

Translation into English: [Chapter 2 - Catalogue of Errors for Both Theories of Relativity](#)

from the German documentation of G.O. Mueller

"On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity - A Documentary Thought Experiment on 95 Years of Criticism (1908-2003) with Proof of 3789 Critical Works" - Text Version 2.1 - June 2004
<http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/kap2.pdf>

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K: Mass-Energy Relationship / Error No. 1

The mass-energy relationship ($E = mc^2$) is said to define the transformation from mass into energy

The mass-energy relationship is seen as the world formula and Albert Einstein as its author, and it is said to stand for the transformation of mass into energy.

Hasenöhrl (1905) deduced the formula classically.

Ives (1952) showed the derivation by Albert Einstein in 1905 to be a circular argument.

Heisenberg (1959, cited from the 1981 issue, pp 95-96) designates the mass-energy relationship as secure findings, though he describes the usual interpretation, a transformation of mass into energy, as a misunderstanding: "It is occasionally maintained that the enormous amounts of energy released during the explosion of an atomic bomb come directly from the conversion of mass into energy and that one could only predict this gigantic amount of energy on the basis of the theory of relativity. However, this attitude arises from a misunderstanding. That great amounts of energy are stored in the atomic nuclei has been known since the experiments of Becquerel, Curie and Rutherford on radioactive decay. [...] The energy associated with the splitting of the uranium nucleus has the same origins as in the case of the [alpha]-decay of a radium nucleus, i.e. mainly from the electrostatic repulsion of the two parts into which the atomic nucleus is split. The energy released by an atomic explosion thus comes directly from this source and does not derive from a conversion of mass into energy."

Theimer (1977, pp 94-95) analyzes the problematic situation of the transformation: "In the case of the experiments with moving charges, which are often put forward as proof of the theory of relativity, Einstein's theory of the massive nature of kinetic energy appears in contrast to the electromagnetic theory, which he himself accepted at the outset. The two models rule each other out. They cannot both hold at one and the same time. Otherwise the effect must appear doubled. If the mass effect of kinetic energy applies, the inductive braking effect must be axed. This means disregarding secured laws of electromagnetics. If, on the other hand, the electromagnetic inertial effects apply, the kinetic energy of the particle cannot have any mass. [...] Both of these theses can only be tested on charged particles that are electromagnetically accelerated. Uncharged objects cannot be accelerated up to the enormous speeds required. The relativistic postulate of the extension of mass increase to uncharged, moved objects cannot therefore be proven. The formulation of the mass-energy relationship is valued as the main achievement of the theory of relativity. As regards electromagnetic phenomena, however, this was already known before Einstein. The kinetic generalization, too, had already been advanced by Poincaré and Langevin. Einstein may therefore have introduced the formula $E = mc^2$ into the theory of relativity, but he did not discover it. It is incorrect when textbooks typically speak of "relativistic" mass increase of electrons and everyone thinks of Einstein, but not of Kaufmann."

And on the decades of relativistic propaganda (Theimer, p. 102): "For decades, with Einstein's endorsement, the claim has been circulated that, in keeping with this formula, every gram of any substance contains an energy of 25 million kilowatt hours and that this represents an inexhaustible source of energy for mankind. In reality, only about a thousandth of this energy can be won through nuclear processes and even this applies to only a few special fissile types of atoms. All the rest remains mass and cannot be split."

The relativists present mass-energy conversion, which was not discovered by Albert Einstein and is not a relative phenomenon, as Einstein's greatest achievement and as a consequence of the STR, and they would also like to confirm, at the same time, the derivation of Albert Einstein's kinematics, with length contraction and time dilation. But none of this is true. Einstein did not discover the conversion, and it is not relativistic, and it does not prove anything of his alleged wonder of kinematics, and - as one of the ironies of physics - it doesn't have anything whatsoever to do with a conversion of mass, but with a release of nuclear energy that, according to Heisenberg, is not dependent on the mass. - It is hard to imagine a more complete, deliberate accumulation of errors, and never has disinformation of the public been conducted on such a scale or had a longer-lasting period of success than "Einstein's formula".

In the context of his STR Albert Einstein never prophesied the winning of energy from atomic nuclei. Nuclear fission is the result of empirical research that developed independent of the theory of relativity. Rutherford, who achieved the first nuclear transformation, rejected the theory of relativity (cf. Theimer, 1977, p. 97). - The supposedly greatest performance of Albert Einstein proves to be the most fantastic construction imaginable, the apotheosis of our new Copernicus-Galilei-Newton; the world's new wise man and genius of the century.

Hasenöhrl, Fritz: Über den Druck des Lichtes. In: Jahrbuch der Radioaktivität und Elektronik. 2. 1905, pp 267-304. - Ives, Herbert Eugene: Derivation of the mass-energy relation. In: Journal of the Optical Society of America. 42. 1952, pp 540-543. Reprinted in: The Einstein myth and the Ives papers. 1979, S. 182-185; extensions pp 186-187. - Jammer, Max: Der Begriff der Masse in der Physik / translated from the Engl. by Hans Hartmann. Darmstadt 1964. 248 pages - Heisenberg, Werner: Physik und Philosophie. 83.- 86. tsd Frankfurt a. M. (usw.): Ullstein, 1981. 196 pages. (Ullstein Buch. 35132.) Frühere Ausg. 1959. - Theimer 1977.