

ABSTRACT

We show exactly where Dr. Einstein went wrong with Special Relativity by improperly crossing over from relativity physics to classic physics.

ARGUMENT

Thanks to Josh Grams and Dr. Johannes C. Valks for focusing our attention recently to exactly where we need to concentrate in order to understand exactly where Special Relativity went astray, in this writer's scientific and professional opinion. See www.k1man.com/z

Dr. Valks correctly points out that you cannot mix classic physics with relativistic physics. He is right on target, you cannot. But that is exactly what Dr. Einstein did, which led directly and incorrectly to $E = MC^2$ as an inherent mass quality and being valid for ALL mass. It isn't. See www.k1man.com/c1 Oh, if physics were only so simple and so elegant! 1929 Nobel Laureate, Dr. Louis De Broglie then took $E = MC^2$ and directly derived $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$, which suggested an exact connection between all mass momentum and λ and therefore all momentum and frequency f , where $\lambda = c/f$, such as supposedly observed by 1927 Nobel Laureate, Dr. A. H. Compton. Dr. Compton's experiments speak volumes, but Dr. DeBroglie, went way too far when he suggested that all mass, including a basketball, or even a Volkswagen, have their own wave lengths, λ . Again, "Oh, if physics were only so simple and so elegant!"

All of this flows from Dr. Einstein's incorrect postulate that the speed of light is constant, relative to any observer. This is disproven by this writer two different ways in [Not So Fast, Dr. Einstein](#). See www.k1man.com/c1 The first way is by contradiction, and the second way is by Fizeau's actual experiments.

Josh Grams and Dr. Valks keep emphasizing an important distinction between classic physics and relativity physics. In relativity physics, Dr. Einstein argues that relative motion appears to cause time to slow down and mass to increase. When relative motion turns into uniform motion, mass reverts back to "rest mass." But, time slowing down is quite another matter. The slowing of time by uniform motion, as predicted by Dr. Einstein, then reverts to time appearing to flow "normally," but time on an actual and real clock accumulates, and this

accumulation cannot revert back to “normal.” It is analogous to the second law of thermodynamics. When Dr. Einstein said in his famous 1905 paper that:

“.....Thence we conclude that a balance clock at the equator must go more slowly, by a very small amount, than a precisely similar clock at one of the poles under otherwise identical conditions,”

he demonstrated clearly that he had crossed from relativity physics to classic physics, with actual ticking clocks which accumulate time irreversibly. You can not “turn back” Dr. Einstein’s clock.

Then when an atomic bomb explodes, allegedly following $E = MC^2$, that also cannot be reversed to go from classic physics back to relativity physics. According to this writer, and also, independently, to Nobel Laureate Dr. Richard Feynman, all the energy from a fission bomb comes from the electrostatic energy released when positive chunks of the uranium nucleus violently fly apart. See www.k1man.com/c2 Dr. Feynman helped to develop the atomic bomb at Los Alamos.

The Dr. Einstein error came when he incorrectly postulated that the speed of light relative to any observer is constant, and then he set the moving reference frame Pythagorean/Lorentz triangles to be equal. See www.k1man.com/c1 As Dr. Valks suggests, indirectly, and perhaps without realizing it, in his writings (See www.k1man.com/z), that this is exactly where Dr. Einstein first went wrong. See www.k1man.com/z

All this seems to be challenged by the Hafele – Keating experiments. See www.k1man.com/f47 Those experiments and conclusions are challenged both directly and indirectly by Dr. Gezari, Harkess, and also this writer. See www.k1man.com/f61 www.k1man.com/81, www.k1man.com/www.k1man.com/f72, and www.k1man.com/v The Hafele – Keating experiments also seem to be inconsistent with the practical operation and adjustments needed in GPS.

This writer has proposed another and more precise experiment. See www.k1man.com/c1-7

Now that we are focused at the right place in the theory of Special Relativity, we now need to look more carefully at experimental results and at more exact experiments such as proposed at www.k1man.com/c1-7 Perhaps further experiments will suggest re-examining our theory. We need to have both theory and experimental results agree. Welcome to the scientific method! Stay tuned!

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Other papers by the writer at www.k1man.com/v



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(7) RELATIVITY FOR THE LAYMAN by James A. Coleman, Signet, New York, 1958



Glenn A. Baxter, P.E.*, age 4, with his dad, Frank H. Baxter (Bachelor of Science Degree, 1914, Rhode Island State College), and President of Frank H. Baxter Associates, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York City. See www.k1man.com/fhb and also www.k1man.com/w10

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