a wide range of topics.

Leviathan and the Air-Pump examines the conflicts over the value and propriety of experimental methods between two major seventeenth-century thinkers: Thomas Hobbes, author of the political treatise Leviathan and vehement critic of systematic experimentation in natural philosophy, and Robert Boyle, mechanical philosopher and owner of the newly invented air-pump. The issues at stake in their disputes ranged from the physical integrity of the air-pump to the intellectual integrity of the knowledge it might yield. Both Boyle and Hobbes were looking for ways of establishing knowledge that did not decay into ad hominem attacks and political division. Boyle proposed the experiment as cure. He argued that facts should be manufactured by machines like the air-pump so that gentlemen could witness the experiments and produce knowledge that everyone agreed on. Hobbes, by contrast, looked for natural law and viewed experiments as the artificial, unreliable products of an exclusive guild. The new approaches taken in Leviathan and the Air-Pump have been enormously influential on historical studies of science. Shapin and Schaffer found a moment of scientific revolution and showed how key scientific givens--facts, interpretations, experiment, truth--were fundamental to a new political order. Shapin and Schaffer were also innovative in their ethnographic approach. Attempting to understand the work habits, rituals, and social structures of a remote, unfamiliar group, they argued that politics were tied up in what scientists did, rather than what they said. Steven Shapin and Simon Schaffer use the confrontation between Hobbes and Boyle as a way of understanding what was at stake in the early history of scientific experimentation. They describe the protagonists' divergent views of natural knowledge, and situate the Hobbes-Boyle disputes within contemporary debates over the role of intellectuals in public life and the problems of social order and assent in Restoration England. In a new introduction, the authors describe how science and its social context were understood when this book was first published, and how the study of the history of science has changed since then.

This study of Gassendi's philosophy and science puts forth the view that his atomism follows from his empiricism: as an outgrowth of our best theory of knowledge and sound scientific method, we get evidence that warrents the micorphysical theory.

A comprehensive bibliography of economic methodological works since 1860, this volume includes 2,244 entries divided into two primary sections. The first section covers works on economic methodology while Part Two deals with works on the philosophy of science. Many of the entries are annotated, including the classics in economic methodology, almost all of the books, and general works in the philosophy of science section. All other sections include an introduction to the topic and the articles collected under that heading.

Mark Wilson presents a series of explorations of our strategies for understanding the world. "Physics avoidance" refers to the fact that we frequently cannot reason about nature in the straightforward manner we anticipate, but must seek alternative policies that allow us to address the questions we want answered in a tractable way. Within both science and everyday life, we find ourselves relying upon thought processes that reach useful answers in opaque and roundabout manners. Conceptual innovators are often puzzled by the techniques they develop, when they stumble across reasoning patterns that are easy to implement but difficult to justify. But simple techniques frequently rest upon complex foundations—a young magician learns how to execute a card-guessing trick without understanding how its progressive steps squeeze in on a proper answer. As we collectively improve our inferential skills in this gradually evolving manner, we often wander into unfamiliar explanatory landscapes in which simple words encode physical information in complex and unanticipated ways. Like our juvenile conjurer, we fail to recognize the true strategic rationales underlying our achievements and may turn instead to preposterous rationalizations for our policies. We have learned how to reach better conclusions in a more fruitful way, but we remain baffled by our own successes. At its best, philosophical reflection illuminates the natural developmental processes that generate these confusions and explicates their complexities. But current thinking within philosophy of science and language works to opposite effect by relying upon simplistic conceptions of "cause", "law of nature", "possibility", and "reference" that ignore the strategic complexities in which these concepts become entangled within real life usage. To avoid these distortions, better descriptive tools are required in philosophy. The nine new essays within this volume illustrate this need for finer discriminations through a range of revealing cases, of both historical and contemporary significance.

Leading scholars historicize and theorize technology’s role in architectural design Although the question of technics pervades the contemporary discipline of architecture, there are few critical analyses on the topic. Design Technics fills this gap, arguing that the technical dimension of design has often been flattened into the broader celebratory rhetoric of innovation. Bringing together leading scholars in architectural and design history, the volume’s contributors situate these tools on a broader epistemological and chronological canvas. The essays here construct histories—some panoramic and others unfolding around a specific episode—of seven techniques regularly used by the designer in the architectural studio today: rendering, modeling, scanning, equipping, specifying, positioning, and repeating. Starting with observations about the epistemological changes that have unfolded in the discipline in recent decades but seeking to offer a more expansive meaning for technics, the volume casts new light on concepts such as form, experience, and image that have played central roles in historical architectural discourses. Among the questions addressed: How was the concept of form immanent in practices of scanning since the late nineteenth century? What was the historical relationship between rendering and experience in Enlightenment discourses? How did practices of specifying reconfigure the distinction between intellectual and manual labor? What kind of rationality is inherent in the designer’s constant clicking of the mouse in front of her screen? In addressing these and other questions, this engaging and timely collection thereby proposes technics as a site for historical and philosophical reflection not only for those engaged in architectural design but also for any scholar working in the humanities today. Contributors: Lucia Allais, Edward Eigen, Orit Halpern, John Harwood, Matthew C. Hunter, and Michael Osman.

In the late fifteenth century, clocks acquired minute hands. A century later, second hands appeared. But it wasn’t until the 1850s that instruments could recognize a tenth of a second, and, once they did, the impact on modern science and society was profound. Revealing the history behind this infinitesimal interval, A Tenth of a Second sheds new light on modernity and illuminates the work of important thinkers of the last two centuries. Tracing debates about the nature of time, causality, and free will, as well as the introduction of modern technologies—telegraphy, photography, cinematography—Jimena Canales locates the reverberations of this “perceptual moment” throughout culture. Once scientists associated the tenth of a second with the speed of thought, they developed reaction time experiments with lasting implications for experimental psychology, physiology, and optics. Astronomers and physicists struggled to control the profound consequences of results that were a tenth of a second off. And references to the interval were part of a general inquiry into time, consciousness, and sensory experience that involved rethinking the contributions of Descartes and Kant. Considering its impact on much longer time periods and featuring appearances by Henri Bergson, Walter Benjamin, and Albert Einstein, among others, A Tenth of a Second is ultimately an important contribution to history and a novel perspective on modernity.

The annual collections in the History of Technology series look at the history of technological discovery and change, exploring the relationship of technology to other aspects of life and showing how technological development is affected by the society in which it occurred.

In a provocative reassessment of one of the quintessential figures of early modern science, Rose-Mary Sargent explores Robert Boyle's philosophy of experiment, a central aspect of his life and work that became a model for mid- to late seventeenth-century natural philosophers and for many who followed them. Sargent examines the philosophical, legal, experimental, and religious traditions—among them English common law, alchemy, medicine, and Christianity—that played a part in shaping Boyle's experimental thought and practice. The roots of his philosophy in his early life and education, in his religious ideals, and in the work of his predecessors—particularly Bacon, Descartes, and Galileo—are fully explored, as are the possible influences of his social and intellectual circle. Drawing on the full range of Boyle's published works, as well as on his unpublished notebooks and manuscripts, Sargent shows how these diverse influences were transformed and incorporated into Boyle's views on and practice of experiment.