

# Re: Faster than Light?

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On Jul 29, 12:48 am, Peri of Pera <rie...@xxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

Faster than Light?

The theory of relativity claims that the motion of physical objects cannot exceed a speed of 300,000km/sec. However, we know from experience (e.g. equatorial rocket launchings, multistage rocket vehicles etc) that the final velocity of objects is their starting velocity plus their own velocity. There is no reason to believe a maximum applies.

A spaceship travels away from star X at a speed of 300,000km/sec ( $v_1$ ). The spaceship fires off a rocket from its nose. It has a velocity of 100km/sec ( $v_2$ ). The speed of the rocket is now 300,100km/sec ( $v_1+v_2$ ), i.e. the rocket travels away from the spaceship at 100km/sec and star X at 300,100km/sec. Special relativity however demands it can only be 300,000km/sec, the maximum velocity allowed by the theory. This is only possible if at the moment of the firing the speed of the rocket is reduced to zero or the speed of the space ship is reduced to 299,900km/sec or a combination of the two. SR cannot provide evidence or even a theory to explain how the reduction is possible or occurs. It relies on the mathematical formula obtained by Fizeau (1819–1896) in his experiments about the propagation of light through flowing water in 1851. The formula is  $v = v+w/(1+vw/vv)$ . AE, citing Fizeau, proposed this formula for the addition of velocities of all physical objects (AE, *Relativity: The Special and General Theory*, Chapter 13, Methuen & Co Ltd 1920). AE claimed it paralleled his illustration of relativity in the train example he used to prove special relativity. It has been swallowed by science ever since.

Peter Riedt

Even if you somehow did accelerate an atom to locally superluminal speed, it would immediately decay in a process called Cherenkov Radiation.

It would take near infinite energy to accelerate that small rocket

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from the nose of your primary rocket moving at almost light speed. Even if you could somehow get that energy, it would explode in blue light as it reached locally superluminal speed.