# Relativity
# Relatively Unimportant

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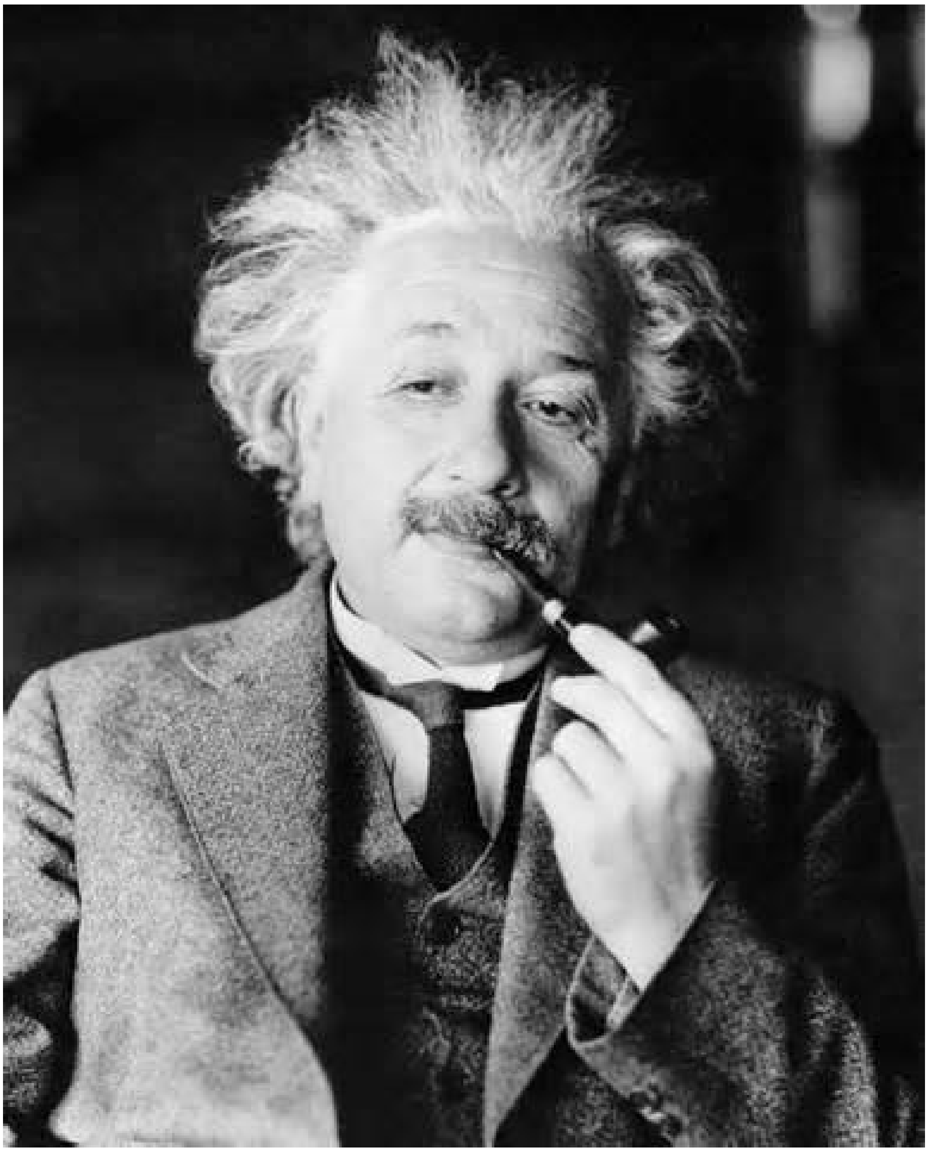


Abstract

Relativity, supposedly one of the great achievements of Albert Einstein, was in fact a minor corollary of natural processes, from the perspective of Vedic Particle Physics. This paper discusses the relative unimportance of the so – called Theory of Relativity, which probably was not even a true theory, since it failed to make correct predictions. Yet one further indication of the need for paradigm change in Physics.

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# Introduction

Chutzpah! Einstein certainly had a good deal of it, for he stole the E = MC^2 equation, then failed to get it right in seven attempts over his entire long life. As far as the theories of relativity, which Wiki credits to Einstein, it appears that perhaps Einstein does not deserve credit for those either. Yet no matter who did the foundation work for the theories, they never deserved the acclaim they were given, for in a combinatorial world, the relativity concept is relatively minor.

For most of the past century, science has blindly followed along the Pied Piper of the Zurich Patent Office, despite the glaring problems with his work. It should come as no surprise then that contemporary physics finds itself trapped in a cul de sac from which escape proves impossible, except for demolition of the paradigm. There is nowhere further to go, and Vedic Physics has begun to bring down the paradigm and establish the foundations for a combinatorial universe.

In this paper, Wikipedia provides the official version of Relativity, and even reveals that Einstein perhaps was not the real discoverer. Then, G. Srinivasan lends his logical jackhammer to destroy the underpinnings of relativity, while explaining the difficult straits that led Einstein and his followers to adapt the techniques they did in order to stave off disaster during their lifetimes – the disaster that the people would discover that the professor wore no clothes.

Finally, the author provides his own plea for resurrection of Base 60 Time as kept in China or in India, as more realistic guides to the **Geography of Time** than anything dreamt up by Einstein and his minions.

# Wikipedia on Relativity

The **theory of relativity**, or simply **relativity** in physics, usually encompasses two theories by Albert Einstein: special relativity and general relativity.[1] (The word *relativity* can also be used in the context of an older theory, that of Galilean invariance.)

Concepts introduced by the theories of relativity include:

- Measurements of various quantities are *relative* to the velocities of observers. In particular, space contracts and time dilates.
- Spacetime: space and time should be considered together and in relation to each other.
- The speed of light is nonetheless invariant, the same for all observers.

The term "theory of relativity" was based on the expression "relative theory" (German: *Relativtheorie*) used in 1906 by Max Planck, who emphasized how the theory uses the principle of relativity. In the discussion section of the same paper Alfred Bucherer used for the first time the expression "theory of relativity" (German: *Relativitätstheorie*).[2][3]

The theory of relativity was representative of more than a single new physical theory. There are some explanations for this. First, special relativity was published in 1905, and the final form of general relativity was published in 1916.[4]

Second, special relativity applies to elementary particles and their interactions, whereas general relativity applies to the cosmological and astrophysical realm, including astronomy.[4]

Third, special relativity was accepted in the physics community by 1920. This theory rapidly became a significant and necessary tool for theorists and experimentalists in the new fields of atomic physics, nuclear physics, and quantum mechanics.

Conversely, general relativity did not appear to be as useful. There appeared to be little applicability for experimentalists as most applications were for astronomical scales. It seemed limited to only making minor corrections to predictions of Newtonian gravitation theory.[4]

Finally, the mathematics of general relativity appeared to be very difficult. Consequently, it was thought that a small number of people in the world, at that time, could fully understand the theory in detail, but this has been discredited by Richard Feynman. Then, at around 1960 a critical resurgence in interest occurred which has resulted in making general relativity central to physics and astronomy.

New mathematical techniques applicable to the study of general relativity substantially streamlined calculations. From this, physically discernible concepts were isolated from the mathematical complexity.

The discovery of exotic astronomical phenomena, in which general relativity was relevant, helped to catalyze this resurgence. The astronomical phenomena included quasars (1963), the 3-kelvin microwave background radiation (1965), pulsars (1967), and the discovery of the first black hole candidates (1981).[4]

Einstein's contemporaries did not all accept his new theories at once. However, the theory of relativity is now considered as a cornerstone of modern physics.

Although it is widely acknowledged that Einstein was the creator of relativity in its modern understanding, some believe that others deserve credit for it.

# Vedic Physics Criticism of Relativity

Conceptual hyperbole exists at the very altars of our scientific temple. Both the 'concepts of particle-wave duality' and 'principle of uncertainty' were self-explanatory anomalistic principles that existed in Theoretical Physics (Physics). Then there came the enigmatic quantum fluctuations in a supposedly empty and vacuous space.

The theory of Special Relativity (SR) exposed space-time contractions involving shrinking rods & slowing clocks which seemed to defy common sense perceptions. The unexpected failure of the Michelson - Morley experiments to detect the medium for propagation of light in space spurred many of these principles into existence.

The reason behind the plethora of unusual scientific principles is just one simple fact. A measurement is an interactive process that takes time. Until the interaction is complete or the measuring cup is full, the observer cannot complete the act of measurement. This fact applies to observers of both the human and instrumented kind. The latter is merely a sophisticated extension of our sensory processes. Even the very act of observing the Universe is a process of measurement.

The perplexing point here is, when does the observer know the interaction called measurement is actually completed? So the observer invents a clock that shows an interval he arbitrarily calls a second. Then he moronically compares all measurements in terms of this holy second. The result was as expected, uncertainty. Imagine a blind man filling a measuring cup for a second when it actually needed just one tenth of a second.

The scientific researcher had been doing just what the blind man did, overlooking the nine cups that overflowed. The natural consequence of such a process was somewhere down the line, the measurements refused to tally, despite established standards of accuracy, in a catchword called dimensionality, that did not match up to the real Universe.

Was there a way to tally this huge loss? The perfect answer comes from unbelievable quarters, for it transcends the history of modern man.

The desire for fame, wealth and the consequent pressure, from the fiercely competitive world of national finance, compounded by the invisible world of scientific peerdom, drove researchers to establish credible avenues of escape from unresolvable errors.

The process of redemption was to dilute every serious and irreconcilable error through a profound principle. It is unbelievable but true that every profound principle in Physics and Cosmology, glosses over areas ridden with hidden problems that defy human understanding.

After the Newtonian magnum opus on Gravitation in the $17^{th}$ century, the twin theories of General and Special Relativity (GR and SR) offered the keys to resolving the manifestation process. Unfortunately, these opened the doors to a nest of Pandora's box-of-anomalies. The prime anomaly, the perpetual 'equality of gravitational and inertial mass', was quickly laid to rest by propounding the Principle of Equivalence.

The next major anomaly, was the necessity to find one of the nine lost cups, called the Cosmological constant. This holy grail was needed to balance the complex GR equations. Before long, another un - resolvable anomaly turned up accidentally, which bailed out the GR theorems.

Hubble, an astronomer, discovered an anomalous behaviour in the expected result of spectral measurements. It occurred in regions where, man the observer, could never physically verify. The rate of measurements, through his extended eye the telescope, seemed to get slower and slower as man peered future and further into the Cosmos.

Hubble 'theorised' that could happen only if the Universe were expanding, like a rubber balloon. Einstein immediately saw the avenue of escape to hide the missing cup in his GR conundrum. From Einstein’s escape maneuver evolved the grossest theory of the Big Bang expanding Universe.

Kind nature did not comply, for instead of hiding at least that one-cup to mollify the GR inadequacy, it sprang a surprise of an equally gross order. Other researchers from the cosmic bench went on a search, for there was a tremendous shortage of the basic stuff, the so-called dark matter in empty space.

GR needed it immediately to ward off the collapse of a theory that predicted the ultimate cosmic collapse in the Big Bang. Something mysterious was happening. For the equations, that had not even spotted the missing nine cups, cried out for just one more cup. While Hubble ostensibly provided it just in time to support the expansion, the cosmologists were calculating the number (running into billions) of cups, needed to start the contraction.

A fundamental question arose in the minds of the fraternity. Was the Universe really expanding and then, whereto? If not, into what will it contract? As questions increased, science kept discovering more phenomena, which promised to decrease questions, through a paradigm called unification.

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Contrary to expectations, instead of increasing proportionately, it collapsed at the highest energy level. It took the world of Physics by surprise. Not having found a solution, researchers named it the Boltzman paradox and the Ultraviolet catastrophe in deep space.

Later, Max Planck conjectured through complex mathematics that as energy was always being transmitted in packets, cups or quanta, the observed characteristics were to be expected. Thus Quantum Physics was born, but another serious anomaly was making the process of measurement uncertain. Scientists found they could not verify the position while measuring the velocity of a particle.

Next, when it was located, they could not measure its rate of motion simultaneously. This quandary had to be resolved quickly, for the scientists were unsure as to where to search for the elusive particle or quantum. So they propounded, under compelling circumstances, the Principle of Uncertainty, which states emphatically that a particle's 'position and movement cannot be measured simultaneously'.

We are now squarely back to the starting point of our dialogue when it only implied that the Universe disappeared without an observer. Heisenburg's principle of uncertainty had now certified it as being correct and the scientific community had no way out of this dilemma.

Was it possible that in this solid and real looking Universe an observer could not detect something? Scientists did some serious introspection. Armed with a further string of fringe experiments under various names, showed that the particle or quantum disappeared only for a moment. Though it was impossible to confirm the location, it could be guessed with a tool called quantum statistics.

By that time, the scientific fraternity had travelled the intellectual road of profound principles that started with the desire to be accurate and specific. But it had to be content with uncertainty and probability as key principles in

Physics. Though credibility was at stake, scientists refused to look for answers outside the laboratory environment. The reason was simple. Once it opened its doors to external principles, the logical continuity could become suspect and internal test for consistency broken.

While relativistic analysis gives all the importance to sequential movement or “time-like” activity within the light-cone, there is no evidence of any explicit method of solving problems in “space-like” regions beyond identifying them as such.

Sankhya proves that relative to all the vibratory signals man is or can be aware of, the components of the Substratum form an extremely rigid plenum that rises by 86 orders to reach a super-positioning density level of 96 orders at the moment of a colliding interaction between them.

From this one can conclude that according to this theory, a stationery field free from singularities can never represent a mass different from zero.” In Sankhya Physics, it has been shown in a previous Vixra paper that only the stationery field can have the maximum mass in the form of a coherent potential. (Lp2 x Dp), because the insignificant point in the field is indeed a singularity represented by the elemental cube, the Purusha.

This caveat had been precipitated in physics by the failure of the Michelson Morley experiments to detect space as a substantial medium, which drove the relativistic ideology to adopt the notion of a field devoid of substance, but endowed with compensatory features labelled as “geometro-dynamics” using the concepts of Reimann, Gauss and Euclid, leading to an abstract form of tensor mathematics.

The dependence on an independent field concept brought in problems of singularities that needed arbitrary postulation of boundary conditions that robbed the theory of the‘perfect’ status. The reality of the quantum phenomenon did not tie up with the field mathematics and drove the wedge deeper and away from the goal of unification.

Logically, space seemed and behaved as a continuum or plenum but the quantum phenomenon posed the need to introduce a mathematical volte-face towards a purely algebraic theory, which did not seem to exist. In this context, Sankhyan concepts do give a deeper understanding, to solve the type of problems outlined above, to the physics community.

In “Meaning and Relativity, page 164 or so, Einstein has raised a query and answered it as follows: “What innovations in the post-Newtonian development of the foundation of physics have made it possible to overcome the inertial system? First of all, it was the introduction of the field concept by, and subsequently to, the theory of electromagnetism of Faraday and Maxwell, or to be more precise, the introduction of the field as an independent, not further reducible fundamental concept".

Einstein deftly refrains (on page 3) from analyzing the Galilean tortoise of points forming the independent-field-continuum, and glossed over the Newtonian whale called inertial systems, to adopt the undefined Faraday-Maxwell substitute of a field.

The irony is that there is still no precise mathematical definition of what a field in physics really means today (2014), yet Einstein proceeded to fill the paucity in logical continuity by introducing the infinitesimal displacement-field as a workable mathematical entity, without a real and physical meaning.

# Conclusion

In the very last sentence of “Meaning and Relativity” Einstein states

“This does not seem to be in accordance with a continuum theory and must lead to an attempt to find a purely algebraic theory for the description of reality. But nobody knows how to obtain the basis of such a theory.”

Einstein’s despair at finding a better theory than relativity indicates the lack of imagination of physicists and mathematicians of the 20th Century. Clues stared them in the face, yet they were never able to visualize or imagine anything to compare with Vedic Particle Physics. Even poor old Sir Roger Penrose, lacked the imagination to envision the crucial role played by Octonions in physics, as one example of paucity of the imagination. Instead, Einstein and his colleagues went about manufacturing concepts and building up mole hills to stay one step ahead of the game.

Game over! Let us have no more of the Einstein Paradigm. Had Einstein been a true genius, his despair would have led him to imagine a combinatorial universe, yet this never happened, and so perhaps Einstein was not really the genius the world has made him out to be. Let us remove celebrity and fame and the importance of every math and physics professor to get SOMETHING named after him during his long academic career. Science will be a lot better off when all those extraneous pursuits are removed under a physics paradigm which frowns upon such attention – getting behaviour.

So let us put Einstein in his proper place, which should be as a minor footnote in the history of physics, the man who craved fame and stardom, and stole to get it. Give credit for the energy – mass equation to those who deserve it, as well as for the relativity theories. Those men are long dead in any event, and can no longer crave fame in the way that Einstein craved fame. Science will be better off for doing so.

# The Geography of Time

Time has a geography, and the traditional Chinese system for measuring time works very well, as it is Base 60 Math. Base 60 time systems can be traced all the way back to Sumeria. If physicists want to understand time, then let them read the paper calendars available in every China Town at New Year's (Spring Festival) and pay attention to the calendar.

Or try experimentation with Qi Men Dun Jia or Da Liu Ren with a noted expert, to find out how accurate and timely these systems are today. The traditional Chinese time – keeping system works in an amazingly accurate way to describe the ups and downs – the very geography of Time. In the same way, one might follow a pachanga from India. These ancient and traditional systems work far more accurately than atomic clocks, etc. which regard Time as a steady, flat constant.

Every person has a birth year according to the Chinese calendar, which is symbolized by an animal. Each day of every year has an animal associated with it, too, since all time slots are managed by the same Base 60 system – years, months, dates, hours, even seconds could be so counted. Generally speaking, a person finds advantage on those days when his or her animal comes around, as well as on the dates that the opposed animal comes around. Try this experiment at home, but you will need to learn a few Chinese characters or how to read the traditional calendar symbols.

# Bibliography

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# Contact

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**Some men see things as they are and say *why?* I dream things that never were and say *why not?***

**Let's dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago:**

**to tame the savageness of man and make gentle the life of this world.**

**Robert Francis Kennedy**