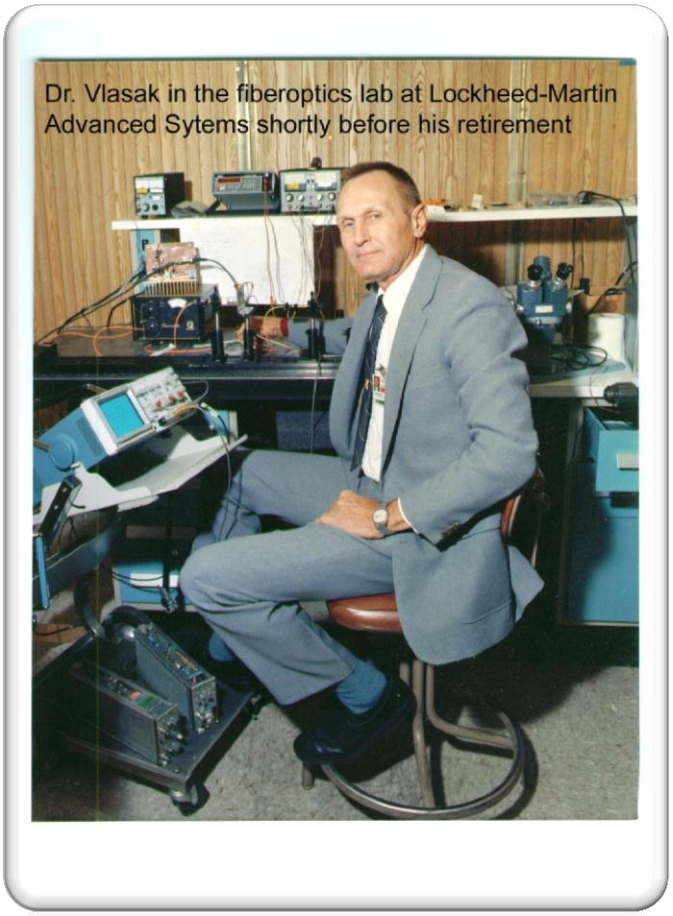
An Interview with Dr. Weldon Vlasak

By Peter Marino

Dr. Vlasak has discovered a flaw in Einstein's Theory of Relativity! Einstein's theory was based on the belief that electromagnetic waves radiate spherically, which is the Minkowski/Einstein interpretation of space-time.



He claims that this is incorrect and shows that the actual measurements of electromagnetic radiating wave are not spherical. In his technical paper: "A Different Picture of Radiation", published at the IEEE Antennas and Propagation Society International Symposium 2003, he illustrate the plots of antenna waves that exhibit a bending effect. There is a radial velocity that does occur at the speed of light, but there is also a transverse velocity that exceeds the speed of light!

Space and time do ***not*** compress with velocity. The electromagnetic field wave compresses, as is shown.

Peter: What if your theory is correct?

Dr. Vlasak: It will help to unify our system of physics, which is a goal that Professor Max Planck sought. I see some problems with quantum mechanics in this respect, and I will provide some examples and details. One of the problems is that physicists often claim that classical analysis cannot provide answers to some of the problems of physics. However, I have used classical analysis to provide some solutions to some of the remaining major problems of physics. Early physicists, such as Planck, Bohr used this approach.

One of the major difficulties of Einstein's theory of relativity is the assertion that the dimensions of time and space vary in accordance with the Minkowski relationship. I have discovered a basic flaw that everyone else seems to have missed. My analysis shows that it is not space and time that changes, thus producing variations in measurements as a function of the velocity of a body that is moving with respect to the observer. It is the characteristics of radiation itself that produces this illusion.

My theory is primarily based on the properties of electrodynamics and a not-so-new radiationwave model that is well known to engineers but not very familiar to physicists. Physicists tell me that they believe primarily in Maxwell's equations, and that the solutions should come from the application of those equations. I quite disagree. Maxwell's equations provide partial answers and are thus good for the test of a theory, but not so good for designing radio antennas.

One of the great problems of physics concerned the Bohr atom. Bohr's model was based on Planck's electromagnetic model of the atom (this is the same approach that I have used) in which the hydrogen atom emits energy when the electron moves from one energy state to another. Today we call that state-space analysis, and it is often used in electronic engineering to solve a wide variety of problems. Bohr developed an equation for these energy states that is fairly accurate over a certain range of values. These Bohr frequencies correlate to Planck's energy states and have been confirmed by measurements. That was a great accomplishment, but Bohr's model is abstract since the atom can reach any size. Therefore, physicists chose to simply deal with the energy states themselves and hence the development of quantum physics (QM). I have solve this problem, and now the orbit of the electron has been determined, while with QM only the "probable size" of the atom can be calculated.

Most recently, my studies have been involved with electron capture, which is another problem not previously solved. The problem of how the barrier, which supposedly surrounds the proton, doesn't really exist. I do not have the resources to verify the theory, but perhaps no one else does either at this point in time.

Peter: What does it mean to space-time?

Dr. Vlasak: Planck analyzed Einstein's theory and the Minkowski interpretation in which time and space between two observers is allowed to vary with the velocity of one of the observers. No physical properties can be assigned to the vacuum through which the light waves travel, which sort of eliminates the notion of the presence of an ether in the universe. The fundamental assumption upon which the theory of relativity is based is, however, flawed. Electromagnetic radiation is not truly spherical, even though it appears to be. The electromagnetic waves bend with observation angle, which appears to not before have been noticed. This phenomenon also provides a reason which we see both first and second doppler. As Planck put it in his analysis of Einstein's thesis, "...this conception of time makes the most serious demands upon the capacity of abstraction and the projective power of the physicist". How true!. The elimination of this problem is removed when we can assume that time/space is not changing.

Peter: How will it change quantum physics?

Dr. Vlasak: that will depend upon which quantum physics we are talking about. For the physics of Planck, there is no change, although my theory provides an addendum to it through the use of the methods of modern electromagnetic analysis and design. For QM

significant changes will be necessary. It will only help QM to be able to step back into the utilization of mass, force and velocity, rather than relying simply on energy techniques. We can determine energy from force and distance, but it is not so easy to determine force and distance from energy measurements. QM can also offer their recent contributions to electromagnetic theory if they so decide.

What exactly is the definition of a particle in QM? Is it a particle as described in the dictionary? That may have been the initial assumption, but now they know that a particle also has wave properties. Neither the electron nor the proton is a "particle". Coulomb's equation, which is perhaps the most reliable equation in physics, shows that their electric fields extend out into space indefinitely. From my point of view these fundamental particles are actually electromagnetic waves that have properties similar to those generated by a radio antenna but at a much higher frequency.

Peter: Does your theory answer the question as to the variance in nuclear decay with electromagnetic fields?

Dr. Vlasak: My studies have barely touched on nuclear events The one exception is the hydrogen atom either gaining or losing an electron from interacting with a photon or a collision with another particle (beta rays). From electromagnetic theory, a beta particle exhibits a rotational effect in a magnetic field, such as is the case with the deflected beam of a cathode ray tube. The magnetron design is based on the oscillating effect produced by an internal magnetic field on electron flow, thus generating microwave energy. A rotational effect occurs when a hydrogen atom loses an electron due to a collision. In my latest book, evidence was presented that indicates that the electron can also begin to rotate as a function of the interaction with its own self-induced magnetic field as the electron moves at relativistic velocities in a vacuum. This produces a very slight helical motion of the particle, barely detectable, as it moves through space. My physics book indicates that gamma rays cannot normally be deflected by electric or magnetic fields. However, I would expect that there would be an effect when the frequency of the external electromagnetic field waves approach the internal frequency of the particle or that of its energy states. Another exception is when the gamma rays strikes an atom, in which case the emitted particles will move in curved paths (in a medium that has a magnetic field and is not a pure vacuum).

Bio of Dr. Weldon Vlasak

Dr. Vlasak began his career as a radar repairman in the U.S. Air Force. He studied at six different universities and obtained the D.Sc.E.E. Degree at George Washington University. He taught Electronic Engineering at Florida Atlantic University. Companies he has worked for include Bendix Aviation, Motorola Research Laboratory, Airpax, Inc., Hughes Aircraft Co., Quanta Systems, ITT Microelectronics, ITT Gilfillan, Electronic Scales, Lockheed Advanced Systems, Senior Technologies. You can purchase his book 'The Secrets of Gravity'. You may contact him by phone @ (402) 989-6225 or by email at: adaptent@windstream.net. He has worked in the following fields:

Missile testing

Semiconductor testing/Reliability analysis
Electromagnetic field tests of radio transmitters
Mitigation of impulse noise in radio systems
SSB/SC Radio receiver design
Mitigation of impulse noise
Radiotelephone hybrid design
Telemetry
Communications systems
Industrial Controls
Network theory and design
Semiconductor design and analysis
Magnetic memory, including plated wire
Magnetic devices including magnetic amplifiers
Oceanography
University professor teaching electronic design
Computers
Microcomputer design
Servomechanism system design
Fiberoptic systems
Electrooptic detector evaluations
Production test
Electronic scale design
Ultra wideband focal plane array
Departure alert security systems

Interview conducted by Peter Marino, the Chief Science Officer and founder of SwarmKnowledge.com. He's also a web designer, online marketer and freelance writer on many topics. You can follow SwarmKnowledge @ www.facebook.com/SwarmKnowledge or follow Peter on Twitter @reelWebDesign and on his personal science blog www.SwarmKnowledge.com.