RELATIVITY REASONING REVIEWED!
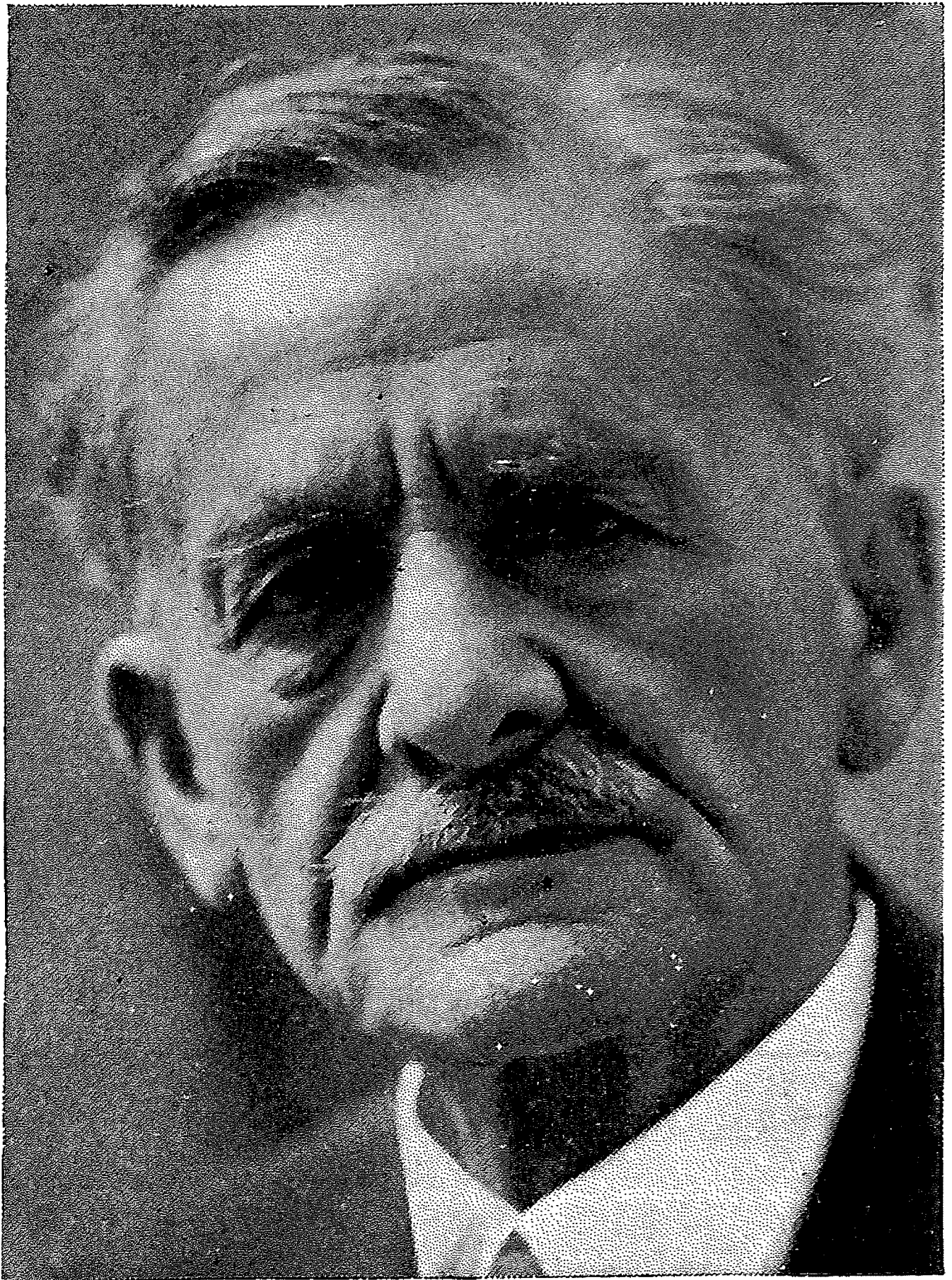
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ALBERT ABRAHAM MICHELSON demonstrated that the apparent speed of light remains unaffected by relative motion towards or from the light source, and opened the way for Einstein's theories.

Michelson, Albert Abraham
American physicist
b. Dec. 19, 1852, Strelno, Germany
d. May 9, 1931, Pasadena
Educated at the U.S. Naval Academy, Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris, Michelson became professor of physics at Chicago in 1892 after holding a similar post at Clark University (1889-92), and was awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1907. He conducted notable experiments on the velocity of light, obtaining a result of $299,860,000 \pm 30,000$ metres per second, and with Morley he performed a famous experiment to determine ether drift, the negative result of which led to the theory of relativity. He invented an interferometer which resolved into components many spectral lines previously thought to be homogeneous, both the sodium lines, for example, being doubled. The inventor of an echelon grating which is much easier to make than a line grating and gives enormous resolving power, he measured the wavelength of the red cadmium line to an accuracy of one in a million, and with it measured a metre for the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures, Paris. He showed that spectrum lines broaden at $300°$ C., and also succeeded in measuring tides in a closed pipe 500 feet long.

(Some Notes on the Early Reasoning Brought Forward to
Support the Theory of Relativity)

(1) It was reasoned that light travelled through a speci-
al medium in space. This medium was called aether.
(EE-thu. The EE of BEE, and the thu of thunder.)

(2) The aether was FIXED in space. The aether did not
move, but the Earth moved through the aether.

(3) Vertically falling raindrops seem to be coming to-
wards you, at an angle, when you are cycling. It was
reasoned, that because the Earth moved through the aether
(like bicycling through raindrops), starlight would come
to us at an angle, and the star would not be positioned
where we thought it was. This effect was shown to be
true, and is called ABERRATION. This all seemed to prove
the DOCTRINE of the FIXITY of the AETHER.

(4) The scientists Michelson and Morley did an experi-
ment to determine whether light speed at the surface of
the Earth was affected by Earth's movement through the
aether. They more or less directed light out from an
apparatus, and reflected it back again, and timed it.
They timed return light travel over a certain distance
IN THE DIRECTION of Earth's motion through the aether.
Then they timed return light travel over the same dist-
ance, but AT RIGHT ANGLES to the direction of Earth's
travel through the aether. The result was NOT what was
expected or hoped for. The travel times were THE SAME
in each direction!!

(5) Now, with careful thinking about this result, what
should have been concluded at this point, was that the
aether was a myth, and that measuring light speed on the
Earth's surface was like measuring the speed of a ball
thrown in the carriage of a moving train. You can equal-
ly well throw the ball at 60 miles per hour either along
the carriage or across the carriage. Relative to the
carriage, the speed is the same in each direction.

(6)   Note, too, that ABERRATION (see point 3) does not depend on _aether_ to show the effect of stars being seen somewhat out of place. Aberration depends only on the movement of the Earth, and a Newtonian (ordinary) movement of light.

(7)   But the DOCTRINE OF THE FIXITY OF THE AETHER had taken hold! So what exactly _had_ been expected of the Michelson Morley experiment?

I quote from a 1928 publication that reveals the thinking of the time. (Remember that "Relativity Theory" has been around for over 100 years)...

"Michelson's Experiment. Moving Aether.---

Now, if a boat is rowed at a constant rate relative to the surface of a stream, it can be easily shown that the time to row it first down and then up stream through a given distance relative to the banks is greater than the time taken to row it across the stream and then back through the same distance." (Chambers's Encyclopaedia)

Therefore, it was expected that light travelling _into_ the "aether stream" over the Earth, and then _back_ _again_ over a certain distance, would take a _longer_ travel time than light travelling _across_ the "aether stream", and back again. Disappointment!

(8)   Lorentz to the Rescue! Lorentz said that the _obvious_ (?!) solution to the problem was that the speed of light was _the_ _same_, _both_ _ways_, when light was projected down, and then up, the "aether stream". In fact, said Lorentz, the _distance_ up and down the aether river, the _distance_, he said, HAD SHRUNK! so as to make the return light travel time _along_ the "aether stream" the same as the return light travel time _across_ the "aether stream".

And the shrinkage could never be measured, he said, because our rulers shrank too! And it did not matter _how_ fast the Earth moved through the aether, because _Relative_ _to_ _the_ _Earth_, the speed of light was _always_ _the_ _same_ for us! Light speed was _constant_, and was _totally_ INDEPENDENT OF OUR MOVEMENT AS OBSERVERS!

(9)   The Lorentz Contraction (Shrinkage) Examined...

The 1928 publication quoted in item 7 above says
that return travel time up and down the river takes
longer than return travel time across the river and back.
Let us examine that. |Take a river that is 2 miles wide,
moving at 1 mile per hour. Take a rowboat that moves
steadily at 4 miles per hour. Now, begin.

Row 2 miles down the river. You travel at 4 miles per
hour, plus 1 mile per hour (the river speed). That's 5
miles per hour. That's a mile in 12 minutes, or 2 miles
in 24 minutes. Now row up stream, at 4 minus 1 miles per
hour, or 3 miles per hour. That's a mile in 20 minutes,
or 2 miles in 40 minutes. Total time down, and then back
up, is 64 minutes, or 1 hour and 4 minutes.

What about across the river? The 1928 publication,
faithfully reporting the foundational assumptions of
Relativity Theory, would hold that the 2 miles across the
river, and 2 miles back, could be achieved in 1 hour by a
row boat travelling at 4 miles per hour. So, just at a
glance, the journey up and down the river takes 4 minutes
longer than the return journey across the river. That is
what Relativity requires, and what Lorentz Contraction
requires.

(10)   Unfortunately for Relativity, and unfortunately
for Lorentz Contraction, the up and down river journey
is only longer at first glance. Why? Because during
1 hour of rowing at right angles to the stream of the
river, the rowboat is carried ONE MILE DOWN THE RIVER
by the motion of the river! And it takes 20 minutes to
row back up the river by one mile! So that the crossways
journey takes 1 hour and twenty minutes! Sixteen whole
minutes longer than the up and down journey! Oops!
(Of course, in practice, you can row at an angle across
the river to counter downstream drift. Same result though)

(11)   So it seems that the Lorentz "Contraction" for the up and down journey through the aether river should be a_____ lengthening of distance, to make the up and down journey take a longer time, in order to match the crossways journey time. Rulers should be getting longer, not shorter! The Lorentz Lengthening should be the doctrine adopted!

(12)   Isn't it best just to dump the whole Relativity Theory? Michelson and Morley showed that light speed on the Earth is just the same as the speed of throwing a ball in a moving railway carriage. This is just ordinary, Newtonian, motion. (Called Ballistic motion - there was an opposing Ballistic Theory of light travel in 1928. It was the right theory. Note that ABERRATION, discussed in point 3, means that light IS Ballistic in its travel nature)

(13)   Why is "Relativity" promoted? The answer is, that to maintain the Big Bang theory of origins, the universe must be expanding, with galaxies moving ever outward from an initial "Big Bang" explosion. Light from these fleeing galaxies must be able to come back to us at the speed of light, NO MATTER HOW FAST GALAXIES ARE SPEEDING AWAY!!
    For the Big Bang theory to stand, Relativity is essential! Light speed must be "constant" and totally independent of Relative Motion! The simple idea of the Newtonian, Ballistic, NORMAL behaviour of light does not fit with the Big Bang Theory.

(14)   Recently, it was proven beyond doubt that the universe is not expanding. How was this proven? Redshifts, measurements of starlight from galaxies, are supposed to mean "galaxies moving away". But 30 or 40 years of research by William (Bill) Tifft, of the University of Arizona, have shown that redshifts are QUANTIZED. If redshifts were about "speeding away", this would mean that galaxies could only "move away" in QUANTITIES of speed. Only in QUANTITIES of 72 km/sec (or certain special fractions of that speed - Ed.)

(15)   Think.   You don't see cars and trucks and buses
moving away at only 10 or 20 or 30 etc miles per hour
AND NO SPEEDS IN BETWEEN, do you? Poor passengers!
So why should galaxies "speed away" at only 72 or 144 or
216 etc kilometres per second? Galaxies should be able to
"speed away" at ANY speed!

    Bill Tifft's findings have caused great puzzlement and
embarrassment to "Big Bang" Science. Bill's QUANTIZED
REDSHIFT work was derided, scoffed at. However...

(16)   In 2011 it was ABSOLUTELY PROVEN that radioactive
decay rate measurements display the exact, same, identical
quantization as Bill's Quantized Redshifts. This means
that redshifts are about decay (of starlight generation),
not about galaxies moving away. The universe is not ex-
panding. Light speed is slowing (decaying) by steps of
72 km/second. The Big Bang Theory is Dead.
Relativity is Finished.

Editor's Note: Please read the paper "Relativity is Red-
undant", on the website www.lollo.org.nz   This paper
dispels the myths of relativity e.g. gravity slowing time
and so on.

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Decaying Nuclide	Scientific Decay Rate	Simple Numbers	Decay Rates in Plain English
Light	$\frac{1}{3}$ x .00024 x 10^0	$\frac{1}{3}$ x 24 = 8	8 wavelengths decaying away, per hundred thousand wavelengths, per year.
Ra 228	$\frac{1}{2}$ x .00024 x 10^3	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 = 12	12 atoms decaying away, per hundred atoms, per year.
Ac 227	$1\frac{1}{3}$ x .00024 x 10^2	$1\frac{1}{3}$ x 24 = 32	32 atoms decaying away, per thousand atoms, per year.
Th 228	$1\frac{1}{2}$ x .00024 x 10^3	$1\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 = 36	36 atoms decaying away, per hundred atoms, per year.
Th 232	2 x .00024 x 10^{-7}	2 x 24 = 48	48 atoms decaying away, per million million atoms, per year.
U 235	4 x .00024 x 10^{-6}	4 x 24 = 96	96 atoms decaying away, per hundred thousand million atoms, per year.
Rb 87	6 x .00024 x 10^{-8}	6 x 24 = 144	144 atoms decaying away, per ten million million atoms, per year.
Lu 176	8 x .00024 x 10^{-8}	8 x 24 = 192	192 atoms decaying away, per ten million million atoms, per year.

...and so on. Sample only. Notice the fractions and whole numbers of Bill Tifft's .00024 in the Scientific Decay Rate. Quantization in radiodecay is identical with quantization in redshifts.

This means that redshifts are about decay of light, not about galaxies moving away.

The universe is not expanding. The big bang theory is therefore debunked.