

Something for you to think about with respect to Einstein's two relativity theories

An informational search-and-find task for adventurous physics thinkers

Abstract:

I provide you with scientific clues for you to consider with respect to whether Einstein may have suffered some sort of oversight or not when he first released his Special Relativity Theory in 1905.

I briefly discuss the 1887 Michelson and Morely Ether experiment and then provide you with ideas to consider as to whether some sort of Ether like field [say like a dynamic fluid condition] exists in the universe. The question that I then ask you to think about is if there is such a field is it possible that the Earth is moving through this field at a specific and measurable rate of speed? I conclude by asking you to consider what the possible ramifications are for contemporary mainstream physics if this eventually proves to be the case.

You will need to do most of the heavy lifting with respect to the information that I am providing for you today. I am merely providing you with scientific clues for you to ponder and draw your own conclusions.

1. I ask you to consider this question. Was the 1887 Michelson and Morley (M and M) ether experiment a null result or not? Conservative physicists say it was, and more open-minded (liberal thinking) physicists say it was not. These latter scientists say the results were inconclusive. Entrenched attitudes on both sides of this argument remain unto this day. There is extensive material to be found online if you want to follow this debate from 1920 onwards. Keep in mind that the merits or otherwise of Einstein's Special Relativity theory at that time hinged upon whether the M and M results were null or not!

2. Also consider this. In 1929, for a period of around three years, the highly acclaimed American physicist Dayton Miller demonstrated that it was likely that the original M and M experimental results were not null. He showed from extensive measurements over this period, and with more sophisticated measuring equipment that M and M had in 1887, that the earth was moving through 'something' that might be likened to the ether that M and M were looking for in 1887. However, Miller's new results were dismissed by his peers because they found a minor flaw in his mathematics (that he duly adjusted) Also Miller could not fully explain what was happening for him to record the types of results that he did. There is extensive online material about this debate.

3. I believe that the following contemporary physics results also need to be considered with respect to the possible existence of some type of ether in the universe. In contemporary times it has been scientifically demonstrated that the earth is moving through 'something' at the rate of about 500kms per second. Random Event Generator devices have measured this speed of travel. These findings have been confirmed by other means devised by Cahill and his associates. *Importantly, these contemporary readings confirm those determined by Dayton Miller as discussed above.* For example see the paper 'Perth-Muenster REG-REG Correlations: Remarkable New Evidence for Dynamical Space'* by Morris, and the associated mathematical results entitled 'Estimating 3-Space Velocity from REG-REG Correlations' ** also presented by Morris. Both of these informational results were determined by means of the international Random Event Generator devices.

4. I feel that you should also consider the little known physics lecture delivered by Einstein in Berlin in 1920 entitled 'Ether and the Theory of Relativity' *** with respect to the existence of 'something' in space that Einstein refers to as 'ether'. You will note that Einstein says that without an ether theory, his theory of General Relativity would not work (see the last paragraph). If this is the case, then perhaps we should consider if ether must be a key component of Einstein's General Relativity model. If so, then why does Einstein's Special Relativity theory depend on there being *no ether* for it to work? Can the universe have both some sort of ether and no ether at the same time? Do you think that there might be some form of contradiction of Einstein theories here?

I hope that my few words today might have contributed towards developing your own ideas about how ‘things’ might come together and work in the manner that they do in the wider universe around us. It is important for you to know that both of Einstein’s relativity theories are NOT altogether wrong. I understand from my readings that a common ether-like reference frame between both of Einstein’s Special and General Relativity models would ‘fix’ the alleged physics dilemma that I have been talking about.

* <http://vixra.org/abs/1801.0077>

** <http://vixra.org/abs/1604.0352>

*** http://www-history.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/Extras/Einstein_ether.html

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