

Brief overview of the theory of relativity and modern science.

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ABSTRACT.

The new universal theory of relativity¹⁻¹⁹ discovers new physical phenomena in inertial moving systems presents in this paper.

The new theory opens up new laws of motion for both solids and electromagnetic waves.

In addition, it presents a new theory of physical processes occurring in the system at rest and in the inertial moving systems for all physical objects of motion.

Besides, a bijective translation of these physical processes into various inertial moving systems in absolute time presents.

The papers¹⁻¹⁶ show experimentally and theoretically the change of velocity of the wave inside of the inertial moving systems.

The theory reveals a cause of the moving velocity change in moving systems for solid body and electromagnetic wave.

It shows that in the moving inertial system there is no possibility to measure the actual distance of movements for solids body and waves with respect to the system at rest.

In these papers¹⁻¹⁶ an enormous base of the theoretical and experimental analysis into inertial moving systems carried out confirm of all the scientific findings and evidence of this new theory.

The theoretical and experimental analysis in these works convincingly assure the novelty and innovation of the scientific work and its importance.

Actual state of special relativity

Einstein's special theory of relativity¹⁸⁻²¹, describes inertial moving system leads to an abstract phenomenon, such as the occurrence of a new time, which depends on the velocity of the moving system

This phenomenon has not been reliably detecting experimentally.

In addition, this phenomenon has not yet been adequately studying, and further work needs to do in order to assess its extent and to identify the mechanisms through which it takes place or no.

It was not possible experimentally detect the difference between the absolute time of the system at rest and the relative time τ of the moving system.

In the twentieth century, the development of experimental and theoretical physics was achieving significant results.

Nevertheless, the theoretical results obtained by A. Einstein's theory of relativity and the mass experiments that certainly deny this theory are strictly growing.

Let me give some examples.

One of the first incorrect confirmations of this special theory of relativity historically occurred before the creation of the special theory of relativity (1905). Kaufman²² (1901) experimentally found that the mass of high-speed electrons (β -rays) increases with increasing speed.

Kaufman tried to explain his experiment using the electromagnetic mass hypothesis, but could not.

Similarly, in 1909, Bucherer²³ experimentally established that the increasing mass of β -rays moving with velocity u near the speed of light relative to constant of inertial mass M of Newtonian mechanics was given by an equation that is similar to the equation of the special theory of relativity.

Consequently, under this condition, they believed that the experiments confirmed the special theory of relativity.

They did not know that the increase of the mass of the electron was associating with the absorption of the mass defect of the neutron (as well as the electromagnetic mass), which was discovered in 1932.

Although the Michelson-Morley experiment²⁵⁻²⁶ (1887) rejected the ether in favour of Newton's particles of light (theory of light), despite this in the General theory of relativity (1915) Einstein again introduced the ether.

Contrary to the theory of relativity in accordance with this inconsistency Natural Philosophers M. Baron and F. Selleri ²⁷ organized the international conference “boundaries of fundamental physics” (1993).

The international conference presented the experiments of American physicists French and Tessman²⁸ (1963) to show the fallacy of Maxwell fields. Incorrect Maxwell equations.

The paper ‘‘Influence of Maxwell’s Equation (‘‘Impact of Maxwell’s equation’’ presents the discovery of dipole photons that annul the Maxwell fields and Einstein's theory of relativity.

The quantum entanglement experiments also confirmed that the Einstein's theory of relativity violates Newton's Third Law of simultaneous action.

Most people believe that in the theory of relativity the ether be excluded by experiments like that at Michelson and the development of the special theory of relativity. However, the situation was completely different since were Scientifics Poincare and Lorenz ^{29,30} who defended the existence of the ether. As well, Einstein himself radically changed his previously negative attitude after 1916.

For example, in 1924 Einstein wrote that according to the special theory of relativity ether remains as always, an indispensable mission, because of its influence on the inertia of bodies.

When Michelson and Einstein met briefly in 1931, Michelson noticed that he regretted that his experiment might have been responsible for the birth of such a “monster” as the theory of the special theory of relativity.

Today it is well known that if the mass of the radiating antineutrino is very small, we observe a mass defect $\Delta m =$ the mass of 2.53 electrons, which gives an increasing mass ΔM of the radiating electron.

We see the same process in action within Compton's effect²⁴ (the correct Compton's effect), where the increase in the electron mass ΔM is not connected with relative motion (the theory of the special theory of relativity).

In fact the increase of the electron's mass associates with the law of photon absorption (the interaction of photons and matter), in which we observe the expansion of time and the reduction of length. (Opening length reduction).

Finally, the spin-spin interactions of electrons and nucleons create atomic molecular and nuclear structures, which show that all experiments on atomic and nuclear physics reject Einstein, because we observe the absorption of photons in systems of non-conservative forces.

On the other hand, in Newtonian Mechanics of conservative forces, we always observe a constant inertial mass, because the absorption of photons is absent.

In other words, the fundamental laws of Newtonian Mechanics cannot be overthrown by theories of the spin-spin interactions of electrons and nuclear structures. In conclusion, we note that the experiments of modern physics reject the theory of relativity and confirm the laws of conservation of energy and mass.

Despite the fact that the authoritative scientists supported some of these criticisms, the scientific community now accepts Einstein's theory of relativity.

The special relativity is a compulsory subject in University and College. However, the rationality of its grounds and the accuracy of its findings raise constant suspicion.

There are two opposing points of view. The first point of view that the theory is magnificent one, the second that the theory is a disaster one.

Nevertheless, today the special theory of relativity had been assuming the status of the "diamond" and it occupies a dominant status in science, philosophy and society.

The special theory of relativity has been adopting as the basis of modern theoretical physics. Any assumption or contradiction is declaring erroneous.

Nevertheless, because of the lack of argument, and therefore not understanding, many people think that the special theory of relativity is true, although they do not know why.

In addition, there are still three **scientific assessments in the academic environment.**

1. The theory is correct and is one of the most outstanding discoveries of the 20th century.
2. The theory is a combination of truth and untruth.
3. The theory is absurd.

Some consideration of modern science on the special theory of relativity.

The Nobel Prize Committee refused to award premium to Einstein for the special theory of relativity.

Most scientists of experimental physic do not recognize this theory.

For example, F. Soddy, P.Graneau, N. Song Jian, Thierry De Mees , Graneau, Anton Schober ,S. Marinov, P.Pappas, etc.

Consequently, it is vital to investigate the essence of theory. This investigation is of unprecedented importance in terms of developing the science, philosophy and technology.

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