

METAPHYSICS

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Abstract: Absolute test of relativity.

1. Fizeau effect

Modern virtual science begun after a wrong formula of Fizeau^[1;2] (1). According to him, the substances entrain the light partially and immediately. But actually, the entrainment is full and smooth.

$$D = 4L \frac{v}{c \lambda} (n^2 - 1) \quad (1)$$

D - dephasing

L - length of the medium

v - speed of the medium

c - speed of light in vacuum

λ - wavelength

n - refractive index of light

Relativists often "prove" the Fizeau's formula and the most important proof is the experiment of Macek^[3] in 1964. This experiment however disproves the formula and Macek uses a different formula, but it is also wrong.

The most impressive is in the normalized data from the diagrams of Macek, confirmed by Fenster^[4] and Bilger^[5]. So, the air entrains light about 50 times less than quartz glass (2), whereas according to the formula of Fizeau, the air must entrain light about 2000 times less than quartz glass (3), i.e. for gases the formula is wrong by 4000%.

$$D_q = D_a \cdot k_M \quad k_M = 50 \quad (2)$$

$$D_q = D_a \cdot k_F \quad k_F = 2000 \quad (3)$$

$$k_F \neq k_M$$

Macek's experiment in practice confirms the emission theory. Air is almost empty space, but entrains light almost like water. Light moves by inertia with a changed speed in the empty space between the atoms. Full entrainment of light takes time, proportional to the Fresnel's coefficient.

2. Sagnac effect

The effect of Sagnac in glass also proves the emission theory. Light moves by inertia in the empty space between the atoms and so arises the phase difference.

Direction of dephasing of the rays depends on the reflector types^[6], such as mirror, prism, gradient, etc.

This direction depends also on the speed of light. In the classical device of Sagnac, the direction is opposite to that of rotation, whereas in relativity^[7;8;9], this direction is indefinable.

3. Bradley effect

At stellar aberration, the rays are tilted, but not the waves, i.e. in a stellar interferometer there is no effect of Bradley.

4. Conclusion

The experiment of Macek disproves relativity and clarifies the properties of light.

References

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