Relativists were ridiculed in Germany 27 years (1905 - 1931), in America 50 (?) years and persecuted 14 years (1932 - 1945). Glorification of relativists 102 years (1918 - 2019). Why?

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Begins of glorification [1]:

12 In 1919 it had carried an article [13 autor Alexander Moszkowski (1851-1934), 15 editor-in-chief was Arnold Berliner (1862-1942)] announcing the results of the British solar eclipse expedition that rose to laudatory hyperbole, not shying away from declaring that “a highest truth, beyond Galileo and Newton, beyond Kant” had been unveiled by “an oracular saying from the depth of the skies.”

16 on December 14, 1919, the front page of the Berliner Illustrirte Zeitung [17 This newspaper had been founded by Leopold Ullstein (1826-1899)] carried a large close-up portrait of Einstein whose caption read: “A new eminence in the history of the world: Albert Einstein, whose researches signify a complete revolution of our understanding of Nature and whose insights equal in importance those of a Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton.”

2 The huge public acclaim that was accorded Einstein. It also vexed conservative academics (e.g. the Nobel Laureate Philipp Lenard have felt that the theoretical physicist Einstein had captured too much of the limelight, while other, experimental physicists were not appreciated enough.)

For nearly 100 years ago have been Nobel Prize winners said:

"- The theory of relativity is a mathematical and not a physical theory.

- The theory is far from being confirmed experimentally, the results of the solar eclipse expeditions allow other interpretations

- The principle of relativity is only valid for mass-dependent movements

- The theory of relativity contradicts the fundamental ideas about space and time: the Euclidean space and the usual ideas of time must remain binding. "

[„- Die Relativitätstheorie ist eine mathematische und keine physikalische Theorie.

- Die Theorie ist bei weitem noch nicht experimentell abgesichert, die Meßergebnisse der Sonnenfinsternisexpeditionen lassen noch andere Deutungen zu.

- Die Theorie ist bei weitem noch nicht experimentell abgesichert, die Meßergebnisse der Sonnenfinsternisexpeditionen lassen noch andere Deutungen zu.

- Das Relativitätsprinzip ist nur für masseabhängige Bewegungen gültig

- Die Relativitätstheorie widerspricht den fundamentalen Vorstellungen über Raum und Zeit: der euklidische Raum und die üblichen Zeitvorstellungen müssen verbindlich bleiben.“]

1996 - 2019:

Relativists are only mathematicians. They have never been, and will never be physicists. Why?

INFORMATION FOR PHYSICISTS Mathematic with space - time kills physics.

Mathematics in real 3D space is a basic tool of science.

The Theoretical Physics is better aligned with physics that are testable, or based on EXPERIMENTS!!. Theoretical physics based only on bad mathematics as is SPACE-TIME has not a place in science

Why physicists believe 100 years erroneous Einstein's theory ??

Mathematics was not physics, mathematics is not physics, and mathematics will never be physics.

Mathematics with space-time kills physics.

Einstein's theory of relativity can not explain ...

1. Movement principles of the fast-spinning *pulsars,*

2. ***Nuclear Fusion ,***

3. Wave - Particle Duality as Kinetic Energy Against and In Direction of Motion

4. *the 4th Maxwell's equation,*

5. Lorentz equals without the help of Space-Time,

6.Confinement of quarks

7. ***Great Table of Elementary Particles***

8. ***Spectral line Hα***

9. Neutrino Oscillations

10. *Form of the interference field must be non-linear.*

11.Form of Intensity of the Moving Charge Electric Field must be asymmetrical.

12.Kinetic energy of a charge moving at the velocity of v has two different values:

Kinetic energy *against direction of motion* ***as wave***

$T_{kin\ ad} = mc^{\wedge}{}_2[ln\ |1+v/c|- (v/c)/(1+v/c)]$

Kinetic energy *in direction of motion* ***as particle***

$T_{kin\ id} = mc^{\wedge}{}_2[ln|1-v/c|+ (v/c)/(1-v/c)]$

13. ***Yukawa potential***

Bad and correct terms in physics.

Ether is a bad term, from the 18th and 19th centuries, as well as the term " Fresnel drag coefficient" and "aether drag hypothesis „ .

Correct term in physics in physics 20th and 21th centuries is „transmission medium".

Definition of particle

The main characteristic of the particle :

Particle as a source exists if and only if repeatedly speeds up and slows down its movement in

source along ellipse (when blinks).

Particle as a source, creates in the transmission medium, electromagnetic wave, that spreads in all directions with the velocity c / n,

regardless of the source movement, where n is the refractive index of the transmission medium.

In other words, particle, which is the source, can not become the transmission medium and remain in it.

Particle that is the source, remain in the source.

Definition of waves

The main characteristic of the waves is the energy transfer through a transmission medium.

And no transfer of the substance from the source to the transmission medium.

Wave exists if and only if there is not a source.

Einstein's closed vicious circle

This is deception of physicists including Einstein.

Einstein's two axioms:

a) law of propagation of light in all inertial frames

b) laws of physics (i. e. the law of propagation of light), identical in all inertial frames, mean that the light is propagated in all inertial frames at the speed of c. We can agree with this affirmation only in line with the closed coordinates system, with different media firmly connected with the frames (i. e. their coordinate axes). Otherwise, if we have the coordinate axes (skeletons) of inertial frames with a common medium, then is only one frame (skeleton - x, y, z axes) firmly connected to the medium. Although the light is propagated at the speed of c, with regard to other inertial frames, it is not true! In all inertial frames not firmly connected to the medium with regard to the frames (skeletons - x, y, z, axes only) the light does not propagate at the speed c, nevertheless the light cannot propagate in empty inertial frames (skeletons x, y, z)!

According to Einstein, the expression of vacuum (emptiness) indents to be apparently the unitive medium. That is again not correct.

Nevertheless, the vacuum consists of elementary particles, which also persist in a certain motion. It means that it is possible to connect firmly with a given vacuum the only one frame, which "moves at the speed of v = 0" with regard to the vacuum (medium). It is evident, that it is possible to create the vacuum laboratories on various planets. In all of them, the light is propagated at speed c. But with regard to different inertial frames of planets the speed is different. There are different vacuums, which move at different speed. Einstein had to shelter himself behind the law of propagation of light "at all times" so that both Einstein's axioms could be "valid" simultaneously.

Einstein corrected the real difference of light speeds in different inertial frames (skeletons) by "different times" in a fictitious "SPACE-TIME". He helped himself with a mixture of "space-time" mathematically expressed by the Lorentz transformation equations. Then he helped himself with other new expressions, that rescue what is not possible to rescue, whereby those notions represent the following closed vicious circle:

Lorentz transformation equations

local time

covariant equations

physical definition of simultaneity

invariant interval

Lorentz transformation equations

We have shown that the idea of space-time frames is entirely wrong. All notions in the closed vicious circle, including "mean proper lifetime of particle" calculated on the basis of the Einstein's theory of relativity which was not measured experimentally in fact are absolutely wrong. Physics is overflown by such anabashed points. It is necessary to clean the physics. It is necessary to strictly distinguish the measured values of the particles lifetime from the so called proper (shorter) Einstein's doubtful particle lifetimes, which takes into consideration velocity and shortens the real lifetime to the shorter fictitious (incorrect) proper lifetime, shown in the tables. The table proper lifetimes of particles have to be removed from the physical literature and be replaced by the measured real lifetimes simultaneously with the measured velocities of elementary particles. The incorrect notions of Einstein's closed vicious

circle lead to logical assumptions for the incorrect notions in physics such as different times in different frames, length contraction, energy-momentum tensor, paradox of twins, clock paradox, equivalence of mass and energy etc. That's why it is necessary to remove this chaos from physics and to bring the results of classical experiments in the right proportion (the place they belong to).

It is not possible to reject Einstein's theory of relativity by one or by a few experiments. It is necessary to start from vicious circle... The combination of the time "coordinate" with space coordinates into space-time and vicious circle originating from this is a big mathematical mistake.

This is deception of physicists including Einstein.

Grigori Yakovlevich Perelman made a landmark contribution to Riemannian geometry and geometric topology.

In 1994, Perelman proved the soul conjecture. In 2003, he proved (confirmed in 2006) Thurston's geometrization conjecture. This consequently solved in the affirmative the Poincaré conjecture.

In August 2006, Perelman was offered the Fields Medal[1] for "his contributions to geometry and his revolutionary insights into the analytical and geometric structure of the Ricci flow", but he declined to accept the award, stating: "I'm not interested in money or fame; I don't want to be on display like an animal in a zoo."[2] On 22 December 2006, the scientific journal Science recognized Perelman's proof of the Poincaré conjecture as the scientific "Breakthrough of the Year", the first such recognition in the area of mathematics.[3]

On 18 March 2010, it was announced that he had met the criteria to receive the first Clay Millennium Prize[4] for resolution of the Poincaré conjecture. On 1 July 2010, he turned down the prize of one million dollars, saying that he considered the decision of the board of CMI and the award very unfair and that his contribution to solving the Poincaré conjecture was no greater than that of Richard S. Hamilton, the mathematician who pioneered the Ricci flow with the aim of attacking the conjecture.[5][6]He also turned down the prestigious prize of the European Mathematical Society

Einstein's Procedure for Synchronizing Clocks

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This page (with animated figures) is available at www.pitt.edu/~jdnorton/goodies

Here's a simplified version of the analysis. We have two clocks--the "A" clock and the "B" clock--widely separated in space. Our goal is to check whether they are properly synchronized. To do this, we arrange for the clocks each to flash when they read 0 time. An observer located midway between the two clocks waits for the resulting light signals to arrive. If the signals arrive at the same moment, as they do in the figure below. Then the observer at rest with respect to the clocks will judge the flashes at clocks A and B to be simultaneous events and the two clocks to be properly synchronized.

Now imagine that there is a second observer who moves uniformly with respect to the clocks, as shown in the figure above at the bottom left. How will that observer judge the synchrony test? According to the second observer, both clocks, the first observer and the platform that holds them will all be moving uniformly as a whole in the direction of the B clock.

So, as far as the second observer is concerned, the light signal traveling from the A clock will have to traverse a greater distance to arrive at the midpoint of the platform, for the midpoint of the platform is fleeing from it. And the light signal from the B clock will have to traverse a lesser distance, since the midpoint of the platform is rushing towards it.

Yet the two light signals will arrive at the moving midpoint at the same moment. How is that possible? The signal from the A clock has greater distance to travel, so perhaps it just traveled faster? We must rule out that possibility. The special theory of relativity is based on the light postulate, which asserts that all inertially moving observers judge the same speed for light. So both signals are traveling at the same speed for the second observer (as well as the first).

The two light signals can only arrive at the moving midpoint at the same moment if the flash at the A clock happened earlier, thus giving the signal from the A clock more time to cover the greater distance. And the flash at the B clock happened later, so it needed less time to cover the distance to moving midpoint.

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