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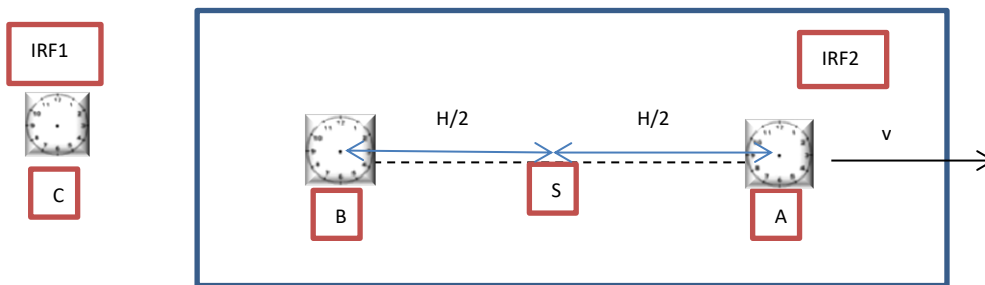


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# BREAKING THE LORENTZ INVARIANCE

By Stefano Quattrini 18/03/2018

- 1) Clocks A, B are separated by a distance  $H$ , at rest with the clock C in IRF1 (inertial reference frame) and S is a device set at a distance of  $H/2$  from both A, B.
- 2) A, B are set in sync with  $t_A=0$  and  $t_B=0$ .
- 3) A and B are co-accelerated at speed  $v$ , S co-move with them. A stop signal departs from S as soon as the system reaches speed  $v$  and are in IRF2.



- 4) Clocks A and B are stopped in IRF2, provided that the stop signal, is given enough time to arrive at both clocks after the pulse. It is  $T \geq \gamma H/2c = T_{\min}$ , the minimum time required to stop the clocks.
- 5) Lorentz Transformations predicts that  $t_A - t_B = \gamma v H/c^2$  (1), with  $\gamma = 1/\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ : the clock B looks being slowed down. The result is due to the “relativity of simultaneity”, as illustrated also by Boughtn (1989) “The case of the identically accelerated twins” Am. J. Phys. 57.

## The following configuration replaces the point 3)

- 6) A pulse let A and B reach the speed  $v$  in a negligible time  $*t_{\text{acc}}$ . The minimum time counted by  $t_A$  before being stopped in IRF2 is just the sync time  $T_{\min}$ , hence  $t_A = \gamma H/2c$ .
- 7) By trivial substitution in (1) the rear clock reads  $t_B = \gamma H/2c - \gamma v H/c^2$  when both clocks are stopped.
- 8) The equation  $H/2c - vH/c^2 = 0$  is solved by  $v=c/2$ , hence if  $v < c/2$ ,  $t_B > 0$
- 9) if  $v > c/2$   $t_B < 0$ .

\*The configuration is physically realizable, since  $t_{\text{acc}}$  can be finite (but still  $t_B < 0$ ), by assuming that the speed  $c/2 < v < c$ .

CONCLUSION: in order to avoid the negative values of the time of the clocks, which is absurd, it has to be  $\gamma v H/c^2 = 0$ , hence  $t_A - t_B = 0$ , unless modifying “ad hoc” the LT, at least in the above configuration. Hence the Lorentz Invariance is broken at least in the configuration proposed.