Has the theory of relativity ever been questioned?

Michael Brenner
Studied Mechanical Engineering & Comparative Linguistics at Vienna University of Technology · Updated Mar 9

Not only questioned, it has been shown to be wrong immediately, as it is mathematically based on a non-existing mind construct, that is, it is not even mathematically correct, let alone represents how physical reality works. ***Tullio Levi-Civita*** who was way above Einstein when it comes to mathematics, as well as one of the inventors of tensor calculus, shoots down Relativity before it gets off the ground:

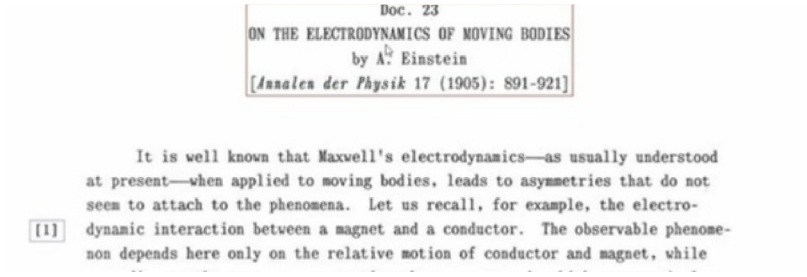
"Now it is well known that differential invariants of the 1st order which are intrinsic, i.e.like [G], exclusively formed with the coefficients of ds^2 and with their first derivatives ***do not exist****. This is enough to render inadmissible, at least in general, the form of the gravitational tensor taken by Einstein."*

When it comes to experimentation there is the eminent experimenter and inventor of the Caesium atomic clock, ***Louis Essen***, who is way above Einstein in that regard, as Einstein never conducted any significant experiment and thus cannot be called a scientist to begin with, and Essen shoots Relativity down from a practical standpoint:

"There is no question here of a physical theory but simply of a new system of units in which c is constant, and length and time do not have constant units but have units that vary with v^2/c^2. Thus they are no longer independent, and space and time are intermixed by definition and not as a result of some peculiar property of nature... If the theory of relativity is regarded simply as a new system of units it can be made consistent but it ***serves no useful purpose****... "*

That should have been the end of it, but alas, catechisms have a stubborn way of persisting against the odds, or rather against the truth, which is that they are all inventions, fabrications. The interesting aspect here is that it is not a question of mathematics, it is a question of language, and people untrained in linguistics and logic are all too easily persuaded by faulty but plausible sounding language, they all too easily fall into the trap of "first glance plausibility".

Lets' therefore have a closer look at Einstein's own words and how implausible and irrational and not thought through his language actually is. This is important, because Einstein is the road block in the way of the advancement of Electrical Science: as long as light is understood as *"projectile particles"* through empty space, there is no advancement possible. The irony is that Einstein's 1905 paper pretends to be an electrical paper:



Doc. 23

ON THE ELECTRODYNAMICS OF MOVING BODIES

by A. Einstein

[*Annalen der Physik* 17 (1905): 891-921]

It is well known that Maxwell's electrodynamics—as usually understood at present—when applied to moving bodies, leads to asymmetries that do not seem to attach to the phenomena. Let us recall, for example, the electrodynamic interaction between a magnet and a conductor. The observable phenomenon depends here only on the relative motion of conductor and magnet, while [1]

But here in this paper Einstein removes the medium for Electro Magnetism:

basis of Maxwell's theory for bodies at rest. The introduction of a "light ether" will prove superfluous, inasmuch as in accordance with the concept to be developed here, no "space at absolute rest" endowed with special properties will be introduced, nor will a velocity vector be assigned to a point of empty space at which electromagnetic processes are taking place. [6] [7]

Like every other electrodynamics, the theory to be developed is based on the kinematics of the rigid body, since assertions of each and any theory concern the relations between rigid bodies (coordinate systems), clocks, and electromagnetic processes. Insufficient regard for this circumstance is at the root of the difficulties with which the electrodynamics of moving bodies must presently grapple.

.....this is equivalent to standing at the beach observing the ocean waves, but calling the medium “water” superfluous. This in turn leads to even more irrational time and space behaviour, which people have come to relish in in the form of the *“twin paradox”* for irrational time and *“train in the tunnel”* paradox for irrational space. Here we see him link “Special Relativity” to empty space....

gives rise to electrical currents that have the same magnitude and the same course as those produced by the electric forces in the first-mentioned case.

Examples of a similar kind, and the failure of attempts to detect a [2] motion of the earth relative to the "light medium", lead to the conjecture that not only in mechanics, but in electrodynamics as well, the phenomena do not have any properties corresponding to the concept of absolute rest, but that in all coordinate systems in which the mechanical equations are valid, also the same electrodynamic and optical laws are valid, as has already been [3] shown for quantities of the first order. We shall raise this conjecture [4] (whose content will be called "the principle of relativity" hereafter) to the status of a postulate and shall introduce, in addition, the postulate, only seemingly incompatible with the former one, that in empty space light is always propagated with a definite velocity V which is independent of the [5] state of motion of the emitting body. These two postulates suffice for arriving at a simple and consistent electrodynamics of moving bodies on the

Now, in order to describe light in absence of a medium, Einstein has to get creative, but in his photoelectric paper

Doc. 14
ON A HEURISTIC POINT OF VIEW CONCERNING THE PRODUCTION AND TRANSFORMATION OF LIGHT
by A. Einstein
[*Annalen der Physik* 17 (1905): 132-148]

There exists a profound formal difference between the theoretical conceptions physicists have formed about gases and other ponderable bodies, and Maxwell's theory of electromagnetic processes in so-called empty space. While we conceive of the state of a body as being completely determined by the positions and velocities of a very large but nevertheless finite number of

he hinders himself from doing so:

phenomena, hence also for light, while according to the current conceptions of physicists the energy of a ponderable body is to be described as a sum extending over the atoms and electrons. The energy of a ponderable body cannot be broken up into arbitrarily many, arbitrarily small parts, while according to Maxwell's theory (or, more generally, according to any wave theory) the energy of a light ray emitted from a point source of light spreads continuously over a steadily increasing volume.

The wave theory of light, which operates with continuous spatial functions, has proved itself splendidly in describing purely optical phenomena and will probably never be replaced by another theory. One should keep in mind, however, that optical observations apply to time averages and not to momentary values, and it is conceivable that despite the complete confirmation of the theories of diffraction, reflection, refraction, dispersion, etc., by experiment, the theory of light, which operates with continuous spatial functions, may lead to contradictions with experience when it is applied to the phenomena

frames, that is is moving, and turns them into ***peer-to-peer reference frames***. This means that a car passing a lamp post can claim that it is at rest and the lamp post is moving - and that means in SR there are always two solutions, where one of them is always wrong, but you can't decide which. This is the source of all paradoxes, of all the *"mysterious"* in Relativity when in fact *"peer-to-peer"* reference frames are simply nonsense, as there is no *"at-rest-authority"* anymore. Yet Einstein always reintroduces *"at-rest-authority"* into his discussions, because without it, there would be no discussion.

the connecting line with velocity v, then upon arrival of this clock at B the two clocks will no longer be synchronized; instead, the clock that has been transported from A to B will lag $\frac{1}{2}tv^2/V^2$ sec (up to quantities of the fourth and higher orders) behind the clock that has been in B from the outset, if t is the time needed by the clock to travel from A to B.

We see at once that this result holds even when the clock moves from A to B along any arbitrary polygonal line, and even when the points A and B coincide.

If we assume that the result proved for a polygonal line holds also for a continuously curved line, then we arrive at the following proposition: If there are two synchronous clocks in A, and one of them is moved along a closed curve with constant velocity until it has returned to A, which takes, say, t sec, then this clock will lag on its arrival at A $\frac{1}{2}t(v/V)^2$ sec behind the clock that has not been moved. From this we conclude that a balance-wheel clock that is located at the Earth's equator must be very slightly slower than an absolutely identical clock, subjected to otherwise identical conditions, that is located at one of the Earth's poles.

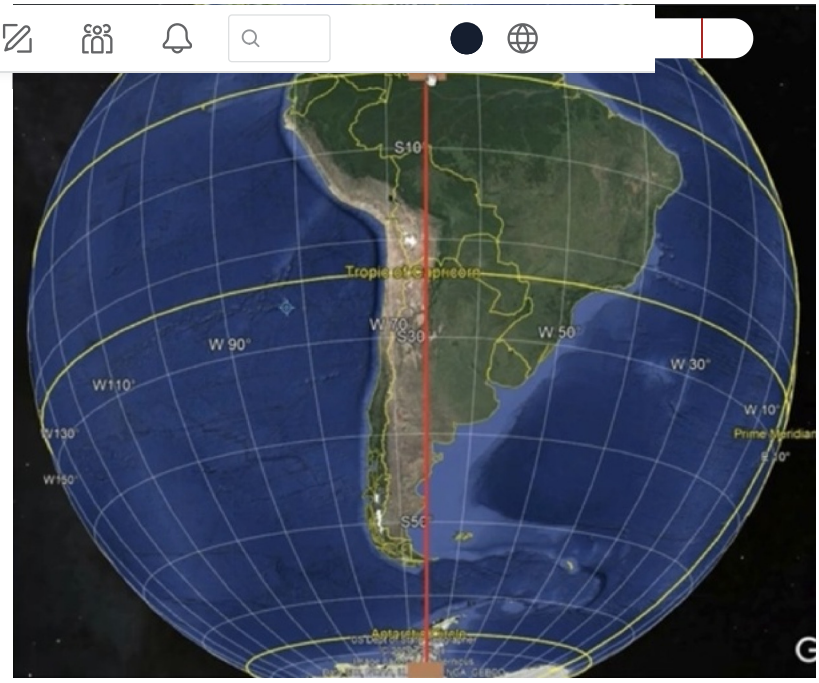
To this day it has not been answered to which clock the lag formula above must be applied, as it cannot be applied to both: it cannot be that both clocks lag behind each other, but that is what peer-to-peer reference frames demand. Here we see Einstein getting himself into a puddle:

the connecting line with velocity v, then upon arrival of this clock at B the two clocks will no longer be synchronized; instead, the clock that has been transported from A to B will lag $\frac{1}{2}tv^2/V^2$ sec (up to quantities of the fourth and higher orders) behind the clock that has been in B from the outset, if t is the time needed by the clock to travel from A to B.

We see at once that this result holds even when the clock moves from A to B along any arbitrary polygonal line, and even when the points A and B coincide.

If we assume that the result proved for a polygonal line holds also for a continuously curved line, then we arrive at the following proposition: If there are two synchronous clocks in A, and one of them is moved along a closed curve with constant velocity until it has returned to A, which takes, say, t sec, then this clock will lag on its arrival at A $\frac{1}{2}t(v/V)^2$ sec behind the clock that has not been moved. From this we conclude that a balance-wheel clock that is located at the Earth's equator must be very slightly slower than an absolutely identical clock, subjected to otherwise identical conditions, that is located at one of the Earth's poles.

....this can be illustrated like this: imagine a table stretching from equator to pole and two people with clocks sitting at either end:



….. when you sit at the same table you are at rest relative to each other and no lagging can occur, so that thought experiment is dead born already, but let's follow Einstein: he makes himself the authority to choose one of the two peer-to-peer solutions, that is, he chooses the one at the equator to be the moving an thus the lagging clock, but the basis of SR is that such authority does not exist. When you present a theory that denies you the *"common sense"* to claim the lamp post is stationary and you in the car are moving, then you have to stick to it, and not reintroduce the *"common sense"* and claim the pole is at rest and the equator is moving.

And here we arrive at a fascinating repetition of history: Galileo writes a pamphlet in defence of his heliocentric postulates in form of a dialogue between a geocentrist and a heliocentrist, where he depicts the geocentrist as imbecile, i.e. "Simplicius".

13 years after his SR paper, Einstein writes a similar defence paper in form of a dialogue between a Relativist and a "Kritikus"

[p. 697] 13. "Dialogue about Objections to the Theory of Relativity"

[*Einstein 1918k*]

Manuscript completed before 20 October 1918
PUBLISHED 29 November 1918

IN: *Die Naturwissenschaften* 6 (1918): 697–702.

[1] *Kritikus*: People like me have quite often expressed their various doubts about the theory of relativity in journals; but rarely has one of you relativists[1] responded.

… and he embarrasses himself by showing that he is not in control of his own logic and his own language: here we see him introduce something forbidden into the discussion of SR, and that is acceleration/decelration: *"…. the clock is braked"*

axis. At the beginning, both clocks shall rest at point A. They operate at the same rate, and their hands shall indicate the same time. Now we shall give clock U^2 a constant velocity along the positive x-axis such that it moves toward B. In B we imagine its velocity inverted such that the U^2 again moves back to A. Upon arrival in A the clock is braked and brought to rest relative to U^1. Since (judged from K) the change in the position of the hands of U^2 (which might occur during the velocity inversion of U^2) certainly will not exceed a certain amount, and since U^2 during its uniform motion along the distance AB (again as judged form K) runs at a slower rate than U^1, U^2 after its return must be late relative to U^1, provided the distance AB is of sufficient length.—Do you agree with this conclusion?

Relativist: I agree, absolutely. It saddened me to see that some authors, who otherwise stand on the ground of the theory of relativity, wanted to avoid this inescapable result.

Krit.: Now comes the snag. According to the principle of relativity, the entire process must occur in exactly the same way when represented in reference to the

And then lo and behold, he uses his own introduction of a forbidden factor to argue against the Kritikus, who says:

Krit.: Now comes the snag. According to the principle of relativity, the entire process must occur in exactly the same way when represented in reference to the coordinate system K' which partakes in the movement of the clock U^2. Relative to K' it is then clock U^1 which moves to and fro while clock U^2 is at rest all the time. At the end of the movement, U^1 must be late against U^2 in contradiction to the result above. Even the devoutest adherents of the theory cannot claim that of two clocks, resting side by side, each one is late relative to the other. [p. 698]

...to which Einstein counters:

68 DOC. 13 DIALOGUE ABOUT RELATIVITY THEORY

Rel.: Your last assertion is, of course, incontestable. But the entire line of reasoning is not legitimate because, according to the special theory of relativity, the coordinate systems K and K' are not at all equivalent systems. As a matter of fact, this theory claims only the equivalence of all Galilean (nonaccelerated) systems, i.e., coordinate systems relative to which sufficiently isolated material points move uniformly in straight lines. The coordinate system K is indeed such a system, but not the intermittently accelerated system K'. Consequently, no contradictions in the foundations of the theory can be construed from the fact that U^2 is late against U^1 after the to and fro movement.

... and he claims that the line of reasoning of the Kritikus is *"not legitimate"* because of the *"accelerated"* system [K]..... which has no reason to be there to begin with in SR, but was introduced by Einstein himself, not the Kritikus.

This is a widely employed ruse in deceptive "science", which banks on the lack of attention of the reader. And it doesn't solve the problem either: we still have the problem of which reading to throw out, we still have the *"authority problem"* of the *"peer-to-peer"* reference frames, because either clock can claim the other was moving and decelerating.

This points at a fundamental logical flaw of the theory, but what really and finally disproves the theory is the ***"Spherical Wave Proof"***

Remember that in the beginning of the paper Einstein used the phrase *"seemingly incompatible"* to describe the postulates of *"relativity"* and *"empty space light"*, and here he wants to show they are in fact compatible.

Now we have to prove that every light ray measured in the moving system propagates with the velocity V, if it does so, as we have assumed, in the system at rest; for we have not yet provided the proof that the principle of the constancy of the velocity of light is compatible with the relativity principle.

So we get two systems, a system at rest and a moving system, which both send out a sphere of photons when at the same time, and the proof for relativity would be if both observe a spherical wave:

the
that

this wave propagates in the system K with the velocity V. Hence, if (x,y,z) is a point just reached by this wave, we will have

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = V^2t^2.$$

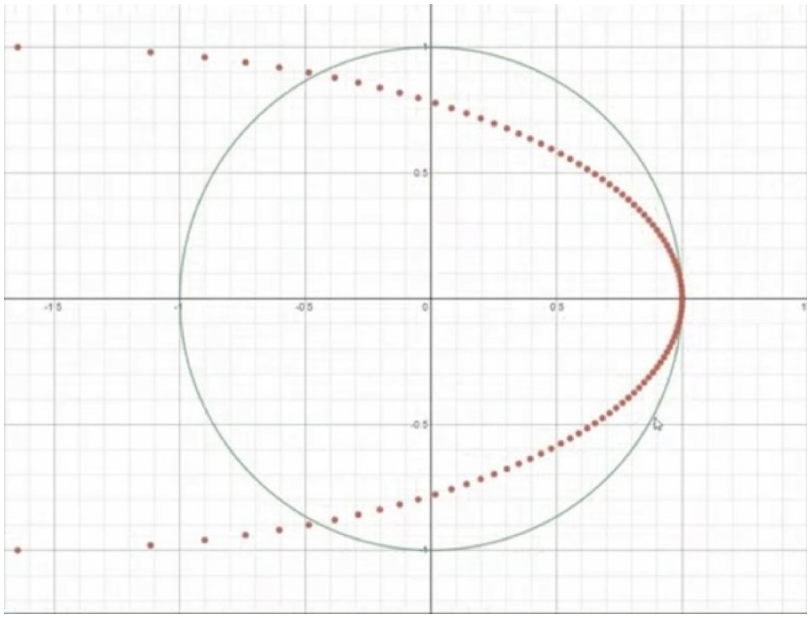
We transform these equations using our transformation equations, and, after a simple calculation, obtain

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 = V^2\tau^2.$$

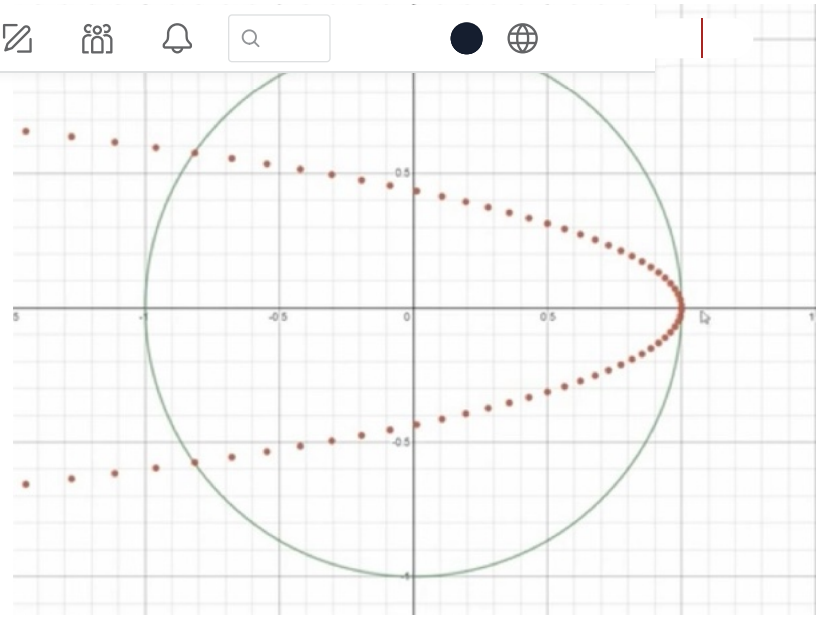
Thus, the wave under consideration is a spherical wave of propagation velocity V also when it is observed in the moving system. This proves that our two fundamental principles are compatible.

Do you see how a deceptor phrases the deception? he talks in the affirmative when he should use the conditional: he should have said : *"**should** it turn out to be the case that even the moving system observes a spherical wave propagation, then that **would** prove the compatibility of our two fundamental principles."*

.... the problem is it doesn't: this is what the observer in the moving frame sees moving at 0.75c

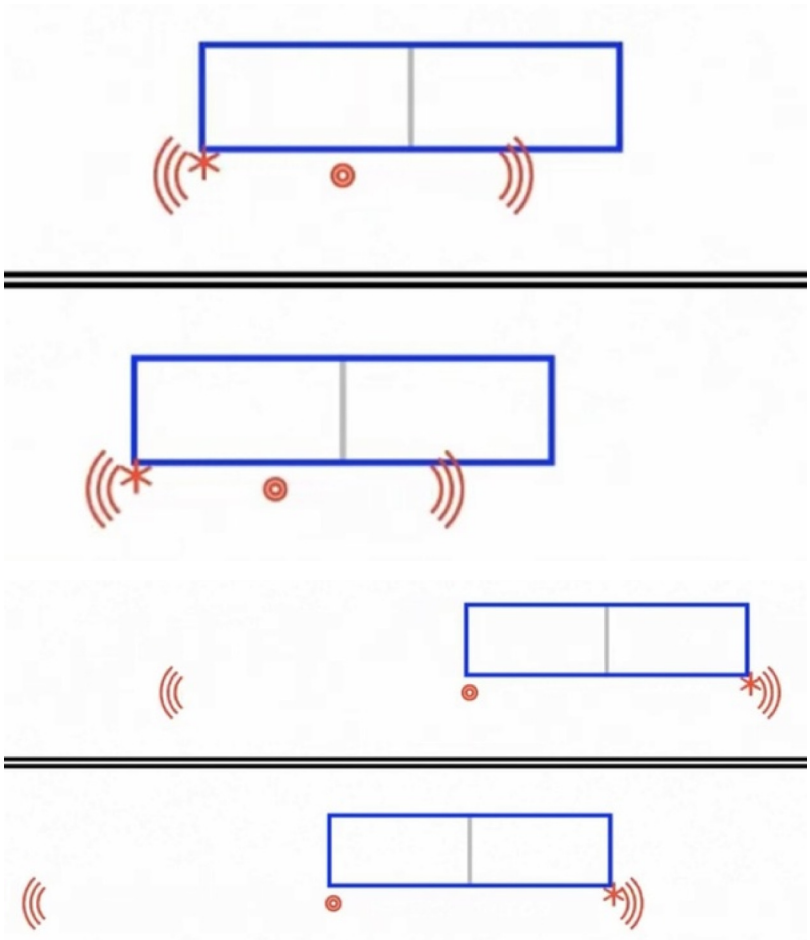


... and this at 0.9c



... so, no the two fundamental principles are NOT compatible and Relativity collapses into its own abyss of irrationalities.

Let's see what it looks like to take the medium of propagation out of reality: first, a stone dropped into the medium of water from a dock, watched from the dockside and from a boat passing by: here the medium is the authority of propagation and everything is rational and conforming to experience: you get one answer: the wavefronts arrive at the ends of the dock independent of the observer, because the medium is the authority, NOT the observer.



... but when Einstein gets into the picture, we have two outcomes: here's a box car and a pole with no medium as authority of propagation around: on top the pole is moving and

but you can't

Now, the unavoidable follow up question is: has Relativity ever been proven? and the answer is NO, despite everybody claiming that it is has been proven over and over again.

566 views · View 4 upvotes · View 1 share 1 of 9 answers

Add a comment... Add comment

View **8** other answers to this question >

About the Author

Michael Brenner

Studied Mechanical Engineering & Comparative Linguistics at Vienna University of Technology

939K content views 9.9K this month

Active in 1 Space

Joined August 2016

Following · 564 Notify me Ask question