

How to Prove Stationary Vacuum as World Ether

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Thesis:

Einstein's addition theorem prevents both bodies moved from exceeding limit velocity of light speed in vacuum. It seems like one body flies with light speed in vacuum sending out another body of light speed in vacuum, and both together have just light velocity in vacuum.

Antithesis:

If Einstein's theorem is correct predicting just light speed in vacuum for both bodies together flying in vacuum, then one of both flies with light speed, the other rests relative to its emitter while it is flying itself with light speed in vacuum beneath its emitter.

From this cohesion, the behavior of stationary vacuum follows. Stationary vacuum is absolutely resting and being the primordial body of universe, so-called **ether** of all the things, which are moving in universe. Thus, we find that vacuum equals an absolute inertial system that breaks every speed down to the maximum of light velocity. So, vacuum is something material, not only a space free from particles and waves. According to my assumptions, it is made from ordinary matter and antimatter to equal parts.

Albert Einstein's Addition Theorem ¹⁾

$$v_E = v' + v'' / (1 + v' \times v''/c^2)$$

What speed one ever sets in v' or v'' , it always results a speed v_E that equals light speed or that is less than light speed in vacuum.

Both bodies of each light speed in vacuum fall together on one line. Then both have just light speed while flying, and light speed while their impact by hitting. This means that their flight was stopped at zero.

Both bodies of each light speed in vacuum escape from another on one line. Then both have just light speed during their flight out of another. This means that both are flying with light velocity through their stationary vacuum. We cannot measure some cohesion, because both are not together.

One body flying with light speed in vacuum emits another body with light speed in vacuum. Both have then light speed in vacuum.

$$v' = c^2 (v_E - v'') / (c^2 - v_E \times v'')$$

Condition: $v_E = c$; $v'' = c$

Result: $v' = c$.

One flies beneath the other. So both have that limit speed of Einstein in vacuum. The body emitted but flies with zero speed relative to its emitter. These thoughts are purely theoretical. No particle body can fly with equal light speed. So an emitter of protons has less than light speed emitting a wave that has light speed, but its frequency is shifted to extreme blue relative to vacuum and to an observer who is resting in vacuum in front of the incoming emitter.

Has Einstein ever thought this way? Or has he expected that each body would fly with light speed in every relationship? A body emits a body, which is flying away with light speed from light speed. We would calculate, the body emitted would now fly with two times light speed. And just this is forbidden to do. That body emitted only can fly with light speed (in vacuum!).

If you are thinking well, you would understand, that this theorem of Einstein says that vacuum is an absolute body, a resistor to elementary particle matter and a blocker to wave matter.

We realize that Einstein was right when he said that all the things are relative for us, only for us human beings wanting to prove the absolute inertial system. He was wrong for people who do not understand him thinking all the things are flying with light speed relatively.

Is it possible to prove this cohesion by an experiment refuting Einstein? No, unfortunately, it is not!

Our Earth moves around the Sun with 29.78 km/s. Its surface moves with 0.3125 km/s. Around the Galaxy core, the Earth moves with 220 km/s. Last speed is decisive.

We all are moving on this area. If one observer emits a light beam additionally to the speed of 220 km/s, this light is shifted to blue relatively to an observer who would rest in vacuum while he would not fly around the Galaxy center. Relativistic shift would equal $2.8E-7$. But does the observer really rest? He doesn't know about its absolute speed in vacuum. Shifting is relative.

But how has Michelson realize his experiments? He reflected light beams standing on the same platform. So all these locations and their mirrors are observers of the same relative speed. Any beam on its way up to a mirror was shifted to red relatively to resting vacuum. Down from the mirror back to the emitter, it is shifted to blue in the same value as before to red. So there is no interference effect. An ether wind could not be proved, because such a one does not exist. Stationary vacuum has no ether wind.

You can try it into all directions without any result of differences. All the observers have the same relative speed to vacuum.

If you would use a platform in universe far from Earth, perhaps a satellite, you will find the same results as on Earth.

The reason is that you and your experiment are observers, which are moving along the same box or platform. You never can prove any rest to the resting, stationary vacuum that is an ideal fluid.

Forget classic physics! Relativistic physics is "relatively" right to those thinkers who understood the reality. Additionally, there are many narrators of nonsense constructing relativistic cohesions. They are the reason for there are still doubts about Einstein.

Only theoretical assumptions can be logic that you draw the conclusion to a vacuum body absolutely resting as I did.

Best regards

Jo

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- 1) <https://www.arcusuniverse.com> and <https://www.no-quarks.com>:
The Book Arcus I
- 2) Wikipedia's information