On the Errors of Relativity and Quantum Mechanics

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Abstract

At the end of the 19th century, at the celebration of the Royal Society of Great Britain to welcome the coming of the new century, Lord Kelvin proudly declared: "The theoretical building of physics has been built, and future physicists only need to do some patchwork." However, in the atmosphere of joy, there are still "two disturbing dark clouds", one is the zero result of the Michelson Morey experiment on the measurement of the speed of the ether, and the other is the ultraviolet disaster problem related to black body radiation. The first dark cloud gave birth to Relativity, and the second dark cloud gave birth to Quantum mechanics. Relativity and Quantum mechanics are called the two pillars of modern physics. However, more than 100 years later, Relativity and Quantum mechanics have not been integrated. Not only that, there are many irreconcilable contradictions between the two. In the past century, theoretical physics has not made any breakthrough, even at a standstill. We have never heard of a theory that can drive the new physics revolution. There may be three reasons why Relativity and Quantum mechanics cannot be unified: 1. One of the two theories is incorrect, 2. Neither of the two theories is correct, 3. Both of the two theories are correct, but no method has been found to unify them. In this paper, we will carry out mathematical derivation and analysis from the core formula of Relativity and Quantum mechanics, and then give the answer. In the end, we will find that the modern physics theory system has chosen two dark clouds, however, gave up the whole sky.

1　On the contradiction and error of Relativity

More than 100 years after Einstein published his Special Relativity in 1905 and his General Relativity in 1915, doubts about what is considered the greatest theory in human history have never ceased. The following is a mathematical derivation and analysis from Lorentz transformation, the core formula of Special Relativity, to deeply reveal the contradictions and errors in Special Relativity.

1.1 The contradictions and errors in Special Relativity

Lorentz transformation is the core formula of Special Relativity, Special Relativity results in "The ruler shrinks,the clock slowly","moving mass","mass-energy equation $E = mc^2$ ","Minkowski four dimensional space-time" and other conclusions are based on Lorentz transformation.the mathematical expression for the Lorentz transformation is as follows:

$$\begin{cases} x' = \dfrac{x-vt}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \\ t' = \dfrac{t-vx/c^2}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} \end{cases} \qquad (1)$$

Before describing the Lorentz transformation, let's briefly describe the Galilean transformation, which can usually be written as follows:

$$\begin{cases} x' = x-vt \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \\ t' = t \end{cases} \qquad (2)$$

In classical mechanics, the Galilean transformation is used to express the displacement transformation of the same particle between two different reference frames. We can illustrate the Galilean transformation with a simple physical scenario, if the train moves at a constant speed of 10m/s, People on the train are walking in the carriage at a speed of 5m/s in the direction of the train, So to a stationary person on the ground, the person on the train is moving at 15m/s. Or it can be understood that after 1 second, the person on the train has moved 5 meters, which, from the stationary person on the ground, would have moved 15 meters, satisfying the Galilean transformation $x' = x - vt$, which is also completely in line with common sense.

The Lorentz transformation is called a generalization of the Galilean transformation at high speeds, when the velocity v is much less than the speed of light c,The displacement transformation relation $x' = \dfrac{x-vt}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$ in the Lorentz transformation can be approximately equivalent to $x' = x - vt$ in the Galilean transformation, the Galilean transformation is just a special case of the Lorentz transformation in low speed mode, so the Lorentz transformation or special relativity is a more universal theory than classical mechanics. It seems like a perfect explanation, but is it really so? To get to the bottom of the problem, we need to explain how the Lorentz transformation is derived.

The Lorentz transform is derived from four leading formulas, as follows:

$$\begin{cases} x' = k'(x - vt) & \text{①} \\ x = k(x' + vt') & \text{②} \\ x = ct & \text{③} \\ x' = ct' & \text{④} \end{cases} \qquad (3)$$

If we take the pre-derivation conditions of Lorentz transform $x=ct$ and $x'=ct'$ into Lorentz transform again for mathematical deduction, we will get a very simple and beautiful formula, the derivation and simplification process is as follows:

Let's substitute $x=ct$ into $t' = \dfrac{t - vx/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$ again

Get : $t' = \dfrac{t - \dfrac{v}{c^2}ct}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} = \dfrac{t - \dfrac{v}{c}t}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} = \dfrac{(1 - \dfrac{v}{c})t}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$

Let's multiply the numerator and the denominator by c

Get : $t' = \dfrac{(c - v)t}{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\, t$

And by simplifying this, we end up with $t' = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\, t$

Let's substitute $t' = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\, t$ into the other precondition $x' = ct'$ for the Lorentz transformation

Get : $x' = c\sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\, t = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\, x$

Get : $x' = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\, x$

So the Lorentz transformation can be written as follows:

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$$\begin{cases} x' = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\,x \\[4mm] y' = y \\[2mm] z' = z \\[2mm] t' = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\,t \end{cases} \qquad (4)$$

This is a set of formulas that looks extremely simple and beautiful, and the relationship between x' and x is much simpler without the long denominator term of the old Lorentz transform, and the relationship between t' and t is much simpler, and we should be happy that we can make the Lorentz transform so simple. However, the problem is that since Lorentz transformation is a coordinate transformation motion formula in a more general sense, that is to say, it not only satisfies the coordinate transformation relation of two reference frames in the high-speed motion mode, but also satisfies the same coordinate transformation relation as the Galilean change in the low-speed motion mode. However, $x' = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\,x$ does not describe the displacement transformation relationship between two reference frames in classical physics, $x' = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\,x$ is not consistent with the Galilean transformation $x' = x - vt$ of classical mechanics, That is to say that this simplified formula $x' = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\,x$ will not go back to the Galilean transformation, this reveals exactly the problem with the Lorentz transformation, and it proves irrefutable the profound contradiction in the Lorentz transformation, the central formula of special relativity. The Lorentz transformation formula without simplification seems to fall back on the Galilean transformation in low speed mode, However, the further reduction formula $x' = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\,x$ completely destroys the delusion that the Lorentz and Galilean transformations can be unified. They are not unified at all.The formula can not guide us to calculate the simplest motion transformation relation in two reference frames. Let's illustrate this problem again with the above example: the train

frame of reference is moving at a constant speed of v=10m/s, and the person on the train is walking in the carriage along the direction of the train at a speed of 5m/s. Then, from the perspective of the ground stationary frame of reference, after 1 second, what will be the result of the displacement transformation relationship between the two frames of reference? Now let's bring the physics scenario above into the Lorentz transformation of

$$x' = \sqrt{\frac{c-v}{c+v}} x$$, the speed of light $c = 3*10^8 m/s$, get :

$$x' = \sqrt{\frac{300000000-10}{300000000+10}} x = 0.9999999 x \approx x$$, this calculation tells us: The distance x' traveled by a person on the train in the carriage is almost the same as the distance x that a person on the ground at rest sees a person on the train in relation to the ground. This is the result of Lorentz transformation. This result is obviously absurd and does not accord with objective facts. The reason for this contradiction and error is that we should start from the premise of Lorentz transformation to examine and analyze what the problem is. From the perspective of logical analysis, if we assume that a certain situation is true, and then carry out corresponding mathematical formula derivation, if there is no problem in the process of derivation itself, but the result of derivation violates the objective law, then there is only one result, that is, the premise hypothesis must be invalid. On the other hand, because we assume that a situation will lead to a false or contradictory conclusion, this inversely shows that the assumption itself is not valid. Take Lorentz transformation, the core formula of special relativity, as an example. Einstein assumed that the speed of light would remain constant in different inertial frames. Through the combination of Galilean transformation and mathematical derivation, the simplified form of Lorentz transformation was finally obtained:

$$\begin{cases} x' = \sqrt{\frac{c-v}{c+v}} x \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \\ t' = \sqrt{\frac{c-v}{c+v}} t \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

The $x' = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}\,x$ in Lorentz transformation cannot guide us to correctly express the displacement transformation relationship between the simplest physical scenes. It is a completely wrong formula without any practical physical significance, which also shows in reverse that the principle of constant speed of light and is not valid. Therefore, we only need mathematical derivation and theoretical demonstration to deny the correctness of the premise that the principle of the invariable speed of light is correct, rather than necessarily through experimental verification. Moreover, the measurement of the speed of light itself is very difficult, and it is not easy to measure the propagation speed of the same beam of light under different frames of reference.

Of course, we can also suspect that the error of the Lorentz transformation may be caused by another set of preconditions, $x' = k'(x-vt)$ and $x = k(x'+vt')$, because they are also preconditions for the derivation of the Lorentz transformation. $x' = k'(x-vt)$ and $x = k(x'+vt')$ express that the two inertial reference frames are equal, where k and k' are also equal. These two prederivation conditions actually express the contents of the Galilean transformation. Through a large number of experiments and daily observations, we believe that the Galilean transformation is correct and a reliable physical law. Therefore, the errors and contradictions of Lorentz transformation can only be caused by the principle of the invariance of the speed of light, which also inversely proves that the principle of the invariance of the speed of light is wrong.

There will be some so-called relativistic or "folksy" elite who will insist that you can't or won't allow $x = ct$ and $x' = ct'$ to be reduced to the Lorentz transform again, for whatever reason they think. We must be soberly aware that no theory is the ultimate theory, if a physical formula or mathematical formula can not be further derived and simplified under the original assumptions, then mathematics, physics and the whole science will cease to exist. The principle of the invariance of the speed of light $x = ct$ and $x' = ct'$ are the pre-derivation conditions of the Lorentz transformation, and there is no reason why they cannot be replaced and simplified again, otherwise mathematics and the whole of human science will be impossible to talk about. It is truly "self-deception" to

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say that the formulas in relativity cannot be reduced, that they are not allowed to be reduced, or that it is only reasonable to be able to piece together a mathematical expression that corresponds to the Galilean transformation. We cannot submit to it for the sake of preserving the so-called traditional authority and the "godlike worship" of Einstein without thinking deeply about the root causes behind this contradiction. We should keep a calm and humble attitude towards our universe, and we should not attach the shackles of power, desire and personality cult to science. The simplified Lorentz transform $x' = \sqrt{\dfrac{c-v}{c+v}}x$ cannot guide the simplest physical motion scene, it proves the deep contradiction and error of Lorentz transform, the core formula of special relativity, with irrefutable conclusion.

Lorentz transformation is derived from the four prerequisite formulae of $x' = k'(x-vt)$ and $x = k(x'+vt')$ and $x = ct$ and $x' = ct'$, in which $x' = k'(x-vt)$ and $x = k(x'+vt')$ express the Galilean transformation, and $x = ct$ and $x' = ct'$ express the principle of the invariance of the speed of light. The Galilean transformation is a very basic and intuitive physical law in classical mechanics, which is also completely consistent with our experiment and observation facts, and we think it is a correct physical law. The constant speed of light principle is a hypothesis. To sum up, the error of Lorentz transformation is caused by the assumption of the principle of the invariance of the speed of light. Lorentz transformation cannot guide the simplest physical motion scenes, which is a completely wrong formula, and the principle of the invariance of the speed of light is also invalid.

On the basis of Lorentz transformation, special relativity also obtained the Lorentz velocity transformation formula $u' = \dfrac{u-v}{1-uv/c^2}$, Where v still represents the relative motion velocity between two inertial reference frames, and u and u' respectively represent the velocity of the same moving object under two different reference frames. Like Lorentz transformation, Lorentz velocity transformation is also known as the extension of Galilean velocity transformation under high speed condition. When the velocity v is far less than the speed of light c, the Lorentz velocity

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transformation relation $u' = \dfrac{u - v}{1 - uv \,/\, c^2}$ can be approximately equivalent to the

Galilean velocity transformation $u' = u - v$. The Galilean velocity transformation is just a

special case of the Lorentz velocity transformation in the low speed mode, which seems to

be a perfect explanation, but is it really the case? Let's first understand the derivation

process of Lorentz velocity transformation. This process is also very simple. If the

expression of the object's velocity in one inertial reference frame is $u = x/t$, then the

object's velocity in another inertial reference frame can be expressed as $u' = x'/t'$. By

combining the displacement relation expression $x' = \dfrac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$ in Lorentz

transformation with the time relation expression $t' = \dfrac{t - vx/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$, we can obtain:

$$u' = \frac{x'}{t'} = \frac{x - vt}{t - vx/c^2} = \frac{u - v}{1 - uv/c^2} \qquad (6)$$

From the derivation process of Lorentz velocity transformation, we know that the

relation between u' and u is obtained by combining $u' = \dfrac{x'}{t'}$ with the displacement

relation expression and the time relation expression in Lorentz transformation. But

$x' = ct'$ is still a prerequisite for the Lorentz transformation, $x' = ct'$ or another way of

saying it mathematically is $c = \dfrac{x'}{t'}$, and now we have a very serious problem, In other

words, the physical implication expressed by the formula is that the speed of an object in

another inertial frame of reference must be equal to the speed of light, which is a very

absurd conclusion. Not only that, but $x = ct$ is also a pre-derivation condition for the

Lorentz transform, $x = ct$ can also be written as $c = \dfrac{x}{t}$, Moreover, $u = \dfrac{x}{t}$ also expresses

the velocity of a moving object in a frame of reference, which leads us to even more absurd

conclusions: $u = u' = c = \dfrac{x}{t} = \dfrac{x'}{t'}$. The root cause is caused by the principle of the

invariance of the speed of light. These results are seriously deviated from the physical facts,

and the mathematical expression and physical meaning are seriously confused. Therefore,

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Lorentz velocity transformation is also a completely wrong formula without any physical meaning, which fully explains the profound contradiction and error of Lorentz transformation.

Based on Lorentz's velocity transformation and the law of conservation of momentum, special relativity also leads to the concept of "moving mass", "moving mass" $m_u = \dfrac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$, m_0 is the mass of the object at rest, m_u is the moving mass at velocity v. Special Relativity says that the mass of an object changes as it moves. Whether it's the Lorentz transformation of $x' = \dfrac{x-vt}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$, or the moving mass of $m_u = \dfrac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$, the $\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ term appears in the denominator of these expressions. If the object is moving faster than the speed of light c, you're going to have a negative number in the denominator, which makes no sense. If the speed of an object is close to the speed of light, the "moving mass" will also tend to be infinite, to increase the speed of the object further requires infinite energy, so the speed of the object can never reach the speed of light. That's why special relativity says that objects can't travel faster than the speed of light. Derivations of the rate of change of kinetic energy from the moving mass m_u further lead to the famous Einstein mass-energy equation $E = mc^2$, which is also a meaningless false concept. Since Lorentz transformation and Lorentz velocity transformation are pseudo-formulas without any physical significance, all conclusions drawn on this basis are without real physical significance, and it is also groundless that an object cannot move faster than the speed of light.

Lorentz transformation is the core formula of Special Relativity, Special Relativity results in "The ruler shrinks,the clock slowly","moving mass","mass-energy equation $E = mc^2$ ","Minkowski four dimensional space-time" and other conclusions are based on Lorentz transformation. Above, we have analyzed in detail the profound contradictions and errors existing in Lorentz transformation. Lorentz transformation is a wrong formula without any physical significance. Therefore, the Special Relativity theory with Lorentz transformation as the core is also a fundamentally wrong and pseudo-theory without any physical significance.

1.2 The inconsistencies and errors of General Relativity

Einstein believed that Special Relativity applied only to inertial frames of reference, where the background was flat Minkowski space-time, while General Relativity applied to all reference frames, where the background was curved Riemann space-time. General Relativity is based on Special Relativity and is the result of extending Minkowski's "flat spacetime" under Special Relativity to Riemann's "curved spacetime".

Minkowski spacetime is a so-called "four-dimensional spacetime" formed by one time dimension and three space dimensions. In three-dimensional Euclidean space, the distance between two points meets the space interval invariance, that is, the distance between two points in three-dimensional space has nothing to do with the selection of coordinate system, which can be expressed as:

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = dx'^2 + dy'^2 + dz'^2 = ds'^2 \qquad (7)$$

Where: ds and ds' respectively represent the distance between two points in two different coordinate systems. Distance is an intrinsic property of space and has nothing to do with the selection of coordinate systems. According to Special Relativity, Minkowski spacetime also satisfies "spacetime interval invariance", which can be expressed mathematically as:

$$ds^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = -c^2 dt'^2 + dx'^2 + dy'^2 + dz'^2 = ds'^2 \qquad (8)$$

However, Minkowski spacetime's so-called "interval invariance" is derived from the Lorentz transformation, which is just a different mathematical expression, We can show how the Lorentz transformation results in the so-called "interval invariance" of Minkowski spacetime through a formula derivation.

The differential form of the Lorentz transformation is as follows:

$$
\begin{cases}
dx' = \dfrac{dx - vdt}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \\
dy' = dy \\
dz' = dz \\
dt' = \dfrac{dt - vdx/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}
\end{cases}
\qquad (9)
$$

Plug in that formula $ds'^2 = -c^2dt'^2 + dx'^2 + dy'^2 + dz'^2$, Get:

$$ds'^2 = -c^2dt'^2 + dx'^2 + dy'^2 + dz'^2$$

$$= -c^2(\frac{dt - vdx/c^2}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}})^2 + (\frac{dx - vdt}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}})^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$$

$$= \frac{-c^2(dt^2 - \frac{2dtvdx}{c^2} + \frac{v^2dx^2}{c^4})}{1-v^2/c^2} + \frac{dx^2 - 2dxvdt + v^2dt^2}{1-v^2/c^2} + dy^2 + dz^2$$

$$= \frac{-c^2dt^2 + 2dtvdx - \frac{v^2dx^2}{c^2} + dx^2 - 2dxvdt + v^2dt^2}{1-v^2/c^2} + dy^2 + dz^2$$

$$= \frac{-c^2dt^2 - \frac{v^2dx^2}{c^2} + dx^2 + v^2dt^2}{1-v^2/c^2} + dy^2 + dz^2$$

$$= \frac{-c^4dt^2 - v^2dx^2 + c^2dx^2 + c^2v^2dt^2}{c^2-v^2} + dy^2 + dz^2$$

$$= \frac{-c^2dt^2(c^2-v^2) + (c^2-v^2)\,dx^2}{c^2-v^2} + dy^2 + dz^2$$

$$= -c^2dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = ds^2 = ds'^2$$

Skipping the intermediate step, this is the Minkowski spacetime expression mentioned earlier:

$$ds^2 = -c^2dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = -c^2dt'^2 + dx'^2 + dy'^2 + dz'^2 = ds'^2$$

It can be seen that Minkowski spacetime and its "space-time interval invariance" are based on the principle of the invariance of the speed of light and the Lorentz transformation. The principle of the invariance of the speed of light is not valid, and the Lorentz transformation is a pseudo-formula without any physical significance. Therefore, Minkowski spacetime and its "space-time interval invariance" are pseudo-concepts without any physical significance. The practice of extending Minkowski spacetime of special relativity to Riemann's "curved spacetime" of general relativity has no practical significance. It is nothing but a game of mathematical calculation.

If the theoretical foundation of Relativity is wrong, all inferences and deductive results based on it will not be spared, which will lead to the collapse of the whole theoretical edifice including the General Relativity. The General Relativity is also a pseudo-theory without any physical significance, which is also the fundamental reason why

the General Relativity and Quantum mechanics cannot be unified.

2   On the contradiction and error of Quantum Mechanics

At the Royal Society's celebration of the new century at the end of the 19th century, Lord Kelvin proudly declared: "The theoretical edifice of physics has been built, and the physicists of the future need only tinker." At that time, people thought that the understanding of physical phenomena and nature seemed complete. But amid the euphoria, there were still "two disturbing clouds," one being the zero result of the Michelson Morley experiment's measurements of the speed of the ether, and the other being the problem of blackbody radiation, known in physics as the "ultraviolet disaster." The first cloud gave birth to special and general relativity, and from the previous description of relativity, we know that relativity is completely wrong. The second cloud is the birth of quantum mechanics, an important scientific theory that has influenced human civilization for nearly a century. Quantum mechanics and relativity are known as the two pillars of modern physics. However, unfortunately, quantum mechanics is also a theory full of contradictions and errors.

2. 1 The de Broglie wavelength $\lambda = h/p$ is a pseudo formula

De Broglie wave, also known as matter wave, is the core concept and premise of quantum mechanics, proposed by the French theoretical physicist de Broglie, de Broglie is the founder of matter wave theory, is also an important founder of quantum mechanics. De Broglie proposed his famous matter wave hypothesis based on the wave-particle duality hypothesis of light proposed by Einstein. De Broglie believed that not only light has wave-particle duality, but all real particles have wave-particle duality, that is, real particles also have volatility, and the wave length of matter is an important parameter to describe the volatility of real particles.

The derivation process of the wavelength of matter is not complicated. Combining Einstein's mass-energy equation $E = mc^2$ and Planck's hypothesis of quantum energy of light $E = hv$, de Broglie obtained that the energy of photon satisfies the following relation: $E = mc^2 = hv$, this formula can also be written as : $m = \dfrac{hv}{c^2}$, Multiply both sides of $m = \dfrac{hv}{c^2}$ by the speed of light c and you get the momentum of the photon

$p = mc = \dfrac{hv}{c} = \dfrac{h}{\lambda}$,thus, de Broglie obtained two groups of corresponding relations for photon with wave-particle duality: $E = hv$ and $P = \dfrac{h}{\lambda}$, The E and P on the left of these two formulas represent the particle-like side of light, while the frequency v and wavelength λ on the right represent the fluctuating side of light.

De Broglie believed that $E = hv$ and $P = \dfrac{h}{\lambda}$ applied not only to photons, but also to all physical particles. There are many other ways to derive the wave-length formula $\lambda = \dfrac{h}{p}$, but no matter which way, it is the combination of the mass-energy equation $E = mc^2$ and the quantum energy hypothesis $E = hv$. The mass-energy equation $E = mc^2$ is a pseudo-concept obtained under the special relativity theory, which has no practical physical significance. Therefore, the formula $\lambda = \dfrac{h}{p}$ for the wavelength of matter obtained on this basis is also a pseudo-formula without any physical significance.

2.2 The wave function of a material wave is a pseudo concept

The original expression of material wave function $\Psi(x,t) = \psi_0 e^{-i2\pi(vt-\frac{x}{\lambda})}$ is obtained by analogy with the general wave equation $y(x,t) = Ae^{-i2\pi(vt-\frac{x}{\lambda})}$, which is also the premise of quantum mechanics theory. By substituting the hypothesis $v = E/h$ of quantized energy and the de Broglie wave-length formula $\lambda = h/p$ into the original expression of material wave function, the most basic formula of quantum mechanics theory can be obtained: The matter wave function $\Psi(x,t) = \psi_0 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-Px)}$. Previously, we systematically discussed that the de Broglie wave-length formula is a pseudo-formula without any significance. Therefore, the matter wave-length function equation $\lambda = h/p$ established on the basis of the de Broglie wave-length formula $\Psi(x,t) = \psi_0 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-Px)}$ is also a pseudo-formula without any physical significance.

2.3 Schrodinger equation is a pseudo formula

Schrodinger equation, also known as Schrodinger wave equation, is the core formula

of Quantum Mechanics. Schrodinger equation is a second order partial differential equation established by combining the concept of matter wave with the wave equation. In order to simplify the problem, we will only take the example of a free particle in the one-dimensional case. According to the theory of Quantum Mechanics, the Schrodinger equation for a one-dimensional free particle is:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} = i\hbar\frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} \qquad (10)$$

the derivation process of Schrodinger equation is as follows:

the wave function equation of a one-dimensional free particle is:

$$\Psi(x,t) = \psi_0 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-Px)} \qquad (11)$$

find the first partial derivative of this equation with respect to t

$$\frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{i}{\hbar}E\psi_0 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-px)} = -\frac{i}{\hbar}E\Psi \qquad (12)$$

take the second partial derivative of the wave function with respect to x :

$$\frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{P^2}{\hbar^2}\psi_0 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-px)} = -\frac{P^2}{\hbar^2}\Psi \qquad (13)$$

both sides of Equation (12) $\times i\hbar$, we get: $i\hbar\frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = E\Psi \qquad (14)$

both sides of Equation (13) $\times(-\hbar^2/2m)$, we get: $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{P^2}{2m}\Psi \qquad (15)$

the energy of a free particle (not affected by potential energy) is:

$$E = E_k = \frac{P^2}{2m} \qquad (16)$$

combined with (14) and (15) above, we can get:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} = i\hbar\frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} \qquad (17)$$

this formula is called the time-dependent Schrodinger equation for one-dimensional free particles.

From the above derivation process, it can be seen that the Schrodinger equation of one-dimensional free particles is completely based on the matter wave function. Previously,

we systematically discussed the de Broglie wave-length formula $\lambda = h/p$ and the matter

wave function equation $\Psi(x,t) = \psi_0 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-Px)}$ obtained on this basis. They are all

meaningless pseudo formulas. Therefore, the Schrodinger equation constructed on the

equation of the matter wave function $\Psi(x,t) = \psi_0 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-Px)}$ is also a pseudo-formula

without any meaning.

Just like the theory of Relativity, any error in the core concepts and assumptions of Quantum Mechanics, such as the de Broglie wave-length formula, the wave function of matter wave, and Schrodinger equation, will lead to the collapse of the whole theoretical building of Quantum Mechanics. Therefore, the theory of Quantum Mechanics is also a pseudo-theory without any physical significance.

2. 4 The Compton Effect and its errors

2. 4. 1 Compton Effect and its mathematical derivation

In 1923, Compton discovered a new phenomenon when studying the experiment of X-ray scattering through real matter, that is, in addition to the original wavelength λ_0 in

the scattered light, there are also X-rays of wavelength $\lambda > \lambda_0$, and the increment of its wavelength varies with the different scattering Angle, which is called Compton effect. Compton believed that when the photon and electron collided, some of the energy of the photon was transferred to the electron. Compton assumed that the photon, like the physical particles such as electron and proton, not only has energy, but also has momentum. In the process of collision, energy is conserved, so is momentum. According to this idea, Compton set out the equation and calculated the wavelength difference before and after scattering. The derivation process is as follows:

According to conservation of energy $h\nu_0 + m_0 c^2 = h\nu + mc^2$ (18)

According to conservation of momentum $\dfrac{h\nu_0}{c}\vec{e_0} = \dfrac{h\nu}{c}\vec{e} + m\vec{v}$ (19)

In the above equation, $h\nu_0$ is the initial energy of the incident photon, $m_0 c^2$ is the

rest energy of the electron; $h\nu$ is the energy of photon after scattering, mc^2 is the

energy of electron after photon action, where m is the moving mass of electron. $\frac{h v_0}{c}$ is

the initial momentum of the photon, and $\vec{e}_0$ is the direction of the initial momentum of

the photon. $\frac{h v}{c}$ represents the momentum of the photon after scattering. $\vec{e}$ represents

the direction of the photon's momentum after scattering, and $\overrightarrow{m v}$ represents the

momentum of the electron after scattering.

After transferring the momentum conservation formula above, square both sides, and

multiply both sides by c^2, we can get:

$$m^2 c^2 v^2 = h^2 v_0^2 + h^2 v^2 - 2h^2 v v_0 \cos\theta \quad (20)$$

By transposing and squaring the above energy conservation formula, we can obtain:

$$m^2 c^4 = h^2 (v_0 - v)^2 + m_0^2 c^4 + 2 m_0 h c^2 (v_0 - v) \quad (21)$$

By subtracting the above two formulas, we can get:

$$m^2 c^2 (c^2 - v^2) = h^2 (v_0 - v)^2 + m_0^2 c^4 + 2 m_0 h c^2 (v_0 - v) - h^2 v_0^2 - h^2 v^2 + 2h^2 v v_0 \cos\theta \quad (22)$$

After transfer, we can obtain:

$$m^2 c^2 (c^2 - v^2) = -2 h^2 v_0 v + m_0^2 c^4 + 2 m_0 h c^2 (v_0 - v) + 2 h^2 v v_0 \cos\theta \quad (23)$$

By substituting the "moving mass" formula of special relativity $m = \dfrac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \dfrac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ squared

$m = \dfrac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \dfrac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ into the above equation, the left end of the equation becomes $m_0^2 c^4$, and

the right end of the equation also has the $m_0^2 c^4$ term. After cancellation, divide both

sides of the equation by $m_0 c v v_0$, and finally we can get:

$$\frac{c}{v} - \frac{c}{v_0} = \frac{h}{m_0 c}(1 - \cos\theta) \quad (24)$$

Namely: $\Delta\lambda = \lambda - \lambda_0 = \dfrac{h}{m_0 c}(1 - \cos\theta) \quad (25)$

Where $\dfrac{h}{m_0 c}$ is a constant, usually represented by λ_c, and its magnitude is

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$\lambda_c \approx 2.43 * 10^{-12} m.$

λ_c is known as the Compton wavelength, and this formula also shows that the wavelength offset is independent of the scattering matter and only depends on the scattering Angle. The Compton effect is regarded as another important experimental verification of the particle nature of light besides the photoelectric effect.

2. 4. 2 The Compton effect must be wrong

The whole derivation process of Compton effect is based on the pseudo concepts such as the mass-energy equation of special relativity and the dynamic mass. Among them, the energy conservation formula $h\nu_0 + m_0 c^2 = h\nu + mc^2$ is established on the basis of the mass-energy equation and the hypothesis of quantum energy. Momentum conservation $\dfrac{h\nu_0}{c}\vec{e_0} = \dfrac{h\nu}{c}\vec{e} + m\vec{v}$ is also obtained by combining the mass-energy equation and the quantum energy hypothesis, where: $\dfrac{h\nu_0}{c} = \dfrac{m_0 c^2}{c} = m_0 c$, $\dfrac{h\nu}{c} = \dfrac{mc^2}{c} = mc$, $\dfrac{h\nu_0}{c}$ represents the initial momentum of the photon, and $\dfrac{h\nu}{c}$ represents the momentum of the photon after scattering. As an important experimental proof of the properties of light particles, the formula derivation of the Compton effect is completely based on the relevant conclusions of the special relativity theory. Both the mass-energy equation and the moving mass are pseudo-concepts obtained by the special relativity theory without any physical significance. Therefore, the theoretical derivation of the Compton effect is bound to be wrong. The physical experiment of Compton effect is even more impossible to achieve the unity of experimental data and formula derivation results.

In addition to the Compton effect, the photoelectric effect is also called the experimental proof of the particle properties of light. Einstein explained the photoelectric effect by saying that only electromagnetic waves above a certain frequency can cause the photoelectric effect to occur in certain substances. The photoelectric effect is only related to the frequency of light, not its intensity. Einstein was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics. Einstein rediscovered the light quantum hypothesis, which had disappeared from the academic world for five years and even Planck himself had doubted it, and happily found a "theoretical basis" for the photoelectric effect. In Einstein's day, the maximum light intensity that could be provided was limited because of the limited technology available.

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Since the invention of laser in the 1960s, scientists have used ordinary red light and 694.3nm red laser at the same frequency to illuminate Cadmium sulfide crystal. The ordinary red light is almost not absorbed and does not produce photocurrent. Red laser can be strongly absorbed and produce a strong photocurrent, but also produces a higher frequency than 694.3nm on the surface of the Cadmium sulfide crystal green light. These experiments run counter to Einstein's interpretation of the photoelectric effect. Of course, Einstein's supporters still have their own explanation for the photoelectric effect that occurs in lasers. They argue that while ordinary light has only one photon acting on a particle, lasers can act on a particle with multiple photons. If we do not delve into the root cause of the problem, but unprincipled to defend a past theory, or even rely on the so-called "explanation" to maintain the truth of a theory, this practice itself is a lack of scientific spirit. Truth must be able to stand the test of time and technology, with the discovery and application of science and technology, especially laser this kind of high intensity light, completely shattered Einstein's conjectures of celestial sky. We should also be grateful that modern science gives us the opportunity to test the validity of a past theory or conjecture.

To sum up, both the Compton effect and the photoelectric effect are wrong or have serious problems as the so-called experimental proof of the particle property of light, and they are not enough to explain the particle property of light. The "wave-particle duality" hypothesis of light was thus an unfounded conjecture. In fact, if light is regarded as a particle, it will lead to many unexplainable contradictions. For example: (1) If light is a particle, it will inevitably collide with each other in the process of propagation. However, the fact tells us that two different beams of light will meet and have no effect on each other. (2) If the light is a particle, there will be a mass loss when the light source continues to glow, but this is not the case. This mass loss is not because the current scientific and technological means are not accurate enough to detect such a small mass change. The real reason is that there is no such matter as "light", just like there is no such matter as "sound".

The "wave-particle duality" hypothesis of light was another misdirection of the theoretical system of physics by Einstein, and this misdirection had a profound impact. It "inspired" de Broglie to put forward the hypothesis that all matter particles have "wave-particle duality", which made physics once again go astray and slide into the abyss

of quantum theory. The modern physical system holds that light can propagate without any medium, which is fundamentally absurd and idealistic. Any discussion about light in such a false and contrary to the most basic logical cognitive basis is meaningless.

As the system of relativity and quantum mechanics continues to unfold, there are more and more theories and ideas that people find increasingly difficult to understand, such as: In Relativity, space-time interchanges, the moving mass, the flow of time backwards, parallel universes, and Quantum Mechanics, the dead and alive cat, consciousness determines matter, the Pauli exclusion principle, the uncertainty principle, and even the inversion of cause and effect. These absurd conclusions are actually derived from some anti-logic and anti-common sense assumptions, such as the constant speed of light, light wave does not need a media, wave-particle duality, etc. These theories also gradually deviate from people's empirical common sense and logical cognition, and even seriously deviate. In the end, the modern system of physics can only get deeper and deeper into the mire of mathematical calculation, which is the fundamental reason why modern scientific theory has stagnated.

3 The "combined theory" of Relativity and Quantum Mechanics is pseudo-theory

Previously, we have systematically discussed that relativity and quantum mechanics are false and meaningless theories. As two pillars of modern physics, relativity and quantum mechanics have also formed many so-called "combined" theories during the "development" process of nearly a century, such as: Relativistic quantum mechanics, Quantum field theory (including Quantum Electrodynamics, Quantum Chromodynamics, the unified theory of weak electricity, the Standard Model of elementary particle physics), Young-Mills theory, etc. Relativity and Quantum Mechanics are both wrong, and all the extension theories built on them are wrong, and none of them will survive. Strictly speaking, there is no need for further analysis of these extended theories, because their foundations are wrong, and they must be wrong. Given the profound influence of these theories on our knowledge system, the "foundation" of the current human cognition of the macro and micro world, they have consumed much of the spiritual wealth of human beings, and have given many so-called "experimental proofs", out of respect for the enormous intellectual resources of human beings, Let's talk briefly about how relativity and quantum mechanics actually "combine". What are the mistakes and problems in the so-called "combination

theory"?

3.1 The Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics is not valid

In theoretical physics, the Schrodinger equation does not take into account so-called relativistic effects. The Dirac equation is a Quantum-Mechanical equation that does take into account relativistic effects. The Dirac equation was created by the British physicist Paul Dirac in 1928. What is supposed to satisfy both Special Relativity and Quantum Mechanics is actually a Lorentz covariant version of the Schrodinger equation, which also predicts the existence of antiparticles. And, in 1932, Carl Anderson "discovered" positrons.

To show that Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics is also untenable, we briefly describe the two core equations of Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics, the Klein-Gordon equation and the Dirac equation.

1）Klein-gordon equation

According to the previous process of deriving the Schrodinger equation from the wave function, we can know:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = E\Psi \qquad (26)$$

$$\nabla^2 \Psi = -\frac{P^2}{\hbar^2}\Psi \qquad (27)$$

The above two expressions can also be written as operators:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \hat{E} \qquad (28)$$

$$-i\hbar \nabla = \hat{P} \qquad (29)$$

When these two equations are combined with the "non-relativistic" relation of energy and momentum $E = \frac{P^2}{2m}$, the Schrodinger equation for free particles can be obtained:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\psi \qquad (30)$$

The above is the Schrodinger equation without considering the relativistic effect. When considering the relativistic effect, according to the relation between energy and momentum in special relativity:

$$E^2 = c^2 P^2 + m^2 c^4 \qquad (31)$$

By substituting the above two operators and applying them to wave function ψ, we can obtain:

$$-\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\psi = (-\hbar^2 c^2 \nabla^2 + m^2 c^4)\psi \qquad (32)$$

The above equation is the basic equation of relativistic quantum mechanics, known as the Klein-Gordon equation, which was independently derived in the 1930s by the Swedish physicist Oskar Klein and the German Walter Gordon, This formula is not only the basic equation of "relativistic quantum mechanics", but also the basic equation of quantum field theory.

2）Free particle solutions to Klein-Gauden equations

The appropriate deformation of $-\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\psi = (-\hbar^2 c^2 \nabla^2 + m^2 c^4)\psi$ is as follows:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\psi = c^2 \nabla^2 \psi - \frac{m^2 c^4}{\hbar^2}\psi \qquad (33)$$

The general form of the solution of the material wave function is:

$$\psi = A e^{i(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{r} - \omega t)} = A e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\vec{P}\cdot\vec{r} - Et)} \qquad (34)$$

Among them: $\vec{k} = \frac{\vec{P}}{\hbar} \qquad \omega = \frac{E}{\hbar}$

The solution for $E^2 = c^2 P^2 + m^2 c^4$ is: $E = \pm\sqrt{c^2 P^2 + m^2 c^4} \qquad (35)$

According to Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics, $E = +\sqrt{c^2 P^2 + m^2 c^4}$ represents relativistic energy, while $E = -\sqrt{c^2 P^2 + m^2 c^4}$ represents negative energy in Quantum Mechanics.

3）Dirac equation

Klein-gordon equation is the first equation of Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics, but it always has the problem of negative energy and negative probability. Dirac equation was born out of this so-called "dilemma". Dirac combined the Special Relativity, Schrodinger equation, Heisenberg matrix mechanics and so on, and finally got the Dirac equation:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi = (c\vec{\alpha}\cdot\vec{P} + \beta mc^2)\psi \qquad (36)$$

Dirac's equation "solved" the so-called problem of negative energy and negative

probability, and Dirac also thought that the negative energy should correspond exactly to the positron or antiparticle.

4）The Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics is not valid

As the name implies, Relativistic- Quantum Mechanics is a theory based on Relativity and Quantum Mechanics. However, both Relativity and Quantum Mechanics are wrong theories. Therefore, Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics theory and its inferences are also false theories that are fundamentally wrong and have no physical significance.

The Klein-Gordon equation is the most fundamental equation of Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics. From its derivation, we find that it is actually a Schrodinger equation which takes into account the so-called relativistic effect. Special Relativity is a pseudo-theory without any physical significance, so the so-called relativistic effect does not exist, and Schrodinger equation itself is a meaningless pseudo-formula, as the basic equation of Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics, Klein-Gordon equation is also a pseudo-formula without any physical significance. The Dyrac equation based on the Klein-Gordon equation also makes no sense. Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics is not valid.

3.2 Quantum field theory is not valid

Quantum Field Theory (QFT), a physical theory combining Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics and classical field theory, is said to have been widely applied in particle physics and condensed matter physics. Quantum field theory includes Quantum electrodynamics, Quantum chromodynamics, the unified theory of weak currents, etc. On top of these theories, modern physics also established the standard model of elementary particle physics composed of fermions and bosons. Like Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics, Quantum field theory is also built on the basis of Special Relativity and Quantum Mechanics. Special Relativity and Quantum Mechanics are meaningless pseudo theories. Therefore, the theoretical system constructed on these two is doomed, and Quantum field theory is also a pseudo theory without any physical significance. Quantum field theory has a great influence on modern physics and chemistry. Out of respect for this theory, which has consumed a great deal of human mental resources, let's briefly discuss what the theory is about. What mistakes and problems it has.

1）Brief introduction to Quantum field theory

The experimental basis of Quantum field theory is still the "wave-particle duality" of

microscopic particles, and its theoretical construction aims to further solve the related problems caused by "wave-particle duality". As the name implies, Quantum field theory starts from the quantization of electromagnetic field. In the study of black body radiation, Planck proposed the concept of quantization. Through the photoelectric effect experiment, Einstein further proposed the concept of light quantum or photon. However, until the mid-1920s, people's understanding of the theory of light and electromagnetic wave was still basically limited to the macroscopic theory of electromagnetic field, namely the classical electrodynamics. With the continuous development of Quantum Mechanics theory, scientists believe that it is necessary to establish a particle theory that can reflect the microscopic electromagnetic phenomena on the basis of the classical electromagnetic theory, which requires quantization of the classical electromagnetic field.

Quantum field theory is a physical theory that combines Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics and classical electromagnetic field theory. Therefore, Klein-Gordon equation and Dirac equation are not only the basic equations of Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics, but also the basic equations of quantum field theory. Quantum field theory is a combination of Special Relativity, Quantum Mechanics and classical electromagnetic theory. In the process of further "combining" these theories, Quantum field theory also proposed the Lagrange matinee, Klein-Gordon field, Dirac field and other concepts. The Lagrange matinee first applies the concepts of proper time in Special Relativity, the four-dimensional vector and its metric in Minkowski space-time, and further combines the classical Laplace quantity, Lorentz transform symmetry, quantization condition, energy momentum conservation, angular momentum conservation and so on to establish the equation. The Klein-Gordon field, as the name implies, is based on the Klein-Gordon equation, while combining the Fourier transform of the field, commutator, generation and annihilation of energy and momentum, charge flow and other concepts to establish the equation. On the basis of Dirac equation, the equation of the Dirac field is also established by combining the Laplace density, the four-vector current, the Lorentz transformation of the spinor field, the conservation of charge, the quadratic quantization, the propagator and the gauge invariance. In view of the complex mathematical expression of Lagrange matinee, Klein-Gordon field, Dirac field and other concepts, we will not elaborate here, we only need to understand the basic framework results of these concepts.

At present, the four known interaction forces are: strong interaction, weak interaction, electromagnetic interaction and gravitational interaction. Except for the gravitational interaction, the other three interactions have been found to meet the specific gauge symmetry of the Quantum field theory (or Young Mills field) to describe. Strong interactions have Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD); The weak interaction has four Fermionic point interaction theory. In the weak interaction, Li Zhengdao and Yang Zhenning discovered parity nonconservation. There are QED (Quantum Electrodynamics) for electromagnetic interaction. These theories belong to the subdiscipline of quantum field theory, which is based on the Special Relativity and Quantum Mechanics.

2）Quantum field theory is not valid

Quantum field theory, which is based on Special Relativity and Quantum Mechanics, is also necessarily a false theory. The proper time, Minkowski-metric and Lorentz transformation used in Lagrange field are all pseudo concepts derived from Special Relativity without any physical meaning, so the so-called Lagrange field is not valid. As for the Klein-Gauden field and the Dirac field, which are based on the Klein-Gauden equation and the Dirac equation respectively, we have briefly discussed above that these two equations are also meaningless pseudo concepts, so the so-called Klein-Gauden field and the Dirac field do not exist. As for Quantum chromodynamics, the unified theory of weak electricity and Quantum electrodynamics, they all belong to the branches of Quantum field theory. They all have fundamental errors, and the result is the same as the theory of Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics, they are all pseudo-theories without any physical significance.

3.3 The Standard Model of elementary particle physics is not valid

1）A brief description of the Standard Model of elementary Particle Physics

The Standard Model of elementary Particle Physics is a physical theory about the known elementary particles, while the Quantum field theory is the mathematical foundation and theoretical framework of the Standard model of elementary particle physics. The Standard model holds that all known matter is composed of the elementary particles in the model. In Quantum field theory, a particle is a quantum excitation of a field, and each particle has its own corresponding field. In the process of quantization, the boson field satisfies the commutation relation, the Fermion field satisfies the anticommutation

relation, and the interaction and dynamics between the particles can be described by quantum field theory. The Higgs is the final link in the construction of the standard model of elementary particle physics.

The Standard Model of elementary particle physics consists of fermions and bosons. Fermions are divided into quarks and leptons. There are 12 kinds of quarks, including: the up quark (u), the down quark (d), the strange quark (s), the charm quark (c), the bottom quark (b), the top quark (t) and their corresponding six antiparticles. Lepton also has 12 kinds, including: electron (e), muon (μ), tauon(τ), neutrino νe, neutrino $\nu\mu$, neutrino $\nu \tau$ and their corresponding 6 kinds of antiparticles. Both neutrons and protons are made up of three types of quarks with a spin of 1/2. The boson is made up of gluons, photons, Z bosons, W bosons and Higgs bosons. Fermions are particles that satisfy Fermi-Dirac statistics and whose spin quantum number of angular momentum is half odd integer multiples. Fermions obey the Pauli exclusion principle, which means that if only one particle is allowed in a quantum state of a system of identical particles, the particle is called a fermion. According to the Standard Model of elementary particle Physics, all particles of matter in elementary particles are fermions, the building blocks of matter (like electrons in leptons and quarks in protons). A boson is a particle that follows Bose-Einstein statistics and has an integer spin quantum number. Bosons do not abide by the Pauli exclusion principle. Multiple identical bosons can be in the same quantum state at the same time, and Bose-Einstein condensation can occur at low temperatures. According to quantum field theory, the fundamental structure of matter is fermions, while the fundamental interactions between matter are transmitted by bosons.

2）The Standard Model of elementary particle physics is not valid

The mathematical basis and theoretical framework of the Standard Model of elementary particle physics is Quantum field theory, which is another set of wrong theories based on Special Relativity and Quantum Mechanics. Therefore, the mathematical basis and theoretical framework of the standard model of elementary particle physics are fundamentally wrong, and the model will not be spared. The Standard Model of elementary particle physics is also a pseudo-concept with no physical meaning.

The Standard Model of elementary particle physics consists of fermions and bosons. A Fermion is a particle with a half-odd integer multiple of its spin quantum number, and a

boson is a particle with an integer spin quantum number. The spin quantum number is a concept obtained when using Schrodinger equation to analyze the quantum properties of hydrogen atom, but Schrodinger equation is a pseudo-formula based on a series of wrong theories and concepts such as matter wave and the mass-energy equation of Special Relativity. The principal quantum number n, angular quantum number l, orbital quantum number m_l and spin quantum number m_s obtained by combining the Schrodinger equation with the potential energy function of hydrogen atom are all pseudo-concepts without any physical significance. Therefore, there is no standard for the division of fermions and bosons. As for quark colored charge and lepton without color charge, it is also not true. Color charge is a concept derived under the framework of quantum chromodynamics. Quantum chromodynamics, as a branch of quantum field theory, is also a false theory, so color charge is also a false concept. For the six antiquarks and the six antileptons, which are also an extension of the concept of the antiparticle derived from two meaningless equations: the Klein-Gordon equation and the Dirac equation, The direct theoretical basis of antiparticle is the relation between mass and energy of Special Relativity $E^2 = c^2P^2 + m^2c^4$, this formula can also be written as $E = \pm\sqrt{c^2P^2 + m^2c^4}$, according to the theory of Relativistic-Quantum Mechanics, $E = +\sqrt{c^2P^2 + m^2c^4}$ stands for relativistic energy, and $E = -\sqrt{c^2P^2 + m^2c^4}$ represents the negative energy in Quantum Mechanics. the Special Relativistic mass and energy relation $E^2 = c^2P^2 + m^2c^4$ is a completely wrong pseudo formula. therefore, neither $E = +\sqrt{c^2P^2 + m^2c^4}$ nor $E = -\sqrt{c^2P^2 + m^2c^4}$ has any physical meaning, On this basis, the so-called antiparticle concept is also not valid. Finally, the mass of all particles in the Standard Model of elementary particle physics is expressed as energy divided by the square of the speed of light, and is actually still expressed using the mass-energy equation $E = mc^2$ in Special Relativity, which is a completely wrong theory, and this mass statement is absurd and meaningless. Therefore, the Standard Model of elementary particle physics is baseless.

3. 4 The Young-Mills theory is incorrect

1）A brief introduction to the Young-Mills theory

Young-mills theory is the basis of modern gauge field theory and is regarded as an important breakthrough in physics in the second half of the 20th century. In 1954, Zhenning Yang and Robert Mills extended the concept of Quantum electrodynamics to non-Abelian groups to explain strong interactions. This idea was criticized by Pauli because the qubits of the Young-Mills field must be massless in order to maintain the invariability of the standard. Therefore, the theory was not taken seriously by the physics community at the time. It was not until 1960 that Jeffrey Goldstone et al. introduced the concepts of spontaneous symmetry breaking and progressive freedom, which revived the research of Young-Mills theory and proved that both theories successfully applied the weak current unified theory and Quantum chromodynamics.

2）The Young-Mills theory is incorrect

Quantum electrodynamics is based on the Special Relativity and Quantum Mechanics. The extension of the concept of Quantum electrodynamics by Zhenning Yang and Robert Mills to non-Abelian groups is also not valid, because Quantum electrodynamics is a fundamentally wrong theory, and therefore the Young-Mills theory is not valid. The so-called successful application of the unified theory of weak electricity and Quantum chromodynamics is also not valid, because as a branch of Quantum field theory, they are also based on the two wrong theories of Special Relativity and Quantum Mechanics, both of which have no practical physical significance.

3.5 String theory is not correct

1）Introduction to String Theory

String theory is a branch of theoretical physics that tries to deal with seemingly incompatible theories -- Quantum Mechanics and General Relativity -- and create a unified theory that describes the entire universe. One of the original ideas of string theory was to help solve the wave-particle duality problem. The basic idea of string theory is that the fundamental units of nature are not point-like particles such as electrons, photons, neutrinos and quarks, but rather tiny, thread-like strings, including open strings with endpoints and closed strings like loops. Different vibrations and motions of strings produce different kinds of elementary particles. Energy and matter can be converted, so string theory does not prove that matter does not exist. In string theory, strings are small in scale, and the basic principles governing their properties predict the existence of several

kinds of larger, membrane-like objects, known simply as branes. According to string theory, the universe may be a D3 brane in 9+1 dimensional space-time.

String theory is seen as the most promising unifying theory of nature's elementary particles and the four interacting forces. Moreover, superstring theory for the first time brought together the two foundational theories of the 20th century, General Relativity and Quantum Mechanics, into a mathematically self-consistent framework. The physical model in string theory says that the fundamental unit of all matter is a small string of energy, that the average length of a string is the Planck length, and if a piece of space is smaller than the Planck length, then whatever happens inside of it doesn't matter to the string, it doesn't matter to the string. Elementary particles ranging from galaxies to electrons, protons and quarks are made up of these lines of energy that occupy two dimensions of space-time. Originally, string theory was a bose string theory covering the space of 26 latitudes. After the addition of so-called supersymmetry, the so-called superstring theory emerged. In 1990, Edward Witton proposed an M-theory with 11 latitude Spaces. He proved that many different versions of superstring theory were actually the result of different limit setting conditions of M-theory, which led to the second revolution of superstring theory.

As far as its theoretical framework is concerned, string theory is based on quantized coordinates, and it requires at least ten dimensions to build a theoretical framework that makes gravity compatible with quantum mechanics. String theory also holds that the ground state of a closed F string turns out to be a massless field of spin 2, known as a graviton, which is consistent with General Relativity.

2）String theory is not correct

The starting point of string theory is to solve the contradiction between Quantum Mechanics and General Relativity, and also to try to establish a unified theory. Superstring theory is the perfect combination of General Relativity and Quantum Mechanics into a mathematically self-consistent framework, the reality of the fusion of two pillars of physics. However, Quantum Mechanics and General Relativity are both false theories, so string theory itself, which was created to solve the problem of supposed incompatibility between them, is meaningless. Superstring theory perfectly combines General Relativity and Quantum Mechanics into a mathematically self-consistent framework. It is also a

mathematical game, because Quantum Mechanics and General Relativity are both false theories that have no physical significance. In this sense, it makes sense that string theory is viewed more as a mathematical theory than a physical theory.

Nor is it true that the average length of a string is the Planck length. The Planck length does not exist. The Planck length and the Planck time are pseudo-concepts based on a false theory of Quantum Mechanics. The bosonic string theory of 26 latitude space and the fermion theory involved in string theory are also wrong. Fermions are particles whose spin quantum number is half odd integer multiples, while bosons are particles whose spin quantum number is integer. Bosons and fermions are the results obtained under the wrong theory of Quantum field theory, and they have no practical physical significance. Therefore, the so-called bose-string theory and the theory about fermions are also wrong. String theory suggests that at least 10 dimensions are needed to create a theoretical framework for gravity to be compatible with quantum mechanics, which is also fundamentally wrong, because Quantum Mechanics is a false theory, and compatibility in the 10 dimensions is purely a mathematical game, with no real physical significance. Finally, the ground state of the closed F string is shown to be a massless field with spin 2, known as a graviton, which is consistent with General Relativity. This statement also has no real physical significance, because General Relativity is a pseudo theory without any physical significance.

3.6 On the validity of existing experimental results

As the two pillars of modern physics, Relativity and Quantum Mechanics are bound to cause the collapse of modern physics system due to the error of their theoretical foundation. However, in the course of nearly a century of exploration, human beings have also accumulated a large number of experience results. Physics, as a science of experiment and observation, although the Relativity is completely wrong, it does not affect the real existence of such objective things as the atomic bomb. The problem of nuclear energy and its essence have other reasons, which have nothing to do with Relativity. Lasers, transistors, tunneling microscopes, etc. have nothing to do with Quantum Mechanics, because Quantum Mechanics is also a false theory, but this does not prevent the validity of existing experimental results. These are all attempts by Relativity and Quantum Mechanics to force experimental results into their own theoretical systems. In fact, these empirical results or technological means have nothing to do with Relativity and Quantum Mechanics.

4 conclusion

Relativity, Quantum Mechanics, Young-Mills theory and String theory are all wrong theories. They cannot guide physical practice correctly, nor can they make correct predictions. They only make theoretical physics further and further away from objective facts. It seems that the theoretical edifice constructed by human beings has collapsed. In the journey of exploring the mysteries of the universe, people have lost their homes for survival, and science has become a homeless child. But there is no need to panic and feel helpless, because in the course of nearly a century of exploration, mankind has accumulated a wealth of valuable experience, and some of the results of experience have also made science and modern civilization achieve great success. However, this kind of exploration lacks the correct theoretical guidance, just like a ship without a helmsman drifting in the wind on the vast sea. Although we can also capture, but these results or experience are blind and lack of direction, only in the right basic theory combined with empirical knowledge can make science closer and closer to the truth.

Overrule the Relativity and Quantum Mechanics is not the purpose, we must construct a new correct theory to make human civilization go further, which is also the common goal of all mankind. After three years of preparation, the book New Theory of Physics has been completed, with a total of 678 pages and about 400,000 words. Due to the limited space of this paper, I will not discuss it in detail here. The New Theory of Physics mainly involves a series of theories and practical paths such as: normal temperature nuclear fusion, normal temperature superconductivity, anti-gravity flight and "truth output machine system". Although Relativity and Quantum Mechanics are lost in human's quest for truth, they have inspired a wide range of fields. The "truth output machine system" in the book "New Theory of Physics" is inspired in the process of identifying the problems and contradictions between Relativity and Quantum Mechanics. This is a system combining artificial and intelligent. The perfect operation of the "truth output machine system" needs to gather the wisdom of all mankind. The discovery of truth and scientific exploration not only rely on scientists, everyone may be the explorer and discoverer of truth. Finally, I would like to present the conclusion of the book "New Physical Theory" to you:

Human's journey to explore the universe will be a long and arduous process, but it is our greatest ambition to look up at the starry sky and face the vast universe. Only when we

stand on the high ground of morality can we make human beings go further. There is no eternal truth in the world, and human's journey to explore the truth is endless. To the extent that we cannot greedily and selfishly direct the rudder of human destiny from the palace of mainstream scientific theory or even the high ground of vested interests, it seems that mankind has not really progressed. In the face of the ultimate concern of human beings, human nature and morality are the prerequisite guarantee that can truly inspire and spur human beings to the vast sky, otherwise human beings can only be confined to a corner of the universe forever due to their narrow limitation.