

E=MC2

By Peter V. Raktoe

1th August 2017

peterraktoe@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

The formula $E=mc^2$, which states that the energy content of a massive object is equal to that object's mass times the speed of light squared, is incorrect. Why?, because that formula implies that a mass requires an infinite amount of energy to reach the speed of light. The term "infinite" is often used by physicists but they don't seem to realize that it's unrealistic/unnatural, it tells us that $E=mc^2$ must be a mistake.

INTRODUCTION

In order to claim that the relativistic doppler effect is the result of the time dilation between a stationary reference frame and a moving reference frame, then you need to be sure that time is relative. And in order to be sure that time is relative you need to know what time is and Einstein didn't know what time was, I know what time is and I know that it's not relative.

There are several ways to derive the formula $E=mc^2$, there is a simple explanation (a mind experiment) on Youtube and the title of that video is "Einstein's proof of $E=mc^2$ ". In that video we can see a radioactive cat which emits a flash of light, so we can conclude that the cat loses energy. That explanation implies that there is a difference in energy loss as the result of time dilation when we look at the cat from a stationary reference frame and a moving reference frame, but that relativistic doppler effect is a fallacy.

I explained that length contraction is a fallacy in my Vixra paper 1612.0206, that paper also explains why time is not relative and why Einstein's theory of special relativity is wrong. Time dilation is not a difference in the speed of time, you can trace back that it's a difference in the length of the seconds. I know that time is a continuous process whereby atoms continuously absorb and use ether, and there is a difference in the length of the seconds because time has to adjust itself to the speed of the surrounding ether. Time is a continuous process which can extend or contract when it's necessary, that extension or contraction is determined by the speed of the ether which surrounds the atoms. Time itself has no speed but the seconds create the illusion of speed,, time looks relative when you look at the seconds but those seconds are not the same. You can trace back that the process that forms a second in an atomic clock is affected by the speed of the surrounding ether, an atomic clock requires more time to form a second when there is an increase in the speed of ether and that results unnoticed in a longer second. So when ether rushes by more quickly then it gets more difficult for the atom to absorb it, and at that moment time adjusts itself to that speed by extending itself. And that is why length contraction is a fallacy, the length of an object can remain the same because time adjusts itself in length.

So you might think that time runs slower for a traveller when an observer looks at that traveller but it doesn't, the seconds of the traveller become unnoticed longer in length but the total time period remains the same for both. And that is what happens at a gps satellite, time runs faster because the seconds are shorter than the seconds on Earth. The correction for your navigation software is not a correction in the speed of time, it's a correction in the length of the seconds. So you cannot compare a stationary reference frame to a moving reference frame, the seconds in those reference frames are not the same in length. So there is no relativistic doppler effect because time is not relative and that means that there is no difference in the energy loss, so the formula $E=mc^2$ is incorrect.

CONCLUSION

The formula $E=mc^2$ is incorrect because the doppler effect is not relativistic, and that means that there is no relativistic mass as well. The mass of an object will remain the same as it speeds up, you don't need an infinite amount of energy to reach the speed of light.