# TITLE: AN EXPERIMENT AGAINST RELATIVITY

**INTERACTIVE DEPENDENCY** (A NEW STORY OF THE PRESENT PHYSICS - THE FAILURE OF RELATIVITY LEADS THE PRESENT PHYSICS FROM TIME DILATION TO NO TIME.)

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MAIN ARTICLE
INTRODUCTION:
Many thinkers and scientists tried to prove that Relativity is wrong. But this article show EXPERIMENTAL PROOFS TO PROVE THAT THE THEORY OF RELATIVTY IS WRONG.
In this article, two experiments are explained.
EXPERIMENT-1 PROVES:( **whatever the relative constant velocities may be 50, 75, or 90 percent of `C` the velocity of light, The information P Simultaneity not follow any time dilations when compared with the information `Q`)**
Michelson and Morley's experiment conducted many times. **But all their experiments were conducted in only one inertial frame.** But if that experiment extended up to **two inertial frames**, which Results will be taken place?

1. Simultaneity not depend on the concept time interval.
2. 'C` not stand to calculate the time.
3. Time dilation can not keep the speed of light rays constant. It can not keep the relation - inversely proportional between the frequency and wave length.
4. The light rays **not** travel with equal velocity in all directions **in vacuum.** According to Max well, "The velocity of electromagnetic waves is specific." This truth is valid in the observer's own inertial frame not in vacuum because light rays **not run in vacuum independently**. The traveling of light rays is dependent on inertial frame. They run interacting along with the surroundings of inertial frames such as massive bodies.

EXPERIMENT -2 reveals:
1. According to Relative theory, Physical laws take place in one concerned inertial frame and follow the time of that inertial frame. Physical laws are interactive and dependent. These physical laws or interactions take place among many inertial frames.
Thus the interactions cannot follow any relative time among the inertial frames. that interaction should consider the relative velocity of concerned inertial frames.

## I. 1. SOME QUESTIONS – ONE EXPERIMENT:

Can time dilation co ordinate the two postulates of Relative theory?



Can light rays travel itself in vacuum?

Does simultaneity depend on time?
What is the main problem in Michelson and Morley's experiment?
Can light rays propagate with equal velocity in all directions among various inertial frames?
Can the concept time dilation keep the speed of light constant?

**EXPERIMENT-1**

Michelson and Morley's experiment conducted many times. **But all their experiments were conducted in only one inertial frame.** But if that experiment extended up to **two inertial frames**, which Results will be taken place? Observe below picture

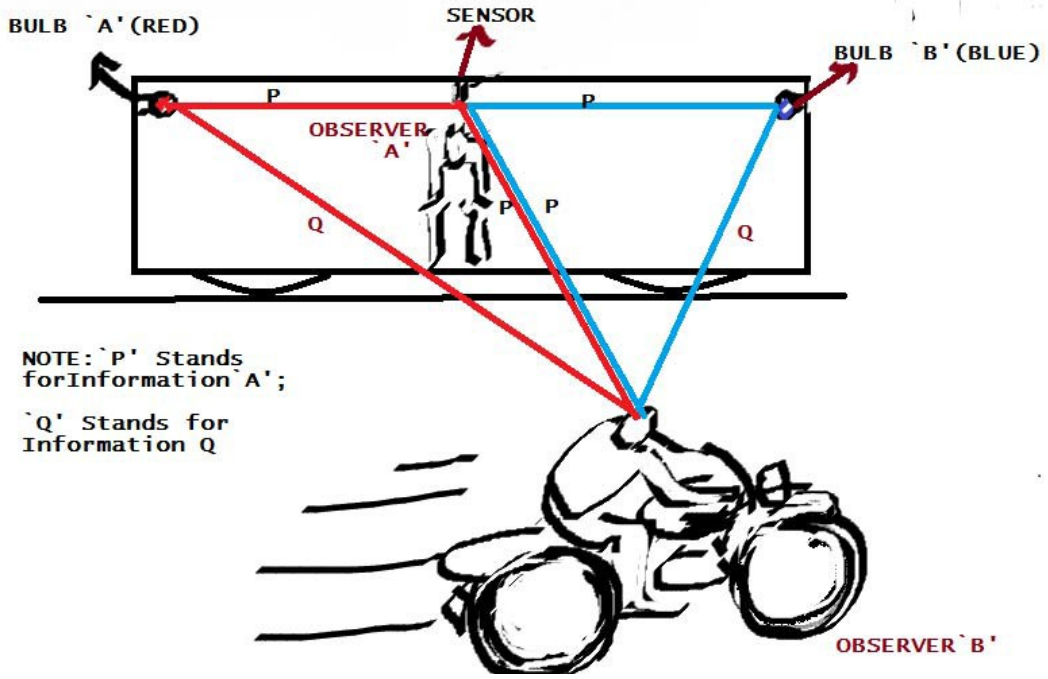



Figure1 TRAIN AND BIKE MOVING RELATIVELY

**ARRANGEMENT OF THE EXPERIMENT:**

* Two observers 'A' and 'B' travel in two different inertial frames – 'A' in the train, 'B' on a bike (in ground).
* Mirrors or sensors are arranged at middle of the train car to reflect the light rays emitted by red bulb and blue bulb. These sensors can give the information of inertial frame train car to the observer 'B' on ground. Thus he ('B') can receive two information concerning two inertial frames
* Two bulbs – one side red bulb and another side blue bulb are arranged and by single switch, the both bulbs will be operated.
* Two remotes to operate the single switch, given to the both observers 'A' and 'B'.

## Comparison of two information in two angles 'P' and `Q'

**( two light rays from blue bulb and red bulb- INFORMATION 'P' FROM INERTIAL FRAME TRAINCAR, INFORMATION 'Q' BELONGING TO THE GROUND):**

Two angles gives two information

1. Information (P): simultaneity
2. Information 'Q': not simultaneity

Two information from same incident or same source

The incident: In the picture shown above - both light bulbs blue and red are switched on with a single switch by remote.

Two information to the observer `B`:

What the relative velocity may be – always The observer `B` receives two information from same incident (two light bulbs glowing)or same source.

1. Information (P): simultaneity
2. Information `Q`: not simultaneity

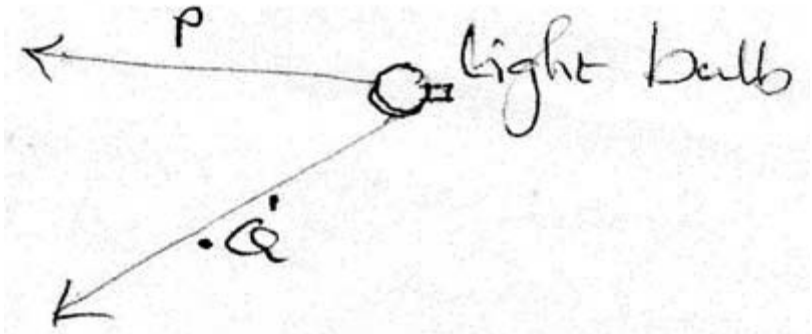
This variation –because of time dilation?

When ever–whoever operate the remote to switch on the bulbs at various constant velocities of both inertial frames, **whatever the relative constant velocities may be 50, 75, or 90 percent of `C` the velocity of light, The information P Simultaneity not follow any time dilations when compared with the information `Q`** ( HOW DO YOU SAY SO? THERE ARE TWO OPTIONS: 1. The Information(p): Simultaneity from sensors in the train passes slowly at the speed of nearly 50 percent of light speed to reach to the observer-B. **Then The observer-B can not see the speed of light not equal velocity in all directions.**

Option2: If not so, If there is no time dilation shown in the information P simultaneity by no decreasing in time up to 50 percent of C when compared to information-Q- `not simultaneity`, that means **the increase in velocity can not change time.**)

The result is same to the both observers(especially the observer `B') observer:

1. Information(p): Simultaneity
2. Information(q): Not simultaneity




in this experiment, the observer `B` can't observe same time or same time intervals in the two rays (two information p and q) of the same light source. Relative velocity can not change the time intervals or simultaneity.

This means that: 

1. Simultaneity not stand for the concept Time interval.

2. ‘C` not stand to calculate the time.
**3.’Light rays can’t travel with equal velocity in all directions’ (**What the relative velocity may be – always The observer `B` receives two information from same incident (two light bulbs glowing)or same source.
1. Information (P): simultaneity

2. Information `Q`: not simultaneity)
Relativitists may claim that this difference or result is because of time dilation not considered relative velocity between both inertial frames. This experiment what really says: Time dilation or relative velocity? Which considered?

***In this experiment, we can observe FIVE POINTS mainly***
***1.The velocity of light is not independent.***
**INTERACTING WITH MEDIUM BRING THE RESULT: THE VELOCITY OF LIGHT IS SAME IN ALL DIRECTIONS.**

Experiment -Refraction of light rays : It says two observations 1. The role of medium for what observation in Mickelson Morley experiment. 2. The necessary of medium to keep the wave length and frequency in the specific ratio at refraction.

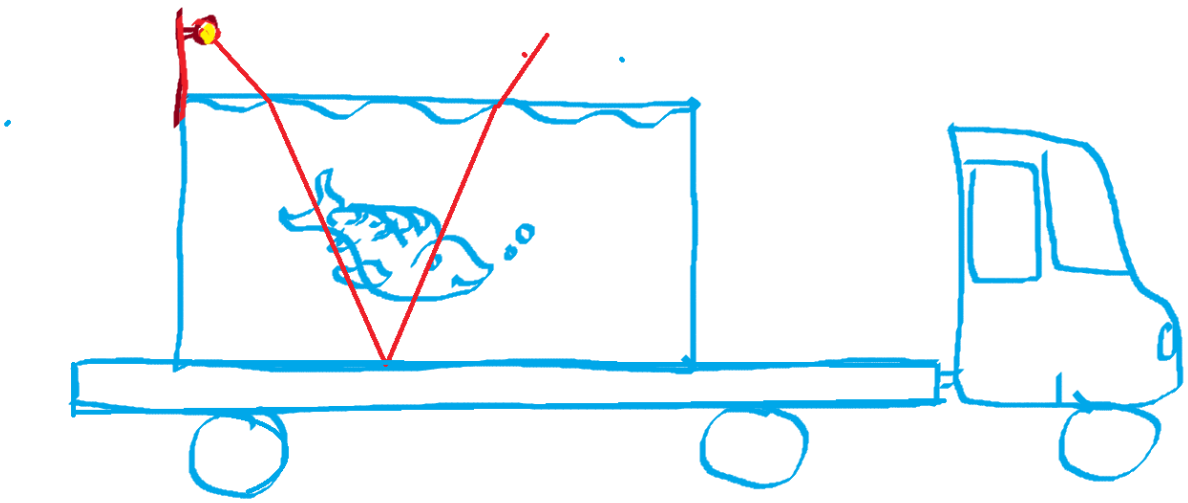


Figure: the refraction of light ray in water tub on a truck.

**1**.If the fish in that tub in above picture conduct the same Michelson – Morley experiment, the fish observe that the light rays run with equal velocity in all directions EVEN THOUGH THE WATER TUB ON THE TRUCK MOVES IN ANY DIRECTIONS AND THE FISH COME TO THE CONCLUSION : “ There is no relation between the light rays and the inertial frame-water tub (medium). Because of that no relation, The velocity of light rays seems to be same in all directions regardless of the velocity on inertial frame. So the velocity of light rays is independent. But in our point of view, There is relation between the

velocity of light rays and the medium (inertial frame -water tub). **Because of that relation**, the effect of the experiment observed by the fish. " The velocity of light rays is same in all directions in that inertial frame (regardless the velocity of inertial frame?)"

Which point of view is correct, The fish or our observation? **The relation between The light rays and medium of water(inertial frame) is true. So our point of view is true. So the velocity of light rays is dependent not independent.**

**Is The present physics conclusion correct on Michelson – Morley experiment?**

**Refraction is the result of interaction with the water in the tub.**

**Only because of relation or interaction between photons and the inertial frame – water tub** " The velocity of light rays is same in all directions in that inertial frame in the view of that fish in the tub.

The velocity of the medium is common to the fish and the photons interacting with the medium water in the tub. So relative velocity of medium to them is zero. So they not consider the velocity of the medium-inertial frame- the tub.

We should remove the tag` regardless the velocity of inertial frame`

**2**.Because of refraction in above experiment, according to quantum theory, the energy levels is lower comparatively in that water tub than outside because of deceasing in the value of inverse proportion of frequency and wavelength. Thus even though light rays travel in the medium, the medium keep the ratio at decreased rate so the velocity looks at constant velocity in the tub to the fish.

2. Two different information `P' and `Q '- in two angles from **same incident or same source.**
In the view of Observer `B', Information `P' always looks SIMULTANEOUSLY AT ANY CONSTANT VELOCITY BUT INFORMATION `Q' NOT SIMULTANEOUSLY TO HIM ( ONLY EXCEPTION: ONLY WHEN HE COME BESIDE OBSERVER`A' )
Both observers observe INFORMATION `P' AS SIMULTANEITY regardless of their any uniform velocity. CHANGE IN VELOCITY CAN NOT CHANGE SIMULTANEITY OR TIME INTERVALS. This means **TIME DILATION not depend on CHANGE IN VELOCITY** in other words no relation between time dilation or simultaneity and velocity. **Thus time dilation can not coordinate two postulates of Einstein's Relativity.**
3. **Comparison between both information `P' and `Q'**: When compared, the two information not show same time interval or time dilation in the view of observer `B'. According to Einstein's relative theory, **IN VACUUM THE VELOCITY OF LIGHT IS SAME IN ALL DIRECTIONS TO THE SAME OBSERVER. BUT IN THIS EXPERIMENT, TWO INFORMATIONS (TWO LIGHT RAYS) IN TWO DIRECTIONS ARE NOT SAME even though same light source and same observer with same constant velocity. so in this experiment, the difference between both information `P' and `Q' because of velocity not time.**
**how do we say so?.**



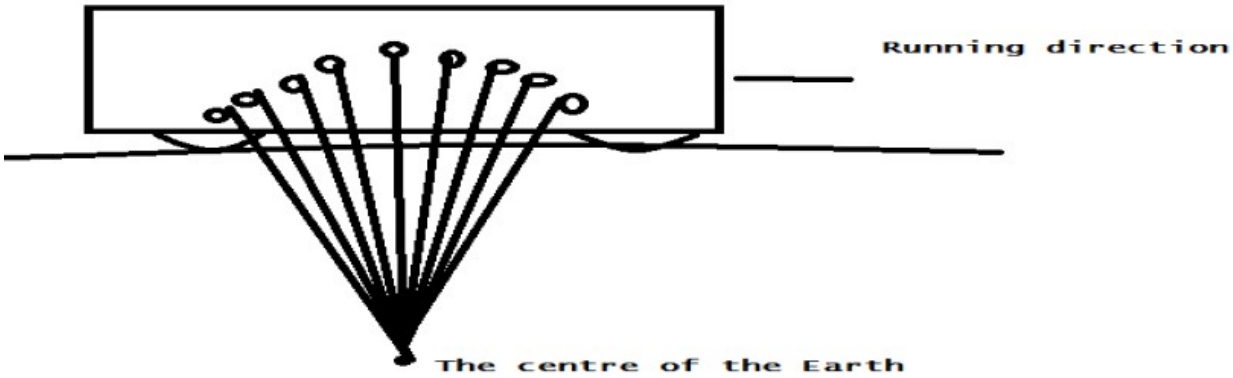
The difference between both information `P' and `Q' because of Same frequency but not same wavelengths in two inertial frames.

According to Max well, This is impossible. When- even though Time dilation considered, That time dilation cannot keep the relation - inversely proportional between the frequency and wave length. How can we say so? When observer ‘B’ observe information ‘Q’ as non simultaneity, then information ‘P’ also should be non simultaneity. Only then the inverse proportion valid in the view of observer ‘B’. But it is not so. Thus According to Max well, “The velocity of electromagnetic waves is specific.” This truth is valid only in the observer’s own inertial frame not in vacuum. This reveals that light rays not run in vacuum independently. They run interacting along with the surroundings of inertial frames **such as massive bodies:** When a Butterfly moves its wings at specific rate to move in the ground or in the running train( condition: air particles have no its own velocity. They are stable). The movement upside and down side rate ( FREQUENCY) of the wings of the butterfly is same in the ground and in the traincar. But even though same frequency in the wings movements, The butterfly moves various distances in two inertial frames. This means wavelengths relatively different in both inertial frames.

**So the difference declares that the speed of light is not same in all direction.**
**Why Einstein introduce the concept time dilation? to keep the velocity of light constant. But in this experiment the time dilation will be considered or not considered? the result is that the velocity of light is NOT same in all directions in vacuum to the observer who has constant velocity.**
**WHAT ABOUT TIME: Physical laws cannot consider any time. Thus Time not related to space. We may consider time as only the evolutional incidents consequences. ‘C’ can not calculate time intervals. But frequency can be used to compare absolute time in two inertial frames because frequency of light ray rate same in all inertial frames.**

4. The main consequences: i. there is no role of time dilation in incidents in other words Physical laws can not follow any time or time dilation (EXPERIMENT -2 ALSO REVEALS THE SAME : PHYSICAL LAWS CAN CONSIDER ONLY RELATIVE VELOCITY NOT TIME).Ii.When Physical laws can’t consider time,
The physical laws should consider velocity (of inertial frame) so in this experiment, **the difference** between both informations `P’ and `Q’ **because of velocity not time. So the difference declares that the speed of light is not same in all direction.**
5. If velocity considered, the velocity of light is not idependent. This mean that the light rays **not** run in VACUUM INDEPENDENTLY AND IT RUN INTERACTING WITH INERTIAL FRAME TO COSIDER THE VELOCITY OF INERTIAL FRAME. This interaction indicates that photon show one field electric in the same way surroundings of inertial frames show magnetic field as reaction. We should consider that action and reaction not taken place in same system.

**2.Physical interactions (laws) – Relative principle (First postulate of Einstein's theory):** Let us observe the picture given below:




This is a train. A ball is thrown upside in the train. It moves upside and downside.
* Is Falling ball – the incident related to only one inertial frame – the train?
* FALLING is the result of interaction between ball and the centre of the Earth.
Here we observe two things:
I. Physical law is nothing but the result of interaction.
ii. That physical interaction (law) can OCCUPY AMONG MANY INERTIAL FRAMES not only one

inertial frame.
Two questions:
i. When the interaction occupy among many inertial frames, which time frame does the interaction or physical law follow?
ii. When the interaction occupies among many inertial frames, which factor – relative time or relative velocity can keep the relative principle – "All physical laws are same in any inertial frame to the observer regardless of his own inertial frame velocity."
"Falling ball" is not related to only one inertial frame –the train. The interaction extends Up to the centre of the Earth.
In above picture:
The imaginary lines between the moving ball and the centre of the Earth show the same changing rate between both inertial frames. This same changing rate (interaction) cannot follow only one inertial frame time. In same way, it cannot follow all various times of concerned inertial frames. So the interaction (physical laws) cannot follow any time of concerned inertial frames.
When the interaction cannot follow any relative time that interaction should consider the relative velocity of concerned inertial frames.
In the picture, imaginary lines say the same: The interaction (physical laws) follows relative velocity of concerned inertial frames. Only because of considering the relative velocity, the Relative principle exists. By moving relatively, the observer can observe in his own inertial frame that –



"ALL PHYSICAL LAWS ARE SAME IN ANY INERTIAL FRAME REGARDLESS OF OBSERVER'S

VELOCITY."

## 3." Relative principle (The first postulate of relative theory) cannot give opportunity to the concept TIME DILATION."

Relative principle says that "anyone cannot be said as stable or moving. Moving is a relative aspect."
In other words, "That who moves speed or slow is **not** determined."
This is the relative principle. But the concept time dilation related to the concept – Which move speed or slow. But Relative principle cannot say that who move speed or slow. So we can't apply the time dilation concept to the relative principle (first postulate of RT). Actually Einstein used this concept time dilation to coordinate the both postulates of RT.
But he fails to coordinate the both postulates by time dilation because first postulate not allow the concept time dilation.

## 4. E=mc2 can't preserve the equilibrium between mass and energy:

**The value of momentum is same in any where?**
**The value of specific quantity of mass is same in anywhere in this universe. But the quantity of kinetic energy to move the same mass quantity is various in this universe.**
Example:
The 60 kg`s quantity of mass on the earth show its weight only 10 kg`s on the moon.

When compared to the earth, the same kinetic energy can move the massive body six times faster on the moon than on the earth.
Thus the value of momentum is various in different places of this universe.
But this E=mc2 – this equation cannot recognize this various values of momentum of same quantity of mass. This E=mc2 considers only relative velocity.
When same quantity of mass at the speed of 90% of 'c', the mass of that object will increase up to nearly 50% according to relative theory. If this experiment is conducted on this earth and the moon separately.
The increased quantity of mass is same –equal on both the earth and moon.
But
The converted kinetic energy values are not equal. The quantity of converted kinetic energy consumed up to 6 times extra on this earth than on the moon. Increased mass quantity is same on the earth and moon. But the converted or consumed quantities of kinetic energy are Different. Thus E= mc2 can't preserve the equilibrium between mass and energy. So E=mc2 Can't convert mass into energy in same way, energy into mass (Already we say that any physical Interaction cannot work as constant. There is no conservation between mass and energy. )

## 5. Dependent velocity of light rays - The single quantity can predict MASSIVE PHOTON:

When `C' is not constant, `C' cannot stand constant for conversion between mass and energy
This no conversion leads to single quantity – massive energy or energetic mass.



## The single quantity can predict MASSIVE PHOTON:

What about the deficit or missing mass quantity in the fusion nuclear process in the Sun?

Because of no conversion between mass and energy. The missing mass should be in The emitted photons from the Sun. So mass should be in photon.
**So massive photon should be there.**

**-END-**