Earth absolute motion \( r \) is waiting on funding for discovery since the beginning of time
All there is in the Universe is objects of mass \( m \) at a location \( r \) and has a spin \( s \).
Earth's mass \( m \) and spin \( s \) are known and if \( r \) is to be found then a new energy formula is found that is at least 5 numbers matched of a six number power ball lotto energy jackpot

By Professor Joe Nahhas 1974
joenahhas1958@yahoo.com

Greetings: here is I Joe Nahhas in October 2009 flashing my 1979 thermo book with my picture stapled to it.

The elimination of relativity theory is a matter of time and not a matter of science regardless what silly dummy Nobel Prize winners have to say about it because it was based on dumb silly unbelievable experimentation. I am not only saying that Nobel Prize winners are idiots I can prove them idiots! How?
There is a serious problem in all of physics and that is timing of experiments and physics experiments theory.
Finding new sources of energy requires the elimination of bad physics and bad physics is $E = mc^2$ because it is based on space-time physics and space-time physics is wrong because I can prove it wrong as follows.

What is wrong with space-time is that it is a wrong idea and it is without proofs. Time is a human made scale and making it a dimension is scientifically stupid and the reasoning behind accepting time as a dimension and not as a scale is the assumption that it matches experiment. Time as a dimension allowing the exchange of time for space or squeezing space to expand time is not acceptable to me regardless what all Nobel prize winners have said about it and regardless what the 100,000 living physicists are saying about it and regardless what all 100,000 dead physicists had said about it because it is wrong and proving it wrong is what I can do and did the first time I read what started it and that would be the original dumb idea and experiment in Cleveland Ohio in 1887 by Michelson and Morley. What dumb Michelson and Morley experiment did is it started stupidity as accepted science.

The stupidity of Michelson and Morley experiment is the following.

We can not measure something that did not happen. We can only measure something that had happened. We can measure something in present time that had happened in past time.

Michelson and Morley experiment is stupid because two handymen in white robes tried to measure something in real time and wondered why they did not see it in past time.

$$\text{Present time} = \text{present time}$$
$$\text{Present time} = \text{past time} + [\text{present time} - \text{past time}]$$
$$\text{Present time} = \text{past time} + \text{time delays}$$

**Real time** = **event time** + **time delays**

What we measure = what happened + what changed till things are measured.

Real time physics = event time physics + time delays physics

What we see or measure is relativistic = Absolute event + relativistic time delays

What happened is absolute = real time relativistic event - real time relativistic effects

**Michelson and Morley Mistake that created space-time is the dumb ass attempt:**

Real time = event time [this is the wrong idea that started space-time stupidity]

What are missing are time delays [known as quantum theory and relativity theory]

**Real time** = **event time** + **time delays**

This formula is my 1973 discovery that not only Nobel Prize winners are wrong but all of physics and physicists are wrong because physics solution is based on the idea that:

Real time = event time

**In one dimension:** How would I know if I am going to the right or the left?

The problem is very simple, I would send a signal to 2 signals to two equidistant repeaters that send back the signal to me and the signal that comes first indicate a motion in opposite direction. Installing a multi opposite directional repeaters system and one signal and for each tow opposite direction have on timer will produce Earth path in absolute space and may produce the greatest formula in all of Physics and that would be mass motion and spin

and better than that it will erase stupidity from classrooms know as space-time.

**Abstract:** Finding new sources of energy require the elimination of bad physics and bad physics is Einstein's space-time ($x, y, z, ict$) confusion of physics that lead to energy fraud symbol $E = mc^2$ because energy spent is based on distance traveled and not relative distance and distance traveled is self referenced distance or absolute motion and
finding this motion is waiting on funding for discovery since the beginning of time and experimentally is possible. Discovering Earth absolute motion in space could be one of the greatest discoveries in physics of all time because it will answer the trillion dollar question if mass \( m \) spin \( s \) and absolute motion \( r \) are related by a mathematical formula that expresses a physical law and if this law is to be found can it explains the structural design of the solar system and if so what applications of such a law is useful inside the nucleus to produce new sources of energy?

Experimental set-up

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Sensor x'} & \text{Emitter} & \text{Ex Lead} & \text{Sensor x} \\
\hline
\text{Timer T x} & & & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Sensor y'} & \text{Emitter} & \text{Ey Lead} & \text{Sensor y} \\
\hline
\text{E} & & & \\
\text{Timer T y} & & & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Sensor z'} & \text{Emitter} & \text{Ez Lead} & \text{Sensor z} \\
\hline
\text{E} & & & \\
\text{Timer T z} & & & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

1-Assume there is a pulse emitter \( E \) shooting pulses in six different directions of the Euclidean system of axes per unit time \( \tau \); \( x'-x \) and \( y'-y \) and \( z'-z \) axes at six equidistant receivers of distance \( d \) and has three wire leads \( E_x, E_y, E_z \) connected to three Timers Named \( T_x, T_y, \) and \( T_z \).

2- The six equidistant receivers are named \( x', x, y', y, z', z \).

3- Three timers are named timer \( T_x \) with three wires one to receiver \( x' \) and one wire to receiver \( x \) and one wire to emitter wire lead \( E_x \) and timer \( T_y \) with three wires one to receiver \( y' \) and one wire to receiver \( y \) and one wire to emitter wire lead \( E_y \) and timer \( T_z \) with three wires one to receiver \( z' \) and one wire to receiver \( z \) and one wire to emitter wire lead \( E_z \) are used.

4- These six pulses has their directions grouped in three sets of pairs \( x'-x, y'-y, z'-z \).

5- Three timers \( T_x; T_y, \) and \( T_z \) are associated with the three axes respectively

a - Timer \( T_x \) takes measurements from Emitter lead \( E_x \); receiver \( x' \) and receiver \( x \)

b - Timer \( T_y \) takes measurements from Emitter lead \( E_y \); receiver \( y' \) and receiver \( y \)

c - Timer \( T_z \) takes measurements from Emitter lead \( E_z \); receiver \( z' \) and receiver \( z \)

Now

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Sensor x'} & \text{Emitter} & \text{Ex Lead} & \text{Sensor x} \\
\hline
\text{E} & & & \\
\text{Timer T x} & & & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Sensor x'} & \text{Emitter} & \text{Ex Lead} & \text{Sensor x} \\
\hline
\text{E} & & & \\
\text{Timer T x} & & & \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

1- Timer \( T_x \) receives 3 signals

a- From \( E_x \) a signal departures from emitter \( E \) to \( T_x \) register \( E \) \( [T_x, n = 1, 2, 3,] \)

b- From receiver \( x' \) a signal departures to timer \( T_x \) \( [t x', n = 1, 2, 3,] \)
c - From receiver x a signal departures to timer T x \([t_x, n = 1, 2, 3,]\)
If \(t_x' - T_x\) is the travel time from emitter E to receiver x'
And \(t_x - T_x\) is the travel time from emitter E to receiver x

If \(t_x' < t_x\) Then \(t_x' - T_x < t_x - T_x\)
And motion Earth is in the x - direction

Let \(C = \text{average velocity of the pulses}\) and \(v = \text{velocity of earth in } x'-x\) direction
Then

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{RIGHT} & : (C - v) = d/ t (x\text{-direction}) = V \quad V = \text{measurable quantity; } t (x\text{-direction}) \text{ measured because } d \text{ is known} \\
\text{LEFT} & : (C + v) = d/ t (x'\text{-direction})/d = V \quad V = \text{measurable quantity; } t (x'\text{-direction}) \text{ measured because } d \text{ is known} \\
\text{Then } & : C = (V x' + V x)/2
\end{align*}
\]

And \(V x' - x = (V x' - V x)/2 \text{ Equation X-1 Measurable quantity}\)
Similarly we can get
\(V y' - y = (V y' - V y)/2 \text{ Equation Y-1 Measurable quantity}\)
\(V z' - z = (V z' - V z)/2 \text{ Equation Z-1 Measurable quantity}\)
\(V (\text{earth}) = \sqrt{V^2}\)

If we take unit of times \(\tau = \text{period of a light source (or a high speed signal)}\)
Then

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wave #</th>
<th>V x' - x</th>
<th>V y' - y</th>
<th>V z' - z</th>
<th>V = \sqrt{V^2_{x} + V^2_{y} + V^2_{z}}</th>
<th>X = \frac{V}{\tau} x</th>
<th>Y = \frac{V}{\tau} y</th>
<th>Z = \frac{V}{\tau} z</th>
<th>r = X + Y + Z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vx1</td>
<td>Vy1</td>
<td>Vz1</td>
<td>V1 = \sqrt{V^2_{x1} + V^2_{y1} + V^2_{z1}}</td>
<td>X1</td>
<td>Y1</td>
<td>Z1</td>
<td>r (1) = X1 + Y1 + Z1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vx2</td>
<td>Vy2</td>
<td>Vz2</td>
<td>V2 = \sqrt{V^2_{x2} + V^2_{y2} + V^2_{z2}}</td>
<td>X2</td>
<td>Y2</td>
<td>Z2</td>
<td>r (2) = X2 + Y2 + Z2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vx3</td>
<td>Vy3</td>
<td>Vz3</td>
<td>V3 = \sqrt{V^2_{x3} + V^2_{y3} + V^2_{z3}}</td>
<td>X3</td>
<td>Y3</td>
<td>Z3</td>
<td>r (1) = X3 + Y3 + Z3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vx4</td>
<td>Vy4</td>
<td>Vz4</td>
<td>V4 = \sqrt{V^2_{x4} + V^2_{y4} + V^2_{z4}}</td>
<td>X4</td>
<td>Y4</td>
<td>Z4</td>
<td>r (4) = X4 + Y4 + Z4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion:
The idea of this experiment is to find distance travel segments \(r (1); r (2); r (3); r (4); \ldots \text{ETC}; \) then join them together.

With
\(r (1); \tau\)
\(r (2); \tau\)
\(r (3); \tau\)
\(r (4); \tau\)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Conclusion:} & \text{ The idea of this experiment is to find distance travel segments } r (1); r (2); r (3); r (4); \ldots \text{ETC; then join them together.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

The smaller the signal time interval or period \(\tau\) then the more accurate the experiment. Such a set-up is not only capable of finding absolute motion but it will give clues to finding the relation between mass \(m\) spin \(s\) and its orbit \(r\) of planet Earth. If mass \(m\) motion \(r\) and spin \(s\) are found to be related it will the greatest formulas of all time.
because all there is in the Universe is mass $m$ space $r$ and spin $s$. Earth mass $m$ and spin $s$ are know but mass $r$ is Earth absolute motion that had been waiting on funding for discovery since the beginning of time.

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