The obvious Pound-Rebka experiment and the truth about Einstein's religious relativity

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Abstract:

Now just ask yourself : why do you limit the velocities in our nature to the velocity of light C ? And why a particle of light shouldn't have an ordinary mass even if the redshift or blueshift of light have been discovered.
You can discover in my other work about the michelson morley experiment that the light can be studied easily like all the other waves. Actually, Einstein venerated the light by his theories and many scientists are doing the same by accepting them. This work makes a conclusion about Einstein's relativity after an easy study about Pound-Rebka experiment.

Keywords: Pound, Rebka, Michelson, Morley, experiment, the light, photon, redshift, blueshift, Einstein, relativity.

Introduction:

As a result of my work about the michelson morley experiment [1], we can accept the change of the frequency of the light when the reference frame changes but we should also accept that the velocity of the light changes too. For example, in the doppler effect, the real constant is not the speed of light but the wavelength since the source of the light causing the wavelength doesn't change but the reference frame changes.
You can also discover my answer to the time problem of the GPS system in my work about newtonian mechanics rotations [2]. It is a work that can also be applied to the cases where atomic particles rotate at a speed higher than three quarters of the speed of light. The steps proposed for the fast rotations studies allow to avoid the time dilation as a solution. The Pound–Rebka experiment was the experiment in which photons were emitted from the top of a tower and measured by a receiver at the bottom of the tower. : [3,4,5]
I made this work about the Pound-Rebka experiment by using newtonian easy mechanics and I found a correct answer.

Remark:

I agree with the Quantum mechanics experts who don't consider that the photon mass is absolutely null but very small instead. So I have the right to use newtonian mechanics when dealing with light photons but with caution (by considering also my thesis about newtonian mechanics rotations [2]).

The Pound-Rebka experiment:

Let's consider during this experiment that the photon has a mass m that causes the gravitational effect. Consequently, during the gravitational blueshift, we have:
$m \times g = m \times \gamma$ where γ is the acceleration of the photon downwards and g is the gravitational acceleration.
Let's consider that V_r is the velocity of the received photon and that V_e is the velocity of the emitted photon. And thus we have: $g = \frac{V_r - V_e}{t}$ where t is the time between the emission and the reception of the photon.
Let's consider that V_s is the velocity of the photon when its source S is fixed and doesn't move. Consequently, during a Doppler effect: $V_e = V_s - v_s$ where v_s is the velocity of the source (upwards).
Let's consider that the gravitational effect and the doppler effect abolish each other.
And thus: $V_s = V_r$.
Consequently: $V_e = V_r - v_s \Leftrightarrow v_s = V_r - V_e$

Finally, we conclude that: $v_s = g \times t$ and it is the correct formula that can be demonstrated for the Pound-Rebka experiment differently by using Einstein's relativity.

The photon mass:

I suggested that the gravitational effect is because of the mass of a photon. I also suggest that this mass can be found easily by making or observing a gravitational blueshift or redshift of the light in a vacuum, and by using the famous formula:
$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} \times m \Delta V^2$.

Where: $\Delta V^2 = V_r^2 - V_e^2$ and $\Delta E = E_r - E_e$ with E_r is the energy of the received photon and E_e is the energy of the emitted photon.

My speech against Einstein's Theories :

Cosmic observations:
Furthermore, you can find on some scientific observation articles that after some cosmic events, we could detect that gamma rays are faster than light rays. This allready has a ridiculous and complicated explanation by using Einstein's principles of relativity. However my work about Michelson-Morley experiment gives the correct and obvious explanation since it proves also that the speed of light calculated by Maxwell is not the ultimate speed in our nature.

Parargraph 1:

By using the acceleration of the photon in Special Relativity instead of the velocity of the photon, Einstein's lovers can have a correct answer. Also, by using the frequency of the lightwave instead of the photon velocity, Einstein's lovers can also have a correct answer.
However, you will notice that in all Einstein's theories, you should always avoid the use of the speed of light in your calculations in order to have good answers, and that makes you use more complicated methods.
As a result of my work about the Michelson-Morley experiment [1] and after verifying many light effects, I accept the change of the frequency of the light when the reference frame changes. However, in this case, the velocity of the photon changes too and the real constant is obviously the wavelength. This is the case of the doppler effect: The correct constant is not the speed of light but the wavelength since the nature of the light source causing the wavelength doesn't change when the reference frame changes.
I believe that " The constant light velocity" is a not objective complex that physicians are facing.
Physicians can use my method of Michelson-Morley experiment in order to prove that the lightwave is an ordinary wave.

Paragraph 2:
Let's talk with some philosophy : By following blindly Spinoza's ideas, Einstein tryed to prove that the light is Superior (like if the light has the characteristics of a God). Hence, he refused that something helps the light to look natural. This is the reason why he tried to deny the aether and the mass of the photon.
We live in a natural Euclidean, there are no spacetime nor curvatures. Furthermore, I proved by my work about Michelson-Morley experiment that the eather exists [1].
A light wave needs the eather to propagate and the use of the mass of the photon can help any researcher to make easy and obvious demonstrations concerning the behaviour of the light.
Einstein's theses were rejected before me by two famous Nobel laureates who are Philipp Lenard and Johannes Stark. A book entitled: "Hundert Autoren gegen Einstein" has even been published against his theories and it was the result of a collaboration between several scientists of that time.
Don't think that I am a Pro-Nazi, I am only an objective science lover. My purpose is only to make physics look easy, natural and obvious to our young students. My purpose is also to make physics perfectly objective and free from all subjective beliefs.

References:

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