

“Einstein’s special theory of relativity fundamentally flawed – the rules of physics have to be rewritten.....”

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Back in 1920s, when the corpuscular nature of photon demonstrated by the photoelectric effect was still being debated, the Compton Effect confirmed the particle like behavior of the photon. Figuring it all out is what made Compton Effect famous. Compton Effect occurs when an x ray photon encounters a free or loosely bound electron that is initially at rest. The electron gains energy and the scattered photon have a wavelength longer than that of the incoming photon.

From the law of conservation of energy,

$$mC^2 + m_0C^2 = MC^2 + m_EC^2$$

mC^2 = energy of the x ray photon, m_0C^2 = energy of the electron (before scattering)

MC^2 = energy of the x ray photon, m_EC^2 = energy of the electron (after scattering)

$$m - M = m_E - m_0$$

From the law of conservation of momentum,

$$mC = MC + m_EV$$

mC = momentum of the x ray photon (before scattering)

MC = momentum of the x ray photon, m_EV = momentum of the electron (after scattering)

$$m - M = m_E \times (V/C) \text{ or } m_E - m_0 = m_E \times (V/C)$$

$$m_E = m_0C / \{C - V\}$$

But, according to Einstein's mass velocity equation

$$m_E = m_0C / \{C^2 - V^2\}^{1/2}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} m_0C / \{C - V\} &= m_0C / \{C^2 - V^2\}^{1/2} \\ \{C^2 - V^2\}^{1/2} &= \{C - V\} \text{ or } \{C^2 - V^2\} = \{C - V\}^2 \text{ or } \{C^2 - V^2\} = C^2 + V^2 - 2CV \\ V &= C \end{aligned}$$

The idea that nothing other than photon can travel at the speed of light in vacuum is the key precept of the Albert Einstein's special theory of relativity, which itself makes the central principle of modern physics. If the electron recoils with the velocity $V=C$, then the fundamental rules of physics would have to be rewritten.”