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A Contradiction Between Special Relativity and the Practical LHC Experiment

Le Van Cuong
cuong_le_van@yahoo.com

The scientists at the project Large Hardron Collider (LHC) in CERN announce that they will accelerate protons to approximately the speed of light to create a small explosion comparable to the Big Bang. There is a contradiction in that the acceleration to the speed of light, then Einstein's coefficient in special relativity is wrong. On the contrary, if Einstein's coefficient is correct, then Scientists in CERN will boast that their accelerating machine is out of order.

I say this because, with Einstein's coefficient in Special Relativity $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$, no matter can be accelerated to approximately the speed of light. When this happens, then the energy of matter will be increased to infinity. (With $E_r=m.\gamma.c^2$ and the coefficient $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$, with $\frac{v^2}{c^2}$, when $v \rightarrow c$, then $\gamma \rightarrow \infty$). So, if the protons are accelerated to approximate the speed of light, then the accelerated machine will be inoperable.

But, after researching Einstein's coeficient: γ in Special Relativity, I find that it is not exact and the speed of protons can also be accelerated to approximately the speed of light if the accelerating machine is established according to the formula of the coefficient, which is revised exactly. (Please reading my papers: "**On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies",** (http://wbabin.net/science/cuong19.pdf) and also my paper, **Light velocity is not the limit of all velocities**, (http://wbabin.net/science/cuong15.pdf) in GSJ. In there, I showed that the coefficient: $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ is wrong, and it must be revised to read $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2+v^2}}}$. With this coefficient , the speed of protons can be accelerated to the speed of light, and beyond.

Now, on which coefficient is the accelerating machine in CERN established? Of course, it is established on Einstein's formula of a coefficient $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$. So, the success of an accelerated machine when it accelerates the speed of protons to the approximate speed of light will be a chance occurrence.

But if the accelerated machine in CERN is established by the formula for energy $E_r=m_o.\gamma^3.c^2$ and with the coefficient $\gamma=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2+v^2}}}$, I believe that the acceleration of the protons to approximate the speed of light will certainly be successful.

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