

November 3, 1992

Mr. L.A. Fisk

Associate Administrator for
Space Science and Applications
of the N.A.S.A.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

Ref.: Hubble Space Telescope (HST)
Attn of SZB

Dear Mr. Fisk:

I would like to express my gratitude for your deference on replying my previous letter of JUL 14' 92. I received your letter, dated AUG 25' 92, almost a month later and I have taken an additional month to answer it due to my daily business activities. I apologize to you for this delay and for disturbing again with my words, but I consider the HST a patrimony of the whole humanity and, therefore, all efforts made in order to save it, widely justified. You might consider my thoughts as those played in a "brainstorming session", the technique in which all kinds of ideas are taken into consideration and subsequently analyzed. Sometimes the solution comes from the most unexpected proposition.

From both, your well explained arguments and those exposed in the enclosure with the Questions and Answers appeared in the NASA Astrophysics Division Newsletter, the location of the HST's trouble in the "spherical aberration" seems to be fully conclusive. Despite all this I would dare to point the four following facts:

1) Among the questions of the quoted enclosure the main one is missing: "Why did the primary mirror's flaw appear once the HST was on orbit?" It is difficult to understand that such an extremely complex device had not been tested on ground in order to allow the correction of eventual errors and flaws... Taking this for granted it is only natural to seek the cause of the trouble in the variation of the medium conditions between the earth surface and the orbit altitude.

2) We should not be surprised at the fact that nowadays scientists in general don't pay any attention to such aspects as the ether due to the generalized acceptance of the Theory of Relativity -even though its main postulate remains not conclusively proved yet, under my modest opinion.

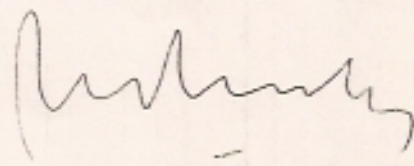
3) From the enclosures you have so kindly sent me I could deduce in a quantitative way the possible distortion that the existence of ether could introduce in the focus of the optic system of the HST, resulting that this focus point would describe a circle, radius 0.365 mm, every 96 minutes, being the plane of this circle parallel to the plane of the HST's orbit. This results from the altitude of the HST's orbit of 610 km, its period of revolution of 96 min and the assumption of 14.4 m for the length of the light path between the reflex in the primary mirror and the focus point

(deduced from the photos and schemes of the HST in the magazines enclosed). The figure of 0.365 mm would correspond with an absolute vacuum medium, but, depending on the quantity of electrons per cm³ that in this orbit could still be present, this radio could be smaller (see the Extinction Theorem in the enclosure 4 of my Rolex Awards application). Of course the centre of this circle would lie in the designed point and in coincidence with the actual focus if the HST were at rest or filled with air or another dielectric medium.

4) I don't know whether the spherical aberration could allow to detect the moving aberration described above -in case it existed- or whether its magnitude would cover the last one. But there is no doubt that once the spherical aberration has been corrected, if ether were a reality, the described movement of the focus would appear making a variable distortion in the image. On the other hand, if at that moment no more problems of focusing appear it would be clear that ether doesn't exist and this fact would be duly pointed and published as a very conclusive test on this subject -more conclusive, I would dare to say, that the famous Michelson-Morley's experiment.

Apologizing again the disturbance and thanking your patience in reading this note and giving me a brief acknowledgment receipt, I remain

Sincerely yours.



Juan J. Schulz Poquet

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