

## The “Color” of Light in the Light Clock Experiment

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A fundamental tenet of Special relativity (SR) is that the light speed  $c$  ( $= 2.99792 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ) is constant in all inertial frames.<sup>1</sup> From this postulate, time dilation, as well as the associated length contraction, inevitably result [2]. Simply speaking time dilation can be defined as the phenomenon that a clock at rest shows the time interval  $\Delta T_0$  which is shorter than the time interval  $\Delta T$  when it is moving with a speed  $v$ . Physicists usually “use” as a clock a “traditional” light clock of SR ((hereinafter “the light clock”) to illustrate this phenomenon and to derive the time dilation expression

$$\Delta T = \Delta T_0 / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$$

where  $1/\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$  is the Lorentz-Einstein factor or the time dilation factor  $\gamma$ .

Elementary physics tells us that when a ray of light strikes a plane mirror, the light ray reflects off the mirror. According to the law of reflection, the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection. In our previous paper [2], we have shown that when the light clock stops then the light signal angle of incidence is greater than zero but its angle of reflection is zero degrees. This observation disagrees with the law of reflection.

We will here consider the light clock experiment and the associated blueshift of the reflected light, i. e. the “colors” of the incidence and reflected light.

The traditional light clock usually consists of two plane-parallel mirrors  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  that face each other and are separated by a distance  $d$ , Fig. 1a. A light signal originating from mirror  $M_1$  reaches mirror  $M_2$ . We will employ a monochromatic light signal. This light pulse traces out a path of length  $d$ .

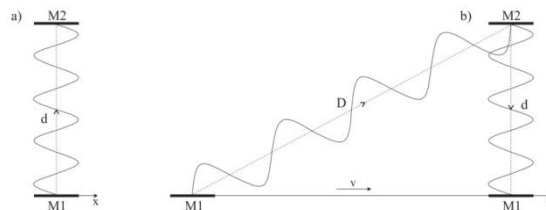


Figure 1: a) the light clock at rest and b) the light clock moves at a speed  $v$  and then abruptly stops. See the text.

<sup>1</sup> It is important to note here that Ziefle [1, and references therein] demonstrated that SR is not compatible with the constancy of light that is measured on Earth.

After reaching mirror  $M_2$  the light pulse reflects to mirror  $M_1$  following the law of reflection [2]. Now allow the same light clock to be moving with a certain relative speed  $v$  horizontally in the direction of the positive  $x$ -axis. The light signal of mirror  $M_1$  reaches mirror  $M_2$  traveling the larger distance  $D$ . After reaching mirror  $M_2$  the light signal would reflect to mirror  $M_1$  according to the law of reflection [2].

Allow now that the light clock makes a full stop when the light signal reaches mirror  $M_2$ . In this case, a stationary observer who is watching the light clock could design the following diagram, Fig. 1b. Of course, the number of periods would be identical for the incidence and reflected lights. We know that the frequency equals the speed of light divided by the wavelength (or  $\nu = c/\lambda$ ) then the number of their wavelengths would be also the same. In expression,

$$d = \mathcal{N}\lambda_d \text{ and } D = \mathcal{N}\lambda_D$$

where  $\lambda_D$  is the wavelength of light emitted by  $M_1$  and  $\lambda_d$  is the wavelength of light reflected by  $M_2$ .  $\mathcal{N}$  can be approximated as a very large natural number if it is larger or equal to say  $10^4$  [3].

Since  $\lambda_D > \lambda_d$  the reflected light has a different "color" with a shorter wavelength than the incidence light or the reflected light is blueshifted. In other words, the stationary observer finds that the energy of the reflected light is higher than the energy of the incidence light. The question is now is where does this extra energy come from?

The intrinsic energy of the photon emitted by this clock in rest (the reflected light) and in motion (the incidence light) would be  $h\nu_0$  and  $h\nu$ , where  $h$  ( $= 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$  J sec) is Planck's constant and  $\nu_0$  and  $\nu$  are the corresponding frequencies. The only possible answer to the above question would be that the difference between the two energies  $h\nu_0 - h\nu$  is equal to the relativistic kinetic energy of this clock or

$$E_K = h\nu_0 - h\nu \quad \dots (1)$$

where  $h\nu_0$  and  $h\nu$  are the intrinsic energy of the photon emitted by the light clock in rest and in motion, respectively. This is in accordance with the law of conservation energy. Eqn. (1) shows that if the speed of the light clock  $v$  tends to zero (or  $v \rightarrow 0$ ) then  $h\nu \rightarrow h\nu_0$  or  $E_K (= h\nu_0 - h\nu) \rightarrow 0$ . If this speed approaches the speed of light  $c$  then  $h\nu \rightarrow 0$  or  $E_K (= h\nu_0 - h\nu) \rightarrow h\nu_0$ .<sup>2</sup>

If the rest mass of the light clock is  $m_0$  then this theory says that its relativistic mass  $m$  would increase by the Lorentz-Einstein factor or

$$m = m_0/\sqrt{(1 - v^2/c^2)} \quad \dots (2).<sup>3</sup>$$

SR now gives the following equation for the relativistic kinetic energy of this clock

<sup>2</sup> Mathematically speaking,  $h\nu = h\nu_0\sqrt{(1 - v^2/c^2)}$ . In other words, the intrinsic energy of a photon depends on the speed of its source.

<sup>3</sup> Of note, Zieffle [4, and references therein] shows that the explanation of the inertial mass increase by SR violates the Principle of energy conservation.

$$E_K = mc^2 - m_0c^2 \dots (3).$$

Combining eqns. (2) and (3) we find that the relativistic kinetic energy of the light clock (or in general of a massive particle) is given by

$$E_K = \{[1/\sqrt{(1- v^2/c^2)}] - 1\}m_0c^2 \dots (4).$$

If the speed of the light clock  $v$  tends to zero (or  $v \rightarrow 0$ ) then  $E_K (= hv_0 - hv) \rightarrow 0$ . However, when the speed of the source  $v$  approaches the speed of light  $c$  then according to the above equation  $E_K (= hv_0 - hv) \rightarrow \infty$ . This contradicts the above conclusion for  $v \rightarrow c$  drawn from eqn. (1) based on the Principle of energy conservation. Moreover, the value of  $hv_0$  (or  $v_0$ ) is initially fixed in the above thought experiment there is no way to make  $hv_0 - hv \rightarrow \infty$ .

The question which arises now is how to explain this discrepancy?

One possibility is that the law of conservation energy does not hold in the above thought experiment. However, this law is a fundamental concept of physics.

If the law of energy conservation holds then eqn. (4) for the relativistic kinetic energy of the light clock described – i. e. of a massive particle in general - is not correct. It follows that eqns. (2) and (3) of SR are not correct either. This is a serious statement because this theory formulated by Einstein in 1905 is one of the cornerstones of modern physics.<sup>4</sup>

The only possible explanation is that the traditional thought experiment with the light clock cannot be used to demonstrate time dilation and hence length contraction. As we pointed out in previous communication [5], it appears that the thought experiment with the “traditional” light clock appears to need at least some rethinking.

## References

- [1] R. G. Ziefle, *Einstein’s special relativity violates the constancy of the velocity  $c$  of light under one-way conditions and thus contradicts the behavior of electromagnetic radiation*. Physics Essays 34, 275-279 (2021).
- [2] P. I. Premović, *The light clock experiments and the law of reflection*. The General Science Journal, December 2021.
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- [5] P. I. Premović, *The “bizarre” case of the “rod light clock”*. The General Science Journal, December 2021.

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<sup>4</sup> Ziefle [1] argued SR is an unrealistic theory.