

Re: The speed of light can not be physically constant to all

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- *From:* "Eric Gisse" <[jowr.pi@xxxxxxxx](mailto:jowr.pi@xxxxxxxx)>
  - *Date:* 19 Mar 2006 23:28:31 -0800
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Spaceman wrote:

"Eric Gisse" <[jowr.pi@xxxxxxxx](mailto:jowr.pi@xxxxxxxx)> wrote in message  
[news:1142827112.637230.37290@xx](mailto:news:1142827112.637230.37290@xx)

Spaceman wrote:

"The Ghost In The Machine" <[ewill3@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:ewill3@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)>  
wrote in message  
[news:pan.2006.03.19.20.09.18.983864@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:news:pan.2006.03.19.20.09.18.983864@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)

Gosh what a surprise. Still, the example above illustrates some of the difficulties;  $1.06 \cdot 10^{-13}$  mph would be extremely difficult to measure; a car traveling at that speed will take 664 years to move 1 millimeter. Were one contemplating two planes moving at 200 mph and 400 mph, the delta would be  $1.06 \cdot 10^{-11}$  mph; 1 mm would only take 6.64 years at that speed, but walking would probably be a little faster.

So you are saying 186,000 miles + 93,000 miles does not equal 279,000 miles then?  
I will never hire you to drive my starship..

However, far easier verification methods are possible; the one I happen to

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like, for example, involves a "malfunctioning" muon, which is trapped inside of a storage ring while traveling at very high speed. There was also an experiment involving pi mesons moving at a substantial fraction of lightspeed ( $0.2c$ ), throwing off gamma rays as they decay; the speed of the gamma rays turns out to also be lightspeed, \*relative to the lab\*. Presumably, one can also measure the energy of said gamma rays.

So when a muon travels a 1 ring distance it does not actually travel a 1 ring distance?  
You have no proof of anything about adding distances with a muon.

Other issues include the design of the LHC, and the stipulation of a proton beam speed that is close to light when the amount of energy thrown at the beam is many times the value  $\frac{1}{2} * m_p * c^2$  as required by Newtonian/Galilean theory.

That is totally irrelevant to the discussion.

Since you have no understanding of physics, you are unfit to judge what is and what is not relevant.

Nice attack on me alone and not my post itself.  
Glad to see that is all you have left Eric.

You are right, that is all I have left because you do not understand any physics.

You do not understand why  $\frac{1}{2} * m_p * c^2$  is important, because you do not understand either Newtonian or relativistic kinematics. By extension, you don't understand the difference.

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Thanks

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