

LIGHT SPEED = ISOTROPIC and BEYOND ??

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Does the speed of light ONLY partially pass as being ISOTROPIC and that is all ?

I say partially, because even to this date I know of no actual measurement methods that do not include either round trip measurements as part of the test, or do not actually measure speed at all, but instead perform interference pattern tests as a sort of backup test.

In other words, the speed of light is not being measured unidirectionally while it is being measured in all directions, and neither is the speed of light being measured unidirectionally while the test instruments themselves are moving across space at different test speeds.

In my search, all I have found so far is an incredibly popular use of ASSUMPTION.

— Einstein's postulate: (a) The speed of light is constant (The same in all inertial frames, independent of the motion of the source and the same in all directions.).

— Einstein's postulate: (b) Simultaneity is not an absolute concept and depends on the frame of reference.

Taking these rules into account, any reliable method used to measure the speed of light, can not use Simultaneity as part of the test itself if the test is to be performed in numerous inertial frames.

The only test I can think of, would be to use two Atomic clocks spaced far apart on the surface of the earth. Synchronization of the time readings on these two clocks is not of importance.

At the time when the speed of the earth's orbit around the sun is at its slowest, one releases photons at the location of Atomic clock # 1. The time of release is noted. The photons travel across X distance on

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the surface of earth, and then reach Atomic clock # 2. The time of arrival is then also noted.

The difference between the two recorded times readings is noted and is of final importance. What that the specific difference is in numbers, is not of importance, but simply the Recording of " a " number, is what is of value.

At the time when the speed of the earth's orbit around the sun is at its fastest, the test is repeated. One then checks to see if the number recorded, being the relative difference between the two time readings, is still the same as it was when previously measured.

This then determines whether the measurement of the speed of light produces the same results when the test apparatus is moving at different velocities across Space.

Does anyone know of any test of this nature has yet been performed ?

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