

## Requiem for the theory?

(<http://innovatory.narod.ru/einstain.html>)

The history of the emergence of relativity theory is a real crime. There were fabricated evidence, ignored pleas - in short, in the name of science created quite nonsense.

This opinion expresses two contemporary German researchers who in Frankfurt recently published his book "Requiem for a special theory of relativity."

### The dispute over ether

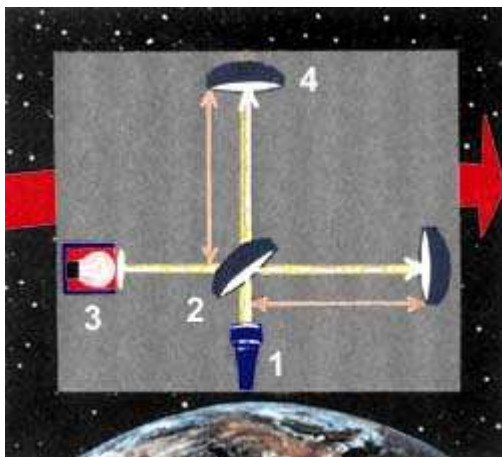
"Most people are convinced that Albert Einstein is one of the greatest geniuses in human history, and his special theory of relativity is one of the greatest achievements of science - say the authors of the book, two German physicists, Georg Galeczki and Peter Marquardt. - So we earlier thought. But now we must conclude that the opposite is true, because research has shown: the genius was wrong!"

And further, on 276 pages the scientists gathered together all the critical allegations of Einstein's theory. But the main conclusion is given in the subtitle: "The theory of relativity is already outdated."

This scientific criticism reads like a detective story, because the case concerns the false arguments, objections that have been ignored, researchers who were simply bribed ...

Criminal history begins in the second half of the XIX century, when Englishman James Clerk Maxwell and Heinrich Hertz of Germany have developed a theory of light and electromagnetic waves. According to it the light has wave nature. But since we are dealing with waves, you need a medium in which they could propagate. This medium was called ether. Immediately the question arose: whether the ether is stationary in relation to Earth? And if it moves, how to measure its speed?

The issue was taken to by Albert Michelson and Edward Morley, who in 1881 performed his famous experiment. They measured the speed of light reflecting between the two mirrors. During the first series of experiments, the light was moving in the same direction as the Earth, and the second - in the opposite direction. As a result, Michelson and Morley got the difference in the speed of light. According to their calculations, the speed of ether wind was equal to 8 km/sec. However, the instruments at that time were very imperfect, and the measurement error could seriously distort the result obtained. Nevertheless, even Michelson and Morley didn't believed very strongly in the results obtained. But instead to carefully check the data again, the experiments were simply abandoned, and in textbooks of physics begins to reign conviction: the speed of light is always the same, and therefore, there is no ether wind.



*The Michelson – Morley experiment*

*By numbers are marked: 1 - Receiver, 2 - translucent mirror, 3 - light source, 4, 5 – mirrors;*

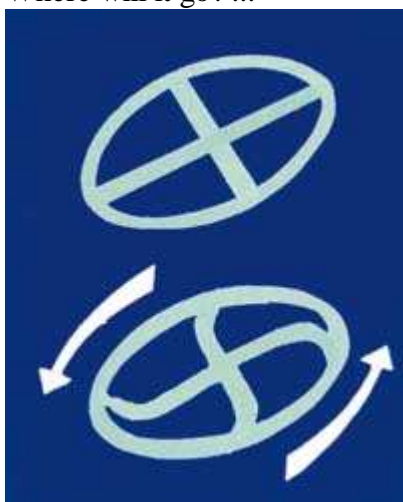
Albert Einstein well understood the cliché of the early XX century and based on it called for one of the fundamental principles of the theory of relativity - the speed of light is always constant.

The whole scientific world has long agreed with him. But here in 1933, Dayton Miller confirmed the results obtained by Michelson and Morley, thus demonstrating that the "ether wind" exists. Therefore, special relativity is based on a false assumption.

Perhaps Einstein himself remarked instigation. After Special Theory of Relativity he created General Theory of Relativity, which admitted that in the universe, perhaps, there is something that transmits motion and inertia. In 1920, denying to himself, noted that "space is impossible without ether."

### **Ehrenfest paradox**

Now let's talk about another objection to the theory of relativity - the so-called. Lorentz transformation. It supports the whole world of the Einstein equations and is based on the theory proposed by the Dutch physicist Hendrik Antoon Lorentz. Its essence can be summarized as follows: the longitudinal dimensions of fast-moving body - measured in the direction of motion - are decreasing. Even in 1909, known Austrian physicist Paul Ehrenfest had doubts about this conclusion. "Suppose that the moving objects really reduce its size - he pondered. - In this case, if we turn the disc, then with increasing its rotational speed its dimensions, according to Mr Einstein, will be reduced and, in addition to this, deformation of the disc. When rotation speed reaches the speed of light, the disc simply disappears. Where will it go? ... "



*Ehrenfest paradox*

*According to one of the conclusions of Einstein the disk during rotations should deform, as shown in the figure. However, in practice this does not happen.*

The creator of the theory of relativity, tried to undermine the findings of Ehrenfest by publishing in the pages of one of the specialized magazines his arguments. But they were not much convincing, and then Einstein found another, "counterargument" - helped his opponent to get a position as professor of physics

in the Netherlands, which he has long sought to arrange for himself. Ehrenfest went there in 1912 and since then, from the pages of books on special relativity disappears reference to the so-called "Ehrenfest paradox". They just prefer to forget about it.

Only in 1973 Ehrenfest thought experiment was performed in practice. American physicist Thomas Phipps photographed the disc that rotated at high speed. These pictures should be proof of the validity of Einstein's formulas. However, from a certain point of view, the experiment was unsuccessful. Dimensions of the disk - in spite of the theory - have not changed. "Longitudinal shortening" was pure fiction.

Phipps sent a report on his work to the editor of the popular magazine "Nature". But there they refused, saying the reviewers do not agree with the conclusions of the investigator. Finally, the article was published on sites of a specialist journal, released in a small edition in Italy. However, generally the work remained unnoticed. And this time Einstein's theory, is left in their positions.

## Failed experiments

And what about "thousands" of studies that confirm the theory of relativity? Who conducted them? When? How do they regard to similar studies of Phipps? The authors of the book, about which we say here, state that they had checked the facts for decades, which are given in the original publications, and conducted their own investigation. And finally came to a conclusion: in fact, there were only five (at most! 5) attempts to prove the theory of relativity by experiments. However, neither one of these experiments had lived to see sound scientific analysis.

The next two examples the authors cite for illustration of how brazen trash are sometimes willing to cultivate representatives of the so-called "exact science" to support the "hanging in the air" theory of Einstein.

The first experiment that was conducted in the 50's, concerned determining the average life time of muons - particles produced during collisions of cosmic ray particles with air molecules.

Usually muons live only two millionths of a second, and then divide into some other particles. All this happens at a height of 20 - 30 km from the surface of our planet. Therefore, the muons cannot reach the Earth. But they were discovered at its very surface. What's the point?

For a long time had been issued the following explanation. Speed of muons is very high, and according to the theory of relativity, time for these particles is changed. Muons, as you might expect, are ageing and reaching the Earth, thereby confirming Einstein's arguments. Experimental evidence in your face!

However, the results that had been carried out yet in 1941, revealed the following. First, muons are created at any altitude, and thus also close to the Earth's surface. Secondly, muons live longer not because, as stated by Einstein's theory, the time of their life becomes longer, but because due to their high-speed they not so often collide with other particles.

The second experiment was conducted by Americans: Joseph Hafele and Richard Keating in 1972. For five days they flew on two planes in opposite directions around the globe. One of them was flying exactly east, the other - to the west. On board of two planes were synchronized with each other atomic clocks. At the end of the experiment according to the theory of relativity, scientists should have seen a difference in time. Returning to the ground, the two scientists announced that estimates had been confirmed. But only now, after examining the materials of the experiment, Galeczki and Marquardt found out how much questionable were the conclusions at that time. Hafele and Keating found that the difference in time was 132 nanoseconds. However, measurement error of the atomic clock was 300 nanoseconds! Therefore, the difference was located entirely within the limits of error. What's more, the researchers during the flight synchronized clocks couple of times. So the result obtained by them, by no means can confirm the theory of relativity.



### *Experiment Hafele - Keating*

*Two planes speeded against each other around the globe. Readings of synchronized atomic clocks were found to be different, as required by the theory. Thus, the difference was smaller than the measurement error.*

So what the conclusion follows from these facts? Perhaps we need to be reconciled with our cosmic loneliness. If time is not slowing down, as promised Einstein, aliens will never reach us, nor we them. In this case, the man who set off in a big space travel, is ageing at the same rate as his famous twin brother - domesticated, aged somewhere in the city flat. Born to crawl and born to fly, they live in one and the same time!

### **The genius joked?**

From a mathematical point of view, the theory of relativity is built really well. "Error", which is located in it, we realize only now: the formulas on paper have no connection with reality. So why are they needed to theorist?

Probably the reason lies in the specifics of Einstein's thinking, guess the authors. He pictured the universe as an area of pure kinematics. His proposed formulas only include details of the motion of bodies. He paid no attention to forces acting on bodies.

This can be shown on a simple example. Suppose we choose the ratio between the gears in the gearbox. At the beginning of the calculation there were included only the diameters of the wheels and the number of teeth. Only later, when matched pairs will have to be made "in iron", there will be calculated resistance, will be taken into account friction, load, etc.

And just such calculations "for strength of material" are missing in the theory of relativity.

So, why Albert Einstein all that is happening, takes into account only from a purely kinematic point of view? If at all possible is to explain this phenomenon, it is only based on the psychology of a great scholar. Mental experiments always interested him much more than actually running events. It was inherent in his character, said Abraham Pais, one of the biographers of the great physicist.

Einstein had good fortune that came with his theory precisely at a time when physicists were in a quandary, not knowing how to deal with arising problems in their field. His mathematically and terminologically well-balanced idea at once swept away all the accumulated problems. And physicists-theorists had followed his footsteps, taking special theory of relativity as a kind of religion.

In recent decades, theorists of quantum physics led to the "perfection" mathematization of their science. As a result, this branch of physics was transformed into a giant conglomerate of formulas, in which probably could no longer discern even the creator of the theory. Anyway, observing that "emergence of digits," Einstein was strongly opposed to onrush of mathematical "nonsenses". But it was too late. All major theorists - from Niels Bohr, Paul Dirac and Erwin Schrödinger to Richard Feynman and the pioneers of the "string" theory - began to build the fantastic worlds of thoughts, ignoring the reality. And Einstein proved to be a fairy tale "apprentice of sorcerer" who could summon the spirits, but he had no power to control them.

Maybe because when once pointed out to him incompatibility of his expressions with the facts, he

replied: "So much the worse for the facts". What else could he say?

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Distinguished Guests of "pinopa's page" Requiem for the Einstein's theory of relativity, "is written" by the experimental facts. On the Russian side: <http://universe100.narod.ru/Z-160-Einstein.html> and <http://www.sciteclibrary.ru/rus/catalog/pages/8703.html>, you can acquaint yourselves with the simple Anatoly Dovzhenko 's experiment with laser pointer, which pretty well points to the fallacy of the special theory of relativity.