Speed of gravitation

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Abstract

Under the data of possible daily variations of gravity acceleration, speed of gravitation not less than in 10^6 times is exceeded speed of light.

The relativity theory asserts that the running speed of any objects including fields can not exceed speed of light. The P.S. Laplace in 1787 has shown, that for explanation of a reason of century acceleration of moon it is necessary to suppose, what rate of propagation of a gravitation not less than in $5 \cdot 10^7$ times are surpassed speed of light. New physics updates the statement of a relativity theory in the respect that the objects not having mass are exception (gravitational, electrostatic, magnetic and a gravidynamic fields) and can be displaced with indefinitely high speed. Let's demonstrate it on an example of a gravitational field.

Let's presume, that the gravitational field is diffused with speed of light, but carriers of this field (massive bodies) moves with smaller speed. This situation is shown on a figure 1, where the Earth is conditionally shown by a green circle. From a figure it is well visible, that «ahead» of the Earth all bodies are in a field with under gravity potential, and «behind» - with heightened.

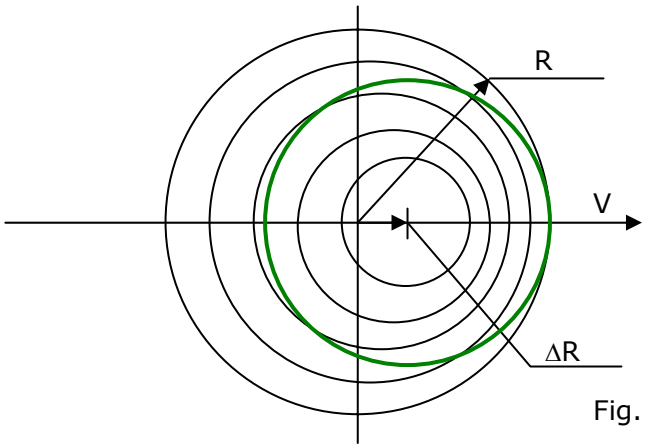

Fig. 1

Ahead of a driving body the gravitational field is slightly oblate in matching with by inverse direction. It is shown a position of conditional front of a field in miscellaneous instants. Let's measure acceleration of gravity on a surface of the Earth. Apparently, that while the field is diffused from new instantaneous center of a gravitation up to a surface of the Earth to spacing interval R:

$$R = C \cdot t \qquad (1)$$

the center of gravity of the Earth will be moved in a current of traffic of the Earth on spacing interval ΔR:

$$\Delta R = V \cdot t \qquad (2),$$

where V - orbital velocity of the Earth. From (1) and (2) let's discover:

$$\Delta R = \frac{V}{C} R \qquad (3).$$

By substituting particular values of constants in (3) let's discover, that ΔR = 638 m.

The acceleration of gravity g expresses by the formula:

$$g = \frac{GM}{R^2} \qquad (4),$$

where: G - gravitational constant, M - mass of the Earth, R - its radius. If we shall measure acceleration of gravity within day, in the moment, when we shall be on a line of motion of the Earth «ahead» of it, we shall receive smaller value of acceleration of gravity, since in this case we closer to center of a gravitation. When the Earth will be turned half-turn, from the same reasons we shall receive the bigger value of acceleration of gravity.

By making the applicable calculations, we shall discover that the acceleration of gravity within day should vary on 0.392 cm/sec^2. Between that the measurements with much more accuracy (about 10^{-8} g) do not demonstrate variations of acceleration of gravity that contradicts both Einstein's relativity theories. If the gravitational field is diffused instantaneously, as the Newton supposed, the form it will be always centrally symmetric concerning the carrier of a field and does not depend on speed of a source of a field.

The weighing of the man of weight 70 kgs on sunrise and on sunset will show a difference in 27 g (force). The so sensing change of weight of bodies within day will call catastrophic movement of air and water masses of the Earth in the side of orbital motion. If to take into account, that the solar system as a whole is gone in a Galaxy with speed of 250 kms/sec, the year variations of weight of bodies on the Earth will be approximately in 10 times more. Apparently, that anything similar is not actually watched. On the basis of these calculations it is possible to draw a conclusion, that the speed of a gravitation not less than in 10^6 times is exceeded speed of light. Thus, both relativity theories appear error.

References:

http://www.new-physics.narod.ru (chapter 11.2.1)