

Feather and Glass momentum Paradox of Special Relativity

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A very light mass entity like a feather, a grain of sand or a leaf being in one inertial frame and a fragile entity like a wine glass, a lightbulb or a vase being in another inertial frame will relativistically impact together. The Lorentz factor is enormous, let say 1 billion as it is not limited. At the point of observation of the resting feather the glass is enormously heavy and has a momentum of gigantic value while the feather itself does not have its normal rest mass and none momentum in the own inertial frame. Therefore the impact result will be evidently that glass stays whole and the feather will get an enormous momentum and after impact will move in same direction as the fragile glass entity would keep its moving nearly unchanged. But if we set us as observer into the inertial frame of the fragile glass piece, then the feather will have an enormous momentum and energy now and then it's clear that the fragile glass piece in own inertial frame having rest mass and no momentum will be broken. Even if we place a lot of glass pieces into the way of the fast moved feather they all would be destroyed too. And that are two different realities of contradicting events, which we've got just by using Special Relativity's Relativity Principle which means that all inertial frames are "equally righted" and we can replace observation points as we did it.

Method of Gedankenexperiment by Einstein's school

Same result we can get in many similar thought situations, when we avoid some open situations like glass with glass, as it would lead to discussions which one of the two would break. Let's discuss only clear situations.

A grain of a sand would maybe dependent on Lorentz factor destroy the glass piece or perforate it by a hole. A leaf would work as a feather too destroying the glass pieces. Then the light pieces will have an enormous momentum and energy which value we can think even unlimited and be equal to the energy of Hiroshima's explosion.

And again in the inertial frame of the grain of sand or leaf the glass would stay not destroyed.

We discovered an unknown paradox of Special Relativity, which is not to solve within both of the Relativity Theories known.

This is the shortest in history description of an important discovery ever happened. The consequence of it is a very deep one as it did open that Special and General Relativity are not able to explain this easy to discover and to prove physical phenomenon. This discovery is most important for now and will change the direction route of physics completely.

The physicians must learn to the basics back that philosophical reasoning does mean more than mathematics, which did mislead them over 100 years to overlook such a "dick dogs". Physicians now are feeling them "insulted" and refuse to accept this discovered physical facts by ignoring. Quality was replaced by quantity and since that all philosophical reasoning was refused principally.

Solution wanted

Any one is asked to find a theoretical solution, how to explain these evidently physically discovered relativistically paradoxes.

We did discover still more another paradoxes [1, 2], which we recommend to take into account too, if the reader wants to start developing solutions of his own.

And we did it already and invite the reader to have an exclusive look at that [3] as one of the first persons. Our solution contradicts the SRT and its Relativity Principle and cannot be compatible with it. It is not less then a new Gravitational Level Relativity Theory. This is described in some articles of around 100 pages together.

References:

- [1] Schatz, V., A Discovered 2nd Triplet Paradox of Special Relativity, preprint available at <https://vixra.org/abs/2106.0156>
- [2] Schatz, V., An Atom-Photon Energy Paradox and a de Broglie Wave Length Energy Paradox of Special Relativity, preprint available at <https://vixra.org/abs/2106.0176>
- [3] Schatz, V., Gravitational Doppler and Level Relativity Solved a Discovered Momentum Paradox and Identified the Cause of Relativity, preprint available at <https://vixra.org/abs/2106.0017>