RECONCILIATION BETWEEN RELATIVISTIC ETHER AND LORENTZ'S ETHER

In the general theory of relativity, the gravitational field generated by a material point of mass M is described romantic tensor g, whose components $g_{\mu\nu}$ vary according to space and time, defining the metric character (curvature) of Four-dimensional continues space - time.
In the relativistic ether, the space - time is a field with energy and therefore for the equivalence principle ($E=mc^2$) of special relativity, the field having mass.
From the point of view of general relativity theory, a space like that of the special relativity, don't is a space without field, but it is a particular case of field described from tensor g, therefore it having mass.
Let $J_G = |J_G|\ m^3/Kg$ be the ether of special relativity, then the value of J_G will have to vary due to the presence of mass, because in a gravitational field the components $g_{\mu\nu}$ vary according to space and time.
Thus, if Δt is the time interval elapsed in the ether J_G, as the value of $|J_G|$ varies in a gravitational field, the value Δt of time interval elapsed will have to vary.
Therefore, we deduce that the time is a properties of ether and it is not function of velocity of the particle that passes through it.
Albert Einstein did not accept the stationary ether of Lorentz because contradicted the relativity principle. In fact , the Lorentz's contraction involves the existence of a ether in motionless.
Let O be a clock in motionless respect a Cartesian axes system Oxy and O' a clock in motion to velocity V respect to the reference frame Oxy.
The two clocks O and O' are synchronised, when coincides with the origin of Oxy. So for the special relativity we obtain $t_o = \Delta t = \Gamma t_{o'}$.
t_o is the time of the clock, while $t_{o'}$ is that of the clock O'.
For any particle the value of ether J_G don't is function of velocity of this particles, then the time of clock O' must be $t_{o'} = \Delta t$.
Because the relativistic effect of special relativity do not cancel out, for the clock O we must assume $\Gamma t_o > t_{o'} = \Delta t$. Thus $V_{o'} = x/\Gamma t_o$.
Being the time a properties of ether J_G, that does not function of velocity of particle, then also the time elapsed for O must be $t_o = \Delta t$ and therefore for clock O, x/Γ is the space covered by clock O', in the time interval $t_o = \Delta t$.
We deduce that we can consider the ether in motionless respect any reference frame and so the relativistic principle is still valid.
In this way the stationary ether agree with the relativistic ether.
Reference: LUDWIK KOSTRO; title: Einstein and the ether.

e-mail: giampaolo.piscedda@yahoo.it Giampaolo Piscedda
Giampaolo Piscedda