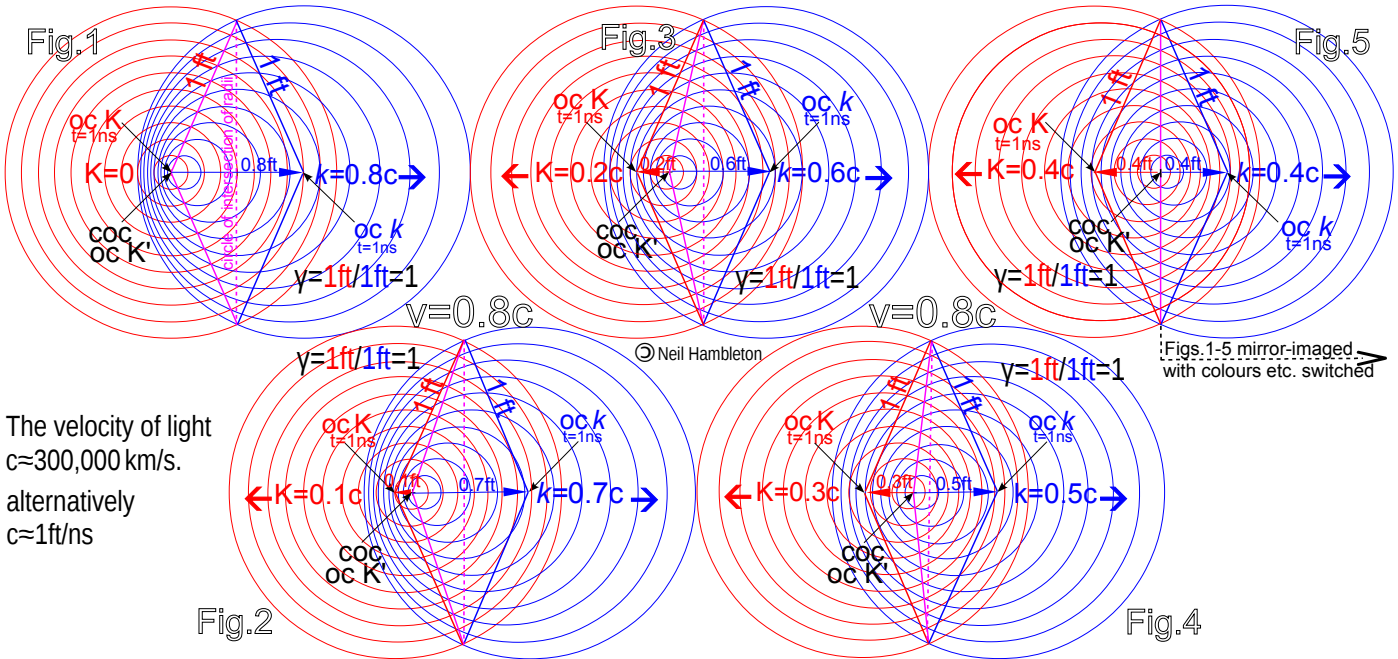


"In dealing algebraically with the Lorentz equations . . . it simplifies matters greatly to introduce two new parameters,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ . Both are dimensionless and both are simple functions of the relative speed  $v$ . The **speed parameter**  $\beta (=v/c)$  is simply the ratio of the relative speed  $v$  to the speed of light. The second parameter,  $\gamma$  [aka] the **Lorentz factor**, is defined from  $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2} = 1/\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$ "

The special relativity hoax is contrived from a scalene triangle, ABD in fig.7, which shows Einstein's train travelling at relative speed  $v>0$ , whereby a vertical light pulse [dotted] in the train travels a greater distance AB diagonally [ $\gamma>1$ ] as viewed from the platform.

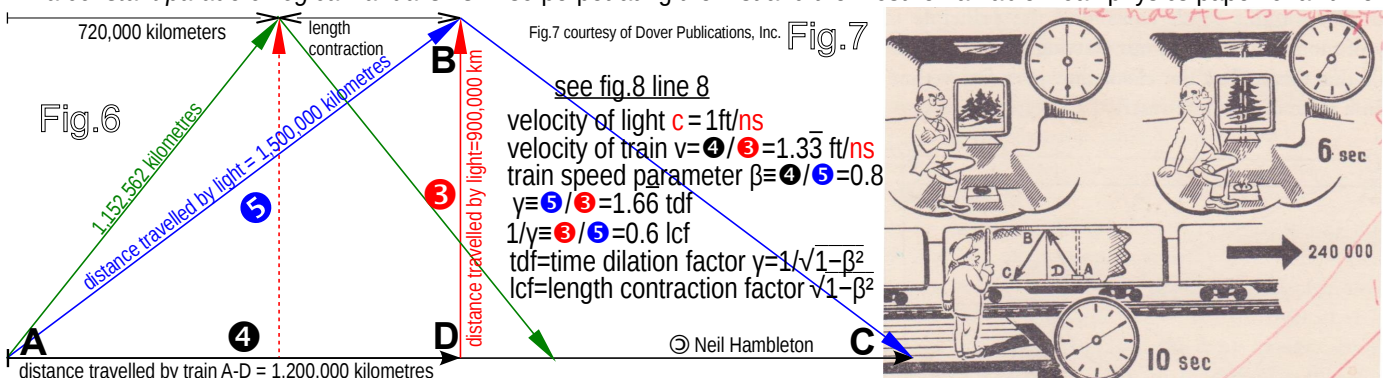
$\gamma>1$  raises the paradoxes of time dilation, length contraction etc; which vanish if the pulse is sloped rearward in the train so as to travel the same distance with respect to both train and platform, i.e.  $\gamma=1$ . But how is it possible know the correct slope angle?

The angle finds itself automatically if sphere-emitting LEDs, or circle-emitting 'laser line levels' [as used for aligning partitions etc] are deployed on both train and platform so as to fire simultaneously from a common origin, whereupon their respective pulses interact as shown e.g. in figs.1-5, in which  $\gamma=1$  at all values of  $v$  and the scalene triangle and its associated hoax have disappeared.



The velocity of light  $c \approx 300,000$  km/s.  
alternatively  $c \approx 1\text{ft/ns}$

1. "Stationary" means nothing in physics. There is not one stationary body in the cosmos, yet Einstein uses the term recklessly in EMB<sup>2</sup> as a plausible basis for his hoax that when systems  $K$  &  $k$  are in relative motion at velocity  $v$ , absent any absolute frame of reference [æther] there are only two possibilities – stationary  $K$  (fig.1) and stationary  $k$ : i.e. for any particular value of  $v>0$  there is one particular value of  $\gamma>1$ . But there are infinite possible components of  $v$ , e.g. figs.1-5, including  $K=0.5v \rightarrow, k \leftarrow 0.5v$ , all with the value  $\gamma=1$  and so fatal for SR. To evade this exposure of his hoax, Einstein omitted sphere  $k$  (one hand clapping!) from EMB§3.
2. Science today is awash in hoaxes. On 24.02.14 'Nature' reported: "Publishers withdraw more than 120 gibberish papers". The Guardian reported: "How computer-generated fake papers are flooding academia. . . The creators of the automatic nonsense generator . . . have made the SCigen program free to download, and scientists [!] have been using it in their droves". SCigen co-author Maxwell Krohn opined: "These papers are so funny, you read them and can't help but laugh. They are total bullshit".
3. Nobody laughs at On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies<sup>2</sup>. Well, we should. It's total BS. But this nonsensical mother of all gibberish papers was no automated 'while-u-wait' job. With infinite patience and consummate pseudoscientific sleight-of-hand con artiste extraordinaire Einstein 'gold-plated the turd' of special relativity, his superficially plausible<sup>3</sup> but fundamentally flawed theory, for ten years (1895-1905), outrageously compounding and confounding it within a stupefying Catalogue of Errors<sup>4</sup> and "a constant parade of logical vandalisms"<sup>5</sup>: so perpetrating the first and the most remarkable 'hoax physics paper' of all time.



4. G.O.Mueller<sup>4</sup> has exposed 130 serious errors in SR. So, "laughs on every page" of 28-page EMB? **DO I HEAR A KLAXON?** 'Einstein's errors' are legendary, but 130 represent one "serious error" per month for ten years! He was no fool. It's impossible. "When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth"<sup>6</sup>: i.e. that his aim was not to avoid errors but to **concoct** them, as an army of straw men, to enforce his irrational linear derivations of 'gamma' ( $\gamma$ )>1 etc and to suppress the 'instant death' threat from the light spheres. And he judged it to perfection. The linear 'Einstein's Train' exposition of  $\gamma > 1$  as "time dilation" is one of the most popular (and mistaken) notions in the History of Science; yet as recently as 2011 Ricker<sup>7</sup> stated: "[I] could find only one reference to this [light sphere] paradox in an Internet search", after 106 years!
5. **The linear case for 'y'**: Train T travels through station S at  $v=0.75\text{ft/ns} \rightarrow$ . Observers T & S both have a 4<sup>th</sup> rod ('light clock') with a basal LDM<sup>8</sup> and a mirror atop. When their co-ordinates coincide at a common origin (COC) both lasers fire. The photons travel  $\uparrow 4^{\text{th}} \uparrow$  up to the mirrors and back and each LDM shows its rod length  $\textcircled{4} \textcircled{4} \gamma=1$ . But SR says that due to T's  $3^{\text{th}} \rightarrow$  motion,  $\uparrow$  goes a 'dilated'  $\rightarrow 5^{\text{th}}$ : "That is, it takes a longer time<sup>9</sup> for the light to go from end to end in the moving clock than in the stationary clock"  $\textcircled{5} \textcircled{4} \gamma=1.25$ . It gets worse: "We are entitled to consider the train to be at rest and the station to be moving"<sup>10</sup>  $\textcircled{4} \textcircled{5}$  otherwise "we could tell who was really moving"<sup>9a</sup>. . . But the principle of relativity says this is impossible". 'Einstein's train' fudges the issues by using just one LDM [one hand clapping again]. No longer is  $\rightarrow$  a variable 'v' function of a constant  $\uparrow$  but  $\uparrow$  is a back-calculated 'beta' ( $\beta$ ) function of  $\rightarrow$ , e.g. figs.6&7:  $\rightarrow \textcircled{5} : \uparrow \textcircled{3} : \gamma=1.6\bar{6}$  **K L A X O N!** Einstein's train is going faster  $\rightarrow \textcircled{4}$  than light  $\uparrow \textcircled{3}$ .

FIG. 8: Some values of relative velocity  $v=\text{ft/ns}$  [ $c=1\text{ft/ns}$ ]; speed parameter  $\beta=v/c$ ; time dilation ' $\gamma$ ' & length contraction  $\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$

$v=\text{ft/ns}$	$\beta=v/c$	$\gamma$	$\sqrt{1-\beta^2}=1/\gamma$	$v=\text{ft/ns}$	$\beta=v/c$	$\gamma$	$\sqrt{1-\beta^2}=1/\gamma$	$v=\text{ft/ns}$	$\beta=v/c$	$\gamma$	$\sqrt{1-\beta^2}=1/\gamma$
1. 0c	0.000	1.000	1.000	6. 0.75c	0.6	1.25	0.8	11. 7.02c	0.99	7.0888	0.1411
2. 0.2c	0.2	1.0206	0.9798	7. 1c	0.7071	1.4142	0.7071	12. 22.34c	0.999	22.3663	0.0447
3. 0.31c	0.3	1.0483	0.9539	8. 1.33c	0.8	1.66	0.6	13. 70.70c	0.9999	70.7124	0.0141
4. 0.44c	0.4	1.0911	0.9165	9. 2.06c	0.9	2.2942	0.4359	14. 223.6c	0.99999	223.6	0.0044
5. 0.58c	0.5	1.1547	0.8660	10. 3.04c	0.95	3.2026	0.3112	15. $\infty$	1	$\infty$	0

Fig.8: Copyright Neil Hambleton 2015

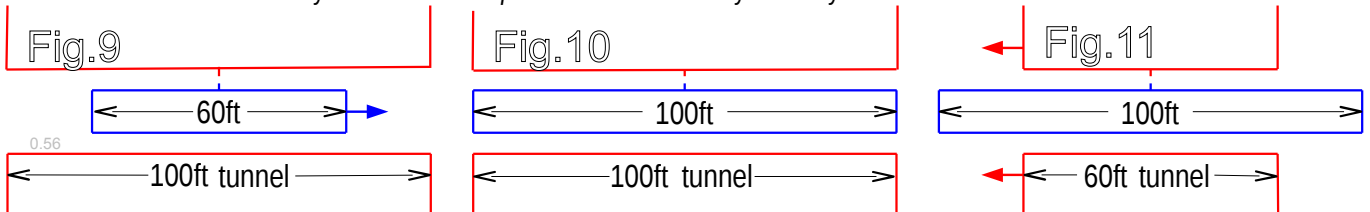
6. **The 'BETA' SWITCH and the 'GAMMA' ASSUMPTION: figs.6, 7 & 8 (row 8)** ref: p.45 of Landau & Rumer: 'What is Relativity?'

The blue zigzag in fig.6 shows a velocity faster  $\rightarrow \textcircled{4}$  than light  $\uparrow \textcircled{3} = 1.3\bar{3}c$ . There's the switch. L&R give the speed parameter  $\beta$  as only 240,000 km/s [ $\beta=0.8$ ] i.e. the green zigzag  $< c$ . They say: "Let us assume that the observer on the platform established that ten seconds elapsed between the departure and return of the ray. . . It follows that the sides AB and BC . . . are each 1,500,000 kilometers long. The side AC is obviously equal to the distance travelled by the train in ten seconds, which is  $240,000 \times 10 = 2,400,000$  kilometers. § Now it is easy to determine the height of the carriage [!!!] which is just the height BD". What nonsense! Why do we not simply read the 'elf-n-safety' sign: "Ceiling height 900,000 kilometers – MIND YOUR HEAD"? By their method, if we "assume" that more or less than 10 seconds elapsed and the train speed remains constant, the height of the ceiling mirror goes up or down in further fatal contravention of SR, which will not countenance any variation along the y-y axis.

7. **The LENGTH CONTRACTION HOAX: based on Landau and Rumers' Train & Tunnel sketch on p.54 of 'What is Relativity?'**

A 100<sup>th</sup> railcar is parked in a 100<sup>th</sup> tunnel (fig.10). Both are flagged at their mid-point. Figs.9&11 illustrate car and platform [tunnel] in relative motion at speed parameter  $\beta=0.8$  (fig.8 row.8). As already noted in §1 above, Einstein isolates two pairs (a) & (b)<sup>11</sup> of asymmetrical components of their motion, regardless of the 'more equally' viable, but destructive, intrinsically symmetrical pair (c):  
 (a) The carriage is in motion relative to the embankment [tunnel]: fig.9; carriage  $\beta=0.8 \rightarrow$  : tunnel 0:  $\gamma=1.6\bar{6}$   
 (b) The embankment [tunnel] is in motion relative to the carriage: fig.11; tunnel  $\beta=\leftarrow 0.8$  : carriage 0:  $\gamma=1.6\bar{6}$   
 (c) Carriage and tunnel are in equal and opposite motion relative to each other [and why not?]: fig.10;  $\leftarrow 0.4 : 0.4 \rightarrow$  :  $\gamma=1$ .

**Fig.9** The length contraction factor = 0.6, thus the car is now only 60<sup>th</sup> long and when the flags coincide both ends of the car are 20<sup>th</sup> inside the tunnel. L&R say that this is "no optical illusion". But they also say: "we are entitled to consider" it to be vice versa.

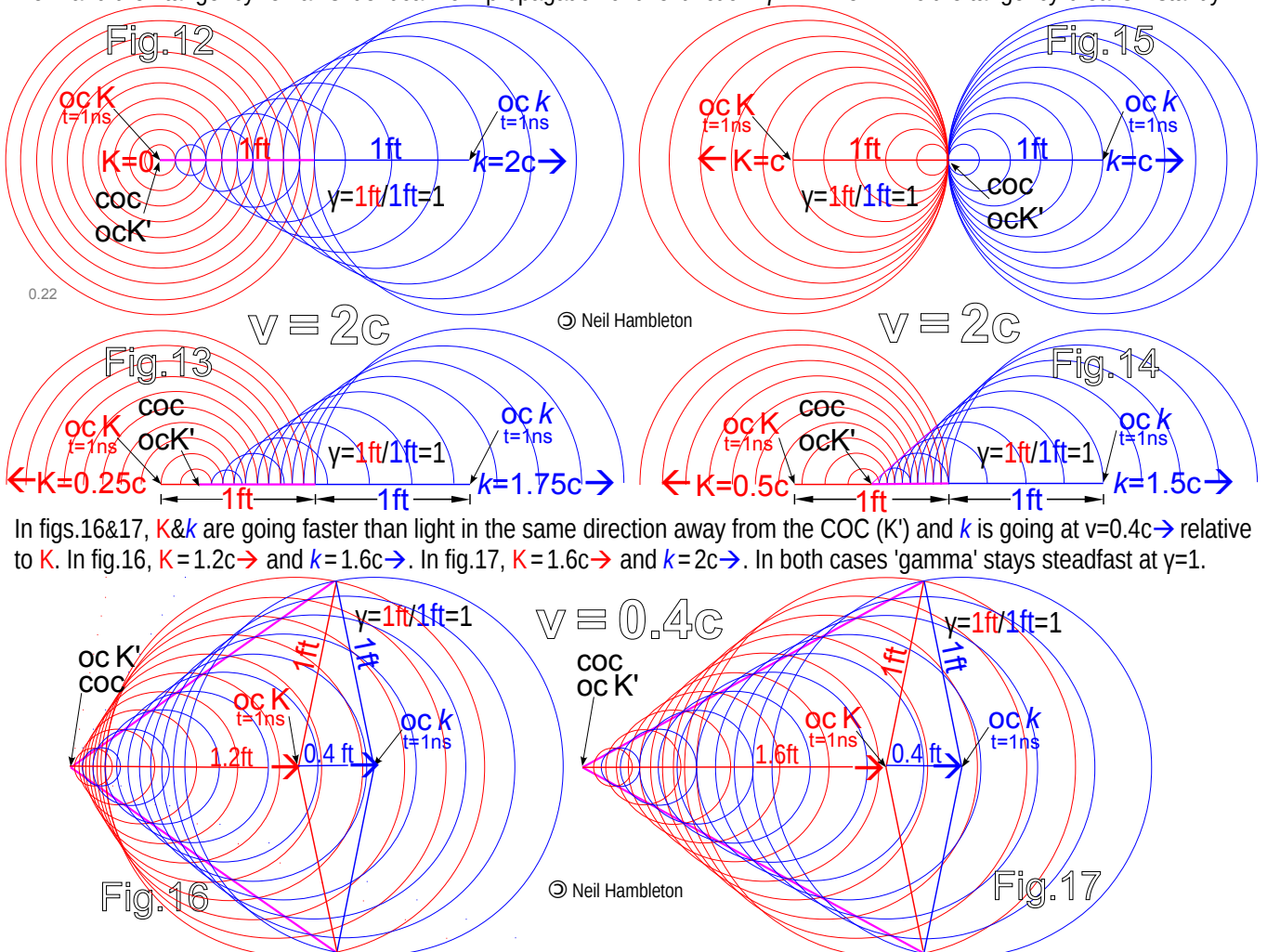


**Fig.11** = vice versa. The length of the railcar is unchanged but the tunnel is length contracted to 60<sup>th</sup>; so when the flags coincide both ends of the car project 20<sup>th</sup> outside the ends of the tunnel. SR is a "running [gamma] gag" in which figs.9–11 impossibly co-exist: the front and rear of the car are simultaneously outside and inside the tunnel: simultaneous events are consecutive: a "Dingle clock" shows 'proper' and 'dilated' times simultaneously [there's only one clock in fig.7, showing  $\textcircled{6}$  &  $\textcircled{10}$ ] and when  $\beta > 0.7071$  [ $1/\sqrt{2}$ , fig.8 row 7] Einstein's train is travelling faster than light, in the process generating sufficient length contraction to enable it to travel simultaneously slower than light: e.g. according to L&R's own figures  $4 \rightarrow : 3 \uparrow : 5 \rightarrow$  co-exists in fig.7 with  $2.4 \rightarrow : 3 \uparrow : 3.84 \rightarrow$ . Which one of the two zigzags shown in fig.6 do L&R actually illustrate in fig.7? The answer is, both of them! It's a hoax.

8. **THE RELATIVE SIMULTANEITY HOAX.** Einstein's case for RS<sup>11a</sup> ignores length contraction because it reveals his hoax as follows: L&R's train has automatic doors at each end [p.34] actuated by a light signal from the mid-point: thus whoever flicks the switch sees them open simultaneously [e.g. after 100ns in fig.11]. They concede [p.54] that length contraction reduces the opening time [e.g. to 60ns in fig.9] saying: "Of course this correction in no way invalidates our previous results". From 100ns to 60ns. Where's the simultaneity in that? The author dealt with Einstein's presentation in depth on pp.4-6 of SRD1S and has nothing to add thereto.

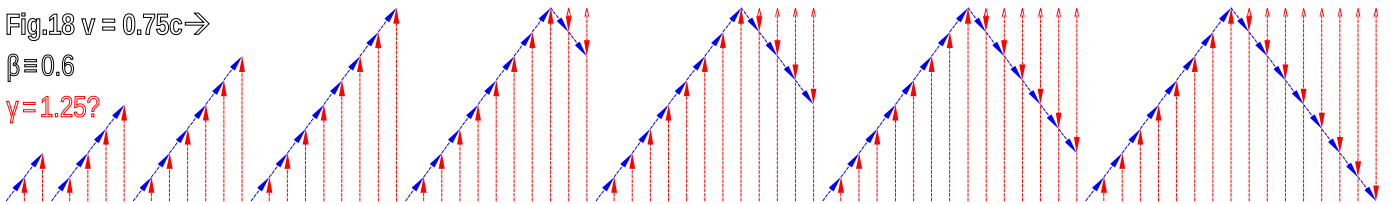
**9. FASTER THAN LIGHT IS NORMAL but "For velocities greater than [2c] our deliberations become meaningless"**

It further follows from  $v > 0, \gamma = 1$ , that SR's embargo on  $v > c$  is false. Figs.12-15,  $v=2c, \gamma=1$  bear this out. The expanding circle of radial intersection of figs.1-5 has now closed up into two tangential points. In these and all other possible combinations of the components of  $v=2c$ , the distance of propagation between the respective simultaneous origins of the co-ordinates of spheres  $K$  &  $k$  and their tangency remains identical from propagation until extinction:  $\gamma=1$ . When  $v > 2c$  the tangency breaks instantly.



In figs.16&17,  $K$  &  $k$  are going faster than light in the same direction away from the COC ( $K'$ ) and  $k$  is going at  $v=0.4c \rightarrow$  relative to  $K$ . In fig.16,  $K=1.2c \rightarrow$  and  $k=1.6c \rightarrow$ . In fig.17,  $K=1.6c \rightarrow$  and  $k=2c \rightarrow$ . In both cases 'gamma' stays steadfast at  $\gamma=1$ .

**10. HOW NOBEL LAUREATE LANDAU UNWITTINGLY DEBUNKED RELATIVITY AND THE TWIN PARADOX IN 1959.**



Figs.18-20 are 'animated' at  $2 \times 0.5ns$  intervals over 8ns. Einstein's train is moving at  $0.75ft/ns \rightarrow$ . Passenger  $T$ 's LDM gives the ceiling height as  $4ft^{12}$ : i.e. the proper light took 4ns to go  $\textcircled{4}ft \uparrow$  up to the ceiling in which time the train travelled  $4 \times 0.75 = \textcircled{3}ft \rightarrow$  along the rails thus causing  $S$  in the station to 'see'  $T$ 's pulse go a diagonally dilated  $\sqrt{(\textcircled{4})^2 + (\textcircled{3})^2} = \textcircled{5}ft \rightarrow \therefore \gamma \equiv \textcircled{5}/\textcircled{4} = 1.25$ .

**THE TWIN PARADOX DEBUNKED**

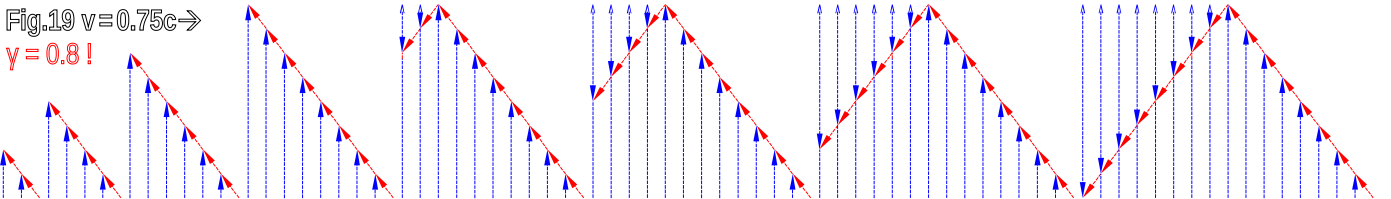
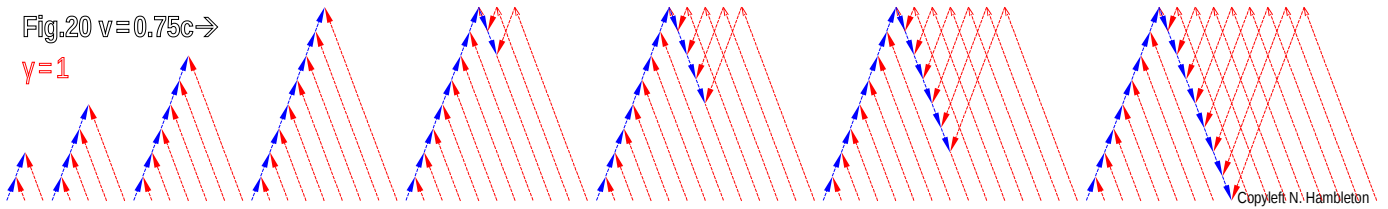


Fig.19 is fig.18 as fatally misdrawn (fig.7 bottom) on p.45 of What is Relativity? by Landau & Rumer, which mistakenly aims  $T$ 's pulse diagonally backwards  $\nwarrow$  at a mirror located 3ft behind his LDM, not vertically above it as sketched (fig.7 top).  $T$ 's 'zigzag' thus hits the carriage floor  $\leftarrow 6ft$  behind the LDM, which has in the meantime moved  $6ft \rightarrow$  forwards with the train, so cancelling out the zigzag for  $S$  on the platform. Thus what  $T$  sees as  $2 \times \textcircled{5}ft$  'proper'  $\nwarrow \swarrow$  diagonals ricocheting rearwards inside the train,  $S$  sees as  $2 \times \textcircled{4}ft$  contracted  $\uparrow \downarrow$  verticals which are stationary relative to the platform. Therefore  $\gamma = \textcircled{4}/\textcircled{5} = 0.8$  ( $\gamma < 1$ ) i.e. time contraction!<sup>13</sup> Everyone knows that in SR the moving twin grows old more slowly than the stationary twin. Figs.7&19 get it the other way round which not only knocks SR sideways but also suggests a linear disproof of the theory in fig.20. [= SRD1S<sup>13</sup> §1].



The angle of declination in figs.18&19 is  $\theta = \pm \tan^{-1}v$ . Let's split the difference. Fig.20 relocates the mirror 1.5ft behind the LDM. T's zigzag now hits the floor  $\leftarrow$ 3ft behind his LDM which has again moved 6ft $\rightarrow$  with respect to the platform  $\therefore \theta = \pm \tan^{-1}(v/2)$  for **both T and S**: i.e.  $\gamma=1$ . None of the paradoxes ever existed. Figs.18-20 are identical in every respect except for the angle of the light pulse. If a continuous strip mirror is fixed to the ceiling (and floor!) and the LDM is linked to the train speedometer so that for **any** value of  $v$  it automatically tilts rearwards at  $\theta = \tan^{-1}(v/2)$ , the light always goes the same distance with respect to both train and station and the idea of  $\gamma > 1$  never even arises – as illustrated by the author in 2010 in figs. 8&9 of SRD1S.

**Fig.8 CORRECTED:** some values of **velocity**  $v/c = ft/ns$  [ $c = 1ft/ns$ ]; **speed**  $\beta = v/c$ ; **time dilation**  $\gamma$  and **length contraction**  $\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$

$v=ft/ns$	$\beta=v/c$	$\gamma$	$\sqrt{1-\beta^2}=1/\gamma$	$v=ft/ns$	$\beta=v/c$	$\gamma$	$\sqrt{1-\beta^2}=1/\gamma$	$v=ft/ns$	$\beta=v/c$	$\gamma$	$\sqrt{1-\beta^2}=1/\gamma$
1. 0c	0.000	1.000	1.000	6. 0.75c	0.6	1.25	0.8	11. 7.02c	0.99	7.0888	0.1411
2. 0.2c	0.2	1.0206	0.9798	7. 1c	0.7071	1.4142	0.7071	12. 22.34c	0.999	22.3663	0.0447
3. 0.31c	0.3	1.0483	0.9539	8. 1.33c	0.8	1.66	0.6	13. 70.70c	0.9999	70.7124	0.0141
4. 0.44c	0.4	1.0911	0.9165	9. 2.06c	0.9	2.2942	0.4359	14. 223.6c	0.99999	223.6	0.0044
5. 0.58c	0.5	1.1547	0.8660	10. 3.04c	0.95	3.2026	0.3112	15. $\infty$	1	$\infty$	0

Fig.8: Copyright Neil Hambleton 2015

## 11. IN CONCLUSION:

It is said of hoaxes that 'the simpler the better'; and proper hoaxers are supposed to give some clue as to their deceptive intent. SR meets both criteria. It is simply an exploitation of the **speed** of light (fig.8 col.2) versus **velocity** of light (col.1) conundrum. Unlike fig.8, Wikipedia's Lorentz factor table<sup>14</sup> has only 3 columns. Col.1 is headed  $\beta=v/c$  but gives the values of fig.8 col.2, i.e.  $v/c$ . Which **if any** is SR's limiting factor? If it is the velocity **1c** in our col.1 then the speed maxes out at  $\beta=0.7071$  in Wiki's col.1! But the speed  $\beta=1$  in Wiki's col.1 equates to **infinite velocity** in our col.1. To justify his claim here and in SRD1S that SR is a hoax it remains for the author to reveal Einstein's clue. In EMB§4 he does **not** disallow  $v > c$ . Quite the contrary, he says: "For velocities greater than that of light our deliberations become meaningless", and continues; "we shall, however, find in what follows, that the velocity of light in our theory plays the part, physically, of an **infinitely great velocity**" (emphasis added). There it is. 'Hidden in plain view' for 110 years. Fig.8 col.1 row 15, "straight from the horse's mouth"! All that is needed to reset all the values in cols.3&4 to '1' and so eliminate col.2 (and wipe out Wikipedia's entire table) is to use **two** (it must be two - 'one hand clapping') was Einstein's masterstroke 'laser line levels', as mentioned in the opening abstract. The 'last man standing' is fig.8 col.1 which shows true vector values in terms of the velocity of light  $c = 1ft/ns$ . The  $\beta$  &  $\gamma$  speed values were 'dimensionless' constructs. They were hoaxes.

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14. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lorentz\_factor