

## Re: Brookhaven Responds to black hole report

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**From:** John C. Polasek ([jpolasek\\_at\\_cfl.rr.com](mailto:jpolasek_at_cfl.rr.com))

**Date:** 03/23/05

Date: Wed, 23 Mar 2005 14:13:49 -0500

On Wed, 23 Mar 2005 09:25:29 -0800, Uncle Al <UncleAl0@hate.spam.net> wrote:

>Mark Martin wrote:

>>

>> Uncle Al wrote:

>>

>>>> *That's a truly deep insight. In this sense alone the experiment is also*

>>>> *a test of the equivalence principle, of general relativity, under extreme conditions.*

>>>>

>>>> *How do you figure that? If the EP were violated by 10% or it were not, what difference would it make in the cited example? If GR were incorrect by 10% or it were not, what difference would it make in the cited example?*

>>>>

>>>> *To be more clear, the specific experimental run may or may not have the precision to do so. I was more in the mindset of suddenly being shown something that was dangling in front of me all this time, that high energy accelerators may, at least in principle, be used to create extreme "gravitational" conditions. It's cool.*

>

>*Particle accelerators create extreme accelerations on particle impact. Gravitational and inertial acceleration are apparently fundamentally indistinguishable. Current models of interaction during and after such high energy collisions predict detected outputs with remarkable accuracy. Do they include gravitational time anomalies from the high accelerations?*

Clock rates have been shown immune to very very high accelerations.

>*Composition violations of the Equivalence Principle (EP) do not occur to one part in  $10^{13}$  difference/average by observation,*

>

><<http://wugrav.wustl.edu/people/CMW/update98.pdf>>

><<http://www.astro.northwestern.edu/AspenW04/Papers/lorimer1.pdf>>

> *Equivalence Principle testing*

>

><http://arXiv.org/abs/gr-qc/0411113>

><<http://www.npl.washington.edu/eotwash/pdf/prl83-3585.pdf>>  
><http://arXiv.org/abs/gr-qc/0301024>  
>Phys. Rev. Lett. 93 261101 (2004)  
> Nordtvedt Effect  
>  
>Nobody knows if there are EP parity violations due to geometry (at  
>least until the end of this year). Relativistic polarized colliding  
>beams are chiral. Polarized collisions have been explored and they  
>must account for geometry. However...  
>  
> 1) Nobody has ever produced a TeV high luminance polarized  
>collider, and  
> 2) Chirality degenerates to helicity when the particles slow. When  
>things would get interesting the variable vanishes.  
>  
>Calculate the average acceleration of a 125 grain .357 Magnum  
>semijacketed hollow point bullet as it starts from rest and passes  
>down a 6" S&W barrel to exit at 1450 ft/sec. It is a rather large  
>number. The large  $\frac{1}{v}$  of particle collisions given the short times  
>puts out some impressive acceleration numbers. To say that this is a  
>gravitational black hole is dancing on thin ice. Commercial  
>ultracentrifuges can generate more than one million gees continuous,  
>but there is no associated time dilation at the rim – by direct  
>measurement (Mossbauer resonance with the hub).  
>  
>If the Earth had a surface gravity of one million gees its escape  
>velocity would be 7000 miles/second – not relativistic.  
I get 219 mi/s. Its radius would be 1/1000th of  $R_w$ .

Mr. Dual Space

If you have something to say, write an equation.

If you have nothing to say, write an essay