Abdul Malek

35.15 Technologie DMI, Montr...

Asked 4th Apr, 2018

Is Any Effective Refutation of Einstein's Theories of Relativity Possible?

A severe crisis has developed in modern physics surrounding Einstein's theories of Relativity – Special (SR) and General (GR). The more official physics tries to "prove" these theories with mega-projects costing billions of dollars and with Nobel Awards etc., the more is the distrust, disgust and disappointment and the general feeling that these theories are used to reinforce declining theology. Contrary experimental evidence to challenge these theories is impossible, because no financial and/or logistics support would be available for such stated goal and any contrary results would be rejected by official physics, as was the case with the OPERA results on faster-than-light neutrinos.

The only opposition to these and other esoteric theories of modem physics for the last hundred years were based on the purported mathematical inconsistencies of these theories. But official physics can always tout their "experimental proofs" to defend their case. Also, mathematics is a slippery tool by itself for natural science and becomes more slippery when dealing with esoteric theories, like the theories of relativity, for the following reason:

Mathematics cannot deal with contradiction. On the contrary it leads one along a tunnel of conformity, causality, consistency, determinism, continuity etc.; the only thing that is required is allegiance to the axioms, premises, postulates etc., with which the journey started. Idealized mathematics, particularly the analytic functions, i.e., those whose Taylor's series converge in the neighbourhood of a given point have precise mathematical properties and smoothness.(hence the need for "continuous fields" like "spacetime field" (and not particulate matter) concept of objective reality are particularly suited for idealist propositions

Another property of the analytic functions, which impresses the worshipers of beauty and aesthetic is that, such functions are known for all values of their argument when their values in any small range of the argument values are known. Thus, the proposition that the laws of Nature involve analytic functions leads to a complete mechanistic determination of the world based on their experimentally determined value in a narrow range only. Thus analytic functions can be extended without limit to formulate any fanciful fantasies one wishes to. The reason why we see theories of physics are so absurd and fantastic and raised alarm even in some well-known physicists: "Scientific method: Defend the integrity of physics"

http://www.nature.com/news/scientific-method-defend-the-integrity-of-physics-1.16535

Analytic Function | Modern Physics | Scientific Method | Axiom | General Relativity

Answer

55 Recommendations

2

Joseph Emmanuel Mullat

Independent Researcher

4th Apr, 2018

17 Recommendations

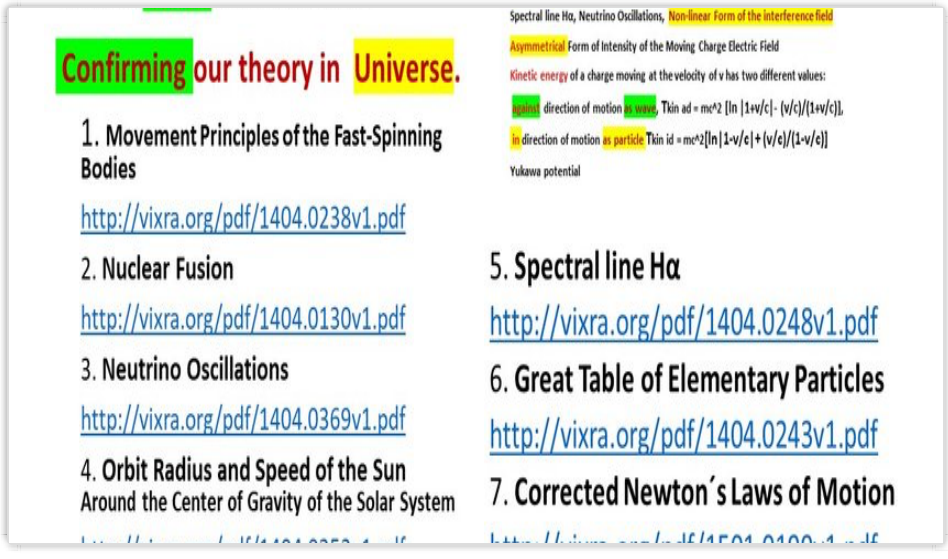
2212

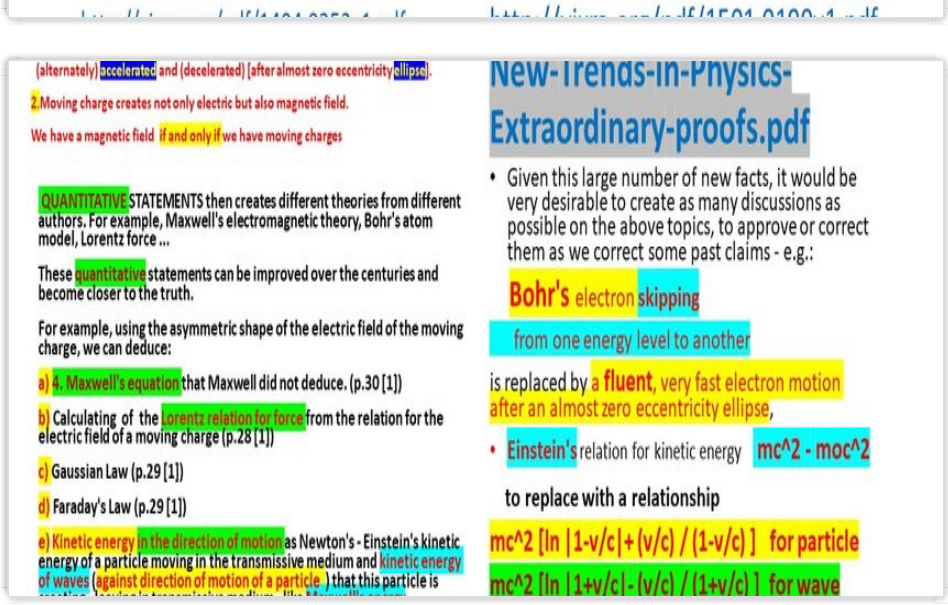
Lubomir Vlcek

Comenius University in ...

7th Jul, 2019

https://biocoreopen.org/ijnme/New-Trends-in-Physics-Extraordinary-proofs.pdf





Federico Del Giorgio Solfa
National University of L...

7th Jul, 2019

https://www.sciencefocus.com/science/what-einstein-got-wrong/

1 Recommendation

Herb Spencer
SPSI - Spencer-Pacific S...

7th Jul, 2019

SPLIT_MIND.pdf

PDF 313.45 KB

Download

UET7A.pdf

PDF 733.19 KB

Download

2 Recommendations

Peter Jackson
Royal Astronomical Soc...

7th Jul, 2019

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333748813_Sub-matter_Higgs_Condensate_in_Discrete_Bounded_Fields

Abdul Malek
Technologie DMI, Montr…

7th Jul, 2019

The Philosophy of Space-Time: Whence Cometh "Matter" and "Motion"?

Article October 2018

Abdul Malek

Read

Abdul Malek

Technologie DMI, Montr...

7th Jul, 2019

https://www.quora.com/Did-Einstein-once-say-that-atomic-energy-is-impossible

https://www.researchgate.net/post/How_much_and_how_does_a_Global_Positioning_System_GPS_depend_on_relativity_theories

The Philosophy of Space-Time: Whence Cometh "Matter" and "Motion"?

Article October 2018

Abdul Malek

Read

1 Recommendation

André Michaud

Service de Recherche P...

7th Jul, 2019

1 Recommendation

Abdul Malek

Technologie DMI, Montr...

7th Jul, 2019

https://www.ligo.org/news/blind-injection.php

Pradeep Koshy
PQ

7th Jul, 2019

https://www.facebook.com/pradeep.koshy.12/posts/2934503763286615

Earth.So

sure.You

errors.It

1 Recommendation

Thierry De Mees
General Science Journal

7th Jul, 2019

2 Recommendations

7th Jul, 2019

Javad Fardaei

7th Jul, 2019

Pradeep Koshy

PQ

9

Mustafa Hussein

8.19 University of Baghdad

What is the most important problem in the theoretical physics now?

what is the most important and the newest problem in the theoretical physics?

705 answers added

Ed Gerck

32.28 Planalto Research

Should denying Einstein, special and general relativity, be blocked?

First, Einstein was right [1]. Second, to say "FIRE" in a theater is **not** free-speech (decision by the US Supreme Court, but may be justified-speech). **However, free-speech has been a constant suggestion, [1, 2], to clear the air.** Could the idea that misinformation will destroy itself -- as it has inside it the elements of its own disaggregation -- work here, as seen in semantics?

But RG ToS does not currently support free-speech.

In support of the old academic principle of freedom of speech, freedom of speech was recognized as essential, already in Greek times -- the ancient Greeks were pioneers of free-speech. Their theater, literature, and educational institutions explored the human experience, freedom of expression, and questioning of authority.

To say "FIRE" in a theater is, however, **not** free-speech (decision by the US Supreme Court, but may be justified-speech). One can't discuss history in math class in university. The topic here is how to improve RG discussions, perhaps using the old academic principle of freedom of speech.

For example, one can protect free-speech by delaying for at least one hour offending posts, and increase the delay in case of re-incidence. Real-time interactions will reduce, offering also a measurable metric of reputation, without added physical work for RG [1].

However, reality is observer-dependent, in QM and life. Reality also seems to support free-speech, valued since Greek times. Starting with the Heisenberg principle, observer and experiment cannot be dissociated. **There is no objectivity in QM** (objectivity would be observer-independent, contradicting QM) -- which **expands** Einstein and Minkowski, even no SR, and supports free-speech. Further, there is a coherent, abstract view one can pursue in QM. See [2].

REFERENCES:

[1] The Einstein Phenomenon and "fake news"

[2] A Quantum Mechanical View of Reality or, can the Maxwell equ...

835 answers added

Michael Peck
14.31

Is the modern approach to cosmology fundamentally flawed?

With the substantial amount of anomalies, paradoxes and unexplained phenomenon in mainstream cosmology, one must question whether the modern approach in this field is sufficient. In most fields of science, development proceeds according to the scientific method: A phenomenon is observed, a hypothesis is made, scientific test(s) are conducted and the simplest answer is sought after. However, this does not appear to be the path that modern cosmology is following (as demonstrated by the attached figure).

Subjects such as naturalness and fine-tuning have been highly debated in the areas of quantum field theory and cosmology. The argument is that if a theory must be fine-tuned, then there should be an underlying physical reason for such values. However, the vast majority of fine-tuned theories lack explanation and only seem to exist for the purpose of reproducing reality in terms of ad-hoc mathematical formulations. Thus my question is really three parts.

- Do you believe the modern approach to cosmology is fundamentally flawed?

- Is a fine-tuned theory that is fundamentally wrong, but can still produce correct predictions useful?
- Was Richard Feynman correct when he stated “Science is the belief in the ignorance of experts”?

Examples in cosmology:

- **Redshift versus Luminosity Distance:** Requires accelerated expansion via dark energy
- **The Faint Blue Galaxy Problem:** Requires disappearing galaxies
- **Dark Matter Cusp Problem:** Requires unnatural arrangements of dark matter in galaxies
- **Local Galaxy Counts:** Requires a local "hole" that extends beyond 0.05z
- **Horizon Problem:** Inflation theorized
- **Size of Distant Objects:** Unexplained or significant evolution
- **Planck Sigma_8 Problem:** Hypothetical sterile neutrinos proposed
- **Hemispherical Power Asymmetry:** ?
- **Directional Dependence of Cosmological Constants:** ?
- **The Dark Flow:** Theorized interaction with another universe
- **CMB Cold Spots**: Massive voids proposed

897 answers added

Peter Hahn
10.89 Northern Alberta Institu...

Am I the only one that is doubtful of LIGO’s detection of gravitational wave GW150914?

It seems rather odd that GW150914 was detected during LIGO’s Engineering Run rather than during its Observational Run. The engineering run is a time when numerous LIGO engineers are making final adjustments to hardware and software systems.

The detection would have been more believable if it had occurred during its first observational run (O1) between Sept. 18, 2015 and Jan. 12, 2016. This would have allowed other telescopes to verify the event with follow-up optical observations or additional electromagnetic signals, such as radio waves. As far as I am aware, no alternate observations have confirmed GW150914 including: infrared signals from VISTA, gamma rays from Swift, nor neutrinos from IceCube and ANTARES.

I also find it hard to believe that LIGO can detect a gravitational wave 1.3 billion light years away, but it has not, in four months of observational run (O1), detected anything in our own galaxy. It’s like installing a microphone on the streets of a busy city and then detecting a horn beeping 1.3 billion miles away, but no sound detections from local traffic. (Our own milky-way galaxy is theorized to be full of gravitational wave sources).

It is also rather unfortunate that the Virgo detector was not operational at the time of detection; otherwise it could have been used to verify the GW150914 signal. The GW150914 signal also happened to peak at a frequency of which GEO600 is not sensitive. I’ve included a chart (from geo600.org) that compares the sensitivities of the three detectors and overlaid (in yellow) a rough 35 to 250 Hz chirp signal that peaks at a strain of 10^{-21}. It shows that Virgo would have easily detected the signal, but the peak just happens to land in a

dead zone of GEO600.

Could this be anything like the Great Oil Sniffer Hoax?

http://www.vista.ac.uk

http://swift.gsfc.nasa.gov

https://dcc.ligo.org/P1500271/public

http://www.geo600.org/1240561/LIGOVirgoGEO2012b.png

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Oil_Sniffer_Hoax

6054 answers added

Ed Gerck
32.28 Planalto Research

Do we need to abandon the Standard Model in physics?

Reality is observer-dependent, in QM and life. Starting with the Heisenberg principle, observer and experiment cannot be dissociated.

There is no objectivity in QM therefore (objectivity would be observer-independent, contradicting QM) -- which **expands** Einstein and Minkowski SR, supports no SR, and supports even random sets of results. But, there is a coherent, abstract view one can pursue in QM, qua an **observer-independent** view. See [1].

However, bias is often unseen. Are we dooming ourselves to a faulty vision as we prepare to celebrate 50 years of the Standard Model (SM) in physics? Considered by many to be "The most successful theory in physics", SM is waiting for a unification with some new gravity theory, maybe with some of a string theory, to expectedly cover all aspects of physics. This is the opinion of some scientists in the SM field.

I advanced the question, though, not because the SM fails to describe a significant region of our observations (they **do** fail in more than 96% of the cases, see below, but this was not the foremost reason).

The foremost reason is patterns., in Type Theory (HoTT), and Theoretical Computer Science (TCS) [1].

Aside from this, for an example of cases, observations indicate that SM only explains current measurements in about 4 percent of the known Universe, dark matter and dark energy would explain the rest; and there's also what we ignore we ignore, which may be orders of magnitude greater, not yet speaking of what may be unknowable when we compare the lifetime of this Universe with the lifetime of the human as a species, and that there may be any number of unknown Universes....

For another example, there exists in physics no form of action-reaction response that is NOT based on Newton's third law, which then must be the local, exclusive, form -- and may not be valid globally, or at least non-locally. which is the goal.

Unless one recognizes that there is no universal validity of the SM, of "centripetal" or "centrifugal" type of forces, one cannot find what the model might be!

Further, we hope that this question can be extended not only to dark matter and energy, but to neighboring

cases, such as to electrodynamics, and other areas of work, presented formerly as "prescient", nonphysical results, especially when driven by metaphysics or undisclosed causes.

By targeting such nonphysical results, we have access to still further areas where the same technique could be applied to provide physical results in cases of initial ad-hoc causes [1].

REFERENCE

[1] A Quantum Mechanical View of Reality or, can the Maxwell equ...

NOTE: As a reminder, it is easy to deal with fantasy and nonsense posters in this thread:

1. One recognizes them, mostly, by talking about other posters, not about the subject. Then, they redefine terms in an effort to control the discussion. We do not do that as a recommended practice in science. So, they are already off-topic.

2. They talk against known physics, such as special relativity; this is off-topic.

3. They add one or more of their own links, and call it referencing, but trying to get clicks while hiding self or fringe group advertising and false news, and repeat copying their own links under different titles, questions, etc.

4. When asked to stay on topic, they argue, instead of stopping.

5. When asked to correct their wrong citations by the authors themselves, they do not and continue to offend copyright.

If this happens, you can treat these messages as they are, ads, and skip them, reducing noise with known fantasy or nonsense posters.

749 answers added

Gurcharn Singh Sandhu
7.61 Defence Reasearch and ...

Which is the most convincing physical experiment (Not Thought Experiment) that conclusively validates Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity ?

I understand that Michelson-Morley Experiment (MMX) and all its variants are regarded as the main physical experiments that support Special Theory of Relativity. However, I have shown a conceptual mistake in the design of MMX .

Fundamental Invalidity of all Michelson-Morley Type Experiments. Applied Physics Research; Vol. 8, No. 3; 2016
https://tinyurl.com/h996hq9

Relativity: a pillar of modern physics or a stumbling block. Proc. of SPIE Vol. 8121, 812109 (2011).
https://tinyurl.com/ybez4v2h

321 answers added

Iván Guzmán de Rojas
6.31 National Academy of Sc...

Is there a solid counter-argument against Dingle's old objection to Relativity Theory?

Herbert Dingle's argument is as follows (1950):

According to the theory, if you have two exactly similar clocks, A and B, and one is moving with respect to the other, they must work at different rates,i.e. one works more slowly than the other. But the theory also requires that you cannot distinguish which clock is the 'moving' one; it is equally true to say that A rests while B moves and that B rests while A moves. The question therefore arises: how does one determine, 3 consistently with the theory, which clock works the more slowly? Unless the question is answerable, the theory unavoidably requires that A works more slowly than B and B more slowly than A - which it requires no super- intelligence to see is impossible. Now, clearly, a theory that requires an impossibility cannot be true, and scientific integrity requires, therefore, either that the question just posed shall be answered, or else that the theory shall be acknowledged to be false.

1705 answers added

Parviz Parvin
59.44 Amirkabir University of ...

An old question that is still fresh: Is gravity a Newtonian force or Einstein space-time curvature?

No gravitational wave was measured yet, no graviton was detected accordingly. On the other hand no space-time curvature was observable. There is no successful experiment to validate the current theories. What is the nature of the mysterious gravity? What is the velocity of this effect ?

1426 answers added

Emmanouil Markoulakis
24.76 Technological Educatio...

The one question science can not answer: What is the magnetic field made up of?

Dear All,

What particle is streaming inside the magnetic field lines?

or else what is the gauge Boson force carrier particle constituting a magnetic field?

And by that I mean a static magnetic field in free space (i.e. vacuum).

I really want to know what the magnetic field is made up of? Please do not use photons or virtual photons in

your answer as we all know magnetic fields are not composed of photons.

This question was never really answered. I am not asking about the electromagnetic field which is most closely associated with the photon. All answers provided from the literature were incomplete and not relevant to my question.

What is the magnetic field made up of? Here is what modern day science actually knows about Magnetic fields. The honest answer is we do not know what a magnetic field is.

What we do know is that a Magnet field is generated by the motion of electrostatic charges within the the magnet itself. The electric charges being electrons. The electrons move in a coherent and synchronized fashion which causes a strong magnetic field to be projected out from the magnet. What we do not know is what that field is made up of.

It is my opinion that a magnetic field is not made up of any known particle field at all. I think of a magnetic field as being a direct deformation of physical space. All pure fields must work this way. They must be mechanical deformations of space. You can think of space being a low density, high tension solid elastic. The magnetic field is a mechanical deformation of space itself.

Of course the above notion directly implies that there is no such a thing like empty space and the existence of an omnipresent scalar medium. Aether? Dark energy? Vacuum energy? Magnetic Monopoles? unknown neutrinos?

This question begs for an answer and may as well be the key for freeing our self and deciphering the rest 96% of unknown matter and radiation in our Universe.

Kind Regards,

Emmanouil

642 answers added

Article Mar 2000

Read more

Article Jan 1993

Read more

Article Sep 2007

Read more