

# EINSTEIN'S THEORY OF RELATIVITY

FACT OR FICTION?



THE BOOK THAT WILL CHANGE THE COURSE OF PHYSICS

Introducing vital discoveries about light, space and the stars.

No complicated Mathematics...just some serious logic.



### AUTHOR'S NOTE.

When Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity was first published in 1905, it was greeted with much scepticism and disbelief. The presentation was purely mathematical, entirely hypothetical and devoid of supporting evidence. The name itself appeared self contradictory and hypocritical since the whole content was about the speed of light being anything but relative. The theory was controversially accepted only after Einstein published his more General Theory, which was rather dubiously claimed to predict certain astronomical phenomena that had previously defied explanation. Today, many well-informed people still question the theory's validity but are invariably ignored or ridiculed for doing so.

On my own introduction to Relativity in the 1950s, I too had mixed feelings. To me, it was plainly illogical and even my lecturer seemed more intent on convincing himself than his students. However that was the era of nuclear reactors, atom bombs and great discovery, with Einstein already hailed as the founder of modern Physics...so who was I to question his work?

Now, having studied and discussed this fascinating and highly complex subject for many years, I remain firmly of the opinion that Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity is based on false premises and although highly imaginative and capable of producing many seemingly correct answers, is destined to be remembered as a mythical red-herring that lured Physics into its own version of the dark ages, where one had to either believe or suffer the consequences!

In this book, I'll explain how Einstein's fundamental claim - that light always moves at the same speed - is a glaring falsehood that has played havoc with both Physics and Astronomy for a very long time. While I know many people would agree with me, the theory's consistency and subtle reliance on circular logic has so far managed to confuse its critics and cleverly conceal the actual errors. Light's enormous speed and its ability to travel vast distances through empty space remain frustratingly mysterious in spite of several hundred years of intense research. Much of that past effort has now evaporated into mathematical playground called Quantum Electrodynamics (QED), which in spite of producing amazing laws, equations and useful gadgets, might well be renamed 'Monty Python's Encyclopedia of Unanswered Questions'.

Luckily, no aspect of Einstein's theories is even remotely crucial to everyday life on this planet simply because the speed of local light never deviates far from its official value. The minute differences between the predictions of Einstein and Newton are practically immeasurable and virtually insignificant throughout our whole solar system. No disclosure in this book will affect life on Earth in any way. It is only when searching through the Cosmos that another story unfolds. Astronomers, in particular, will need to reconsider just about every current theory when they learn that one of their most important research tools contains an unexpected surprise and that the Big Bang theory

actually implodes into a gigantic myth. The cosmic redshift has an amazingly simple explanation. I'm confident my other revelations will also send shock waves through their ranks simply because they are all just simple consequences of the non-existence of an absolute frame.

There is nothing uniquely Einsteinian about black holes, dark matter, gravity waves or the famous equation  $E=mc^2$ , which led to the atomic bomb. In spite of his supporters' persistent claims, there is nothing uniquely Einsteinian about any discovery of Physics. No aspect of Einstein's work explains why bar magnets can pull and push each other through a brick wall or why we don't fall off the Earth. However, it should be emphasized that his version of relativity was incorrect in concept only and does in fact neatly describe a hypothetical universe in which light always moves at the same speed. The theory was brilliantly conceived and will produce many correct answers but usually for the wrong reasons.

Significantly, there has never been a serious attempt to directly measure the speed of light emitted by a moving source, which if found to differ from the official value, labelled 'c', would immediately topple Einstein and cause much embarrassment throughout the whole Physics world. In reality, his 'Relativity' was simply inappropriate, unnecessarily complicated and totally misleading.

My objective is to summarise the matters of interest and introduce vital new concepts that will add even more complexity to what is already a massively diverse subject. Of particular interest are variable stars, whose fluctuating brightness is a popular hunting ground for astrophysical discovery and is shown here to provide strong evidence against the constancy of light speed. The mathematics have been minimised so that anyone who has studied high school science should be able to follow the main arguments and be both entertained and enlightened. The article's informal style and alternative views should be welcomed by Physics students although some of the terminology might prove rather meaningless to those unfamiliar with the subject. Some sections will even baffle the average physicist and the scientific expressions, logical conundrums, internet searches and other challenges could keep a curious person occupied for years. The mystery surrounding light is massive and mind-boggling...so keep Wikipedia handy...but on the bright side, if you can understand even half of what you are invited to read, you can consider yourself right up there with the eminent gentleman himself. The latter part of the book is more specialised and technical, discussing computer techniques and facts about stars...but it also leads to a number of vital new concepts and discoveries... so persevere if you can.

Admittedly, some of the content is speculative and openly provocative. Don't be perturbed by the frequent appearance of vague expressions like, 'might be', 'could be', 'possibly is', 'if true' and 'somewhat' - they merely reflect the uncertainty that surrounds this whole topic. If the reader wants definite answers, this book at least offers new clues as to where they might be found. Many knowledgeable people would agree that Einstein's 1905 paper was an unfortunate distraction that diverted Physics from its true agenda. I am presenting this overview with full awareness that potential readers might be hard to find but also with full confidence that if one does happen to peer beyond the cover, the points raised will filter through to greater minds than mine and be taken very seriously. It will become clear that the Physics establishment has been very cleverly deceived.

The sheer size and magnificence of the universe has been a source of intrigue for Man since he first learnt to think. It has been a great privilege to be present on planet Earth when, after millions of years of turbulent evolution, several descendants of the Hominidae Apes finally managed to project themselves onto our solitary moon and return safely home. Whether or not Einstein contributed to that achievement matters not but it was only through imaginative people like him that it happened at all. It is a great pity that the Newtons, Galileos, Maxwells, Plancks, Faradays and all the other great names of science had not been around to witness the event.

Somewhat ironically, radiation emitted by the Earth has been travelling to the moon continuously for billions of years... and it gets there in a little over one second. Makes one wonder, doesn't it?...and so, hopefully, will this book if anyone is sufficiently intrigued to take it on.

