Re: c = constant is still under discussion in this group

Source: http://sci.tech−archive.net/Archive/sci.physics.relativity/2006−06/msg02111.html

- *From*: "Rudolf Drabek" <newsrudy@xxxxxx>
- *Date*: 28 Jun 2006 15:36:15 −0700

Sorcerer schrieb:

> "Rudolf Drabek" <newsrudy@xxxxxx> wrote in message
> news:1151516048.818174.99200@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
> This matter is not solved in this group.
> It may be that it is solved, but I don't know the source.
> One link I've found but can't recover, was optical with interference.
> The various techs to measure c are, except of Römer, TWLS.
>
> Oh, do come off it, Rudi. All it takes is an oscilloscope and a couple
> of phototransistors, I've measured the speed of light myself.
> c is a different matter.

I do not want to measure c (I have also the needed equipment as you).
Also I do not want to synchronize clocks.
What I want is to measure is, if light (em−waves) can come in with c
+− v or not.
If I have only a source, moving or not rel. to the receiver and one
receiver I never can measure the speed of the incoming signal if I
don't know the distance. And I would need synchronized clocks.
All this I can avoid simply by introducing a 2nd receiver at some
distance to the 1st one.
Do you agree with that?

> http://www.androcles01.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/DominoEffect.GIF
>
> We are now in a position to measure this exactly with radio signals
> from manmade spacecrafts, that have an increasing distance to Earth.
> This condition is necessary otherwise one could argument against the
> method.
> So there is some "c + v" given.
>
> On Earth simply two antennas are placed at some distance, say around 10
> km with 1cm accuracy to have resolution of 10e−6. Measurements are done
> when the antennas are "one behind the other" in direction to the

spacecraft.

A clock at the same distance to both antennas supplies time marks to the x−axis of oscilloscopes at both antennas where the received signals are viewed. So here the time between a significant "mark" in the signal can be measured e.g. a phase jump in the modulation.
With a cw signal this measurement is not possible. So I think, that carrying out this with light will have some problems to find a "mark" in the incoming light, but I'm no expert for this.

So we have s = distance between antennas
te = s/c which also can easily measured with a signal originating from a source on earth.
This time is used to "calibrate" the distance between the antennas.

If signals from the spacecraft are coming in with c + v then we would measure
tn = s/(c + v) If v would be 3 km/sec then we have a a ratio of c/c+v according
(but also at certain times in the year you have +− 30 km/sec additionally. don't forget).
tn can also be written for v <<c as tn = te(1 +− v/c)
So you see the experiment is quite robust to deviations of the distance s.

Now we compare te and tn. If there is a difference Einstein is wrong and the Non Sirians can jubilee.

Indeed if tn = te this is not to explain with logic. But if light or em−waves behave so, we must accept it, as Einstein did as a physical secret unsolved to date. May be the Non Sirians can't accept this. We will see.

I hope the setup is clear. May be this was already carried out, but i found no reference.

It is carried out right now, here's a reference : NASA−JPL.
http://www.androcles01.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/Synchronize/Synchronize.htm
Einstein is wrong.
Androcles.

This is a little bit too quick for me. Can we agree 1st that the setup proposed is good enough to make evidence of c+− v possibility or not?
Rudi

If something is overseen from me, I see it in yr comments, friendly I hope!

Rudi

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