EXPERIMANTAL EVIDENCE, TO DATE, REGARDING SPECIAL RELATIVITY IS WRONG – by Glenn A. Baxter, P.E Copyright- 18 April 2010 (Updated 18 April 2012 12:03 P.M.)

"The angle of the dangle."

As shown in www.k1man.com/c1, Dr. Einstein's Special Relativity famous "time slowing down" formula was derived, analogous to a train car moving from left to right with an observer sitting on a train platform, and a light beam coming across the train car toward the observer. I define time as that ticked off (starting from T = 0) by five clocks, previously synchronized at T = 0 while sitting next to each other.

The train car in the analogy is travelling from left to right at velocity v relative to the train platform. When the light arrives at the near side of the train car, the observer, on the train platform, in line with the light path, will be looking along the hypotenuse of a right triangle formed with another side being distance vt, where t is the elapsed time for the light to cross the train car, and the remaining side being the width of the car.

Thus, the observer on the train platform sees the longer hypotenuse path travelledby the light, and an observer on the near side of the train car simply sees the light coming straight across the car along a shorter path. If you assume that light speed is constant, relative to both observers, then, since distance is ct, then a greater distance travelled by the light must be explained by a larger t, as did Dr. Einstein, and his resulting conclusion that time must have actually slowed down on the car.

Or, the relative velocity of the light must have increased, as claimed by your author. The reason for this claim is that for an observer on an overpass to the right will also see the light travel a longer path than an observer on the train at the front of the car. An observer on an overpass behind the car will see the light travelling a shorter path than an observer on the train car in the rear of the car. Dr. Einstein's incorrect analysis would require the clock in the front of the car to slow down and the one in the rear of the car to speed up. That is a contradiction, and thus Dr. Einstein was wrong. Correct, is relative velocity changing and not absolute time ticked off by the clocks. QED!

Now, any experiment designed to confirm this analysis by your author needs to be done at 0 degrees with respect to the velocity of the train car. If an experiment measures light at 90 degrees, it will of course agree with Dr. Einstein's incorrect formula since you are not distinguishing whether time slowed down or relative velocity increased. Just look at the clocks later! They will all still be synchronized.

Your author's experiment at www.k1man.com/c1-7, however, is correct, at 0 degrees, DOES distinguish between time slowing down or relative velocity increasing, and practical as well as accurate enough to confirm the Baxter Doppler formula and disprove the incorrect Dr. Einstein relativistic Doppler formula.