

Consequences of Maneff's theory

G. Kamisheva

Institute of Solid State Physics - BAS

***Corresponding author**

G. Kamisheva, Institute of Solid State Physics – BAS, Bulgaria.

Submitted: 26 June 2021; **Accepted:** 06 July 2021; **Published:** 23 July 2021

Citation: G. Kamisheva. (2021). *Consequences of Maneff's theory. Adv Theo Comp Phy, 4(3), 231-233.*

Introduction

Theory created by Bulgarian Professor Georgi Maneff is not popular. There are several reasons about that. First, G. Maneff worked at the Sofia University between First and Second World War. It was a time for revolution in society and science. Second, Maneff theory has forbidden for political reasons during the second half of 20 centuries.

We found Maneff's theory mentioned in a university textbook of Celestial Mechanics for the first time [1]. Several authors used Maneff's theory for practical applications [2-9]. Memorial symposium has organized in Bulgaria [10]. Some historical investigations have made during the same time [11-17]. There are two kinds of his name: Maneff or Manev before or after World War II.

The aim of this article is to show effects of Maneff's theory. This subject has presented on the Fifth International Conference on Theoretical and Applied Physics in Vienna, Austria 2-3 July 2018 [18].

History of Sofia University Theoretical Physics Department

Faculty of physics and mathematics at the Sofia University has 132 years' history from 1889 up to now. High School in Sofia later on University had eight-term studies, two university exams, five mathematical departments, five experimental physics departments and one theoretical physics department during the first half of 20 centuries.

Sofia University

- 1888 – 1904 High School in Sofia
- 1904 Sofia University
- 1889 Faculty of Physics and Mathematics
- 8 Terms Study
- 2 University Exams
- 1928 PhD Students
- 1963 Faculty of Physics



Experimental Physics Departments

- 1889 Experimental Physics
- 1892 Astronomy
- 1919 Radioactivity (Nuclear Physics)
- 1920 Meteorology
- 1926 Technical Physics

Mathematical Departments

- 1889 High Algebra
- 1889 High Analysis
- 1890 Differential and Integral Calculus
- 1891 Analytical Geometry
- 1891 Analytical Mechanics

1921 Theoretical Physics Department

Bulgarian Government legalized 36 Ph.D. diplomas in physics up to 1950. Eleven dissertations had theoretical proves. German universities trained eleven Bulgarian physicists. Six of them graduated Ph.D. in physics. French universities trained theoretically nine Bulgarian physicists. Three of them graduated doctoral degree in

physics. Sofia University educated ten Ph.D. students in physics. Four of them became doctor of physics. Two of dissertations were prepared theoretically. Bulgarian Ph.D. education in physics has less number and effectiveness then Ph.D. education in mathematics, chemistry or geology. Sofia University Ph.D. students worked

11 university terms in physics, 7 terms in chemistry and geology, and 5 terms in mathematics.

Sofia University sent its assistants to specialize abroad caring of their travel expenses only. Bulgarian physicists and mathematicians made theoretical specialization in physics abroad. They studied postgraduate, PhD, and postdoctoral programs in the area of theoretical physics, astronomy, analytical mechanics, physical chemistry, and meteorology during the first half of 20 centuries. They studied analytical mechanics in France and Germany, astronomy in universities of Paris, Potsdam, Leipzig, Munich, Göttingen, Berlin and Sofia, physical chemistry in Berlin and Breslau, meteorology in Berlin. Five Bulgarian university assistant in physics studied theoretical physics abroad (N. Stoyanov, G. Maneff, R. Zaycoff, A. Datzeff. Ch. Christov). One of them graduated Ph.D. (A. Datzeff).

Department of Theoretical Physics - Assistants



Rasheo Zaycoff



Emil Djakow



Dr. Nikolay
Karabacheff



Dr. Assene Datzeff

Sofia University Theoretical physics department has a great importance in Bulgarian university education on physics. Physics and mathematics had common syllabus for 30 years (1889-1921). Separation between physics and mathematics happened with Professor Georgi Maneff participation. Process was difficultly for him because there has concurrent group of mathematicians. In that reason, he produced scientific results with global significance.

Courses on Theoretical Physics

Professor Georgi Iv. Maneff



02.02.1922 – 1943/1944 Theoretical Physics (mechanics, thermodynamics, optics, electricity and magnetism)

1922 – 1923 Theory of Relativity

1923/1924 – 1934/1935; 1938/1939 – 1943/1944 Vector Calculus

1935/1936 – 1937/1938 Vector and Tensor Calculus

1929 – 1930 Kinetic Theory

1931/1932 – 1941/1942 Quantum Theory

1935 – 1936 Statistical Mechanics

1936/1937 – 1942/1943 Electron Theory

1939 – 1940 Heat Radiation and Atomistic

1939/1940 – 1941/1942 Theory of Heat, and Kinetic Theory of Gases

Georgi Ivanoff Maneff (1884–1965) built theoretical physics department. He initiated many courses and theoretical physics seminar. Professor Maneff was Faculty dean, University Rector, and Minister of Education. Victimized from the University after the World War Second, he did not return there up to the end of his life.

“Reaction” theory

Georgi Maneff initiated translation motion together with rotation. His new idea has great importance [19]. He called it “reaction” theory [20]. More than 30 articles described his theory in French, German, English, and Bulgarian, magazines (1924–1935) [21–24]. He is accepting that bodies in the Universe have uninterrupted motion with rotation and translation of the center of rotation. His theory provided the same good theoretical approximation as general relativity. He used method of vector calculus to solve problems.

Georgi Maneff introduced his “substantial dynamic theory” by words “reaction theory, we will allow to give this name to it ... Mathematical problem of our theory is the same as the problem of relativity [23]. When two systems in motion are equivalent kinematically, they are not equivalent in dynamical and physical attitude. We accept spherical symmetry of the Universe. Gravitation in our theory is a force and an independent gravitation field. The rotation is very important, when we investigate the movement in gravitational field” [24].

“Our presentation is different from relativity in its initial principles and terms. Our method is different. Einstein’s solution is a special case of our substantial solution” [23].

Faculty of Physics and Mathematics 1933



1) G. Maneff, 2) Dr. N. Boneff, 3) P. Pentchev, 4) Dr. A. Hristov, 5) I. Tzenoff, 6) Dr. L. Chakalov, 7) Dr. K. Popoff, 8) D. Tabakov, 9) R. Raynov, 10) P. Paunov, 11) Dr. G. Bradistilov, 12) Dr. A. Datzeff, 13) Dr. N. Karabacheff, 14) Dr. B. Dolapchieff, 15) E. Djakow, 16) G. Nadjakov, 17) B. Petkanchin, 18) Dr. R. Andrejchin

There are some positive reviews about Maneff’s theory. **N. Obreskhoff** writes, “Maneff obtained that all bodies move uniformly with one and the same velocity... accepts that the mass depends on direction” [25, s. 20-21]. “About Mercury, approximate relation given by him is correct strictly about circular motion” [25, s. 23-24]. **Ivan Tzenoff** writes, “He solves simultaneously two effects – displacement of perihelion and spectral lines” [25, s.87]. “Law of mass is correct but in case when the center of the Sun moves” [25, s. 84]. **Dr. Kyrille Popoff** writes, “Some results are a hit in the heart of relativity [25, s. 13]. Its results will be true only if we accept velocity of light for unit” [25, s. 13].

Consequences

Maneff’s theory explains Johannes Kepler law of planetary motion. Visible motion is an ellipse because for one Earth year the Sun moves from one focus of the ellipse to another. Sea tides are result of translation motion of the Earth and changes in position of water surface compared to direction of Earth motion for twenty-four hours’ period.

Atmospheric pressure has many changes during 24 hours’ period.

Its minimum (16:00) and maximum (4:00) depend from direction of our position and direction of Earth movement. All plants, flowers and trees leave because water is moving from roots up to their top one time every day when their position on the Earth surface become opposite to direction of Earth movement. Cultivated plants have 4 months to grow up from seeds to maturity, and trees have 4 years [20-25].

References

1. Hagihara, J. (1975). *Celestial Mechanics*, vol 2, part 1, 283.
2. Diacu, F. (1993). The planar isosceles problem for Maneff's gravitational law, *Journal of Mathematical Physics*, 34(12), 5671-5690.
3. Diacu, F., A. Mingarelli, V. Mioc, C. Stoica. (1995). The Manev two-body problem: quantitative and qualitative theory, *Dynamical Systems and Applications*, World Scientific Series in Applicable Analysis, World Scientific, Singapore, 4, 213-227.
4. Diacu, F., V. Mioc, C. Stoica. (2000). Phase-space structure and regularization of Manev-type problems, *Nonlinear Analysis*, 41, 1029-1055.
5. Diacu, F., M. Santoprete. (2001). Nonintegrability and chaos in the anisotropic Manev problem, *Physica D*, 156, 39-52.
6. Diacu, F., M. Santoprete. (2004). *On the Global Flow of the Anisotropic Manev Problem*, *Physica D*, 194, 75-94.
7. Mioc, V., & Stoica, C. (1995). Discussion and complete resolution of the two-body problem in the Maneff gravitational field. *Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences. Series I, Mathematics*, 320 (5), 645-648.
8. Mioc, V., & Stavinschi, M. (2001). Manev, Bulgarian author of a classical alternative to relativity. In *Balkan Meeting of Young Astronomers* (pp. 53-61).
9. Delgado, J., F. Diacu, E. Lacombe, A. Mingarelli, V. Mioc, E. Perez, C. Stoica. (1996). The global law of the Manev problem, *Journal of Mathematical Physics*, 37 (6) 2748-2761.
10. Gerdjikov, V., M. Tsvetkov (Eds.) (2005) *Prof. G. Manev's legacy*, Heron Press, Sofia.
11. Tsvetkov, M. (2001). Professor Georgi Manev-the unknown Bulgarian physicist. In *Balkan Meeting of Young Astronomers* (pp. 62-68).
12. TSVETKOV, M., Tsvetkova, K. P., Mioc, V., & STAVINSCHI, M. (2003, August). The bulgarian physicist Georgi Manev. In *BPU-5: Fifth General Conference of the Balkan Physical Union*.
13. Tsvetkov, M. (2005). *Manev's Correspondence with Einstein*, Prof. G. Manev's Legacy, Heron Press, Sofia, 19-30.
14. Sretenova, N. About Some Bulgarian and US Documents Highlighting G. Maneff's Academic Career Promotion. *Prof. G. Manev's Legacy in Contemporary Astronomy, Theoretical and Gravitational Physics*, 54.
15. Kamisheva, G. (2004). *Lectures of Mathematical and Theoretical Physics at the University of Sofia by Professor Georgi Ivanoff Maneff (1921 – 1944)*. - Prof. G. Manev's Legacy in Contemporary Astronomy, Theoretical and Gravitational Physics (2004), Edited by V. Gerdjikov and M. Tsvetkov, Heron Press, Sofia (2005) 45-53.
16. Kamisheva, G. (2010) *The Roots of physics in Europe*, Proceedings of the first joint European. Symposium on the history of physics, Peter Maria Schuster (Ed.), Living Edition Science, 291-306.
17. Kamisheva, G. (2011) *Origin of theoretical physics in Bulgaria*, Dissemination and Development Physics and Mathematics on the Balkans, 34-43.
18. Kamisheva, G. (2018) *Consequences of the Maneff's theory*, 5 International Conference on Theoretical and Applied Physics, 2-3 July 2018, Vienna, Austria (Report).
19. Manev, G. (1924). Gravitation and the principle of equality of action and reaction. *Comp. Makes*. 178, 2159-2161.
20. Maneff, G. (1924b). La gravitation et le principe de l'egalite de l'action et de la reaction, *Comptes Rendus*, Paris, T. 179, 96-98.
21. Maneff, G. (1925). Die gravitation und das prinzip von wirkung und gegenwirkung, *Zeitschrift für Physik*, Bd. 31, s. 786-802.
22. Maneff, G. (1929). Über die Schwarzschildsche gleichung der allgemeinen relativitätstheorie, *Zeitschrift für Physik*, 56, 421-431.
23. Maneff, G. (1924c). *Annuaire de l'Universite de Sofia, Faculte Physico-Mathematique*, 20(5), 121-139; 141-166, 167-172.
24. Maneff, G. (1931). *Annuaire de l'Universite de Sofia, Faculte Physico-Mathematique*, 27(1), 355-397.
25. Central State Archives (CSA), Sofia, Fund 994k, Register 13, a) Archival Unit 22; b) Arch. Unit 28; c) Arch. Unit 30.

Copyright: ©2021 G. Kamisheva. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.