the general science journal

# The Cosmic Mu-Mesons Time Dilation Experiment is a Fraud

By Professor Joe Nahhas 1980
joenahhas1958@yahoo.com

**Abstract:** Nuclear energy Researchers organized fraud favorite tools is time dilations tricks. Last Year I took to an optics lab and in the labs I measured tons of refractive indices and one thing I learned is that denser objects has larger index of refraction from mixing chemicals with water and measuring their indices. The conclusion was denser objects generally mean a higher index of refraction. Air density on the top of a mountain is less than air density at sea level. Particles passing through air on top of a mountain has less probability of diffraction than at sea level. The change in particle count between the two altitudes is produced , not by slower moving particles or silly time dilation ideas but by diffraction due to change in air density.

Last year I took to a thermodynamics lab and in the lab I measured the pressure and temperature of few dozen things including atmospheric pressure and temperature and learned then how altitude affects atmospheric temperature and atmospheric pressure

**Introduction**: My memory of this demonstration and the video that was played at the event is the following experiment. On a mountain top of 2 km altitude and a scintillation counter that registered an average of 564 counts in one hour the scintillation counter was brought down to see level and registered an average of 412 counts in one hour. This was the experimental proof of time dilation and the proof of decay of a μ - Meson due to a light flash inside a water tank that was picked up by photocells and amplified to a signal status and was traced on an oscilloscope screen and measured by a counter and a timer.

**Meaning:**
On a mountain top of 2 km..... 564 flashes caught on screen and counted in one hour
At sea Level..... 412 flashes caught on screen and counted in one hour

**Does that mean time dilation?** Let us see?

Earth Atmosphere is approximated at 50 kilometers and an Earth at sea level air density of 1.2 kg/m³. The average change in density per one kilometer would be equal to a quantity of (1.2/ 50 = 0.024 kg/m³)

For 2 km elevation a decrease in air density of 2 (0.024 kg/m³) = 0.048 kg/m³
Density at 2 km altitude is: 1.2 kg/ m³ - 0.048 kg/ m³ = 1.152 kg/ m³

The intensity $N = N(0)\, e^{-i\omega t}$

$N = N(0)\, e^{-i\omega t}$; $\omega t = \arctan(n_{(0)}/n)$; $n\, v = c$; n = index of refraction; v = velocity of light in medium; c = light spend in vacuum; $n_{(0)}\, v_{(0)} = c$

$N = N(0)\,[\cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t] = T(0)\,[1 - 2\sin^2(\omega t/2) + i \sin \omega t] = T(x) + i\, T(y)$

$N(x) = N(0)\,[1 - 2\sin^2(\omega t/2)] = T(0)\,\{1 - 2\sin^2\{[(\arctan(1/n)]/2\}\}$

$\Delta N = N(x) - N(0) = -2\, N_{(0)} \sin^2\{[\arctan(n_{(0)}/n)]/2\}$

$\Delta N = -2\, N(0) \sin^2\{[\arctan(n_{(0)}/n)]/2\}$

**$N(x) = N(0) \cos \arctan [n_{(0)}/n)]$**

$N(x) = 564 \cos \arctan [1.152/1.2] = 407$ great result compared to average 412