

Why Einstein was Wrong Great Scientists and Great Mistakes

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ABSTRACT

The article suggests that historical errors are fundamental to our current misunderstandings of both special and general relativity theories.

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Received: April 12, 2024; **Accepted:** April 15, 2024; **Published:** April 23, 2024

Background

When a scientist has done some important discovery, he will get a very high reputation. But this means that we tend to accept new ideas from him too easily.

Michelson's Discovery

Michelson invented the Michelson interferometer. With this instrument he could measure length with a very high accuracy and his instrument became a great success. Therefore, his instrument also became a base for defining the unit of length. So, Michelson became very famous and got a high reputation.

Michelson's Failure

Unfortunately, Michelson did not really understand his own important and famous instrument. He made the important mistake of basing his interpretation of the instrument based on the particle model for light. The instrument compared propagation time in 2-way light for 2 orthogonal directions and Michelson's mistake resulted in a predicted effect of the ether wind also in the arm used as a reference. The effect in the reference arm was regarded as half the effect in the measuring arm. Such an effect was of course not observed, but this phenomenon was said to be explained by 2 concepts: dilation of time and FitzGerald contraction.

However, Michelson was wrong, and due to his high reputation, his error was not observed. We can see that he was wrong by applying the wave model for light and find that ether wind in the reference arm falls inside the wave fronts. Therefore, wave front orientation, as well as wave front motion transverse to wave fronts, are both unchanged. So, the wave model predicts no effect of the ether wind in the reference arm and this means that we have no reason to assume FitzGerald contraction and the absurd concept dilation of time. We therefore can conclude that classical physics can explain the Michelson interferometer without any relativistic ideas. So, the absurd concept of time dilation is not needed and the length contraction becomes 2 times the FitzGerald contraction. Such a contraction is also more realistic by another reason, since we can expect that the ether wind's effect on 2-way light can be equal to the effect on the average value of two anti-parallel forces moving between atoms and defining the separations

between atoms in a crystal. So, the expected effect in Michelson's tests is compensated by a length contraction equal to 2 times the FitzGerald contraction.

We have found that Michelson made an important mistake and his high reputation apparently explains why his error was not discovered. Therefore, scientists still believe in dilation of time and still accept Einstein's theory of special relativity, although this theory is based on Michelson's failure.

Newton's Discovery

Newton discovered the law of gravity describing a force apparently acting between two bodies. This force is proportional to the product of the two mass values of the two bodies. Newton assumed that an attracting force was acting between the two bodies, since this idea was in line with observations. Newton's idea was accepted, since his reputation was high.

Newton's Failure

Newton never discovered that an attracting force cannot exist between the two bodies. This follows from the fact that this force is defined by the product of the values of mass in both bodies. Therefore, no one of the two bodies has information about both bodies and no one of them can therefore define the force of gravity. Instead, the cause of gravity must be a concept with information about both bodies. The only concept with this information is the ether. Therefore, the ether is the cause of gravity and the ether must cause gravity to emerge inside of both bodies.

We have found that there cannot be any pulling force between the two bodies, but instead we have two pushing forces caused by the ether. Pushing gravity is a concept suggested by many scientists, but they have not demonstrated that pulling forces of gravity are not possible. Therefore, scientists today accept the theory of general relativity based on Newton's error and Einstein's magic and stating that gravity is caused by a bending of emptiness.

Einstein's Relativity

We have found that:

- Einstein's theory of special relativity is based on Michelson's

mistake by using the particle model for light (instead of the wave model) to explain the Michelson interferometer. (140 years ago).

- Einstein's theory of general relativity is based on Newton's mistake of regarding gravity to be an attracting force (instead of being an emergent force). (300 years ago).
- Both of Einstein's two theories of relativity are based on errors made long time ago.
- Einstein was therefore also wrong in both cases.

Great Scientists and Great Mistakes

We have found that two of our most eminent scientists – Newton and Michelson – both made very important discoveries and became famous with good reputations. In both cases this meant that they easily could fool us.

So, we got two great scientists that also gave us two great inconsistencies in our knowledge of physics and we got two 'white spots' in our knowledge of physics. These two 'spots' created space for Einstein's two theories of relativity. The special theory of relativity corrupting the time concept and the general theory of relativity corrupting the space concept.

We have seen that these two 'spots' can be filled with concepts from classical physics. This means that we do not need Einstein's two theories of relativity, since his ideas were based on errors.

Einstein was Wrong

Why have these two Errors been Undetected for so Long Times? There seem to be many reasons for this time delay. One reason is perhaps that we humans think that it is more interesting to look into the future than to look in the opposite direction. Science fiction is more interesting than history of science. Therefore, we do not always follow the scientific method, stating that we always must be critical to basic assumptions.

Einstein's two theories of relativity has ruled physics for a very long time. The history about relativity can hopefully be a lesson to scientists and hopefully cause a more critical attitude towards the history of science.

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