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System errors and other unrealistic views in today's physics

Physics has been in crisis for several decades, a crisis from which it cannot extricate itself without a fundamental revision – one that must initiate the return to the dialectical-materialistic method – due to deeply entrenched systemic errors and erroneous assumptions. The crucial, overarching error in the fundamental assumptions of physics is the persistent denial of the conservation laws of fundamental physical quantities in several subdisciplines. These conservation laws, however, are among the most reliably demonstrated laws in nature through experimentation. This rejection leads to the notion that matter does not exist eternally; it must have originated. Together with other assumptions outside the dialectical-materialistic framework that deny elementary connections in nature, this results in the further down describing complex of systemic errors, which are currently inextricably entrenched in physics and dominate the entire science. These are narratives that have long gone unquestioned and unexamined, and are treated similarly axioms. Some sources have recently raised doubts, but these merely state that one "the Big Bang must rethink in a new way." This approach, however, cannot succeed because it simply replaces one error with another. The most persistent error, upon which the majority of all mistakes depend, is precisely even this belief in the origin of the universe with a Big Bang, in which all cosmic matter supposedly came into being. This belief is initiated by the religious concept of creation, which contradicts the conserved quantities of energy, mass, momentum, and charge. All these representations are purely speculative, are not based on observations, offer no evidence, and therefore cannot be sustained. Yet they have been published in many reputable scientific journals.

Abstract of the complex of systemic errors:

1. The universe would have been to originate from nothing with a Big Bang – the Big Bang hypothesis is declared to be established fact.
2. After the Big Bang, there would be an inflationary phase in which matter would have expanded at multiple times the speed of light, based on the postulate of the “expansion” of space.
3. The universe would be expanding at an accelerating rate after the end of the inflationary phase. This expansion would have been observed.
4. The observed redshift of the radiation spectra of distant cosmic objects could be explained exclusively as a Doppler effect resulting from their escape velocity. This is supposed to explain the expansion.
5. The hypothesized Hubble constant, a ratio of escape velocity to distance, should to describe the expansion of the universe.
6. The so-called "Hubble stress" is believed to overcome the impossibility of determining a Hubble constant.
7. An unknown dark energy should be exist, which is supposed to explain the counterforce to gravity. Evidence is still lacking.
8. Dark matter should be exist, which cannot be detected, but which supposedly makes up 84% of the universe.

9. Mass could be "disappear," it could be "destroyed" – this is how annihilation and the mass defect are described.
10. Mass could be convert into energy and back again, and mass-energy equivalence would confirm this claim.
11. The law of conservation of energy would not apply to the universe "as a whole." It is said that the total energy of the universe is neither conserved nor lost.
12. The so-called warp drive would enable travel in space at speeds higher than the speed of light.
13. Matter could be created from nothing. These are the "results" of experiments conducted by Austrian quantum physicists at the Universities of Vienna, Innsbruck, and Graz.
14. Photons would be massless; they should have no rest mass. Its momentum should be energy in motion.
15. Mass would be not a quantized quantity; it would be continuous even on the scale of the energy quantum.
16. There would be "gravitational waves" that supposedly propagate through space at the speed of light.
17. There would be so-called "gravitational energy," but the term itself is a contradiction.
18. All forces would propagate through space at the speed of light.
19. There would be so-called "pure" energy, meaning energy that has no mass.
20. Momentum could exist even without mass.
21. Space and time would be objects that could move, that is they can shift, rotate, bend, stretch, compress, and perform other types of motion.
22. Energy would not be matter. Almost all sources refer to "matter and energy" instead of mass and energy.
23. Energy would be a "state" of matter.
24. Mass would be a "property" of matter.
25. Spaces with more than three dimensions would be exist.
26. In explanations of string theory, space would have 10 or 11 dimensions.

Beyond these misconceptions, there are other, quite bizarre-sounding claims in various scientific fields that have nevertheless been published as serious articles in reputable journals.

1. “Calculations” were presented stating that the sum of all natural numbers from 0 to ∞ is -1/12.
2. It is claimed electron microscopes would allow us to "see" atoms.
3. There is the illogical statement electrons would have to be created shortly after the Big Bang and would have be to exist eternally ever since. In fact, they have existed for at least 66,000 yotta years ($6.6 \cdot 10^{28}$ years).
4. Projects have been designed for manned spacecraft that could reach Proxima Centauri at one-tenth of the speed of light.
5. A CERN employee explains science and religion would not mutually to exclusive; they would be simply two different methods of explaining the world.

None of these claims are scientifically sound; all can be refuted, and some refutations are quite simply. Many articles in the section "Naturwissenschaftliche Beiträge" on my website, www.unipohl.de, demonstrate this. Numerous scientific institutions invest considerable personnel, financial, and material resources in projects intended to experimentally prove such claims. However, success is certainly not possible. Nevertheless, reports of success are occasionally published, but these, in turn, can only be based on errors. For example, in 2015 it was reported that gravitational waves had been detected using LIGO interferometers, even though Albert Einstein had already proven in 1938 that they could not exist. What was actually found, therefore, remains unknown; it was definitely not "gravitational waves".

Therefore, if the crisis in which physics is currently mired is to be overcome, four fundamental changes in its methodologies must be implemented:

1. All attempts to doubt, undermine, or deny the validity of the eternal existence of the conserved quantities of energy, mass, momentum, and charge using unscientific approaches must be repealed.
2. In cosmology, it must be acknowledged that the universe had no beginning and will have no end, also that cosmic matter is eternally inhomogeneously distributed in infinite space and is in perpetual motion due to its inherent forces, without singularity, without Big Bang, without inflationary phase and without general expansion.
3. The dialectical-materialistic concept of matter, which in recent decades has been dismantled beyond recognition by unscientific, metaphysical, and religious explanatory oracles – extending to the complete rejecting the necessity of a definition of matter – must be restored and become the dominant understanding of matter in all areas of physics and other sciences.
4. It is recommended that science journalism overcome the current practice of not tolerating critical contributions that analyze the errors in the basic assumptions and express legitimate doubts about the currently represented standard models and exclude them from publication by means of a peer-review procedure based exclusively on these standard models.