

Criticisms of the Einstein Field Equation

The End of the 20th Century Physics

Myron W. Evans, Stephen J. Crothers, Horst Eckardt, Kerry Pendergast

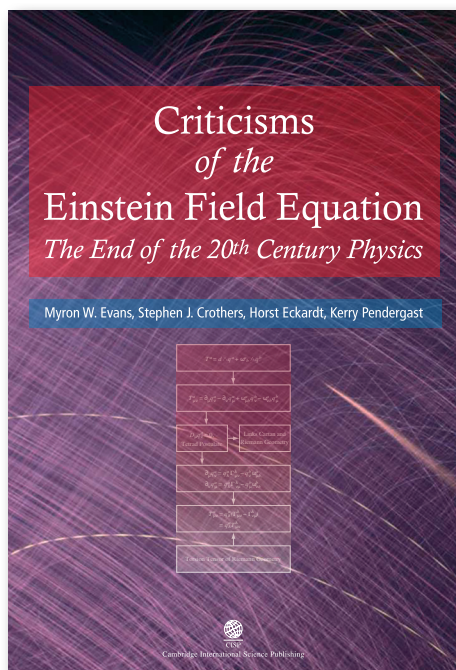
In about 1915, Einstein and Hilbert independently inferred a field equation of general relativity based on the geometry then known to them. Almost since inception this equation was criticised by prominent physicists and mathematicians, notably Schroedinger (1918) and Cartan (early twenties). The latter clearly informed Einstein that the type of geometry that he used had a fundamental error in it, it omitted consideration of a quantity known as space-time torsion and used the wrong symmetry for the geometrical connection. These criticisms were brushed aside when Eddington claimed to have verified a prediction of the theory, the angle of deflection of light grazing the sun was twice the Newtonian value. It is well known by now that this claim by Eddington was subjective, the usual mistake was made of choosing data to fit a theory. It finally became clear that the field equation is hopelessly incorrect when the velocity curves of spiral galaxies were discovered in the late fifties. About that time a new generation of mathematicians and theoretical physicists began to elevate the Einstein field equation into the realms of pure mythology, it was claimed to have produced “big bang” (a derisory term coined by Sir Fred Hoyle). It is now known experimentally that this claim is again hopelessly wrong. So there is a domino effect going on, all that is known about the universe is totally wrong as one BBC programme put it recently. The reason for this is the use of the wrong type of geometry by Einstein, right at the beginning of the subject.

In 2003 one of the four authors of this book began to construct a unified field theory of general relativity called “Einstein-Cartan-Evans” or ECE theory. This time, the geometry was correct, and physics was based on torsion. The ECE theory has developed

into about 168 source papers to date and several books and articles by ECE scholars. It has made a phenomenal worldwide impact, indicating a great dissatisfaction with the obsolete physics. This book is the first to collect the severe criticisms of Einstein that are now commonplace. Not only have cosmologists adhered to an incorrect geometry, like glue stuck to marble, but they have also compounded this error by

using incorrect methods of solution of an incorrect equation. The result is, unsurprisingly, totally wrong. One of the four authors of this book is the most severe and tenacious critic of these methods, Stephen Crothers, whose careful scholarship has unearthed some amazing mistakes repeated in perpetuity. The first chapter is an introduction by Myron Evans, and in the second chapter he summarizes the development of ECE theory. The third chapter is by Stephen Crothers, and summarizes his numerous criticisms of the incorrect methods of Einsteinian cosmology, criticisms made with characteristic intellectual honesty for more than a decade.

The fourth chapter is by Horst Eckardt, who makes use of computer algebra and the Evans Identity of geometry to show that all the metrics that are solutions of the Einstein field equation are incorrect due to neglect of torsion. The computer algebra ensures correctness and is the only way to deal with the often bizarre complexity of the meaningless and obsolete physics that grew like detritus around the Einstein field equation. The fifth chapter is by Kerry Pendergast, who gives a readable account of the new post Einsteinian astronomy, how ECE theory should be used in astronomy and how to come to grips with Hawking’s sudden abandonment of his Big Bang theory in 2005.



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Chapter 1 : Introduction.

Chapter 2: A Review of ECE Field Theory.

Chapter 3: Fundamental Errors in the General Theory of Relativity.

Chapter 4: Violation of the Dual Bianchi (or Evans) Identity by Solutions of the Einstein Field Equation.

Chapter 5: Einstein's Great Contributions to Physics, New Cosmologies and the Alternating Theory of the Universe as a Replacement of the Flawed Big Bang Theory.

About the Authors

Myron Evans lives and works in his native village of Craig Cefn Parc, and was appointed to the Civil List in 2005 on recommendation of the Royal Society and Prime Minister by Queen Elizabeth II and Parliament in recognition of numerous original contributions to chemistry and physics. His predecessor in chemical physics was Michael Faraday. He has produced about a thousand scientific papers and books, and was educated in University College of Wales, Aberystwyth from which he earned its Doctor in Scientia degree at the age of 28, a greater distinction than a personal chair. He holds numerous honours and awards from several countries and is the President of the Alpha Institute for Advanced Studies (AIAS), www.aias.us, (archived at the National Library of Wales in www.webarchive.org.uk, the British national archive of outstanding websites), www.atomicprecision.com, www.upitec.org, www.et3m.net.

Stephen Crothers is the leading contemporary scholar of the methods used in conventional general relativity. He was educated in Australia and is well known there and increasingly across the world. He now lives and works in Tasmania and continues to make important contributions to the subject.

Horst Eckardt lives and works in Munich in industry oriented research and development. Besides physics, his expertise is in computer science and scientific computing. He began to work on ECE theory in about 2005. Since then he has become a prominent ECE scholar in his own right, and recently founded the UPITEC Institute based in Boise, Idaho with the aim of developing the many technical implications of ECE theory, notably new energy and counter gravitation. He has contributed extensively to numerical work on ECE theory, especially the use of computer algebra in chapter three of this book.

Kerry Pendergast is an educator and researcher and promotes Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM). He has helped to pioneer educational video conferencing in primary and secondary schools, in the fields of astronomy and disease spread, in England, Wales and South Africa, through his links to staff at the Institute of Astronomy and Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics at Cambridge. He has worked in industry and taught and lectured in South Wales for many years. He is a member of the Faulkes Telescope Focus Group and a representative of the Association of Teachers and Lectures (ATL). Recently he has completed a scientific biography of Myron Evans (www.aias.us) and is currently writing books on the emergence of AIAS and similar topics. His commitment to Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics has been recognized by the Royal Society, with their prestigious Hauksbee Award.

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ISBN 978-1-907343-28-5, Hardback, 480 pages, January 2011, £95.00 (\$150.00) plus postage and packing.

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