A Simple Disproof of Special Relativity

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It is unnecessary to perform experiments to prove the invalidity of Special Relativity Theory (SRT) since the logical errors are sufficient. The following simple example shows how SRT violates the causality principle.

1. Argument

Let two rockets are in mutual rest at considerable distance in a free cosmic space. Their clocks are synchronised and start at the same moment that they both accelerate at the same rate towards one another for one hour. After acceleration, they move uniformly. Their clocks automatically register the duration of one hour of their acceleration and then reset to zero time. The rockets approach each other with high uniform speed **v** by which, according to SRT, in the reference frame of any rocket, time flows two times (twice) slower in the other. After a certain time, their reference frames coincide and they exchange signals showing the elapsed times on their respective clocks. What do they read? Which clock shows a greater or lesser time? There is no reason why one clock should show more elapsed time than the other. If we say there is a difference we must logically ask why. Even if we consider a middle observer as both rockets meet, their clocks must show the same time, since both rockets are moving at the same speed. In the case of relativistic effects, their clocks must slow equally in comparison with his own. So, let clocks of both rocket show 10 hours of elapsed time of their uniform motion at the moment of their meeting.

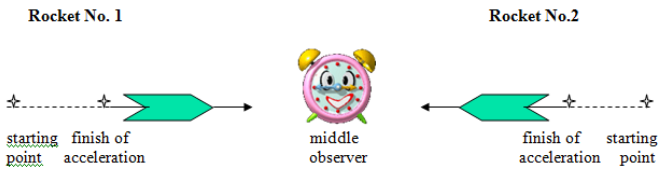

Fig. 1. Situation from the Viewpoint of the Middle Observer

According to natural logic it is evident that if mutual symmetry is not violated, the clocks must be synchronised all the time. But according to SRT the symmetric mutual uniform motion violates clock synchronisation. From the viewpoint (reference frame) of either rocket, time flows twice slower in the other.

Let us analyse the situation from the viewpoint of the rocket No.1 (the same does the observer in the rocket No.2). We have just finished our acceleration one hour after our common start and we will meet the other rocket after 10 hours. But, as our mutual speed is very high, from our viewpoint, only 5 hours will elapse in the second rocket during our 10 elapsed hours. But we know that at the meeting point both clocks must show equally 10 hours of elapsed time. It means that when we finished our acceleration, the rocket No.2 had already 5 hours of elapsed time of its uniform motion. But we know that one hour before we started together with the rocket No.2. So, from our viewpoint, the rocket No.2 finished its acceleration 4 hours before our common start, what means the violation of causality.

The application of SRT for solution of practical situations leads definitely to the violation of causality principle. If we want to accept the SRT, we must also accept the miracle that during one hour of our acceleration, the rocket No.2 accomplished its acceleration and moved uniformly for 5 hours.

2. Conclusion

The mutual symmetry of systems cannot cause the effect of time dilation. The violation of causality in SRT is a direct consequence of the relativity of simultaneity. So the relativity of simultaneity does not exist. If two events are simultaneous in one system, they are simultaneous in all others, regardless of their motion or position in space. This follows from the unity principle of the Universe according to which everything is directly (non-locally) connected with everything else.